

**MUNICIPALITY OF MINA**

**COMPREHENSIVE  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(CDP)  
&  
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT  
INVESTMENT PROGRAM  
(LDIP)  
2016-2022**

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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2016-2022

## FOREWORD

The formulation and adoption of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) was prepared in compliance with the mandate of the Local Government Code of 1991. This is to ensure the strengthened technical, fiscal and administrative capabilities of the LGU, as well as the formulation of the operational guidelines of local development planning process.



The preparation of the CDP is in accordance with the CLUP, consistent with the provisions of the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 001 series of 2009 of the DILG and HLURB dated October 19, 2009. The CDP is an official document containing the municipal thrust and policies, and providing guidelines on the priority programs, projects, and activities implementable within a period of six years.

For the next six (6) years, we aim to bring government closer to our people and open new opportunities of growth within the municipality. The challenges faced by our local government are formidable but with the commitment, resilience and perseverance of all Minanhons, we can achieve our goals and sustain the fruits of our labor.

Delivering change and development to the community requires the collective efforts and responsibility of all stakeholders. Each department of our local government unit will play an active role to help reduce poverty and generate more resources to enhance public services. We encourage everyone to become part of the solution and development process.

The realization of this plan shall serve as the municipality's key towards progress and economic sufficiency. Together, we can make a difference in the lives of our fellow Minanhons.

*(SGD)*

**HON. REY P. GRABATO**  
**Municipal Mayor**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to those people who provided support and inputs for the formulation and completion of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for the year 2016-2022. A special gratitude to the following people who played vital role in the realization of this CDP.

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And most all, to God Almighty for the wisdom and knowledge he bestowed to all persons involve and also for the strength and power he had given upon doing this endeavor.

*(SGD)*

**LUISA A. ALFIN**  
**Engineer II/ OIC MPDC**



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# CHAPTER

# FACTS & FIGURES

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### 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 Mantugau 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 Mantugau 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

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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 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 *Paranginan etmaya* was merged to *Talaracan*, (sometimes written as *Tulurucan*, *Talacoran* *Tuluracan* 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 Janiuay Parish, 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

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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 Tiburcio Casbresana, 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."*

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*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.*

*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 (Igaras 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, Igaras 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

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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.

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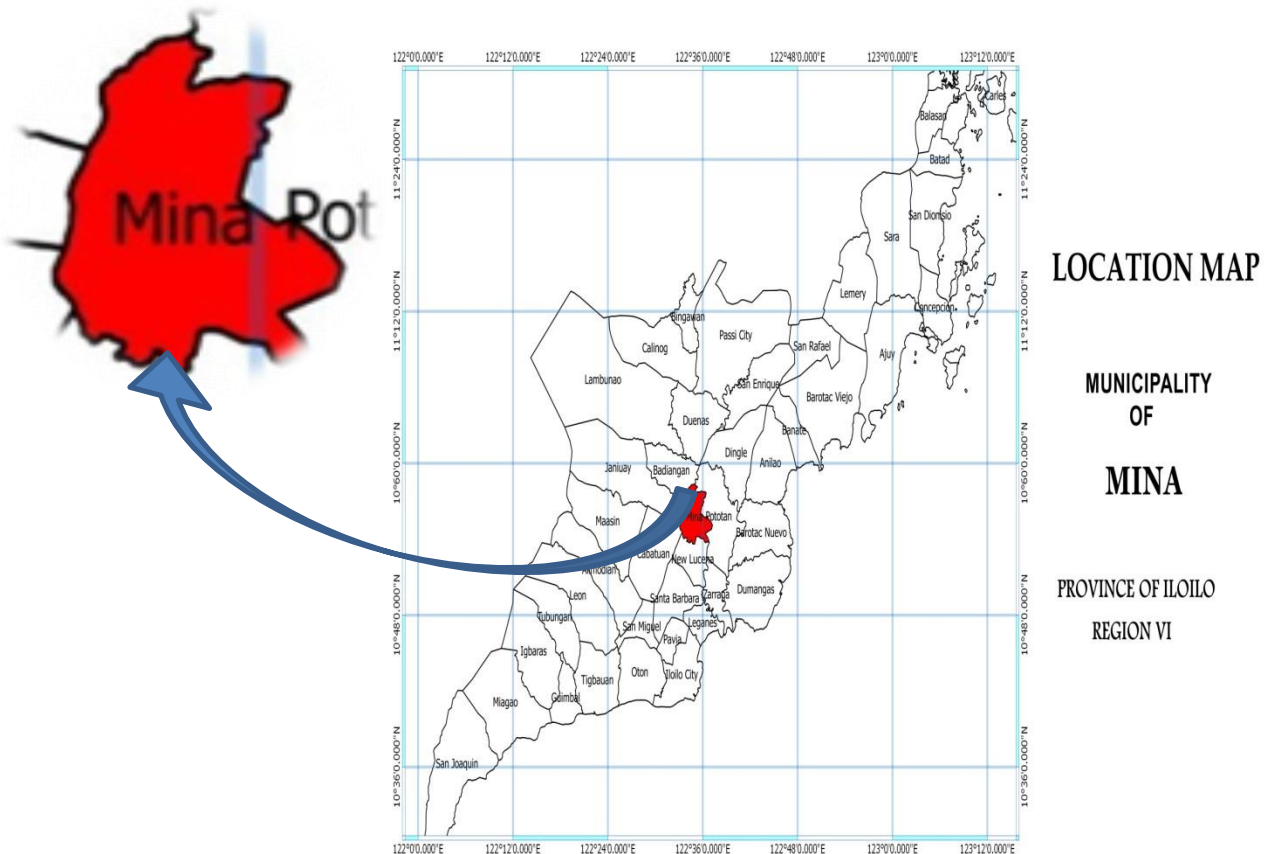
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### GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Geographical Location and Territorial Jurisdiction

The Municipality of Mina is centrally located in the Province of Iloilo. Its geographic coordinates are as follows: 122°35'E to 122°58'3"E longitude and 10° 56'N to 10°93'N latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Municipality of Badiangan, east by the Municipality of Pototan, west by the Municipality of Janiuay, south by the Municipality of New Lucena, and southwest by the Municipality of Cabatuan (Map 1.).

It takes about an hour to reach Mina by land from Iloilo City, and roughly about 30-40 minutes passing through Janiuay or Lucena and Pototan from the Iloilo International Airport. The town can also be accessed through the adjacent Municipality of Pototan on the east, or through a shorter route that traverses barangays Agmanaphao and Badiangan. Mina can also be accessed through the Municipality of Janiuay, and a shorter route through the Municipality of Cabatuan. The latter alternative direction would only take around 20 minutes from the boundary of Mina to the International Airport in Cabatuan, Iloilo.



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### Land Area

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 table1) shows how the municipality will use its land for future development to achieve its vision.

**Table 1. EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USE  
2016-2025**

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	EXISTING		PROPOSED	
	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA
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	3373.76	77.74	3269.00	75.32
<i>Protected (SAFDZ)</i>	<i>1890.68</i>	<i>43.56</i>	<i>1873.60</i>	<i>43.17</i>
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

### Topography and Slope

Situated at the center of Iloilo Province, the Municipality of Mina is dominated by vast expanses of flatlands, with some hilly portions estimated to be 10 to 20 feet above sea level in the areas of Abat, Capulan, Janipa-an West, Nasirum, Naumuan, Tipolo, and Yugot.



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Specifically, three slope classes or categories define Mina's land surface. The land area distribution and location of these are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Land Area Distribution of Different Slope Classes in Mina, Iloilo**

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

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office

Level to nearly level lands, with slope ranging from 0% to 3%, comprise the greatest portion (71.63%) of Mina's total land area of 4,340 hectares. These are followed by very gently sloping to undulating lands, with slope ranging from 3% to 8%, that cover 23.31% (1,012 hectares). Lands of such types have very low erosion potential and are highly suitable for urban and residential development and lowland rice production.

Moderately sloping to rolling lands, with slope ranging from 8% to 18%, account for the remaining 2.34% (102 hectares). Concentrated at the northern border, these lands are appropriate for seasonal and permanent crop production.

### **SOIL CLASSIFICATION**

Four types of soil are formed in the Municipality of Mina. These are the Sta. Rita Clay, the Alimodian Clay Loam, the Umingan Sandy Loam and the Alimodian Silt.

**Table 3. Land Area Distribution of Different Soil Types in Mina, Iloilo**

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

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office

As presented in Table 3 covering the greatest portion of Mina is the Sta. Rita Clay, a poorly drained flat lowland soil developed from recent alluvial deposits and characterized by a low soil profile development. It can be found in the barangays of Agmanaphao, Amiroy, Badiangan, Cabalabaguan, Dala, Guibuangan, Janipa-an East, *Poblacion*, Singay, Talibong Grande, Tipolo, Tolarucan, Tumay, and Yugot.

The second most prevalent soil type in the municipality is the Alimodian Clay Loam, which is present in Abat, Bangac, Capul-an, Janipa-an West, Naumuan, Nasirum, and portions of Janipa-an East.

Least common of the four is the Alimodian Silt, which is sited only in the southern portion of Janipa-an East.

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### **ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE**

Based on the Modified Corona Climate Classification, two types of climate occur in the Province of Iloilo. The southern portion of the province, where Mina belongs, has Type I climate with two distinct seasons: dry from November to April, and wet during the rest of the year.

Based on the Köppen Climate Classification System, Mina is classified to have sub-category Am (tropical monsoon) climate, characterized by a very pronounced wet season.

#### **- Prevailing Winds**

The prevailing winds in the area are affected by the following wind flows: northeast monsoon (*Hanging Amihan*) from November to February; southwest monsoon (*Hanging Habagat*) from June to September; and trade winds in between monsoon seasons. The northeast monsoon brings cooler air, while the southwest monsoon brings heavy rains.

The annual prevailing wind direction in the Philippines is northeast, with annual speed rated at two (2) meters per second.

#### **- Temperature**

The average annual temperature in Mina is 27.1°C. The warmest month of the year is May with an average temperature of 28.4°C. In January, the average temperature is 25.8°C, the lowest average temperature of the whole year. The average temperatures vary during the year by 2.6°C.

#### **- Rainfall**

The average annual rainfall is 2,072mm. The driest month is February with 55mm. Most precipitation falls in July, with an average of 290mm. The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 235mm.

#### **- Surface Run-Off**

The most notable water body that traverses the plains of Mina is the Suague River that comes from the west of the municipality. Irrigation channels are integrated in the river. The canals are constructed and maintained by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) in order to cater to the municipality's rice-producing barangays. All in all, the open water spaces in Mina cover approximately 33.07 hectares or 0.76% of the total land area.

#### **- Forests**

Areas with slope greater than 18% (rolling to very steep) are classified as forestlands regardless of forest cover. Forestlands are further categorized into: 1) production forests, which are rolling to moderately steep lands with slope of 18% to 30%; and 2) protection forests, which are moderately steep to very steep lands with slope of more than 30%.

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### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### Population Level and Distribution

##### - Growth Pattern

As of 2010, Mina has a population of 21,785. Its average annual growth rate in 2007-2010 is 3.22%, which is fast, compared to its sluggish growth rate of less than 2% in the last 10 years. Table 4 shows that Mina has a population of 4,280 in 1903. This rose to 5,134 in 1918; 6,623 in 1939; 7,298 in 1948; 8,441 in 1960; 9,649 in 1970; 11,641 in 1975; 12,290 in 1980; 15,807 in 1990; 16,419 in 1995; 18,096 in 2000; 19,809 in 2007 and 21,785 in 2010. It is observed that the annual growth rate (AGR) is consistently increasing every census year ranging from 0.76% as the lowest to 3.82 % as the highest. The highest AGR as shown in this table are within the 1970 and 1975 census years while the lowest AGR occurred are within the 1990 and 1995.

**Table 4. Historical Growth of Population, Mina, Iloilo**

Year	Population	Increase or Decrease	Average Annual Growth Rate
1903	4,280		
1918	5,134	854	1.22
1939	6,623	1,498	1.22
1948	7,298	675	1.08
1960	8,441	1,143	1.22
1970	9,649	1,208	1.35
1975	11,641	1,992	3.82
1980	12,290	649	1.09
1990	15,807	3,517	2.55
1995	16,419	612	0.76
2000	18,096	1,677	1.96
2007	19,809	1,713	1.30
2010	21,785	1,976	3.22

Source: NSO, 2010

##### - Population by Age Group and Sex

The table 5 below shows that in 2010 Census of Population and Housing, population aging 5-9 years old has the greatest contribution which comprises 10.34 % of the total population. This was followed by 10-14 years – 9.75% and 15-19 years – 9.74 % and those aging from 75-79 years got the lowest percentage of 1.21%.

**Table 5. Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Year 2010**

Age Group	Censal Year 2010		
	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	278	228	506
1-4	964	923	1887
5-9	1153	1099	2252
10-14	1115	1010	2125
15-19	1098	1024	2122
20-24	1078	1003	2081
25-29	968	826	1794
30-34	783	711	1494
35-39	690	651	1341
40-44	627	587	1214

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45-49	567	570	1137
50-54	470	478	948
55-59	396	405	801
60-64	285	354	639
65-69	217	241	458
70-74	180	222	402
75-79	103	161	264
80 and over	111	209	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>11083</b>	<b>10702</b>	<b>21785</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority/ National Statistics Office/ Municipal Record

### - Urbanization Level

Mina is considered a rural municipality in which out of the 22 barangays, 20 are rural barangays and only 2 are urban barangays. The table below shows that in 1980, 12.74% of the 12,290 municipality's populations were residing in the urban barangays. This rose to 13.58% in 1990; 13.58% in 2000 and 12.38 % in 2007. The decrease in 2007 urbanization level maybe attributed to the out-migration of urban population to rural barangays. And in 2010, it gradually increased to 12.62%.

**Table 6. Urbanization Levels of Mina for the Past 40 Years**

Year	Barangay Population			Urbanization Level (%)
	Urban	Rural	Total	
1970	1,218	8,431	9,649	12.62
1975	1,469	10,172	11,641	12.62
1980	1,566	10,724	12,290	12.74
1990	2,147	13,661	15,808	13.58
1995	2,229	14,190	16,419	13.58
2000	2,516	15,580	18,096	13.90
2007	2,453	17,356	19,809	12.38
2010	2,750	19,035	21,785	12.62

Source: NSO

### - Population Density

Referring to Table 7, Mina has a gross density of 5.02 or 5 population/ hectare as of 2010. The same table also shows that urban barangays- Mina East and Mina West, has the highest population density of 45.74 or 46 population/hectare and 13.54 or 14 population/hectare respectively. While in the rural barangays, Singay has the highest population density having 10.44 or 10 population/ hectare and the lowest population density was in Nasirum having 2.74 or 3 Population/hectare only. This indicates that Singay is the most densely populated barangay in the rural areas while Nasirum is sparsely populated in terms of gross population per barangay.

**Table 7. Population Density, Mina, Iloilo**

Barangay	Municipality		
	Area (Ha.)	Population, 2010	Population Density (persons per hectare)
<b>Urban</b>			
1.Mina East	100.5942	1,362	13.54
2.Mina West	30.3433	1,388	45.74
Urban Density	<b>130.9375</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>21.00</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
1.Abat	200.6268	799	3.98

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2.Agmanaphao	422.9784	1,412	3.34
3.Amiroy	506.4051	1,621	3.20
4.Badiangan	539.2654	1,764	3.27
5.Bangac	128.4701	1,295	10.08
6.Cabalabaguan	225.2673	1,883	8.36
7.Capul-an	163.0339	591	3.63
8.Dala	146.6137	988	6.74
9. Guinbuangan	33.6079	277	8.24
10.Janipa-an East	289.3227	1,207	4.17
11.Janipaan-West	268.8109	775	2.88
12.Nasirum	100.5722	276	2.74
13.Naumuan	124.3696	393	3.16
14.Singay	59.7538	624	10.44
15.Talibong Grande	134.8868	603	4.47
16.Talibong Pequeño	145.2741	475	3.27
17.Tipolo	104.1961	625	6.00
18.Tolarucan	291.1995	1,707	5.86
19.Tumay	147.0541	1,046	7.11
20.Yugot	177.3541	674	3.80
Rural Density	<b>4,209.0625</b>	<b>19,035</b>	<b>4.52</b>
Total Population Density	<b>4,340</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>5.02</b>

Source: NSO,2010

### POPULATION COMPOSITION

#### - Population by School Age, Working Age, Dependent Age

The Table 8 demonstrates the composition of the population of the municipality. It reflects that the municipality has the total of 15,880 potential labor force consisting individuals aging 15 years old and over. It is also showed in the table that there is a total of 8,214 individuals comprise the dependent population of the municipality. The 6770 persons belong to the young dependents and 1444 were the old dependents. It also shows that 8.55 % of the population is pre-schoolers, 11.82% are elementary, 11.97 are secondary and 7.73% are in tertiary.

**Table 8. Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent Age Group and Sex, Year 2010**

Age Group	All Ages	Percentage
Total Population	<b>21,785</b>	-
School going Population		
<b>Pre-School (3-6)</b>	1862	8.55
<b>Elementary (7-12)</b>	2576	11.82
<b>Secondary (13-18)</b>	2608	11.97
<b>Tertiary (19-22)</b>	1685	7.73
Working-Age		
<b>Labor Force (15 and over)</b>	15,880	72.89
Dependent Population		
<b>Young (0-14)</b>	6770	31.08
<b>Old (65-over)</b>	1444	6.63

Source: NSO,2010

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### - Overseas Workers

Table 9 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. This is an indication that many 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 9. 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: NSO

### - Household Population and Average Household Size

The municipality has 22 barangays with two (2) classified as urban barangays and 20 as rural barangays. Based on the 2010 census, 12.62% of the population resides in the urban area having 555 households in an area which comprises the 4.95 average household sizes as shown in Table 10. The remaining 87.38% of the population with a total of 4002 households resides in the rural area having 4.76 average household sizes. Out of the 22 barangays, Talibong Grande has the highest average household size of 5.20 and Tumay with the average household size of 4.45 has the least size is reflected in the same table.

**Table 10. Household Population By Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household size, Year 2010**

Barangay	Population	Number of Household	Average Household Size
<b>Urban</b>			
Mina East	1362	266	5.12
Mina West	1388	289	4.80
<b>Total Urban Population</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>4.95</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
Abat	799	176	4.54
Agmanaphao	1412	297	4.75
Amiroy	1621	336	4.82
Badiangan	1764	369	4.78
Bangac	1295	253	5.12
Cabalabaguan	1883	417	4.52
Capul-an	591	124	4.77
Dala	988	214	4.62
Guibuangan	277	62	4.47
Janipa-an East	1207	243	4.97
Janipa-an West	775	157	4.94
Nasirum	276	59	4.68
Naumuan	393	85	4.62
Singay	624	126	4.95
Talibong Grande	603	116	5.20
Talibong Pequeño	475	95	5.00

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Tipolo	625	127	4.92
Tolarucan	1707	365	4.68
Tumay	1046	235	4.45
Yugot	674	146	4.62
Total Rural Population	19,035	4002	4.76
Total Municipality	21,785	4557	4.78

Source: NSO

### - Population by Educational Attainment

Table 11 indicates the highest educational attainment of the population 5 years old and over. The table shows that the total number of population aging 5 years old and over is 19,392 individuals. It also shows that 2.57 % of the population has no grade completed at all. The 20.69% of the population had reached elementary but failed to graduate. The total of 2115 or 10.91 % of the population had finished their elementary. The 14.55% or 2821 individuals reached high school but failed to finish and 19.01 % of the population had graduated high school. Out the total population 11.51% are degree holders and 30 individuals pursue post baccalaureate studies.

**Table 11. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2010**

Highest Educational Attainment	Population	Percentage (%)
<b>Total Population 5 years old and over</b>	<b>19,392</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	498	2.57
<b>Pre-School</b>	713	3.68
<b>Elementary</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3029	15.62
5 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	984	5.07
Graduate	2115	10.91
<b>High School</b>		
Undergraduate	2821	14.55
Graduate	3686	19.01
<b>Post Secondary</b>		
Graduate	1514	7.81
Undergraduate	79	0.004
<b>College</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Year College	639	3.30
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year College	618	3.19
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year College	375	1.93
4 <sup>th</sup> Year College	30	0.002
5 <sup>th</sup> Year College	2	0.0001
<b>Academic Degree Holder</b>	2232	11.51
<b>Post Baccalaureate</b>	30	0.002
<b>Not Stated</b>	27	0.001

Source: NSO, 2010

### - Population by Mother Tongue

The Hiligaynon Ilonggo dialect is spoken by 99.14% of the population of the municipality based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Some speak other dialects like Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilocano and Bicol as shown in Table 12. A sprinkling of other dialects like Ati, Badjao,

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Masbateño, Capizeño and others may be heard spoken by few. This shows that immigration is one aspect of our population growth.

**Table 12. Population by Mother Tongue, Year 2010**

Mother Tongue	Population	% of Total Population
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 Ethnicity	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: NSO, 2010

### - Population by Religious Affiliation

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion being practiced by 97.74% or 21,293 people of the municipality based on the 2010 census of Population and Housing. Other religions or sects also exist in the municipality but very minimal in number. To mention, they are Bible Baptist (0.519%), Iglesia ni Kristo(0.491%), Evangelicals (0.362%), Seventh Day Adventist(0.193%), Church of Christ(0.184%), Jehovah's Witnesses (0.147%) and others as shown in Table 13.

**Table 13. Population by Religious Affiliation, Year 2010**

Religious Affiliation	No. of People	% of Total Population
Roman Catholic including Catholic Charismatic	21,293	97.74
Bible Baptist Church	113	0.519
Iglesia ni Cristo	107	0.491



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Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)	79	0.362
Seventh Day Adventist	42	0.193
Church of Christ	40	0.184
Jehovah's Witnesses	32	0.147
Other Religious Affiliations	20	0.092
Aglipay	13	0.060
Jesus is Lord Church	13	0.060
Assoc. of Fundamental Baptist Churches in the Philippines	12	0.055
Islam	6	0.027
Bread of Life Ministries	5	0.023
Buddhist	5	0.023
Tribal Religions	2	0.009
Iglesias a Dios Espiritu Santo Incorporated	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: NSO, 2010

### - Population by Marital Status in Age group

Year 2010 census of population and housing indicates that majority of the youth still enjoy being single and prefer 25-29 years old as an ideal marrying age. Out of 21,785 population, 58.28 % or 12697 persons enjoys being single in spite of their age. There are still number of people who engaged in common law/live in status due to lack of money to be used for marriage. And still there are few who have status which was unknown. See Table 14.

**Table 14. Marital Status by Age Group**

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

Source: NSO 2010 Census of Population and Housing

### - Crude Birth and Death Rates

The Municipality of Mina has a Crude Birth Rate of 20 and Crude Death Rate of 4 in 2011 as reflected in the Table 15. The CBR increased to 44 or by 121.66%. CDR increased from 4 in 2011 to 7 in 2012, or an increase by 79.57%. The years after, the CBR decreased with the highest decrease in 2013 having 50.91% decreased from the previous year. The CDR increased by 45.50% in 2013 and decreased by 9.09% in 2014. It continued to decrease the following year.

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**Table 15. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Past Five Years (2011-2015)**

Period	CBR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2011	20		4	
2012	44	121.66%	7	79.57%
2013	22	-50.91%	11	45.50%
2014	14	-37.04%	10	-9.09%
2015	12	-10.88%	7	-21%

Source: Municipal Health Office

### - Literacy Rate

A person is considered literate if he/she is able to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. As shown in 2010 census of population and housing, the municipality has the literacy rate of 98.95% or 16140 persons of the population out of 17,140 persons aging 10 years old and over. Only 1.05 % or a total of 180 people were illiterate as shown in Table 16. The table also shows that the male and female has that closest literacy level having 98.94% literacy level for male and 98.96% for the female. And the literacy rate has the ratio of 94:1.

**Table 16. Literacy Rate of Population 5 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Year 2010**

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total Population</b>	11083	50.87%	10702	49.13%	21785	100%
<b>Population 5 Years Old and Over</b>	8688	78.39	8452	78.98	17140	78.68
<b>Literate</b>	8596	98.94	8364	98.96	16960	98.95
<b>Illiterate</b>	92	1.06	88	1.04	180	1.05

Source: NSO, Census 2010

### - Labor Force by Sex and Employment Status

The municipality of Mina has a potential labor force of 15,880 persons which comprises the 69.90% of the total population of the municipality as shown in Table 17. It includes the population aging 15 years old and over. Out of these, 11,101 are in the labor force wherein 6,844 are males and 4,257 are females. The Table also reflects that a total of 7,944 or 50.02% of the labor force were employed and the remaining 3,157 were unemployed. The total of 4,779 both male and female or 30.10% of the potential labor force population were not in the labor force.

**Table 17. Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status, Year 2011**

	Population 15 Years and Over	Labor Force Participation	Labor Force				Not in the Labor Force	
			Employed	%	Unemployed	%	No.	%
<b>Male</b>	7955	43.10	5052	31.81	1792	11.29	1111	7.00
<b>Female</b>	7925	26.80	2892	18.21	1365	8.59	3668	23.10
<b>Total</b>	15880	69.90	7944	50.02	3157	19.88	4779	30.10

Source: BSPO

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

### POPULATION PROJECTION

#### - Projected Population by Barangay

Table 18 shows the projected population of the barangays that comprise the municipality for the next 10 years (2016 up to 2025). In the table it was projected that the municipality will have a population of 28,775 in 2025. The urban area will be having a population of 3,632 and 25,143 in the rural area in 2025. The projection was computed based on the computation on the HLURB Guidebook volume 2 having the 2010 as the base year.

**Table 18. Population Projection by Barangay, Year 2016-2025**

Barangay	2010	Participation Rate (PR)	Population									
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>1.00</b>	24350	24806	25271	25744	26226	26717	27217	27727	28246	28775
<b>Urban</b>												
Mina East	1362	0.063	1522	1551	1580	1610	1640	1670	1702	1734	1767	1799
Mina West	1388	0.064	1551	1580	1610	1640	1671	1702	1734	1767	1800	1833
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>0.127</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>3131</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>3250</b>	<b>3311</b>	<b>3372</b>	<b>3436</b>	<b>3501</b>	<b>3567</b>	<b>3632</b>
<b>Rural</b>												
Abat	799	0.037	893	910	927	944	962	980	998	1017	1036	1055
Agmanaphao	1412	0.065	1578	1608	1638	1669	1700	1732	1764	1797	1831	1865
Amiroy	1621	0.074	1812	1846	1880	1916	1951	1988	2025	2063	2102	2141
Badiangan	1764	0.081	1972	2009	2046	2085	2124	2163	2204	2245	2287	2330
Bangac	1295	0.059	1447	1475	1502	1530	1559	1588	1618	1648	1679	1711
Cabalabaguan	1883	0.086	2105	2144	2184	2225	2267	2309	2353	2397	2441	2487
Capul-an	591	0.027	661	673	686	698	711	725	738	752	766	781
Dala	988	0.045	1104	1125	1146	1168	1189	1212	1234	1257	1281	1305
Guibuangan	277	0.013	310	315	321	327	333	340	346	353	359	366
Janipa-an East	1207	0.055	1349	1374	1400	1426	1453	1480	1508	1536	1565	1594
Janipa-an West	775	0.036	866	882	899	916	933	950	968	986	1005	1024
Nasirum	276	0.013	308	314	320	326	332	338	345	351	358	365
Naumuan	393	0.018	439	448	456	464	473	482	491	500	510	519
Singay	624	0.029	697	711	724	737	751	765	780	794	809	824
Talibong Grande	603	0.028	674	687	699	713	726	740	753	767	782	796
Talibong Pequeño	475	0.022	531	541	551	561	572	583	593	605	616	627
Típolo	625	0.029	699	712	725	739	752	767	781	795	810	826
Tolarucan	1707	0.078	1908	1944	1980	2017	2055	2093	2133	2173	2213	2255
Tumay	1046	0.048	1169	1191	1213	1236	1259	1283	1307	1331	1356	1382
Yugot	674	0.031	753	767	782	796	811	827	842	858	874	890
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>19,035</b>	<b>0.873</b>	<b>21277</b>	<b>21675</b>	<b>22081</b>	<b>22494</b>	<b>22915</b>	<b>23345</b>	<b>23781</b>	<b>24226</b>	<b>24679</b>	<b>25143</b>

Source: MPDO

#### - Projected School-Age, Labor Force and Dependent Population

The Table 19 illustrates the projected School-age, Labor Force and Dependent population of the municipality wherein it was computed using the participation rate and the projected population of the municipality. The data from the 2010 census was used as the baseline. The table reflects that municipality will have a labor force of 20,977 and 10,848 young and old dependents by 2025. It shows that as the population increases the dependency rate also increases annually.

**Table 19. Projected School-Age Population, Labor Force and Dependent Population**

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Grouping	Base Year 2010	Participation Rate	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Population</b>	<b>21,785</b>	1.00	24350	24806	25271	25744	26226	26717	27217	27727	28246	28775
<b>School-going Population</b>												
Pre-School	1862	0.085	2070	2109	2148	2188	2229	2271	2313	2357	2401	2446
Elementary	2576	0.118	2873	2927	2982	3038	3095	3153	3212	3272	3333	3395
Secondary	2608	0.120	2922	2977	3033	3089	3147	3206	3266	3327	3390	3453
Tertiary	1685	0.077	1875	1910	1946	1982	2019	2057	2096	2135	2175	2216
<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>15,880</b>	0.729	17751	18084	18423	18767	19119	19477	19841	20213	20591	20977
<b>Dependent</b>												
Young (0-14)	<b>6770</b>	0.311	7573	7715	7859	8006	8156	8309	8464	8623	8785	8949
Old (65 and over)	<b>1444</b>	0.066	1607	1637	1668	1699	1731	1763	1796	1830	1864	1899

Source: MPDO

### - Projected Population by Age Group

The Table 20 reflects the current and projected population of the municipality in terms of age and sex. Considering 2010 as the base year when the municipality had a population of 21,785, it is projected to increase to 28,775 in the year 2025.

**Table 20. Projected Total Population by Age Group**

Age Group	Base Year 2010	PR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>All Ages</b>	21,785	1.00	24,350	24,806	25,271	25,744	26,226	26,717	27,217	27,727	28,246	28,775
<b>Under 1</b>	506	0.0232	566	576	587	598	609	621	632	644	656	668
<b>1-4</b>	1,887	0.0866	2109	2149	2189	2230	2272	2314	2358	2402	2447	2492
<b>5-9</b>	2,252	0.1034	2517	2564	2612	2661	2711	2762	2814	2866	2920	2975
<b>10-14</b>	2,125	0.0975	2375	2420	2465	2511	2558	2606	2655	2705	2755	2807
<b>15-19</b>	2,122	0.0974	2372	2416	2462	2508	2555	2602	2651	2701	2751	2803
<b>20-24</b>	2,081	0.0955	2326	2370	2414	2459	2505	2552	2600	2649	2698	2749
<b>25-29</b>	1,794	0.0824	2005	2043	2081	2120	2160	2200	2241	2283	2326	2370
<b>30-34</b>	1,494	0.0686	1670	1701	1733	1766	1799	1832	1867	1901	1937	1973
<b>35-39</b>	1,341	0.0616	1499	1527	1556	1585	1614	1645	1675	1707	1739	1771
<b>40-44</b>	1,214	0.0557	1357	1382	1408	1435	1461	1489	1517	1545	1574	1604
<b>45-49</b>	1,137	0.0522	1271	1295	1319	1344	1369	1394	1421	1447	1474	1502
<b>50-54</b>	948	0.0435	1060	1079	1100	1120	1141	1163	1184	1207	1229	1252
<b>55-59</b>	801	0.0368	895	912	929	947	964	982	1001	1019	1039	1058
<b>60-64</b>	639	0.0293	714	728	741	755	769	784	798	813	829	844
<b>65-69</b>	458	0.0210	512	522	531	541	551	562	572	583	594	605
<b>70-74</b>	402	0.0185	449	458	466	475	484	493	502	512	521	531
<b>75-79</b>	264	0.0121	295	301	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	349
<b>80 &amp; over</b>	320	0.0147	358	364	371	378	385	392	400	407	415	423

Source:MPDO

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

### SECTORAL SITUATIONER

The five development sectors in the government are social, economic, infrastructure, environment and institutional. Departments/ offices of different agencies and the local government unit are grouped according to these sectors, depending on their respective functions and roles in the government system.

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### Education

##### Elementary and Secondary Education

The municipality of Mina has a total of 11 public elementary schools and 1 private school and one (1) public high school.

**Table 21. Elementary and Secondary Schools SY 2015-2016, Mina, Iloilo**

School	Location (Brgy.)	Lot Area (Ha.)
Elementary		
1. Mina Central School	Mina East	2.4206
2. Abat ES	Abat	1.0356
3. Agmanaphao ES	Agmanaphao	1.0126
4. Amiroy ES	Amiroy	1.0000
5. Badiangan ES	Badiangan	1.0064
6. Cabalabaguan ES	Cabalabaguan	0.9967
7. Nasirum ES	Tal. Pequeño	1.0280
8. Tipolo ES	Tipolo	1.0000
9. Armada-Pelaez ES	Tolarucan	0.5000
10. Dala-Singay ES	Singay	0.3000
11. Janipa-an ES	Janipa-an East	1.5412
12. OLPCS	<i>Poblacion</i>	0.2500
Secondary		
1. Mina NHS	Bangac-Talibong Grande	5.000

The whole district of Mina has a total of elementary school enrolment of 3,082, which is composed of 1,659 males and 1,423 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 22 is hereby presented.

The entire elementary schools in the municipality of Mina have a participation rate of 100%, survival rate of 92%, completion rate of 96%, graduation rate of 100% and dropout rate of 0% as of SY 2015-2016.

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

**Table 22. 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 distribution of historical enrolment in all public elementary schools in Mina is shown in Table 23.

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

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

Source: Deped, District Office

The MNHS has the total of 60 teachers having 1:27 teacher-student ratio. As of SY 2015-2016, the MNHS has a total enrolment of 1637 students consisting of 860 males and 777 females as shown in Table 24.

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

**Table 24. Teacher-Student and Classroom-Student 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>							
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 25 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 25. Historical Enrolment in MNHS by Level for the Last Three School Years**

Level	SY 2015-2016			SY 2013-2014		SY 2012-2013	
	Number	Number	Increase/decrease	Number	Increase/decrease	Number	-
Secondary	1637	1613	3.20%	1563	1.17%	1545	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>1613</b>		<b>1563</b>		<b>1545</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Mina National High School

The Mina National High School had its highest enrolment participation rate in SY 2015-2016 and 2013-2014 at rate of 99.32%. It reached its highest drop-out rate of 2.41% in SY 2012-2013. In SY2014-2015, the dropout rate was 0%. MNHS had the highest completion and survival rate of 99.75% in SY 2014-2015, the highest attainment of the said school in the past school years. It attained 100% graduation rate from SY2013-2014 up to 2015-2016, Table 26.

**Table 26. 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, the Mina Skills Training Center (MSTC). Located in the Poblacion, the school 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 3.908 square meters. In 2015, MSTC had 269 enrollees in different course offerings (Table 27).

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

**Table 27. 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 the most number of enrollees in the year 2014 which consisted of 134 in SMAW NCI, 119 in Carpentry NCII, 77 in EIM NCII, 66 in Masonry NCII and 38 in housekeeping. The least enrolment at the MSTC was in 2011 with a total of 210 enrollees only. The enrollees who could graduate and pass the assessment are secured with the competencies that would qualify them for employment abroad. The MSTC was established to cater the needs of those who wanted to attain higher education yet unlucky enough to support their 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 shown in Table 28.

**Table 28. Historical Enrolment in MSTC by Level 2011-2015**

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

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

In order to address the needs of the special children and children with disabilities, the development of the Special Education Class in the District of Mina was materialized. The said class offers activities and lessons given to the persons with special needs. This program has given an opportunity for special individuals to have access to general education of the normal persons. The enrolment in SPED class in SY 2012-2013 is presented in Table 29.

The municipality also opened a program that addresses the needs of individuals who were hopeless to attain and have a basic education due to poverty. The primary clients of the said program are the out of school youth (OSY). Classes were held during weekends wherein the teachers went to the barangays to teach. At the end of classes in the school year, the students were given a qualifying exam to determine whether they will graduate or not. The number of enrollees for the Alternative Learning System is presented in Table 3.1.14.



# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

**Table 29. Report of Enrolment in 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 Impairment	3	1	4
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: Mina Central School (SPED)

### Housing and Community Development

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 30. 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
Total	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.

### Health & Wellness

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

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 one Medical technologist. Mina Barangay Health Stations is manned by 1 midwife in each barangay as reflected in Table 3.3.2.

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 gradually decreased 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 31. General Health Situation in Mina from 2011-2015**

Health Indicator	Municipal									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Fertility</b>										
Crude Birth Rate (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

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.

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

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							
	%	Tot al	M	F	%	Tot al	M	F	%	To tal	M	F	%	To tal	M	F				
Pneumonia	21.7	22	9	13	18.2	17	2	15	13.5	17	15	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

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

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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 34.

**Table 34. Malnourished Children for the Past Five Years**

DEGREE OF MALNUTRITION	Municipal									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 <sup>ST</sup>	3366	92	3222	87	3075	88.77	3400	89.33	3036	94.02
2 <sup>ND</sup>	213	5.82	275	7.43	267	7.70	282	7.40	138	4.27
3 <sup>RD</sup>	20	0.54	18	0.48	33	0.95	28	0.73	65	2.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3599</b>	<b>98.40</b>	<b>3515</b>	<b>94.99</b>	<b>3375</b>	<b>97.42</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>97.46</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>100.30</b>

Source: Mina MHO

## **SPORTS AND RECREATION**

The renovated municipal covered court in Mina East is the main government-owned sports and recreation facility. It is used for sports and other public functions.

Other sports and recreation facilities include the public plaza, children's playground in Mina West (which is in poor physical condition), school playgrounds, and multi-purpose paved areas in the barangays.

All barangays have basketball courts, which are used for sports and other community activities.

**Table 35. Sports and Recreation Facilities by Barangay, Mina, Iloilo**

Barangay	Area (sq. m.)	Basketball court	Recreation Facilities	Physical Condition
<b>Urban</b>				
1. Mina East	3,000	1	Public Plaza	Good
2. Mina West	450	1	Children's Playground	Poor
Sub-Total				
<b>Rural</b>				
1. Abat	450	1		Good
2. Agmanaphao	450	1		Good
3. Amiroy	450	1		Good
4. Badiangan	450	1		Good
5. Bangac	900	1		Good
6. Cabalabaguan	450	1		Good
7. Capul-an	450	1		Good
8. Dala	450	1		Good
9. Guibuangan	450	1		Good
10. Janipa-an East	450	1		Good
11. Janipa-an West	450	1		Good
12. Nasirum	450	1		Good
13. Naumuan	450	1		Good
14. Singay	450	1		Good
15. Talibong Grande	450	1		Good
16. Talibong Pequeño	450	1		Good
17. Tipolo	450	1		Good

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18. Tolarucan	450	1		Good
19. Tumay	450	1		Good
20. Yugot	450	1		Good

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office, Municipal Engineering Office, Office of the Sangguniang Kabataan, Mina

### Social Welfare

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 36.

Mina has a Senior Citizen Center 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

**Table 36. Presence of Social Welfare Facilities and Services Offered in Mina, 2015**

Facility	Brgy.	Area of Coverage	Services Offered	Type of Clientele	No. of Clientele	Staff	Ownership	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	3	PUBLIC	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	2 DCW's	PUBLIC	Good
Feeding Center	22 Brgys.	63 sq.m (each daycare center)	Supplementary Feeding/ Supervised Neighborhood Play	2 yrs. old	2,524	DCW's	PUBLIC	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	7	PUBLIC	Good

Source: MSWDO

The MSWD caters the needs of the different clients like disadvantaged families, PWDs, Children, and Senior Citizens, among others. As shown in the Table 37, as of 2015 a total of

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8,092 clients consisted 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 37. Historical Number of Population Served by MSWD by Type of Clientele System, Mina, Iloilo**

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			Current Year (2015)	
	2012	2013	2014	No.	Percentage
Disadvantaged 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

### Peace and Order

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 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.

The crimes or even simple violation of the existing laws is inhabitable in every locality. Based on the table (Table 38) representing the crime incident in past five years, the municipality is peaceful in general. In the last five years, records showed that year 2015 had the most number of crimes that happened- 28 index crimes and 50 non-index crimes. Out the 28 index crimes, 24 were against persons and 4 were against property. Crime cases were 95 % solved. Among all the index crimes, cases of physical injury were dominant followed by the cases of theft. There is no heinous crime like murder that had happened in the municipality in the past five years. Table 38 also indicated that crime cases increased annually yet they were solved. Most of the offenders of the crimes were men.

**Table 38. Crime Incidence for Adults in Mina, Iloilo, 2011-2015**

Type of Crime	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			
	Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender	
			M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F

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Index Crime	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	6	0	3	1	10	10	10	-	28	28	30	3
Crimes Against Person	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes Against Property	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-
a.Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.Theft	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-
Non-Index Crime	6	6	13	-	2	2	2	1	11	5	12	-	29	29	24	4	50	50	64	1

Source: Mina PNP

The crime cases in the municipality were not only committed by the adults or mature individuals. There are also crimes committed by the young individuals which are classified as Children in Conflict with the law. Table 39 shows the crimes committed by young individuals. The record showed that 2013 has the most number of crime incidents - 12 index crimes and 4 non-index crimes. Physical injury and theft cases dominated the index crimes. Most of the crime incidents had men as offenders. All of the stated cases were solved.

**Table 39. Crime Incidence for Children (below 18 years old) in Conflict with the Law , Mina,**

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
Index Crime	5	5	5	-	2	2	5	-	12	12	12	-	3	3	6	-	5	5	5	1
Crimes Against Person	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes Against Property	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
Non-Index Crime	2	2	2	-	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	-	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	1

Iloilo, 2011-2015

Source: Mina PNP

Mina has one fire station, which is located in Cabalabaguan at the back of the Mina Public Market. The station is manned by nine (9) firemen. The fireman-population ratio is 1:2,813, which falls below the BFP standard ratio of 1:2,000 (Table 3.6.6). It was computed using the annual growth rate of 1.87 and BSPO survey population of 5,321.

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

In 2015, 12 incidents of fire happened in the entire municipality as shown in Table 40. The common cause of fire incidents is accidents. Although the fire incidents are gradually increased, there were no casualties reported.

**Table 40. Fire Incidence in Mina, Iloilo, 2011-2015**

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

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR



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### Agriculture

#### Rice Production

In 2014, the total area devoted to rice production in the municipality of Mina totaled 2,581 hectares. Of these, 1,832 hectares are irrigated and are located in all barangays. The remaining 749 hectares are rain-fed and located in only 13 barangays. There are large areas planted to rice in barangays Badiangan, Agmanaphao, and Amiroy. Cropping intensity in irrigated farms is 2.3 croppings per year, while in rain-fed farms, 1.9 croppings per year. Average production in irrigated rice farms is 4.67 MT/ha, and for rain-fed farms, 4.37 MT/ha.

**Table 41. Area Planted to Irrigated Rice and Production, Mina, Iloilo, 2014**

Barangay	Area Devoted to Rice (ha)	Actual Area Planted to Rice (ha)	Total Production (MT)
Abat	4.20	9.83	46
Agmanaphao	286.49	670.30	3,130
Amiroy	254.97	596.56	2,786
Badiangan	379.10	886.98	4,142
Bangac	6.60	15.44	72
Cabalabaguan	128.90	301.59	1,408
Capul-an	14.00	32.76	153
Dala	139.80	327.09	1,528
Guibuangan	1.00	2.34	11
Janipa-an East	103.63	242.46	1,132
Janipa-an West	39.40	92.18	431
Mina East	84.79	198.38	926
Mina West	18.60	43.52	203
Nasirum	4.80	11.23	52
Singay	52.60	123.07	575
Talibong Grande	8.30	19.42	91
Talibong Pequeño	7.60	17.78	83
Tipolo	16.65	38.96	182
Tolarucan	175.20	409.92	1,914
Tumay	95.50	223.44	1,043
Yugot	10.15	23.75	111
<b>All Barangays</b>	<b>1,832.28</b>	<b>4287.00</b>	<b>20,020</b>

Source: Mina MAO, 2015

The production of rice increases by 8.75 % in 2015 from 2014. There is an increase by 9.28 % in the harvested area of rice in 2015, 1.64 % in corn and 3.26 in the coconut. The harvested area in 2014 and 2015 of banana remained as it is. The municipality has 114.3 metric tons of corn production with an increase of 25.47% from 2014 production. There is an increase of 4.66% of volume of production in banana and 18.01 % in coconut production of the municipality in 2015. The comparison of the production is best represented in the Table 42.

**Table 42. Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, Year 2014 and 2015**

Major Crops	Harvested Area (ha), annual			Volume of Production (MT)		
	2014	2015	% Increase/decrease	2014	2015	% Increase/decrease
Rice	5711.90	6241.76	9.28	27,020.54	29,385.33	8.75
Corn	48.9	49.7	1.64	91.1	114.3	25.47

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<b>Banana</b>	109	109	-	43.6	45.93	4.66
<b>Coconut</b>	44.5	45.95	3.26	1246	1470.40	18.01

Source: Mina MAO, 2015

In 2014, the animal population in the municipality of Mina mainly consists of chicken (25,334), duck (9,381), and turkey (342). Livestock population includes swine (2,351), carabao (384), cattle (369), and goat (619). In 2015, there are 22 commercial farms that are generally into livestock and poultry production.

**Table 43. Livestock and Poultry Population, Mina, Iloilo, 2014**

Livestock and Poultry	Number of Heads
<b>Carabao</b>	384
<b>Cattle</b>	369
<b>Swine</b>	2,351
<b>Goat</b>	619
<b>Chicken</b>	25,334
<b>Horse</b>	2
<b>Duck (Muscovy)</b>	7,220
<b>Duck (Mallard)</b>	2,161
<b>Turkey</b>	342
<b>Geese</b>	124
<b>Rabbit</b>	15

Source: Mina MAO, 2015

### Industry

Under the industry sector, most of the establishments (20) in the municipality of Mina fall under the category of manufacturing. There are nine (9) rice mills in the municipality, catering to the needs of the rice farmers in the area. There are five water-refilling stations, four bakeries, and one icemaker. There are four establishments under construction – two into hollow blocks making and two construction firms. Two establishments are under electricity, gas, water, and utilities. i.e., one on power generation, and another one on communication cell site.

In 2015, there are two existing manufacturing industrial establishment in the locality, one is processing and producing rice while the other is sugar as shown in Table 44.

**Table 44. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Name of Industrial Establishment	Manufacturing Industrial Process	Raw Material		Production		Product market		Location	Land Area (ha.)
		Material	Source	Product	Volume	Local	Export (other)		
MOFAWA	Mascuvado Sugar Milling	Sugarcane	Locally Produced	Mascuvado Sugar	20T	/	/	Talibong Pequeño	7
RPG	Rice Milling	Rice	Locally Produced	Rice	120T	/	-	Tolarucan	2.4196

Source: MPDO

### Commerce and Trade

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Wholesale and retail trade dominates the business establishments in the municipality of Mina, constituting 83.81% of the total number of establishments in the commerce and trade sector. This is followed by personal and community services (14.75%), finance, insurance and related services (0.61%) and real estate and development (0.61%) as represented in Figure 4.5.

It is of note that *sari-sari* stores dominate the wholesale and retail establishments with 283 registered establishments constituting 69.19% of the total number of establishments under the sub-sector. The rest are retailer (98 or 23.96%) and wholesaler (28 or 6.85%).

The Municipality of Mina has a total commercial area of 14,000 sq.m consists of public Market and commercial strips which catered the local market as shown in Table 45.

**Table 45. Inventory of Commercial Areas, 2014**

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: Municipal Treasurer's Office/ Market Administrator

**Table 46. 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

### 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 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 14-23 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.

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

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

**Table 47. Inventory of Tourism Establishments, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

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
<i>Poblacion</i>	Festival Event	NA	Religious	Covered gym/ cultural stage/ public plaza/ grandstand	LGU/NGA
<i>Poblacion</i>	<i>Paskwa Halad sa Banwa</i>	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

## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

### Road Network

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.

**Table 48. Types of Road Network**

Roads by Sytem 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 49. 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

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

### Road Safety

Table 50 shows the location where accidents occur for three consecutive years. The nature of accident varies from vehicle to vehicle, vehicle to pedestrian, vehicle to property. The highest frequency of accidents (24) is in Barangay Cabalabaguan, a major road of Mina.

**Table 50. 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

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- or a total of 3427 connections. The average consumption in one month of the municipality is around 334, 434.70 KWh. The distribution of further data is shown in Table 51.

**Table 51. 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

### Water

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

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## 2016-2022

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 52. Level I Water Supply System Service by Type and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

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 53.

**Table 53. Level III Water Supply System Service for Domestic Use and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

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

Source: MPDO/RHU

### Communication

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

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

**Table 54. 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

## ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

### Freshwater Resources

The primary freshwater resource in Mina is the Suague River, which primarily provides irrigation to the agricultural lands in the municipality. Some residents occasionally catch freshwater fish from the river for their own consumption. Suague River will be soon connected to the Jalaur Multi-Purpose Project.

### SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### - Disposed Waste Characteristics

In Mina, the biggest source of waste is generated at the household level. On the average, the total waste collected from households is almost 8,400 kilograms daily, or 3,085.80 tons per year. Market waste follows at more than 105.05 tons annually, or 287.81 kilograms per day. At the firm level, daily collection is merely 49.10 kilograms daily or just under 17.92 tons annually. The municipality collects a total 8,820.45 kilograms per day, or 3,219.46 tons per year. These realities are quite significant especially in efforts of the local government to effectively undertake a solid waste management program to involve community members in waste segregation at source.

**Table 55. Municipal Waste Characteristics, Mina, Iloilo**

WASTE SOURCES	Kg. / Day	Ton / Year
Households	8,454.25	3,085.80
Establishments	49.10	17.92
Institutions	29.29	10.69
Market Waste	287.81	105.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,820.45</b>	<b>3,219.46</b>

Source: MENRO, Municipality of Mina

**Table 56. Solid Waste Generation by Source, Year 2012**

Volume of Solid	Volume of solid	Disposal Methods/ treatment
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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Source	Types of Waste	Waste Generated (tons/day)	waste collected (tons/day)	facilities	Disposal site
Domestic	Compostable,	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
Commercial	Recyclable,	0.049	0.003		
Industrial	Residual &	-	-		
Hospital	Special wastes	0.029	0.002		
Others (Market)		0.288	0.018		

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

Table 57. 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

### - Waste Characteristics

Around 60.89% of the municipality's solid waste is classified as compostables. These are biodegradable wastes such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste and human waste. Some examples of compostable waste are fruit and vegetable peelings, leftover foods, vegetable trims, fish/fowl/meat/animal entrails, soft shells, seeds, leaves, flowers, twigs, and branches, among others. Because they undergo biological degradation, they can be turned into compost (soil conditioner or organic fertilizer) by mixing them with soil, water, air and biological additives/activators under controlled conditions.

Recyclables make up 26.87% of the total solid waste generated in the municipality. They are any waste material retrieved from the waste stream and free from contamination that can still be converted into suitable beneficial use. These may be transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity. Some examples of recyclable waste are newspapers, ferrous scrap metal, non-ferrous scrap metal, corrugated cardboard, aluminum, glass, office paper, tin cans, among others. The amount of recyclable waste is significant especially in the context of the municipality's recycling program.

Around 5.89 % of the municipality's solid waste can be classified as residuals. Residual wastes are solid waste materials that are non-compostable and non-recyclable. They should be disposed ecologically through a long-term disposal facility or sanitary landfill. Some examples are sanitary napkins, disposable diapers and worn-out rug.



# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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## 2016-2022

More than 6.35% are special waste or household hazardous wastes. Some examples are paints, thinners, household batteries, lead-acid batteries, spray canisters, large worn-out or broken furniture, consumer electronics, broken and other discarded items such as broken household appliances, among others.

### - **Recent SWM Initiatives**

The municipality has realized that as its population grows, the volume of solid waste generated from different sources such as households, public and private offices and business establishments would also increase. Hence, as mandated by RA No. 9003 (The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000), the National Solid Waste Management Board (NSWMB) approved its 10-year Ecological SWMP (2013-2023). So far, it has accomplished the following major objectives:

- Creation of a Municipal Solid Waste Management Board (MSWMB) tasked to formulate plans and policies for implementation; and conduct massive information and education campaign (IEC) to increase community awareness;
- Passage of Environmental Related Ordinances; and
- Appropriation of funds for the implementation of the SWMP.

Through the SWMP, the LGU intends to strengthen its role and capability in promoting environmental consciousness through information and education campaigns.

### - **Institutional Regime**

Based on the approved SWMP of the municipality, existing offices were tasked with the following responsibilities:

- a. Municipal Engineering Office – in-charge of use of necessary equipment to collect solid waste all over the municipality;
- b. General Services Office
  - In-charge of IEC and dissemination of schedule of collection and other information for public consumption ;
  - In-charge of daily collection of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes, and operation and maintenance of the multi-purpose truck in the collection of solid waste;
  - Coordinates with the office of the Municipal Agriculture Office in the transport of waste to the ecological park; and
  - Implements relevant programs, projects and activities to promote cleanliness and waste management consistent with RA 9003.
- c. Municipal Agriculture Office
  - Supervises the operation and maintenance of ecological park, shredder machine and other facilities within the premises of eco- park; and
  - In-charge of the supervision and maintenance of composting operations and plant nursery.

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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## 2016-2022

- d. Municipal Official Chairman, Committee on Environmental Protection; Department Heads of the various offices concerned, and the designated MENRO are given the responsibility to handle the IEC.
- e. The junkshop present in the municipality is responsible for purchasing and selling of recyclable materials either placed in the MRF or direct from the households, market and other establishments.
- f. The Designated MENRO under the Municipal Engineering Office leads the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Programs.
- g. The Local PNP is responsible for the enforcement of regulations on solid waste management.

- **Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation/ program/ Activities**

1. Select committed Solid Waste Management Board Members to formulate plans and policies on proper garbage management for strict compliance;
2. Formulate comprehensive and effective waste management program for implementation;
3. Institutionalize the environmental consciousness of the people through information, education and communication (IEC) strategies;
4. Integrate imposition of penalties for violators to establish self-discipline among the residents;
5. Motivate people to engage in backyard composting activity using biodegradable wastes to produce soil conditioner/enhancer fertilizers; and
6. Establish an eco-park and model demo farm for crops and vegetables production for replication by the residents.

- **CLEAN AIR QUALITY**

1. Focus primarily on pollution prevention rather than on control and provide for a comprehensive management program for air pollution;
2. Promote public information and education to encourage the participation of an informed and active public in air quality planning and monitoring; and

Formulate and enforce a system of accountability for short and long-term adverse environmental impact of a project, program or activity. This shall include the setting up of a funding or guarantee mechanism for cleanup and environmental rehabilitation.

### **Disaster Preparedness**

#### **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

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

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 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.

### 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 was 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 (Table 58).

**Table 58. 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

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

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

### HAZARD IMPACTS

Based on the available hazard maps, Table 59 presents the summary of hazards that have potential impacts to the Municipality of Mina.

**Table 59. 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 equipment</li> <li>Injuries and fatalities of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate seismic hazards in the detailed engineering design.</li> <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

### **INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

The offices have adopted a computerization program on the processing of disbursements and preparation of reports called Income and Expenditure Management System

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

(IEMS). A system wherein there is a linkage between the Office of the Municipal Budget, Accounting and Treasury. Payment of any claims from the Municipality is being encoded first at the Budget Office and after the Budget Officer signed in the Obligation Request (ObR) ,the documents were forwarded to the Accounting Office. After which the Accounting Office staff will assign JEV number and posted every transaction to the System, then after the documents were certified by the OIC Municipal Accountant, such documents were forwarded to the Treasury and the treasury will forward the documents to the office of the Mayor for the approval of the LCE.

With the adaption of the said program, it ensures that the Income and disbursements of the municipality is well accounted for. The amounts on the claims cannot be altered or changed by just one office but it must be returned to the office concerned that is authorized to make correction if there is any.

### Region 6, Province of Iloilo

#### Municipality of Mina

#### Statement of Cash Flows

For the Month Ended December 31, 2015

Particulars	CONSOLIDATED (ALL FUNDS)	SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND	TRUST FUND
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>			
<b>Cash Inflows</b>			
Collection from taxpayers	6,837,428.11	1,252,687.41	-
Share from Internal Revenue Collections	40,661,550.00		
Receipts from sale of goods or services	544,096.65	-	-
Interest Income	-		
Dividend Income	-		
Other Receipts	<u>5,647,111.97</u>	<u>4,800.00</u>	<u>5,332,698.00</u>
<b>Total Cash Inflow</b>	<u>53,690,186.73</u>	<u>1,257,487.41</u>	<u>5,332,698.00</u>
<b>Cash Outflows:</b>			
Payments -			
To suppliers/creditors	7,397,395.13	174,598.00	745,817.59
To employees	23,359,931.30	15,000.00	-
Interest Expense	-		
Other Disbursements	-		
<b>Total Cash Outflow</b>	<u>30,757,326.43</u>	<u>189,598.00</u>	<u>745,817.59</u>
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	<u>22,932,860.30</u>	<u>1,067,889.41</u>	<u>4,586,880.41</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>			
<b>Cash Inflows:</b>			
From Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-		

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

From Sale of Debt Securities of Other Entities	-		
From Collection of Principal on Loans to Other Entities	-		
<b>Total Cash Inflow</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash Outflows:</b>			
To Purchase/Construct Property, Plant and Equipment	9,745,027.46	1,244,594.47	1,907,725.45
and Public Infrastructures	-		
To Purchase Debt Securities of Other Entities	-		
To Grant/Make Loans to Other Entities	692,700.00		
<b>Total Cash Outflow</b>	<u>10,437,727.46</u>	<u>1,244,594.47</u>	<u>1,907,725.45</u>
<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities</b>	<u>(10,437,727.46)</u>	<u>(1,244,594.47)</u>	<u>(1,907,725.45)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>			
<b>Cash Inflows:</b>			
From Issuance of Debt Securities	-		
Subsidy from Other Funds	-	-	-
Total Cash Inflow	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash Outflows:</b>			
Retirement/Redemption of Debt Securities	-		
Payment of Loan Amortization	-		
Total Cash Outflow	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Increase in Cash</b>	<u>12,495,132.84</u>	<u>(176,705.06)</u>	<u>2,679,154.96</u>
<b>Cash at Beginning of the Period January 31, 2015</b>	25,442,550.05	5,248,041.75	3,734,284.27
<b>Cash at the End of the Period</b>	<u><u>37,937,682.89</u></u>	<u><u>5,071,336.69</u></u>	<u><u>6,413,439.23</u></u>
<i>Please verify if not 0</i>	2,568,023.65	2,568,023.65	-

Region 6, Province of Iloilo

Municipality of Mina

Balance Sheet

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

31-Dec-15

	CONSOLIDATED (All Funds)	GENERAL FUND with ECON	SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND	TRUST FUND
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>CASH</b>	<b><u>35,369,659.24</u></b>	<b><u>26,452,906.97</u></b>	<b><u>2,503,313.04</u></b>	<b><u>6,413,439.23</u></b>
<b>Cash on Hand</b>	<b><u>592,244.97</u></b>	<b><u>418,033.65</u></b>	<b><u>105,711.32</u></b>	<b><u>68,500.00</u></b>
Cash in Vault	255,629.97	149,918.65	105,711.32	-
Cash - Disbursing Officers	336,615.00	268,115.00	-	68,500.00
<b>Cash in Bank - Local     Currency</b>	<b><u>34,777,414.27</u></b>	<b><u>26,034,873.32</u></b>	<b><u>2,397,601.72</u></b>	<b><u>6,344,939.23</u></b>
Cash in Bank - Local Currency, Current Account	34,777,414.27	26,034,873.32	2,397,601.72	6,344,939.23
<b>RECEIVABLES</b>	<b><u>14,590,961.40</u></b>	<b><u>8,210,995.77</u></b>	<b><u>5,922,553.06</u></b>	<b><u>457,412.57</u></b>
<b>Receivable Accounts</b>	<b><u>6,454,289.22</u></b>	<b><u>728,542.55</u></b>	<b><u>5,725,746.67</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
Due from Officers and Employees	399,246.95	85,966.95	313,280.00	-
Real Property Tax Receivable	642,575.60	642,575.60	-	-
Special Education Tax Receivable	5,412,466.67	-	5,412,466.67	-
Interests Receivable	-	-	-	-
<b>Inter-Agency     Receivables</b>	<b><u>1,183,011.93</u></b>	<b><u>818,926.93</u></b>	<b><u>114,085.00</u></b>	<b><u>250,000.00</u></b>
Due from NGAs	517,805.02	267,805.02	-	250,000.00
Due from GOCCs	368,716.38	368,716.38	-	-
Due from LGUs	176,490.53	62,405.53	114,085.00	-
Due from NGOs/POs	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-
<b>Intra-Agency     Receivables</b>	<b><u>6,757,951.58</u></b>	<b><u>6,566,180.22</u></b>	<b><u>82,671.36</u></b>	<b><u>109,100.00</u></b>
Due from Other Funds	6,757,951.58	6,566,180.22	82,671.36	109,100.00
<b>Other Receivables</b>	<b><u>195,708.67</u></b>	<b><u>97,346.07</u></b>	<b><u>50.03</u></b>	<b><u>98,312.57</u></b>
Advances to Officers and Employees		-	-	-
Receivables - Disallowances/Char ge	50,931.48	50,931.48	-	-
Other Receivables	144,777.19	46,414.59	50.03	98,312.57
<b>INVENTORIES</b>	<b><u>747,440.55</u></b>	<b><u>747,440.55</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Materials</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Supplies</b>	<b><u>709,940.55</u></b>	<b><u>709,940.55</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
Office Supplies	5,500.00	5,500.00	-	-

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Inventory				
Accountable Forms Inventory	131,113.50	131,113.50	-	-
Animal/Zoological Supplies Inventory	-	-	-	-
Textbooks and Instructional Materials Inventory	74,251.50	74,251.50	-	-
Other Supplies Inventory	491,118.55	491,118.55	-	-
Spare Parts Inventory	-	-	-	-
<b>PREPAYMENTS</b>	<b><u>1,004,317.77</u></b>	<b><u>1,004,317.77</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
Prepaid Insurance	945,826.21	945,826.21	-	-
Prepaid Interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b><u>51,712,378.96</u></b>	<b><u>36,415,661.06</u></b>	<b><u>8,425,866.10</u></b>	<b><u>6,870,851.80</u></b>
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
<b>LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS</b>	<b><u>5,899,693.33</u></b>	<b><u>5,406,908.82</u></b>	<b><u>96,787.51</u></b>	<b><u>395,997.00</u></b>
Land	1,293,880.00	1,293,880.00	-	-
Land Improvements (net)	2,105,202.57	1,612,418.06	96,787.51	395,997.00
Land Improvements	2,402,702.52	1,895,110.23	111,595.29	395,997.00
Accumulated Depreciation – Land Improvements	297,499.95	282,692.17	14,807.78	-
Electrification, Power and Energy Structures (net)	2,500,610.76	2,500,610.76	-	-
Electrification, Power and Energy Structures	2,879,952.35	2,879,952.35	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Electrification, Power and Energy	379,341.59	379,341.59	-	-
<b>BUILDINGS</b>	<b><u>133,317,859.46</u></b>	<b><u>80,544,488.41</u></b>	<b><u>12,626,289.40</u></b>	<b><u>40,147,081.65</u></b>
Office Buildings (net)	18,332,643.58	17,822,903.16	-	509,740.42
Office Buildings	18,676,691.29	18,142,931.69	-	533,759.60
Accumulated Depreciation - Office Buildings	344,047.71	320,028.53	-	24,019.18
School Buildings (net)	47,160,999.07	35,523,798.28	9,773,844.76	1,863,356.03
School Buildings	48,088,964.14	35,574,340.22	10,571,843.78	1,942,780.14
Accumulated	927,965.07	50,541.94	797,999.02	79,424.11



# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Depreciation - School Buildings				
Hospitals and Health Centers (net)	4,072,706.89	1,923,671.12	-	2,149,035.77
Hospitals and Health Centers	4,143,468.32	1,979,650.50	-	2,163,817.82
Accumulated Depreciation - Hospitals and Health Centers	70,761.43	55,979.38	-	14,782.05
Markets and Slaughterhouses (net)	9,321,182.63	9,152,440.82	-	168,741.81
Markets and Slaughterhouses	9,396,101.17	9,219,408.17	-	176,693.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Markets and Slaughterhouses	74,918.54	66,967.35	-	7,951.19
Other Structures (net)	54,430,327.29	16,121,675.03	2,852,444.64	35,456,207.62
Other Structures	56,700,203.01	16,804,628.77	3,119,612.39	36,775,961.85
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Structures	2,269,875.72	682,953.74	267,167.75	1,319,754.23
<b>LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS</b>	-	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements, Land (net)	-	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements, Land	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Leasehold Improvements, Land	-	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements, Buildings (net)	-	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements, Buildings	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Leasehold Improvements, Buildings	-	-	-	-
Other Leasehold Improvements (net)	-	-	-	-

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Other Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-
<b>OFFICE EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	<b>11,754,478.30</b>	<b>9,412,464.44</b>	<b>452,489.52</b>	<b>1,889,524.34</b>
Office Equipment (net)	2,935,306.11	2,637,120.56	39,900.43	258,285.12
Office Equipment	3,599,074.43	3,167,846.13	147,398.50	283,829.80
Accumulated Depreciation - Office Equipment	663,768.32	530,725.57	107,498.07	25,544.68
Furniture and Fixtures (net)	2,801,944.80	1,709,847.38	170,352.22	921,745.20
Furniture and Fixtures	3,213,649.57	2,064,604.85	214,580.60	934,464.12
Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture and Fixtures	411,704.77	354,757.47	44,228.38	12,718.92
IT Equipment and Software (net)	5,964,698.19	5,065,496.50	217,587.67	681,614.02
IT Equipment and Software	7,501,976.94	6,102,911.94	578,804.00	820,261.00
Accumulated Depreciation - IT Equipment	1,537,278.75	1,037,415.44	361,216.33	138,646.98
Library Books (net)	52,529.20	-	24,649.20	27,880.00
Library Books	70,000.00	-	36,000.00	34,000.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Library Books	17,470.80	-	11,350.80	6,120.00
<b>MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b><u>14,178,038.34</u></b>	<b><u>10,240,203.52</u></b>	<b><u>711,430.80</u></b>	<b><u>3,226,404.02</u></b>
Machineries (net)	2,418,786.34	2,418,786.34	-	-
Machineries	2,974,996.36	2,974,996.36	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Machineries	556,210.02	556,210.02	-	-
Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry Equipment (net)	20,915.00	20,915.00	-	-
Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry Equipment	20,915.00	20,915.00	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation -	-	-	-	-

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry				
Airport Equipment (net)	-	-	-	-
Airport Equipment	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Airport Equipment	-	-	-	-
Communication Equipment (net)	850,005.84	300,882.98	133,343.83	415,779.03
Communication Equipment	960,237.51	343,793.98	159,543.50	456,900.03
Accumulated Depreciation - Communication Equipment	110,231.67	42,911.00	26,199.67	41,121.00
Sports Equipment (net)			-	
Sports Equipment			-	
Accumulated Depreciation			-	
Construction and Heavy Equipment (net)	3,895,856.25	3,895,856.25	-	-
Construction and Heavy Equipment	4,066,950.00	4,066,950.00	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Construction and Heavy Equipment	171,093.75	171,093.75	-	-
Firefighting Equipment and Accessories (net)	39,245.06	39,245.06	-	-
Firefighting Equipment and Accessories	231,530.00	231,530.00	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Firefighting Equipment and Accessories	192,284.94	192,284.94	-	-
Hospital Equipment (net)	190,750.00	190,750.00	-	-
Hospital Equipment	205,000.00	205,000.00	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Hospital Equipment	14,250.00	14,250.00	-	-
Medical, Dental and Laboratory Equipment (net)	3,466,022.52	1,459,299.17	-	2,006,723.35
Medical, Dental and	3,914,057.20	1,708,866.70	-	2,205,190.50

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Laboratory Equipment				
Accumulated Depreciation - Medical, Dental and Laboratory Equipment	448,034.68	249,567.53	-	198,467.15
Military and Police Equipment (net)	-	-	-	-
Military and Police Equipment	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Military and Police Equipment	-	-	-	-
Sports Equipment (net)	314,670.35	170,571.64	144,098.71	-
Sports Equipment	377,270.80	204,682.00	172,588.80	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Sports Equipment	62,600.45	34,110.36	28,490.09	-
Technical and Scientific Equipment (net)	80,206.65	-	80,206.65	-
Technical and Scientific Equipment	96,064.50	-	96,064.50	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Technical and Scientific Equipment	15,857.85	-	15,857.85	-
Other Machineries and Equipment (net)	2,901,580.33	1,743,897.08	353,781.61	803,901.64
Other Machineries and Equipment	3,166,214.50	1,800,694.30	499,716.20	865,804.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Machineries and Equipment	264,634.17	56,797.22	145,934.59	61,902.36
<b>TRANSPORATION EQUIPMENT</b>	<b><u>7,786,306.80</u></b>	<b><u>7,485,743.23</u></b>	<b><u>46,223.40</u></b>	<b><u>254,340.17</u></b>
Motor Vehicles (net)	6,151,703.90	5,851,140.33	46,223.40	254,340.17
Motor Vehicles	6,398,880.00	6,048,000.00	60,130.00	290,750.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Motor Vehicles	247,176.10	196,859.67	13,906.60	36,409.83
Trains (net)	-	-	-	-
Trains	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Trains	-	-	-	-

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Aircraft and Aircraft Ground Equipment (net)	-	-	-	-
Aircraft and Aircraft Ground Equipment	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Aircraft and Aircraft Ground Equipment	-	-	-	-
Watercrafts (net)	-	-	-	-
Watercrafts	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Watercrafts	-	-	-	-
Other Transportation Equipment (net)	1,634,602.90	1,634,602.90	-	-
Other Transportation Equipment	1,645,000.00	1,645,000.00	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Transportation Equipment	10,397.10	10,397.10	-	-
<b>OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b><u>1,896,222.86</u></b>	<b><u>1,810,518.96</u></b>	<b><u>85,703.90</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
Other Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	1,896,222.86	1,810,518.96	85,703.90	-
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	2,032,351.80	1,907,181.80	125,170.00	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	136,128.94	96,662.84	39,466.10	-
<b>CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS</b>	<b><u>1,698,611.32</u></b>	<b><u>78,450.00</u></b>	<b><u>433,534.00</u></b>	<b><u>1,186,627.32</u></b>
<b>Construction in Progress - Agency Assets</b>	<b><u>659,801.98</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>384,075.50</u></b>	<b><u>275,726.48</u></b>
<b>Public Infrastructures/Reforestation Projects</b>	<b><u>1,038,809.34</u></b>	<b><u>78,450.00</u></b>	<b><u>49,458.50</u></b>	<b><u>910,900.84</u></b>
Construction in Progress - Roads, Highways and Bridges	810,900.84	-	-	810,900.84
Construction in Progress - Parks, Plazas and Monuments	-	-	-	-

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Construction in Progress - Ports, Lighthouses and Harbors	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Artesian Wells, Reservoirs, Pumping Stations and Conduits	178,450.00	78,450.00	-	100,000.00
Construction in Progress - Irrigation, Canals and Laterals	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Flood Controls	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Waterways, Aqueducts, Seawalls, River Walls and Others	49,458.50	-	49,458.50	-
Construction in Progress - Other Public Infrastructures	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Reforestation - Upland	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Reforestation - Marshland/Swamp and	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b><u>176,531,210.41</u></b>	<b><u>114,978,777.38</u></b>	<b><u>14,452,458.53</u></b>	<b><u>47,099,974.50</u></b>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>				
Work/Other Animals	13,000.00	-	-	13,000.00
Breeding Stocks	-	-	-	-
Arts, Archeological Specimen and Other Exhibits	-	-	-	-
Items in Transit	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>228,256,589.37</u></b>	<b><u>151,394,438.44</u></b>	<b><u>22,878,324.63</u></b>	<b><u>53,983,826.30</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

<b>Payable Accounts</b>	<b><u>1,701,119.55</u></b>	<b><u>1,418,100.25</u></b>	<b><u>223,719.32</u></b>	<b><u>59,299.98</u></b>
Accounts Payable	337,624.57	54,605.27	223,719.32	59,299.98
Due to Officers and Employees	3,599.03	3,599.03	-	-
<b>Inter-Agency Payables</b>	<b><u>41,459,107.22</u></b>	<b><u>23,167,693.42</u></b>	<b><u>1,067,100.51</u></b>	<b><u>17,224,313.29</u></b>
Due to BIR	605,369.51	302,880.42	13,639.25	288,849.84
Due to GSIS	722,587.53	722,587.53	-	-
Due to PAG-IBIG	234,965.69	216,864.26	18,101.43	-
Due to PHILHEALTH	20,687.50	20,687.50	-	-
Due to Other NGAs	29,764,571.36	21,246,375.64	-	8,518,195.72
Due to Other GOCCs	14,505.18	14,505.18	-	-
Due to LGUs	10,096,420.45	643,792.89	1,035,359.83	8,417,267.73
<b>Intra-Agency Payables</b>	<b><u>5,322,378.33</u></b>	<b><u>4,999,022.86</u></b>	<b><u>313,544.66</u></b>	<b><u>9,810.81</u></b>
Due to Other Funds	5,322,378.33	4,999,022.86	313,544.66	9,810.81
<b>Other Liability Accounts</b>	<b><u>3,079,246.48</u></b>	<b><u>1,257,374.43</u></b>	<b><u>26,760.38</u></b>	<b><u>1,795,111.67</u></b>
Performance/Bidders/Bail Bonds Payable	589,348.26	1,179.00	1,367.71	586,801.55
Currency Swap Payable	-	-	-	-
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	-	-
Other Payables	2,102,328.92	868,626.13	25,392.67	1,208,310.12
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b><u>51,561,851.58</u></b>	<b><u>30,842,190.96</u></b>	<b><u>1,631,124.87</u></b>	<b><u>19,088,535.75</u></b>
<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Mortgage/Bonds/Loans Payable</b>				
Loans Payable - Domestic	15,826,000.77	15,826,000.77	-	-
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b><u>15,826,000.77</u></b>	<b><u>15,826,000.77</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b><u>67,387,852.35</u></b>	<b><u>46,668,191.73</u></b>	<b><u>1,631,124.87</u></b>	<b><u>19,088,535.75</u></b>
<b>DEFERRED CREDITS</b>				
Deferred Real Property Tax Income	1,242,580.60	1,242,580.60	-	-
Deferred Special Education Tax Income	5,412,466.67	-	5,412,466.67	-
Other Deferred Credits	177,536.87	177,536.87	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Credits</b>	<b><u>6,832,584.14</u></b>	<b><u>1,420,117.47</u></b>	<b><u>5,412,466.67</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b><u>153,986,694.38</u></b>	<b><u>103,306,129.24</u></b>	<b><u>15,834,733.09</u></b>	<b><u>34,845,832.05</u></b>
Government Equity	153,986,694.38	103,306,129.24	15,834,733.09	34,845,832.05

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	<u>228,207,130.87</u>	<u>151,394,438.44</u>	<u>22,878,324.63</u>	<u>53,934,367.80</u>
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### REVENUE GENERATION

Total collections for CY 2015	TARGET	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS
Real Property Tax-	1,050,000.00	1,311,526.61
Tax on Business-	959,000.00	993,348.60
Other Taxes-	216,000.00	295,924.00
Regulatory Fees-	489,000.00	387,466.49
Other fees-	127,000.00	105,080.94
Service & other User Charges	414,000.00	436,780.00
Other Receipts-	44,000.00	42,547.22
Receipts from Economic Enterprise	6,100,000.00	5,985,546.24



**CHAPTER**

**LOCAL**

**DEVELOPMENT**

**MATRIX**

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Table 60. MATRIX OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

### Vision Element: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Descriptions: Globally-competitive, Empowered

Health and Social Services									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects /Activities	Services	Legislations
Decrease in the prevalence rate of Malnutrition	0%	3,239	3,239	-Unemployment -Economic situation -Lifestyle -Lack of knowledge on proper nutrition	Increasing number of malnourished children.	To decrease the prevalence rate of malnutrition by 2% annually	- Nutrition Programs and children's welfare - annual nutrition and activities for pre-school - provision of monthly allowance for BNS - Implementation of feeding Program	- Feeding - monthly Weighing of the child - Deworming	Executive Order
100% of Pregnant with at least four pre-natal visit	100%	90%	10%	-lack of knowledge in the available services -cultural beliefs	Unsafe pregnancy and tendency of maternal and neonatal death.	All pregnant women had undergone pre-natal check up.	- Pregnancy training for pregnant women	- pre-natal check up	Resolutions and Ordinances
Zero Maternal Mortality Rate	0%	0	0	- lack of knowledge - non-compliance of prenatal check up	Increased number of maternal mortality	To maintain Zero maternal mortality			
100% of children ages 0-5 years old are fully immunized	100%	100%	100%	- non-accessibility to immunization - lack of information dissemination	Sickly children of the locality	Children ages 0-5 years old fully immunized.	- Weekly schedule of RHU to all barangays for catch up immunization	Immunization	DOH Mandates
100% of women of	100%	100%	100%	- lack of	-Increased in	Reproductive	- Strengthening of	- family	Appropriation

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

reproductive age introduced to family planning				knowledge and information dissemination	population -scarcity of basic needs	women engaged in family planning.	Family Planning Program	planning services for women of reproductive age	Ordinance
100% of indigent constituents access to cheaper medicines	1	100%	100%	- expensive medicine - poverty	-sickly constituents	Provide cheaper medicine to indigent constituents.	- Green Card program - Institutionalization of yearly medical mission for indigent patients	- medical mission - discount of all health and laboratory fees for indigent members	Local Ordinance
Gender Responsive Municipality (100% GAD compliant)	100%	100%	100%	- inequality and discrimination	-failure to pursue the women's empowerment and gender equality pursuant to RA 7160	To have equal opportunity for everyone in spite of their gender.	- Sustain the operation of Balay paglaum for youth, women and children in conflict with the law	Physiological, psychological and psychosocial services and activities	Local Ordinance/ Appropriation Ordinance
Zero Case of Children in Conflict with Law (CICL)	100%	95	95	-lack of parental guidance -peer and environment influence	-increase of petty crimes which may led to serious crimes, violence and chaos	No cases of children engage in crimes.	- Information and awareness campaign on Republic Act Nos. 7610, 9262 and 9344	Early Childhood	Appropriation Ordinance
Zero case of street children	0%	0	0	-lack of parental guidance - poverty		Zero child on the street.	- Trainings and seminars to gender and development initiatives and concerns		
All children ages 3-4 have accessed enrolled in Day Care Centers	100%	100%	100%	- an accessible school - poverty	-children may not reach their full potential	All 3-4 years old child enrolled in day care	- Repair/ upgrading of Day Care Centers and Services		

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

						centers.	- Capability building and skills training of Day Care Workers and volunteers for effective early childhood development	development activities	
Zero Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) case	0	40	40	-teenage marriage -lack of information for family life -exposure to violence and marital conduct within the family	-increase number of CICL and street children -increase in dysfunctional/disintegrated families	Decreased cases of VAWC.	Sustain the operation of Balay paglaum for youth, women and children in conflict with the law - Information and awareness campaign on Republic Act Nos. 7610, 9262 and 9344	Counseling and symposiums	Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan
100% of senior citizens in the applied and issued ID card	100%	100%	100%	- lack of information dissemination	-failure to provide full benefits to all senior citizens	All senior citizens registered and issued with an I.D.	- Provision of registration of all Senior Citizens in the municipality	Issuance of ID and registration of all senior citizens	Local Ordinance
Elderly Associations in different barangays	100%	100%	100%	- Incomplete documents and unrecognition of the elderly	-delayed benefit of elderly if not materialized	Elderly associations in the different barangays formulated and functional.	- Provision on the registration of the elderly associations in all barangays of the municipality	Organization and registration of elderly associations in all barangays	Local Ordinance
100% access to Philhealth	100%	100%	100%	-Unequal/ bias selection and registration	-will not meet the universal program of the government	100% accessibility to Philhealth	- Sustenance of existing Philhealth indigent membership and enrolment of additional ones	Indigent membership registration to philhealth	Local Ordinance

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

100% of Solo-parents are registered and empowered	100%	100%	100%	- lack of women empowerment and recognition	- additional cases of VAWC	Solo parents are registered and empowered	-Provision on the registration of the solo-parents in all barangays of the municipality	h Registrat ion of all solo- parents in the municipa lity	Local Ordinance		
<b>Education</b>											
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed				
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects/Activities	Services	Legislations		
Conducive and adequate classrooms	1:45	1:20 elem 1:42 hs		-increasing enrollment -lack of space -lack of funds	-congested classrooms -unfocused learning -health problems	To provide conducive classrooms for learning to all students	- Repair/ Construction of additional school rooms both elementary and high school - Develop K-12 Program - Enhancement of Educational Services for ALS-SPEd - Construction of model SPA building for dance, music and theater arts	Constructi on of additional classroom and upgrade of the school facilities	Appropriation Ordinances		
Ideal class size	1:25 CMPPI	1:29 elem 1:27 hs		- increasing enrollment - lack of classroom buildings	- learning will not be materialized due to congestion	To achieve the ideal class size in all schools in the locality					
Zero drop-out	100%	100%	100%	- poverty - unaccessibility to school - absenteeism	-increasing number of juvenile delinquents -unemployment	To have zero drop out rate in all schools in the locality					
100% TESDA Assessment Takers	100%	100%	100%	- unaccessibility to TESDA training center	- lesser number of certified TESDA assessment	To have all TESDA students takes an assessment				-Implementation of Skills Enhancement Programs - Sustain the operation of the Mina Skills Training Center	Assessme nt for the trainees
Adequate Learning Materials	100%	100%	100%	- lack of leaning materials	- learning will not takes place	To have an adequate				- Rehabilitation of E-Library and	Procuram ent of

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

				- lack of budget		learning materials in all schools in the locality.	Learning Resource Center both elementary and High school	additional learning materials and equipment	Appropriation Ordinances
All pupils/students get 75% MPS in Nat'l Achievement Test	100%			-lack of learning tools and equipment Congested classroom environment	-low quality education	To have a 75% and up MPS during NAT	- Rehabilitation and improvement of school facilities and equipment - Acquisition of additional textbooks and references for youngster		
<b>Housing</b>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects/Activities	Services	Legislations
Zero Informal settler Families	0	24	24	- lack of land for settlement - lack of owned lot for housing	Problems on the increasing number of informal settlers	To provide housing for informal settlers	- Acquisition of land for socialized housing for informal settlers	Construction of row houses	Appropriation Ordinance
<b>Public Order and Safety</b>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects/Activities	Services	Legislations
Zero Crime Incidence	0%	134	134	- Lack of personnel, firearms, vehicles -lack of police visibility -lack of information dissemination and crime prevention	-no peace and order -economy/business affected	To become a crime free municipality with stable peace and order situation	- Implementation of Local Anti-Criminality Plan - improve capability of men-in uniform thru training/ seminars to arm them with knowledge and information	Symposium, trainings and seminars	Local Ordinance/ National Ordinances

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

				program -lack of communication equipment			- Implementation of MASA-MASID - Information and awareness campaign on Republic Act Nos. 7610, 9262 and 9344		
Zero CICL and VAWC	0%	16	16	-lack of parental guidance, poverty -lack of knowledge w/ the laws	-increase in domestic violence against women and children	-to decrease crime rates within the locality			
Zero Fire/explosion/Casualties and Damages	Zero casualties	12	12	-unsafe acts of residents/occupants -no preparedness / organization for quick response, programs, regulations	-increase fire casualties and damages -livelihood and housing of victims are affected	To impose FCP with active participation of the community	- Repair of Fire Trucks - Acquisition of suit gears, fire hoses and tools - Information and awareness campaign on Fire prevention and precautionary measures	Procurement of additional equipment and symposium and information dissemination with regards to fire safety	National and Local Ordinances and Provisions
Zero Accident	0%	4	4	-reckless driving	-increase of death and damage to property	-to decrease vehicular accidents	- Information and awareness campaign on Safe and Secured driving with traffic rules and guidelines	Conduct of symposium and information dissemination	Local and National Ordinances
Disciplined Motorists	100%	75%	25%	-insufficient traffic apprehending officer	-more traffic violators and road accidents	-to decrease number of traffic violators and accidents			
100% Registered Tricycles and Bicycles	100%	95%	5%	-owners do not voluntarily registered	-increased colorum vehicles	-to decrease the number of	- Provision of registration of all tricycles and bicycles in the municipality	Registration of existing tricycles	Local Ordinance

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

						unregistered vehicles		and bicycles	
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### Vision Elements: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Descriptions: Progressive, Agro-Industrial, Competitive

<i>Employment and Livelihood; Business, Trade and Industry</i>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects/Activities	Services	Legislations
100% of prospective/interested associations, groups/NGO's organized & registered	100%	50%	50%	-lack of documents -lack of guidance/facilitators	-lack of opportunity for development for the unrecognized NGOs	- to register and recognize all existing NGOs in the locality	- Provision of organization and registration of the existing NGOs in the municipality	Registration and organization of NGOs	Local Ordinances
100% Business Establishments Registered	100%	478	478	-for compliance	-low revenue collection -increased illegal establishments	-to register all business establishments	- Provision of registration of all existing and operational business establishments	Registration of the existing and operational business establishments	

### Vision Elements: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Descriptions: Resilient, Reliable, Sustainable

<i>Environmental management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Climate Change Adaptation</i>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects/Activities	Services	Legislations



# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

100% Garbage Collection	100%	0	0	-dumping site closure -use of MRF	-hazard to health and environment	Achieve 100% garbage collection	- Intensify Environmental Waste Management Programs like Conversion of Existing Dumpsite into a Sanitary Landfill	Constructi on of the Local Dumpsite	Appropriation ordinance
100% Functional MRF's	22	22	22	- lack of funds	-eyesore -health hazard -clogging of waterways	-to reduce floating wastes	- Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Barangay MRFs	Constructi on and operation of Brgy. MRFs	
Open Spaces to be Identified as greening sites	22	1	21	-limited space	-open space prone to dumping of garbage	-to encourage to plant trees and implement greening programs	- Promote reforestation on idle lands nearby riverbanks - Implementation of Regreening Program	Tree planting activity	Local Ordinance
Zero Casualty on Disaster situations	100%	0	0	-observe preparedness	-damage to lives and properties	-to achieve zero casualty	- procurement of additional disaster search and rescue facilities and equipment - enhancement and upgrade of the Early Warning System - Conduct of trainings and seminars on disaster preparedness and survival - Installation of	Informati on drive on disaster preparedn ess and safety	

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

							Flood markers		
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### Vision Elements: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### Descriptions: Reliable

<i>Flood Control and Other Social Support Infrastructures</i>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects /Activities	Services	Legislations
100% functional drainage system	100%	100%	100%	-lack of funds	- susceptibility to flood during calamities	-to eradicate flooding	- Construction of the Comprehensive Drainage System	Drainage construction	Appropriation Ordinance
100% rehabilitation of road network	100%	100%	100%	-lack of funds	Dilapidated road network	-to rehab all road networks	- Concreting of the farm to market roads in 22 barangays - Construction of Access road - Road widening and construction of sidewalk along national streets	Rehab of roads	
Adequate School buildings	100%	90%	10%	-lack of finances/budget	-non-conducive for learning	-to meet the ideal student to classroom ratio	- Construction of additional school rooms both elementary and high school	Construction of additional classrooms	
Presence of Master Drainage Plan	100%	0%	100%	-not yet organized/formulated	- unorganized and unsafe construction of drainage system	-formulate master drainage plan	- Provision on the creation and adoption of the master drainage plan	Creation of master drainage Plan	

### Vision Elements: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### Descriptions: Accountable and Committed

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

<b>Income Generation</b>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects /Activities	Services	Legislations
Decrease IRA Dependency	30%	30%	0	Increase in population	Insufficiency of funds for the projects	-to achieved desired IRA	- Provision of profile update for IRA increase	-	-
<b>Administrative and Legislative Services</b>									
Success Indicators	Rating/Ratio		Gap	Causes	Implications When Unresolved	Objectives	Policy Options Needed		
	Ideal	Actual					Programs/Projects /Activities	Services	Legislations
100% Computerized local government offices	100%	100%	100%	-fully implemented computerization system	-slow transaction processing	-system linkages for faster and accurate processing of transaction	- Enhancement of Computerization Program of the following: - One Stop Shop - BAT e-CIEMS - BPMS	Computerization of the different transactions	Local Ordinances
100% Information dissemination	100%	100%	100%	-presence of billboards	-lack of public knowledge	-improve information dissemination	- Information dissemination drive thru - Newsletter - General Assembly - Pulong-Pulong - Bulletin Boards - Distribution of handouts and leaflets - Social media	Information drive and campaign	
Effective legislation	100%	100%	100%	- incompetency and tardiness	- ineffective implementation of ordinances	-update and enact various codes	- Provision of effective implementation of municipal ordinances	Implementation of ordinances	
Community Tax	100%	100%	100%	-implemented	- less collection	-improve collection	- Provision of	COTC	

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

collection system				fully	of the municipality		yearly Community Tax Collection	Collection	Local Ordinances
100% Ordinance implementation	100%	100%	100%	-implemented fully	-Undisciplined constituents - lack of growth and development	-improve executive legislative coordination	- Provision and Implementation of the municipal Ordinances	Implementation of ordinances	
100% efficient and competent personnel complement	100%	75%	25%	-lack of qualified personnel assigned in every department	inefficient services rendered.	-improve executive legislative coordination	- Capability building and personnel enhancement program of Municipal Officials and employees including CSO's/ NGO's	Trainings and seminars on capability development	

**CHAPTER**

**COMPREHENSIVE  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(CDP)**

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

### THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) 2016-2022

This chapter will exhibit the comprehensive development plan of the Municipality of Mina to address the issues and concerns of the municipality, to strengthen the identified weak areas and to improve the strategies and performance of the municipality.

#### **MUNICIPALITY’S VISION**

Mina... a progressive and resilient Agro-Industrial Community and globally competitive Center for Skills Training; endowed with a sustainable environment and reliable infrastructure, inhabited by empowered Minanhons, and inspired by accountable and committed leadership.

#### **VISION-REALITY GAP ANALYSIS**

Based on the situation and data presented in the chapter 1, the following is the result of the vision-reality gap analysis.

**Table61 . Matrix of Vision-Reality Gap Analysis, Municipality of Mina**

Vision Statement	Current Reality
<p><b><u>ECONOMIC</u></b> <i>Progressive, Competitive and Agro-Industrial</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero number of sidewalk vendors.</li> <li>• 50% only of the NGO’s in locality were registered and organized.</li> <li>• 100% of pertinent permits were secured.</li> <li>• 478 business establishments were registered and have permits to operate.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>SOCIAL</u></b> <i>Globally-Competitive and Empowered</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,239 children were malnourished.</li> <li>• 90% of the pregnant women undergo prenatal.</li> <li>• 0% of maternal mortality.</li> <li>• 100% of children aged 0-5 were immunized.</li> <li>• 100% of women of reproductive age were introduced to family planning.</li> <li>• 100% of indigents have access to cheaper medicines.</li> <li>• 95 cases of CICL.</li> <li>• 100% enrolment of 3-4 years old children in day care centers.</li> <li>• 40 cases of VAWC.</li> <li>• 100% of solo parents were registered and empowered.</li> <li>• 100% access to philhealth.</li> <li>• Zero case of dropouts.</li> <li>• Conducive classroom environment having 1:20 for elementary and 1:42 for secondary ratio of classroom to students.</li> <li>• 508 informal settlers.</li> <li>• 134 crime incidence.</li> <li>• 16 CICL and VAWC reported cases.</li> <li>• 12 cases of fire.</li> </ul>

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 cases of road accidents.</li> <li>• 75% disciplined motorists.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b> <i>Reliable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of drainage systems were functional.</li> <li>• 100% of road network were rehabilitated.</li> <li>• 90% adequacy of school buildings.</li> <li>• Non-presence of master drainage plan.</li> <li>• 100% road right of way accessibility.</li> <li>• 100% of the community patronized the public parks.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> <i>Resilient, Reliable and Sustainable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 Barangay MRFs were functional and operational.</li> <li>• 1 actual open space identified as the greening site.</li> <li>• Zero casualty during disaster and calamity.</li> </ul>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b> <i>Transparent, Accountable and Committed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% decrease in IRA dependency.</li> <li>• 100% of the offices were computerized.</li> <li>• 100% information dissemination.</li> <li>• 100% effectivity of local legislation.</li> <li>• 75% of employees were efficient and competent.</li> <li>• Community tax collection system fully implemented.</li> <li>• E-payment mode of tax payment established and operational.</li> <li>• 0% computerization of 201 files.</li> </ul>

## SECTORAL PLANS

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### EDUCATION

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Increase in the enrolment	DepEd Elementary and High School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair/ Construction of additional school rooms both elementary and high school.</li> <li>• Construction of model SPA building for dance, music and theater arts.</li> </ul>
Lack of Education facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of E-Library and Learning Resource Center both elementary and high school.</li> <li>• Provision and Improvement of Water facilities in all public schools.</li> <li>• Sustain the operation of Mina Skills Training Center.</li> </ul>
Inadequate student support services facilities-Library,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Playground and other sports facilities in</li> </ul>

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Science Laboratory, Computer Laboratory and TLE Laboratory		all elementary and secondary schools. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop K-12 Program (Development and reproduction of teaching devices and activity sheets).</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and Improvement of school facilities and equipment (Science Laboratory, SPA, Computers, etc.).</li> <li>• Acquisition of additional textbooks and references for youngster.</li> </ul>
Distance and poor accessibility from residence to school		Acquisition of school service vehicles.
Absenteeism due to poverty and child labor.		Enhancement of Educational Services for ALS-SPEd

### HEALTH AND WELLNESS

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
High incidence of Malnutrition	MHO/ MSWDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition Programs and Children’s Welfare                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Nutrition and activities for pre-school</li> <li>- Provision of monthly allowance for BNS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Institutionalized and strengthen programs on nutrition and early childhood care and development.</li> <li>• Supplemental Feeding for malnourished children.</li> </ul>
Poor Source of Potable Water Supply		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water testing program (water treatment-regular water chlorination with chlorine powder at water source.)</li> <li>• Construction/ rehabilitation of Level III Water System in the Rural Barangays.</li> <li>• Develop and Disinfect Water-based resources to assure potability of drinking water supply.</li> </ul>



# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Lack of Municipal Sanitary Landfill	MENRO	Intensify Environmental Waste Management Programs like Conversion of Existing Dumpsite into a Sanitary Landfill.
Unimplemented Garbage segregation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of composting facility and Acquisition of shredder.</li> <li>• Implementation of Proper Waste Segregation Program in all barangays and in the municipality.</li> </ul>

### SOCIAL WELFARE

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Special Programs from National Government have no LGU counterpart implementers.	MSWDO	KALAHI CIDDS Program
Upgrading of Balay Paglaum for CICL & domestic violence on women and children.		Sustain the operation of Balay paglaum for Youth, women and children in conflict with the law.
Inadequate skills training of sectoral groups for livelihood.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of various civic organizations like PWD, OSCA, Youths, Fathers Organization and Women's Organization.</li> <li>• Provision of livelihood programs for various sectoral clientele groups.</li> <li>• Capability building and skills training for livelihood, entrepreneurship and management.</li> </ul>
Paternal empowerment not recognized.		Enhancement of knowledge and skills of fathers on their paternal roles and responsibilities through trainings and seminars.

### HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
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# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

Inactive Local Housing Board	MTH	Provision of Active management and function of the Local Housing Board.
Settlement in Flood prone areas		Construction of row houses with basic facilities and utilities such as power, water, drainage, etc.
No identified site for socialized housing yet		Acquisition of land for socialized housing for informal settlers.

### **PEACE AND ORDER**

<b>ISSUES &amp; CONCERNS</b>	<b>CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.</b>	<b>PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES</b>
Insufficient fund for additional service vehicles.	MTH/ PNP/ BFP/ SB	Provision of Resolution asking for financial assistance for the acquisition of additional service vehicles.
Lack of fire personnel to respond during the fire incidents.	BFP	Hiring of additional fire personnel that passes the qualification of the Bureau of Fire Protection.
Laxity of the enforcement of laws on protective related activities.	PNP/ MDRRMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Local Anti-Criminality Plan.</li> <li>• Implementation of Municipal Disaster Management Plan.</li> <li>• Improve capability of men-in uniform thru trainings/ seminars to arm them with knowledge and information.</li> <li>• Strengthening of the services of barangay tanods, PNP, BFP by building alliance with CSO's and PO's.</li> </ul>

### **SPORTS AND RECREATION**

<b>ISSUES &amp; CONCERNS</b>	<b>CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.</b>	<b>PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES</b>
Area for children's park and playground is insufficient.	MTH	Improvement and Enhancement of Children's Park.
Poor condition of sports facilities in the barangay.	22 Barangays	Upgrading of the existing sports and recreation facilities in the barangays.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

### **AGRICULTURE**

<b>ISSUES &amp; CONCERNS</b>	<b>CONCERNED OFFICES/</b>	<b>PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES</b>
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# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

	DEPTS.	
Limited access to stable Market of Agricultural Products	DA/ MEO	Farmers Cooperative to link with other agencies and units extending loans or credits to farmers- encourage farmers to avail Sikat Saka Program of DA and landbank.
Limited alternative livelihood development opportunities (handicrafts)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Community Food Production.</li> <li>• Establishment/ maintenance of communal garden in 22 barangays.</li> <li>• Construction of Agricultural Food Park/ processing and packaging of agricultural products and other related food production establishment.</li> </ul>
Poor condition of Farm to Market Roads (FMR)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/ Improvement of agricultural support facilities such as small check dams, farm to market roads and post harvest facilities.</li> <li>• Concreting of Farm to market roads in various barangays in the municipality.</li> </ul>
Inadequate support for Poultry and Livestock Programs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock and poultry raising production in support to the needs of OTOP programs and projects.</li> </ul>
Silted water reservoir of the Suague river dam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/ Expansion of irrigation facilities (NIA road and canal).</li> <li>• Construction of river control/ concrete rip rapping in areas susceptible to erosion along the Suague river.</li> </ul>

### INDUSTRY

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Limited area for expansion of agro-industrial activities	MEO/ MARKET	Provision and Development of infrastructure facilities in areas

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

		reclassified as economic and agro-industrial zone.
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### COMMERCE AND TRADE

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Inadequate modern facilities in the slaughterhouse.	MEO/ MARKET	Improvement/ Repair/ Maintenance of Slaughter house.
Absence of livestock auction market.		Construction of Livestock Auction Facility in the municipality.
Lack of investors in the locality.		Provision of Additional Commercial Areas for Commercial Establishments.
Lack of commercial areas.		

### TOURISM

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Lack of Tourist destination	MEO/ MTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Public Plaza as tourism attraction.</li> <li>• Holding of Festivals, exhibits, etc. Foundation Day and Paskwa Halad sa Banwa</li> </ul>
Lack of Tourist establishments and businesses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and Enhancement of Municipality's Recreation and Sports Facilities.</li> <li>• Restoration of Historical Landmark/ Buildings.</li> <li>• Improvement/ Maintenance of Children's Playground with an additional facilities.</li> </ul>

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### ROAD NETWORK

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Poor condition and maintenance of road		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and</li> </ul>

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

networks.	MEO/ MTH/ DA	development of additional roads towards the identified growth center and the economic zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concreting of Farm-to-Market roads in 22 barangays.</li> <li>• Road widening and construction of sidewalk along national streets.</li> <li>• Construction of Access road.</li> </ul>
No alternative route for three-wheeled vehicles		
Poor condition of farm to market road		

### POWER

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Insufficient power supply.	MTH/ ILECO II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification extension to all energized barangays.</li> <li>• Construction of Solar Streetlights in Rural barangays.</li> </ul>
High cost/ rate of electricity and frequent brown-outs.		

### WATER

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Presence of water borne diseases.	MEO/ MHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/ Rehabilitation of Level III Water System in the Rural barangays.</li> <li>• Develop and Disinfect Water-based resources to assure potability of drinking water supply.</li> </ul>
Absence of potable water system in the rural barangays.		

### COMMUNICATION

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Limited telecommunication services and internet connections.	MTH	Expansion of internet connections to all barangays.
Poor internet connection in the barangays.		

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

### WASTE MANAGEMENT

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
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# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

	DEPTS.	
Lack of Municipal Sanitary Landfill	MENRO	Intensify Environmental Waste Management Programs like Conversion of Existing Dumpsite into a Sanitary Landfill.
Unimplemented Garbage segregation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of composting facility and Acquisition of shredder.</li> <li>• Implementation of Proper Waste Segregation Program in all barangays and in the municipality.</li> </ul>

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

ISSUES & CONCERNS	CONCERNED OFFICES/ DEPTS.	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES
Lack of Rescue Equipments and facilities.	MDRRMO	Procurement of Disaster Equipment for immediate response.
Unimproved DRRM Operation Center		Improvement of DRRM Operation Center.

**CHAPTER**

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT  
INVESTMENT  
PROGRAM (LDIP)**

# COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PLAN

## 2016-2022

#### SECTORAL PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS

##### Social Development Sector

##### ➤ Education Program

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Development of Playground and other sports facilities in all elementary and secondary schools.	6,000,000.00
Enhancement of Educational Services for ALS-SPEd	500,000.00
Develop k-12 Program (Development and reproduction of teaching devices and activity sheets).	300,000.00
Rehabilitation of E-Library and Learning Resource Center both elementary and high school.	500,000.00
Repair/ Construction of additional school rooms both elementary and high school.	5,000,000.00
Rehabilitation and Improvement of school facilities and equipment (Science Laboratory, SPA, Computers, etc.)	1,000,000.00
Acquisition of additional textbooks and references for youngster.	500,000.00
Provision and Improvement of Water facilities in all public schools.	1,500,000.00
Sustain the operation of Mina Skills Training Center	1,000,000.00
Acquisition of school service vehicles.	1,000,000.00
Construction of Model SPA building for dance, music and theater arts.	1,000,000.00
Implementation of Skills Enhancement programs	11,000,000.00
Procurement of Sports and academic facilities	500,000.00
Conduct of short course on journalism	100,000.00
Participation in inter-school academic and non-academic competitions	450,000.00

##### ➤ Health and Sanitation Program

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Intitutionalization of Yearly medical mission for indigent patients.	300,000.00
Strengthening of Blood Letting activity	200,000.00
Sustenance of existing Philhealth indigent membership and enrolment of additional ones.	100,000.00
Acquisition of land for burial grounds/ cemetery.	2,000,000.00
Construction of barangay Health Stations at 2 barangays – Abat and Dala.	1,500,000.00
Tapping the services of private health practitioners for efficient health service.	100,000.00
Capability building/ seminars and trainings of midwives and other health personnel for effective delivery of health services.	100,000.00
Strengthening of Family Planning Program	100,000.00
Maintenance of laboratory equipment and facilities	100,000.00
Dental Service Program	200,000.00



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Zero Open Defecation Program (Purchase of Toilet Bowls)	300,000.00
Drinking water testing program (water treatment- regular water chlorination w/ chlorine powder at water source.	100,000.00
Purchase of pesticides for dengue prevention.	200,000.00
Nutrition Programs and Children's welfare -Annual nutrition and activities for pre-school -Provision of Monthly allowance for BNS	200,000.00
Expansion of laboratory rooms to accommodate more clients	200,000.00
BEMONC training for 9 rural health midwives	300,000.00

### ➤ Social Welfare and Development

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Repair/ upgrading of Day Care Centers and Services	3,000,000.00
Sustainable Livelihood Programs for NHTS beneficiaries	4,000,000.00
Provision of livelihood programs for various sectoral clientele groups	500,000.00
Sustain the operation of Balay Paglaum for Youth, women and children in conflict with the law	500,000.00
Trainings and seminars to gender and development initiatives and concerns	100,000.00
Enhancement of knowledge and skills of fathers on their paternal rules and responsibilities through trainings and seminars	100,000.00
Capability building and skills training for livelihood, entrepreneurship and management.	100,000.00
Institutionalized and strengthen programs on nutrition and early childhood care and development.	100,000.00
Capability building and skills training of Day Crae Workers and volunteers for effective early childhood development.	100,000.00
Supplemental feeding for malnourished children.	150,000.00
Strengthening of various civic organizations like PWD, OSCA, Youths, Fathers Organization and Women's Organization.	100,000.00
KALAHI CIDDS Program	8,000,000.00

### ➤ Housing

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Acquisition of land for socialized housing for informal settlers.	3,000,000.00
Construction of row houses with basic facilities and utilities such as power, water, drainage, etc.	3,000,000.00

### ➤ Protective Services

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
<b><u>Peace and Order Program</u></b>	
Implementation of Local Anti-criminality Plan	100,000.00
Implementation of Municipal Disaster Management Plan	100,000.00
Improve capability of men-in uniform thru training/ seminars to arm them with	100,000.00

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knowledge and information.	
Strengthening of the services of barangay tanods, PNP, BFP by building alliance with CSO's and PO's.	100,000.00
Implementation of R.A. 9165	150,000.00
Information and Awareness campaign on Republic Act Nos. 7610, 9262, and 9344	150,000.00
Implementation of MASA-MASID	60,000.00
Formulation of Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan	
<b><u>Fire Prevention and Suppression Program</u></b>	
Repair of Fire Trucks.	200,000.00
Acquisition of suit gears, fire hoses and tools.	200,000.00
Acquisition of Communication devices.	100,000.00

### ➤ Sports and Recreation

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Repair/ maintenance of electronic scoreboards and other related facilities within the covered sports complex	100,000.00
Upgrading of the existing sports and recreation facilities in the barangays.	2,000,000.00
Improvement of Mina Recreation Center	3,000,000.00
Annual Summer Sports Activities in the barangays and in the municipality.	100,000.00
Improvement and Enhancement of Children's Park	200,000.00
Sports, social and cultural development activities	150,000.00
Encourage investors to engage in recreational business activity (inland resort/ eco-park and tourist accommodation facilities.)	1,000,000.00

### Economic Development Sector

#### ➤ Agriculture

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Rehabilitation/ Expansion of irrigation facilities (NIA Road & canal)	5,000,000.00
Construction of river control/ concrete rip rapping in areas susceptible to erosion along the Suague river	10,000,000.00
Upgrading of the operation of the slaughter house and provision of livestock auction market	500,000.00
Construction/ Improvement of agricultural support facilities such as small check dams, farm to market roads and post harvest facilities.	1,000,000.00
Development of Inland Fishing	100,000.00
Development/ maintenance of watershed areas	100,000.00
Livestock and poultry raising production in support to the needs of OTOP programs and projects	300,000.00
Repair/ Rehabilitation of Farmers Training Center (Montogawe)	500,000.00
Concreting of Farm to Market roads in various barangays in the municipality.	10,000,000.00
Construction of Municipal Food Terminal	1,500,000.00
Construction of Agricultural Food Park/ processing and packaging of agricultural products and other related food production establishment	500,000,000.00

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Construction of Palay Shed	1,500,000.00
Integrated Community Food Production	500,000.00
Establishment/ maintenance of greenhouse in the different schools	300,000.00
Establishment/ maintenance of communal garden in 22 barangays	200,000.00
Implementation/ maintenance of Municipal Agricultural Information System	200,000.00
Farmers Cooperative to link with other agencies & units extending loans or credits to farmers- encourage farmers to avail Sikat Saka Program of DA and Landbank	300,000.00
Promote and intensify diversified and organic farming	200,000.00
Provision/ construction of access roads to proposed satellite growth centers and economic zone.	500,000.00
Establishment/ maintenance of Echo-Agri Farm at Montogawe	500,000.00
Livelihood programs on micro and macro finances; support Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the municipality.	500,000.00
Conduct Information Education Campaign on Organic Farming	150,000.00
Conduct Information Education Campaign on Coffee and Cacao Production	240,000.00
Conduct Information Education Campaign and training on hybrid Rice Technology Adoption	6,000,000.00
Conduct trainings on livestock production	200,000.00

### ➤ Commerce and Trade

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Improvement /Repair /Maintenance of Public Market Building	2,500,000.00
Establishment of Bagsakan Center in the Municipal Level	1,500,000.00
Provision of Additional Commercial Areas for Commercial Establishment	2,000,000.00

### ➤ Industry

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Provision and development of infrastructure support facilities in areas reclassified as economic and agro-industrial zone	1,000,000.00
Establishment of Cold Storage Facilities	1,000,000.00
Capability Building and Skills Training of Entrepreneurship and Livelihood enterprise development programs	200,000.00

### ➤ Tourism

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Development of Public Plaza as tourism attraction	500,000.00
Development and enhancement of Municipality's Recreational and Sports Facilities	500,000.00
Restoration of Historical Landmark/Buildings	500,000.00

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Improvement/Maintenance of Children's Playground with an additional facilities	500,000.00
Holding of Festivals, exhibits, etc. Foundation Day and Paskwa Halad sa Banwa	300,000.00

### **Environmental Management and Development Sector**

#### **➤ Waste Management**

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Intensify Environmental Waste Management Programs like Conversion of Existing Dumpsite into a Sanitary Landfill	10,000,000.00
Promote reforestation on idle lands nearby riverbanks	100,000.00
Construction of Comprehensive Drainage System within the entire municipality	2,000,000.00
Construction of Flood Control/Concrete riprapping in areas susceptible to erosion along the Suague River	10,000,000.00
Construction of Composting Facility and Acquisition of shredder	300,000.00
Conduct of training to various sector of the community on the plans and programs for the conservation of natural resources	100,000.00
Implementation of Regreening Program	150,000.00
Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Barangay MRFs	150,000.00

#### **➤ Disaster risk Reduction and Management**

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Conduct of Information Education Campaign thru training/seminars on Climate Change Adaptation and Global Warming	50,000.00
Conduct of DRRM Fire/Earthquake/Water Survival Drill and other Disaster Preparedness Program	50,000.00
Improvement of DRRM Operation Center	100,000.00
Procurement of Disaster Equipment for Immediate Response	200,000.00
Purchase of drugs/medicines and other supply for prevention and control of infectious diseases	150,000.00
Procurement of additional disaster search and rescue facilities and equipment	500,000.00
Enhancement and Upgrade of the Early Warning System	30,000.00
Conduct of trainings and seminars on disaster preparedness and survival	90,000.00
Capability building of BDRRMC and MEART on disaster preparedness and survival	75,000.00
Installation of Flood Markers	5,000.00
Information and Awareness Campaign on DRR- CCA	60,000.00

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### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Construction and development of additional roads towards the identified growth center and the economic zone	1,000,000.00
Construction of 7kms. Jelicuon-Amiroy-Mina Principal Road	70,000,000.00
Concreting of Farm-to-Market Roads in 22 Brgys.	100,000,000.00
Construction of Public Market, Level 2, Cabalabaguan, Mina	3,000,000.00
Rehabilitation/Completion of Water System, Mina Water District	13,000,000.00
Construction/Completion of 2 units Evacuation Center	5,000,000.00
Construction of Access Road (Economic Zone)	500,000.00
Road widening and construction of sidewalk along national streets	500,000.00
Construction of Bagsakan Center (15 Barangays)	22,500,000.00
Construction of Individual SB Member's Office	500,000.00
Purchase of Heavy /Light Equipment (Backhoe,Dumptruck,Elf,Mini DumpTruck,etc.)	3,000,000.00
Improvement/Extension of Municipal Building	2,500,000.00
Construction of MTH Facades	1,500,000.00
Repair/Improvement of Police Station Building	1,000,000.00
Construction of Flood Control Facility (Suague River)	50,000.00

#### ➤ Power

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Electrification extension to all energized barangays	2,200,000.00
Repair/Maintenance of Streetlights	500,000.00
Construction of solar streetlights in rural barangays	2,000,000.00
Provision/Construction of Streetlights at Rural Barangays	300,000.00

#### ➤ Water System

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Construction/Rehabilitation of Level III Water System in the Rural Barangays	500,000.00
Develop and Disinfect Water-based resources to assure potability of drinking water supply	100,000.00
Construction of Municipal Level III water System	15,000,000.00
Construction of Barangay Level II and Level III Water System	5,000,000.00

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## Institutional Development Sector

Priority Projects	Estimated Cost CY 2017-2022
Enhanced legislation, planning, development, and management municipal/brgy officials and LGU support staff thru development exposure with other model and progressive LGUs	100,000.00
Provision of vehicular support for local legislation	1,000,000.00
Conduct series of trainings and seminars on leadership empowerment and capability enhancement, strategic planning and team building to various sectors in the community	100,000.00
Provision of Computerization System for a paperless legislations	250,000.00
Enhance further government service ARTA 9485 Compliant services	100,000.00
Upgrading the System used through computerization of all local government business transactions - Enhance the "One-Stop-Shop Complete Tax Management System"	100,000.00
Expansion of internet connections to all barangays	60,000.00
Enhancement of Computerization Program of the following a. One Stop Shop b. BAT e-CIEMS c. BPMS	450,000.00
Information dissemination drive thru a. Newsletter b. General Assembly c. Pulong-pulong d. Bulletin Boards e. Distribution of Handouts and leaflets f. Social media (facebook, twitter,... etc.)	300,000.00