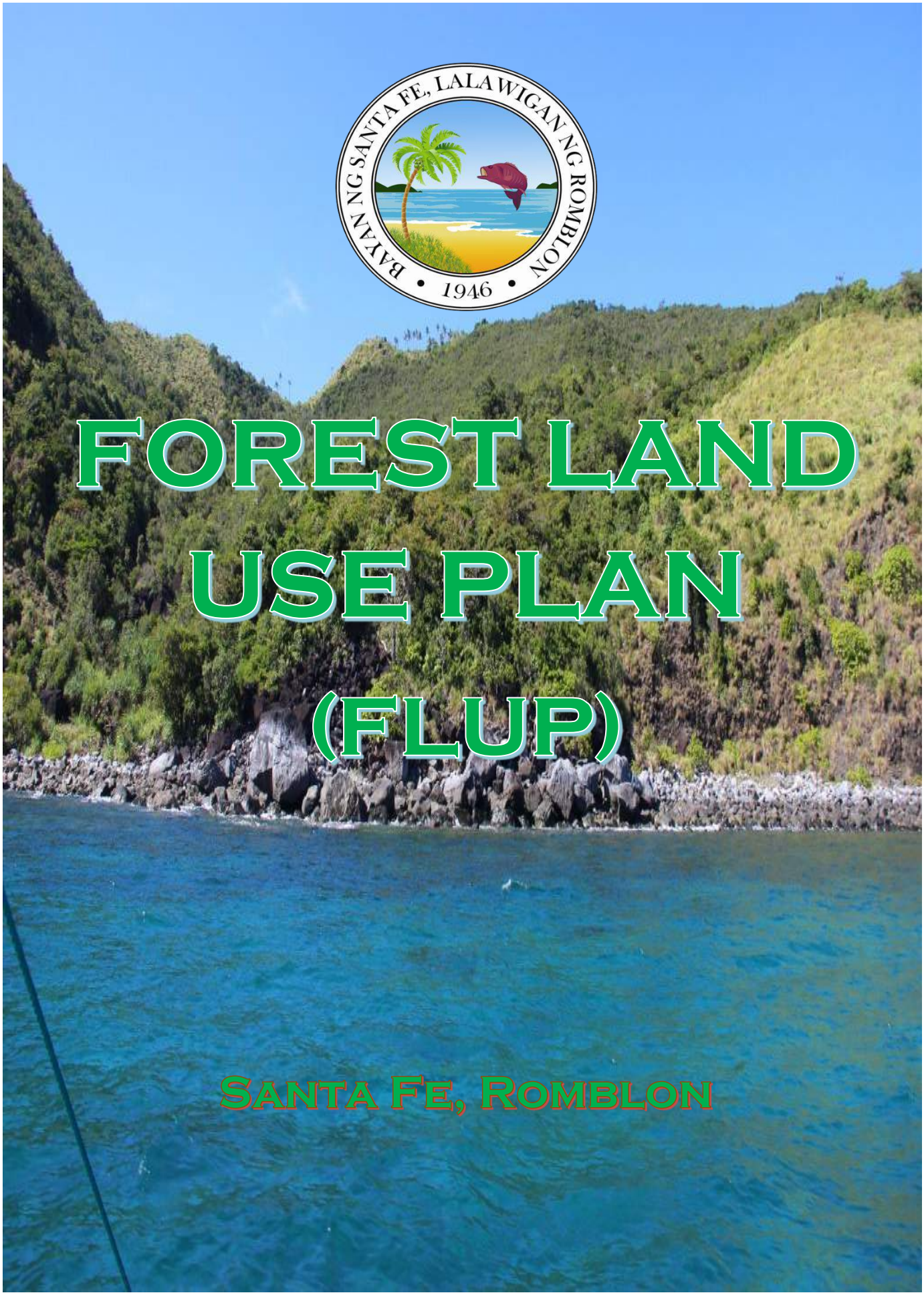


# FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP)

## Santa Fe, Romblon

**FOREWORD**

The Municipality of Santa Fe is prominent in terms of environmental conservation and management which makes the forest and forest lands (FFL) significant in the planning process. The forest areas have vast resources that for settlers and residents, which make it a commodity of great value. However, issues arise between the LGU and the settlers due to the existence of open access areas which are not yet allocated for a specific use and not under any tenure arrangement. These areas are prone to mismanagement and misuse given that it has abundant resources that can be source of livelihood and income.

Through the guidance and support of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) together with the technical working group (TWG) of Santa Fe, the FFL are envisioned to be properly allocated and delineated to guarantee that these resources are managed sustainably. In line with this, the Municipality of Santa Fe is thoroughly formulating its 10-year Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP). Subsequently, the FLUP is to be integrated with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of the municipality.

The FFL allocation is essential in achieving efficient and sustainable management of the forest and its resources. Given that the climatic conditions and weather phenomena is changing drastically, these must be conserved as it becomes our defense against these catastrophic events. Moreover, the conservation of the forest retains ecological balance and flourishes different ecosystems which are responsible for provisioning resources and materials such as potable water, timber and non-timber products, for everyday human sustenance.

Generally, this plan will be channeling stakeholders, law makers, tourists, developers and other involved individuals onto conserving and protecting not just the forests, but all the natural resources in the municipality. In due course, everyone will be realizing and reflecting the importance of the natural resources, which in time, we will be grasping the responsibility of conserving and protecting our environment for the next generations to come.

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The formulation of the Forest Land Use Plan is a major accomplishment for the technical working group. However, the challenges and the struggles from data collection to the finalization of the plan made it difficult for the TWG to hasten the pace of the FLUP formulation. In addition, the planning process had to be meticulous to prevent inaccuracy and miscalculation during the integration stage of the FLUP and CLUP. Nevertheless, the goal and objectives of the FLUP-TWG were realized through the collective efforts of different concerned offices and individuals.

All gratitude shall be given to the Almighty Father, for giving grace and wisdom to everyone who's been part of the planning process; and for providing the resources that made the realization of the FLUP. Recognition shall also be given to the personnel of PENRO-Romblon for rendering their unfathomable service and assistance to the FLUP-TWG of Santa Fe. Formulation of the plan would be much more difficult without the assistance and supervision of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board-Southern Tagalog Region (HLURB-STR) during the formulation of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Great thanks shall be offered to them for conducting workshops and trainings, making the FLUP formulation easier.

Great regard and respect is also given to the Local Chief Executive of Santa Fe, Romblon, Hon. Elsie D. Visca, jointly with her Vice-Mayor, Members of the Sangguniang Bayan, and Heads of Department Offices, for the unending support and motivation that they have showed and bestowed to the team onto accomplishing this task.

In behalf of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, Engr. Derrick E. Mayor, and the FLUP-Technical Working Group and Core Planning Team, namely: Engr. Charlie T. Andres (Municipal Agriculturist), Engr. Reynald Solanoy (Municipal Assessor), Mr. Henry F. Malunes (MDRRMO and Tourism Officer), Engr. Raymond M. Mayor (Municipal Engineer) Dinah A. Antonio (Planning Officer II), and Mr. Reman Magada (GIS Mapper), we would like to show our appreciation to everyone who contributed and participated in the planning, your efforts made this accomplishment possible.

**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

A&D - Alienable and Disposable
AIP – Annual Investment Plan
BAWASA – Barangay Water System Association
BFAR - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP - Bureau of Fire Protection
BLGU - Barangay Local Government Units
CBFM - Community-Based Forest Management
CBMS - Community-Based Monitoring System
CDP - Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRA - Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CENRO - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CLUP - Comprehensive Land Use Plan
DCERP-Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning
DENR - Department of Environmental and Natural Resources
DOST - Department of Science and Technology
FFL - Forests and Forest Lands
FFM – Forest and Forest Lands Management
FGD – Focus Group Discussion
FLAgT- Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism
FLA – Fishpond Lease Agreement
FLUP – Forest Land Use Plan
GIS - Geographic Information System
IEC - Information, Education and Communication
ICRMP - Integrated Coastal Resource Management Plan
JMC - Joint Memorandum Circular
KII - Key Informant Interview
LCCAP - Local Climate Change Action Plan
LGU - Local Government Unit
MDC - Municipal Development Council
MDRRMO - Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
MEO – Municipal Engineering Office
MENRO - Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MFARMC - Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
MFS - Municipal Fire Station
MGB - Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MLGU – Municipal Local Government Unit
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MPA - Marine Protected Area
MPDO - Municipal Planning and Development Office
MSWDO - Municipal Social Welfare Development Office
NAPOCOR - National Power Corporation

NEA - National Electrification Administration
NGO - Non-Government Organization
NGP – National Greening Program
NIPAS - National Integrated Protected Areas Systems
PAGASA – Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCA- Philippine Coconut Authority
PENRO - Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PHIVOLCS - Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PLGU – Provincial Local Government Unit
PSA - Philippine Statistics Authority
PUJ - Public Utility Jeepney
RA - Republic Act
RED - Regional Executive Director
SALINTUBIG - Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig Para sa Lahat
SB - Sangguniang Bayan
SEPP - Socio-economic and Physical Profile
SUWECO - Sunwest Water and Electric Co. Inc
SW - Sub-watershed
TAP - Transparency, Accountability and Participatory
TAP-HSP - Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning
TIELCO - Tablas Island Electric Cooperative
TOP - Technology of Participation
TWG - Technical Working Group
USGS - United States Geological Survey
VMGO - Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives
ZO - Zoning Ordinance

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## CHAPTER 1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

For the precedent years, the forest has been an essential resource base in the Philippines. This natural resource has not failed to suffice ecosystem services, such as provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services, which fundamentally play a crucial role in achieving sustainable development. However, for the past few years, the goal for development and conservation to coexist is not happening. According to the Senate of the Philippines (2015), there is a drastic and alarming decline of forest cover in the whole country from 17 million hectares to 6.8 million hectares on years 1934 and 2010, respectively. Primarily, this is attributed to the growing agricultural and residential demand. Several cases of commercial and timber harvesting, *kaingin*, and forest fires also contributed to the rapid decline of forest cover and its resources.

Forest lands are primarily divided into production and protection zones. The protection forests are classified through its possession of key biodiversity and ecosystem that is significant not just in the municipality but in the realm of natural species. Protection forests may be further classified under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) or non-NIPAS, the areas with high environmental significance but not under NIPAS. On the other hand, the portion of the forests that is not included in the protection forest zone constitutes the production forest. Mainly, the production forest aims for the expansion of forest resource yield and utilization such as manufacture of timber and non-timber forest products, land allocation for grazing animals, and other uses. The NIPAS Act of 1992 (RA 7586) is the legal mandate which aims for the protection and conservation of natural resources, particularly the key biodiversity areas, endangered species, and areas with distinctive natural characteristic. The provision of this law is in response to the adverse effects of augmenting population, exploitation of resources, and technological advancement, which ensued to relentless degradation and destruction of natural resources. Furthermore, the destruction of habitats leads to crippling endangerment or extinction of species.

In the Municipality of Santa Fe, the total area for forest land is 423.67 hectares or 5.8% of its total land area based on the Land Classification Map. The forest lands include mangrove swamps, fishpond development areas, agricultural lands, and timberlands. Essentially, the only timberland area in the municipality is Mount Calatong in Barangay

Guintigbasan, which has an area of 215.76 hectares or 2.95% of the total land area of Santa Fe. This is also the only the forest land in the municipality which is classified as protection forest zone. Calatong Forest is confronted with issues of hunting and poaching of wildlife as well as incidences of timber harvesting and over extraction of its resources. Aside from the raw materials found in this forest land, it is also known as a source of water, particularly in Guintigbasan and other adjacent sitios and barangays.

Diverse range of forest products are also found in the forest lands of Santa Fe, varying from timber to non-timber products which provide income to the residents and contribute to the economy of the municipality. Timber products such as wood and lumber are used to build houses and other settlement construction. *Banig* are made from pandan china while *sawali*, *balsa*, and floating cottages are made with bamboo. On the other hand, non-timber products include *nipa*, which are utilized as *materials* for roofs, and rattan which is used as a binding component.

There are seven (7) identified sub-watersheds in the municipality: the Agmanic River Basin, Canyayo-Mat-i River Basin, Catolog River Basin, Danao Norte-Danao Sur-Guinbirayan River Basin, Danao Norte-Guinbirayan-Guintigbasan River Basin, Mat-i-Pandan River Basin, and the Poblacion River Basin. Furthermore, there are critical water sources in barangays Guinbirayan and between the boundary of barangays Agmanic and Tabugon, which serve as potable supply of water for residents as well as other uses.

In line with the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA-DRR) in municipal plans, municipality has also crafted its Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) in accordance to Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729). The municipality of Santa Fe is cognizant of the drastic effects and risks of climate change. Formulating the CDRA would enable the municipality to conform and adapt to the occurrence of any type of hazards, both hydrometeorological and geologic. The mitigation measures are also prioritized to prevent these hazards from affecting not just the people and the environment but the municipality in general, may it be in terms of economic, social, and institutional dimension. Alongside this, the municipality has formulated its Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) to strengthen the climate change adaptation and risk resilience of the municipality. The LCCAP comprises of prioritized programs, policies, and activities that aim to increase the mitigation and

adaptation capacity of the municipality in response to climate change. Some of its schemes to combat climate change are infrastructural upgrades through employment of hazard-resistant designs, reforestation and afforestation, and, protection and augmentation of mangrove forests as buffer zones against sea and flood related risks.

Due to the pressing concerns identified in the forest lands of the municipality, a management scheme is necessary to systematically and legally organize and allocate the forest and forest lands (FFL) for better and efficient utilization of the forest. This is why the municipality of Santa Fe is urged and impelled to immediately formulate and implement a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP). This planning document will ease the conservation, protection, and development initiatives for the forest and forest lands through programs, policies, activities and strategies that are devised in the plan via technology of participation (TOP). The TOP advocates an inclusive approach where local stakeholders and the technical working group have equal contributions and leverage in the planning process. In addition, formulating the FLUP will also measure the gravity of utilization to avoid overexploitation of the resources in the municipality. Lastly, since it is a prerequisite for the approval of the CLUP of Santa Fe, it is imperative that the FLUP must be formulated immediately.

The forest lands in Santa Fe have huge potential as an efficient production resource base and an ecotourism site, other than a water source and its current utilitarian significance. Indeed, the existing forest in the municipality is capable of being harnessed and conserved at the same time given the necessary conditions and adjuncts through the provision of a FLUP. Thus, the FLUP is deemed necessary for its potential to be realized and for its continuous conservation through the initiation, supervision, and collective efforts of the LGU of Santa Fe.

# CHAPTER 2. VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FLUP

## 2.1. Vision

"By year 2029, Santa Fe envisions to be a financially strong LGU moving towards a premier eco-tourism destination in the southern part of Tablas Island with sustainable, productive, and protected natural resources lead by strong, competent, and well-dedicated leaders through active participation of the secured, resilient, self-reliant, healthy, God-fearing, and empowered community."

## 2.2. Mission

"To stimulate climate resilient and adaptive communities that will promote efficient forest management and sustainable development of the forest and forest lands for the continuous benefit of the existing and future generations through suitable allocation of the FFL and stern implementation of the management strategies"

## 2.3. Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the FLUP in Santa Fe were formulated during the management strategies workshop with the FLUP-TWG, PENRO, MEO, MAO, MAssO, MDRRMO, and the president of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC). These are based on the current situation of forest lands in Santa Fe as per stakeholders' consultation in the barangays with FFL to ensure participation, inclusivity, and transparency in preparing the plan.

1. **To properly allocate and zone the forest and forest lands;**
    a. Delineate the FFLs appropriately into production, protection, special use, and multiple-use zones
    b. Implement management strategies for the delineated zones
    c. Enforce tenurial instruments that will support and strengthen the established forest land uses

2. **To promote sustainable management of natural resources through productive and protective strategies;**
    a. Employ management schemes that will increase the productivity of nipa, coconut, agricultural lands, and fishpond areas
    b. Regulate the utilization of the FFLs to avoid exploitation of the forest resources
    c. Initiate reforestation programs in upland forests, particularly in Calatong, and mangrove rehabilitation programs to replace the harnessed FFL resources

3. **To stimulate climate resilient and adaptive communities and FFL**
    a. Reduce man-induced threats such as timber harvesting and improper waste disposal that can aggravate the effect of climate change
    b. Implement buffer zones and easements on vulnerable areas to reduce the impact of geologic and hydrometeorological hazards

4. **To promote eco-tourism development**
    a. Promote the municipality's existing and emerging eco-tourism sites in Agmanic, Tabugon, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Mat-i, Pandan, and the Calatong Forest in Guintigbasan
    b. Improve the municipality's tourism facilities
    c. Develop roads to guarantee ease of access in tourism sites

## CHAPTER 3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

### 3.1. Scope

The formulation of the FLUP for the municipality of Santa Fe covers the entire management strategies, effective conservation measures and suitable utilization of all FFL within the boundaries of Santa Fe which also includes the implementation of the recommended programs, policies, and activities for the sustainable development of the forest lands, primarily its timberlands. Participatory approach was employed during the planning process. This promotes inclusivity and transparency on the course of formulating the FLUP. The validation of data and workshops were conducted by the planning team, key stakeholders, and the technical working group with the assistance of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to ensure a clearer perspective and in-depth assessment on the pressing concerns regarding the forest lands and its constituents.

The necessary data are composed of primary and secondary sources which were collected through site reconnaissance, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGD). This process aims to address and identify all issues concerning the forest and forest lands in the municipality. In addition, these relevant facts will make the vision and mission realized, likewise, the achievement of the goals and objectives of the FLUP.

Generally, the FLUP will be integrated on development plans such as CLUP and CDP; pursuant to the law, it is a prerequisite of the CLUP which makes it valuable on local government units. Thus, the FLUP shall ascertain the sustainable use and allocation of forest, forest lands, and its resources.

### 3.2. Limitations

The information gathered for crafting the FLUP of Santa Fe were based on the primary and secondary data gathering of the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the LGU. Despite the best efforts to minimize the limitations in crafting the FLUP of Santa Fe, several constraints were encountered. For instance, some of the areas needed for analysis computed using GIS projections may produce minimal discrepancies.

The plan aims to be inclusive and just, in order to serve its advocacy of equity, thus, it will employ a regulatory approach on forest areas with titles through tenurial arrangements which will be beneficial for the both parties. This will form a partnership between land owners and the LGU in pursuit of sustainable development of the forest and its resources through efficient management and conservation initiatives. However, if necessary, provision of enabling mechanisms, such as ordinances and regulations, will be implemented for the benefit of the majority.

## CHAPTER 4. METHODOLOGY

The prescribed processes, tools and techniques in the FLUP Training Guide prepared by the Philippine Environmental Governance Project and funded by the USAID, was the basis in formulating the FLUP of Santa Fe. This was created as a component of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and to complement with the other development plans of the LGU.

The approach in gathering and consolidating relevant data, developing strategies in managing FFL and FFL assets, and preparing the FLUP in general was inclusive, participatory, and ensures the sustainability of the FFL and the well-being of the key stakeholders.

### 4.1. Orientation on TAP-enhanced FLUP Process, Formation of FLUP Team and Action Planning

In preparing the FLUP, it is imperative to organize the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the LGU first and orient them on the Transparency, Accountability, and Participatory (TAP) approach in the FLUP process. This is to ensure that different stakeholders and concerned offices are involved and well-represented.

The Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) coordinated with the LGU of Santa Fe to provide technical assistance in formulating the FLUP. An initial orientation of the FLUP process was headed by the PENRO on March 26, 2019 to briefly orient the Technical Working Group (TWG) in Santa Fe regarding the necessary maps and data for preparing the plan. The TWG includes the MDRRMO, MPDO, and Planning Assistants appointed by the DCERP TAP-HSP from the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB). It was followed by an action planning on April 12, 2019 in the SB hall of Santa Fe, which was also facilitated by the DENR. The background, rationale, and the legal mandates of FLUP were discussed followed by an orientation of the TWG regarding the TAP-enhanced approach in formulating the FLUP. Moreover, the processes and tools were also briefly discussed during the meeting. Lastly, the timeframe/schedules for each step of the FLUP preparation was decided and finalized by both DENR and the TWG.

### 4.2. MOA of the DENR and the LGU for the Formulation of FLUP

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**
**FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOREST LAND USE PLAN**
**OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON**

**KNOW ALL MEN THESE PRESENTS:**

This agreement made and entered into this _____ day of _____ at the Municipality of Santa Fe, Romblon by and between:

The **Department of Environment and Natural Resources of MIMAROPA Region,** with office address at 1515 L&S Bldg. Roxas Blvd. Ermita Manila, herein represented by the Regional Executive Director, HENRY A. ADORNADO, Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer Maximo C. Landrito, and hereinafter referred to as DENR MIMAROPA; and

The **Municipal Government of Santa Fe**, a local government unit established and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines with office address at Poblacion, Santa Fe, Romblon, duly represented by the Municipality Mayor, HON. ELSIE D. VISCA as authorized by Sangguniang Bayan Resolution No. 10, s-2019, hereinafter referred to as the **"MUNICIPALITY",**

**WITNESSETH**

**WHEREAS,** the MUNICIPALITY has a total coastline of about 57.63 kilometers, a total of 16,098 population distributed in eleven barangays and a total forestland of about 297.02493 hectares including mangroves;

**WHEREAS**, DENR-DILG JMC 1998-01 provides that the DENR and the concerned Local Government Unit shall jointly undertake forestland use planning, the output of which shall become an integral part of the concerned LGUs comprehensive land use plan;

**WHEREAS**, the MUNICIPALITY recognizes the value of managing its forest and forestlands, especially those are considered access areas, which are general defined as forestlands that are not covered by any form of tenure, government proclamations, or reservations or forestlands that are covered by tenure or government proclamations but without effective on-site management to contribute to the over-all sustainable development of the MUNICIPALITY;

**WHEREAS**, the PARTIES agreed to jointly undertake the preparation of the Municipality's Forest Land Use Plan (the "FLUP") from data collection, validation, situational analysis, strategy formulation, adoption and approval, and which plan shall be integrated with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan ("CLUP");

**WHEREAS**, the PARTIES agreed to jointly undertake the preparation of the Municipality's FLUP within the context of sustainable forest management, biodiversity management, vulnerability assessment/climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and management and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to provide environmental, social and economic benefits to society;

**WHEREAS**, the processes and procedures to be undertaken in the implementation of this Memorandum of Agreement shall be guided by the principles and practices of transparency, accountability, and participatory decision-making;

**WHEREAS**, the parties are committed to jointly support, contribute to and participate in the activities to be conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and by way of formalizing and confirming their commitments, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

## I. SUBJECT MATTER / OBJECTIVE

The Parties agree that this Memorandum of Agreement shall have for its overriding objective the forest and forest resources management in the MUNICIPALITY through improved governance consistent with the principles and practices of transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making.

In particular, the Parties shall undertake joint and/or common activities in formulating the FLUP unclosing but not limited to the following phases/areas:

1. Data gathering (Bio-physical, socio-economic and governance/institutional date), mapping and validation;

2. Situational Analysis/Environmental Assessments, including identification of Non-Negotiable Areas for Management;

3. Formulation of Vision, Mission, Goals and Management Strategies and Recommendations, including Prioritization of Sub-watershed, if

applicable; Building Consensus on Strategies and Recommendations; and Drafting and Writing of Draft FLUP;

4. Multi-Sectoral Review and Endorsement of the Municipal Development Council, Adoption of the FLUP via Enactment of an Ordinance, Approval/Affirmation by the DENR Regional Executive Office; and

5. Post-FLUP Formulation with respect to incorporation in CLUP, joint FLUP Implementation and Monitoring and Updating of 5-year Interval.

## II. OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

### A. General Obligations

1. The PARTIES shall collaborate and combine their human, technical, material and financial resources to implement this Memorandum of Agreement and such FLUPs and programs resulting from the said implementation.

2. The PARTIES hereby agree to meet periodically to appraise each other of the progress of the implementation of this Memorandum of Agreement, discuss and resolve outstanding issues and concerns and share lessons learned.

3. The PARTIES agree that the processes and activities of the Forest Land Use Planning shall be (a) ecosystem-based or within the context of a larger watershed; (b) governance-oriented; (c) science-based; (d) focused on environment and the natural resources and its multiple benefits; (e) people-oriented and participatory; (f) decision-and-action-oriented; and collaborative.

4. The PARTIES further agree that the forest land use planning process shall be undertaken in keeping with the key considerations of sustainable forest management and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, to provide environmental, social and economic benefits to the society.

5. The PARTIES shall formulate the Forest Land Use Plan within twelve (12) months from date of this agreement.

## B. Obligations of the MUNICIPALITY

1. Issue an Executive Order creating a multi-sectoral group that will undertake Forest Land Use Planning in collaboration with technical assistance and support from the DENR;

2. Provide necessary extension services, personnel, other logistical support and counter-part funds for the activities to be conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement;

3. Coordinate and collaborate with DENR throughout all phases/areas of the planning process;

4. Facilitate the integration of the FLUP in the Municipal Development Plan and the CLUP;

5. Ensure the sustained implementation of the FLUP with annual budgetary allocation;

6. Facilitate the review and approval of the FLUP by the Municipal Development Council and its endorsement to the Sannguniang Bayan;

7. Legitimize the resulting FLUP and integrating it with the CLUP through the enactment of an appropriate ordinance;

8. Participate in the conduct of training, capacity-building that may be jointly organized with or independently organized by the DENR; and

9. Provide DENR, upon request, progress and status reports and any special reports of activities undertaken pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement.

## C. Obligations of the DENR

1. Issue Special Order/s assigning and designating FLUP Coordinators/Focal Persons from the Region, Provincial and Community Offices to assist, supervise, monitor, and prepare reports on the preparation, approval, and implementation of the FLUP;

2. Provide the necessary extension services, personnel and other logistical support for its account for the activities to be conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement;

3. Provide technical assistance in the forest land use planning process;

4. Provide necessary and available data and maps to be utilized in the preparation and identification of areas for the FLUP process;

5. Provide assistance in the conduct of selected ground validation, mapping and planning;

6. Assist in organizing local communities for data gathering, validation and consensus building on strategies and recommendations;

7. Assist in the conduct of consultations, dialogues and workshops in concerned communities and areas;

8. Assist in the identification of conflict areas, resolution of conflicts, and identification of opportunities for economic development;

9. Provide the MUNICIPALITY timely information on relevant policies and development issues in connection with the activities to be conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement;

10. Provide assistance in the implementation of the FLUP and its integration with the CLUP;

11. Link the MUNICIPALITY with other relevant and ongoing FLUP efforts in the region and nearby regions; and

12. Together with the MUNICIPALITY, periodically monitor and assess activities being conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement.

## III. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

1. The PARTIES agree that regular meetings will be conducted to determine the progress of activities under this Memorandum of Agreement, and such plans and programs as may be agreed upon by the Parties.

2. Such meetings shall be presided by the Mayor, or his duly authorized permanent representative. The Vice-Mayor and the SB Chair for environment shall be invited to the said meetings.

3. The Mayor may also invite such other offices or persons as may be needed during regular or special meetings.

## IV. AMENDMENT

This Agreement may be amended, altered, modified, or supplemented by written agreement of all the Parties.

## V. EFFECTIVITY

This Agreement shall take effect upon the signing hereof and shall remain in full force and effect unless sooner terminated as provided above or by written agreement of all the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have hereunto affixed their signatures on the date and at the place first above written.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

by

**HENRY A. ADORNADO**
Regional Executive Director

**THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**

by

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor

Signed in the presence of:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR, EnP**
MPDC

**GERARDO B. SABIGAN**
OIC-Management Services Division-DENR

**MAXIMO C. LANDRITO**
OIC-PENR Officer

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILLIPINES)

_____) S.S

**BEFORE ME** a Notary Public for and in _____ this _____ day of _____ at _____

| Name | CTC No. | Issued On | Issued At |
|---|---|---|---|
| HENRY A. ADORNADO | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| MAXIMO C. LANDRITO | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| ELSIE D. VISCA | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Known to me and to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to be that the same is their free and voluntary act and deed and those of the offices they represent.

This instrument consisting of 7 pages, including this page, refers to the Memorandum of Agreement among the DENR MIMAROPA and the Municipal Government of Santa Fe, Province of Romblon, and has been signed by the parties and their witnesses on each and every page thereof.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I hereby affix my signature and notarial seal on the date and at the place above written.

**NOTARY PUBLIC**

Doc. No. _____;
Page No. _____;
Book No. _____;
Series of _____.

### 4.3. Operational Framework

Anchored on the Forest Land Use Planning Process framework of the FLUP Training Guide, Figure 1 shows the operational framework for formulating the FLUP of the municipality of Santa Fe. This illustrates the steps and the necessary tools, as well as the respective offices and agencies that will perform the review, approval, and implementation of the plan.

The process of formulating the FLUP of Santa Fe is divided into six (6) major steps: (1) collection of the relevant data and thematic maps to create the profile of the municipality, (2) situational analysis regarding the FFL and FFL assets, (3) participatory prioritization of sub-watersheds and allocation of FFL, (4) preparation of draft FLUP, (5) review and amendment of the draft plan, and lastly, (6) legitimization, approval and implementation of the FLUP.

#### 4.3.1. Data and Map Collection

The relevant data and maps needed for a sound and informed plan was gathered through consultation, DENR and from secondary data sources, particularly the CLUP, Zoning Ordinance (ZO), Socio-Economic and Physical Profile (SEPP), and Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA). These data are necessary to establish the municipal profile including the history, land area, land cover and classification, accessibility, topography and slope, water bodies within the municipality, climate and hazard information, natural resources, and the existing conditions of its FFL and FFL assets.

Data validation through KIIs and consultations were also conducted. It was also in this step that the households occupying and establishing settlements within forest areas were identified through consultation and validation with the respective Punong Barangay or representative of the affected barangays. Various thematic maps were collected to be used for map overlay analysis such as the administrative map, land classification map, slope map, land use map, and watershed and drainage map, among others.

#### 4.3.2. Situational Analysis

This step identified the issues and opportunities within the FFL, including its FFL assets, which can determine initial recommendations on the needed strategies based on

the preliminary findings. This step also performed map overlay analysis to determine the amount and extent of resources found within the municipality.

To ensure the participatory approach of preparing the FLUP, a stakeholders' consultation was also done through workshops with the key stakeholders to assess their stakes in the forest, the issues and challenges present, and the interventions needed to address the problems. Additionally, this evaluated the institutional capabilities of the LGU on managing the FFL and FFL assets. Finally, this step provided a summary of the key issues, conflicts, needs, and opportunities within the FFL of the municipality.

### 4.3.3. Participatory Prioritization of Sub-Watershed and Allocation of FFL

The issues identified by the stakeholders, barangay representatives, and from the situational analysis of the FFL in Santa Fe were translated into an inclusive vision, mission, goals, and objectives (VMGO) that will address the constraints and challenges of these FFL and FFL assets. This vision and the set of goals and objectives will serve as a guide in developing the needed strategies to manage the FFL and its assets and ensure the sustainability of the resources within the municipality.

For the development of strategies, it was done in a participatory and consultative approach, taking into consideration the issues identified by the stakeholders of the FFL and FFL assets and the barangay officials/representatives. The TWG then proceeded with the zoning of FFL into protection and production zones, setting the criteria for allocating open access areas, and prioritization of sub-watershed. The prioritization of the sub-watersheds was conducted using the provided set of criteria or indicator from the FLUP Training Guide and by overlaying the Sub-Watershed Map with the necessary thematic maps to generate the information required for each criteria or indicator. Allocation of open access areas was done through identifying the potential uses of the FFL and providing the appropriate tenure instruments for each FFL area.

### 4.3.4. Plan Preparation

After the workshops and consultations to establish the municipal profile, existing situation, and strategies for managing the FFL and its assets, the TWG proceeded with drafting the FLUP of the municipality of Santa Fe. This included the background and rationale of the FLUP, the FFL VMGO, scope and limitations in formulating the plan,

methodology, the situational analysis and key findings, and the strategies for FFL management. A 5-year and 1-year budget and implementation work plan was also included in the draft plan.

### 4.3.5. Review and Amendment of the Plan

The draft FLUP was submitted to the Municipal Development Council (MDC) and Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)/Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) for initial review and for endorsement to the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) and DENR-Regional Executive Director (RED) who will legitimize the plan. Comments and suggestions from the MDC and CENRO/PENRO were incorporated to the revised draft FLUP.

### 4.3.6. Legitimization

The final draft of the FLUP was submitted to the SB with the resolution legitimizing and endorsing the plan to DENR-RED. This is to include the FLUP into the annual investment plan (AIP) of the municipality.

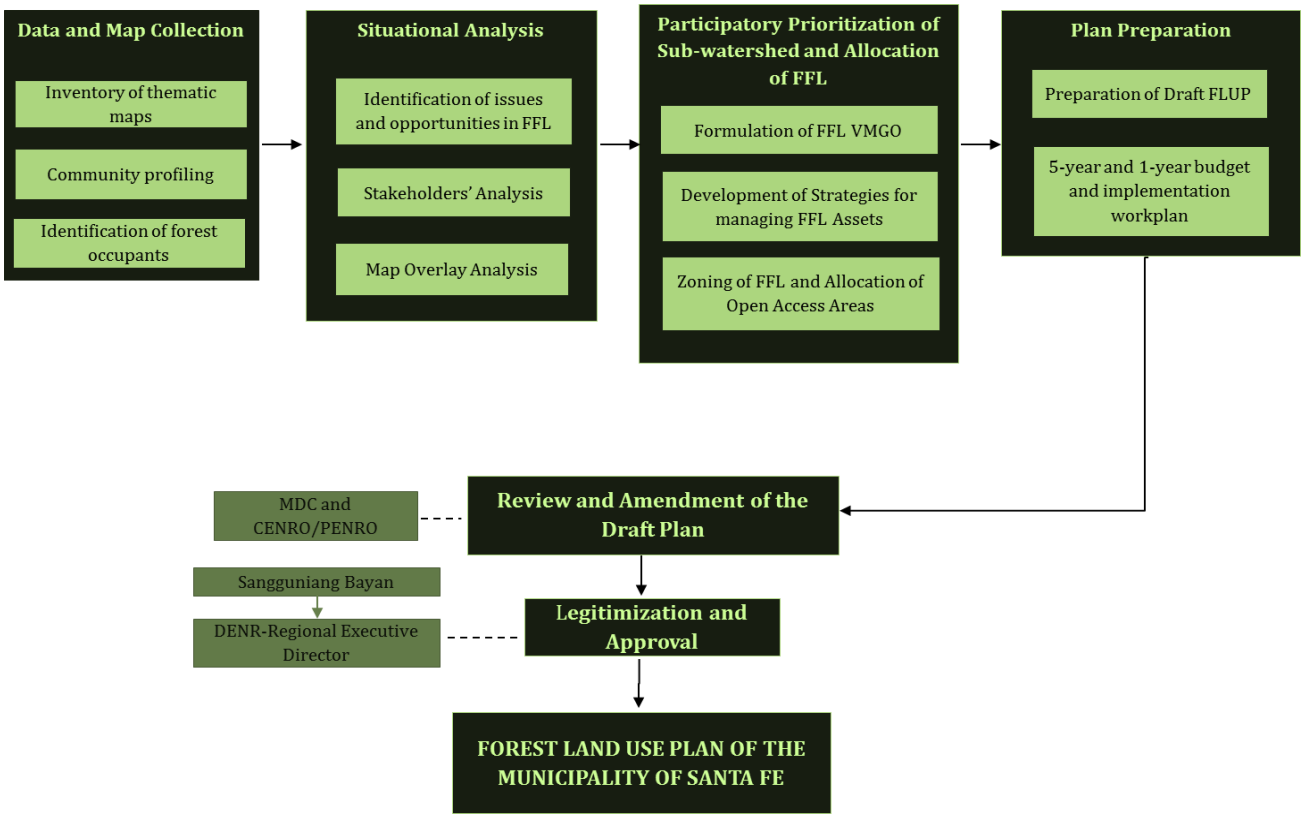



**Figure 1. Operational Framework of the Forest Land Use Plan, Santa Fe, Romblon**

# CHAPTER 5. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND KEY FINDINGS

## 5.1. Municipal Profile

### 5.1.1. History

Before the Spaniards came to the Philippines, the municipality of Santa Fe was believed to be inhabited by *Negritos* or *Aetas,* locally known as "*Ati*" or "*Agta*" using a land bridge during the Paleolithic era. This was then followed by the *Malays* during the 12th century which allegedly marked the beginning of ethnicity and majority of the genetic makeup of the municipality. However, there is no written record of Santa Fe due to its small population during the time of Don Miguel Lopez De Legazpi.

The first recorded history of Osigan, which is now known as Tablas Island, was discovered in the year 1570 by the exploration of Martin de Goiti. Based on the writings and narratives of de Goiti, around 250 people were inhabiting the island in which the sources of livelihood available were through gathering wax, almacega, domesticating animals and farming. Reconnaissance throughout the place discovered the presence of native pintandos. According to a Spanish census officer, Don Miguel Lopez de Loarca, when Christianity became prominent in the island, the natives of the island were also converted to Christians.

The name of the island was coined during the time of Loarca when he asked some of the natives what the name of the place was, and one of his men saw a native point at a pile of lumber, which translates to Tablas in Spanish, therefore naming the place Tablas Island. The municipality of Santa Fe was first depicted during the arrival of a Spanish missionary and explorer, Father Pedro Cubero Sebastian. He characterized Santa Fe as a terrain of rolling hills and the lowest elevation in the whole island of Tablas.

#### Early Settlements

Due to the oppression and dictatorship experienced by the Philippines under the Spanish administration, many of the Filipinos escaped and migrated to the mountains. Tablas Island was one of the places where the outlaws, settled to hide from the Spaniards.

In 1620, an outlaw from Antique named Francisco Geguillan was drifted shore to what is now known as Barangay Poblacion. He first called this place Catolog which means a place where he slept. He settled in Catolog for a time, lived by farming for rice, corn, and

vegetables until he went back to Antique and returned with his family to Catolog for good. After this, fishermen from Panay Island (Caticlan) were wafted by massive waves to Catolog and eventually started their lives there. Among the migrants were Kapitan Andong and Kapitana Embay who used to occupy a large portion of land in what is now called Barangay Pandan. The couple later brought Osfia and Rita Visca from Antique together with their families and made them tenants of their lands.

**Politics and Government**

Capiz was declared a province of Spain on May 31, 1837 during the colonization of the Philippines, making Romblon part of their jurisdiction. On the same year, Ignacio Patino was named the leader of Catolog. Subsequently, in 1842, Barangay Guinbirayan was established by Pedro Ganoria.

According to myths, Santa Fe was named in honor of a beautiful lady named Fe, daughter of one of the early settlers in Catolog who was often compared to "Maria Clara." However, Fe suffered from an unknown and incurable disease leading to her untimely demise. In 1876, Santa Fe developed into a municipality led by a *gobernadorcillo* named Mario Antaran, the first *gobernadorcillo* of Santa Fe.

In year 1886, amendments in the Spanish government gave executive power to appointed governors of the provinces. The first appointed governor of Capiz was Don Jose Fernandez de Teran. In addition, Catolog was made a barrio during the "tiempo in Teran" and was appointed a Cabeza del Barrio to lead the place. The coastal part of Catolog was declared as Santa Fe while the inner areas retained its name and was retitled as Magsaysay.

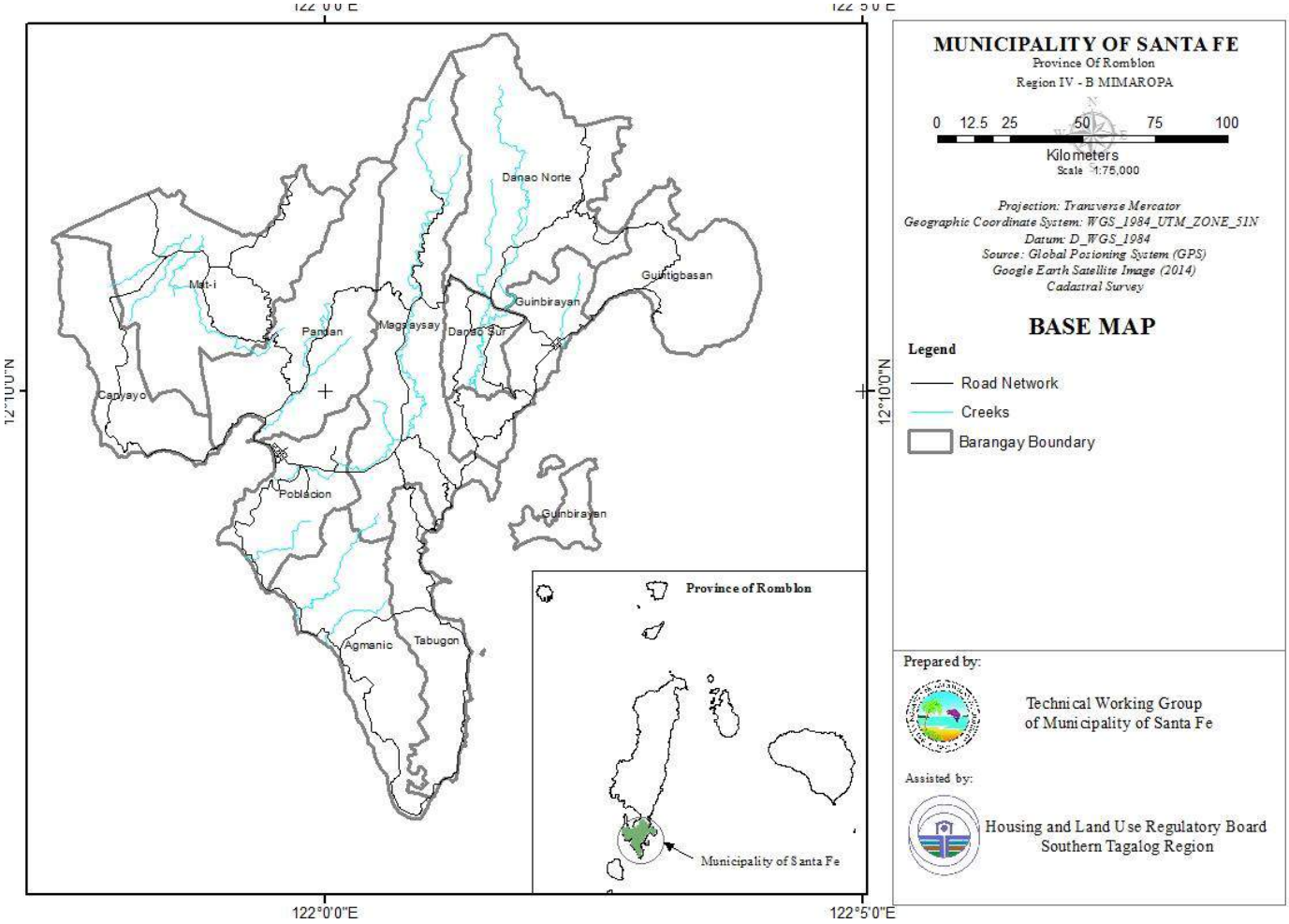
When the Spaniards were defeated by the Filipino and American soldiers, most of the barrios and pueblos were deserted. Despite their defeat, some of the Spanish remained in the country and married Filipino women. Among them were Lucas Carralero, Domingo Lopez, Joaquin Villar and Francisco Casas, who settled in Santa Fe. They developed cattle ranches in different barangays of the municipality. Carralero established a cattle ranch in Agmanic, Lopez in Mat-i, Villar in Campong and Canyayo, and Casas in Guinda, Pandan, and Catolog, specifically in Palate, Layug, and Maambong. Shortly, the people described Santa Fe as "Little Spanish Town."

During the American period, the government convinced the Philippines to recognize the sovereignty of the US, but the country refused which started a war between the two countries. Eventually the Filipinos submitted to the Americans which paved the way for Santa Fe to be a municipality having Agmanic, Guinbirayan, Agcogon, Busay, and Lanas as its barrios. The appointed municipal president, or known as the municipal mayor today was Juan Gutierrez, Sr. In 1906, due to limited municipal income, the municipality was reverted to a barrio of Looc. By virtue of Commonwealth Act No. 485 by Representative Leonardo Festin, Santa Fe became a municipal district in 1940. The territorial barrios of the district included, Agmanic, Guinbirayan, Agcogon, Busay, Lanas and Poblacion. In compliance to Act 581, Rafael Gomez was elected as a member of *ayuntamiento* which entails power and function of a mayor as the district councilor of Santa Fe.

During the Japanese occupation, Rafael Gomez was appointed as the Police Inspector of Romblon and Juanito Sanchez to replace his position as mayor. Santa Fe reclaimed its status as a municipality in 1946 with Gervacio Lopez as the first elected mayor until 1951. Consequently, Gaudencio Molina Sr., served as mayor from 1952 to 1959, followed by Amador B. Medina from 1960 to 1967, then Perfecto M. Condes, Jr. from 1968 to 1979, and Conrado M. Medina from 1980 to 1986. During the transitional administration of President Corazon Aquino, Fred R. Dorado was appointed as officer-in-charge from July 1, 1986 to December 1, 1987. Eventually, he was replaced by Leo M. Machon who won the 1988 election and served until 1995. He was then succeeded by Asher C. Visca from 1995 to 2004 and Elsie D. Visca from 2004 to 2007. In 2007, Asher C. Visca was elected mayor again, serving from 2007-2016. Elsie D. Visca also won for mayor again and serving from 2016 up to present. By the virtue of R.A. 3423, barangays Agcogon, Busay, Lanas, Lendero and Pinamihagan were separated from the municipality of Santa Fe on June 23, 1969 and formed San Jose, which is an island municipality in the province of Romblon.

### 5.1.2. Biophysical Profile

The municipality of Santa Fe is located at the southernmost tip of Tablas Island in the province of Romblon. It is one of the nine municipalities found in the island and is bounded by the municipality of Looc on its northwestern side, Alcantara on the northeastern side, Tablas Strait and Santa Fe Bay on its west, Guinbirayan Bay and Sibuyan Sea on both its east and south. Geographically, Santa Fe is located at 12°09' latitude and 121°59' longitude. Map 1 shows the location of Santa Fe.




**Map 1. Base Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

#### 5.1.2.1. Geographic Location

In terms of proximity to growth centers, the municipality of Santa Fe is approximately 51 kilometers away from Odiongan, which is the main urban center of Romblon. Caticlan and the premier tourist destination, Boracay, is also accessible to the municipality, which is only one hour away via pump boat. Table 1 shows the distances of Santa Fe to the other municipalities in the province.

**Table 1. Approximate Distances of Santa Fe from Other Municipalities of Romblon**

| MUNICIPALITY | DISTANCE FROM SANTA FE IN KM | MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION |
|---|---|---|
| **Alcantara** | 12.1 | PUJ, Habal-Habal or Single Motorcycle |
| **Banton** | 90.7 | PUJ, Motorboat |
| **Cajidiocan** | 125.5 | PUJ, Motorboat |
| **Calatrava** | 53.6 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **Concepcion** | 112 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **Corcuera** | 71.9 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **Ferrol** | 21 | PUJ, Habal-Habal or Single Motorcycle |
| **Looc** | 12.1 | PUJ, Habal-Habal or Single Motorcycle |
| **Magdiwang** | | PUJ, Motorboat |
| **Odiongan** | 27.3 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **Romblon** | 63.3 | PUJ, Motorboat |
| **San Agustin** | 48.4 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **San Andres** | 40.01 | PUJ, Mini Bus |
| **San Fernando** | 112.1 | PUJ, Motorboat |
| **San Jose** | 11.7 | PUJ, Mini Bus |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

#### 5.1.2.2. Land Area

Santa Fe has a total land area of 7,309.3417 hectares. It is composed of 11 barangays namely Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Magsaysay, Mat-i, Pandan, Poblacion and Tabugon. Danao Sur is the only non-coastal barangay. Barangays Poblacion and Guinbirayan, on the other hand, are the only urban barangays in the municipality. In terms of land area, the largest among the barangays is Magsaysay while the smallest is Danao Sur.

**Table 2. Land Area per Barangay, Santa Fe, Romblon**

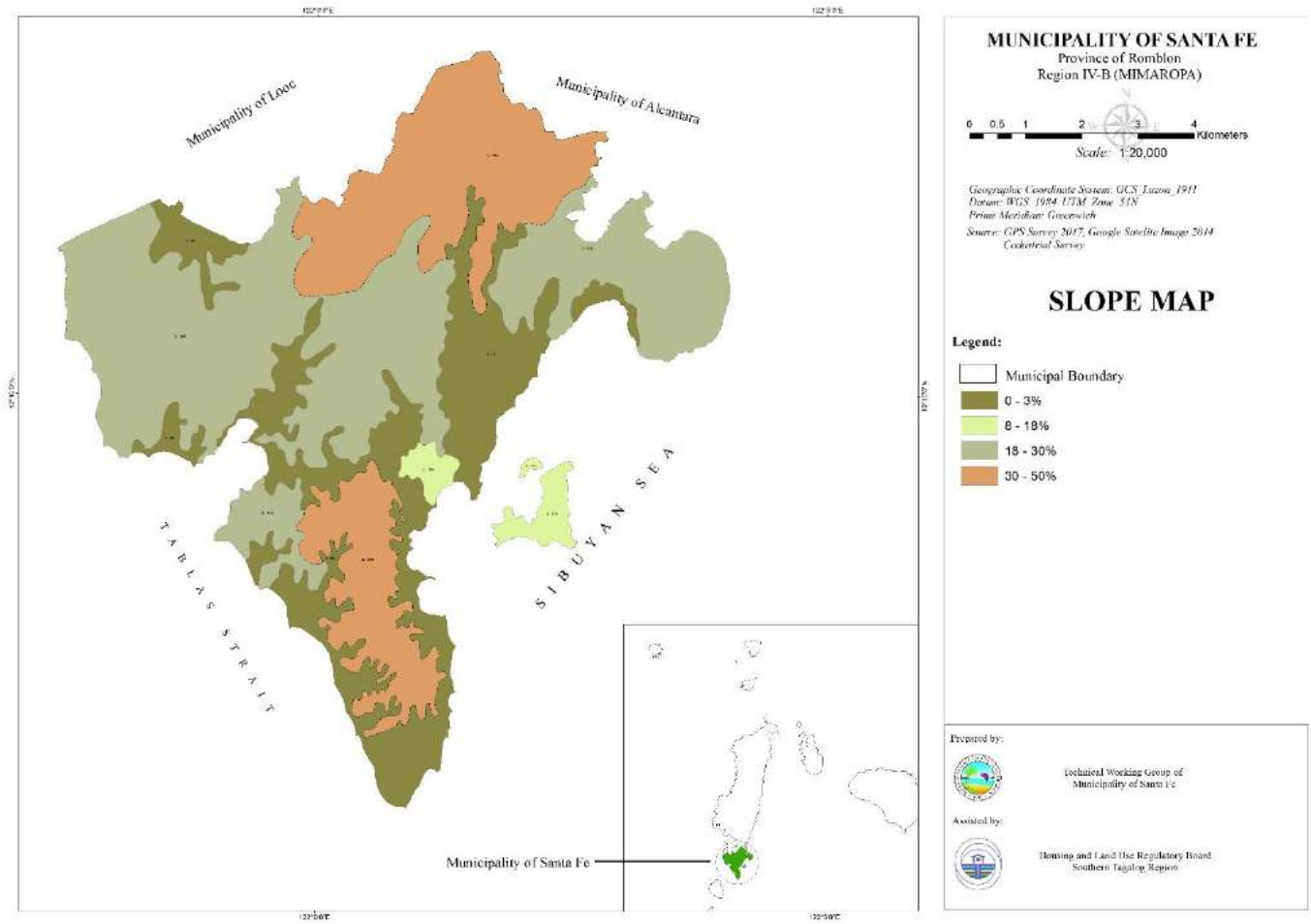
| BARANGAY | LAND AREA | PERCENT TO TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| Agmanic | 618.1209 | 8.46 |
| Canyayo | 429.1914 | 5.87 |
| Danao Norte | 902.981 | 12.35 |
| Danao Sur | 184.5766 | 2.56 |
| Guinbirayan | 450.4863 | 6.16 |
| Guintigbasan | 450.7415 | 6.17 |
| Magsaysay | 1,987.6725 | 27.19 |
| Mat-i | 834.444 | 11.45 |
| Pandan | 702.7065 | 9.61 |
| Poblacion | 363.534 | 4.97 |
| Tabugon | 384.8869 | 5.27 |
| **Total** | 7,309.3416 | 100.00 |

*Source: Cadastral Survey (lifted from SEPP of Romblon, 2017)*

### 5.1.2.3. Topography and Slope

Generally, the topography of Santa Fe is rolling, with barangays mostly divided by hills and mountain ridges. Mount Malbog and the Calatong Forest within the timberlands of Guintigbasan are the most prominent mountains and hills found in the municipality.

In terms of slope, the municipality of Santa Fe has slopes ranging from 0-3 percent to 18-30 percent, or level to very steep slopes. Half of the land area have slopes of 8-18 percent or rolling slopes. Except for Barangay Tabugon, majority of the barangays have 18 to 30 percent slope values (Map 2).




**Map 2. Slope Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

Most of these areas are planted with coconuts and intercropped with various root and upland crops. Conversely, the lowland areas are primarily devoted to agriculture, particularly, rice production. In addition to these, marshes and mangrove swamps are also present in these low-lying areas. However, some of these are built with dikes to

prevent flooding and saltwater intrusion, then converted to rice lands. The table below (Table 3) shows the slope categories, location, characteristics and suitability per slope within the municipality.

**Table 3. Suitable Uses, Location, and Slope Characteristics per Slope Category**

| SLOPE | LOCATION | SLOPE CHARACTERISTICS | SUITABLE USES |
|---|---|---|---|
| **0 – 3%** | Some parts of all barangays | Broad area of level to nearby level land | Intensive development high density urban development |
| **8 – 18%** | Parts of Magsaysay and Guinbirayan | Gently sloping areas with land sloping and rolling in more than one general direction. | Intensive development high-density urban development |
| **18 – 30%** | Practically parts of all barangays except Tabugon | Alternating moderate to steeply undulating and rolling lands sloping in many directions. | Agriculture and low-density urban development, limited cultivation, pasture and forest. |
| **30-50 %** | Parts of Tabugon, Agmanic, Poblacion, Magsaysay, Pandan, and Guinbirayan | Very steeply sloping land in many directions to many mountainous and hilly areas. | Forest and Pasture |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

#### 5.1.2.4. Geology

According to the SEPP of Santa Fe, there are five types of rock formation found in the municipality. Map 3, which was lifted from the SEPP, shows the geologic makeup of the municipality. These are composed of:

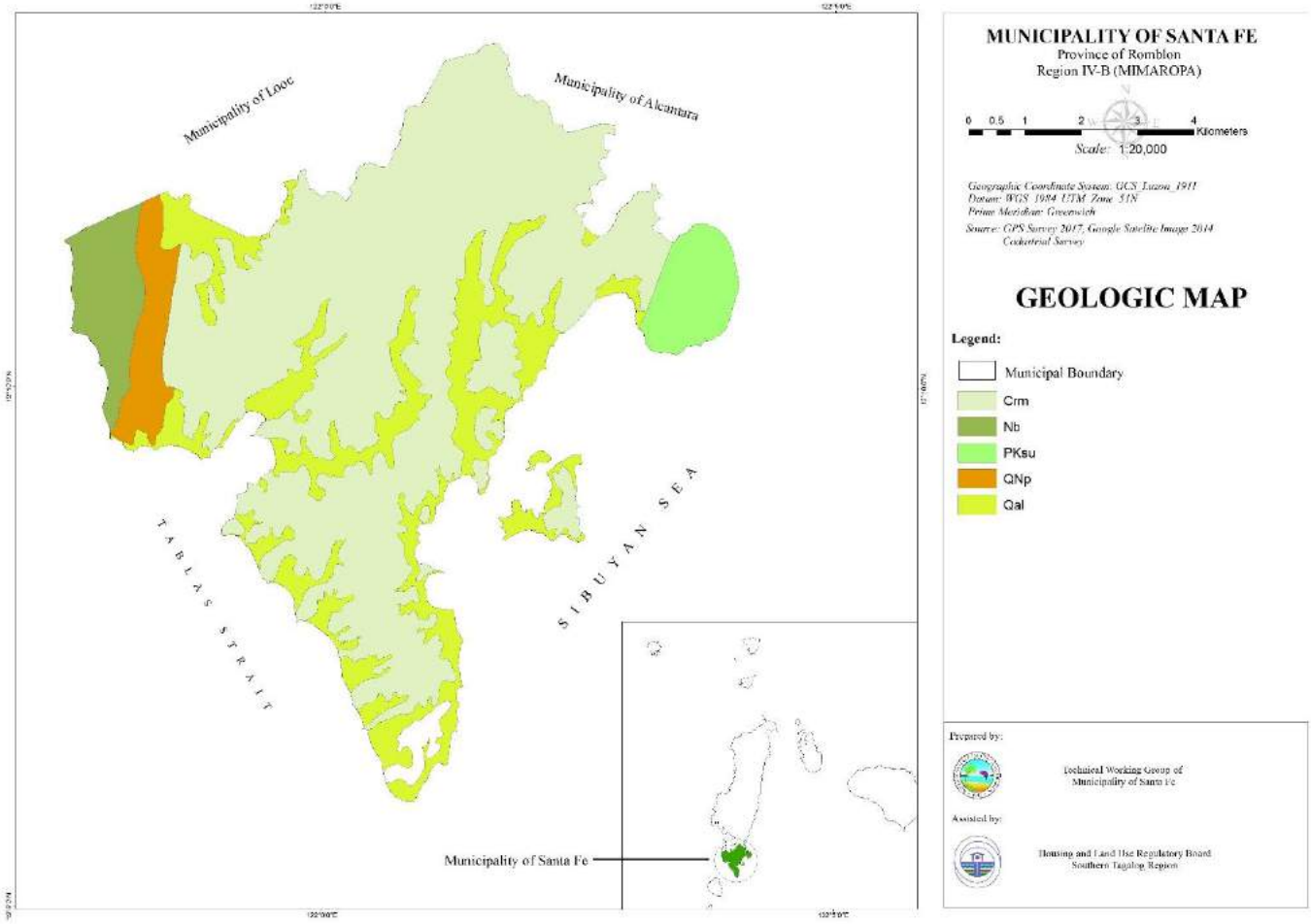
1. **Romblon Metamorphics (Crm)**- these are schistose and banded rocks which predominantly consists of chlorite-quartz-serisite schist, quartz-albite mica schist and amphibolite together with thin, multi-colored marble interbeds; the schistose rocks are overlaid with thick and massive marble as in Romblon Island.

2. **Quarternary Alluvium (Qal)**- loose and unsorted floodplain deposits as well as beach sands.

3. **Binoog Formation (Nb)**- this ranges from buff to light pink, with massive limestone and alternate layers of calcarenite and argillite or calcisiltite and local intercalation of igneous rocks.

4. **Peli Formation (QNp)**- conglomeratic limestone, sandy shale, lithic fragments of volcanic rocks, schist, shale and limestone

5. **Sibuyan Ultramafics (PKsu)**- homogenous ultramafic suite consisting of peridotite, pyroxenite, dunite and gabbro.




**Map 3. Geologic Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.1.2.5. Existing Land Uses

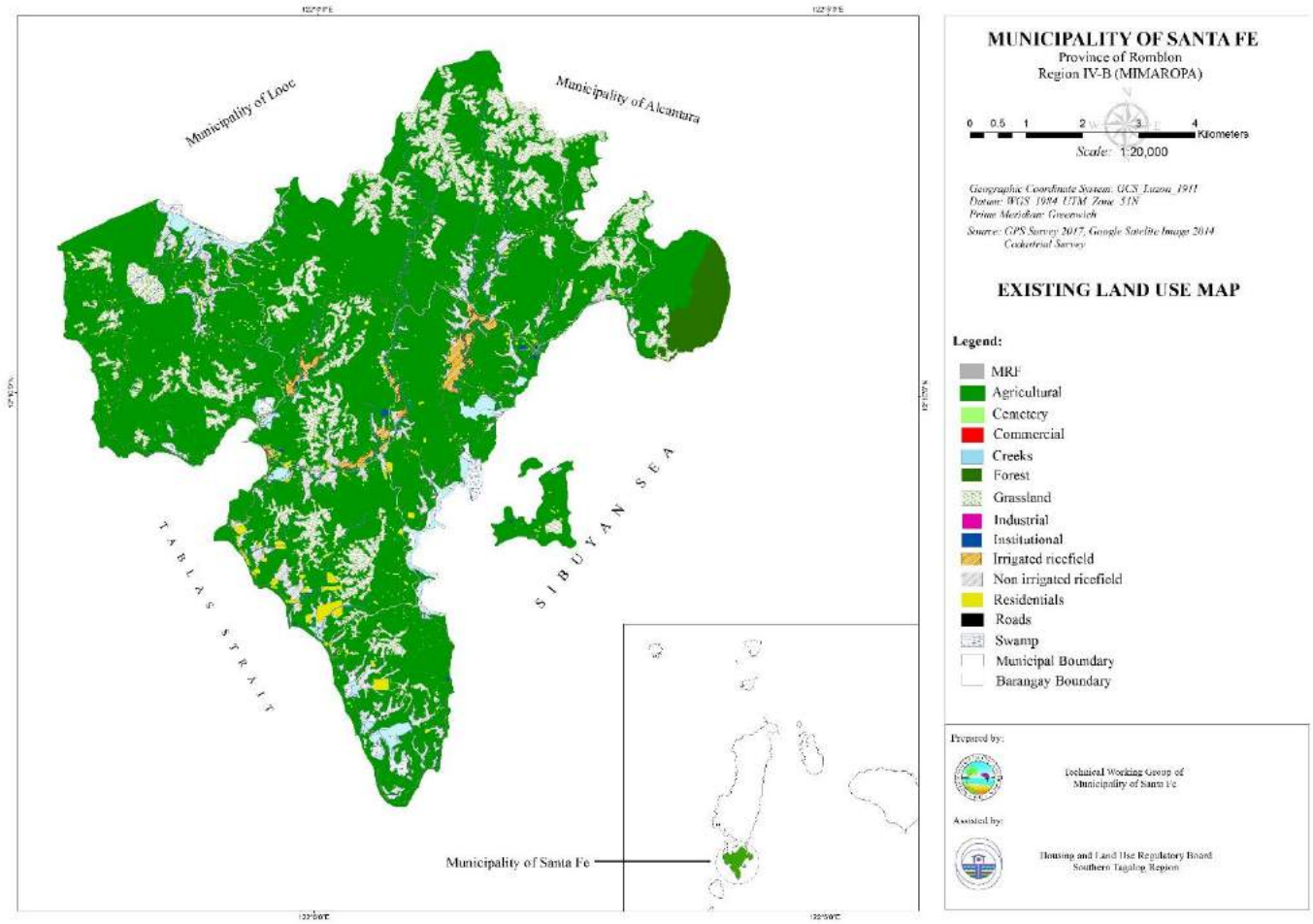
The existing land uses of Santa Fe primarily consist of agricultural uses (consisting of irrigated and non-irrigated rice lands, and mixed trees), forest uses, urban uses (which include residential, commercial, institutional, agro-industrial, and cemeteries), parks and open spaces, grasslands, infrastructures, (which are mainly roads), inland water uses (such as swamps, wetlands, rivers and creeks, mangroves, and fishponds), as well as other uses such as dumpsites.

It can be seen in Table 4 that majority of land in the municipality is devoted for agricultural uses, which covers a total of 5,109.459 hectares or 75.26 percent of the entire municipality. This is followed by the area devoted for grasslands which is 792.429 hectares or 12.29%, inland waters which comprises a total of 230.598 hectares or 3.58 percent, urban uses which comprises of 139.597 hectares or 2.17 percent, forest uses which has a total area of 133.901 hectares or a percentage of 2.08 percent, road networks with an area of 40.31 hectares or 0.63 percent and lastly, the dumpsite which has a total of 0.46 hectares or 0.0072 percent of the total area of Santa Fe. Map 4 shows the existing land use map of the municipality.

**Table 4. Existing Land Uses, Area per Land Use and Percentage, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY | AREA (HA) | % TO TOTAL LAND AREA |
|---|---|---|
| **Urban Use** | | |
| ▪ **Residential** | 128.303 | 1.9902% |
| ▪ **Commercial** | 1.38421 | 0.0215% |
| ▪ **Institutional** | 8.29645 | 0.1287% |
| ▪ **Agro-Industrial** | 0.00821 | 0.0001% |
| ▪ **Cemetery** | 1.45913 | 0.0226% |
| ▪ **Parks and Open Spaces** | 0.14609 | 0.0023% |
| **Agriculture Use** | | |
| ▪ **Irrigated Riceland** | 55.3968 | 0.8593% |
| ▪ **Non-irrigated Riceland** | 266.449 | 4.1331% |
| ▪ **Mixed Crops** | 4,787.61 | 74.2639% |
| **Forest Use** | 133.901 | 2.0770% |
| **Grassland** | 792.429 | 12.2919% |
| **Infrastructure** | | |
| ▪ **Roads** | 40.3102 | 0.6253% |
| **Inland Water Use** | | |
| ▪ **Swamp/Wetland** | 81.5475 | 1.2649% |
| ▪ **Rivers and Creeks** | 28.5209 | 0.4424% |
| ▪ **Mangrove** | 58.2583 | 0.9037% |
| ▪ **Fishpond** | 62.2715 | 0.9659% |
| **Other Use** | | |
| ▪ **Dumpsite** | 0.46205 | 0.0072% |
| **TOTAL** | **6,446.75334** | **100%** |

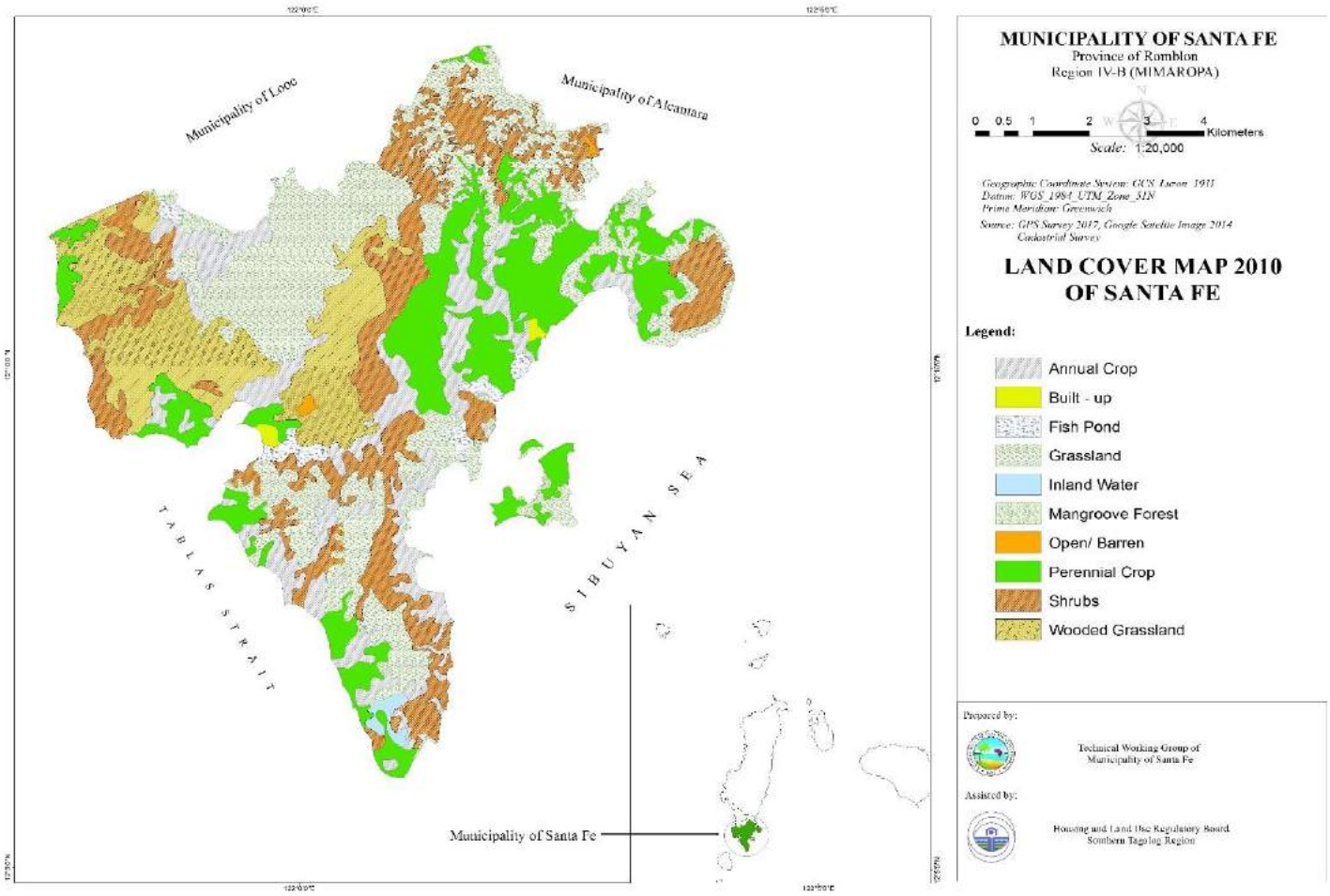
*Source: CLUP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2018)*




**Map 4. Existing Land Use Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.1.2.6. Land Cover (for 2010 and 2015)

The land cover of Santa Fe consist of annual and perennial crops, built-up areas, fishponds, various inland waters, marshes/swamps, grasslands and wooded grasslands, mangrove forest, open/barren lands, shrubs, and open forests. In the latest data for the land cover, most of the land in the municipality is covered with perennial crops which are mainly the agricultural areas.

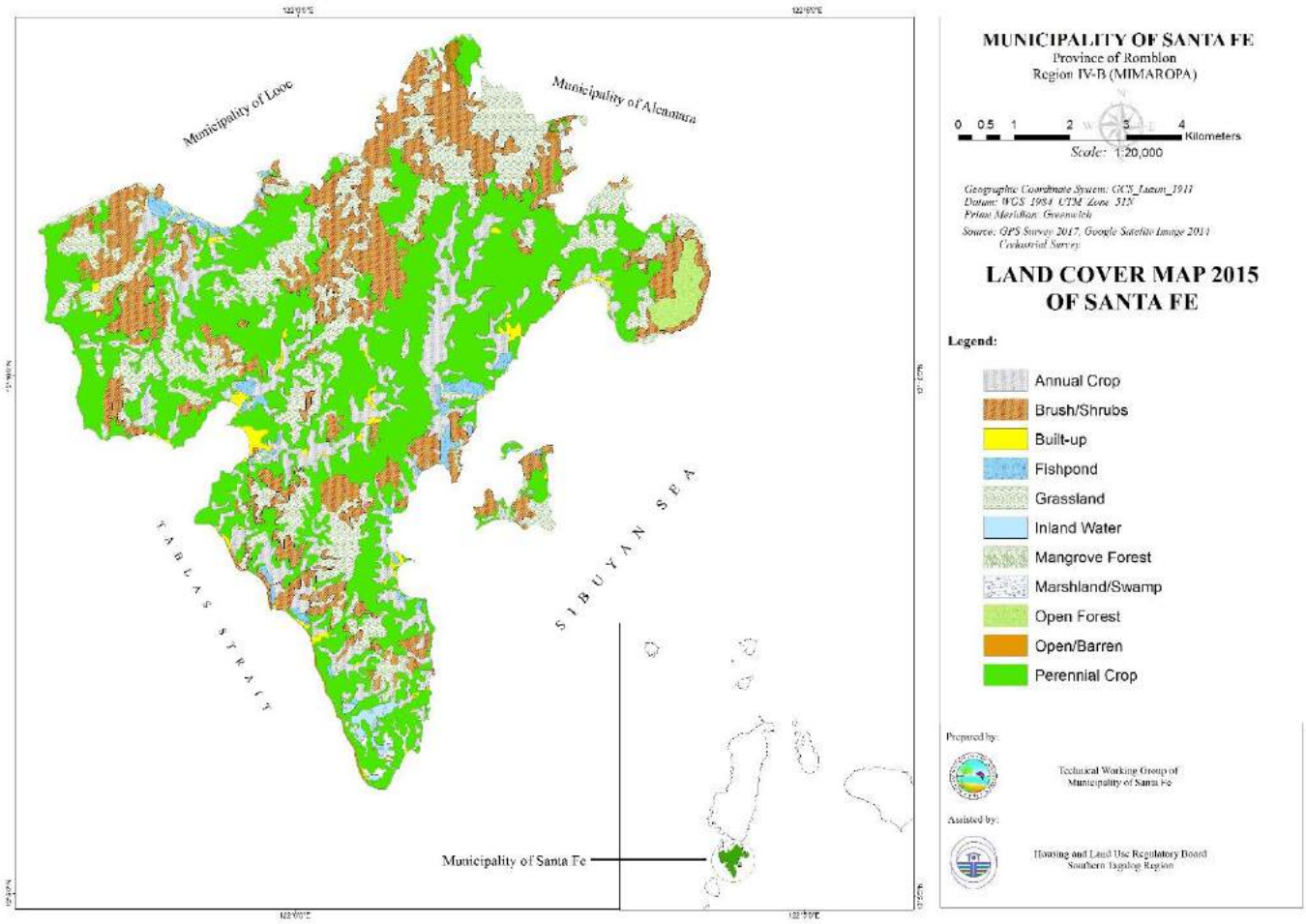



**Map 5. Land Cover Map (2010), Santa Fe, Romblon**

## Table 5. Land Cover and Area in Hectares (2010)

| LAND COVER | AREA IN HECTARES (2010) | PERCENT TO TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| **Annual Crop** | 836.069205 | 13.03% |
| **Built-up** | 20.561834 | 0.32% |
| **Fishpond** | 103.790571 | 1.62% |
| **Grassland** | 1826.85304 | 28.47% |
| **Inland Waters** | 32.629281 | 0.51% |
| **Mangrove Forest** | 60.39604 | 0.94% |
| **Open/Barren Land** | 12.697626 | 0.20% |
| **Perennial Crop** | 1237.17586 | 19.28% |
| **Shrubs** | 1281.59320 | 19.98% |
| **Wooded Grassland** | 1,003.90575 | 15.65% |
| **TOTAL** | **6,415.672407** | **100%** |

*Source: Land Cover Map (2010)*




**Map 6. Land Cover Map (2015), Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Table 6. Land Cover and Area in Hectares (2015)**

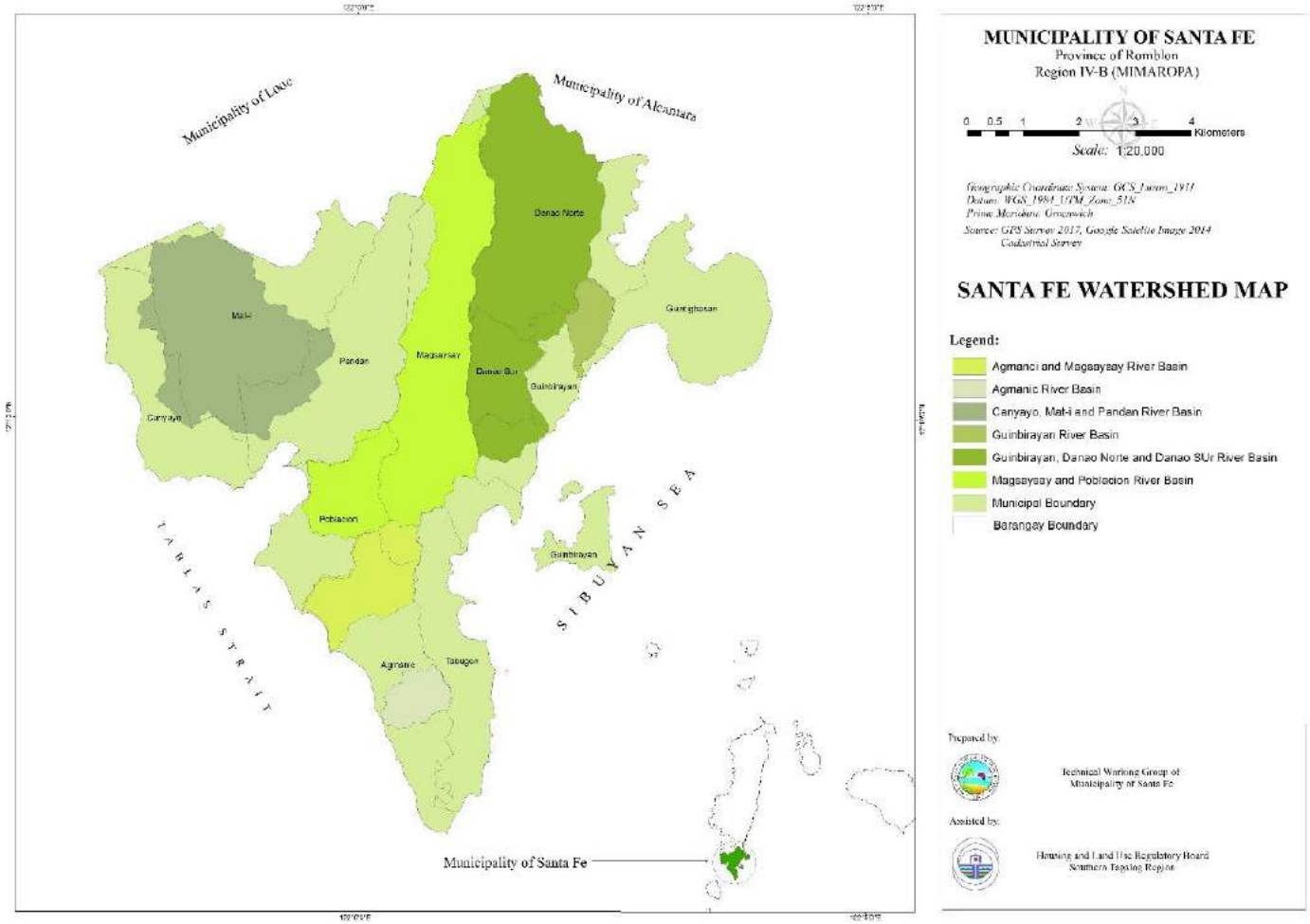
| LAND COVER | AREA IN HECTARES (2015) | PERCENT TO TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| **Annual Crop** | 650.104685 | 10.20% |
| **Built-up** | 76.526527 | 1.20% |
| **Fishpond** | 105.231108 | 1.65% |
| **Grassland** | 1372.42193 | 21.54% |
| **Inland Waters** | 32.104279 | 0.50% |
| **Mangrove Forest** | 60.128985 | 0.94% |
| **Marshland** | 2.30073 | 0.04% |
| **Open Forest** | 78.766348 | 1.24% |
| **Open/Barren Land** | 11.567294 | 0.18% |
| **Perennial Crops** | 2696.42947 | 42.32% |
| **Shrubs** | 1286.08513 | 20.18% |
| **TOTAL** | **6,371.666** | **100%** |

*Source: Land Cover Map (2015)*

As per comparison of the land cover for 2010 and 2015, it has been observed that most of the vegetative covers in the municipality decreased, particularly the annual crops, grasslands, open/barren lands, and even inland waters and mangrove forests. This decrease can be attributed to the significant increase of built-up areas and development of fishpond areas. It can also be noted that the land cover for perennial crops dramatically increased in 2015 by approximately 15 percent which may be due to the increase of coconut trees and other fruit trees in Santa Fe.

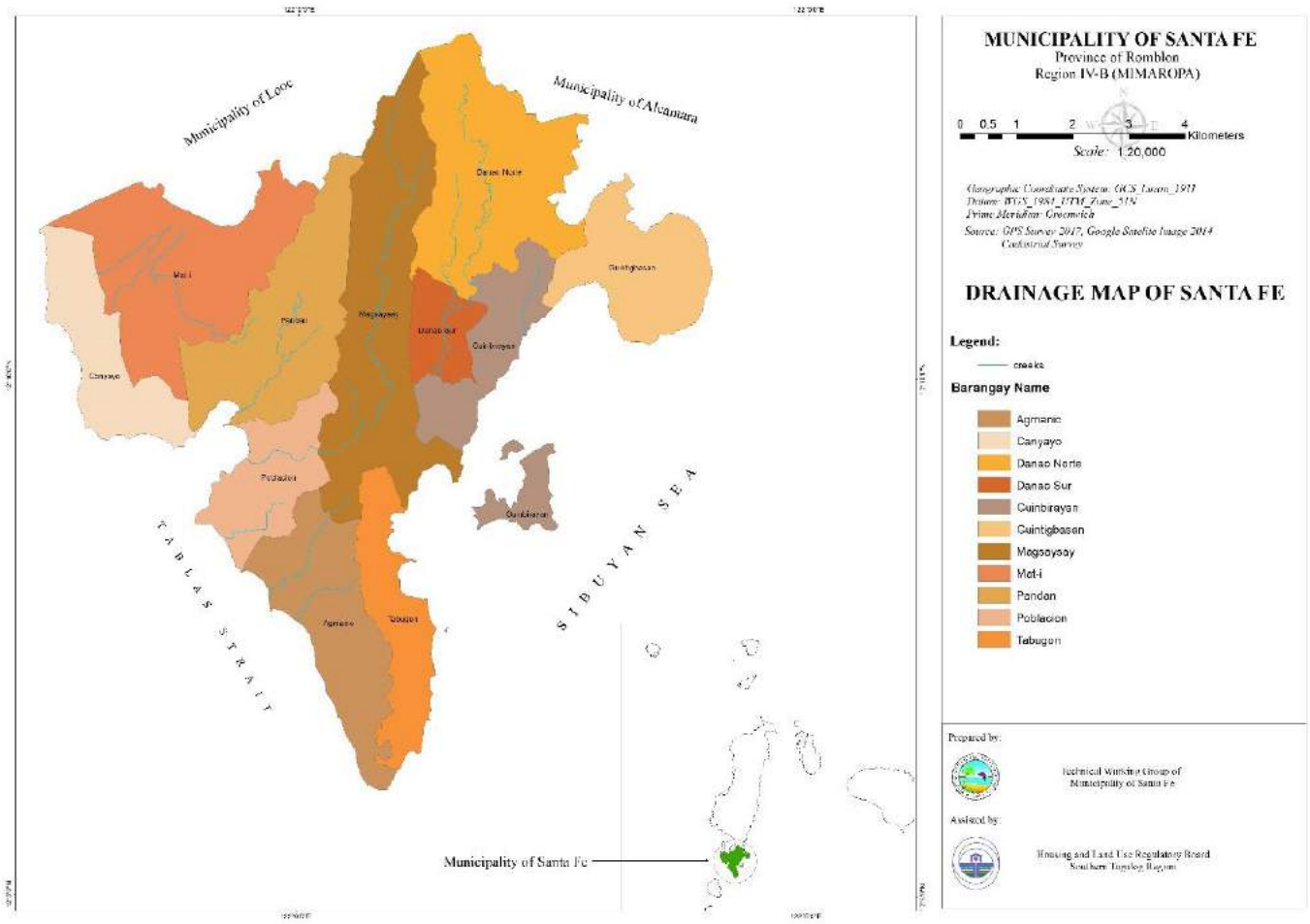
### 5.1.2.7. Sub-watersheds and Drainage

Based on the Sub-Watershed Map from the DENR-MIMAROPA, there are six (6) identified sub-watersheds in the municipality: the (1) Agmanic- Magsasay River Basic, (2) Agmanic River Basin, (3) Canyayo-Mat-i-Pandan River Basin, (4) Guinbirayan River Basin, (5) Guinbirayan-Danao Norte-Danao Sur River Basin, and (6) Magsaysay-Poblacion River Basin, as seen in Map 7. Among these watersheds, the Danao Norte-Danao Sur River Basin has the largest area with a total of 1,020.20 hectares while the smallest is the Danao Norte-Guinbirayan-Guintigbasan River Basin with an area of 85.62 hectares.




**Map 7. Sub-Watershed Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

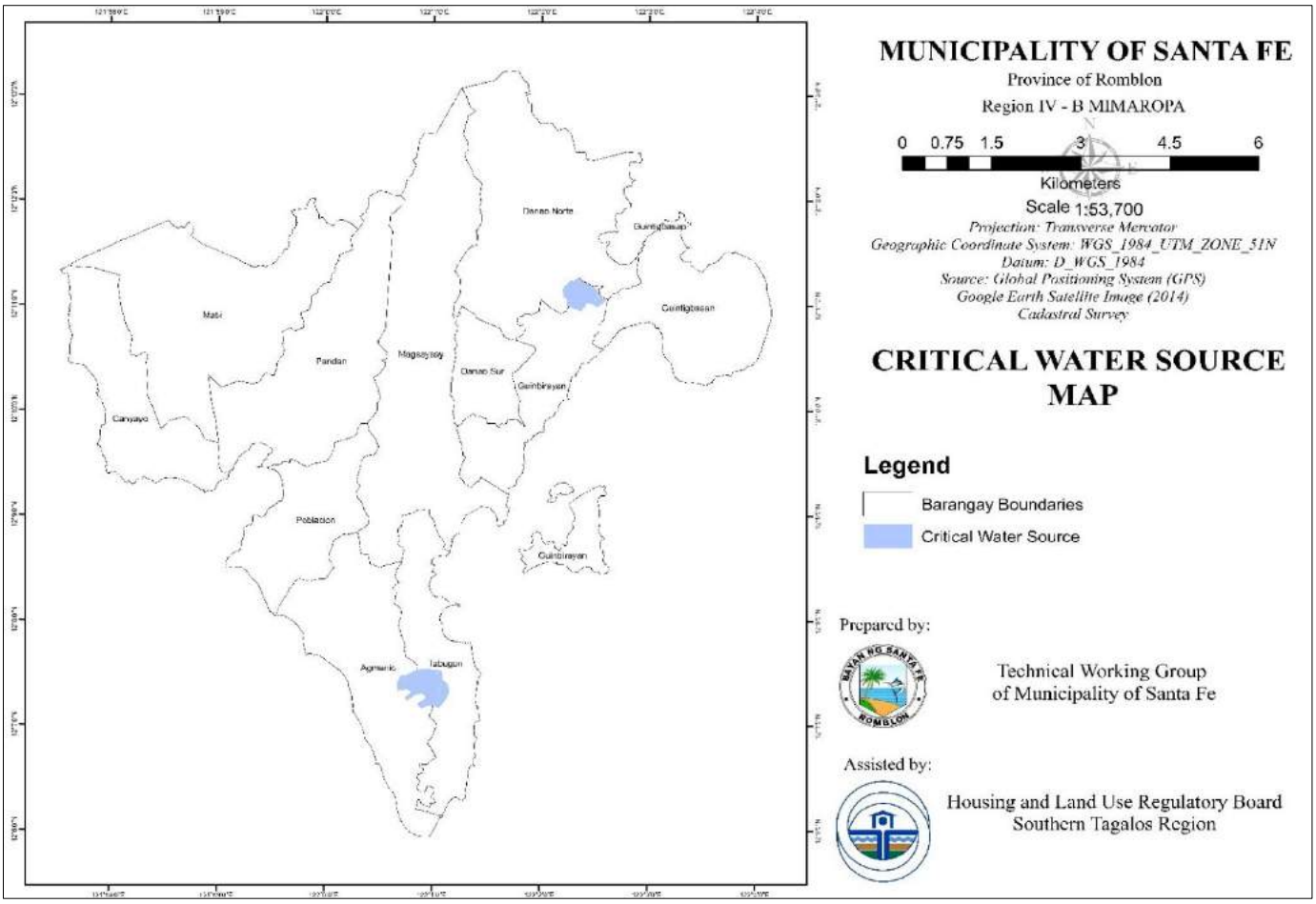
The Drainage Map (Map 8) shows that there are no major rivers found within the municipality. It is mainly comprised of creeks, flowing throughout the different barangays of Santa Fe such as Agmanic, Poblacion, Magsaysay, Pandan, Danao Norte, Danao Sur, Guintigbasan, and Mat-i.




**Map 8. Drainage Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

There are two critical water sources located in Barangay Guinbirayan and the boundary of Barangay Agmanic and Tabugon (Map 9). These serve as supply for drinking water and other domestic uses for the households within the municipality. The timberlands in Calatong Forest also have water sources for the municipality to use.

Protection and conservation of these critical water sources is reflected in the Zoning Ordinance of the municipality, as reflected in the CLUP. This indicates the allowed uses and activities, as well as the building regulations in this zone. This Ordinance has been approved by the Sangguniang Bayan as of 2018 (Refer to Annexes-Zoning Ordinance on Critical Water Sources).




**Map 9. Critical Water Source Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.1.2.8. Climate Information

According to the Corona's classification of climate in the Philippines, the province of Romblon is categorized under the Type III classification which is characterized by having no pronounced wet and dry seasons from June to November and sometimes December and from January to May. Areas are partly sheltered from the northeast monsoon and trade winds open to the southeast monsoon or at least to frequent storms.

#### Temperature

The minimum and maximum temperature in the municipality ranges from 20°C in the month of February when the Siberian wind is blowing up to 35°C in the month of May during summer season.

#### Relative Humidity

Average monthly humidity ranges from 75 percent during the month of April and May to 84 percent during the month of December.

**Rainfall**

Annual average rainfall varies from 1-2000 to 1-750mm. According to the rainfall analysis in the SEPP of Santa Fe, the island is mainly wet from mid-June to November when the southwest monsoon or Habagat is prevailing while dry most of the year.

The table below (Table 7) describes the PAGASA climate projections in the municipality derived from the CDRA of Santa Fe.

**Table 7. Climate Projections under Medium-Range Scenario, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| Climate Variable | Observed Baseline (1971-2000) | | | | 2020 (2006-2035) | | | | 2050 (2036-2065) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Season | DJF | MAM | JJA | SON | DJF | MAM | JJA | SON | DJF | MAM | JJA | SON |
| Seasonal Temperature Increases(◦C) | 26.3 | 28.5 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 28.1 | 30.7 | 30.0 | 29.4 |
| Seasonal Rainfall Change (mm) | 357 | 224.0 | 652.9 | 778.0 | 389.1 | 224.4 | 833.1 | 953.8 | 473.4 | 282.9 | 1,085.1 | 1,072.9 |
| No. of Days w/ Tmax >35◦C | 59 | | | | 235 | | | | 756 | | | |
| No. of Dry Days | 7,628 | | | | 6,125 | | | | 5,663 | | | |
| No. of Days w/ Rainfall 200 mm | 4 | | | | 11 | | | | 20 | | | |

*Source: CDRA, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

### 5.1.2.9. Hydrometeorological and Geologic Hazards

With the municipality being at the southernmost part of Tablas Island, Santa Fe is surrounded mostly by water bodies which make it susceptible to various geologic and hydrometeorological hazards as well as climate change. Among these hazards are flood, rain-induced landslides, storm surge, and tsunami. Climate variables such as sea level rise can also exacerbate the effects of various hazards the municipality is vulnerable to. Table 8 shows the inventory of hazards in the different barangays in Santa Fe.

As observed in Table 8, all barangays are susceptible to flooding, rain-induced landslides, storm surge, and sea level rise. For the tsunami, however, only barangays Agmanic, Canyayo, Guinbirayan, Magsaysay, Pandan, Poblacion, and Tabugon are susceptible since these areas are in proximity to the water bodies surrounding the municipality.

**Table 8. Barangay-Level Hazard Inventory Matrix**

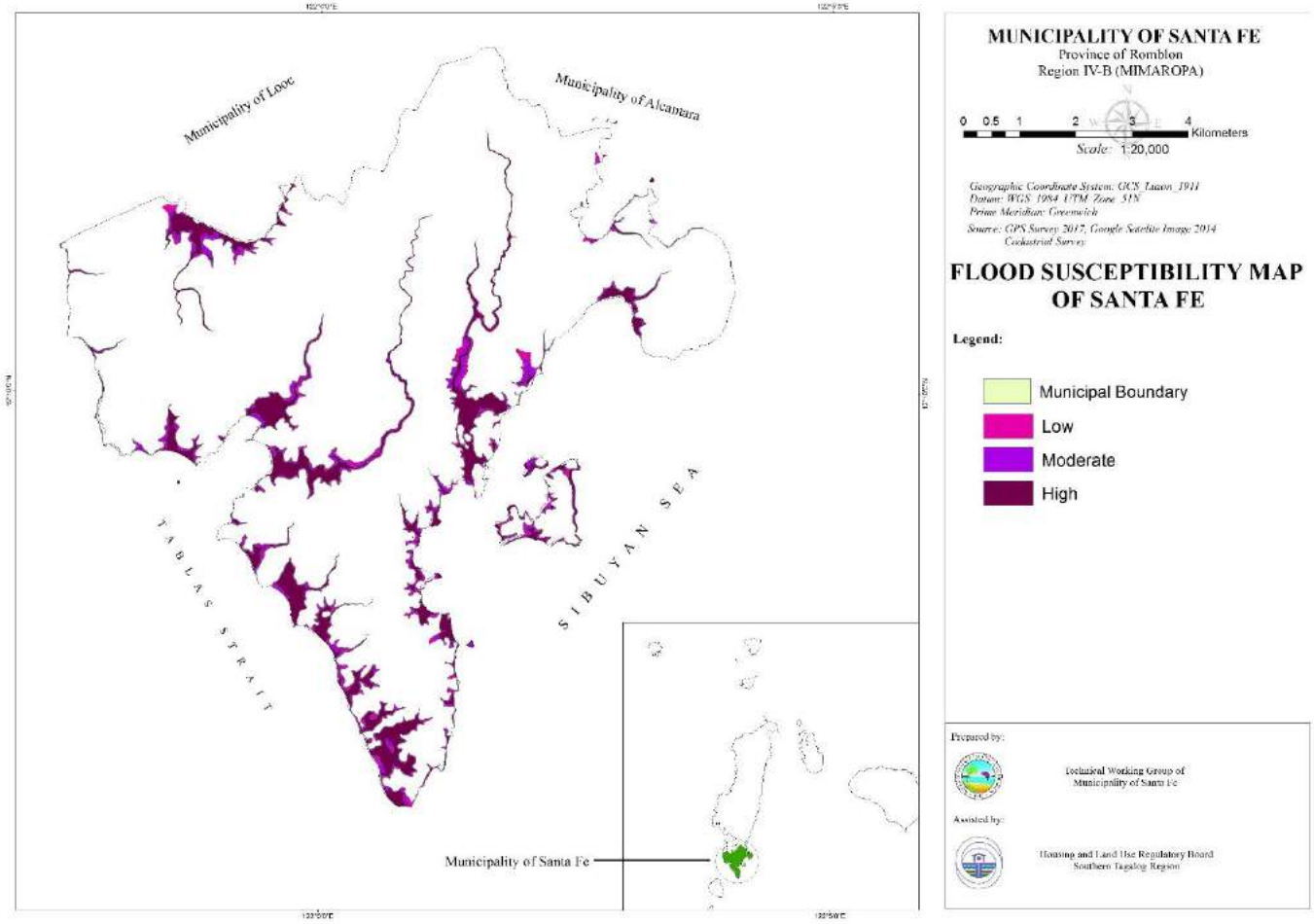
| BARANGAY | FLOOD | RAIN-INDUCED LANDSLIDE | STORM SURGE | TSUNAMI | SEA LEVEL RISE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGMANIC | x | x | x | x | x |
| CANYAYO | x | x | x | x | x |
| DANAO NORTE | x | x | x | x | x |
| DANAO SUR | x | x | x | | x |
| GUINBIRAYAN | x | x | x | x | x |
| GUINTIGBASAN | x | x | x | x | x |
| MAGSAYSAY | x | x | x | x | x |
| MAT-I | x | x | x | x | x |
| PANDAN | x | x | x | x | x |
| POBLACION | x | x | x | x | x |
| TABUGON | x | x | x | x | x |

*Source: CDRA, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

### Flood

According to the definition by DOST-PAGASA, flooding is the "abnormal progressive rise in the water level of a stream that may result in the overflowing by the water of the normal confines of the stream with the subsequent inundation of areas not normally submerged." Basically, flooding is the overflowing of a large amount of water body beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land.

In Santa Fe, occurrence of flood is common in level to undulating low-lying areas. According to the flood susceptibility map provided by the MGB (2019), an estimated area of 687.19 hectares or 9.40 percent of Santa Fe are susceptible to flood. About 414.73 hectares are highly susceptible, 158.79 hectares is moderately susceptible, and 113.67 hectares are lowly susceptible (See Map 10).

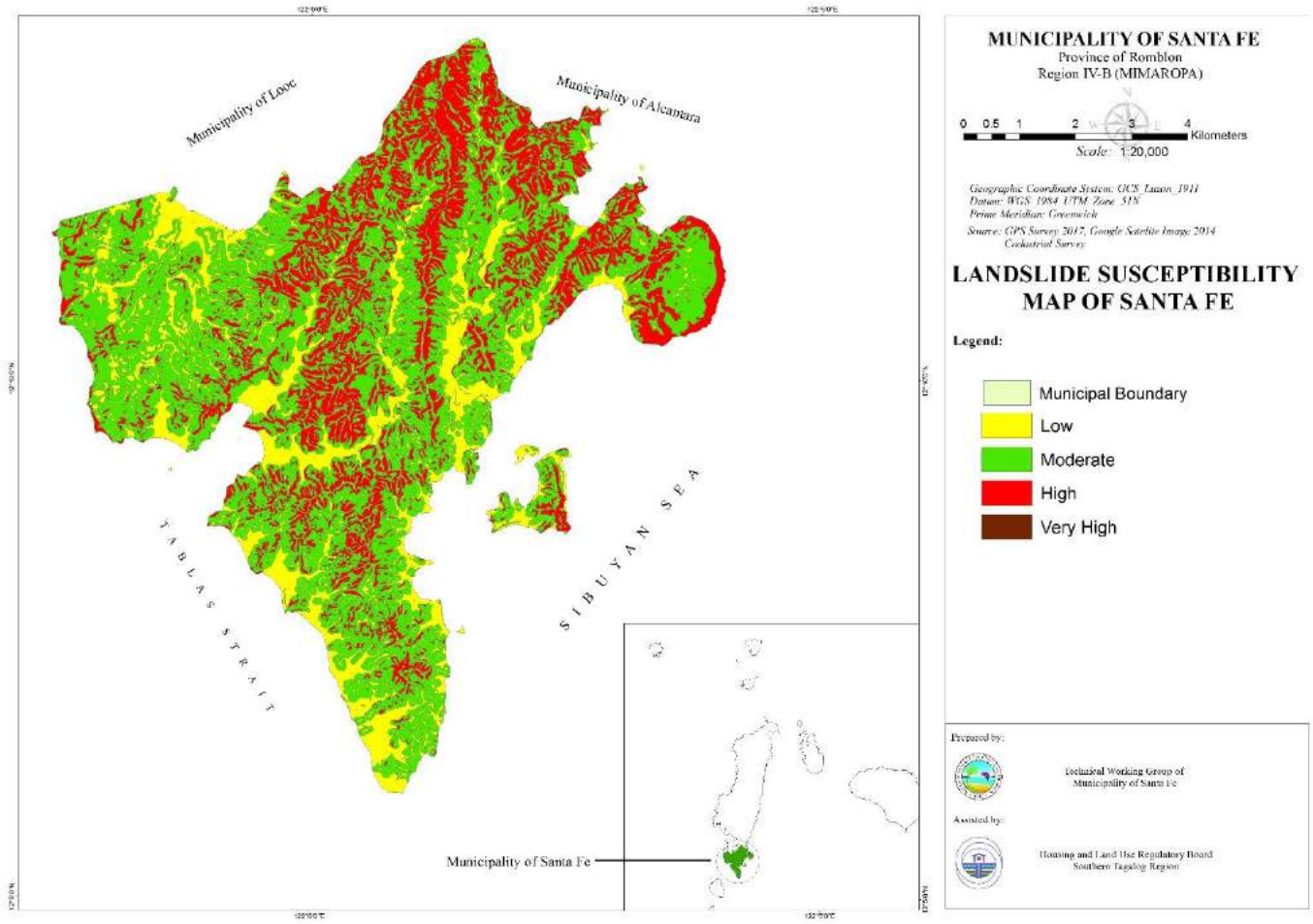



**Map 10. Flood Susceptibility Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### Landslide

Based on the USGS definition, landslide is defined as the "movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides can be initiated in slopes already on the verge of movement by rainfall, snowmelt, changes in water level, stream erosion, changes in ground water, earthquakes, volcanic activity, disturbance by human activities, or any combination of these factors." Areas near the fault line are more susceptible to landslides.

Rainfall-induced landslides are the most common type of landslide experienced in the municipality, usually during a heavy downpour particularly in areas with on-going riprap construction. Based on the landslide susceptibility map from MGB (2019), about 6,378.272573 or 87.26 percent are susceptible to landslide. An estimated area of 1.78 hectares are very highly susceptible, 1,631.67 hectares are highly susceptible, 3,574.72 hectares are moderately susceptible, and 1,170.10 hectares are lowly susceptible to landslide (Map 11).

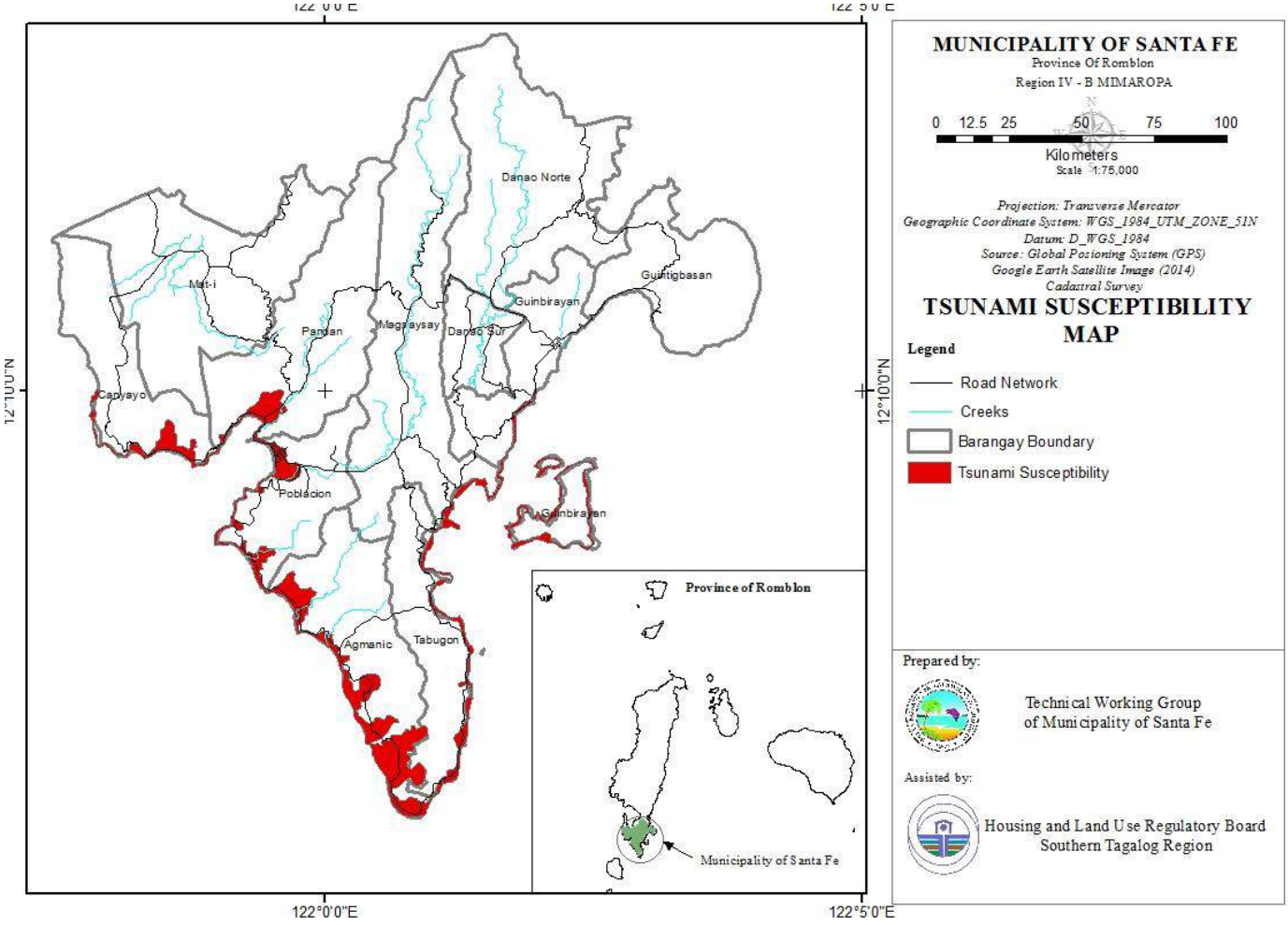



**Map 11. Landslide Susceptibility Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### Tsunami

One of the geologic hazards present in the municipality is tsunami. This is defined by DOST-PAGASA as "an ocean wave produced by a submarine earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption that may reach enormous dimensions and have sufficient energy to travel across oceans."

Only seven out of the 11 barangays are susceptible to tsunami in Santa Fe namely, Agmanic, Canyayo, Guinbirayan, Magsaysay, Pandan, Poblacion, and Tabugon. These areas are located along the shoreline, which makes them susceptible. According to hazard map from PHIVOLCS, 399.16 hectares are susceptible to tsunami (Map 12). However, as per consultation with the locals and the MDRRMO, there was no recorded occurrence of tsunami in the municipality yet as of 2017. Despite this, it is imperative to prepare for tsunami occurrence since Santa Fe is found to be susceptible in this hazard.




**Map 12. Tsunami Susceptibility Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.1.3. Socio-economic and Cultural Profile

#### 5.1.3.1. Political Subdivision

Santa Fe consists of eleven (11) barangays, namely: Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Magsaysay, Mat-i, Pandan, Poblacion, and Tabugon. In addition, all barangays in the municipality have sitios, Barangay Pandan has 10 sitios, which has the most number among the barangays, as seen on Table 9.

**Table 9. Barangays and Sitios, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| Barangays and Their *Sitios* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agmanic** | **Canyayo** | **Danao Norte** | **Danao Sur** |
| Binaluca | Campong | Bayanihan | Bigaa |
| Bulucawe | Capid | Mandaragat | Hatay-Hatay |
| Cabalian | Lunoc | Progreso | Kaliwayan |
| Canyugan | Nahi | Tabing Daan | Proper |
| Capdang | Proper | | Suli |
| Torrel | Punta | | Ilaya |
| **Barangays and Their *Sitios*** | | | |
| **Guinbirayan** | **Guintigbasan** | **Magsaysay** | **Mat-i** |
| Bagong Silang | Calatong | Banderahan East | Aglagtang |
| Pag-Asa | Kulasi | Banderahan West | Bulagsong |
| Puro | Proper | Hinaklupan | Canduyong |
| Tabing Dagat | Punta | Layog | Centro |
| Tabing Ilog | Tabun-Ac | Maambong | Tabuk |
| | | Palati | |
| **Pandan** | **Poblacion** | **Tabugon** | |
| Baybay | Barusbos | Liwayway | |
| Camunsil | Proper | Mangingisda | |
| Canduyong | Tipolo | Masikap | |
| Catupas | Longa-Og | Tabing-Dagat | |
| Centro | | | |
| Guinda | | | |
| Kapinayan | | | |
| Libudon | | | |
| Luho | | | |
| Sayaw | | | |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

#### 5.1.3.2. Demography

**Provincial Population by Municipality**

According to the 2015 census, the Province of Romblon has a total population of 292,781 inhabitants; this is equivalent to 9.88 percent of the entire population of Region IV-B MIMAROPA. The Municipality of Odiongan in Tablas Island has the highest population in the province with approximately 15.5 percent of the total population, alongside with the Municipality of Romblon posting 13.24 percent. On the other hand, Concepcion has the least number of inhabitants.

The Municipality of Santa Fe has a total population of 16,098 or equivalent to 5.50 percent of the total population of the province, based on the 2015 censal year.

#### 5.1.3.3. Historical Population Growth

The population growth in the Municipality of Santa Fe is at consistent increase, according to 1975 to 2007 censal years (Table 10). However, in 2010, there was a decrease in growth rate by 1.27 percent due to out-migration of inhabitants to the island of Boracay. Despite the unfortunate events, the population growth rate increased by 0.50 percent in 2015. On the other hand, the rate of natural increase of the municipality is 16.87 per 1000 persons; thus, the growth rate is at 1.687 percent in terms of live births.

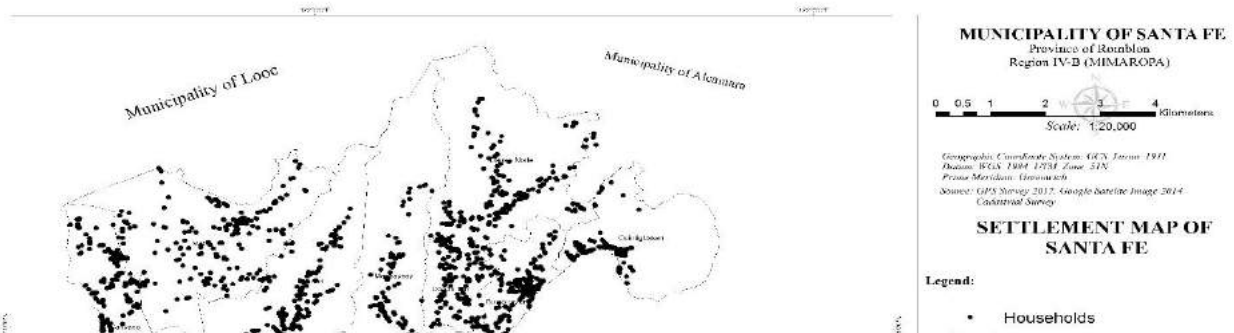
**Table 10. Historical Growth Rate, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| YEAR | POPULATION | INCREASE/ DECREASE | ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MUNICIPAL | PROVINCIAL | REGIONAL | NATIONAL |
| **1903** | 3,746 | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1948** | 8,168 | ↑ 4,422 | 1.75 | — | — | 2.25 |
| **1960** | 8,987 | ↑ 819 | 0.80 | — | — | 3.40 |
| **1970** | 8,032 | ↓ 955 | -1.12 | 2.41 | — | 3.54 |
| **1975** | 8,939 | ↑ 907 | 2.16 | 1.75 | — | 2.94 |
| **1980** | 9,948 | ↑ 1,009 | 2.16 | 1.18 | 2.31 | 2.87 |
| **1990** | 11,628 | ↑ 1,680 | 1.57 | 1.65 | 2.73 | 2.62 |
| **1995** | 12,665 | ↑ 1,037 | 1.72 | 1.45 | 2.46 | 2.61 |
| **2000** | 14,140 | ↑ 1,475 | 2.23 | 1.56 | 2.59 | 2.30 |
| **2007** | 16,315 | ↑ 2,175 | 2.06 | 0.81 | — | 2.25 |
| **2010** | 15,700 | ↓ 615 | -1.27 | 0.49 | 1.79 | 1.42 |
| **2015** | 16,098 | ↑ 398 | 0.50 | 0.62 | 1.47 | 1.87 |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

### 5.1.3.4. Population Distribution

Santa Fe has a total population of 16,098 according to the 2015 census. Barangays Poblacion and Tabugon have the highest population with 2,342 and 2,109 or 14.55 percent and 13.10 percent, correspondingly. Conversely, Barangay Guintigbasan has the least population with 741 or 4.60 percent as per Table 11. The spatial location of the settlements in the municipality is illustrated in Map 13.



**Map 13. Settlements Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Table 11. Urban-Rural Household Population and Average Household Size by Barangay, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| BARANGAY | POPULATION | NO. OF HOUSEHOLD | AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Urban** | | | |
| Guinbirayan | 1,714 | 416 | 4.12 |
| Poblacion | 2,342 | 549 | 4.27 |
| **Sub-Total** | **4,056** | **965** | — |
| **Rural** | | | |
| Agmanic | 1,729 | 379 | 4.56 |
| Canyayo | 1,552 | 338 | 4.59 |
| Danao Norte | 1,200 | 292 | 4.11 |
| Danao Sur | 751 | 185 | 4.06 |
| Guintigbasan | 741 | 180 | 4.12 |
| Magsaysay | 1,409 | 321 | 4.39 |
| Mat-i | 1,191 | 259 | 4.60 |
| Pandan | 1,360 | 324 | 4.20 |
| Tabugon | 2,109 | 468 | 4.51 |
| **Sub-Total** | **12,042** | **2,746** | **—** |
| **Total** | **16,098** | **3,711** | **4.32** |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

### 5.1.3.5. Population Projection by Barangay, 2015-2028

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Municipality of Santa Fe is expected to have a population of 17,028 by 2025 considering that the annual growth rate of 0.50 will be sustained. Relatively, the growth rate of Sante Fe is slow; therefore, it may take 139 years for its population to double. Barangay Poblacion is estimated to garner the highest number of inhabitants as shown in Table 12.

**Table 12. Population Projection by Barangay, 2015-2028**

| | May 2010 | 2015 (Base Year) | Annual Population Growth Rate | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | Doubling Time (2154) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AG | 1691 | 1,729 | 0.45 | 1,737 | 1,745 | 1,752 | 1,760 | 1,768 | 1,776 | 1,784 | 1,792 | 1,800 | 1,808 | 1,817 | 1,825 | 1,833 | 3,227 |
| CA | 1557 | 1,552 | -0.06 | 1,551 | 1,550 | 1,549 | 1,548 | 1,547 | 1,546 | 1,545 | 1,545 | 1,544 | 1,543 | 1,541 | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,428 |
| DN | 1259 | 1,200 | -0.96 | 1,188 | 1,177 | 1,166 | 1,155 | 1,144 | 1,133 | 1,122 | 1,111 | 1,100 | 1,090 | 1,079 | 1,068 | 1,059 | 314 |
| DS | 794 | 751 | -1.11 | 743 | 734 | 726 | 718 | 710 | 702 | 695 | 687 | 679 | 672 | 664 | 657 | 650 | 159 |
| GB | 1700 | 1,714 | 0.16 | 1,717 | 1,719 | 1,722 | 1,725 | 1,728 | 1,731 | 1,733 | 1,736 | 1,739 | 1,742 | 1,744 | 1,747 | 1,750 | 2,141 |
| GT | 657 | 741 | 2.44 | 759 | 778 | 797 | 816 | 836 | 856 | 877 | 899 | 921 | 943 | 966 | 990 | 1,014 | 21,139 |
| MG | 1375 | 1,409 | 0.49 | 1,416 | 1,423 | 1,430 | 1,437 | 1,444 | 1,451 | 1,458 | 1,465 | 1,472 | 1,480 | 1,488 | 1,494 | 1,501 | 2,780 |
| MT | 1170 | 1,191 | 0.36 | 1,195 | 1,200 | 1,204 | 1,208 | 1,213 | 1,219 | 1,224 | 1,226 | 1,230 | 1,235 | 1,239 | 1,243 | 1,248 | 1,963 |
| PD | 1376 | 1,360 | -0.23 | 1,357 | 1,354 | 1,351 | 1,348 | 1,344 | 1,341 | 1,338 | 1,335 | 1,332 | 1,329 | 1,326 | 1,323 | 1,320 | 987 |
| PB | 2186 | 2,342 | 1.39 | 2,375 | 2,408 | 2,441 | 2,475 | 2,509 | 2,544 | 2,580 | 2,615 | 2,653 | 2,689 | 2,726 | 2,764 | 2,802 | 15,955 |
| TB | 1935 | 2,109 | 1.74 | 2,146 | 2,183 | 2,221 | 2,260 | 2,299 | 2,339 | 2,380 | 2,421 | 2,463 | 2,506 | 2,550 | 2,594 | 2,639 | 23,197 |
| STF (Total) | **15700** | **16,098** | **0.50** | **16,178** | **16,259** | **16,341** | **16,422** | **16,504** | **16,587** | **16,670** | **16,753** | **16,837** | **16,921** | **17,006** | **17,091** | **17,176** | **32,200** |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

**AG-Agmanic CA-Canyayo DN-Danao Norte DS-Danao Sur GB-Guinbirayan GT-Guintigbasan MG-Magsaysay MT-Mat-i PD-Pandan PB-Poblacion TB-Tabugon STF-Santa Fe*

### 5.1.4. Major Livelihood Sources, Social and Infrastructure Services

The Municipality of Santa Fe is one of the nine (9) municipalities of Tablas Island in Romblon Province. It is classified as 5th class municipality with an internal revenue allotment of 60,033,710.00php, based from the cash flow statement on the 4th quarter of 2017. Other sources of the municipal inflows came from tax payers, receipts from businesses, and other incomes like fees, rentals, operations, and subsidies, with a value of 1,061,648.77php (1.68 percent), 518,185.71php (0.82 percent), and 1,485,044.40php (2.35 percent), respectively.

Santa Fe anchors its economy on agriculture. Its major agricultural crops include rice, coconut, and banana. Aside from this, Santa Fe is widely known for its seaweed production. Thus, Santa Fe is ranked second on seaweed production in MIMAROPA. Furthermore, the municipality engages on trade and commerce, particularly on agricultural products, livestock and poultry, marine products and fisheries. These products are sold locally or in adjacent towns, cities or municipalities, specifically on Looc, San Jose, Odiongan, Panay Island, Mindoro, Batangas, Lucena, and Manila. The municipality also utilizes its forest resources through the production of houses, banig through pandan china, and, sawali, balsa, and floating cottage through bamboo. There are also non-timber resources like *nipa,* which is utilized to make *pawid*, a type of roofing for cottages and antique houses, and rattan which is utilized to make binding equipment.

#### 5.1.4.1. Livelihood Sources

### Agriculture

Based on the Existing Land Use Map, Santa Fe has a total land area of 6,122.38 allocated for agricultural use. This land area is equivalent to 95.27 percent of the total land area of the municipality. This agricultural area is further divided into three, namely: crop production, fish ponds, and forest production areas or timber lands. The area for livestock and poultry raising is excluded from the land area for agricultural use because the municipality is practicing backyard scale farming. On the other hand, grasslands and fishponds is comprised of 780.57 hectares and 121.17 hectares, respectively while the remaining 133.92 hectares is dedicated to forest production areas or timberlands.

The major crops in Santa Fe are coconut, rice, and banana. The coconut yield has an average production of 500 metric tons per hectare which made it the principal crop produced. Majority of the coconut trees are intercropped with various fruit-bearing trees like mango and banana, root crops, and assorted vegetables. The total land area for coconut production sums to 2,180.88 hectares which is dispersed in all barangays. Similarly, rice plantations are present on all barangays. There are four existing irrigation systems in the municipality; however, only one is functional that is located in Barangay Magsaysay with a total coverage of 55.40 hectares. The remaining 266.65 hectares of rice fields are non-irrigated and rainfed. Conversely, banana shrubs are scattered in all barangays. There are three varieties thriving in the municipality: saba, latundan, and lakatan. Among these, saba has the highest yield with 213.43 metric tons. Likewise, it has the largest land area of 69.13 hectares. (Refer to Table 13).

**Table 13. Existing Major Agricultural Crops by Area, Production and Market, 2016**

| CROPS | AREA | | PRODUCTION | | PRODUCT MARKET | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hectares | % total | Volume (MT) | Value | Local | Export/ Other Areas |
| **RICE** | | | | | | |
| • Irrigated | 55.40 | 2.07 | 385.55 | 6,425,833.33 | All barangays | |
| • Non-Irrigated | 266.65 | 9.98 | 2,866.59 | 47,776,500.00 | All barangays | |
| **COCONUT** | 2,180.88 | 81.63 | 1,090,440.15 | 27,261,003.75 | All barangays | Lucena |
| **BANANA** | 86.67 | 3.24 | 245.19 | 2,601,000.00 | All barangays | Boracay |
| **MANGO** | 70.65 | 2.64 | 2.56 | 123,503.00 | All barangays | |
| **LIME** | 10.97 | 0.41 | 12.05 | 421,750.00 | All barangays | Boracay |
| **VEGETABLES** | 0.38 | 0.01 | 1.8945 | 66,307.50 | All barangays | |
| **TOTAL** | 2671.59 | 100 | 1,093,952.09 | 84,609,590.08 | | |

*Source: SEPP, Santa Fe, Romblon (2017)*

The El Niño occurrence in 2016 devastated the agricultural lands of the municipality. The phenomenon reduced rice production from 4,023.80 metric tons in 2015 to 3,252.14 metric tons in 2016, with a total difference of 771.66 metric tons. Due to this adverse event, the government imposed the prioritization of rice production over the production of other vegetables to suffice the demand for rice yield. On the other hand, the coconut production is not affected by the event while the banana production increased by 50 percent due to expansion of banana plantations by 33,724 hectares. Furthermore, it is caused by the utilization of *abono* from fertilizer.

**Industry**

Alongside with agricultural production, the industries in Santa Fe are motivated to operate to process the yields on the agriculture sector. The type of industries in the municipality is divided into four, namely: hollow block making, native goods manufacturing, rice mills, and bakeries. The most general type of industry in the municipality is rice mill due to the predominant livelihood on the agriculture sector. On the other hand, hollow block making and native goods manufacturing both have one while the baking industry has three, correspondingly.

**Tourism**

Santa Fe has existing 26 tourism establishments in the area that is available for both local and international clientele. These tourism establishments are categorized into beach resorts, food establishments, lodging businesses, recreational establishments, and souvenir shops. Majority of these establishments are in Poblacion, the remaining are situated in Agmanic, Canyayo, Guinbirayan, and Guintigbasan.

Annually, the municipality celebrates the *Bugsayan* Festival. Locally, *Bugsayan* means paddling. There are events like *tiangge* which a form of bazaar of fishes, crabs, and sea shells which is located near the sea wall. There is also a contest on having the biggest fish catch, boat racing, and fluvial parade. Other than the *Bugsayan* Festival, there are also other festivities that are celebrated on every barangay some of these are *Pangoma* and *Engkanto* Festival.

To improve and empower the tourism potential of the municipality, the government commenced the building of transportation utilities through rehabilitation

and construction of roads for easier access. This may attract prospect tourists and investors which will be beneficial for the development of Santa Fe.

#### 5.1.4.2. Social Services

**Education**

The Municipality of Santa Fe has a total of 20 schools in which 17 are public schools and three (3) are private schools. The three (3) private schools only offer preschool education while the 14 public schools offer elementary education aside from preschool education. On the other hand, two (2) public schools offer secondary education. The Romblon State University-Santa Fe Campus is the only tertiary education situated within the municipality. This institution of higher education offers three undergraduate courses, namely: Bachelor of Science in Fisheries, Bachelor in Elementary Education, and Bachelor in Secondary Education.

There is a decrease in the number of enrolments for the year 2015 to 2016; this subject can be attributed to lower student population and lesser enrollees from elementary level. Furthermore, the K-12 program is assumed to be the reason of this drawback in the education sector.

**Health**

The Municipality of Santa Fe has only one rural health unit which is located at Barangay Poblacion. However, the facility needs rehabilitation as per 2016. This facility is capable for in-patient statuses like minor surgeries, maternal services, and dental services. Nevertheless, all barangays have designated barangay health stations. However, these facilities are in poor condition which urgently need new upgrades, construction, and repairs to deliver services effectively.

In terms of personnel, Santa Fe has only one physician which yields to a doctor-population ratio of 1:16,098 according to the 2015 census. As per R.A 1082 of the Department of Health, the doctor-population ratio of the municipality is still acceptable in comparison to the standard of 1:30,000.

### Housing

The total number of households in the municipality is 3,387. Barangays Poblacion and Tabugon have the highest number of households with 481 and 401, respectively. In terms of informal settlers, the urban barangays, Poblacion and Guinbirayan, have the highest incidence with 27 and 12 apiece. With regards to makeshift houses, Canyayo and Pandan have the highest occurrence with 13 and 11, correspondingly.

In terms of housing materials used, more than half of the population in Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, Mat-i, and Pandan are living in dwelling units made from light materials. This indicates a higher sensitivity of the housing sector of these barangays to hazards.

### Social Welfare Services

The facilities for social welfare services include child development centers and senior citizen day center. There are 16 child development centers that are distributed in every barangay. On the other hand, the senior citizen day center is located in Barangay Poblacion near the municipal hall. Temporarily, this office will serve as the Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) until the construction of all senior citizen offices in every barangay hall.

In terms of personnel, there are two (2) permanent employees, one (1) MSDWO, and one (1) administrative assistant. Aside from this, there are three (3) job orders to help the subsectors of the social welfare development office. The services rendered by the municipality are apparent and benevolent to residents; these are Child's Welfare Program, Women Welfare Program, Family Welfare Program, Person-with Disability Welfare Program, Senior Citizen, and other special cases like violence against women and children.

### Protective Services

The Municipality of Santa Fe has an existing police headquarters in Barangay Poblacion. The office has 25 personnel, one unit of Toyota Hi-Lux and Mahindra Enforcer, which is utilized for rounding up, and one motorcycle. However, the Toyota Hi-Lux was recognized not functional. Generally, the municipality is nonviolent and systematic with only 57 catalogued crime incidences for the years 2015 and 2016.

With regards to fire protection, Santa Fe has municipal fire station located in Barangay Poblacion. Aside from the chief of Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) and the head of Municipal Fire Station (MFS), there are six fire protection personnel in the headquarters. Furthermore, the station has one (1) fire truck in custody. In terms of equipment, the employees are endowed with fire boots, helmets, gloves, and firefighting equipment such as fire hoses and nozzles. Through the efforts of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), fire drills are frequently performed on principal institutions to improve security in the occurrence of fire. For the past few years, only two (2) episodes of fire were recorded, one in 2015 and another in 2016 which was caused by kerosene lamp and charcoal stove, correspondingly.

**Sports and Recreation**

The municipality has invested for sports and recreation services for the precedent years. All barangays have existing basketball courts and multi-purpose halls. Other than multi-purpose hall and basketball court, Poblacion has a municipal plaza and a cockpit arena. As of 2016, all facilities are in good condition except for the basketball courts in Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, and Pandan. Maintenance and rehabilitation of these facilities must be observed in time.

### 5.1.4.3. Infrastructure

**Transportation**

Transportation is vital for the progress of a municipality. Santa Fe is located in Tablas Island which means that the municipality can be reached by the sea or air; through Batangas Port, people from mainland Luzon can get to Tablas Island via a sea vessel. The island can be reached through air also via plane because of the existence of Tugdan Airport. In terms of intra-island travel, there are two accessible routes from Odiongan to Santa Fe. The first route is through Looc which is the usual route taken by public utility vehicles while the other route is through Alcantara. The passage through Alcantara is normally used by private vehicles, specifically, by trucks for delivery purposes. Jointly, the road length of the municipality is 79.45 kilometers which is composed of 38.60 percent provincial road, 3.41 percent municipal roads, and 57.99 percent barangay roads. In terms of materials used, the provincial road is comprised of 55 percent concrete and

45 percent earth, while the municipal road is 100 percent concrete. On the other hand, majority of the barangay roads has earth surface.

Locally, the modes of transportation in Santa Fe include public utility jeepneys, (PUJs), tricycles and motorcycles (habal-habal), and other non-franchised public utility vehicles in the form of vans and other four-by-four vehicles.

### Power

The Municipality of Santa Fe is reliant to Tablas Island Electric Cooperative (TIELCO), in the Municipality of Odiongan, for the provision of electricity. TIELCO is the lone company that supplies the electrical energy in the whole island of Tablas. In cooperation with Sunwest Water and Electric Co. Inc (SUWECO) and National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR), TIELCO aims for the sufficient provision of electricity in Tablas Island. Through the efforts of the National Electrification Administration (NEA), barangay associations were established for the maintenance of the equipment and the electric lines. Likewise, these associations are responsible for the reading and billing of respective members and users. As of 2016, 3,440 households in the municipality were served by electricity. This is equivalent to 92.25 percent of the potential number of households that was identified by TIELCO.

### Water

The water system in the municipality is under two (2) existing cooperatives which are responsible for the provision of water in the whole Santa Fe; these are Barangay Water System Association (BAWASA) and *Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig Para sa Lahat* (SALINTUBIG). These associations outsource water through deep wells. In Barangay Guintigbasan, water pipes are connected to Mount Calatong to suffice the municipality's water supply, particularly in the barangay and its adjacent areas.

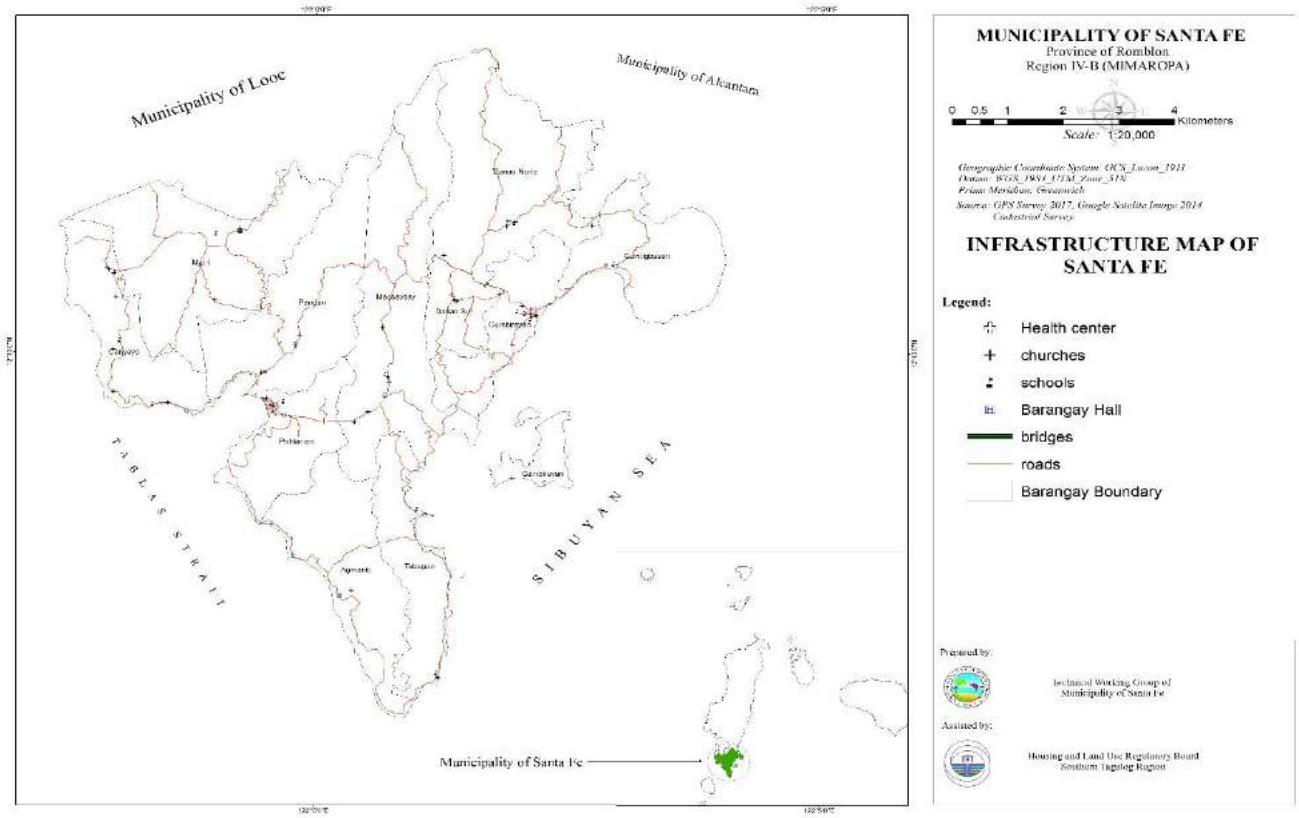
According to the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), there are three types of water sources that exist in the municipality, namely: level I, II, and III. Level I water sources came from rain, stream, or well, while level II came from communal faucet systems. On the other hand, the water source from BAWASA and SALINTUBIG is categorized under level III. As of 2015, majority of the households obtain water from level

I sources with a proportion of 72.81 percent of the total households. Conversely, level II and level III water sources have served 15.44 percent and 8.52 percent of the total households, respectively.

### Information and Communication Technology

Generally, communication services are rare on remote areas, specifically, on distant and isolated islands. However, in the Municipality of Santa Fe, communication services are not problematic because there are existing providers of telecommunication services in the area, namely: Globe Telecommunication Inc. and Smart Telecommunication Company. These two service providers have two cell sites which provide communication services for the municipality. These services enable users to make a call, text, and even connect to the internet.

Aside from the telecommunication service providers, there is also a postal office located in Guinbirayan while local newspapers are available from Odiongan and Romblon, Romblon. In terms of cable connections, there is only one identified provider in Santa Fe.




**Map 14. Infrastructure Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.1.5. Institutional Profile

Mount Calatong in Barangay Guintigbasan is the only timberland in Santa Fe since the other forest lands are mostly mangrove swamps. The LGU of Santa Fe aims to declare Mount Calatong as a natural reservoir, through maintenance and reforestation to assure that the water in the area will not dwindle.

The Municipality of Santa Fe also aims to protect its timberland and forest resources through the establishment of *bantay-gubat* which will strictly enforce the provisions of the Revised Forestry Code (PD no. 705). Not only this, but the *bantay-gubat* will observe proper measures and practice regarding the conservation and protection of the forest. In terms of mangrove resources, the rehabilitation and expansion of mangrove areas, particulary in Tabugon and Magsaysay, are continuous through the support and regular monitoring of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The reforestation program of DENR aims to extend it to upland ecosystem to cover all barangays with various fruit-bearing trees.

## 5.2. Condition of the FFL Assets

The Municipality of Santa Fe has a total of 404.17 hectares of forest lands which accounts to only 5.53 percent of the municipal land area. The remaining majority are classified as alienable and disposable lands, which is composed of 6,905.17 hectares or 94.47 percent of the total land area of the municipality, as indicated in Table 14. This primarily consists of agricultural lands, built-up areas, and grasslands, among other uses.

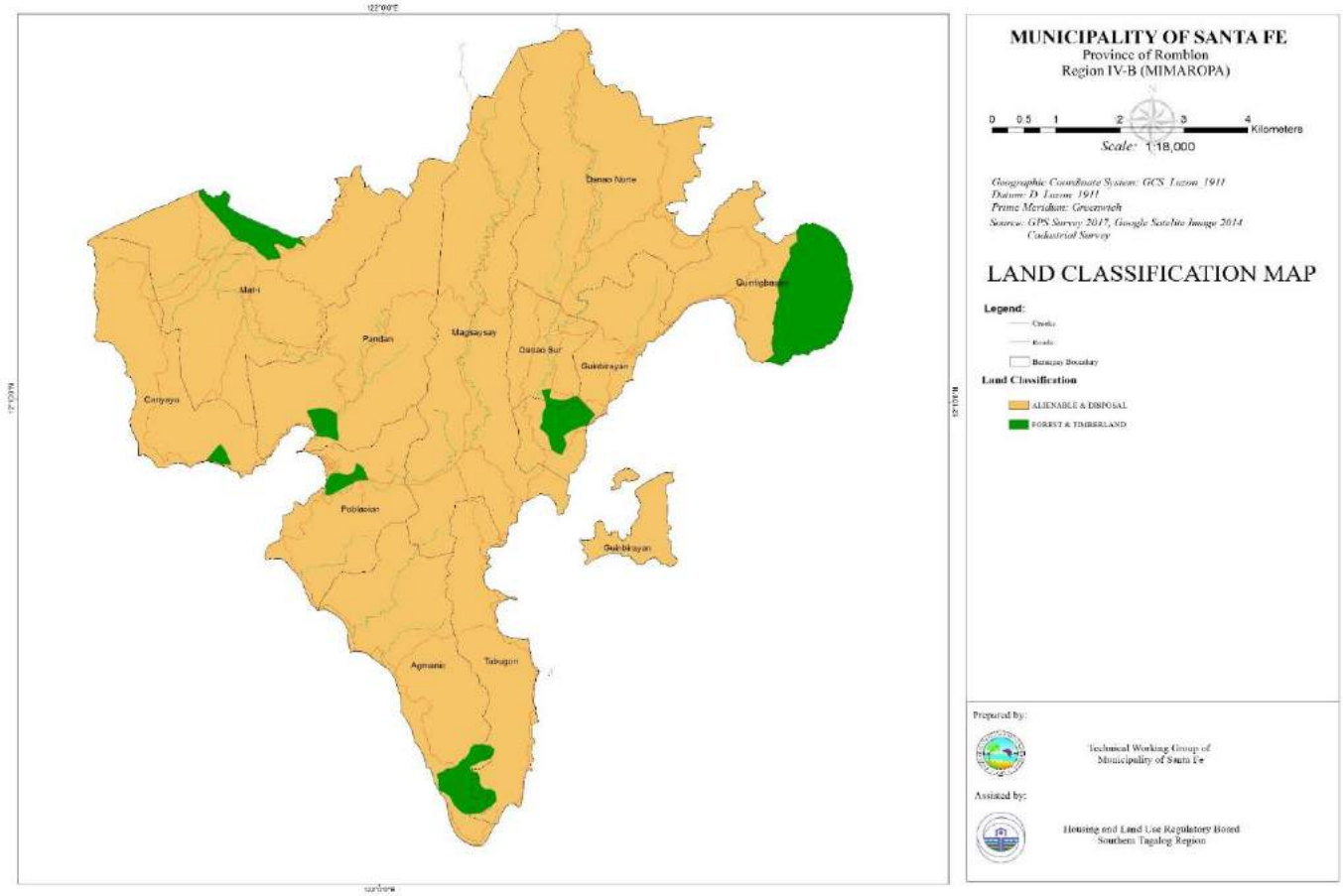
**Table 14. Area and Percentage per Land Classification, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| LAND CLASSIFICATION | AREA (IN HECTARES) | PERCENT TO TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| Alienable and Disposable Lands | 6,905.171 | 94.47% |
| Forest Lands | 404.171 | 5.53% |
| **TOTAL** | **7,309.342** | **100%** |

*Source: Land Classification Map*

As observed in Map 15, the forest lands within the municipality of Santa Fe cover parts of barangays Agmanic, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Mat-i, Pandan, Poblacion and Tabugon. The only protection forest zone among these forest lands is in Calatong Forest in Barangay Guintigbasan. According to the Land Classification Map, this comprises a total

area of 206.29 hectares, which is equivalent to 51.04 percent of the total forest lands found in the municipality. The remaining 48.96 percent of these are mainly composed of mangrove swamps, fishponds, *nipa*, *pawid,* coconut and other agricultural production areas.




**Map 15. Land Classification Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

Majority of the forest lands in Santa Fe are located in Barangay Guintigbasan, particularly, the Calatong Forest, which has a total area of 215.76 hectares. The Agmanic-Tabugon forest land has the second largest forest lands in the municipality, with an area of 60.3 hectares, followed by Mat-i with 56.3 hectares, Guinbirayan-Danao Sur forest lands with 47.7 hectares, Poblacion with 21.4 hectares, Pandan with 14.87 hectares and lastly, barangay Canyayo with 6.75 hectares of forest lands. Barangays Danao Norte and Magsaysay, however, have no forest lands in their areas.

**Table 15. Area of the Forest Lands in Santa Fe, Romblon**

| BARANGAY | ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS (has) | FOREST LANDS (has) | TOTAL BARANGAY AREA (has) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agmanic-Tabugon | 942.72 | 60.29 | 1,003.01 (Agmanic and Tabugon) |
| Canyayo | 422.00 | 7.19 | 429.19 |
| Danao Sur-Guinbirayan | 603.73 | 31.33 | 635.06 (Guinbirayan and Danao Sur) |
| Guinbirayan | 448.21 | 2.28 | 450.4863 |
| Guintigbasan | 234.98 | 215.76 | 450.74 |
| Mat-i | 779.84 | 54.6 | 834.44 |
| Pandan | 684.46 | 18.25 | 702.71 |
| Poblacion | 342.13 | 21.4 | 363.53 |

*Source: Land Classification Map*

One of the problems with the FFL in Santa Fe is the presence of households/occupants within these areas. Most, if not all, of these occupants are unaware that they are residing forest lands. Among all the barangays with forest lands in the municipality, only the protected Calatong Forest has no occupants.

The barangay with the highest number forest land occupants is in Barangay Pandan with approximately 25 households, followed by Barangay Poblacion which has 24 households, then Barangay Canyayo with 13 household occupants, followed by both Guinbirayan and Mat-i which consist of 12 households, and lastly, barangays Agmanic and Danao Sur with the least number of occupants of approximately 10 households. The list of households was obtained through land satellite image of the forest lands and the households bounded by these forest lands. This was facilitated by the TWG, and was validated by the Punong Barangays of the areas, as well as the occupants themselves during the consultative workshop conducted. These settlements are faced with threats of flooding (especially those along the riverbanks and fishponds), storm surge (Agmanic), inaccessible roads during calamities and disasters, impacts of poor waste management since most of them are still burning wastes, water scarcity, and displacement.

Majority of the problems are mainly caused by anthropogenic factors. The mismanagement of the various production areas in the timberlands such as coconut, *nipa*, and agricultural production areas accounts for its low productivity. Poor management and negligence of the *nipa* production areas particularly in Canyayo also caused their problems with siltation, further leading to its decline in production. Since most of the FFL assets in Santa Fe consist of mangroves and fishponds, almost all barangays with

timberlands have fishpond development in their areas. Mainly, the problem with the fishponds in forest lands still roots back to poor management. In addition to drought and natural factors, fishpond owners cite problems with inadequate capital and funding to properly manage their fishponds.

Another pressing concern is the decreasing forest and mangrove cover. Illegal cutting of mangroves and timber harvesting for domestic and other uses is still rampant. Some of the mangrove areas within timberlands are being converted and even developed into fishponds. Furthermore, pollution and presence of wastes are also observed.

Moreover, due to the coastal location of the municipality, agricultural areas and backyard gardens in timberlands are prone to saltwater intrusion. With this, many of the agricultural produce unsuitable to a saline environment have low survival rates, which lead to lower crop yield and lower agricultural productivity. In terms of seaweed farming in which the municipality is known for, some production areas are tackling with issues of climate change affecting the conditions of the seaweeds. These problems may be attributed to the lack of awareness of farmers or even occupants to climate change-adaptive techniques which is why it is necessary to increase the knowledge and capacity of farmers and land owners on mitigating the impacts of and adapting to climate change.

Generally, the condition of the FFL and FFL assets in the municipality is still manageable. Common problems include waste management, negligence on managing the production areas, climate changes and environmental factors, continuous decrease of mangrove and forest cover, and natural resources exploitation. Proper conservation and management strategies to increase productivity of productive areas and to ensure the protection of the protected forest are deemed necessary.

### 5.2.1. Forest Resources

Currently, the existing forest areas in the municipality of Santa Fe comprise 406.451 hectares or 5.56 percent of the total land area. Based on the ground validation and consultation with the FFL occupants and representatives from barangays, FFL assets in Santa Fe are mainly composed of mangrove areas, fishponds, agricultural production for different crops and fruit-bearing trees, as well as coconut and *nipa* production. Various raw materials can also be obtained from the forests such as paper trees,

mahogany, timbers for housing, fencing, and other uses, and driftwoods for handicrafts and decorative paraphernalia, among others. There are also sources of water for the municipality in Calatong Forest.

Due to the reforestation projects conducted by the DENR such as the SRA, the hills and mountains in the municipality recovered from its previously barren state. Several IEC campaigns were organized to increase awareness on the importance of planting trees to combat the effects of El Niño Phenomenon.

Kamagong, Yemane, Mahogany, and native Ipil-Ipil are some of the species of trees being planted. There are also various species of non-timber forest products found in the forest areas of Santa Fe such as *nito*, *howag*, *pari-pari*, *rattan*, *hipgid*, *kawayan*, *bulacawe*, which are used for weaving of baskets, decors and furniture. *Cogon* and *nipa* are also some of the resources in the forest lands and are used for weaving shingles (*pawid*) used in construction of roofs. In Calatong Forest, several species of wild birds among other animals can be found. According to the barangay representatives in Guintigbasan, wild birds such as *kilyaw* and *tulihaw* inhabit in this forest. Many species of wild orchids can also be located in Calatong. Aside from this, there are also abundant amounts of *gugo,* which can be an alternative for shampoo, found in Barangay Magsaysay. Lastly, large bulks of cogon grass can be found in Barangay Canyayo which can be used for making *nipa* huts (SEPP, 2017).

Deforestation and exploitation of raw materials and resources is the biggest threat in Calatong Forest. There are cases logging, over-extraction of raw materials for domestic and livelihood uses, and hunting and poaching of animals within this protected forest. Since this forest is also being developed as a potential eco-tourism site, the absence of policies, regulations, *bantay-gubat,* and even guards are some of the concerns that should be addressed.

### 5.2.2. Water Bodies and Water Production Areas

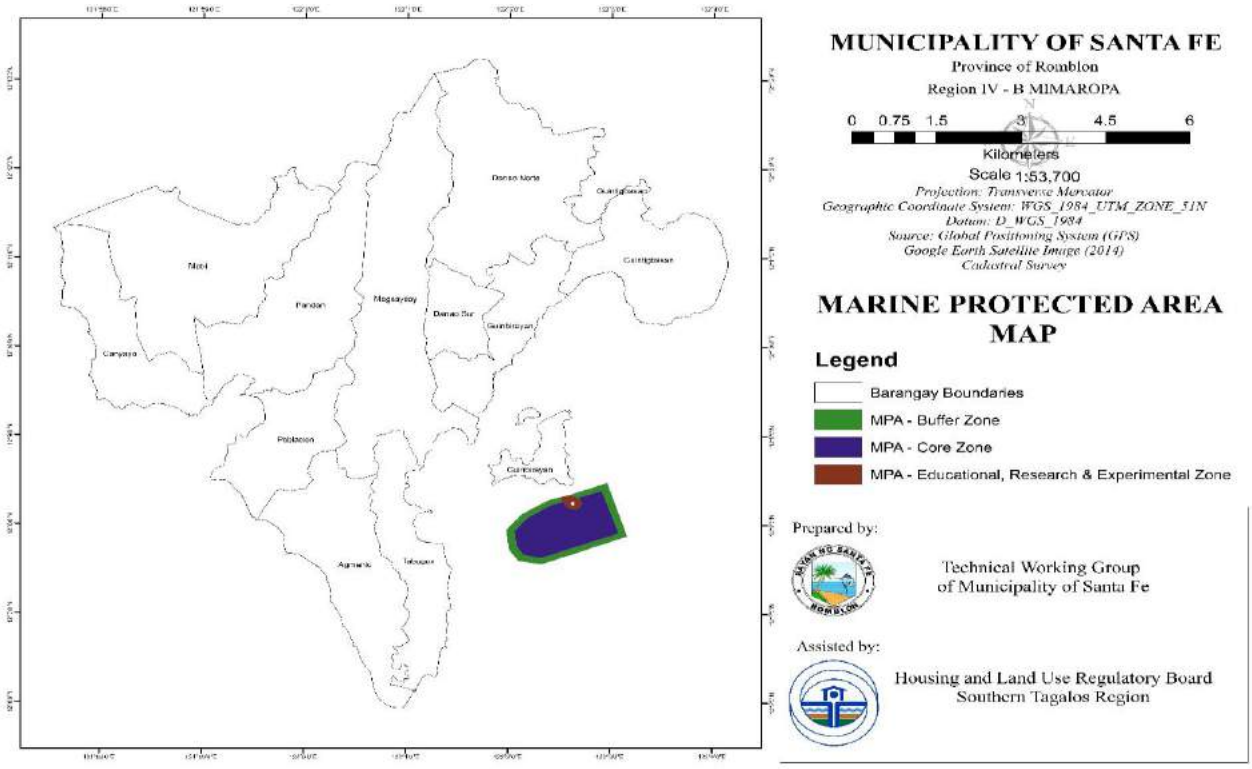
The municipal waters in Santa Fe comprises of approximately 36,880 hectares of marine waters and 125.28 hectares of brackish water. The inland waters within the municipality, which has an estimated area of 112 hectares, are composed of rivers and creeks draining in the different areas of Santa Fe. These include the Magsaysay River,

Pandan River, Manhac Creek, Magsaysay River, Guinbirayan River, Guintigbasan Creek, Binaluca Creek and Tinago River, in which all flow to both Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea.

According to the Fish Visual Census Survey conducted by the DA-BFAR in 2010, the coastal waters of the municipality are dominated by the *Acanthuridae* species or commonly known as *Labahita*. Other species also inhabit the marine waters such as pelagic fishes. Marine products are usually sold directly to other municipalities such as Looc, Odiongan, San Jose, Panay Island, Mindoro, Batangas, Cebu, Lucena, and Manila.

Besides the conventional fishing methods such as nets and baits, the fisherfolks in the municipality also utilizes the marine waters for aqua-culture development. Moreover, the inland waters are also be devoted for fishpond development. Many of which can be found within the FFL of the municipality. Fishpond operators and owners culture milkfish (*bangus*), *lapu-lapu, tilapia,* and shrimps. Seaweed farming is also one of the sources of income in Santa Fe. Currently, there is an on-going construction of a seaweed processing center to further support this industry. However, one of the main concerns in seaweed production areas within the timberlands of the municipality is the high salinity and climate change which causes damages to seaweeds.

The biggest Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Tablas Island is also found in Santa Fe, particularly in the Manunga South Islet or also known as the Charles' Islet (Map 16). This is a fish sanctuary with a total area of 225 hectares including the buffer zones. The Municipal Agriculturist Office (MAO) is responsible for the management of this fish sanctuary. Aside from this, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) conducts an annual assessment of the condition of this MPA. *Bantay Dagat* ensures the protection and conservation of this sanctuary. The budget for management and protection of this MPA is covered by the Integrated Coastal Resource Management Plan (ICRMP).




**Map 16. Marine Protected Area Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 5.2.3. Coastal Resources

#### Mangrove

The presence of mangrove species in coastal areas is vital in fish reproduction since it serves as nursery for various fish species. This is also important in stabilizing the coastline and prevents erosion from the strong current and storms. However, there is a rapid conversion of mangrove areas to economic uses such as fishpond development. Depletion of mangroves due to livelihood purposes such as charcoal making is also a pressing concern in coastal areas.

Most of the areas in Santa Fe which are classified as forest lands are composed of mangroves. Currently, the municipality has 112 hectares of area devoted for mangroves along the coastline of Barangay Mat-i to Barangay Danao Norte. Around 75 percent of the mangrove areas still exist while the remaining 25 percent has been converted and developed into fishponds. Five hectares of the mangrove areas in barangay Magsaysay, Tabugon, and Cabangahan Island are planned to have a mangrove development project (SEPP, 2017). Table 16 shows the various mangrove species found in each barangay.

**Table 16. Mangrove Species per Barangay**

| BARANGAY | MANGROVE SPECIES |
|---|---|
| **Agmanic** | BakhawBaye[1], Bakhaw Lake, Piyape |
| **Canyayo** | Piyape[2], Bayle, Piyape Lake, Pagatpat |
| **Danao Norte** | Pagatpat, PiyapeBaye, Piyape Lake |
| **Danao Sur** | Nipa |
| **Guinbirayan** | Nipa, BakhawBaye, Bakhaw Lake, piyape |
| **Guintigbasan** | BakhawBaye, Bakhaw Lake, Nipa, Talisay |
| **Magsaysay** | Pagatpat, Piyape Lake, PiyapeBaye, BakhawBaye, Bakhaw Lake, Nipa |
| **Mat-i** | Talisay, Nipa, Pagatpat, BakhawBaye, Bakhaw Lake, PiyapeBaye, Piyape Lake |
| **Pandan** | Piyape Lake, PiyapeBaye, Talisay |
| **Poblacion** | PiyapeBaye, Piyape Lake, Nipa, Pagatpat |
| **Tabugon** | PiyapeBaye, Piyape Lake, Bakhaw Lake |

*Source: Municipal Coastal Environment Profile (2011) and lifted from SEPP (2017)*
*[1]Dominant species; [2]Pre-dominant species*

### Seagrasses

Same with mangroves, species of seagrasses can also be found throughout the shoreline of Barangay Mat-i to Barangay Danao Norte. Red, brown, and green species of seagrasses are found in the 10 coastal barangays of Santa Fe. These seagrasses shelter various species of fish such as *Seganidae, Teraponadde, Lunanidae, Mugiidae*, crabs, shrimps, etc. (SEPP, 2017).

### Coral Reefs

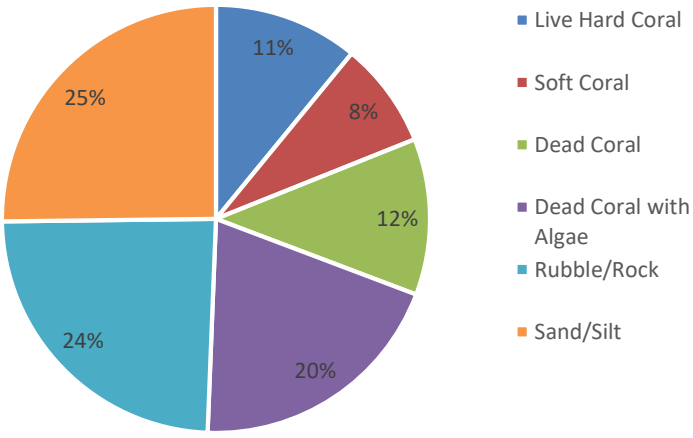



**Figure 2. Coral Reefs per Type, Santa Fe, Romblon**

Overall, the condition of the coral reefs in the municipality is poor. In barangays Mat-i and some areas in Canyayo and Guinbirayan, however, have corals that are in very good condition. This is because the corals are protected from illegal fishing due to their

proximity to the shore or their site within the bay. Additionally, their location is also a factor why these corals are protected from strong currents and typhoons. It is necessary to protect these coral reefs by establishing marine protected areas and strictly prohibiting illegal fishing.

In the eastern coast Cabalian point, the corals are found to be almost completely dead. This is an evident effect of dynamite and cyanide fishing, as well as other illegal means of fishing. Although anthropological causes are more detrimental to the condition of the coral cover, natural causes such as the impacts of Habagat winds on the reefs can also damage the reefs. With this, the collapse of marine species population might be inevitable.

**Fisheries**

Along the coastal areas of barangays Canyayo, Poblacion, Agmanic and Tabugon, an average of eight families of fish is present which consist predominantly of *Acanthuridae* (Labahita). The low diversity in fish species is due to the poor benthic habitat configuration as well as the abundance of pelagic fisheries.

Santa Fe is also rich in *Siganidae* (burawis) species. Moorish idol (*Zanclidae*), parrot fish (*Scaridae*), butterfly fish (*Chaetodontidae*), damsel fish (*Pomacentridae*), grouper (*Serranidae*), rabbitfish (*Siganidae*) and goat fishes (*Mullidae*) are also found throughout the coasts of the municipality.

Herbivore species such as *Acanthurids* and *Siganids* also dominates the municipal waters of Santa Fe due to the abundance of algae, which serves as their food, growing on dead corals. This can also be attributed to the limited habitat which can support a rich thropic structure and a vast area of seagrasses.

As per consultation with the fisherfolks within the forest lands of Santa Fe, there is a declining fish catch due to overfishing and lack of alternative livelihood particularly within the forest lands in Barangay Mat-i.

**Flora and Fauna**

The coastal water of Santa Fe serves as habitat to one of the most endangered marine species in the world, which the sea turtles or *pawikan* (Environmental Protection of Asia Inc. lifted from SEPP, 2017). The coastal barangays of Canyayo, Agmanic, Tabugon, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan and Danao Norte are known to be hatching grounds of these sea turtles and must ensure the protection of conservation of these endangered species.

From the five endangered species of sea turtles, three inhabit in the municipal waters of Santa Fe: Ridley, Green-Sea Turtle, Hawksbill and the most common, the Olive Ridley Sea Turtles. These sea turtles were particularly observed in barangays Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, and in Tabugon.

The forest lands of Santa Fe also have rich biodiversity of flora and fauna species. An abundant species of wild birds such as *kilyaw* and *tulihaw*, as well as wild orchids can be found within Calatong Forest.

### 5.2.4. Nature-based Tourism Assets

The municipality of Santa Fe is gifted with abundant beaches and shorelines, as well as hill ranges that are used for nature-based tourism sites. Stretches of beaches and shores are the primary tourism assets of Santa Fe especially in Agmanic and Tabugon. The sand and the clear waters in these coastal barangays are comparable to the ones in Boracay. Located also in Barangay Agmanic is the inland body of saltwater known as *Tinagong Dagat.* This is conducive for water activities such as kayaking and sailing. The Cabangahan Island or locally known as *Puro* in Barangay Guinbirayan and the surrounding islets namely Medicon, Manunga East, and Mangunga South Islets are also found to have a rich biodiversity of marine species which are ideal diving sites. The MPA in Charles' Islet is also a natural tourism asset where varieties of marine species are found. Other beaches in Canyayo, Poblacion, and Tabugon are also considered nature-based tourism assets of the municipality.

Tourism assets in the municipality also include the forest and mountains within Santa Fe such as the Enchanted Mountain of Calatong or the "City of Fairies" located in Barangay Guintigbasan. This is attributed to its enchanting nature and is believed to

inhabit mystical spirits or *engkantos*. According to the locals, a golden ship docks near the mountain where majestic rock formations can be seen. Because of this, locals and tourists refrain from disturbing these spirits and rituals are being performed to pay respect to the said creatures inhabiting the forest. The mountains in Calatong Forest are rich in chalk deposits and home to various flora and fauna species such as *kilyaw* which is a type of wild bird. The top of the mountain provides a breathtaking view of Panay Island and Carabao Island. However, policies, rules, and regulations for Calatong are yet to be created to ensure the proper management and conservation of the protected forest. Aside from this, the hill ranges in Danao Norte is also one of the natural tourism assets in Santa Fe. This is known as the "Little Tagaytay" due to the cold winds in the morning and late afternoons because of its high altitude. The inventory of existing and potential tourism areas in the municipality is shown in Table 17.

**Table 17. Inventory of Existing and Potential Tourism Areas in Santa Fe, Romblon**

| Tourism Area | Location (Barangay) | Existing/Potential | Within FFL (/) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cabalian Beach Area | Agmanic | Existing | |
| Cahawagan Beach Area | Tabugon | Existing | |
| Canyayo Beach Area | Canyayo | Existing | |
| Charles' Islet | Guinbirayan | Potential | |
| Hill Ranges | Danao Norte | Existing | |
| Mount Calatong | Guintigbasan | Potential | / |
| Puro Island Beach | Guinbirayan | Existing | |
| *Tinagong Dagat* | Agmanic | Potential | / |

*All nature-based tourism areas are either adjacent or distant to the FFL areas except for Mount Calatong in Barangays Guintigbasan and *Tinagong Dagat* Agmanic

### 5.2.5. Mineral Resources

Various mineral resources can be found throughout the municipality. Chalk mine, granite and marble can be found in Barangay Guintigbasan, particularly in Calatong Forest. In addition, there are also substances of palladium found along the Tablas Strait. However, the exploration and mining operations in this area are now discontinued to prevent massive extraction of minerals which can lead to deforestation of the only protected forest in the municipality. According to the consultation with the barangay officials of Guintigbasan, protecting the forest from mining companies, poachers, and illegal loggers is of utmost importance.

## 5.3. Key Stakeholders

The TAP-enhanced process of preparing the FLUP ensures that the key stakeholders of the FFL and FFL assets are engaged from the planning process until the management stage. With this, it is critical to conduct ground validation and consultation from the people/groups with firsthand experience on the conditions of the FFL and FFL assets.

In order to assess the uses, issues and the interventions for managing the FFL and its FFL assets, the TWG of Santa Fe conducted a stakeholders' consultation from those barangays with timberlands to gather inputs from the key stakeholders that are directly affected by the impacts of changes in the forest lands. This was conducted in barangays Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Mat-i, Pandan, and Poblacion where the FFL in the municipality are located. The TWG invited the barangay local government unit (BLGU), the occupants of the timberlands, and other key stakeholders particularly fishpond owners, operators, and fisherfolks within the forests. The inputs obtained from the stakeholders are used for forming the management strategies, zoning, allocating the FFL in Santa Fe.

Table 18 shows the stakeholders matrix where each stakeholder or group of stakeholders identified their stakes in the forest, what type of production or land use is being utilized in the forests, their observations, issues, and constraints occurring within these timberlands, and lastly, their recommendations to address the issues identified and to improve the overall condition of the forest lands.

**Table 18. Stakeholder Uses, Issues and Management Action Matrix**

| STAKEHOLDERS | STAKES IN THE FOREST | ISSUES/PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest occupants/ Farmers | *Nipa* production | Mismanagement of plantation areas (causing siltation) | • Maintenance, protection, and proper management<br>• Consider alternative uses such as potential fishpond development |
| | | Increased *nipa* production and cover in Mat-i | |
| | | Mangroves (*piyapi*) are intruding *nipa* production in Guinbirayan | |
| | Mangrove plantation | Mangrove area has been converted to fishpond areas<br><br>Illegal cutting of mangroves for fencing and other domestic uses | • Maintenance, rehabilitation, replanting, and monitoring of mangroves<br>• Strict implementation of laws on protecting mangroves<br>• Develop areas suitable for aquasilviculture (Poblacion)<br>• Provide precautionary measures for the water passage within the mangrove area<br>• Issuance of barangay ordinance for road clearing |
| | | Blocking of mangroves in creeks and roads in Guinbirayan | |
| | Coconut plantation | No replanting initiatives | • Promote replanting through PCA initiatives and regulate cutting of coconut trees<br>• Consider alternative livelihood |
| | | Cutting of coconut trees for domestic use | |
| | | Low income from coconut production | |
| | Seaweed farming | Damages to seaweeds due to environmental factors such as salinity and climate change | • Climate change-adaptive management |
| | Agricultural production and backyard gardening (fruits, vegetables, and root crops) | Occurrence of drought and scarcity of water | • Training and capacity development for farmers<br>• Livelihood assistance for affected individuals<br>• Provision of soil, water supply and agricultural inputs by the LGU<br>• Elevation of dikes to prevent saltwater intrusion<br>• Utilization of saltwater resistant rice variety<br>• Consider other alternatives such as *nipa* and coconut production<br>• Promote seasonal gardening |
| | | Incidence of saltwater intrusion on agricultural lands due to sea level rise | |
| | | Some areas are not suitable for livestock production in Canyayo and unsuitable soils for gardening in Guinbirayan | |

| STAKEHOLDERS | STAKES IN THE FOREST | ISSUES/PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Raw materials for domestic uses, handicrafts, and decorative paraphernalia | Seasonal production of raw materials (*nito*) | • Reforestation of endemic plant and trees<br>• Employ proper management to sustain production |
| | | Illegal cutting of trees (from other municipalities), charcoal making, and exploitation of resources | |
| | | Grass fires and presence of grazing animals | |
| | Settlement areas | Flooding due to heavy rains and sea level rise | • Establishment of people's groups/organization for conservation initiatives<br>• Regulate and monitor settlements<br>• Strict implementation of water code (buffer zones and easements)<br>• Apply for legalization of settlements through compliance on proper and complete document requirements<br>• Municipal hall and other government institutions should be alienated in favor of the LGU through land reclassification<br>• Identification of relocation sites, IECs, and imposition of pre-emptive evacuation<br>• Employment of hazard-resistant designs in structures<br>• Establishment of MRFs for proper waste disposal and IECs on solid waste management |
| | | Threats of displacement | |
| | | Settlements along riverbanks and easements on Pandan | |
| | | Some occupants are informal settlers, majority of which are in Poblacion and Guinbirayan | |
| | | Absence of potable water source | |
| | | Siltation of rivers near settlements | |
| | | Improper waste disposal (burning of wastes, accumulation of wastes in sea water) | |
| | | Inaccessible roads during high tide | |
| | | High vulnerability to storm surge in Agmanic | |
| | Livelihood opportunities and accessibility to services | Congestion due to population growth (particularly in Poblacion) | • Improvement of services to support emerging eco-tourism in Canyayo<br>• Maintain cleanliness and proper sanitation |
| | | Forest encroachment in Poblacion | |
| | | Poblacion is prone to pest and disease outbreak | |
| Fishpond owners and operators | Fishpond products | Seasonal drought | • Improve fishpond through deeper pools and repair of dikes and river control<br>• Consult DENR and concerned agencies regarding land conversion<br>• Apprehension for illegal cutting |
| | | Conversion of fishponds to different land uses | |
| | | Low productivity due to mismanagement | |

| STAKEHOLDERS | STAKES IN THE FOREST | ISSUES/PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Overflow of fishponds due to heavy rains and sea level rise | • Employment of proper management schemes<br>• Conversion of fishponds that are unsuitable for production<br>• Provide insurance for fishponds<br>• Provision of capital for proper fishpond management |
| Fisher folks | Fishing and docking area for boats | Decrease in fish catch due to overfishing | • Effective implementation of RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654<br>• IEC and trainings on responsible and sustainable fishing |
| | | No alternative livelihood to fishing in Mat-i | |
| BLGU in Calatong Forest | Rich biodiversity (flora and fauna) | Absence of *bantay-gubat* and lack of monitoring | • Formulation of municipal plans and ordinance for environmental conservation and protection<br>• Posting of forest guards in the forest lands and construction of guard house<br>• Reforestation of endemic plant and trees<br>• Employ proper management to sustain production<br>• Preservation of natural resources<br>• Construction of rest house/view deck/shelters for tourists |
| | | Exploitation, poaching and hunting of wildlife | |
| | Eco-tourism activities (hiking, trekking etc) | Absence of eco-tourism policies, rules and regulations | |
| | | Absence of temporary shelters for visitors and guards and other tourism facilities | |
| | Water source for the municipality | Scarcity of water supply during dry season | |
| | | Reduction of forest cover | |

### 5.4. Institutional Assessment

Table 19 discusses the results of assessing the capabilities and competence of the key institutions responsible for the management of the FFL within Santa Fe. The various agencies and offices identified their respective interests, skills and competence, personnel, budget, projects regarding management of forest lands and assets, plans on forest management and the challenges faced by their agencies. Through this, the institutional strengths and gaps of the LGU were considered and incorporated in strategies development.

**Table 19. Agencies Involved in FFL Management, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| INSTI-TUTIONS | MANDATES/ INTERESTS | FFM UNITS/ STAFF | ANNUAL BUDGET | FFM SKILLS | PAST/ CURRENT FORESTRY PROJECTS | POLICIES/ PLANS ON FFM | CHALLENGES/ REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLGU | RA 7160 | Committee on Environmental Protection | Has budget for tree planting projects | Community organizing | Tree planting | Ordinances | Adoption of municipal ordinance on Arbor Day |
| MLGU | RA 7160, JMC 98-01 and 2003-01 | Municipal Agriculture Office, SB Committee on Environment Protection | Annual budget for mangrove rehabilitation projects, reforestation, HVC crops, and fisheries inputs | GIS, Surveying, community mapping, community organizing | FLUP Formulation, Nursery establish-ment | Tree planting, Municipal Ordinance on Arbor Day | Strengthen coordination among different agencies |
| PLGU | RA 7160 | ENRO-Forestry Section | Has budget for reforestation projects | Community organizing, community mapping | Seedling inputs, *"Plant Now, Pay Later"* Program | Provincial environmental code | Need close collaboration with MLGU |
| DENR | EO 192, DENR Jurisdiction over FL | PENRO, Conser-vational Development Section (for NGP) | Budget for NGP and integrated coastal and resources management plan | GIS, Surveying, Nursery Plantation Establish-ments, community organizing | NGP | DAOs on NGP | No identified CBFM area |

## 5.5. Summary of Key Issues, Conflicts, Needs, Socio-Economic Opportunities

The different problems and issues regarding both the production and protection forests in Santa Fe are obtained through ocular inspection, key informant interviews (KIIs), as well as consultation with representatives and key stakeholders from all the barangays with timberlands. Potential opportunities for development which will benefit the municipality especially the stakeholders were also identified and assessed.

### Production Forests

Generally, all timberlands in Santa Fe except for Calatong Forest in Guintigbasan are utilized for production. This includes fishponds, mangrove areas, and agricultural production areas utilized for rice fields, fruit-bearing trees, and several varieties of crops. Most of these areas are confronted with issues mainly of poor management and lack of protection and conservation initiatives.

The declining mangrove cover in most of the barangays with timberlands is primarily due to the continuous cutting of mangroves used for domestic purposes such as fencing and housing materials. There are also issues of mangrove areas being converted to fishponds for more income opportunities of the residents settling within these timberlands. Man-made causes such as improper waste management are also one of the challenges being confronted by the mangrove areas. Even if the mangrove areas should be part of the protected forests in the municipality, the absence of a management plan to protect and increase the mangrove cover exacerbates the issue of degradation and continuous depletion of the mangrove forests. If not addressed with rehabilitation and replanting measures, this can further increase the risk of nearby communities to natural calamities such as storm surge and sea level rise. Since mangroves also serve as habitat to different fish species, the drastic decline of mangrove cover may also negatively affect marine biodiversity.

Low productivity of *nipa* and coconut plantations was also observed. According to the owners of these plantations, the declining production and poor conditions of some of these areas is caused by poor maintenance and lack of appropriate management strategies to improve their production. There are also instances where coconuts are being cut before it reaches its productive age without any replanting initiatives. In addition,

some mangroves are also intruding the *nipa* production areas which also affect its productivity, particularly in Guinbirayan.

Agricultural production areas consist of rice fields, backyard gardens, various crops, and fruit-bearing trees. Water scarcity and drought during summer are mainly the reasons for the reduced crop yield of these areas. Problems of saltwater intrusion occur especially during high tides and sea level rise which causes damages to the crops and plants within these timberlands. In addition to this, some of the seaweed farms are damaged due to climate change impacts.

Fishpond development are gradually encroaching the timberlands in Santa Fe, particularly the mangrove areas. Some of these fishponds are also faced with problems of low productivity due to mismanagement and in most cases, seasonal drought. Natural factors such as heavy rainfall and sea level rise also concerns fishpond operators since these trigger overflowing of fishponds in timberlands, affecting the nearby settlements. There are also fisher folks within timberlands that experience decrease in fish catch due to overfishing and lack of alternative livelihoods.

In terms of the settlements within the timberlands, problems with waste management, siltation of rivers, threats of displacement, especially the informal settlers, and vulnerability to disasters are some of the pressing concerns of the occupants. As previously stated, most of the problems occurring in the FFL are also human-induced which is why interventions to address and prevent these issues must also be human-oriented. Direct involvement of the stakeholders is necessary to ensure their active participation and accountability in protecting the forest lands of Santa Fe.

**Protection Forest**

Calatong Forest in Barangay Guintigbasan is the only timberland in Santa Fe which is considered protected. Generally, a decrease in forest cover is observed due to the many extractive activities occurring within the forest. Many of the resources within are being exploited due to lack of personnel such as *bantay-gubat* that will monitor the activities in the area. Although there are no occupants within Calatong Forest, there are incidences of wildlife hunting, poaching, and even timber harvesting by some of the residents from other municipalities. Additionally, the forest is confronted with problems of excessive extraction of raw materials used for construction, decorative paraphernalia, and other domestic uses. Aside from this, it is noted from the stakeholders' consultation that planting of additional trees and plants in the forest is difficult because of the presence of grazing animals that eat and destroy the seedlings. Due to the decrease in forest cover, water supply becomes scarce for the barangays catered by the water source in Calatong especially during summer and dry days.

With its enchanting nature, the municipality considers Calatong as a potential eco-tourism site. Many local and foreign tourists have been visiting, hiking, trekking, and camping in the forest to experience its beguiling beauty and pay respect to the mystical creatures that are said to inhabit within the bounds of Calatong. However, rules and regulations are yet to be formulated in order to maintain and preserve this forest and to gain revenue from the activities within Calatong.

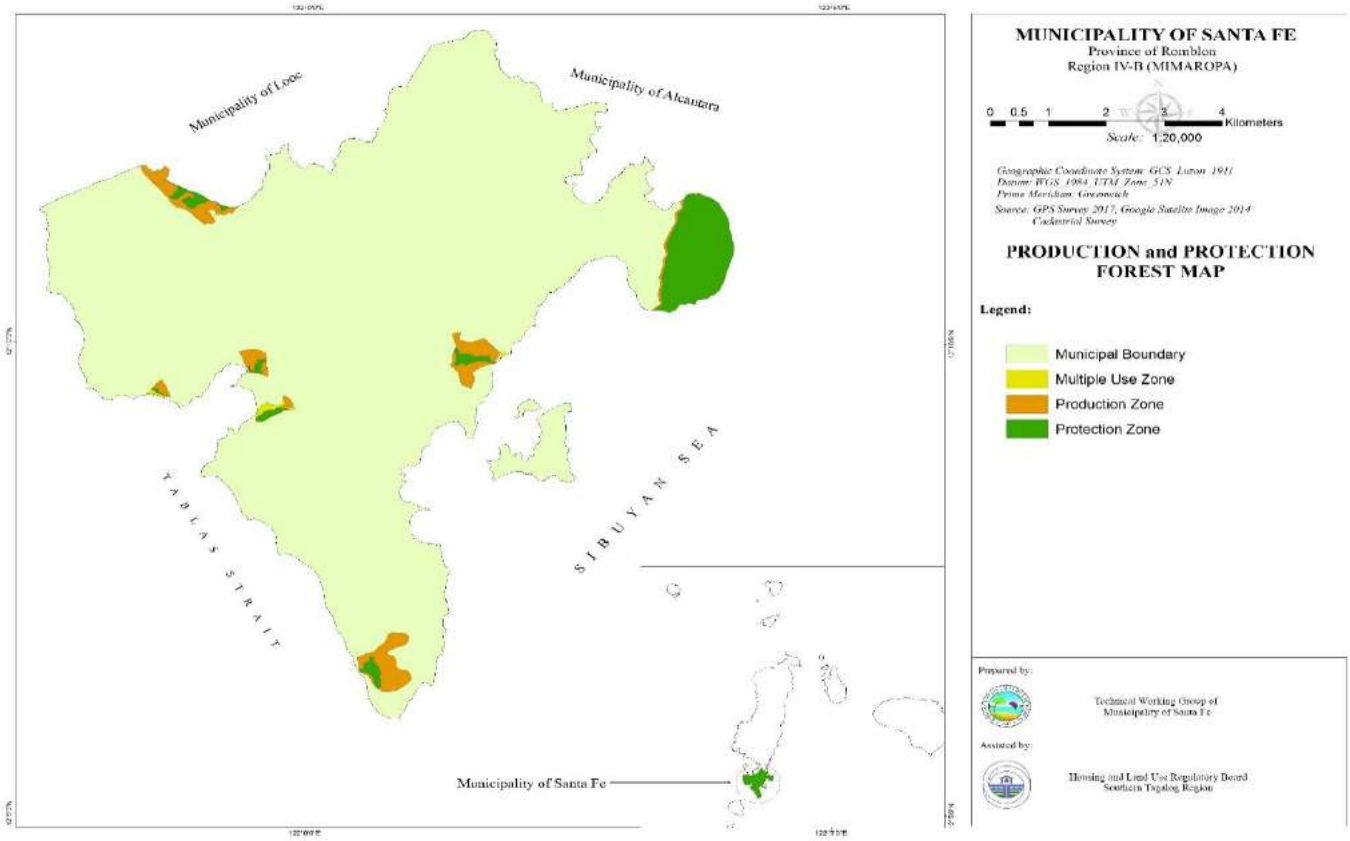
## CHAPTER 6. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

In implementing the FLUP, general, specific, and various strategies must be applied to properly manage the FFL and FFL assets in Santa Fe based on the results of the situational analysis. The identified issues, challenges, constraints should be addressed and the opportunities for development must be considered in developing the recommended management strategies for the forest lands.

### 6.1. General Strategies

#### 6.1.1. Zoning of Forest Lands

For the effective management of the forest lands, identification of the different management zones for each forest land within the municipality is deemed necessary. Areas suitable for production and protection must have distinct delineation which can assist the LGU and the site managers to control the activities within the FFL and efficiently utilize and conserve the limited resources in the forest lands. Implementation of the plan can direct the municipality on the type of development the stakeholders and the LGU envision for their FFL and FFL assets. The Production and Protection Forest Map is shown in Map 17.




**Map 17. Production and Protection Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Agmanic-Tabugon Forest Lands**

This forest land comprises a total of 60.29 hectares and is utilized for plantations of Yemane and mahogany trees, mangrove, and titled residential areas. During the FFL zoning workshop, this forest land will be divided into the following production and protection zones:

1. Protection Zone (10.2 has) – protection areas for the Agmanic-Tabugon forest lands are devoted for eco-tourism development, consisting of mangrove areas which serves as protection for storm surge and high tides and habitat of different fish species. Additional establishment of dwelling areas and extraction activities are prohibited.

2. Production Zone (50.09 has) - These areas shall be utilized for various agricultural production areas such as coconut and banana plantations, areas for poultry and livestock, and fishpond development. The LGU encourages maximizing these agricultural production areas for food production and livelihood opportunities of stakeholders. Eco-tourism development is also one of the approaches in increasing the productivity in this area since Agmanic is already an emerging tourist spot due to its scenic beaches and resorts. Aside from this, the "Tinagong Dagat" in Agmanic is planned to develop water sports activities such as sailing and kayaking.

**Table 20. Management Details for Agmanic-Tabugon Forest Land**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Protection Zone** | 10.2 has | Tourism development | Eco-tourism | Extractive activities (mining, quarrying, timber harvesting) |
| | | | | Entry of settlements |
| | | | | Agricultural production |
| **Production Zone** | 50.09 has | Agricultural development | Fishponds | Entry of settlements |
| | | | Agricultural production (coconut, banana, poultry, livestock) | |
| | | | Aquaculture and Mariculture | |
| | | Tourism development | Eco-tourism | |


**Map 18. Agmanic-Tabugon Forest Land Zoning Map Santa Fe, Romblon**

The forest lands in Canyayo has a total of 7.19 hectares which are currently utilized for *nipa* and coconut production areas, mangroves, fishponds, various agricultural production areas such as rice fields, fruits and vegetables, and livestock and poultry. These forest lands are also occupied by titled residential areas. Management zones for the FFL in Canyayo comprise of production, protection, and multiple-use zones.

1. Protection Zone (1.1 has) – mainly consist of mangrove areas which shall be subjected to protection from illegal cutting and other extractive activities in order to ensure biodiversity conservation. Additional permanent structures and settlements are prohibited in this zone.

2. Production Zone (4.55 has) – the production zone of Canyayo forest lands consist of rice fields, *nipa*, and coconut production areas. This area should be cultivated for agriculture development.

3. Multiple-Use Zone (1.54 has) – consists of settlements that have long been in this forest land. Only institutional, commercial and residential uses are allowed in this area. The occupants within this zone should also be responsible for the management of the natural resources found within the forest land of their jurisdiction.

**Table 21. Management Details for Canyayo Forest Land**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Protection Zone** | 1.1 has | Biodiversity conservation | Mangrove plantation | Additional settlements and permanent structures |
| | | | | Extractive activities |
| **Production Zone** | 4.55 has | Agricultural development | Agricultural production (ricefield, *nipa*, coconut) | Additional settlements |
| **Multiple-Use Zone** | 1.54 has | Urban development | Residential, Institutional and Commercial | New entry of settlements along easements |
| | | | Construction of access roads | |


**Map 19. Canyayo Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Danao Sur-Guinbirayan Forest Lands**

The forest lands between the boundary of Danao Sur and Guinbirayan has a total of 31.33 hectares. Aside from the existing are currently utilized for mangrove areas, *nipa* production, cultivated for coconut plantation and other crops, rice fields, poultry and livestock, and fishponds. However, the forest occupants in barangay Guinbirayan are informal settlers. Same with the other barangays, Canyayo forest land is also divided into production and protection zones.

1. Protection Zone (9.67 has) – management zone comprising mostly of mangroves are subjected to strict prohibition of human activities which can threaten the conditions of the mangroves. Construction of additional settlements and permanent structures is not allowed.

2. Production Zone (20.9 has) – areas dedicated for production are encouraged to maximize fishpond development and aquaculture particularly in Guinbirayan, and cultivation of forest lands for agroforestry, agricultural produce and livestock.

3. Multiple-Use Zone (0.76) – mainly composed of residential areas and forest occupants. These occupants shall also be responsible in the maintenance and protection of the forest lands.

**Table 22. Management Details for Danao Sur-Guinbirayan Forest Land**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Protection Zone** | 9.67 has | Mangrove Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | Mangrove plantation | Additional settlements and permanent structures |
| | | | | Extractive activities |
| **Production Zone** | 20.9 has | Tourism development | Eco-tourism | Entry of new settlements |
| | | Agricultural development | Aquaculture | |
| | | | Fishpond production | |
| | | | Agricultural production (ricefield, nipa, coconut, livestock) | |
| | | | Agroforestry | |
| **Multiple-use Zone** | 0.76 has | Urban development | Residential, Institutional, and Commercial | New entry of settlements along easements |
| | | | Construction of access roads | |


**Map 20. Danao Sur-Guinbirayan Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Guinbirayan Forest**

The forest land in Guinbirayan is composed of areas for fishpond development and potential tourism sites, with a total of 2.28 hectares. As indicated in Table 23, this forest land is divided into protection and production zone.

1. Production Zone (2.28 has) – fishpond development is prominent in Guinbirayan which is why most of the production zone is dedicated for further improvement and better management of the fishponds present in this area. Aside from this, the area can also be utilized for tourism activities.

**Table 23. Management Details for Guinbirayan Forest Land**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production Zone | 2.28 | Tourism development | Tourism activities | Entry of new settlements |
| | | Fishpond development | Aquaculture | |
| | | | Fishpond production | |


**Map 21. Guinbirayan Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Calatong Forest (Guintigbasan Timberlands)**

Among all the forest lands in the municipality of Santa Fe, the Calatong Forest in Barangay Guintigabasan is the largest, with a total of 215.76 hectares based on the Land Classification Map. Currently, this is the only protected forest in the municipality. It is being used as a source of timber and non-timber products as well as water reservoir for Guintigbasan and other adjacent barangays. The Calatong Forest is also one of the thriving eco-tourism spots in the municipality. Visitors engage in hiking, camping, sightseeing, and other nature-based tourism activities. Its enchanting nature is one of the main reasons for the flock of visitors especially those who seek adventure and solemnity by paying respect to the mythical creatures said to inhabit the forest. With these opportunities for development, it is vital to delineate the protection and production zones to regulate the human activities within this forest in order to sustain its ecotourism potential and ensure the sustainability of its limited resources.

1. Protection Zone (207 has) – this area is dedicated for strict protection of mangroves, prohibition on timber harvesting, mining and extractive activities, and reforestation projects. Permanent dwelling units and structures are strictly prohibited. Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is also encouraged in this forest land. According to FAO, ANR is a method for enhancing the establishment of secondary forest from degraded grassland and shrub vegetation by protecting and nurturing the mother trees and their wildlings inherently present in the area. Basically, this involves protecting the seedlings from undergrowth and extremely flammable plants. This also includes reforestation and replanting initiatives when necessary or wanted. Regulated eco-tourism activities are also allowed.

2. Production Zone (8.76 has)– although the forest is a strict protection zone, there are areas where regulated human activities such as agroforestry, grazing, minimal extraction of minor forest products and eco-tourism activities are allowed but is still subjected to the rules and regulations in this plan. This zone also includes a 40-meter buffer zone which can be used for production. However, there should still be no permanent structures allowed in this zone to ensure the protection and conservation of the entire Calatong Forest.

**Table 24. Management Details for Calatong Forest in Guintigbasan**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protection Zone | 207 has | Forest Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | Tree Orchard | Mining |
| | | | Community Watershed | Cutting/timber harvesting |
| | | | Eco-tourism | |
| | | | Assisted Natural Regeneration | Extractive activities |
| | | | Reforestation and Afforestation | |
| | | Social Services | Construction of telecommunication facility | Entry of new settlements and additional permanent structures |
| | | Eco-tourism | Construction of tourism facilities (guard house and view deck) | |
| Production Zone | 8.76 has | Agricultural Production | Agroforestry | Entry of new settlements |
| | | | Grazing | |
| | | Timber/Wood Production | Tree plantation development and harvesting of planted trees | |
| | | | Minor forest products | |
| | | Eco-tourism | Regulated eco-tourism activities | |


**Map 22. Calatong Forest Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Mat-i Forest Lands**

The total forest lands in Mat-i comprises of 54.6 hectares, mainly covered with mangroves, fishponds, *nipa* and coconuts, and other backyard gardens of crops and fruit-bearing trees. The forest land will also be categorized into production and protection zones for effective management.

1. Protection Zone (13.9 has) – this zone shall ensure the protection of the remaining mangroves and further increase mangrove cover. No extractive activities shall be allowed as well as the establishment of permanent structures within this zone.

2. Production Zone (40.7 has) - the production zone consists of area devoted for agricultural development such as *nipa* production and aquaculture development in fishponds. However, the entry of new settlements will be prohibited to prevent the further destruction and exploitation of resources in this forest land.

**Table 25. Management Details for Mat-i Forest Land**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Protection Zone** | 13.9 has | Mangrove Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | Mangrove plantation | Additional settlements and permanent structures |
| | | Tourism development | Eco-tourism | Extractive activities |
| **Production Zone** | 40.7 has | Agricultural production | Aquaculture | Entry of new settlements |
| | | | *Nipa* production | |
| | | | Fishpond development | |


**Map 23. Mat-i Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Pandan Forest Lands**

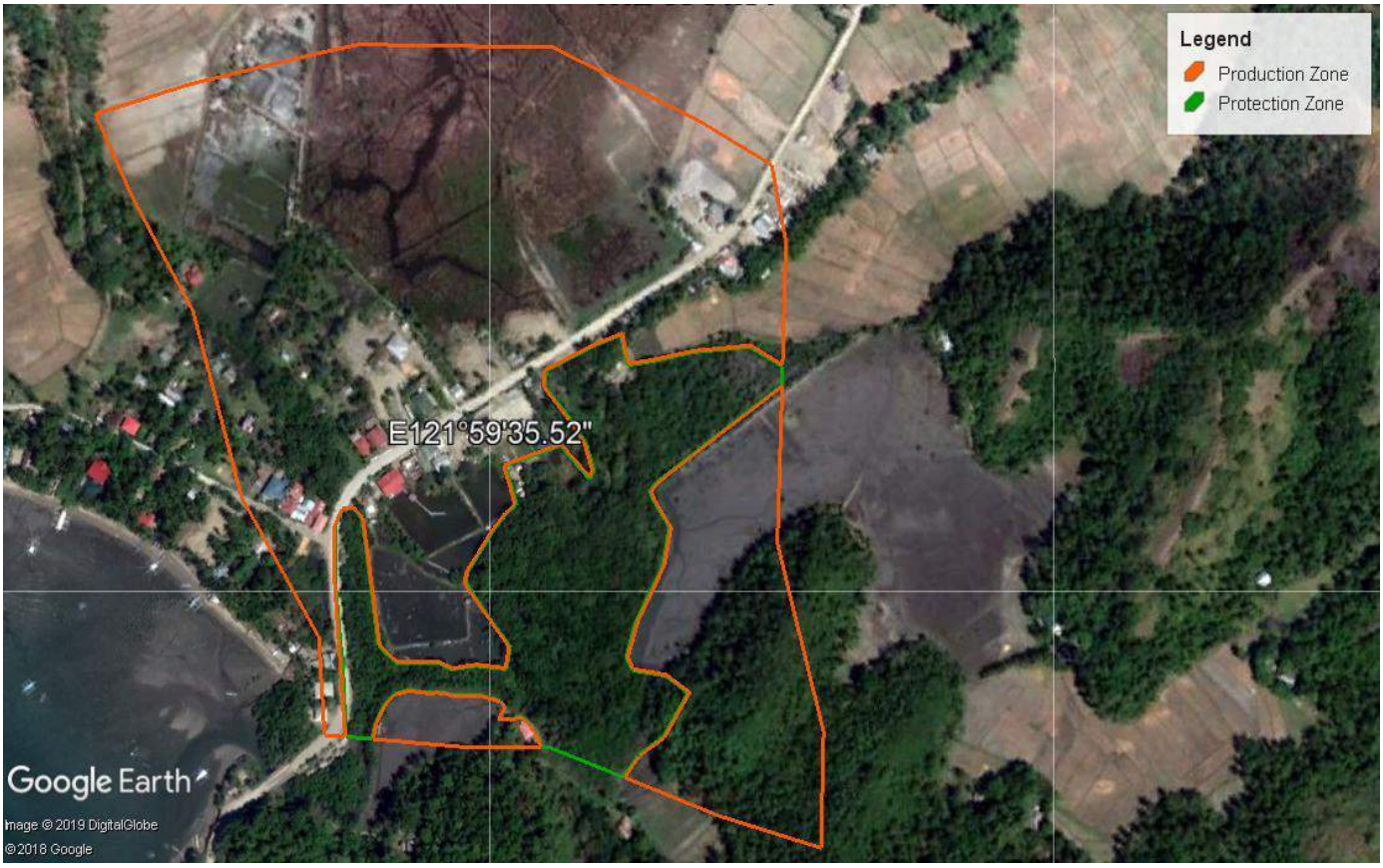
The forest lands in Pandan comprises a total of 18.25 hectares and is being utilized for titled residential areas, fishponds, mangrove areas, and various plantations of fruit-bearing trees such as banana, mango, and cashews. For effective management, this forest land is also grouped into production and protection forest zones.

1. Protection Zone (3.55 has) – mostly mangroves which shall be replanted, rehabilitated and conserved. Strict prohibition on additional settlements in these areas is imposed.

2. Production Zone (14.7 has) – since majority of the area is utilized for various plants and trees already, the approach shall be improving their state. This zone shall be utilized for the planting of suitable tree species that can contribute to increasing the productivity of this area. Development of aquaculture and proper maintenance of the existing fishponds is also directed by the LGU.

**Table 26. Management Details Pandan Forest Lands**

| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protection Zone | 3.55 has | Mangrove Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | Mangrove plantation | Additional settlements and permanent structures |
| | | Tourism development | Eco-tourism | Extractive activities |
| Production Zone | 14.7 has | Agricultural development | Aquaculture | Additional settlements |
| | | Biodiversity conservation | Tree plantation | |




**Map 24. Pandan Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

**Poblacion Forest Lands**

The forest lands in barangay Poblacion which has a total of 21.4 hectares, is encroached by largely residential, institutional and commercial areas. The current utilization of this forest land is evidently urban development which is why management and proper regulation of activities within this area is crucial. For this forest land, it is divided into production, protection, and multiple-use zones.

1. Protection Zone (6.13 has) – the protection zones in this forest land, on the other hand, comprise of mangrove areas. This is also to be protected from illegal cutting and improper waste disposal. Permanent structures are also not allowed within this protection zone.

2. Production Zone (9.27 has) – the production zones in Poblacion mainly consist of fishpond development. This is encouraged to develop and employ proper management strategies to improve the production; however, additional settlements are not allowed in this zone.

3. Multiple-use Zone (6.0 has) – this is the zone for where urban development is allowed since it is existent in the forest already. Institutional, commercial, and residential establishments are only allowed in this zone. The construction of access roads will also be allowed for ease of access to services and income opportunities. But the entry of new settlements along the easements is strictly prohibited.

**Table 27. Management Details for Poblacion Forest Lands**

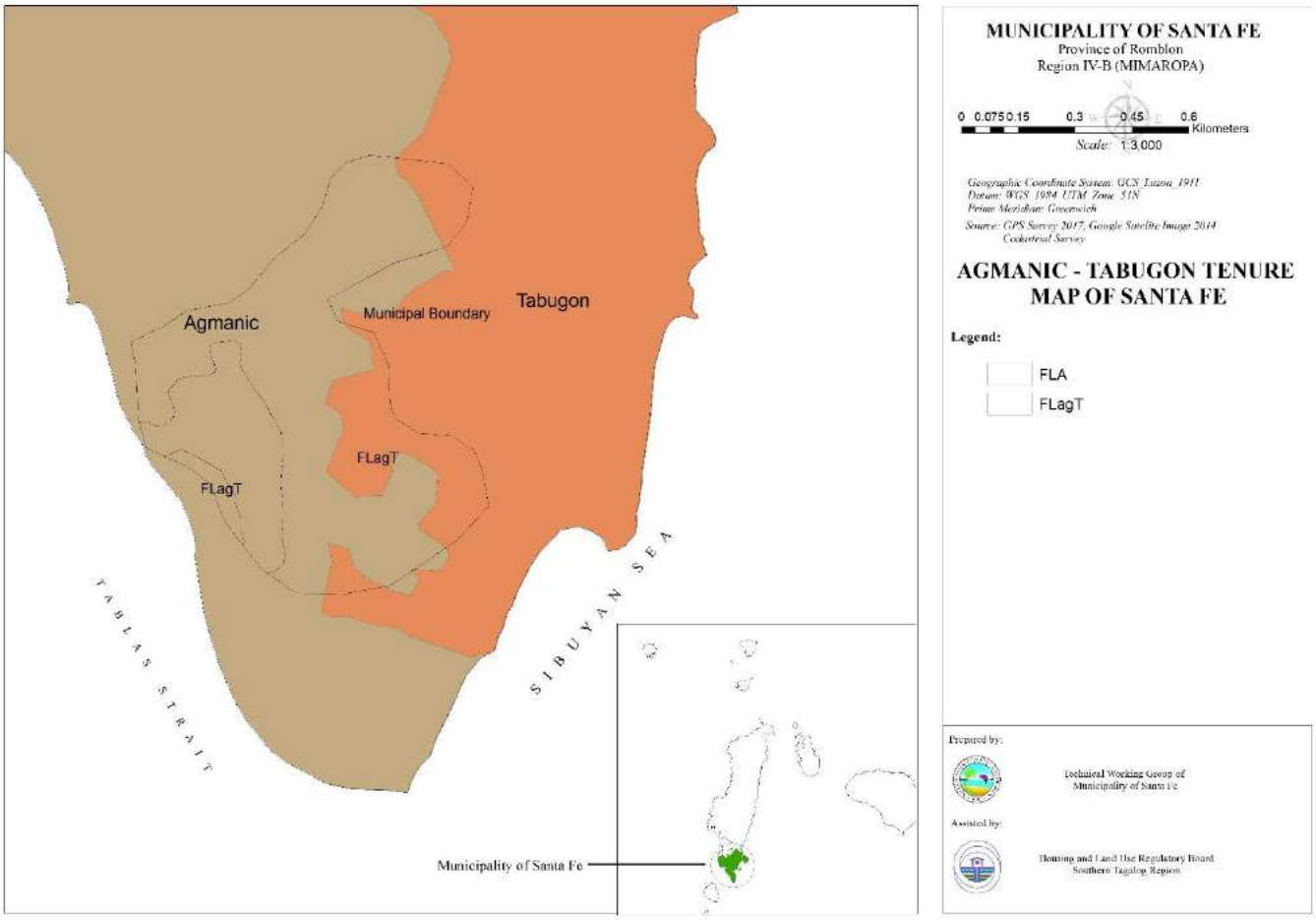
| ZONING CATEGORY | AREA (in has) | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | ALLOWED ACTIVITIES | PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protection Zone | 6.13 has | Mangrove Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | Mangrove plantation | Entry of new settlements |
| Production Zone | 9.27 has | Agricultural development | Aquaculture | Extractive activities |
| Multiple-use Zone | 6.0 has | Urban development | Residential, Institutional and Commercial | New entry of settlements along easements |
| | | | Construction of access roads | |


**Map 25. Poblacion Forest Land Zoning Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 6.2.2. Allocation of Open Access Forest Lands

Untenured forest and forest lands in the municipality, comprising of mangrove areas, fishpond development areas, and the upland forest, shall be subjected to a co-management agreement.

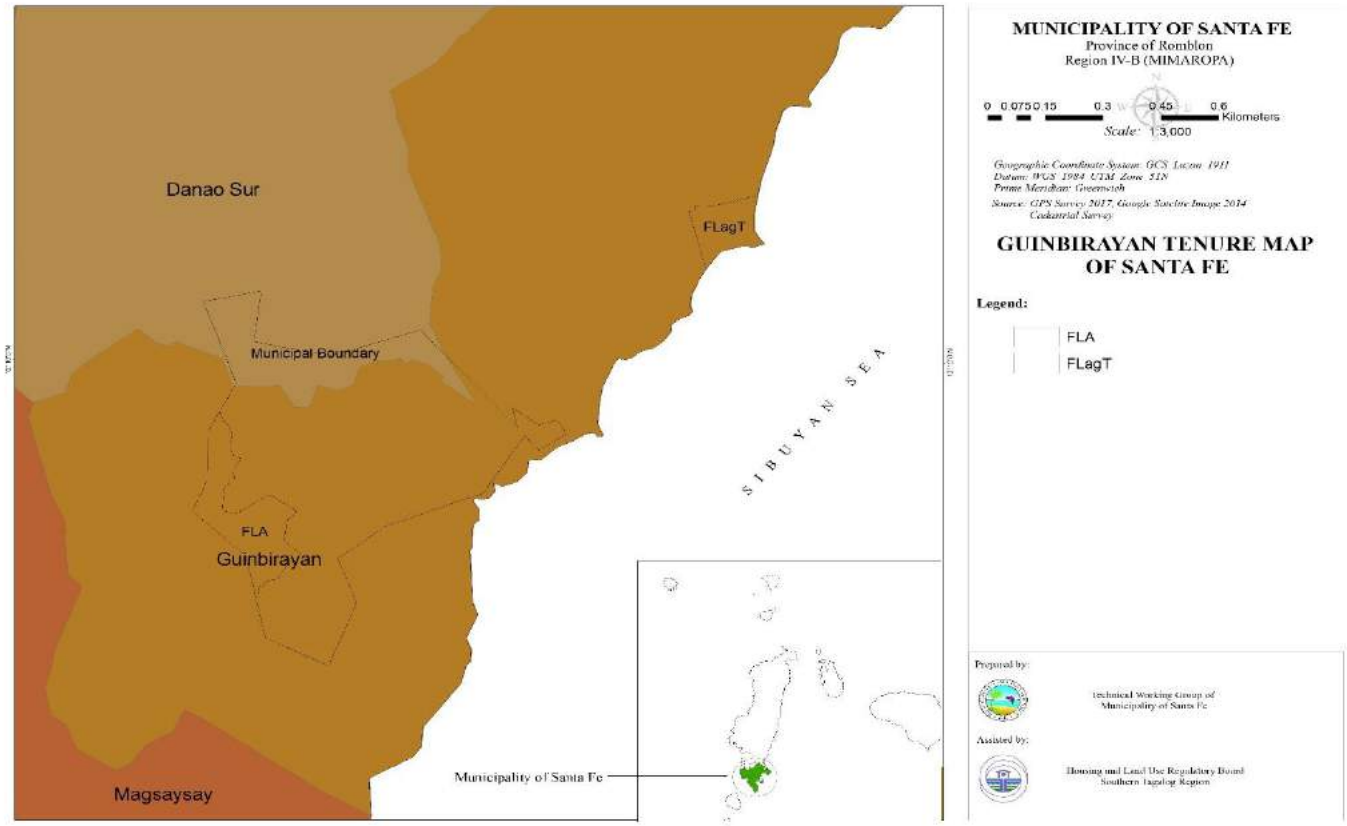
For Santa Fe, open access areas with potential for tourism development shall be awarded with Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism Purposes (FLAgT) by virtue of DAO 2004-28 and PA-DAO 2013-19. Since the forest lands in the municipality are mostly composed of fishponds, areas suitable for fishpond development shall be awarded with Fishpond Lease Agreement (FLA) in accordance with FAO No. 197 series of 2012.




**Map 26. Agmanic-Tabugon Tenure Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

The Agmanic-Tabugon Forest Land shall be awarded with the Forest Land Agreement for Tourism Purposes (FLAgT) instrument since this area is intended for tourism development, particularly the "Tinagong Dagat". Generally, the whole production zone of the Agmanic-Tabugon FFL including the lands near "Tinanong Dagat", with a total

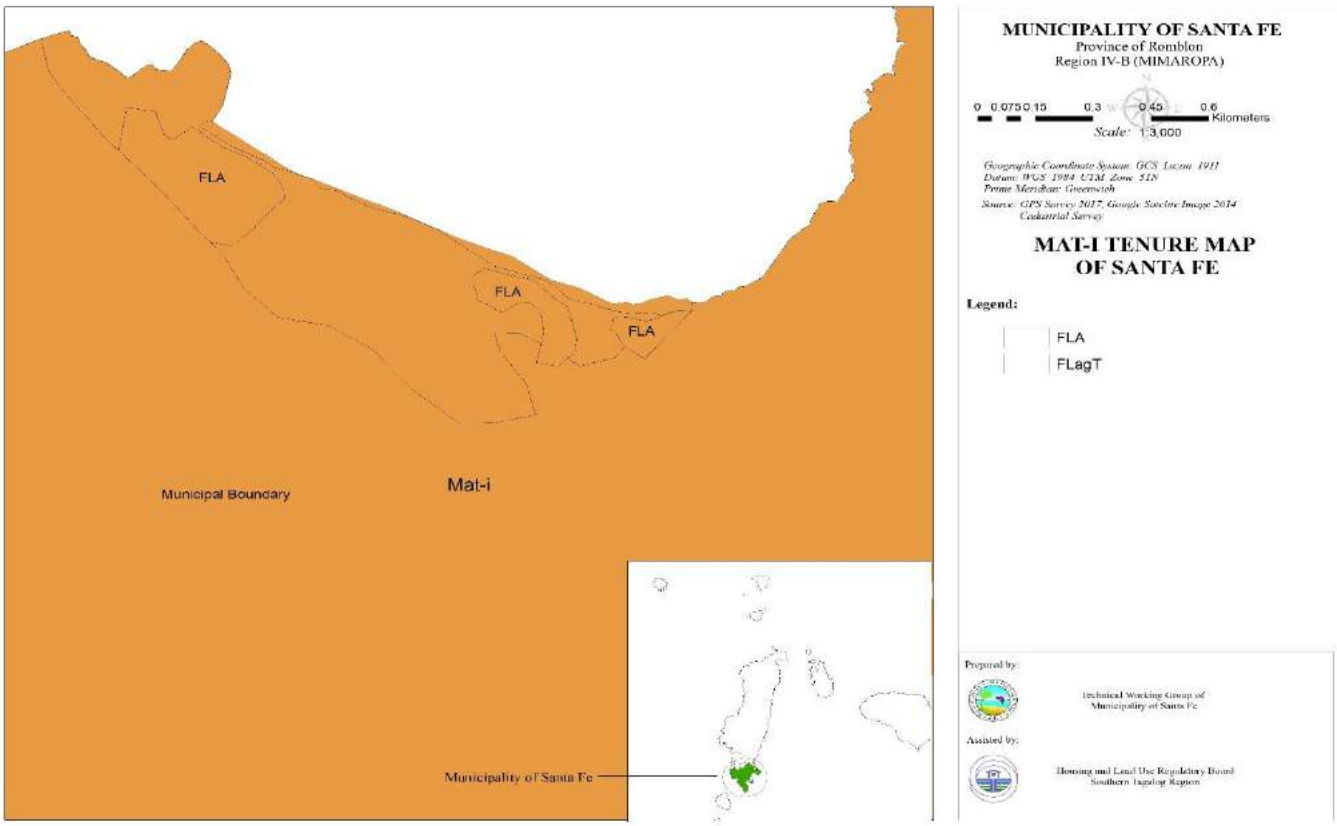
area of 50.09 hectares, shall be granted with FLAgT instrument and is developed as a tourism site (Map 24). Water activities such as sailing and kayaking shall be allowed in this zone. The lands along "Tinagong Dagat" shall also be developed for tourism purposes.




**Map 27. Guinbirayan-Danao Sur Tenure Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

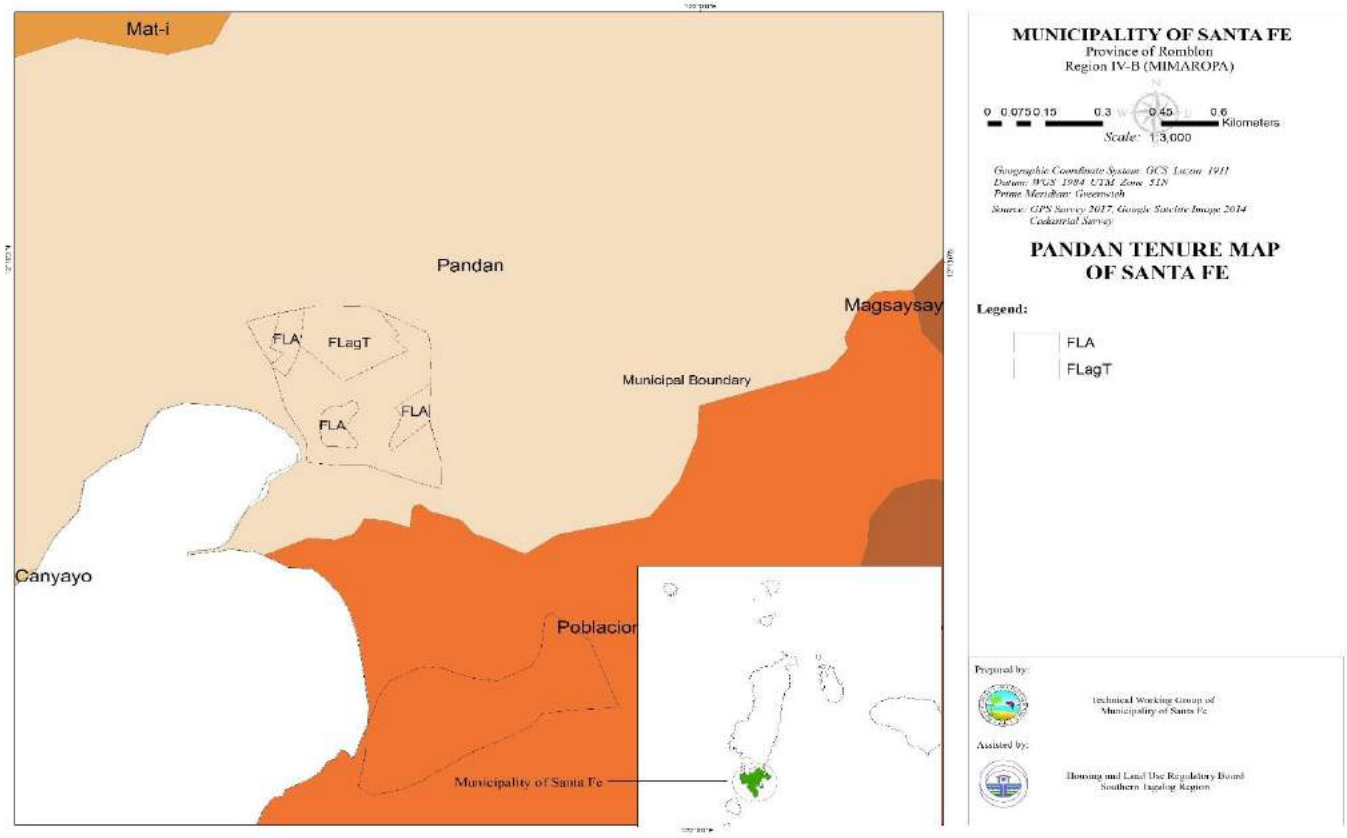
For the Danao-Sur Guinbirayan Forest Land, Fishpond Lease Agreement (FLA) shall be awarded to a total of 5.36 hectares since this FFL is composed of large areas devoted for fishponds (Map 27). Investors planning to further develop these fishpond areas will be given this tenure instrument to ensure the protection and productivity of this forest land.

On the other hand, for the Guinbirayan FFL, FLAgT shall be awarded due to the presence of a tourism site in proximity to this area which is the Kaburihan Resort. Technically, this resort is not within the FFL of Guinbirayan; however, accounting for the 40-meter buffer zone in forest lands, a part of this resort will be included in the FFL which is why the FLAgT tenure instrument is the most appropriate for this forest land. A total area of 2.26 hectares is intended to be awarded with FLAgT (Map 25).




**Map 28. Mat-i Tenure Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

The same with the Danao Sur-Guinbirayan Forest Land, the Mat-i Forest Land shall also be awarded with FLA since most of the production areas in this FFL is composed of fishpond development areas (Map 28). The fishpond areas proposed to be awarded with FLA tenure instrument has a total area of 13.38 hectares.




**Map 29. Pandan Tenure Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

In the Pandan Forest Land, both FLA and FLAgT shall be awarded to investors who are willing to develop the existing fishpond areas in this FFL. These fishpond areas which shall be given the FLA tenurial instrument has a total of 3.06 hectares.

Areas intended for tourism purposes in Barangay Pandan, which has a total area of 4.16 hectares, shall be awarded with FLAgT for its development. Tourism activities shall be the main use of this area, as this was not found suitable for residential or other uses. (Map 29).

### 6.2.3. Participatory Prioritization of Sub-Watersheds

**Table 28. Criteria/Indicator for Prioritizing Sub-Watersheds, Santa Fe, Romblon**

| Criteria/Indicators | Unit | Agmanic River Basin | Canyayo-Mat-i River Basin | Catolog River Basin | Danao Norte-Danao Sur-Guinbirayan River Basin | Danao Norte-Guinbirayan-Guintigbasan River Basin | Mat-i-Pandan River Basin | Poblacion River Basin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sub-watershed area** | Hectares | 93.965654 | 207.788164 | 992.815118 | 1020.20268 | 85.615808 | 585.07176 | 245.333373 |
| A. Biodiversity Value | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Total Natural Forests within Protection Zone** | Hectares | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Close Canopy** | Hectares | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Open Canopy** | Hectares | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Mangrove** | Hectares | 3.079248 | 2.397388 | 5.043328 | 8.085275 | 0 | 4.275676 | 0 |
| **Sub-marginal** | Hectares | | | | | | | |
| B. Economic Production Value | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Total A & D Lands** | Hectares | 93.965654 | 194.197085 | 992.491028 | 1019.78907 | 85.615808 | 565.186143 | 245.327795 |
| **2. Total Production Areas Within Forest Lands** | Hectares | 0 | 11.062465 | 3.247549 | 34.257063 | 0 | 11.885409 | 0 |
| **3. Residual forests in A & D lands and production zones** | Hectares | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **4. Plantations in A & D lands and production zones** | Hectares | 93.965654 | 194.197085 | 992.491028 | 1019.78907 | 85.615808 | 565.186143 | 245.327795 |
| **5. Cultivated areas within forest lands** | Hectares | 0 | 11.062465 | 3.247549 | 34.257063 | 0 | 11.885409 | 0 |
| C. Protection to lives and properties | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Frequently flooded areas** | Hectares | 16.244125 | 21.428578 | 79.967385 | 87.896768 | 0.835935 | 25.60705 | 33.921214 |
| **2. Landslide prone areas** | Hectares | 93.944845 | 206.214269 | 990.634956 | 991.769695 | 85.613739 | 584.984073 | 245.251619 |
| **3. Estimated population affected by flooding and landslide** | Number of households | 55 | 53 | 827 | 457 | 93 | 136 | 78 |
| **4. Settlement Density** | No./ha. | 0.58532025 | 0.2550675 | 0.83298499 | 0.44795021 | 1.086248 | 0.23245012 | 0.31793473 |
| F. Protection to infrastructures | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Number of bridges which may be damaged by flooding or landslide** | Number | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **2. Road density** | kms./ha | 0.0104241 | 0.01564753 | 0.01609559 | 0.0145517 | 0.0076804 | 0.01546287 | 0.00410211 |

There are seven (7) identified sub-watersheds in the municipality, namely: Agmanic River Basin, Canyayo-Mat-i River Basin, Catolog River Basin, Danao Norte-Danao Sur-Guinbirayan River Basin, Danao Norte-Guinbirayan-Guintigbasan River Basin, Mat-i-Pandan River Basin, and Poblacion River Basin. The comparative analyses of these sub-watersheds were done through the identification of indicators for prioritizing sub-watersheds given by the DENR and agreed upon by the FLUP TWG.

Based on the matrix (Table 28), the Danao Norte-Danao Sur-Guinbirayan River Basin has the highest biodiversity value, particularly in terms of mangrove cover with 8.085275 hectares. Likewise, it has the highest economic production value amongst all, having 34.257063 hectares of production areas within forest land. Correspondingly, it has a relatively fair accessibility since it has 14.85km of roads and four (4) bridges. However, it has been found that this sub-watershed is prone to flood and landslide with 8.62% and 97.21% of its total area, respectively.

### 6.2.4. Management of Allocated Forest Areas

Proper management of the allocated forest must be a strong coordination between the LGU and the tenure holders or the resource managers of the FFL. The delineation of the protection and production areas, including the buffer zones, must be strictly imposed. Permanent concrete monuments can be established in order to delineate the boundaries within these FFL areas. The tenure holders within the forest lands should be aware of these zones, as well as the plans and policies stipulated in the FLUP for them to have legal basis on regulating the allowed and prohibited activities in each management zones.

Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns shall be conducted to in order empower and capacitate the resource managers/tenure holders to be responsible supervisors of their areas and increase their awareness on environmental laws and ordinances.

## 6.2. Specific Technical Strategies

The recommended actions and strategies in this plan deals with how the LGU, BLGU, PLGU, DENR, CENRO, PENRO, and other concerned agencies and stakeholders can maximize the utilization of the FFL and FFL assets without compromising the limited resources within these forest lands. These strategies aim to address all the pressing problems identified by the stakeholders and the site managers and improve the overall

quality and conditions of the remaining 404.171 hectares of forest lands in the municipality. Moreover, these strategies shall be oriented towards the goals and objectives of the FLUP and the main vision for the forest lands in general.

In order to improve the current state of the FFL and FFL assets, the identified protected and production forest zones must be utilized according to specifications provided in the plan. Furthermore, various approaches must be followed to improve the productivity in the production areas and to sustain and conserve the protected areas.

### 6.2.1. Establishment of People's Organization

One approach to ensure the active participation of the stakeholders of FFL is to establish People's Organizations (POs). According to the 1987 Constitution, People's Organizations are "*bona fide* association of citizens with demonstrated capacity to promote public interest and with identifiable leadership, membership, and structure."

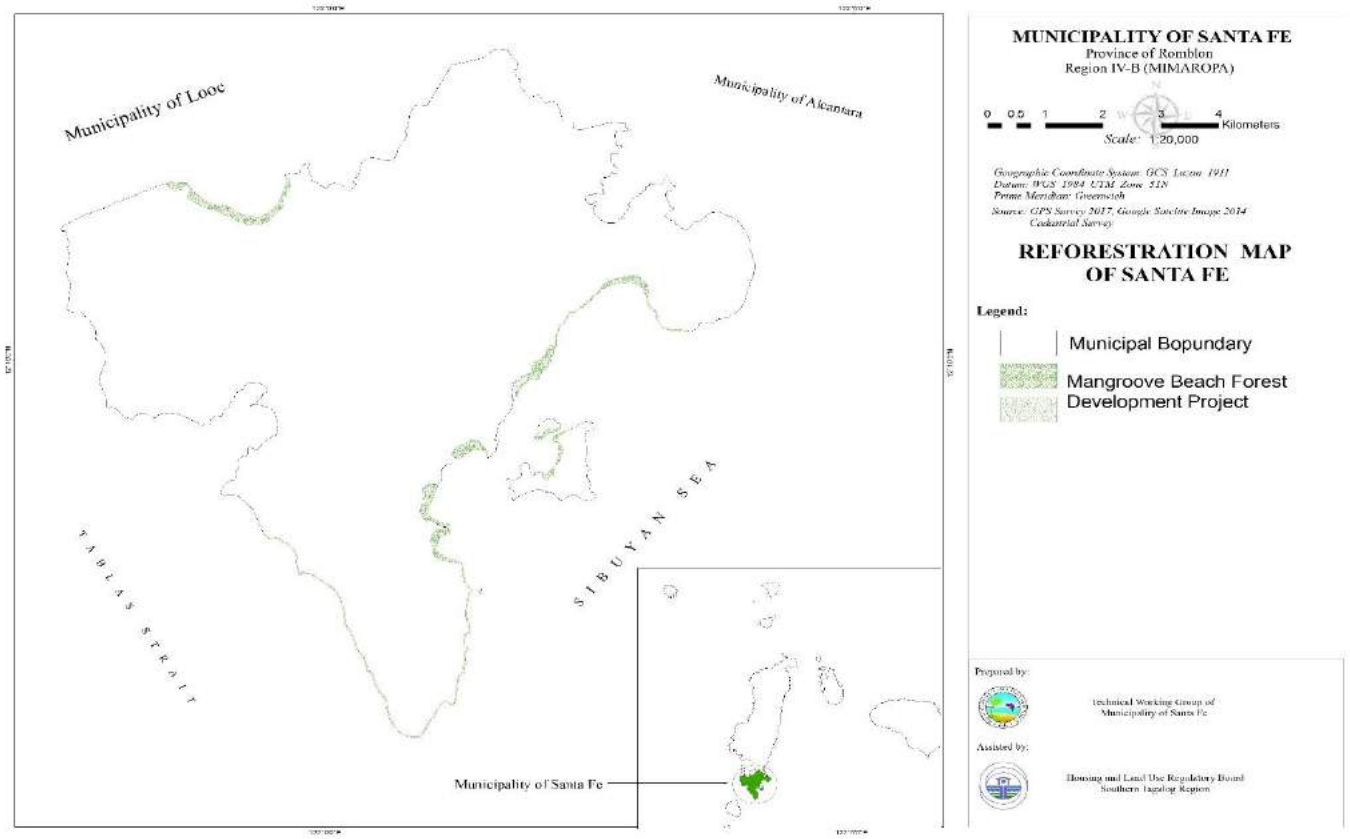
These organizations are a huge part in implementing the FLUP because their members are the ones directly affected by the situation within these forest lands. POs can contribute in ensuring that the laws and ordinances are implemented, relaying the issues and challenges in their areas to the LGU and concerned offices, and organize different forest-related projects and activities. Through this, the stakeholders are empowered and can participate in the decision-making process.

### 6.2.2. Reforestation and Replanting Initiatives

As discussed in the situational analysis, majority of the problems in the FFL in Santa Fe is the illegal cutting of mangroves, cases of timber harvesting, and decreasing forest cover. Reforestation projects are one of the main projects in implementing the plan. Areas suitable for planting activities must be identified first followed by the type of plants and tree species that will be planted. Only endemic species should be planted within the forest lands of the municipality.

For Santa Fe, two hectare-mangrove reforestation projects in Mat-i and Guinbirayan and one-hectare reforestation in Calatong Forest are the prioritized reforestation activities by the Municipal Agriculturist Office. Furthermore, replanting

initiatives from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) shall be promoted and implemented to increase the productivity of coconut plantations in Santa Fe. Biodiversity assessment in the forest lands shall also be conducted to thoroughly examine the condition of the flora and fauna species within the forest lands.




**Map 30. Reforestation Map, Santa Fe, Romblon**

### 6.2.3. Eco-tourism Development

The municipality of Santa Fe is fortunate enough to have both forest and coastal tourism sites. Calatong Forest is known to be the main site for tourism in terms of forest lands. To promote Calatong as an eco-tourism site, there is a need for a management scheme that will ensure the sustainability of this forest and to regulate the activities within the site.

Strict compliance to the zoning map shall be imposed, otherwise, will be subjected to penalties and apprehension. The delineation between the production and protection zones, as well as the buffer zones must be strictly followed. There must be minimal extractive activities in the production zones of Calatong and strict prohibition of

destructive activities in the protection zones. The LGU will also designate forest guards and organize a multi-sectoral enforcement team to monitor the activities within the forest.

In terms of the activities allowed, only low intensity tourism activities shall be permitted to prevent exploitation and destruction of its natural scenery. The visitors shall have a brief orientation of the prohibited activities in the forest and to increase their awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation. Only temporary shelters for visitors and makeshift guard house from light materials are allowed to be constructed in the site. Furthermore, the LGU can also impose environmental fees for the maintenance of Calatong.

Aside from the Calatong Forest, the Tinagong Dagat in Barangay Agmanic is also one of the potential eco-tourism sites within the forest lands. Water sports activities such as kayaking, sailing, canoeing, etc. are planned to develop on this site. However, this shall also be subjected to rules and regulations to ensure the sustainability of this eco-tourism site and protect the natural assets of the municipality.

## 6.3. Organizational Structure Operations in Support of the FLUP Implementation

### 6.3.1. Designation of MENRO

Presently, the LGU has limited capacity for the designation of the MENRO. Nonetheless, the assigned MENRO must be a current employee in the LGU that has permanent tenure. Furthermore, the MENRO shall be responsible for the conduct of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaigns, promotions and publicity, and symposiums which will strengthen and equip the stakeholders onto the FLUP implementation, particularly, its programs, projects and activities. In line with this, the recommended strategies, specifically on general and specific zones in the FFL must be emphasized in achieving sustainable development through efficient protection and production strategies.

Through the support and cooperation of the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs), legal mechanisms will be formulated and implemented thereon. Subsequent to the implementation of these laws, the necessary measures that are indicated on these

mandates will be therefore employed to the violators to ensure full apprehension and to promote peace and order, specifically on the FFL and its resources.

The function of the MENRO does not cease on implementation of programs, projects and policies. The office could also form partnerships and build linkages with both the private and public sectors which will result to collaborative PPAs such as establishment of facilities and other development and/or conservation initiatives.

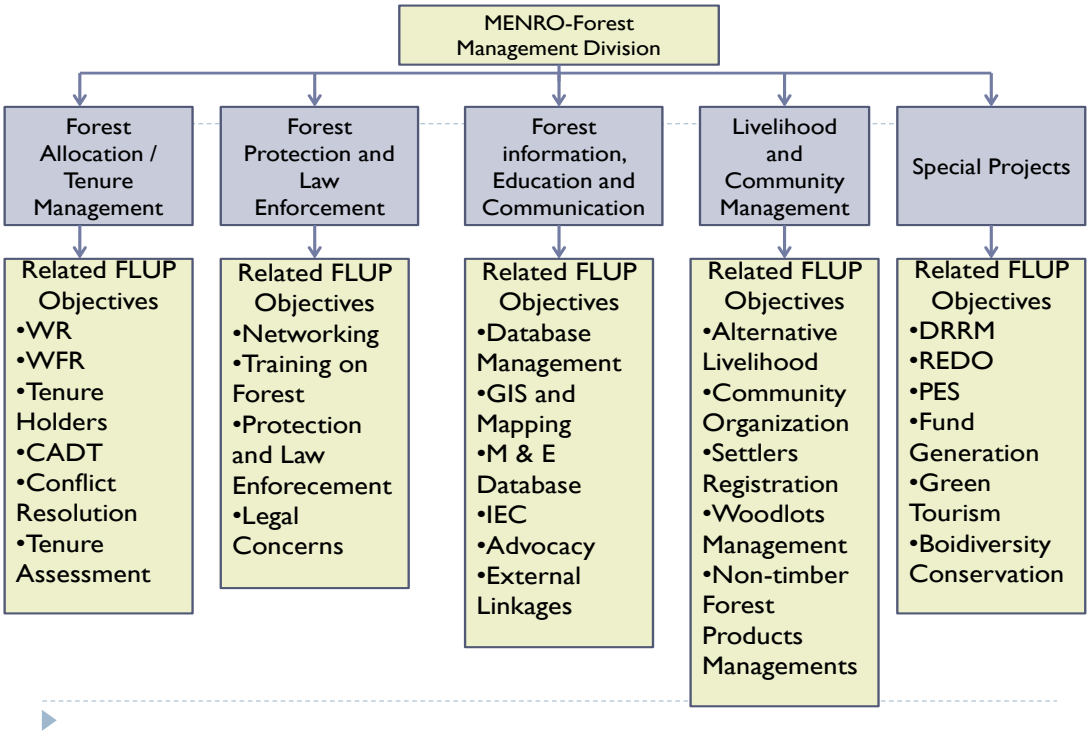



**Figure 3. Proposed Composition and Structure of the Forest Management Division**

### 6.3.2. Information, Education and Communication Campaign

This is a tool which aims to spread awareness and provide benevolent information to people, particularly the stakeholders and all the people involved in the planning and implementation process. IECs can be of any form, verbal and nonverbal with an objective of strengthening and empowering individuals through information dissemination. In the long run, IECs could change paradigms and behaviours of people that will result to compliance and cooperation in terms of environmentally related concerns.

The IEC campaigns shall use brochures, flyers, and leaflets as a head start. This will initially inform and give knowledge to people regarding the principles and purpose of this initiative of the MENRO. In addition, the IEC Campaigns could also be integrated in institutions such as schools and child development centers to educate and raise awareness on the school age population. Aside from this, house visitations can also be conducted. The knowledge and awareness must start at this level to nurture, absorb and realize the need of these initiatives, thus, assimilating it as these individuals grow. IEC Campaigns will also prevent future and emerging conflicts that may be costly and detrimental on all sectors of the municipality.

Other IEC strategies that can be used for the conservation and development of the FFL are provision of warning signage, empowering initiatives on BLGUs, orientation on visitors, and formulation of management plan for the FFL.

### 6.3.3. Enforcement, Deputation, Litigation, and Penalties

As a response to the conservation and protection of the FFL and its resources, the designation of forest guards is a priority. The forest guards will be tasked to patrol and oversee the forest boundaries. These volunteers will report and bring the violators to the authorities for sanctioning and apprehension.

Other than RA 7161, the formulation of municipal ordinances will be very necessary onto carrying-out legal mechanisms that will apprehend violators. However, violations on general conditions and land uses will still be sanctioned by the virtue of existing national laws. The local legislative committee shall initiate the formulation of the municipal ordinances and other enabling mechanisms that will strengthen the claims, particularly the enforcement, legal proceedings, and sanctioning of the FLUP and other environmental plans.

To ensure that there will be funds to execute the legal actions, a fraction on the collected penalties should be allocated for the FLUP implementation in the occurrence of proceedings against violators.

### 6.3.4. Extension Support Systems

The protection and conservation of the forest and forest lands will be strengthened and empowered if the LGU build connections with the DENR and other concerned agencies. Partnership will also give way onto realizing research assistance, livelihood programs and projects, and funding assistance.

The Department of Agriculture (DA), particularly BFAR, will be helpful on utilizing production forests sustainably, as the FFLs of the municipality are mainly composed of fishponds. In addition, Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), could also be helpful in terms of coconut production and livelihood provision. Primarily, DA could provide farm inputs such as seedlings that could be planted and nurtured by farmers for agricultural yields.

In terms of protective and conservative strategies, the LGU must continue to build linkage with the DENR on the stewardship of the FFL and its assets. The department and the LGU could engage and collaborate on National Greening Program (NGP) that will regenerate and expand the area of timbers and trees in the forests and forest lands.

### 6.3.5. Crafting, Implementing, and Administering User Fee Systems

The Calatong Forest is the only source of water that is found within the forest and forest lands. Its conservation, protection, and maintenance must be prioritized for its continuous provision of water. A parcel of the environmental fees shall be allocated for its maintenance, since the forest has a great potential for eco-tourism activities. However, cleanliness and orderliness in the area must still be observed to prevent destruction of existing biodiversity and ecosystems on both floral and faunal species.

### 6.3.6. Forging Partnership Agreements or Arrangements

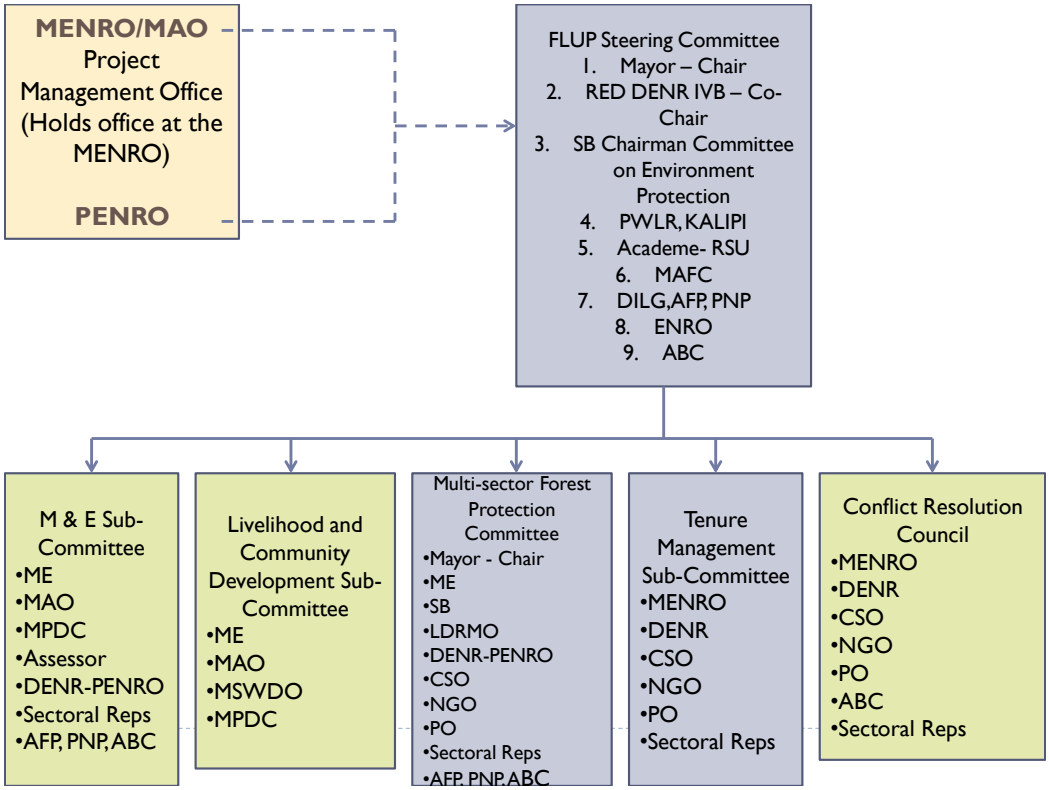



**Figure 4. Proposed Organizational Structure of the FLUP Steering Committee**

The proposed organizational structure for effective FLUP implementation consists of municipal offices, DENR, stakeholders, and other representatives. Currently, in the absence of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO), the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) will be spearheading the implementation of the FLUP in coordination with the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO). The FLUP Steering Committee will have the Municipal Mayor as the acting chairperson. Conversely, the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources IVB (RED DENR IVB) will be the co-chairperson. There are five subcommittees under the FLUP steering committee, namely: Monitoring and Evaluation Subcommittee, Livelihood and Community Development Subcommittee, Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee, Tenure Management Subcommittee, and Conflict Resolution Council as shown in Figure 4.

### 6.3.7. Marketing the FLUP through Investment Fora

The marketing of the FLUP through the investment fora aims to attract potential investors and sponsors that will develop areas for eco-tourism in the production zones. These investors and sponsor shall be awarded with Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism (FLAgT) by virtue of DAO 2004-28 and PA-DAO 2013-19 and Fishpond Lease Agreement in accordance with FAO No. 197 series of 2012. The FLAgT will be the enabling mechanism for tourism developers, particularly in the Calatong Forest and in the FFLs of Agmanic-Tabugon, Guinbirayan, Mat-i, and Pandan. Subsequently, FLA shall be awarded to fishpond developers in Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Mat-i, and Pandan,

## 6.4. Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation of the FLUP Implementation

Subsequent to the approval and legitimization of the FLUP, the MAO, in the absence of MENRO, will be in assigned to implement it in coordination with the members of the FLUP Steering Committee and its subcommittees. The monitoring and evaluation team will be designated to perform the functions and tasks in monitoring and evaluation of the FLUP. The monitoring and evaluation will be conducted once a year after the approval and implementation of the FLUP. The team will report the results of the process to the Municipal Mayor with indicated recommended actions and strategies.

## 6.5. Estimated 5-year Financial Requirement and 1-Year Work Plan for FLUP Implementation

| STRATEGIES/ ACTIVITIES | EXPECTED OUTPUTS | RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES | YEAR 1 (2020) BUDGET REQUIREMENT (PhP) | FUND SOURCES | YEAR 2 (PhP) | YEAR 3 (PhP) | YEAR 4 (PhP) | YEAR 5 (PhP) | TOTAL BUDGET PER PROJECT (PhP) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLUP GOAL 1: PROPER ALLOCATION AND ZONING OF FFL** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground delineation of the proposed protection and production zones (including buffer zones) | | | | | | | | | |
| • Conduct ground survey using GPS | Maps | MPDO, MAssO, DENR | 50,000 | MLGU | 50,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | **350,000** |
| • Posting of signage and information boards in protected forest zones | At least 1 signage and 1 information board per area | MDRRMO, ME | 50,000 | DRRMF | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | **250,000** |
| • Strict implementation of environmental laws | Strictly implemented RA 9003, PD 705, RA 7161, RA 7586, RA 10654, PD 1067 | Local Chief Executive | 2,000 | MLGU | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | **22,000** |

| FLUP GOAL 2: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reforestation project for upland forests and rehabilitation for mangroves | 1 hectare reforested in Calatong, 2 hectares of mangrove reforested in Mat-i and Guinbirayan; Mangrove Beach Forest Development Project by DENR in Agmanic, Tabugon, Magsaysay, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan | MAO, BLGU, PLGU, DENR | 200,000 | MLGU, PLGU, BLGU | 200,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | **700,000** |
| Organization of bantay-gubat volunteers (Calatong and mangrove areas) | Atleast 2 volunteers for the mangrove areas in eight barangays and 3 forest guards in Calatong | MAO, BLGU, DENR | 5,000 | MLGU | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | **405,000** |
| IEC campaigns on importance of FLUP on sustainable forest management | Twice a year conduct of IEC campaigns during barangay assembly meeting (March and October) | MAO, BLGU, DENR | 5,000 | MLGU | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | **25,000** |
| Capability building of stakeholders to improve productivity | One capability building activity for 1 year | MAO, MDRRMO, PESO, Academe, DENR | 100,000 | MLGU, DOLE | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | **300,000** |

| FLUP GOAL 3: STIMULATE CLIMATE RESILIENT AND ADAPTIVE COMMUNITIES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Integration of CCA-DRR in FLUP | Climate and disaster-adaptive and resilient FLUP | MPDO, SB | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Regulate activities within buffer zones | Implemented ordinances and policies | BLGU | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Identification of possible relocation sites | Acquisition of land for relocation | MAssO, MPDO | 1,000,000 | MLGU | 1,000,000 | -- | -- | 1,000,000 | **3,000,000** |
| Improvement (clearing of rivers, declogging) of dikes and canals | Improved dikes and canals, cleared rivers | MEO | 150,000 | MLGU, DRRMF | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | **550,000** |
| Increase awareness of community on vulnerable areas | Quarterly conduct of IECs | MDRRMO, BLGU, DENR | 10,000 | DRRMF | 10,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | **70,000** |

| FLUP GOAL 4: PROMOTE ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Identification and development of eco-tourism sites | Constructed eco-tourism facilities such as view deck, temporary shelters for tourists, and guard house | ME, BLGU, DENR | 1,000,000 | MLGU, DENR, PLGU | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | **3,500,000** |
| | Organized eco-tourism promotion team and tour guides | TOURISM OFFICER, PESO, DENR | | | | | | | |
| Construction of access roads | 3 km of access roads constructed from Sitio Tabun-ac to Lalabhan | MEO | 100,000 | MLGU | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | **300,000** |
| Formulate rules and regulations for eco-tourism activities | Formulated and implemented rules and regulations | SB | | | | | | | |
| Manage LGU social media account | Managed and maintained social media account | Mayor's Office | 5,000 | MLGU | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | **25,000** |
| **TOTAL BUDGET PER YEAR (PhP)** | | | **2,677,000** | | **2,525,000** | **1,030,000** | **930,000** | **2,035,000** | |
| **TOTAL BUDGET FOR 5 YEARS (PhP)** | | | **9,497,000** | | | | | | |

# ANNEX

# Zoning Ordinance (for the Critical Water Sources)

# MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 140

**Series of 2018**

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE INTEGRATED ZONING REGULATIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF STA. FE AND PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENT THEREOF AND FOR THE REPEAL OF ALL ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.**

Be it ordained/ enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan of Santa Fe

***WHEREAS***, the implementation of Comprehensive Land Use Plans would require the enactment of regulatory measures to translate the planning goals and objectives into reality; and an integrated Zoning Ordinance is one such regulatory measure which is an important tool for the implementation of the comprehensive land use plan;

***WHEREAS***, the Local Government Code authorizes local government units to enact zoning ordinances subject to and in accordance with existing laws;

***WHEREAS***, this integrated Zoning Ordinance is one such regulatory measure which is an important tool for the implementation of the approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan;

***NOW THEREFORE***, the Sangguniang Bayan of Santa Fe, Romblon in a session assembled hereby adopts the following integrated Zoning Ordinance.

## Article I
## Title of the Ordinance

**Section 1. Title of the Ordinance.** This Zoning Ordinance shall be known as the integrated Zoning Ordinance (ZO) of the Municipality of Santa Fe and shall hereinafter be referred to as the Ordinance or ZO.

## Article II
## Authority and Purpose

**Section 2. Authority.** This Ordinance is enacted pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991, R.A. 7160 Sections 447, 448 and 458 a.2 (7-9) dated 10 October 1991, "Authorizing the City/Municipality, through the Sangguniang Panlungsod/Bayan, to adopt a Zoning Ordinance subject to the provisions of existing laws" and in accordance with related laws such as but not limited to Commonwealth Act 141, RA 8550 Fisheries Code, PD 705 Forestry Code, PD 1067 Water Code, PD 1096 National Building Code, and Executive Order No. 72.

**Section 3. Purposes.** The ZO is enacted for the following purposes: Promote and protect the health, safety, peace, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants in the Municipality;

Guide, control and regulate the growth and development of public and private lands in Sta. Fe in accordance with its Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP);

Provide the proper regulatory environment to maximize opportunities for creativity, innovation and make ample room for development within the framework of good governance and community participation; and

- Fuel wood production
- Community and industrial tree production
- Plant Nursery
- Eco-Park
- Agro-Forestry
- Non-intensive agricultural production
- Other government facilities that may be allowed by the DENR

**Section 12.2. Special Protection Zone.** This zone is intended for aquifer recharge to secure water supply for drinking and domestic consumption.

**Section 12.2.1 Critical Water Source Sub-Zone**

**Allowed uses/Activities**

- Water system infrastructure and other infrastructure related to water system development
- Recreational activities
- Plant Nursery
- Scientific studies that do not involve gathering of species or any alteration in the area
- Pasture of household-based livestock except in spring type water source

**Building Regulations**

• No structure is allowed except for the development of water system

**Section 12.2.2 Natural Water Reservoir Protection Sub-Zone.**

**Allowed uses/Activities**

- All uses allowed within protection and within critical water source sub-zone
- Government infrastructure such as but not limited to guard post, radio transmitters, footbridge, boardwalks, comfort rooms, info-center, kiosk, and eco-tourism project

**Section 12.3. Regulations in Agricultural Zone.** The Agricultural Zone includes areas intended for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations (AFMA). These include Protected Agricultural Areas (as defined by AFMA, CARL and related issuances) as well as Production Agricultural Areas as may be declared by cities/ municipalities. Regulations shall be in accordance with AFMA, CARL, Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC) and related issuances.

**Section 12.3.1 Protection Agriculture Sub-Zone.** Per the AFMA, these include the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-industrial Development (NPAAAD) which are agricultural areas identified by the Department (Agriculture) through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and agro-industrial development and promote sustainable growth.

**Allowable Uses/Activities**

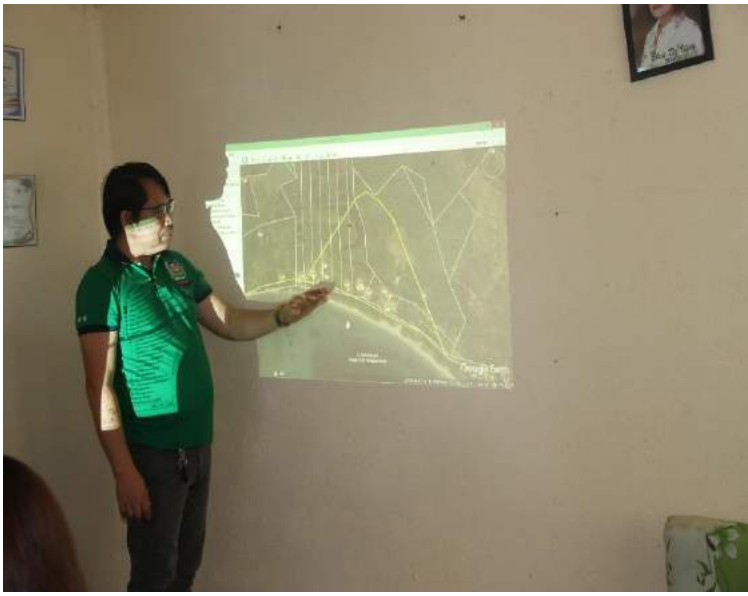
• Cultivation, raising and growing of staple crops such as rice, corn, camote, cassava and the like

• Silviculture, mushroom culture and the like

**STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY AGMANIC**


Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY CANYAYO**




Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY GUINBIRAYAN**

Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY GUINTIGBASAN**


Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

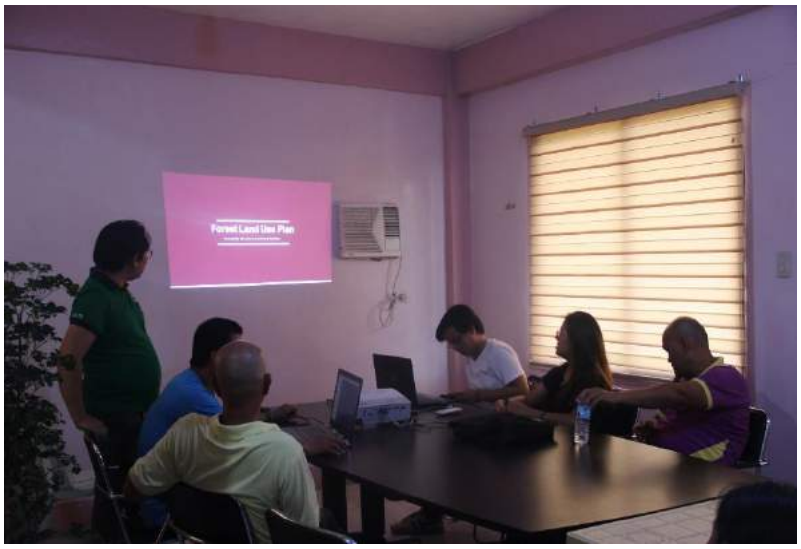
**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY MAT-I**


Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY PANDAN**


Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IN BARANGAY POBLACION**




Consultation of key issues, challenges, and development opportunities with the stakeholders in barangays with forest lands conducted on May 21-22, 2019

**FLUP WORKSHOP SERIES IN SATO HOTEL, ODIONGAN, ROMBLON**


Day 1 of the FLUP Workshop Series conducted on June 13-14, 2019 at Sato Dizon Hotel, Odiongan, Romblon. First day included workshops on Institutional Assessment, VMGO Formulation, Zoning and Allocation of FFL, and Management

Day 2 of the FLUP Workshop Series conducted on June 13-14, 2019 at Sato Dizon Hotel, Odiongan, Romblon. Second day of the workshop series included workshops on the Organizational Structure Operations in FLUP Implementation, Financial and Work Plan, and lastly, the Monitoring and Evaluation Scheme for the FLUP.

# Letters, Minutes, and Attendance Sheets

Republic of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR

Date: March 29, 2019

**NATIVIDAD Y. BERNARDINO**
Regional Director
DENR MIMAROPA
1515 L & S Bldg., Roxas Blvd.,
Ermita, Manila

THRU: **MAXIMO C. LANDRITO**
PENRO
DENR PENRO, Odiongan, Romblon

Dear Director Bernardino:

This is in connection with the updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the municipality of Santa Fe, Romblon. As part of the CLUP, there is a need to prepare a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) which is a necessary step in rationalizing allocation and management of LGU's forest and forest resources.

In view of the foregoing, we hereby express our interest to avail technical assistance from your good office for the preparation of Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) of the municipality to ensure that we will have a good output and finish the abovementioned program the soonest time possible.

Thank you very much. God Bless and more power.

Very truly yours,

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SANTA FE
2/F Municipal Bldg. Poblacion, Santa Fe, Romblon
CP #: 09164472245
e-mail ad: elsievisca36@gmail.com

**HIGHLIGHTS ON THE FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP) ORIENTATION AND ACTION PLANNING HELD ON APRIL 12, 2019 AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL, SANTA FE, ROMBLON**

**PRESENT:**

**From the DENR Romblon**

1. Gerardo B. Sabigan - Supervising Ecosystems Management Specialist
2. Realyn L. Castillon - Forest Technician I
3. Vanessa R. Gadon - CDO II/OIC-Planning Unit
4. Manuel B. Romero - Forester III/National Greening Program Coordinator
5. Allan T. Sendiong - Land Management Officer III
6. Thelmo S. Hernandez - Planning Officer/OIC-Technical Services Division

**From the Municipality of Santa Fe**

1. Melania G. Abojado - Association of Barangay Captains President
2. Edmundo U. Malacad - Sangguniang Bayan Member
3. Henry F. Malunes - MDRRMO/TWG
4. Dinah A. Antonio - Planning Officer II/Secretariat
5. Rancel Paul D. Rivera - Planning Assistant
6. Chiara Graziella C. Loor - Planning Assistant
7. Derrick E. Mayor - MPDC
8. Jose Reman Magada - GIS Mapper
9. Erwin B. Gusi - Municipal Agriculture Office Staff
10. Reynald T. Solanoy - Municipal Assessor

**(*See attached attendance sheet*)**

**OPENING PROGRAM**

The program started at around 10:00 am with an opening prayer led by Ms. Dinah Antonio, then followed by the welcome remarks of the MDRRMO of Santa Fe, Mr. Henry Malunes. He thanked the attendees of the program and stressed the importance of accomplishing the plan in relation to the approval of the CLUP.

**LECTURE PROPER**

After the preliminaries, the program proceeded to the lecture proper where the brief background and legal mandates were discussed first by the Supervising Ecosystems Management Specialist, Mr. Gerardo Sabigan. First, he discussed what the FLUP is about and what are the legal basis in implementing the FLUP. Subsequently, Mr. Sabigan discussed the Governance-Oriented FLUP and emphasized the roles and responsibilities of the LGU in implementing the FLUP as well as how to strengthen their coordination with the DENR. He also discussed the importance of the plan in imposing rules and regulations within the forest lands. During the discussion, the problems with the presence of occupants within the forest lands are raised. Mr. Sabigan again highlighted the FLUP is concerned on how the forests within the municipality are being utilized. The goal of the plan is for the resource managers, or the tenure holders within the forest lands to be responsible for their areas and ensure that the forest resources are being protected and managed according to the plan. This will be a co-management between the tenure holders and the LGU together with the DENR.

**ACTION PLANNING**

The lecture about the background and legal mandates of the FLUP was followed by the action planning facilitated by the TWG, led by Mr. Derrick Mayor, MPDC of Santa Fe and Ms. Vanessa R. Gadon from the DENR. The relevant data and maps to be collected were identified as well as the timetable to be followed in formulating the FLUP. The DENR-

**WORKSHOP PROPER**

Institutional Arrangement for implementing the FLUP was the first activity of the last day of the workshop series. The TWG and DENR-Romblon discussed the organizational structure operations for implementing the plan. A proposed composition and structure of the Forest Management Division was created in order to identify the partnership agreements and arrangements of the organizations, agencies, and institutions involved in implementing the FLUP projects.

The last workshop is the planning of the budgetary requirements of FLUP implementation for five years. The work and financial plan for 1 year was crafted and agreed upon by the LGU. This includes the forestry projects that aims to meet the formulated goals and objectives of the plan. Furthermore, the LGU discussed and agreed the 5-year budgetary requirements for these forestry projects.

**CLOSING REMARKS**

To conclude the workshop series, the facilitators thanked the participants of the workshop for their efforts, inputs, and assistance in formulating the FLUP of Santa Fe. They assured the attendees that the outputs of the activities shall be incorporated in the plan.

Prepared:

**CHIARA GRAZIELLA C. LOOR**
Planning Assistant-MPDO Sta. Fe

Noted:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR**
Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
**MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**

# ATTENDANCE

## *ACTION PLANNING FOR THE PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL FOREST LANDUSE PLAN (FLUP)*

***Friday April 12, 2019***

| | NAME | DESIGNATION | CONTACT # | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Melania G. Alojado | ABC V - Pres. | 09477712989 | |
| 2 | [illegible] | MPDC | | |
| 3 | Edmundo U. Malacad | SBM | 09294617269 | |
| 4 | HENRY F. MALUNEG | LDRRMO / TWG | 09284831354 | |
| 5 | DINAH A. ANTONIO | Planning Officer II / Secretariat | 09161832464 | |
| 6 | RANCEL PAUL D. RIVERA | Planning Assistant | 0917-630 5168 | |
| 7 | CHIARA GRAZIELLA C. LOTA | Planning Assistant | 09179663167 | |
| 8 | DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | 09177099690 | |
| 9 | JOSE REMON MADRIDEJOS | GIS Mapper | | |
| 10 | ERWIN B. GOSI | DA | 09203626621 | |
| 11 | [illegible] | Plan. Asst. | [illegible] | |
| 12 | ALLAN T. SENDIONG | LMO III | 09493659058 | |
| 13 | THELMO C HERNANDEZ | Planning Officer/CLETSO | 09155760168 | |
| 14 | DIOSA S. ROMERO | FT-1 | 09305551298 | |
| 15 | Realyn L. Castillon | FT-1 | | |
| 16 | VANNESA R. GADOR | CDO II | 09248570490 | |
| 17 | MANUEL B. ROMERO | F-III/NGP Coord. | 09215050695 | |
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**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE ONE-DAY CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON FOREST LAND USE PLANNING (FLUP) WITH BARANGAY CAPTAINS HELD AT THE MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, BARANGAY POBLACION, SANTA FE, ROMBLON DATED MAY 20, 2019**

**PRESENT:**

**From the FLUP-TWG:**

1) Charlie T. Andres -Municipal Agriculturist
2) Henry F. Malunes -Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer
3) Derrick E. Mayor -Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
4) Reynald T. Solanoy -Municipal Assessor
5) Chiara Graziella C. Loor -Planning Assistant
6) Rancel Paul D. Rivera -Planning Assistant

**From the Barangay Captains:**

1) Melania G. Alojado - Guintigbasan
2) Narry T. Gusi - Canyayo
3) Hector M. Siñel - Mat-i
4) Hermelindo B. Sarito - Poblacion
5) Roberto R. Solanoy - Agmanic
6) Joey C. Rufon - Pandan
7) Freddie T. Molina - Danao Sur
8) Eugene T. Molina - Guinbirayan

***(See attached attendance sheet)***

**OPENING PROGRAM**

The program started at 1:00pm in the afternoon and it was hosted by Mr. Henry F. Malunes, LDRRM Officer. Thereafter, the program was initiated by an invocation and opening remarks delivered by Mr. Malunes.

**LECTURE PROPER**

The consultative conference aims to provide the barangay heads a preview of the two-day consultative workshop which will be held the following day and the succeeding day after that. The planning assistants facilitated the consultative conference which followed this program flow:

I. Definition
II. Rationale and Significance
III. Scope
IV. Methodology
V. Legal Mandates
VI. Forest land Situation

This program flow aspires to give information to the attendees regarding Forest Land Use Plan, its importance, significance, and its concept as a whole. The barangay heads have asked some questions for clarification regarding the presentation and the FLUP in general. The planning assistants answered their queries and elaborated the concept of the FLUP even more.

**ACTION PLAN**

Subsequent to the presentation, the FLUP-TWG of Santa Fe together with the barangay captains set the date of the consultative workshop for each barangay involved. Mr. Derrick Mayor spearheaded the scheduling of the workshop for each barangays and it has been agreed upon that the first day, May 21st, will be assigned to Barangays Canyayo, Pandan, Mat-I, and Poblacion whil on the next day, May 22nd, it will be the turn of Barangays Guintigbasan, Guinbirayan, Danao Sur, and Agmanic,

**CLOSING REMARKS**

Mr. Derrick Mayor gave his deep gratitude and appreciation to the barangay heads for attending the meeting. He also reminded the barangay heads to disseminate the information that was given to them during the said meeting. Likewise, he also persuaded them to encourage their residents to attend the consultative workshop.

Prepared:

**RANCEL PAUL D. RIVERA**
Planning Assistant-MPDO Sta. Fe

Noted:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR**
Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
**Municipality of Santa Fe**

# FOREST LAND USE PLANNING

## CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE WITH THE BARANGAY CAPTAINS

May 20, 2019
Office of the MPDC

## ATTENDANCE

| NAME | OFFICE/BARANGAY | DESIGNATION | CONTACT NUMBER | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melania G. Alojado | Guintigbasan | PB | 09477712989 | |
| NARRY T. CUSI | CANYAYO | PB | 09294459959 | |
| HECTOR M. SIÑEL | MAT-I | P.B | 09462452464 | |
| HERMELINDO B. SARITO | POBLACION | KAG. | 09998686593 | |
| Roberto R. Salanoy | Agmamici | PB. | 09294268464 | |
| JOEY L. RUTON | PANDAN | P/B | 09473548806 | |
| FREDDIE T. MOLINA | DANAO SUR | P/B | 0921-2084719 | |
| Eugene E. Aseling | Guiabiangan | PB | 0921-7772778 | |
| CHARLIE T. ANDRES | MAO | MA | | |
| HENRY F. MANUEL | LIBRARIAN II | LIBRARIAN II | 09284831354 | |
| DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDO/LGU | MPDC | 09177099690 | |
| Reynaldo T. Solango | Mun. Agr's O. | Mun. Agr's | 09997156304 | |
| CHIARA GRAZIELLA C. LOOR | MPDO | Planning Asst. | 09179663264 | |
| Rancel Paul D. Rivera | MPDO | Planning Assistant | 0917-6301968 | |

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP) STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION HELD ON MAY 21-22, 2019 AT SANTA FE, ROMBLON**

The stakeholders' consultation encompassed a brief presentation of information regarding the formulation of the FLUP which includes:

- ✓ Definition of the FLUP
- ✓ Significance and Rationale
- ✓ Scope and Limitations
- ✓ Methodology
- ✓ Legal Mandates
- ✓ Forest land situation of Santa Fe

The stakeholders' consultation is divided into two days. The first day was dedicated for Barangays Canyayo, Pandan, Mat-i and Poblacion while the following day was devoted for Guintigbasan, Guinbirayan, Danao Sur, and Agmanic. The FLUP Technical Working Group spearheaded the stakeholders' consultation and presentation of preliminary data. Collectively, the participants were consisted of landowners, fishpond owners, farmers, settlers, fishpond operators, fisherfolks, and BLGU officials **(*See attached attendance sheet*)**.

On the 21st of May the TWG assembled in the Municipal Hall of the LGU at 8:00am. Canyayo was the first destination of the TWG. MPDC Derrick Mayor led the invocation of the consultation, likewise, acknowledged the presence of the participants. The planning assistants Chiara Graziella Loor and Rancel Paul Rivera, facilitated the presentation and the consultation proper with the help of MDRRM Officer Henry Malunes. The barangay's stakes in the forest were identified as well as its issues and problems. Subsequently the management actions were recommended by the stakeholders for the improvement of the FFL and its assets, and to address the issues as well. The process carried over for the succeeding barangays, namely: Pandan, Mat-i and Poblacion.

On the next day, May 22nd, the team initially went to Barangay Guintigbasan for the conduct of the consultation. The Calatong Forest, a conservation and protection area in the municipality, is in this barangay. For a more transparent and accountable data collection, the TWG realized the need to conduct a consultation with the BLGU regardless of the absence of stakeholders in the boundaries of Calatong Forest. Thus, the team instigated the gathering of issues and constraints in the Calatong Forest, thereafter, the BLGU has initiated the formulation of management recommendations for a better conservation and protection schemes of the Calatong Forest.

After the consultation in Guintigbasan, the team went to Sitio Guba in Barangay Guinbirayan for a joint consultation with the stakeholders of Danao Sur. The Guinbirayan-Danao Sur FFL had the greatest number of forest assets and activities such as agricultural production, aquaculture and mangrove forest. The TWG was invited by Barangay Captain Molina for a lunch before going to the final destination. Thereafter, the TWG went to Agmanic for the consultation of the Agmanic-Tabugon FFL. Contrary to the Guinbirayan-Danao Sur FFL, Agmanic-Tabugon FFL had the least number of forest assets.

Prepared:

**RANCEL PAUL D. RIVERA**
Planning Assistant-MPDO Sta. Fe

Noted:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR**
Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
**MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, ~~POBLACION~~ Santa Fe, Romblon
May 21, 2019 @ 8:30 AM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jessica M. Espenida | | | |
| Gellie S. Maximo | | | |
| Demetrio Aerio | | | |
| Merjolyn Mendoza | | | |
| Rosario Cordero | TANOD | | |
| Ronalyn P. Jocoy | | | |
| Jzsel-A Samson | | | |
| Romeo G. Antonio | BRGY. KAG. | | |
| DIOLETO M. GALLANO JR. | P/B | POBLACION | |
| HELVY F. MALUNTAY | LDRRMO II | MDRRMO OFFICE | |
| JOSE REMAN NOGOOS | GIS MAPPER | LGU-SFS-FE | |
| Carlo M. Hisca | Facilitator | LGU | |
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Pandan, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 21, 2019 @ 10:00 AM

| | NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elsa dela Cruz | Owner | Pandan | Elsa dela Cruz |
| | Leonor F. Bangalican | Owner | Pandan | |
| | ARNEL I. MONTAÑO | Lot Owner | Pandan | |
| | FRANCISCA G. VISCA | Lot owner | Pandan | Francisca G. Visca |
| | RAQUEL L. VISCA | Lot owner | Pandan | Raquel Visca |
| | Leticia L. Visca | Lot owner | Pandan | Leticia L. Visca |
| | Magdalino L Visca Jr. | Lot occupan | Pandan | Magdalino Visca |
| | PERFAS PETER | LOT OWNER | PANDAN | |
| | ~~Reynaldo~~ Bangalican | Lot occupant | Pandan | Bangalican |
| | Rufa Mae Visca / Eugenio Visca | Lot occupand | Pandan | |
| | Helena O. Fernando | Lot occupant | Pandan | HOFernando |
| | Reminando S. | Lot occupied | Pandan | |
| x | Ma. Concuna Rojas | Kagawad | Pandan | |
| x | Ligaya V. Tiaga | Brgy Kagawad | Pandan | |
| x | Jesus L. Visca Jr. | Tanod | Pandan | Visca Jr. |
| x | George Vlasenzo | Brgy Tanod | Pandan | |
| | Gina R. Fraga | Lot owner | Pandan | |
| | Gemabeth F. Madrid | lot owner | Pandan | |
| | Pedro V Fernando | Owner | Pandan | |
| | Eufemia T Visca | | Pandan | Eufemia |

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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Pandan, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 21, 2019 @ 10:00 AM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| JONATHAN T. FERNANDO | BRGY. KAGAWAD | PANDAN | |
| Reynald T. Solano | M. A. | MACSO | |
| CHARLIE T. ANDRES JR | M. Ag. | MAO | |
| CHIARA ESCOSE | Planning Asst | MPDO | |
| RANCEL RIVERA | " | " | |
| HENRY F. MALUMAY | LDRRMO II | MDRRMO | |
| JOSE MANUEL MAGBOS | GIS MAPPER | LGU-STA FE | |
| DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU-Sta Fe | |
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Mat-i, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 21, 2019 @ 1:30 PM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Helen M. De Jesus | | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 2. Josephine B. Linore | | " MAT-1 | |
| 3. Sarah Visca | | " MAT-1 | |
| 4. Noel D Paico | | BRGY MAT-1 | |
| 5 Celso C Mina | | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 6 Pleny Relento | | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 7 Edilberto M. Vasco | | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 8 HECTOR M. SIÑEL | P. B | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 9. HENRY F. MALUMAY | WORKING II | LGU-MORROW | |
| 10- ABEGAIL T. VISCA | | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 11. TOMAS DE JESUS | | BRGY - MAT-1 | |
| 12. DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU - Sta. Fe | |
| 13 Nick David Siñel | | BRGY. Mat-1 | |
| 14 Rosaita M. Tomas | | Barangay Mat-1 | |
| 15 Alan S Relento | | " | |
| 16 Nanet D. Visca | | " " | |
| 17. MARIFE L. DIONISIO | BRGY. SEC. | BRGY. MAT-1 | |
| 18. JOSE NEMAN MAGSAYO | GIS MAPPER | LGU-STAFF | |
| 19. DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU - Sta. Fe | |
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Canyayo, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 21, 2019 @ 3:30 PM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| JONAS A. CLAMAÑA | CARETAKER | CANYAYO | |
| GABINO MANECH | OWNER | 11 | |
| ANILY V. TURIEGO | owner | 11 | |
| AILEEN G RUFON | | 11 | |
| CHIARA LOOR | PLANNING ASST | MPDO | |
| RANCEL RIVERA | 11 11 | 11 | |
| NARRY T. GUSI | P.B | CANYAYO | |
| CHARLIE T. ANDRES | MA | MDD | |
| Reynald T. Salazar | MA | MASSO | |
| AIRO R BERNARDO | | 11 | |
| JOSE FLEMAN MACARO | GIS MAPPER | MPDO | |
| DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU | |
| HENRY F MALLARES | LDRRMO II | MDRRMO | |
| . CARLO M VISCA | Facilitator | LGU | |
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Guintigbasan, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 22, 2019 @ 8:30 AM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Anna liza Magcalayo | Brgy - Kagawad | LGU - Guintigbasan | |
| 2. Fermina Macalinao | Brgy Kagawad | LGU - Guintigbasan | |
| 3 EDUARDO M. TIMBAS | BRGY. KAGAWAD | LGU - GUINTIGBASAN | |
| 4. Mennie D. Panagsagan | Brgy. Kagawad | Guintigbasan | |
| 5. EDDIE M. MADRID | " " | GUINTIGBASAN | |
| 6 Melania Alejado | P. B | LGU. Guintigbasan | |
| 7. Estelita Z Gutierrez | BAW | Guintigbasan | |
| 8. Anselma Z. Malacad | Resident | Guintigbasan | Anselma Z. Malacad |
| 9. Rogelia M Galit | Calatong Res | Guintigbasan | Rogelia |
| 10. Freddie Magcalayo | Res | Guintigbasan | Freddie Magcalayo |
| 11. DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU - Sta. Fe | |
| 12. JOSE DEMALI MAGADIA | GIS MAPPER | LGU - STA. FE | |
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Sitio Guba, Guinbirayan, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 22, 2019 @ 10:00 AM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johnny B. Fernandez | Tenant | Guinbirayan | |
| Jeneth Fernandez | Land Owner | Danao Sur | J.Fernandez |
| Rogelio Umandong | Tenant | Danao Sur | R. Umandong |
| Mylene Evangelio | Owner | Danao Sur | Mevangelio |
| Jowsa Tasic | Tenant | Danao Sur | Sjtasic |
| Richell Tamayo | Tenant | Danao Sur | rtamayo |
| Remedios Malacad | Tenant | Guinbirayan | Rmalacad |
| Marilyn T. Malacad | Tenant | Guba | Mmalacad |
| Rosalia T. Fernando | | Guba | Rfernando |
| Maricel C. Fernandez | | Guba | |
| Roky Casimero | | Guba | Roky |
| Jazzlyn Olimba | | Guba | Jolimba |
| Josephine Cawaling | | Guba | Jcawaling |
| Romante Fernando | | Guba | |
| Adelfa Rafael-Marteres | | Guba | A-MARTENES |
| Myra M. Pascual | | Guba | MyPascual |
| Eugene E. Molina | PB | Guinbirayan | |
| RUBEN A. GAJARDO | LUPON | GUINBIRAYAN | |
| CHARLIE T. ANDRES JR. | MA | MAO | |
| BRENDA S. VICTORIANO | TENANT | Guinbirayan | |

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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Sitio Guba, Guinbirayan, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 22, 2019 @ 10:00 AM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOYCE IGNACIO | | MENRO/MDC | |
| Leona C. Tabuna | Tenant | Guba | |
| Sharon Redobon | | Manamok | |
| Wilfredo Gabon | | Manamok | |
| Pinky milagros | | Guba | |
| Ely Tamayo | | Guba | |
| Ramey Yap Jr | | Guba | |
| Musis C Tamayo | | Guba | |
| JOSE ROMAN MACARAS | GIS MAPPER | LGU-STA. FE | |
| DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU-Sta. Fe | |
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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
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# ATTENDANCE SHEET

## STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

(Forest Land Use Plan)
Brgy. Hall, Agmanic, Santa Fe, Romblon
May 22, 2019 @ 2:00 PM

| NAME | POSITION | OFFICE/BARANGAY | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lita Gabay | Tenant | Agmanic | L. Gabay |
| WALTER CAPISPISAN | KAGAWAD | AGMANIC | |
| DERRICK E. MAYOR | MPDC | LGU-Sta. Fe | |
| CHIARA LODR | PLANNING ASST | MPDO | |
| RANGER RIVERA | 〃 | 〃 | |
| ERLINDA T. SOLANOY | | | E.T. Solanoy |
| Roberto R. Solanoy | P.B. | Agmanic | |
| ARLEEN E. DALLA | Brgy-Agmanic Sec. | Brgy. Agmanic | |
| GLADYS BANDALA | Brgy. Treas. | Agmanic | |
| Alejandro DeLeon | BHW | | A de Leon |
| Jasmin V. Capispisan | | Kabalian | J. Capispisan |
| Amplita Cawaling | | Cabalian | A Cawaling |
| Loreto Camaca | | Cabaan | Loreto |
| ELMER F. CONDES | BRGY. Kagawad | agmanic | |
| Adelaida M. Condes | | Agmanic | |
| Healy Bermeo | | cabalian | H. Bermeo |
| JOSE REMAN MACARAS | GIS MAPPER | LGU - STA. FE | |
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**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TWO-DAY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES WORKSHOP IN SATO DIZON HOTEL, ODIONGAN, ROMBLON HELD ON JUNE 13-14, 2019**

**Present (June 13, 2019):**

**From LGU-Santa Fe:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Henry F. Malunes | - | LDRRMO II |
| 2) Dinah A. Antonio | - | Planning Officer II |
| 3) Jose Reman Magada | - | GIS Mapper |
| 4) Raymond M. Mayor | - | Municipal Engineer |
| 5) Reynald T. Solanoy | - | Municipal Assessor |
| 6) Derrick E. Mayor Coordinator | - | Municipal Planning and Development |
| 7) Rancel Paul Rivera | - | Planning Assistant |
| 8) Chiara Graziella Loor | - | Planning Assistant |
| 9) Melania G. Alojado | - | President, Association of Barangay Captains |
| 10) Hon. Diosdado Cawaling | - | Member, Sangguniang Bayan |
| 11) Charlie T. Andres | - | Municipal Agriculturist |

**From DENR-PENRO:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Raymund G. Inocencio | - | Ecosystems Management Specialist |
| 2) Gerardo B. Sabigan | - | OIC – MSD |
| 3) Vannesa R. Gadon | - | CDO II |
| 4) Manuel B. Romero | - | NGP Coordinator |
| 5) Thelmo S. Hernandez | - | PO III / OIC TSD |

**Present (June 14, 2019):**

**From LGU-Santa Fe:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Chiara Graziella C. Loor | - | Planning Assistant |
| 2) Rancel Paul Rivera | - | Planning Assistant |
| 3) Reynald T. Solanoy | - | Municipal Assessor |
| 4) Jose Reman Magada | - | GIS Mapper |
| 5) Charlie T. Andres | - | Municipal Agriculturist |
| 6) Derrick E. Mayor Coordinator | - | Municipal Planning and Development |
| 7) Dinah A. Antonio | - | Planning Officer II |
| 8) Melania G. Alojado | - | President, Association of Barangay Captains |
| 9) Henry F. Malunes | - | LDRRMO II |
| 10) Hon. Diosdado Cawaling | - | Member, Sangguniang Bayan |
| 11) Raymond M. Mayor | - | Municipal Engineer |

**From DENR-PENRO:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Vannesa R. Gadon | - | CDO II |
| 2) Raymund G. Inocencio | - | Ecosystems Management Specialist |
| 3) Manuel B. Romero | - | NGP Coordinator |

***(See attached attendance sheet)***

**Day 1 (June 13, 2019)**

**OPENING REMARKS**

The two-day workshop series started at 9 o'clock in the morning with the preliminaries opening with a prayer led by Ms. Dinah Antonio, the Secretariat/Planning Officer II from the MPDO in Santa Fe. This was followed by the singing of the Philippine National Anthem. Subsequently, the participants of the workshop were welcomed by Mr. Henry Malunes, the MDRRM Officer of Santa Fe and gave the floor to the Planning Assistants, Chiara Loor and Rancel Rivera, from UP Los Baños-Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning's Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlement Planning (UPLB-DCERP TAP-HSP). Ms. Loor acknowledge the presence of the staff from the DENR Romblon and thanked them for the technical assistance they will offer. After this, she briefly explained the program flow of the workshop series, the outputs to be expected in the workshops, and the objectives of the workshop for two days.

**LECTURE PROPER**

After the preliminaries and the leveling of expectations, the program proceeded to the lecture proper. Planning Assistant, Ms. Chiara Loor presented first the background and rationale, including the legal basis for formulating the FLUP. She emphasized on the problems of the decreasing forest cover in the Philippines in general, and in the context of Santa Fe which is why proper forest management of the resource managers and the LGU is necessary. After this, scope and limitations of implementing the plan were discussed by Mr. Rancel Rivera, followed by the methods used and the operational framework followed for crafting the plan. The TAP (transparency, accountability, and participatory)-enhanced approach was highlighted, which is why consultation with the stakeholders and the involved agencies is an essential part of the plan. After the introduction of the FLUP formulation process, a walkthrough of the past activities was reviews in order to orient the participants of the activities partaken in crafting the FLUP. The inventory of maps and other relevant data collected were presented as well. Successively, the forest land situation in the municipality of Santa Fe was thoroughly presented, analyzing the issues and the possible development opportunities that surfaced. The planning assistants explained that evaluating the situation of the forest resources in the municipality is vital in examining the appropriate management strategies to address the problems.

**WORKSHOP PROPER**

The FLUP workshop series is composed of (1) Institutional Assessment Workshop, (2) Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives (VMGO) Workshop, (3) Zoning and Allocation of FFL, and (4) Management Strategies Workshop for the first day. The second day of the workshop is composed of the (5) Institutional Arrangement for Implementing the Plan, and the (6) Budgetary Requirements and Workplan for Implementing FLUP.

The workshop proper started with the Institutional Assessment Workshop in which the agencies involved in the implementation of FLUP evaluated their mandates and interests, their skills in forest management, past or current forestry projects and policies implemented, manpower and budget for implementation of forest projects, and their challenges in implementing the FLUP. The institutional units that were present in the workshop consist of the ABC president which represents the BLGU, the MPDO and the TWG which represents the MLGU and assessed the capabilities of the PLGU, and the staff of the DENR-Romblon.

The program took a 20-minute break before proceeding to the next workshop which is the VMGO formulation workshop. An initial VMGO was already formulated by the TWG and presented to the participants of the workshop to be subjected for revision. After deliberating on the amendments to be done on the VMGO of the FLUP, a reformulated VMGO was again presented and finalized.

On the afternoon, at around 1 o'clock, the workshop resumed and proceeded to the zoning and allocation of FFL. The activity started with the presentation of all the forest lands in Santa Fe which was viewed using Google Earth Satellite Imagery. Each forest land was delineated among production and protection areas, the specific management strategies (such as the allowed and prohibited activities), and the management objective for each zone. Delineation of these FFLs also included their respective buffer zones. This was done for all the forest lands in the municipality namely, the Agmanic-Tabugon Forest Land, Canyayo Forest Land, Guinbirayan-Danao Sur Forest Land, Calatong Forest, Mat-i Forest Land, the Pandan Forest Land, and the Poblacion Forest Land. During this

workshop, the potential eco-tourism sites and the appropriate management strategies for these sites were analyzed and discussed as well.

The last workshop for the first day of the workshop series is the analysis of appropriate management strategies for the issues identified in the situational analysis. The planning assistant still facilitated this activity. The strategies were divided in each problem per FFL resource (mangroves, fishponds, agricultural production areas, and upland forest). The management options provided by the participants in the stakeholders' consultation were incorporated in the discussion. Inputs were provided by both the LGU and the representatives from the DENR. The first day of the program ended with the presentation of the outputs from all the activities accomplished within the day. The facilitators of the workshop once again acknowledged the assistance of the DENR-Romblon and the participation of the LGU in the activities.

**DAY 2 (June 14, 2019)**

**RECAP OF THE ACTIVITIES**

The second day of the workshop series continued around 9:30 in the morning. It started with a review of the accomplishments from the previous workshops. The objectives for the second day activities were first discussed followed by the checklist of the required data for FLUP.

**WORKSHOP PROPER**

Institutional Arrangement for implementing the FLUP was the first activity of the last day of the workshop series. The TWG and DENR-Romblon discussed the organizational structure operations for implementing the plan. A proposed composition and structure of the Forest Management Division was created in order to identify the partnership agreements and arrangements of the organizations, agencies, and institutions involved in implementing the FLUP projects.

The last workshop is the planning of the budgetary requirements of FLUP implementation for five years. The work and financial plan for 1 year was crafted and agreed upon by the LGU. This includes the forestry projects that aims to meet the formulated goals and objectives of the plan. Furthermore, the LGU discussed and agreed the 5-year budgetary requirements for these forestry projects.

**CLOSING REMARKS**

To conclude the workshop series, the facilitators thanked the participants of the workshop for their efforts, inputs, and assistance in formulating the FLUP of Santa Fe. They assured the attendees that the outputs of the activities shall be incorporated in the plan.

Prepared:

**CHIARA GRAZIELLA C. LOOR**
Planning Assistant-MPDO Sta. Fe

Noted:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR**
Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SANTA FE
Santa Fe, Romblon

# WRITESHOP ON THE FORMULATION OF FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP)

June 13-14, 2019
Sato Dizon Hotel, Odiongan, Romblon

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Day 1 (June 13, 2019)

| | NAME | AGE | SEX | | OFFICE | DESIGNATION | CONTACT NO. | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALE | FEMALE | | | | |
| 1 | HENRY F. MANUNTAG | 50 | ✓ | | LDRRMO | LDRRMO II | 09284831359 | |
| 2 | DINAH A. ANTONIO | 37 | | ✓ | MPDC | FLUP Secretariat | 09161832464 | |
| 3 | JOSE FERMIN MAGORO | 47 | ✓ | | MPDC | GIS MAPPER | 09983290525 | |
| 4 | RAYMOND M. MAYOR | 53 | ✓ | | ENG'G | MUN. ENGR | 09477763529 | |
| 5 | Reynaldo T. Salonga | 42 | ✓ | | Mun. Asso | Mun. Ass | 09477196304 | |
| 6 | RAYMUND C. INOCENCIO | 43 | ✓ | | DENR | PENR. - CENRO | 09475984522 | |
| 7 | DERRICK E. MAYOR | 41 | ✓ | | MPDO - Sta. Fe | MPDC | 09177099600 | |
| 8 | Graciano B. Salazar | 59 | ✓ | | DENR | OIC, PENRO | | |
| 9 | Rancel Paul Rivera | 23 | ✓ | | MPDO | Planning Assistant | 0919-6301464 | |
| 10 | Chedra Graziella Leon | 22 | | ✓ | MPDO | Planning Assistant | | |
| 11 | Melania G. Alejado | 54 | | ✓ | ~~LGU~~ - Sta. Fe ~~Asst. Pres.~~ | Asst. Pres. | 09477712989 | |
| 12 | ~~DESPACHO~~ CAMACHO G | 57 | ✓ | | LGU STA FE | SB MEMBER | 09189291420 | |
| 13 | VANNESA R. GADON | 37 | | ✓ | PENR - PENRO | COO II | 09248570910 | |
| 14 | MANUEL B. ROMERO | 56 | ✓ | | PENRO | NGP Coordinator | 09215056095 | |
| 15 | Melvin S. Hernandez | 46 | ✓ | | PENRO P.O.I.T/OIC-TED | | 09189260968 | |
| 16 | CHARLIE T. ANDRES | 44 | ✓ | | M.A.O | M.A. | 09186390858 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |
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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SANTA FE
Santa Fe, Romblon

# WRITESHOP ON THE FORMULATION OF FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP)

June 13-14, 2019
Sato Dizon Hotel, Odiongan, Romblon

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Day2 (June 14, 2019)

| | NAME | AGE | SEX | | OFFICE | DESIGNATION | CONTACT NO. | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALE | FEMALE | | | | |
| 1 | CHIARA GRAZIELLA C. LODA | 22 | | ✓ | MPDO - STA. FE | PLANNING ASST. | 09179663167 | |
| 2 | RAHCEL PAUL RIVERA | 23 | ✓ | | " " | " " | 09178221963 | |
| 3 | [illegible] | 47 | ✓ | | MPDSO | Mun. ADC | 09997196264 | |
| 4 | JOSE PEMAH MACOMS | 47 | ✓ | | MPDC | GIS MAPPER | 09983290525 | |
| 5 | CHARLIE T. ANDRES | 44 | ✓ | | MAO | MA | 09186390195 | |
| 6 | DERRICK E. MAYOR | 41 | ✓ | | LGU-Sta. Fe | MPPC | 09177099690 | |
| 7 | DINAH A. ANTONIO | 37 | | ✓ | MPDC | PLANNING OFFICER II | 09161832464 | |
| 8 | Melania G. Alipoth | 54 | | ✓ | LGU-Sta Fe | ABC President | 09477712989 | |
| 9 | HENRY F. [illegible] | 50 | ✓ | | MDRRMO | LDRRMO II | 09284831354 | |
| 10 | VANESA R. GADON | 37 | | ✓ | DENR - PENRO | CDO II | 09218457090 | |
| 11 | DIOSDADO GUMALING | 54 | ✓ | | LGU STA. FE | SB. MEMBER | 09182591420 | |
| 12 | RAYMUND G. EVOLENCIO | 43 | ✓ | | DENR | PASU - CWPR | 09475984822 | |
| 13 | MANUEL B. ROMERO | 56 | ✓ | | PENRO | NGP Coordinator | 09215058695 | |
| 14 | RAYMOND M. MAYOR | 53 | ✓ | | ENC'S | MUN. ENGR. | 09477763529 | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
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# Resolution and Ordinances for Formulating the FLUP

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF ROMBLON
**MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**
**-o0o-**

**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

**EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON HELD AT THE SESSION HALL ON JUNE 10, 2019 AT 9:00 A.M.**

**Present:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Edgardo R. Bartolome | SB Member/Temporary Presiding Officer |
| Hon. Diosdado M. Cawaling | SB Member |
| Hon. W. Melwin A. Punzalan | SB Member |
| Hon. Maria Imelda F. Mayor | SB Member |
| Hon. Edmundo U. Malacad | SB Member |
| Hon. Melsie D. Coching | SB Member |
| Hon. Edgardo R. Bartolome | SB Member |
| Hon. Melania G. Alojado | ABC President (Ex-Officio Member) |
| Hon. Judith T. Dionesio | SK President (Ex -Officio Member) |

**On Leave:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Miguel M. Galido | Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer |

**RESOLUTION NO. 10 S-2019**

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE HONORABLE ELSIE D. VISCA, MUNICIPAL MAYOR OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON TO ENTER INTO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES-MIMAROPA REGION FOR THE FOREST LAND USE PLANNING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON**

**WHEREAS,** the municipal government recognizes that the development of the Municipality of Santa Fe, without the guidance of a municipal development plan will result to an unregulated and uncontrolled development;

**WHEREAS,** DENR-DILG JMC 1998-01 provides that the DENR and the concerned Local Government Unit shall jointly undertake forestland use planning, the output of which shall become an integral part of the concerned LGU's comprehensive land use plan;

**WHEREAS,** Forest Land Use Plan provides direction to the LGU's, DENR and other stakeholders in managing the forest and forestlands within their area of responsibility within the context of sustainable forest management, biodiversity management, vulnerability assessment/climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and management and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;

**WHEREAS,** the LGU recognizes the value of managing its forest and forestlands, especially those are considered access areas, which are general defined as forestlands that are not covered by any form of tenure, government proclamations, or reservations or forestlands that are covered by tenure or government proclamations but without effective on-site management to contribute to the over-all sustainable development of the municipality;

**WHEREAS,** the LGU and DENR will jointly undertake the preparation of the Municipality's Forest Land Use Plan (the "FLUP") from data collection, validation, situational analysis, strategy formulation, adoption and approval, and which plan shall be integrated with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP);

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to the Item (VI), sub paragraph (1), paragraph (b) of Section 444 of Local Government Code of 1991, the Municipal Mayor upon the authorization by the Sangguniang Bayan, is mandated to represent the municipality in all its business transactions, authorize for the allocation of fund for projects and sign in its behalf all bonds, contracts and obligations, and such other documents made pursuant to law or ordinance.

**NOW THEREFORE,** for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and upon motion of Hon. Cawaling and was duly seconded by Hon. Coching, the Sanggunian has,

**RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED** TO RESPECTFULLY AUTHORIZE HON. ELSIE D. VISCA, MUNICIPAL MAYOR OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON TO ENTER INTO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES - MIMAROPA REGION FOR THE FOREST LAND USE PLANNING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON

**RESOLVED FINALLY**, to furnish copies of this resolution to concerned agencies for their information and appropriate action.

**CERTIFIED CORRECT:**

**MIKELL JAMES Y. GALIDO**
Acting SB Secretary

**ATTESTED:**

**EDGARDO R. BARTOLOME**
SB Member/Temporary Presiding Officer

**APPROVED:**

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF ROMBLON
**MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**
**-o0o-**

**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

**EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON HELD AT THE SESSION HALL ON JUNE 27, 2019 AT 9:00 A.M.**

**Present:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Miguel M. Galido | Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer |
| Hon. Diosdado M. Cawaling | SB Member |
| Hon. Edmundo U. Malacad | SB Member |
| Hon. Blas G. Cruz | SB Member |
| Hon. Maria Imelda F. Mayor | SB Member |
| Hon. Fernando M. Fernando | SB Member |
| Hon. Melsie D. Coching | SB Member |
| Hon. Edgardo R. Bartolome | SB Member |
| Hon. Melania G. Alojado | ABC President (Ex-Officio Member) |
| Hon. Judith T. Dionesio | SK President (Ex-Officio) |

**On Leave:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. W. Melwin A. Punzalan | SB Member |

**Resolution No. 12 S-2019**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP) OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON.**

Sponsor: Hon. Edmundo U. Malacad

**WHEREAS,** the municipal government recognizes that the development of the Municipality of Santa Fe without the guidance of a municipal development plan will result to an unregulated and uncontrolled development;

**WHEREAS,** DENR- DILG JMC 1998-01 provides that DENR and the concerned Local Government Unit shall jointly undertake forestland use planning, the output of which shall become an integral part of the concerned LGUs comprehensive land use plan;

**WHEREAS,** Forest Land Use Plan provides direction to the LGUs, DENR and other stakeholders in managing the forest and forestlands within the context of sustainable forest management, biodiversity management and reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;

**WHEREAS,** LGU recognizes the value of managing its forest and forestlands, especially those are considered access areas, which are general defined as forestlands that are not covered by any form of tenure, government proclamations, or reservations or forestlands that are covered by tenure or government proclamations but without effective on-site management to contribute to the over-all sustainable development of the municipality;

**NOW THEREFORE,** for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and upon motion of Hon. Edmundo U. Malacad and was duly seconded by Hon. Edgardo R. Bartolome, the Sanggunian has,

**RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED TO ADOPT THE FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP) OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON.**

**RESOLVED FINALLY,** to furnish copies of this resolution to concerned agencies for their information and appropriate action.

**APPROVED:** June 27, 2019

**CERTIFIED CORRECT:**

**MIKELL JAMES Y. GALIDO**
Acting SB Secretary

**ATTESTED:**

**MIGUEL M. GALIDO**
Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

**APPROVED:**

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Romblon
**MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE**
-oOo-

## OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**EXERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING HELD LAST JUNE 25, 2018 AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, SANTA FE, ROMBLON AT 1:18 P.M.**

**PRESENT:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mayor Elsie D. Visca | - | Municipal Mayor/MDC Chairperson |
| 2. PB. Roberto R. Solanoy, Sr. | - | Punong Barangay – Agmanic |
| 3. PB. Narry T. Gusi | - | Punong Barangay – Canyayo |
| 4. PB. Ronald F. Salvador | - | Punong Barangay – Danao Norte |
| 5. PB. Freddie T. Molina | - | Punong Barangay – Danao Sur |
| 6. PB. Eugene E. Molina | - | Punong Barangay - Guinbirayan |
| 7. PB. Melania G. Alojado | - | Punong Barangay – Guintigbasan |
| 8. PB. Asher C. Visca | - | Punong Barangay – Magsaysay |
| 9. PB. Hector M. Siñel | - | Punong Barangay – Mat-i |
| 10. PB. Joey C. Rufon | - | Punong Barangay – Pandan |
| 11. PB. Dioleto M. Gallano, Jr. | - | Punong Barangay – Poblacion |
| 12. PB. Jerix T. Coching | - | Punong Barangay – Tabugon |
| 13. Mr. Eddie F. Fruelda | - | NGO Representative - MAFC |
| 14. Ms. Solacion T. Cahilig | - | NGO Representative - PWLR |
| 15. Ms. Mercedes R. Sarito | - | NGO Representative – Senior Citizen |
| 16. Coun. Melsie D. Coching | - | SB Member-Chairman on Appropriation |

**ABSENT**:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ms. Grace F. Relano | - | NGO Representative - KALIPI |
| 2. Mr. Zoilo M. Fulong | - | NGO Representative – SAMKUTSA |
| 3. Congressman's Representative | | |

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## RESOLUTION NO. 1, S-2019

**A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE FOREST LAND USE PLAN (FLUP) OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, ROMBLON**

**WHEREAS,** the Municipal Development Council (MDC) shall formulate policies, plans and programs based on the priorities of the municipality;

**WHEREAS,** the municipal government recognizes that the development of the Municipality of Santa Fe without the guidance of a municipal development plan will result to an unregulated and uncontrolled development;

WHEREAS, the municipality believes that forest land use planning is a necessary step in rationalizing allocation and management of an LGU's forest and forest land resources,

**WHEREAS**, DENR-DILG JMC 1998-01 provides that the DENR and the concerned Local Government Unit shall jointly undertake forestland use planning, the output of which shall become an integral part of the concerned LGUs comprehensive land use plan;

**WHEREAS,** Forest Land Use Plan provides direction to the LGUs, DENR and other stakeholders in managing the forest and forestlands within their area of responsibility within the context of sustainable forest management, biodiversity management, vulnerability assessment/climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and management and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;

**WHEREAS**, the LGU recognizes the value of managing its forest and forestlands, especially those are considered access areas, which are general defined as forestlands that are not covered by any form of tenure, government proclamations, or reservations or forestlands that are covered by tenure or government proclamations but without effective on-site management to contribute to the over-all sustainable development of the municipality;

**WHEREAS,** the Municipal Development Council shall submit the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) of the municipality to the Sangguniang Bayan for adoption;

**- NOW THEREFORE -**

On motion of PB Asher C. Visca seconded by Councilor Melsie D. Coching, the MDC has;

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved to approve and endorse the Forest Land Use Plan of the municipality of Santa Fe, Romblon;

**RESOLVED** further to request the Sangguniang Bayan Members for their adoption of said Forest Land Use Plan;

APPROVED: June 25, 2019.

I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION.

Certified Correct:

**DERRICK E. MAYOR**
MPDC/MDC Secretary

Attested by:

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
MDC Chairperson

Approved:

**ELSIE D. VISCA**
Municipal Mayor