



2020-2025

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

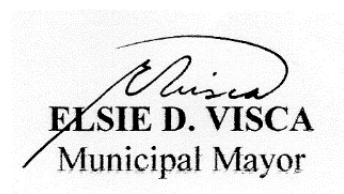
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE
PROVINCE OF ROMBLON

FOREWORD

The Municipality of Santa Fe has been renowned for its agricultural assets and tourism potential which true gifts from nature are. The vast agricultural lands have been providing the goods not just for the Santafenhons but for adjacent municipalities and provinces as well. Conversely, the tourism features of Santa Fe, such as the beaches and hills, have been a hot spot for travellers and tourists. These are some positive characteristics of the municipality that shall be optimized in order to continue the prospering economy of Santa Fe. Furthermore, these could improve the socio-economic condition of the Santafenhons through the instigation of livelihood and opportunities. Thus, a sound and systematic planning is needed to prompt the maximum development potential of the municipality.

Perceiving the urge for a development plan, the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Santa Fe has formed the technical working group (TWG) for the formulation of the 6-year Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and its 6-year Local Development Investment Program (LDIP). Envisioning a multi-sectoral development plan, the technical working group aims to carry out an inclusive and participative approach where all development sectors, namely: social, economic, infrastructure, environment, and institutional, are equally and carefully considered. Likewise, all identified sub-sectors of each sector should be included as well. Through the integration of all municipal plans and accomplishing the workshops and assessments needed, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) shall be devised. Furthermore, the illustrative guide published by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) must also be followed strictly.

Generally, this plan will be requiring the involvement of stakeholders, law makers, developers, non-government organizations, people's organizations, and all other engaged individuals onto the multi-sectoral development that the municipality is eager to achieve. Moreover, all offices in the municipality shall participate and cooperate in the planning process. In time, these collective efforts will be worth it and the Municipality of Santa Fe will be known for its prominent, inclusive, and multi-sectoral development.



ELSIE D. VISCA
Municipal Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) is a key achievement for the technical working group. However, the hindrances and the struggles from data collation until the completion of the plan made it difficult for the TWG to speed up the pace of the CDP formulation. Furthermore, the workshops conducted were made sure of attendance quorum before proceeding; making it difficult to carry out and resorting to the postponement of the pre-scheduled workshops. Nevertheless, the workshops were carried out with complete attendance which is the prime agenda of each workshop. The planning process had to be painstaking to avoid imprecision and miscalculation during the integration stage of the municipal plans and the formulation of the Local Development Indicator System (LDIS). Nonetheless, the objectives of the TWG were realized through the collective efforts of different concerned offices and individuals.

All gratitude shall be given to the Almighty Father, for bountiful grace and understanding to everyone imparted on the planning process; and for providing the necessary resources that made the realization of the CDP, specifically:

- The Local Government Department Heads and their respective staff for participating in all the workshops for the completion of the plan;
- The Sangguniang Bayan for patient and unfathomable support on the TWG;
- The Local Development Council (LDC) for their endorsement and unwavering assistance; and
- The Local Chief Executive, Hon. Elsie D. Visca, for believing in the capability of the TWG and for her unending guidance, wisdom, and inspiration to every Santafenhon.

In behalf of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, Engr. Derrick E. Mayor, and the 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), Dinah A. Antonio (Planning Officer II), and Mr. Reman Magada (Mapper), we would like to show our great thanks and appreciation to everyone who contributed and participated in the planning process, your efforts, how small or big it is, made this accomplishment possible.

MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

LIST OF ACRONYMS

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program
ABM	Accountancy, Business, and Management
AICS	Aid to Individual in Crisis Situation
AIP	Annual Investment Program
BAWASA	Barangay Water System Association
BCP	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BHC	Barangay Health Center
BHS	Barangay Health Stations
BHW	Barangay Health Workers
BLGF	Bureau of Local Govern and Finance
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
BPATs	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team
BPLO	Business Permit and Licensing Office
BPLS	Business Permit and Licensing System
CapDev	Capacity Development
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDC	Child Development Centers
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRA	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CICL	Children In Conflict with the Law
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Cerebrovascular Accident
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EC	Economic
ECCD	Early Childhood Care Development
ELA	Executive Legislative Agenda
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
EN	Environment
ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation
EO	Executive Order
EPR	Enrolment Participation Rate
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FMR	Farm-to-Market Roads
GAD	Gender and Development
GAM	Goals Achievement Matrix
GC	Geophysical Characteristics

GIT	Gastrointestinal Tract
HCVD	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HPN	Home Parental Nutrition
HRMO	Human Resource Management Office
HUMSS	Humanities and Social Sciences
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IF	Infrastructure
IN	Institutional
IT	Information Technology
KALIPi	Kalipunan ng Liping Pilipina
KKK	Kaginhawaan, Kagalingan, and Kagalakan
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDC	Local Development Council
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LDIS	Local Development Indicator System
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
LEE	Local Economic Enterprises
LFC	Local Finance Committee
LGU	Local Government Unit
LTOM	Local Treasury Operations Manual
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Office
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MPDC	Municipal Planning Development Coordinator
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MSWDO	Municipal Solid Waste Management Office
MTO	Municipal Treasurer’s Office
NAPOCOR	National Power Corporation
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NGA	National Government Agencies
OSCA	Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs
P.A.T.R.O.L	Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding the Rule of Law
PDPFP	Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan
PES	Parent Effectiveness Services
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PNP	Philippine National Police
POs	People’s Organization
POW	Program of Work
PPAs	Programs, Projects, Activities
PSFM	Problem-Solution
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
PTB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
PTO	Provincial Treasurer’s Office
PWD	Persons With Disability
RA	Republic Act
RaPIDS	Rationalized Planning and Indicator Data Set
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RPS	Responsible Parenthood Services
RPT	Real Property Tax
RSU	Romblon State University

SALINTUBIG	Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig Para sa Lahat
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SEPP	Socio-Economic and Physical Profile
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
SHS	Senior High School
SLF	Sanitary Landfill
SO	Social
SOCPEN	Social Pension
SPES	Special Program for Employment of Students
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STW	Shallow Tube Well
SUWECO	Sunwest Water and Electric Corporation, Incorporated
SWIP	Small Water Impounding Project
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TAWAG	Tuloy Aral Wa;ang Sagabal
TB	Tuberculosis
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TIELCO	Tablas Island Electric Cooperative
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSEKAP	Tamang Seribisyo para sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WACS	Waste Analysis and Characterization Survey
WEDC	Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances

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LGU VISION AND MISSION

VISION

“By 2028, the Municipality of Santa Fe as premier agri-tourism destination in the southern part of Tablas Island with secured, self-reliant, healthy, God-fearing, and empowered people living in a resilient and ecologically-balanced community led by competent and service-oriented leaders.”

MISSION

“The Local Government Unit of Santa Fe is committed to develop effective, efficient, and pro-active good governance and ensure the general welfare of the citizenry.”

Success indicators for each descriptor in the municipal vision are as follows:

SOCIAL

Secured

- Sustained drug cleared municipality
- Smoke free public areas
- Zero index crime rate
- Presence of CCTV in public places
- Sufficient streetlights within Poblacion
- Police visibility
- No sightings or cases of insurgency

God-Fearing

- Decreased cases of domestic and non-domestic violence

Empowered

- Increased functional literacy rate (5 yrs old- above)
- Decreased number of out of school youth
- Increased functional people's organization

Healthy

- Decreased malnutrition prevalence to 5% in 10 years
- Decreased in mortality and morbidity to 5%
- Well-equipped and well manned health facilities
- Use of Organic Agricultural Products
- Proper implementation of ecological waste management program

ECONOMIC

Self-Reliant

- Employed at least one member of the family (All HH)
- Increased locally produced food supply by at least 15% in all locally produced products
 - Maximized land utilization by practice of integrated farming system
- Decreased number of population living below food threshold/poverty threshold
- Decreased member beneficiaries of 4Ps or Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
- Cooperativism widely accepted
- Food self-sufficiency attained
- Increased number of small entrepreneurs

Premier Agri-Tourism Destination

- Unique agricultural products (sea weeds)
 - Seaweed farming and harvesting in 2,000 hectares
 - Presence of operational Seaweed processing center
 - Available dry and fresh seaweed products
 - Sustainable market of seaweed products
- Diving sites (fishery sector) on marine habitat as tourist destination with tourist arrival
- Produced unique agri-tourism product (seaweeds and agricultural learning center)
- Development of native chicken multiplier farm into a tourism product
- Presence of two-hectare organic agriculture learning center with complete learning equipment and facilities
 - With recorded visitors or tourist arrival
 - Conducted trainings and tourist studies
- Fish sanctuary (Charles’ Islet) as tourist destination
- Identified tourism destinations have physical development
- Mangrove Forest are protected

ENVIRONMENT

Ecologically-Balanced

- Adoption of integrated pest and nutrient management
- Increase in organically produced food supply
- Zero illegal activities in utilization of natural resources
- Watershed, mangroves, and marine ecosystem are expanded, protected and conserved

INFRASTRUCTURE

Resilient

- Standard building design compliance to building and fire codes
- Zero fatality during calamity and reduced casualty
- Use of climate resilient crop varieties
- Presence of standard evacuation centers per barangay
- Availability of complete response and rescue equipment and vehicle
- Organized and trained search and rescue team
- Early warning signage installed to all hazard prone areas
- Functional early warning system is in place

INSTITUTIONAL

Competent

- Number of resolutions and ordinances crafted and implemented per year
- Computer literate/ technological literacy
- Minimal negative feedback
- Consistently awarded of SGLG or its equivalent award
- Increase locally generated revenue
- Absence of unsatisfactory performance rating

Service-Oriented

- Engaged in community undertakings and charity works

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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.

II. MUNICIPAL PROFILE AND SECTORAL ANALYSIS

1. GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1. Location and Total Land Area

The Municipality of Santa Fe is one of the nine (9) municipalities of Tablas Island in the province of Romblon. It is a 5th class municipality located in the southernmost part of the island that is bounded by the Municipality of Looc on its northwest, Alcantara on its northeast, Tablas Strait and Santa Fe Bay on its west, and Sibuyan Sea and Guinbirayan Bay on its east and south. Geographically, the Municipality of Santa Fe is situated at 12°9' latitude and 121°59' longitude with a total land area of 7,309.3437 hectares. It is composed of eleven (11) barangays, namely: Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Magsaysay, Mat-i, Pandan, Poblacion and Tabugon (Table GC-1).

Table GC- 1. 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)

1.2. Topography

Generally, the topography of Santa Fe is rolling. The barangays and its boundaries are characterized by hilly and mountainous landscapes. Mount Malbog and Calatong Hill are some of the prominent landscapes in the municipality. Inland waters like Magsaysay River, Pandan River, Manhac Creek, Guinbirayan River, Guintigbasan Creek, Binaluca Creek and Tinago River maintain the natural surface drainage of the municipality. These inland waters flow all the way through Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea. In terms of slope, Santa Fe has varying characteristics ranging from level to very steep. Except from Tabugon, majority of the barangays have 18 to 30 percent slope values.

1.3. Climate

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.

1.4. Hazard Information

Being at the southernmost tip of Tablas Island and surrounded by water bodies, the municipality of Santa Fe is susceptible to various hydro-meteorological hazards particularly, storm surge, sea level rise, and rain-induced landslides, as well as geological hazards including earthquake and tsunami.

1.4.1. Flood

Flooding is most common in undulating low-lying areas and those along riverbanks and inland water bodies. According to Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) (2019), a total area of 687.19 or 9.40 percent of Santa Fe is susceptible to flood: 414.73 hectares are considered highly susceptible, 158.97 hectares are moderately susceptible and lastly, 113.67 hectares are lowly susceptible to flooding.

1.4.2. Landslide

The most common type of landslide occurring in the municipality is the rainfall-induced landslide which usually happens during heavy rains and on-going riprap construction. Based on the MGB hazard map for landslides, approximately 6,378.27 hectares or 87.26 percent of the municipality is exposed to landslide occurrence in which 1.78 hectares very highly susceptible, 1,631.67 are highly susceptible, 3,574.72 hectares are moderately susceptible, and an area of 1,170.10 hectares are lowly susceptible to landslides.

1.4.3. Tsunami

Although the occurrence of tsunami has never happened in Santa Fe, it is important that this hazard is anticipated to prepare the municipality from the worst-case scenarios. Only seven (7) out of the 11 barangays are susceptible to tsunami which include Agmanic, Canyayo, Guinbirayan, Magsaysay, Pandan, Poblacion, and Tabugon. These are the barangays that are in proximity to the water bodies surrounding the municipality. Hazard map from PHIVOLCS show that 399.16 hectares have low susceptible to tsunami.

2. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1. Total Population

Based on the 2015 census, the province of Romblon has a recorded population of 292,781. Among the municipalities, Odiongan has the highest number of population with approximately 15.5 percent of the whole province of Romblon. According to the Socio-economic and Physical Profile (2017) of Santa Fe, the municipality has a total population of 16,098 or equivalent to 5.50 percent in the total population of the province. Moreover, the population of Santa Fe is increasing steadily based on the 1975 to 2007 censal years. The rate of natural increase of the municipality is 16.87 per 1000 persons; hence, the growth rate is at 1.687 percent in terms of natural increase (Table DE-1).

Table DE- 1. Population Size and Historical Growth Rate (1960-2015)

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE/ DECREASE	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)			
			MUNICIPAL	PROVINCIAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL
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, 2017; National Statistics Office (1995, 2000, and 2010), Philippine Statistics Authority (2015)
*Computed using Geometric Method

2.2. Population Density

In accordance to the municipality’s total population of 16,098 and total land area of 7,309.3437 hectares, the municipal gross density of Santa Fe is two (2) persons per hectare. Barangay Poblacion has the highest population density both in 2010 and 2015 with 6 persons per hectare. On the other hand, Guintigbasan, Magsaysay, Mat-I and Danao Norte have the least population density of one (1) person per hectare both in 2010 and 2015 except for Guintigbasan which has an increase in population density to two (2) persons per hectare in 2015. This indicates that the population of Santa Fe is sparsely distributed.

Table DE- 2. Population Density per Barangay (2010 and 2015)

BARANGAY	AREA (HECTARES)	POPULATION DENSITY (2010)	POPULATION DENSITY (2015)
URBAN			
Guinbirayan	450.4863	4	4
Poblacion	363.534	6	6
RURAL			
Agmanic	618.1209	3	3
Canyayo	429.1914	4	4
Danao Norte	902.981	1	1
Danao Sur	184.5766	4	4
Guintigbasan	450.7415	1	2
Magsaysay	1987.6725	1	1
Mat-i	834.444	1	1
Pandan	702.7065	2	2
Tabugon	384.8869	5	5
TOTAL	7,309.3437		

Source: NSO (2010) and PSA (2015)

2.3. Poverty Incidence

Based on the Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP), the poverty incidence in Santa Fe totals to 37 percent in 2012 and decreased to 32.7 percent 2015. Accordingly, the provincial poverty incidence among population in 2012 resulted to 40.5 percent and also decreased to 36.6 percent in 2015.

Moreover, according to the Community-Based Monitoring System (2016), 59.70 percent of the population are included in the poverty threshold. In addition, 49.54 percent and 2.36 percent of the total population are living in makeshift houses and informal settlements, respectively.

3. SOCIAL SERVICES

3.1. Education

Santa Fe has a total 20 schools composed of 17 public schools and three (3) private schools. Preschool education is offered in these three private schools and 14 of the public schools. These 14 public schools also offer elementary education while only two (2) public schools offer secondary education.

Table SO-1 shows the number of enrollees for the academic year 2015-2016 and the corresponding Enrollment Participation Ratio (EPR) which was computed using interpolation method. It is observed that there are a total of 5,597 enrollees out of the 7,053 school going age population, which indicates a 79 percent EPR.

Table SO- 1. Enrollment Participation Ratio for A.Y. 2015-2016, Santa Fe, Romblon

TYPE/LEVEL	SCHOOL GOING AGE	NUMBER OF ENROLLEES			EPR
		Public	Private	Total	
Pre-School (3-6)	1246	935	99	1,034	83
Elementary (6-12)	2907	2774	—	2,774	95
Secondary (13-16)	1486	1,537	—	1,537	103
Tertiary/Vocational (17-21)	1414	252	—	252	18
TOTAL	7053			5,597	79

Source: Elementary/Secondary/Tertiary Schools

*Interpolated from the PSA 2015 census; age is adjusted to present age of enrolled students not employing the age groups in the HLURB 2nd Guidebook. (Lifted from the SEPP, 2017)

For pre-school level the teacher-to-pupil ratio is 1:33 for A.Y. 2015-2016; for the elementary level, the ratio is 1:30 while for the secondary level, the ratio is 1:25. Since the recommended standards of the Department of Education (DepEd) for teacher-to-student ratio is 1:25, this indicates insufficiency of teachers for the pre-school and elementary level while the secondary level met the standards set by DepEd. On the other hand, in terms of the proportion of boys to girls in elementary level is 0.90, 1.06 for secondary level, and 2.0 for the tertiary level for A.Y. 2015-2016.

In terms of the facilities available to these schools, the laboratories, libraries, school clinic, restrooms, and shops are in need of further improvement to provide an environment conducive for learning. For the pre-schools, only one (1) school has a library. In the elementary level, only four (4) schools have rest rooms which are in good condition while only three (3) have libraries.

The only elementary school with almost complete educational facilities such computer room and canteen is the Santa Fe Central Elementary School. For the secondary level, Guinbirayan National High School also has complete facilities but are in need of improvement. Lastly, for the tertiary level, Romblon State University-Santa Fe Campus has a laboratory in critical condition and in need of immediate action. However, the rest of its facilities are in good condition.

The Problem-Solution Finding Matrix (PSFM) (Table SO-2) shows the various issues and challenges encountered in the education sector. The inputs were gathered from the CDP Workshop Series (PSFM Workshop) conducted with the sectoral committees and other stakeholders, as well as from other development plans, particularly the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

Table SO- 2. PSFM for Education Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
No available Senior High School at barangay Guibirayan	Documents are under process	Increase number of out of school youth (graduates of Grade 10 students didnt pursue their studies)	Joint effort of stakeholders and DepEd Officials to establish Senior High School at barangay Guinbirayan (Technical-Vocational)
	No available lot for the Senior High School building		
Insufficient supplies of other textbooks in elementary level (MAPEH, AP, EPP, Science)	Lack of funding	Limited access of students to the Subjects	Send letter request for Schools Division Office (SDO) Officials
Lack of supply of Science apparatus/equipment		Difficulty in finding references for the teachers	
Lack of rooms for the ancillary services (library, computer, clinic, feeding center, school head teacher's office	Lack of funding due to priority is given to the classrooms	Affected the school performance and learning conditions of the learners	Resource Augmentation from the LGU/ National level
No available multi-purpose covered court for elementary and secondary level	Lack of funds/financial assistance from national office	Unsustained DepEd programs and activities in both level	Request assistance for the construction of multi-purpose covered court

3.2. Health and Sanitation

Santa Fe has one (1) Rural Health Unit (RHU) located in Barangay Poblacion. However, as of 2016, the facility is in need for rehabilitation. This facility can only offer services out-patient consultation and limited in-patient services like minor surgeries, maternal services and dental services. Patients in need of major surgeries are recommended to be brought in nearby municipalities such as Looc and Odiongan, and in Metro Manila for severe cases in need of advanced treatments. The barangay health centers for the remaining barangays need new upgrades, construction and repairs.

Tables SO-3 shows the leading causes of morbidity in the municipality for the past three (3) years. It reveals that Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease (or Hypertension), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, and various types of wounds have been the leading causes of morbidity in Santa Fe. It is notable that there has been a significant decrease in URTI cases from 693 cases in 2017 to 313 in 2018.

Table SO- 3. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity for the Last Three (3) Years, 2016-2018

2016			2017			2018		
CAUSES		CASES	CAUSES		CASES	CAUSES		CASES
1	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	663	1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	693	1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	313
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	505	2	Wounds (all types)	336	2	Hypertension	309
3	Wounds (all types)	274	3	Hypertension	294	3	Wounds (all types)	276
4	Diabetes Mellitus II	180	4	Dental Problems	212	4	Skin problems	147
5	Chikungunia	158	5	Allergies (all types)	99	5	Acute Watery Diarrhea	98
6	Dental Problems	148	6	Diarrhea	88	6	Urinary Tract Infection	88
7	Diarrhea	131	7	Urinary Tract Infection	83	7	Allergies	64
8	Pneumonia	93	8	Influenza-like illnesses	77	8	Diabetes mellitus II	61
9	Allergies (all types)	85	9	Dyspepsia	52	9	Acute Tonsillopharyngitis	53
10	Urinary Tract Infection	85	10	Skin Problems	52	10	GIT Disorders	48

Source: Rural Health Unit (2016-2018)

On the other hand, Table SO-4 shows the leading causes of mortality for the past three (3) years. The table indicates an increase of mortality from 2016 to the current year. For the past three years, Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease (HCVD) or Hypertension and Cancer have been the leading causes of mortality in Santa Fe. The significant increase in cases of HCVD in the municipality, from 15 cases in 2016 to 24 cases in 2018, is found to be alarming.

Table SO- 4. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Last Three (3) Years, 2016-2018

2016			2017			2018		
CAUSES		CASES	CAUSES		CASES	CAUSES		CASES
1	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	15	1			1	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	24
2	Cancer (all kinds)	11	2	Cancer (all kinds)	14	2	Cancer (all kinds)	8
3	TB (all forms)	5	3	Diabetes Mellitus II	10	3	Diabetes Mellitus II	5
4	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	5	4	Diseases of the Heart	5	4	TB (all forms)	4
5	Degenerative Osteo-arthropathy	5	5	Degenerative Osteo-arthropathy	5	5	Wounds (all types)	3
6	Pneumonia	3	6	Fetal Death	5	6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	3
7	Diseases of the Heart	3	7	Peptic Ulcer Disease	4	7	Pneumonia	3
8	Diabetes Mellitus II	2	8	Bronchial Asthma	3	8	Bronchial Asthma	3
9	Peptic Ulcer Disease	2	9	Liver Disease	3	9	Cerebrovascular Accident	2
10	Aspiration	2	10	TB (all forms)	3	10	Diseases of the Heart	2

Source: Rural Health Unit (2016-2018)

The cases of malnutrition in the municipality from 2014 to 2016 is shown in Figure SO-1. As shown in the graph presented, the number of malnourished children in the municipality decreased by 15 percent from 2014 which has 888 total cases of malnutrition to 755 cases in 2015 and by 4.9 percent from 2015 to 2016 which has 718 cases. Most of the

cases fall under the stunted category, with a total of 347 cases in 2016. This has a highest case in 2015 based on the graph. According to the Municipal Nutritionist, the high prevalence of malnutrition in the municipality can be attributed to the inadequate food intake of families due to lack of funds to purchase food, unemployment, many household chores and large family size. The lack of care for mothers and children may also be due to limited knowledge on nutrition, poor feeding practices, and low compliance to exclusive breastfeeding among infants of zero (0) to six (6) months old (SEPP, 2017).

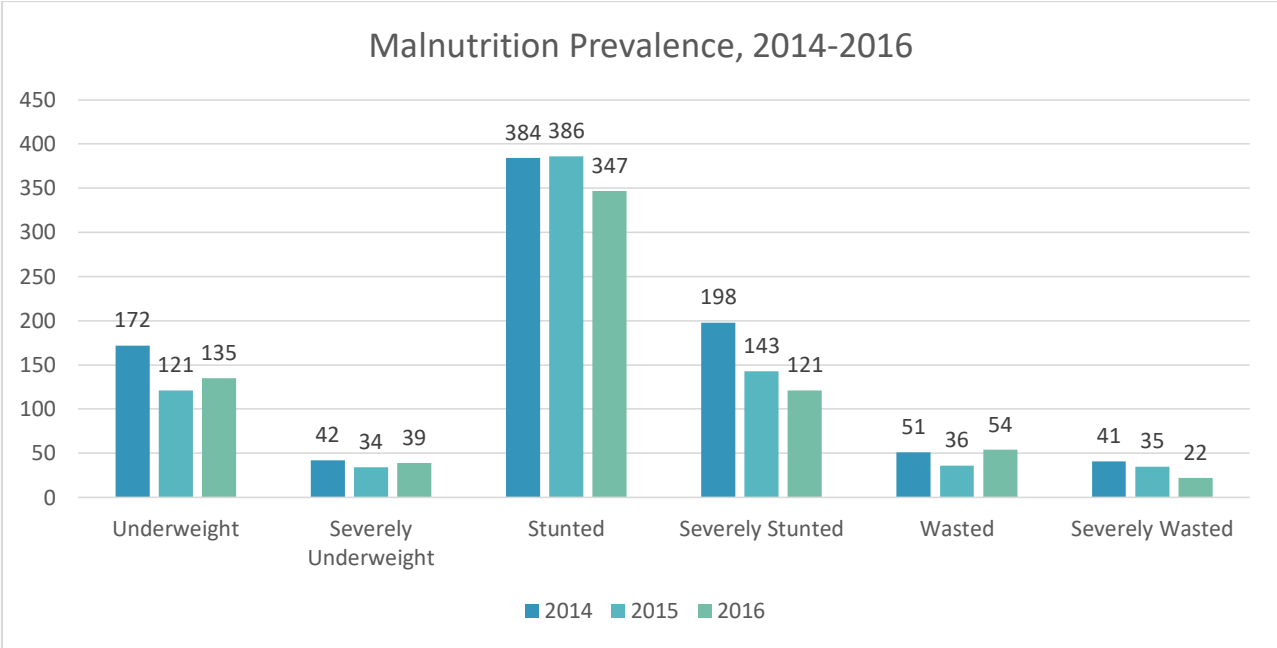


Figure SO- 1. Malnourished Children for Three (3) Years, 2014-2016

In terms of sanitation, 2,395 households use a toilet type with water-sealed flush to sewerage with owned septic tank. However, 381 households still have no access to toilet facilities while 45 households resort to open pits (2016). With regards to solid waste, there are no functional material recovery facilities (MRF) in the municipality; however, there is a designated dump site in Barangay Magsaysay for disposal of wastes.

For the burial grounds, there are four (4) cemeteries within the municipality; Roman Catholic Cemetery, Poblacion Public Cemetery, Lotereña Private Cemetery and Guinbirayan Public Cemetery, three (3) of which are for public use while the remaining is privately owned. Generally, all existing burial grounds are in good condition. However, Roman Catholic Cemetery is already congested and requires expansion for continuous utilization.

The technical findings and problems identified in the health sector is illustrated in Table SO-5 as presented in a Problem-Solution Finding Matrix. The causes and effects of these findings were identified and shown in the matrix as well. Lastly, interventions needed to address the issues suggested by the sectoral committees in the workshop conducted were also identified and illustrated in the matrix.

Table SO- 5. PSFM for Health Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Lack of emergency vehicle	Limited fund	Quick response cannot be given to medical cases requiring immediate medical attention	Procurement of emergency vehicle/ambulance with corresponding funding for maintenance MOA for the use of private vehicles for emergency Impose regulation (adopt guidelines from DOH) on the use of emergency vehicles
Absence of service vehicle	No allotted budget	Regular medical/dental mission not conducted due to lack of health utility vehicle	Procurement of vehicle
Lack of medicines/medical supplies	Insufficient health budget to address the different health programs	Medicines/medical supplies easily depleted	Increase budget for health
Poor maintenance of some Barangay Health Stations	Lack of funds	Delivery of health services is hindered	Increase budget for health

3.3. Social Welfare Services

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office offers transparent welfare services that cater the needs of Santafenhons such as the Child’s Welfare Program, Women Welfare Program, Family Welfare Program, Person-with-Disability Welfare Program, Senior Citizens, and Special cases.

One of the programs of the MSWDO is the Child’s Welfare Program which involves Child Development Service Program, Supplementary Feeding Program, Financial Assistance, Educational Assistance, Counselling, and Referral. Accordingly, the Women Welfare Program renders services such as Counselling, Financial Assistance, and Referrals.

In terms of facilities, there are 16 Child Development Centers (CDCs) in the municipality, in which five (5) barangays have 2 CDCs namely, Sitio Cabalian of Barangay Agmanic, Sitio Campong of Barangay Canyayo, Sitio Puro of Barangay Guinbirayan, Sitio Tipolo of Barangay Poblacion and Sitio Guinpoingan of Barangay Tabugon. From the 16 CDCs, three (3) have no kitchen and mess hall. However, in support to the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) of the DSWD-FOIV MIMAROPA, the extension and construction of kitchen and mess hall is prioritized by the LGU.

Other services offered by the MSWDO is the Family Welfare Program which include Aid to Individual in Crisis Situation (AICS), Solo Parents, and Victims of Disasters. In addition to this, Solo Parents are given referral, financial assistance, and identification cards.

Currently, there is a Senior Citizen Day Center near the Municipal Hall which also serves as a temporary Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA). There are also 10 Senior Citizen Offices in the barangays located in barangay halls.

Furthermore, financial assistance is given to Persons with disability (PWDs) as well as referral for other services such as assistive devices, medical, educational, financial assistance (through “Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal or TAWAG Program”) and PWD SOCPEN (Social Pension).

There are also services available for the welfare of Senior Citizens in the municipality. They can avail financial assistance, burial/funeral assistance, referrals for other services like financial assistance and Sulong Family Health Access Program. Senior Citizens can also receive a monthly pension of Php 500.00 from DSWD’s Social Pension (SOCPEN) Program. In order to avail these services, senior citizens are encouraged to register to be issued OSCA ID cards.

Services are also available for Special Cases which include Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC), or victims of Republic Act 9262 – Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC); and for Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP), or those children who are physically and/or sexually abused.

As seen in Table SO-6, the number of people served by the services of the MSWDO has increased from 3,253 in 2014 to 4,643 in 2016. Most of the clientele served by the office are composed of 4Ps beneficiaries and senior citizens.

Table SO- 6. Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System

TYPE OF CLIENTELE	YEAR			
	2014	2015	2016	Percentage (%)
SENIOR CITIZENS	445	787	1087	23.41
AICS	265	245	232	5.00
DAY CARE CHILDREN	470	532	580	12.49
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	—	—	15	0.32
WOMEN	360	400	889	19.15
PERSON WITH DISABILITY (PWDs)	188	227	264	5.69
PWD CHILDREN	37	39	39	0.84
SOLO PARENT	164	177	213	4.59
4Ps BENEFICIARY	1,314	1,314	1,314	28.30
SPECIAL CASES (e.g. Abandoned, Child Abuse Victims, Battered Wives, With Mental Illnesses)	10	—	10	0.22
TOTAL	3,253	3,721	4,643	100%

Source: MSWDO, 2018

Table below (Table SO-7) presents the problems regarding the social welfare services, their causes and effects to the municipality, as well as the necessary interventions needed to address these findings. Inputs from the MSWDO, findings from other municipal plans, and from the PSFM workshop were incorporated in this matrix.

Table SO- 7. PSFM for Social Welfare Services Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Rise in the number of unserved clients seeking services from the MSWDO	Inadequate funds allotted for social services	Unmet demands/assistance for individuals who are in need	Allocate higher budget for various social services
Lack of manpower in the Office of the MSWD			Fill-up vacant positions
Increase in number of teenage pregnancies	Lack of skills of parents on responsible parenthood	Increase in number of irresponsible parents and neglected children	Intensify responsible parenthood service
	Distorted values on relationship		Moral recovery program
	Degradation on family values		
Increase in number of parents with poor parenting skills	Unplanned marriage and teenage marriage	Child delinquency and poor school performance that leads to truancy and drop-outs	Intensify coordination with other stakeholders
Unfinished women Crisis facility	Lack of funds	Women and children needing temporary shelter were not accommodated thus need to be referred to higher office	Completion of Women Crisis center
Women of reproductive age especially with young children working outside the municipality	Low family income	Young children are deprived from parental care	Provide local employment
		Occurrence of incest	
Obese women/men	Poor practice of healthy lifestyle	Incidence of lifestyle related diseases which lead to early death	Develop/strengthen healthy lifestyle program
			Establishment of Open and Close Physical Fitness Facility
Increasing number of elder persons neglected , abandoned or abused by their family members	Financial incapability of older persons' children	Elderly suffer from emotional, psychological and health issues	Additional funding for programs for older persons
	Poor values on love for elders and parents		Intensify the information dissemination on policies and laws for older persons
			Intensify the functionality of barangay associations of senior citizens
Low participation rate on Child development service/day care service	Distance of the houses from the CD centers	Parents cannot send their children due to multi-tasked mothers	Strict implementation of laws related to Early childhood care and Development with interference of the barangay Local Government
	Not prioritized by parents	Poor formal school performance	
	Lack of money to buy needed uniforms, supplies, etc.		Functionality of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCP)

3.4. Housing/Shelter

For the housing situation in the municipality, the data used was based on the 2015 survey of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). The total number of households in Santa Fe is 3,387 in which 481 are from Poblacion. Informal settlers are also present, with Barangay Poblacion also having the highest number of informal settlers with 27 settlers. Additionally, there are households dwelling in makeshift houses in which Barangay Canyayo has the most with 13 households (Table SO-8).

Table SO- 8. Housing Situation, Santa Fe, Romblon (2015)

BARANGAYS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF INFORMAL SETTLERS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN MAKESHIFT HOUSES
Agmanic	330	5	2
Canyayo	347	2	13
Danao Norte	253	1	2
Danao Sur	173	2	1
Guinbirayan	393	12	6
Guintigbasan	176	5	3
Magsaysay	304	1	0
Mat-i	245	4	3
Pandan	284	13	11
Poblacion	481	27	4
Tabugon	401	8	7

Source: CBMS, 2015 (Lifted from SEPP, 2017)

Regarding the tenure status, a total of 2,285 housing units are owned, 23 are being rented, 115 are being freely occupied with consent from the owners, and three (3) are freely occupied without consent based on the 2015 CBMS Survey.

The technical findings, issues, their causes and implications, as well as the policy interventions for the problems in the housing sector are presented in the Problem-Solution Finding Matrix in Table SO-9.

Table SO- 9. PSFM for Housing Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
More than half of population in each of six (6) barangays, namely Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, Mat-I, and Pandan, are living in dwelling units made from light materials	Lack of financial capability	Higher sensitivity to hazards	Financial assistance
	Low priority on housing units		Strict implementation to Retrofit houses
Settlements in flood and/or landslide prone areas	Poor compliance/ implementation of DENR policies and regulations with regards to informal settlers	Residents are exposed to natural calamities	Relocate informal settlers and residents living in high risk areas
No relocation site for informal settlers	No lot for relocation	Informal settlers can't be forced to vacate disaster risk areas	Purchase lot for the relocation site Enforce policies on informal settlers

3.5. Protective Services

The protective services in the municipality is responsible for crime prevention and fire protection. Currently, there is an existing police headquarters in Poblacion with 25 personnel, one unit of Toyota Hi-Lux and Mahindra Enforcer used for patrolling around the municipality, and one motorcycle. Currently, the police-population ratio is 1:804, which was more than the 2015 ratio of 1:767 according to the Municipal Police Station. The municipal jail is also located in the Municipal Police Station, with separate jail cells for male and female inmates. Santa Fe has a relatively low crime rate in the current year. In fact, based on Table SO-10, it is seen that the registered crimes in the municipality decreased from 62 cases in 2016 to only 48 registered cases in 2018.

Table SO- 10. Crime Incidence in Santa Fe, Romblon, 2016-2018

2016		2017		2018	
Type of Crime	Cases	Type of Crime	Cases	Type of Crime	Cases
Murder (Plain)	2	Attempted Murder	2	Murder	1
Homicide	2	Attempted Homicide	2	Murder (Plain)	1
Physical Injury	2	Physical Injury	3	Homicide	1
Frustrated Murder	6	Rape	2	Physical Injury	1
Frustrated Homicide	1	Alarms and Scandals	1	Frustrated Murder	1
Physical Injury (Plain)	4	BP BLG. 6	1	Physical Injury (Plain)	1
Rape	3	Unjust Vexation	1	Rape	1
Robbery	2	Illegal Possession of Firearms	1	Grave Threats	3
Alarms and Scandal	1	Violation of Land Transportation and Traffic Code	65	Light Threats	1
Grave Threats	3			Malicious Mischief	1
Kidnapping and Serious Illegal Detention	1			Other Light Threats	1
Malicious Mischief	1			Qualified Trespass	1
Frustrated/ Attempted Rape	2			Anti-Trafficking in Persons	1
Resistance and Disobedience to a Person in Authority or the Agents of Such Person	1			Anti-VAWC	3
Slander/Oral Defamation	1			Child Abuse Act	1
Anti-VAWC	3			Illegal Logging	1
Child Abuse Act	2			Cybercrime Prevention Act	1
Illegal Possession of Firearms	1			Violation Land Transportation and Traffic Code	28
Illegal Gambling	1			Violation of RA 9287	1
Violation of Land Transportation and Traffic Code	30				
TOTAL	62	TOTAL	78	TOTAL	48

Source: Municipal Police Station, 2019

For fire protection, the municipal fire station has one (1) fire truck available. The employees are equipped with fire boots, helmets, gloves, and firefighting equipment such as fire hoses and nozzles. Fire drills and trainings are conducted through the initiatives of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP).

The table below (Table SO-11) illustrates the Problem-Solution Finding Matrix where the observed conditions, explanations and implications of these conditions, and the necessary interventions for the Protective Services sector are identified.

Table SO- 11. PSFM for Protective Services Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
No water source/hydrant	Drought especially during summer	Fire is not contained easily	Procure necessary equipment
Significant Decrease of (non)index crimes	Continuous conduct of IEC and dialogues on anti-criminality	Improved peace and order	Increase police visibility, police patrol
No standard police station	Lot location did not pass the location requirement for standard police station (disadvantaged position/slope area)	The municipality of Santa Fe did not comply to the requirement for Standard Police Station	Acquire lot suitable for Standard Police Station
		Santa Fe MPS has no identity over the existing PNP station	
		Inconvenience of the personnel due to unfinished building construction (lack of doors, windows and perimeter fence)	
		Risk on security	

3.6. Sports and Recreation

In terms of the sports and recreation services in Santa Fe, basketball courts and multi-purpose halls are found in all barangays of the municipality. Barangay Poblacion also has a municipal plaza and a cockpit arena. As of 2016, all sports and recreation facilities are in fair to good condition but must observe proper maintenance to ensure better services.

The problems, causes and effects, and the interventions needed for the identified situation for the Sports and Recreation is summarized in the Problem-Solution Finding Matrix (Table SO-12).

Table SO- 12. PSFM for Sports and Recreation Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Limited recreational facilities	Lack of donors for recreational facilities Lack of funding	Limited opportunity for residents to indulge to recreational activities	Provide areas for sports and recreation
Lack of expert skills coaches to train the youth in sports	Lack of barangay funds Lack of financial support for sports equipment from the LGU	Dissatisfaction of residents indulging in sports activities Teenage marriage and drugs	Renovate/ rebuild basketball courts Lack of sponsors who are interested in sports and can give support to the youths
Poor condition of basketball court in some barangays	Lack of funding	Dissatisfaction of residents indulging in sports activities	Renovate/rebuild basketball courts
Existence of cockpit arena in residential area	Cockpit arena was established first before the residential areas Spillover of residential areas in Poblacion	Disturbance in the residential area	Strict implementation of zoning ordinance

4. ECONOMY

4.1. Agricultural Production

The economy of the municipality is primarily dependent on agriculture. It is widely known for its seaweed production in Region IV-B. Thus, Santa Fe ranked second on seaweed production in the region through the efforts of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) in the year 2010. Generally, Santa Fe is the only municipality in the province of Romblon that distributes dried and fresh sea weeds in the country, specifically to Cebu, Lucena and Manila.

The agricultural utilization in the Municipality of Santa Fe is not limited to seaweed production. Aside from seaweed, Santa Fe also focuses on the production of livestock and poultry, crops, and other marine products which are sold locally or in the adjacent towns, cities or municipalities and provinces, particularly to Looc, San Jose, Odiongan, Panay Island, Mindoro, Batangas, Lucena, and Manila. There are events also where Santa Fe import goods from neighbouring towns due to hasty increase in demand and population in the municipality. Some of imported products comprise vegetables, marine products and rice. The vegetables sold in the public market of Barangay Poblacion often come from the Municipality of Looc. Conversely, marine products such as *nile tilapia* and milk fish are imported from Batangas. However, to apprehend the demand for rice in the municipality, Santa Fe imports rice to the Municipality of Odiongan and Looc.

Table EC- 1. Existing Major Agricultural Crops by Area, Production and Market, 2016

CROPS	AREA		PRODUCTION		PRODUCT MARKET	
	Hectares	% total	Volume (MT)	Value	Local	Export
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: Municipal Agriculturist Office (Lifted from SEPP, 2017)

4.2. Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fishing is one of the main livelihood activities within the municipality. The geographical location of Santa Fe, which is bounded by Santa Fe Bay, Guinbirayan Bay, Tablas Strait, and Sibuyan Sea, accounts for the abundant availability of marine products. Residents of the coastal barangays of the municipality greatly rely on fishing as their primary source of income. According to the fish visual census by the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), the municipal waters is mainly dominated by Acanthuridae (Labahita). Other fish species were found as well such as Siganidae (burawis), Zanclidae (Moorish idol), Scaridae (Parrot fish), Chaetodontidae (butterfly fish), Pomacentridae (Damsel fish), Serranidae (grouper), Siganidae (Rabbitfish), Mullidae (Goat fish), anchovy, Indian sardines, mackerel, yellow fin tuna, flying fish, grouper, mugil, snapper and sail fish.

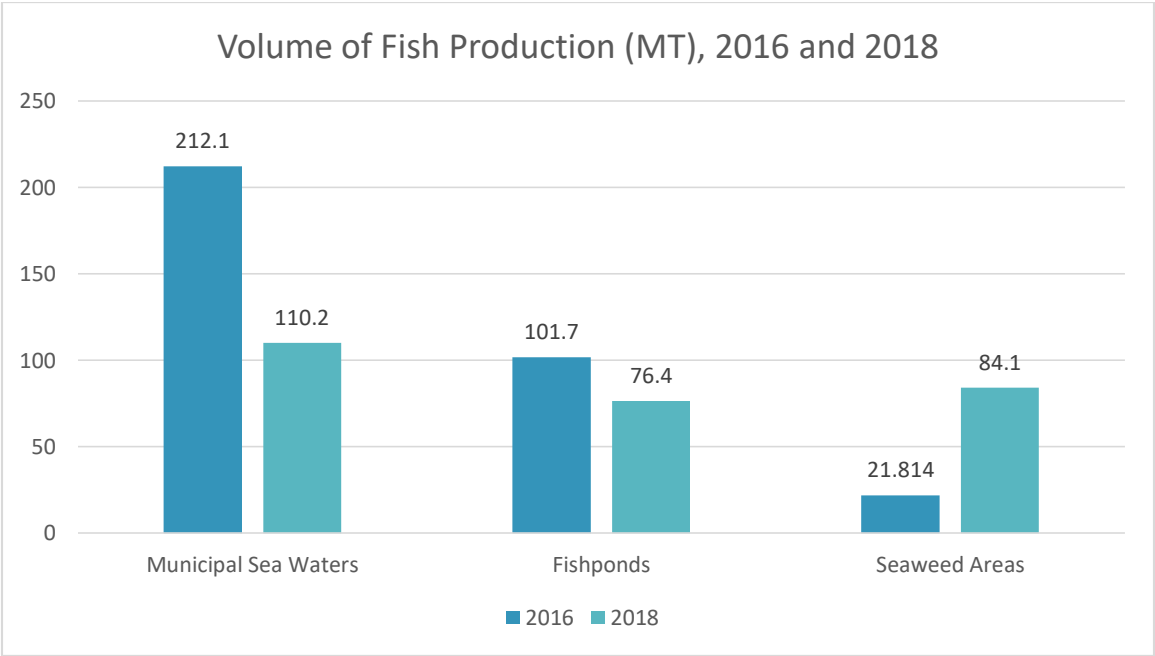


Figure EC- 1. Volume of Fish Production (MT) for 2 Reference Years, 2016 and 2018

Figure EC-1 shows the volume of fish production in metric tons (MT) in sea waters, fishponds, and seaweed areas for 2016 and 2018. It can be observed that the volume for fish production in municipal sea water decreased from 212.1 MT in 2016 to 110.2 MT in 2018. The same trend is observed for the production in fishponds, from 101.7 MT in 2016 to 76.4 MT in 2018. However, for the seaweed areas, there is a significant increase in production from 21.814 MT in 2016 to 84.1 MT in 2018, having an increase of approximately 285 percent.

The Problem-Solution Finding Matrix of the agriculture and fisheries sector is shown in Table EC-2. These include problems identified from workshops and discussions with the stakeholders, KII with the Municipal Agriculture Officer, and from other municipal plans.

Table EC- 2. PSFM for Agriculture and Fisheries Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Decrease of rice production from 2016 to 2018 in irrigated area by approximately 37%	Land conversion from agricultural to residential	Rice Shortage	Strict implementation of laws re: Land Conversion
	Climate Change	Flash Floods	
	No maintenance to the irrigation system		
Decreased in fruit bearing trees production (banana, lime, mango)	Intense heat due to climate change	Shortage of fruits supplies	Strict implementation of Environmental Related Laws & encourage tree planting activities
	Inaccurate data	Nature related calamities	
Decreased Copra Production	Rampant cutting of coconut trees	Decreased income of coconut farmers and farm workers	Strict implementation of environmental related laws Promote use of coconut oil Use of alternative products aside from copra (buko, tuba, suka, etc)
	Not properly monitored in terms of numbers of coconut trees being cut		
	Low of price of copra		
	Infested coconut trees		
	Intense heat due to climate change		
Volume/Value of fish production decreased from 2016 to 2018 by approx 48%	Illegal transport of fish to other municipalities/ provinces	Scarcity or insufficient supply of fish in the locality	Strict implementation of Municipal Ordinance related to transport of fish
	Inefficient law enforcement of fish transport		
	Efficient enforcement on fishery related law		
Decreased production of fishpond fishes from 2016 to 2018 by approximately by 25%	Unauthorized land conversion	Scarcity or insufficient supply of fish in the locality	Assistance program to fishpond owners & workers
	Lack of maintenance		
	High price of feeds		
	Intense heat due to climate change		
Increase of seaweeds production from 2016 to 2018 by approximately 280%	Livelihood assistance given to seaweed farmers	Improved lifestyle and increased employment opportunities	Provision of more livelihood programs related to seaweed production
	Increased seaweed price		
	Increased demand		
Number of fisherfolks increased by approximately 13%	Livelihood assistance dispersed to the fisherfolks		

4.3. Forest Resources

The forest lands in the municipality comprises of 404.171 hectares or 5.53 percent of the total municipal area. It is utilized to make houses, banig through pandan china, and sawali, and, balsa and floating cottage through bamboo. There are also non-timber resources like nipa which is used for making *pawid*, a type of roofing used for cottages and antique houses, and rattan which is used for making binding equipment.

4.4. Trade and Industries

In 2016, the total number of business established in the municipality is 297 based on the List of Business with Permits provided by the Business Permit and Licensing Office (BPLO) as shown in Table 18. This showed a decrease by 17.5 percent from the number of business establishments in 2015 which is 360 establishments. The decline in the number is

due to the late compliance of the businesses to apply for permits. However, the revenue from businesses increased from year 2015 to 2016.

Wholesale and retail trade was found to be the most frequent type of business present in the municipality. Other establishments include hotel and restaurants, communication establishments, establishments for transport and storage, finance intermediation establishments, real estate, education facilities, for health and social work, and other community, social, and personal services activities (Table EC-3).

Table EC- 3. Inventory of Commercial Establishments by Economic Activity, 2015-2016

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	2015	2016	INCREASE/ DECREASE (%)
	Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	310	226	27.0968 ↓
Hotel and restaurants, Transport & Storage	2	5	150↑
Communication	2	2	same
Financial inter-mediation	7	8	14.28571↑
Real Estate renting and Business activities	4	6	50↑
Education	1	1	same
Health and Social work	2	3	50↑
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	32	46	43.75↑
TOTAL	360	297	17.5↓

Source: Business Permit and Licensing Office (from SEPP, 2017)

The existing industries in Santa Fe are mainly composed of rice mills since the municipality is predominantly agricultural. Other manufacturing processes present include hollow block making as well as glass and aluminium works (Table EC-4).

**Table EC- 4. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments by Manufacturing/
Industrial Process; Raw Material Input; Production and Markets, 2016**

NAME OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	RAW MATERIAL		PRODUCTION	MARKET PRODUCT	
		Material	Source	Product	Local	Export
Mila Rice Mill	Milling	Rice	Local	Rice	/	None
ACV Stationary Rice Mill	Milling	Rice	Local	Rice	/	None
ACV Hollow Block Making	Fabrication	Cement & Sand	Local	Hollow Blocks	/	None
JCA Rice Mill	Milling	Rice	Local	Rice	/	None
Guardian Glass and Aluminum Works	Fabrication	Glass	Local	Glass	/	None
Perfas Native Products	Woodcraft	Palm Leaves	Local	Native Products	/	None
Alcantara Travelling Rice Mill	Milling	Rice	Local	Rice	/	None
Super Vince Rice Mill	Milling	Rice	Local	Rice	/	None

Source: Municipal Mayor’s Office (Lifted from SEPP, 2017)

Table EC-5 shows the issues and challenges identified for the trade and industries sector. The causes and implications of these problems are also discussed in the table as well as the policy interventions needed.

Table EC- 5. PSFM for Trade and Industries Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Proportion of population with income below poverty line increased resulting to decreased in poverty incidence (3.5% decrease from 2016 to 2018)	Increase employment	Improved way of living and lifestyle, education privileges enhanced, health and sanitation improved, decreased mortality rate	Maintain and improve the government related programs
	Government Grant/Assistance given to the qualified indigents		
	Improved local businesses that supports employment		
Percentage of workers employed in every sectors increased	Presence of local investors and businesses in the municipality	Improved financial status of the family and inclination to professional related employment and decrease of uneducated individuals and unemployment incidence	Maintain and improve the government related programs and conduct more trainings and seminars
	Specials skills training conducted by TESDA		
	Presence of tertiary institutions in the municipality		
	Presence of National Government initiated Projects in the area such as road construction due to “Build, Build, Build Project”		
Number of Businesses registered in the locality increased, except the wholesale and retail trade	Efficient enforcement of Local Government Unit	Improved financial status and increased employment opportunities	Expansion of market stalls within the municipality
	Increased tourism related activities		
	Increased number of population which resulted to increased demand		

4.5. Tourism

The municipality of Santa Fe is endowed with abundant beaches and shorelines, as well as hill ranges that are being developed as nature-based tourism sites. Stretches of beaches and shores are the primary tourism assets of Santa Fe especially in Agmanic and Tabugon. Located also in Barangay Agmanic is the inland body of saltwater known as *Tinagong Dagat*. This is conducive for water sports 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.

Santa Fe is also famous for its 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.

The hill ranges in Danao Norte is also one of developing tourism assets in the municipality. This is known as the “Little Tagaytay” due to the cold winds in the morning and late afternoons because of its high altitude.

The municipality is rich with nature-based tourism assets which is why it does not only serve as a gateway to the famous Boracay Island but, with its comparable potentials to high-end tourist destinations, can be one of leading tourist sites in the Philippines.

There are 26 tourism establishments in the municipality that caters both local and foreign clients; 10 of these are privately owned. However, to ensure the growth of tourism in the municipality, the accessibility must be prioritized through improved transport facilities and infrastructures. The provision of such will attract more tourists and investors in the municipality which will be beneficial for the development of Santa Fe.

For the tourism sector, the problems hindering its development are shown in Table EC-6, in form of the Problem-Solution Finding Matrix.

Table EC- 6. PSFM for Tourism Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Lack of Registered Tourism Accommodation Facilities	Non-compliance to requirements for registration as accommodation facility	Slow progression of the locality	Strict implementation of Local Tourism Code
	Lack of Investors		
Absence of Municipal Tourism item/plantilla position	<i>PS excess</i>		Ordinance creating Municipal Tourism plantilla position
Unimproved roads leading to tourism destinations	<i>Lack of fund/budget</i>		

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1. Transportation and Road Networks

Currently, there are two accessible routes from Odiongan to Santa Fe and vice versa. 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, particularly, by trucks for delivery purposes. Collectively, 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 constituted 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 (Table IF-1).

Table IF- 1. Inventory of Roads, Santa Fe, Romblon

ROADS BY SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION	ROAD SURFACE TYPE						Right of Way (km)	Total Length (km)
	Concrete			Earth				
	Km	%	C	Km	%	C		
PROVINCIAL ROAD	16.87	55	GOOD	13.80	45	FAIR	6	30.67
MUNICIPAL ROAD	2.71	100	GOOD	-	-	-	6	2.71
Agmanic	2.33	35	GOOD	4.33	65	FAIR	4	6.66
Canyayo	1.38	25	GOOD	4.13	75	FAIR	4	5.51
Danao Norte	0.55	20	POOR	2.22	80	POOR	4	2.77
Danao Sur	2.58	85	GOOD	0.45	15	FAIR	4	3.03
Guinbirayan	1.44	35	POOR	2.67	65	FAIR	4	4.11
Guintigbasan	0.15	15	GOOD	0.86	85	FAIR	4	1.01
Magsaysay	2.98	40	GOOD	4.47	60	POOR	4	7.45
Mat-i	0.84	35	GOOD	1.57	65	POOR	4	2.41
Pandan	2.33	55	GOOD	1.90	45	FAIR	4	4.23
Poblacion	4.20	85	GOOD	0.74	15	POOR	4	4.94
Tabugon	2.37	60	GOOD	1.58	40	POOR	4	3.95
TOTAL								79.45

Source: MPDO (Lifted from SEPP, 2017)

On the other hand, Table IF-2 shows the list of bridges in the municipality. There is a total of 13 bridges in all 11 barangays.

Table IF- 2. Inventory of Bridges, Santa Fe, Romblon

BRIDGE NAME	LOCATION	TYPE	ROAD CAPACITY (Tons)	PHYSICAL CONDITION
Sitio Capdang Bridge	Agmanic	Concrete	5	Fair
Atic Bridge	Guinbirayan	Concrete	10	Fair
Danao Sur Bridge	Danao Sur	Concrete	5	Good
Santol Bridge	Danao Norte	Concrete	10	Good
Guinbirayan Bridge	Guinbirayan	Concrete	10	Good
Guba Footbridge	Guinbirayan	Timber	1	Fair
Magsaysay Bridge	Magsaysay	Concrete	10	Fair
Palati Bridge	Magsaysay	Concrete	10	Good
Pandan Bridge	Pandan	Steel/I-BEAM	15	Poor
Magsaysay-Pandan Bridge	Pandan	Concrete	10	Good
Sitio Longa-og Bridge	Poblacion	Concrete	10	Fair
Barusbos Bridge	Poblacion	Concrete	5	Good
Tabok Bridge	Poblacion	Concrete	5	Excellent

Source: Socio-economic and Physical Profile of Santa Fe (2017)

Challenges faced by the transportation networks gravely affect the overall development of the municipality. Road networks is one of the main driver of development since it provides access to various services offered in the municipality. Table IF-3 summarized the identified issues and the interventions necessary to address these.

Table IF- 3. PSFM for Transportation and Road Networks Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
More than a half of barangay/ FMR/ provincial roads are still unpaved	Absence of Deed of Donation for Right of Way/limited availability of funds	Difficulties for the transportation of local products/accessibility of social services	Deed of donation for right of way/concreting of unpaved road
Limited access of barangay roads to sitios	Absence of Deed of Donation for Right of Way/ Unavailability of funds	Difficulties for the accessibility in cases of emergencies (health problems, calamities, etc.)	Deed of donation for right of way and allocation of funds
Absence of buying station (per barangay)	Unavailability of lot	Difficulty in marketing local products	Allocation of funds for the purchase of lot/ construction of buying station
Absence of Land Transportation Terminal	Unavailability of lot/limited source of fund	No permanent loading and unloading site	Allocate fund for the purchase of lot needed for the construction of Land Transportation Terminal
Lack of gender responsive facilities in sea port Terminal	Limited source of funds	Uncomfortable facilities for passengers	Allocate funds for the construction of gender responsive facilities in Sea Port Terminal

5.2. Power

The only electrical energy source in the island of Tablas is the Tablas Island Electric Cooperative (TIELCO). This is in cooperation with the Sunwest Water and Electric Co. Inc (SUWECO) and National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) to ensure the provision of sustainable electricity in the island. The National Electrification Administration (NEA) is founded the barangay associations responsible for the maintenance of electric lines and electricity equipment, as well as the reading and billing of respective members and users. A total of 3,440 households are served by TIELCO as of 2016 which is equivalent to 92.25 percent of households in the municipality.

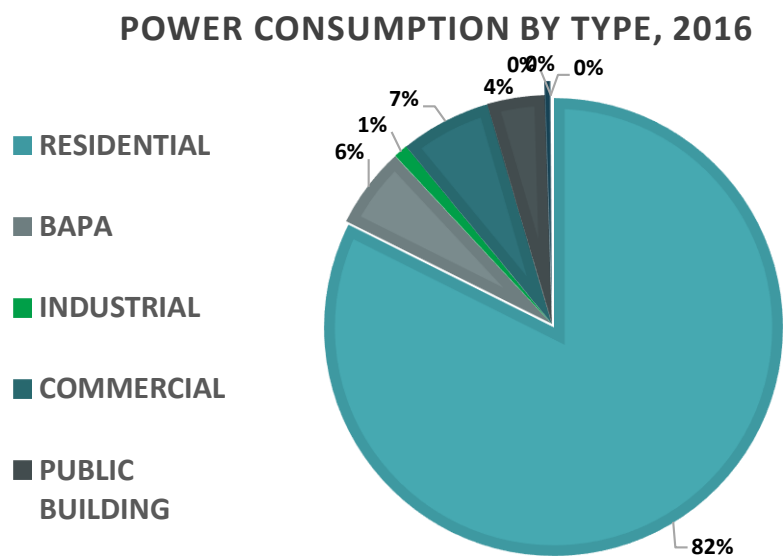


Figure IF- 1. Power Consumption by type, 2016

The PSFM for the power sector is shown in Table IF-4. These are identified by the participants of the PSFM workshop conducted with the sectoral committees and other stakeholders involved.

Table IF- 4. PSFM for Power Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
7.76% of the total household have no access to power supply	Households are living in far flung areas	Poor delivery of services Slow development Prevalence of diseases	Government subsidies for electrical supplies Provision of solar power

5.3. Water

For the water supply services, there are currently two (2) cooperatives providing water for the municipality, the Barangay Water System Association (BAWASA) and Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig Para sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) which both use deep wells.

Water pipes are also connected to Mount Calatong in Barangay Guintigbasan to suffice the municipality’s water supply. According to the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), there are three types of water sources existing in the municipality, level I, II and III. Level I water sources came from rain, stream or well, while level II came from communal faucet systems. The water source from BAWASA and SALINTUBIG is categorized as level III. As of 2015, majority of the households obtain water from level I sources with 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 (Table IF-5).

Table IF- 5. Water Supply System by Type and Number of Household Population Served, 2016

BARANGAY	HOUSEHOLD	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III	DOUBTFUL SOURCE
AGMANIC	379	333	78	7	0
CANYAYO	338	314	0	6	0
DANAO NORTE	292	2	257	6	29
DANAO SUR	185	178	2	3	0
GUINBIRAYAN	416	201	84	100	13
GUINTIGBASAN	180	64	55	67	0
MAGSAYSAY	321	326	0	13	0
MAT-I	259	309	34	1	0
PANDAN	324	252	16	47	0
POBLACION	549	365	66	58	0
TABUGON	468	358	4	8	0
TOTAL	3,711	2702	573	316	42

Source: CBMS, 2015

The water sub-sector in the infrastructure sector pertains to the sources of water supply within the municipality. Problems with this may lead to scarcity of water in Santa Fe. The problems identified are summarized in the PSFM shown in Table IF-6.

Table IF- 6. PSFM for Water Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Limited sources of water supply during drought season	Degradation of forest Outsource of dams	Shortage of water supply in farming as well as for domestic use	Construction of dams and deep wells Reforestation

5.4. Communication

In remote areas, communication services are usually rare. The municipality of Santa Fe has two (2) identified providers of telecommunication services: Globe Telecommunication Inc. and Smart Telecommunication Company. The two companies have two (2) cell sites which provide signal for the municipality. These telecommunication services enable users to call, text and connect to the internet.

The poor communication services in some areas and the other identified problems are shown in the Table IF-7 and summarized in the form of problem-solution finding matrix.

Table IF- 7. PSFM for Communication Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, Pandan and Tabugon have areas with poor access to communication signal	Lack of cell sites within the municipality	Poor communication system in some barangays	Request communication companies for additional cell sites

5.5. Physical Land Uses

Santa Fe is predominantly composed of lands devoted for agricultural uses, covering an area of 5,109.459 hectares or 75.26 percent of the entire municipality. This includes irrigated and non-irrigated rice lands, and mixed trees. This accounts for agriculture being the primary income source of most of the Santafenhons. Aside from this, the municipality is also composed of forest uses, grasslands, built-up areas, inland waters, and urban uses which include residential, commercial,, institutional, cemetery, and parks and open spaces.

Based on the workshops for the assessment of the technical findings for the physical land uses sector, one of the main issues is the congestion in the municipal cemetery, as reflected in Table IF-8.

Table IF- 8. PSFM for Physical Land Uses Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
98% occupancy of total area of municipal cemetery	Limited area allocated to cemetery purposes	Small availability of space for burial Burial in lots not declared as cemetery	Purchase of lot for cemetery expansion Promote apartment-type cemetery and cremation

6. ENVIRONMENT

6.1. Lands (Upland and Lowland)

6.1.1. Forest Lands

As discussed earlier, there are a total of 404. 171 hectares of forest lands in Santa Fe. These are composed primarily of mangrove areas, fishponds, and agricultural production of various crops and trees. Sources of water are also found within these forest lands particularly in Calatong Forest.

One of the biggest threats within the forest lands of the municipality is the deforestation and exploitation of raw materials. Cases of timber harvesting, over extraction of resources and hunting and poaching of animals contribute to the degradation of the forest resources in Santa Fe.

6.1.2. Lowlands

Majority of the land uses in the municipality is devoted to agriculture, having a total area of 5,109.459 hectares or approximately 75 percent of the total area of Santa Fe. Some of the problems in the lowland areas include low productivity of some agricultural production areas due to the poor soil quality or soil infertility. In addition, due to the increasing population, agricultural lands are being encroached with residential and commercial areas to cater the additional demand for lands.

The problem-solution finding matrix in Table EN-1 summarizes the identified findings and situation of both upland and lowland areas, including its causes and effects, as well as the interventions suggested during the PSFM workshop.

Table EN- 1. PSFM for Land Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Conversion of agricultural lands into residential and commercial use	Increased population	Sanitation issues	Enforcement of Zoning Ordinance
		Reduced farm area	Strict compliance for the conversion of Agricultural to residential/commercial land
	Low productivity of agricultural production due to soil infertility	Low food security	
	Income ratio between agricultural production to commercially used	Increased in number of converted lands	
	Availability of owned lot area	Lessen farm produce	
	Accessibility to basic services	Basic services served	
Forest Denudation	Illegal cutting of trees	Land Slide/ Soil Erosion	Implementation of environmental laws and the FLUP once approved
	Charcoal making	Flooding	Provide alternative livelihood
	Slash and Burn Farming		Reforestation

6.2. Water Resources

The water resources include marine and freshwater resources within the municipality. Based on the SEPP (2017), the total area for the municipal waters is composed of approximately 36,880 hectares of marine waters, 125.28 hectares of brackish water, and 112 hectares of inland waters which is made up of rivers and creeks.

The largest Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Tablas Island is also found in Santa Fe, particularly in the Manunga South Islet in Guinbirayan known as “Charles’ Islet”. This is a fish sanctuary with a total area of 225 hectares including the buffer zones.

Water resources provides livelihood for most of the families in Santa Fe. This is also one of the assets of the municipality especially in its tourism industry. Issues regarding the water sources can affect the sources of income especially for fisherfolks and the natural resources within the municipality. The list of issues for the water resources is depicted in Table EN-2.

Table EN- 2. PSFM for Water Resources Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
Limited Potable Water Supply	Limited water sources	Water borne diseases	Campaign on water management
		Limited potable water supply to constituents	Reforestation
Untested quality of sea water for recreation/ aqua culture purposes	Unawareness regarding the sea water quality	Low marine production	Conduct water classification and analysis
		Water borne diseases	
Illegal fishing activities	Small catch	Low supply of marine products	Amendment of the said ordinance specially in the penalties for its violation
	Poor implementation of environmental laws specifically the Municipal Fishery Ordinance	Destruction of marine life	Establishment of closed season for <i>galunggong</i> Enforcement of Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO)
Narrowed Waterways (Rivers/ streams/brooks)	Siltation	Flooding	Enforcement of ordinance on proper disposal of agricultural waste
	Illegal expansion/ extension for residential purposes		Desiltation Implementation of the specific environmental law (Water Code)
Water pollution	Improper discharge of effluent from livestock and poultry	Polluted water	Provision of sewage system by the backyard livestock and poultry growers
Denuded Coral Reef/ Seagrass beds	Siltation	Decreased fish population	Implementation of FAO, Municipal Fishery Ordinance
	Illegal Fishing Activities	Low catch	Rehabilitation through coral and seagrass planting

6.3. Solid Waste Management

Based on the Solid Waste Management Plan (2013-2022) of the municipality, the Waste Analysis and Characterization Survey (WACS) estimated that the volume (kg/day) of disposed waste in Santa Fe is approximately 224.66 kilograms. This comprises of biodegradable, recyclable, residual, and special wastes.

There are no functional Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in the municipality. However, there is a garbage truck scheduled to collect the municipal wastes every Mondays, Wednesdays, and sometimes Thursdays and Fridays from seven to ten in the morning. These wastes are deposited in the only dump site in the municipality which is located in Barangay Magsaysay. Other issues from the solid waste management sector are listed in Table EN-3.

Table EN- 3. PSFM for Solid Waste Management Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

Technical Findings/ Observations	Explanation (Causes)	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/ Interventions
No functional Material Recovery Facility; no landfill for garbage; no proper waste disposal practices	Lacking of equipment; no enough budget to establish landfill; lack of information on proper waste practices	Dumping of garbage in areas not allocated for landfill	Budget Allocation; Procurement of equipment for waste recycling process; procurement of land for landfill; information and education campaign on proper waste disposal as per RA 9003
Existence of backyard piggery and poultry in residential areas	Low maintenance livelihood	Improper waste disposal; foul odour in the neighbourhood	Enforce existing law/ ordinance (if any) on backyard piggery and poultry
Increased amount of waste	Increased population; increased retailing scheme of products	Unmanageable waste; spreading of vector borne diseases	Implementation of RA 9003

7. INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

7.1. Political Subdivisions

The Municipality of Santa Fe is a 5th class municipality situated on the southern tip of Tablas Island; it is one of the nine (9) municipalities. The municipality is bordered by Tablas Strait and Santa Fe Bay on its west, Municipality of Looc on its northwest, Alcantara on its northeast, Sibuyan Sea and Guinbirayan Bay on its east and south. Physically, Santa Fe is located at 12’9’ latitude and 121’59’ longitude. In nature, it has eleven (11) total barangays, namely: Agmanic, Canyayo, Danao Norte, Danao Sur, Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Magsaysay, Mat-i, Pandan, Poblacion, and Tabugon.

7.2. Fiscal Management

The institutional sector of Santa Fe primarily consists of four (4) subsectors, namely: local fiscal management; organization and management; legislative output; and linkages with non-government and people’s organization. The local fiscal management indicates how the municipality manages and generates its revenues. Transparency is essential in the local fiscal management to ensure a just and honest revenue declaration. Collectively, the local fiscal management is at a relatively fair status when it comes to revenue performance, municipal enterprises, and expenditures as shown in Table IN-1.

Table IN- 1. Development Indicators of the Fiscal Management for the Years 2015 and 2018

Development Indicator	2015	2018
Total revenue per capita	3,843.81	4,228.49
Proportion of delinquent RPT payers to total listed taxpayers	32.79%	39.78%
Ratio of proceeds from special levies to total revenue	36%	53%
Ratio of financial grants or donations to total LGU income	16.29%	33.60%
Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target	110.10%	99.39%
Percent RPT collected to total potentially collectible	55.47%	79.89%
Amount of tax arrears recovered over total tax arrears at the beginning of budget year	2.02%	2.57%
Proportion of receipts from municipal enterprises to total local revenues	1.07%	0.911%
Total public expenditure on capital outlay	23.75%	23.88%

7.3. Organizational Structure

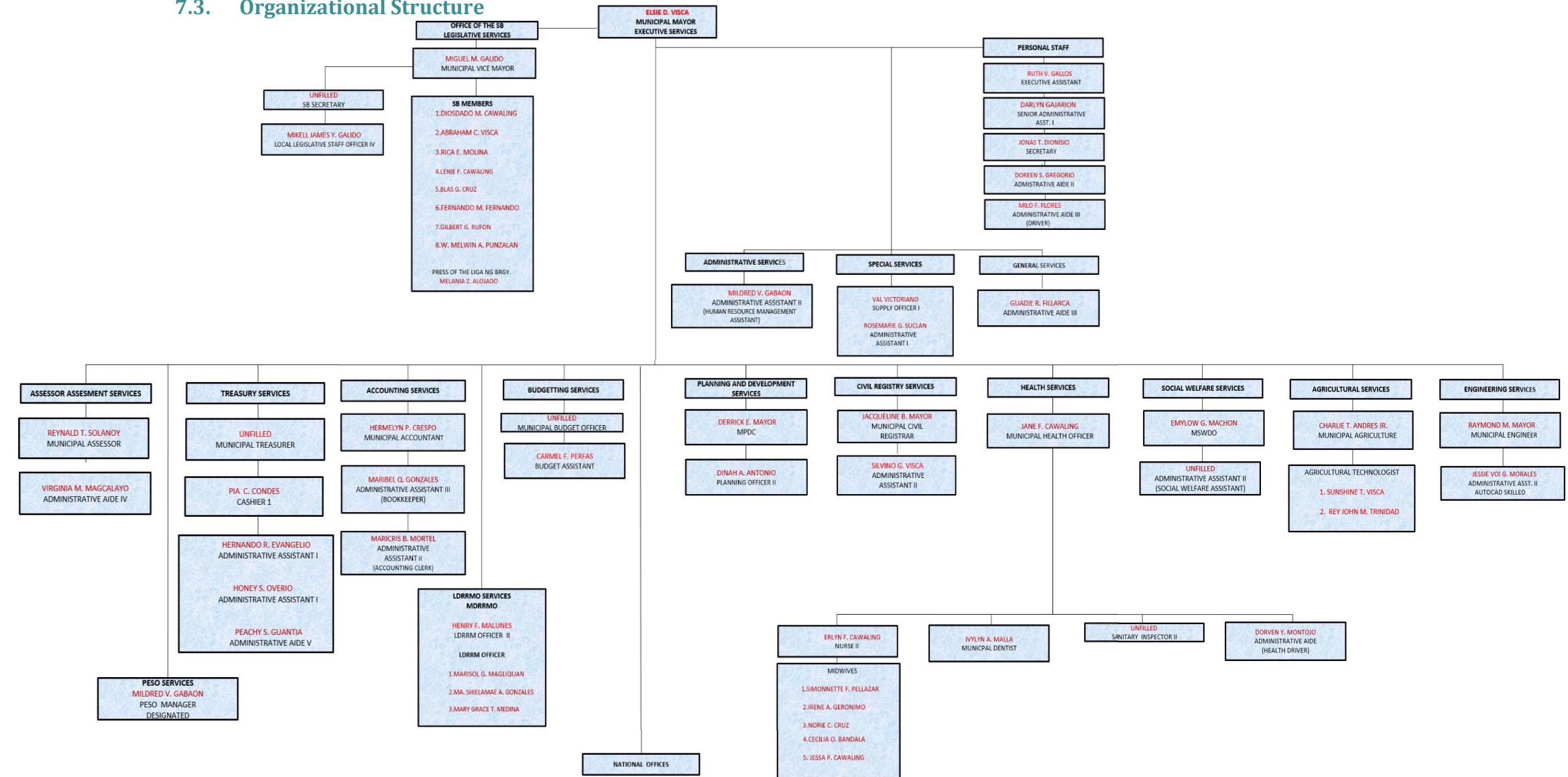


Figure IN- 1. Organizational Chart of the Local Government Unit of Santa Fe, Romblon

III. MATRIX OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Table 1. Local Development Indicator System/Rationalized Planning Indicator System

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT OR UNDER-DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AREA		LARGER SPATIAL UNIT		SMALLER SPATIAL UNITS OF PLANNING AREA		
							1	2	3
POPULATION									
Dемо-graphy	Population Size	Population size (all census years available including latest)	16,098 (2015) 15,700 (2010) 16,315 (2007) 14,140 (2000) 12,665 (1995) 11,628 (1990) 9,948 (1980) 8,939 (1975) 8,032 (1970) 8,987 (1960)		292,781 (2015) 283,930 (2010) 279,774 (2007) 264,357 (2000) 244,654 (1995) 227,621 (1990) 193,174 (1980) 182,209 (1975) 167,082 (1970) 131,658 (1960)				
	Population Growth Rate	Population Growth Rate, urban and rural	2010 1.27%	2015 0.5%	2010 0.49%	2015 0.62%			
	Population Distribution	Population density per barangay	2010 2015						
			Agmanic 3 3						
			Canyayo 4 4						
Population Distribution	Population density per barangay	Danao Norte 1 1							
		Danao Sur 4 4							
		Guinbirayan 4 4							
Population Distribution	Population density per barangay	Guintigbasan 1 2							
		Magsaysay 1 1							
		Mat-i 1 1							
Population Distribution	Population density per barangay	Pandan 2 2							
		Poblacion 6 6							
		Tabugon 5 5							
Population Distribution	Percent of urban/rural population to total population	2010 2015							
		Urban Population- 24.75%		Urban Population- 25.20%					
		Rural Population- 75.25%		Rural Population- 74.80%					
Level of Well-Being	Health	Proportion of children under 5 years old who died of illness	2015 22.1//1000 LB	2018 6.3/1000 LB	2007 10.35/ 1000 LB	2010 12/ 1000 LB			
		Number of infants/children that are not fully immunized	2015 27	2018 0					
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel to total deliveries	2015 356/362	2018 313/319					
		Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are below normal weight for their age	2016 7.8%	2018 6.1%	2007 12.16%	2010 9.62%			
		Number of women who died due to pregnancy	2015 2 maternal deaths	2018 none	3 maternal deaths (2011)	6 maternal deaths (2012)			
		Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases	2015 (Cases)	2018	2012 (Cases)				
			URTI - 443 Hypertension/ HCVD - 355 Wounds of all kinds - 172 Pneumonia - 146 UTI - 139 Diarrhea - 121 Dental problems - 81 Dyspepsia/Abdominal Colic - 70 Skin problems - 56 TB of all forms - 55	2018 URTI - 313 Hypertension - 309 Wounds all types - 276 Skin problems - 227 Acute Watery Diarrhea- 98 UTI - 88 Allergies - 64 Diabetes mellitus II - 61 Acute Tonsillopharyngitis - 53 GIT Disorders - 48	Pneumonia - 153 Heart Diseases - 138 Cancer all kinds - 111 CVA - 84 Myocardial Infarction - 81 Diabetes Mellitus - 72 COPD - 64 HPN - 61 PTB - 52 Liver Diseases - 41				
Level of Well-Being	Education	Number of 3-5- year-old children attending center- based day care services	1,034 enrollees (2017)		8,754 enrollees (2011)				
		Teacher to-pupil ratio in elementary schools; in secondary schools	2017 1:30 for elementary; 1:25 for secondary						
		Proportion of School Age Population who are not in school, by age group (Elementary Level, High School Level)By sex	2017 Pre-school (3-6 y/o)=17% Elementary (6-12 y/o)=5% Tertiary/Vocational (17-21)=18%						
		Ratio of girls to boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary school	2017 Elementary- 0.90 Secondary- 1.06 Tertiary-2.0						
	Sanitation	Percent of households without sanitary toilets	19.19% (2010)	11.19% (2016)	13.22% (2010)	20.48 % (2017)			
	Vulnerabilities	Number of Households living in hazard areas	5,822 people exposed to flood, landslide, and tsunami (2017)						
		Number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) within the locality by type of Disability	2011 Hearing-11 Visual-22 Speech-19 Orthopedically-21 Multiple-8 Mental-18 Others-5		2011 Hearing-128 Visual-288 Speech-208 Orthopedically-250 Multiple-194 Mental-147 Others-326				

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT OR UNDER-DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AREA		LARGER SPATIAL UNIT		SMALLER SPATIAL UNITS OF PLANNING AREA		
							1	2	3
SOCIAL JUSTICE	Security	Proportion of households with dwelling structures made of light materials	1,831 households or 49.33% of the total households in the municipality (2017)		1,173 households (2007)				
		Proportion of households with members victimized by crime to total households, By nature of Crime	2016 (62 cases) Murder (Plain) - 2 Homicide - 2 Physical Injury - 2 Frustrated Murder - 6 Frustrated Homicide - 1 Physical Injusry (Plain) - 4 Rape - 3 Robbery - 2 Alarms and Scandal - 1 Grave Threats - 3 Kidnapping and Serious Illegal Detention - 1 Malicious Mischief - 1 Frustrated/ Attempted Rape - 2 Resistance and Disobedience to a Person in Authority or the Agents of Such Person- 1 Slander/Oral Defamation - 1 Anti-VAWC - 3 Child Abuse Act - 2 Illegal Possession of Firearms - 1 Illegal Gambling - 1 Violation of Land Transportation and Traffic Code - 30	2018 (48 cases) Murder - 1 Murder (Plain) - 1 Homicide - 1 Physical Injury - 1 Frustrated Murder - 1 Physical Injusry (Plain) - 1 Rape - 1 Grave Threats - 3 Light Threats - 1 Malicious Mischief - 1 Other Light Threats - 1 Qualified Tresspass - 1 Anti-Trafficking in Persons - 1 Anti-VAWC - 3 Child Abuse Act - 1 Illegal Logging - 1 Cybercrime Prevention Act - 1 Land Transportation and Traffic Code - 28 Violation of RA 9287 - 1					
		Police-Population Ratio	1:767 (2015)	1:804 (2018)	1:679 (2011)				
		Gender Equality	Ratio of girls to boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary school	2015-2016 Elementary-1,312 female:1,442 male (0.90) Secondary-783 female: 735 male (1.06) Tertiary- 168 female:84 male (2.0)	2010-2011 Elementary- 22,604 female:24,532 male (0.92) Secondary- 9,817 female:8,945 male (1.10)				
	Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment		2015 1,352 or 82.29% of female workers	2018 368.8 sq. km					
	LOCAL ECONOMY								
General	Labor and Employment	Percent of labor force employed by sex, 2 reference	2010 Male-77.91% Female-22.09%	2015 Male-49.92% Female- 50.08%	2010 Male-73.92% Female-26.07%	2015 Male-64.36% Female-35.64%			
		Percent of labor force to total number of population	26.96% (2010)	61.22% (2015)	29.83% (2010)	39.42% (2015)			
		Dependency ratio, 2 reference years (youth and old age)	2010 Youth- 38.64% Old- 6.29%	2015 Youth- 38.77% Old- 6.72%	2010 Youth- 36.40% Old- 6.41%	2015 Youth- 34.90% Old- 6.79%			
		Percent of workers employed per Sector (Primary/ Secondary/ Tertiary) over the total number of employed individuals	2010 Managers-398 (9.40%) Professionals-132 (3.12%) Technicians and Associate Professionals-60 (1.42%) Clerical Support Workers-24 (0.57%) Service and Sales Workers-177 (4.18%) Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers- 2,016 (47.64%) Craft and Related Trades Workers-254 (6%) Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers-320 (7.56%) Elementary Occupations-790 (18.67%)	2015 Managers-357 (6.29%) Professionals-217 (3.82%) Technicians and Associate Professionals-142 (2.5%) Clerical Support Workers-95 (1.67%) Service and Sales Workers-657 (11.57%) Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers- 2,171 (38.24%) Craft and Related Trades Workers- 429 (7.55%) Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers-458 (8.06%) Elementary Occupations-1,150 (20.25%) Armed Forces Occupations-2 (0.04%)	2010 Managers-5,639 (6.66%) Professionals-4,272 (5.04%) Technicians and Associate Professionals-1,565 (1.85%) Clerical Support Workers-2,137 (2.52%) Service and Sales Workers-4,898 (5.78%) Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers-33,299 (39.31%) Craft and Related Trades Workers-9,045 (10.68%) Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers-6,386 (7.54%) Elementary Occupations-27,868 (32.90%) Armed Forces Occupations-67 (0.08%)	2015 Managers-8,819 (7.64%) Professionals-5,753 (4.99%) Technicians and Associate Professionals-4,129 (3.58%) Clerical Support Workers-3,377 (2.93%) Service and Sales Workers-12,608 (10.92%) Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers-33,610 (29.12%) Craft and Related Trades Workers-11,467 (9.94%) Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers-7,642 (6.62%) Elementary Occupations-27,868 (24.15%) Armed Forces Occupations-95 (0.08%)			

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT OR UNDER-DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AREA		LARGER SPATIAL UNIT		SMALLER SPATIAL UNITS OF PLANNING AREA		
							1	2	3
General	Economic Base	Number of Businesses registered in the locality by capitalization type (Micro, Small, Medium)	2015 Wholesale and Retail Trade-310 Hotel and restaurants, Transport & Storage- 2 Communication- 2 Financial inter-mediation- 7 Real Estate renting and Business activities- 4 Education-1 Health and Social work- 2 Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities- 32	2016 Wholesale and Retail Trade-226 Hotel and restaurants, Transport & Storage- 5 Communication- 2 Financial inter-mediation- 8 Real Estate renting and Business activities- 6 Education-1 Health and Social work- 3 Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities- 46					
			Number of New Business	2017 96	2018 139				
			Number of Business Renewal	2017 267	2018 311				
			Amount of Capital Investment of New Business and Business Renewal	2017 New Business- PhP 11,043,850.314 Business Renewal- PhP 29,516,045.71	2018 New Business- PhP 7,519,150.00 Business Renewal- PhP 41,691,197.03				
			Number of employees derived from new business and business renewal	2017 72 employees	2018 74 employees				
Agriculture	Agricultural Production	Volume/value of agricultural crop production by major crop, 2 reference years	2016 RICE Irrigated 385.55 MT	2018 RICE Irrigated 244.7 MT	MIMAROPA 2010 PALAY-857,532.00 MT	MIMAROPA 2015 PALAY-1,081,833.00 MT			
			Non-Irrigated 2,866.59 MT	Non-Irrigated 4,307.51 MT	CORN-67,712.00 MT	CORN-125,492.00 MT			
			COCONUT- 1,090,440.15 MT	BANANA- 59.856 MT	BANANA-381,022.65 MT	BANANA-305,359.10 MT			
			BANANA- 245.19 MT	MANGO- 0.05 MT	CALAMANSI- 109,611.59 MT	CALAMANSI- 84,211.93 MT			
			MANGO- 2.56 MT	LIME - 3.4 MT	CASHEW-125,863.72 MT	CASHEW-198,360.18 MT			
			LIME- 12.05 MT	VEGETABLES- 0.294 MT	COCONUT- 659,219.26 MT	COCONUT- 818,146.12 MT			
			VEGETABLES- 1.89 MT		MANGO-15,576.52 MT	MANGO-21,697.40 MT			
					GARLIC-2,127.25 MT	GARLIC-1,943.04 MT			
					ONION-14,816.70 MT	ONION-17,579.28 MT			
					CACAO- 76.64 MT	CACAO- 112.85 MT			
Industry and Services	Household Income	Proportion of population with incomes below poverty line	37.0% poverty incidence (2012)	32.7% poverty incidence (2015)	40.5% poverty incidence among population (2012)	36.6% poverty incidence among population (2015)			
			INFRASTRUCTURE						
			Density of farm to market roads (km/100 ha of farmland)	2017 0.23351437 km/ha	2019 0.23351437 km/ha				
			Number of public utility vehicles (PUVs) operating within the locality per type of transportation	2017 Mini-bus - 2 Jeepney - 13 Van - 2 Passenger Boat - 12	2019 Mini-bus - 3 Jeepney - 10 Van - 9 Passenger Boat - 3	2010 Jeepney - 94 SUV - 1 Truck - 1 Bus/Mini-bus - 8 Motorcycle/tricycle - 305			
Economic Support	Public Roads	Road density (area covered by roads to total land area)	2017 0.011307705 km/ha	2019 0.011307705 km/ha					
		Total length of roads in km/total land area of A&D land	2017 0.01297698 km/ha	2019 0.01297698 km/ha	2011 0.00310919 km/ha				
		Kilometer of road per 100 population	2015 0.44726053	2019 0.44726053	2011 0.08163269				
		Road Density (Road length/Land area) Road Density can also be (Road Length/Population)	2015 0.0049354 km		2007 0.00109976 km	2010 0.0010836 7 km			
		Percentage of Unpaved Road Length to Total Road Length	2017 48.74%		2011 40.73%				
		Number of Ports and Facilities to Support Fishing Communities	2012- 2	2017- 1	2011-19				
	Support Mechanism for Local Economy								

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT OR UNDER-DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AREA		LARGER SPATIAL UNIT	SMALLER SPATIAL UNITS OF PLANNING AREA		
						1	2	3
Social Support	Open Space	Area of Open Space (in hectares) , excluding roads, per 1000 population	2015 0.00907510					
	Telecommu- nication	Number of Households without access to TV/Radio or Mobile Phone	2010 Radio - 1,663 (89.31%) TV - 2,087 (92.01%) Mobile Phone - 1,530 (88.46%)		2010 Radio - 27,374 (87.55%) TV - 32,558 (89.38%) Mobile Phone - 23,982 (86.36%)			
	Utilities	Number of Households with motorized vehicles	2010 2,638 or 16.80%		2010 47,211 or 16.63%			
		Ratio of HH served by piped water supply to total urban HH	2015 3.07					
		Percent of HH served by electric power	2010 61.45%	2015 84.16%	2010 68.10%	2015 85.89%		
		Percentage of Households without access to potable drinking water to the total population	2010 20.68%	2015 18.47%	2010 20.77%	2015 19.97%		
Admin Support	Current Level of Service	Percentage of barangays with civic centers to total number of barangays	2017 100%	2019 100%				
		Percent occupancy of municipal cemetery	2007 100%	2019 100%				
ENVIRONMENTAL								
Sanitation	Solid Waste Management	Number of times in a week garbage is collected from house to house or collection points	2013 3 to 4					
	Solid Waste Management	Percentage of barangays serviced by Functional MRFs and Recycling Centers	2017 None					
	DRR Management	Areas affected by hazard (in hectares), per hazard	2017 Flood - 485.77 has Landslide - 6,424.84 has Tsunami - 399.16 has	2019 Flood- 687.19 has Landslide- 6,378.27 has	2007 Flood - 56,947.8 has Landslide - 54,236 has Tsunami -			
Lowland Ecosystem	Land Use and Land Productivity	Extent of area devoted to agriculture in percent of A&D	2012 94.68%	2017 95.27%	2012 72.98%			
		Land Productivity (mt/ha)	2016 Rice - 1,345.94 Corn - 0.055 Banana - 50.500 Cassava - 0.04 Vegetables - 0.265 Mango - 0.03 Kalamansi - 1.7	2018 Rice - 5,093.746 Corn - 0.07 Banana - 59.856 Cassava - 0.05 Vegetable - 0.294 Mango - 0.05 Kalamansi - 3.4				
Forest Ecosystem	Resource Base and Land Use	Forest land classification ratios (in %)	2019 Forest Reserve - 51.04% Mangrove & Fishpond - 48.96%		2012 Unclassified - 17.70% Classified - 82.30% Established Forest Reserve - 8.85% National Park - 50.64% Timberland - 39.95% Fishponds- 0.56%			
		Percentage of timberland proclaimed as forest reserve	2019 51.04%		2012 7.29%			
Urban Ecosystem	Solid Waste Management	Percentage of Waste	2017 Residential Urban - 26.01% Rural - 45.28% Commercial General Stores - 2.32% Wet Market 2.67% Food Establishment - 5.08% Institutional Offices - 2.37% School - 16.27%					
Coastal Ecosystem	Resource Base	Seagrass beds: status or condition	2017 Poor	2019 Poor				
	Threats	Coral reef and coral cover: status or condition	2017 Poor	2019 Poor				

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	CORE CONCERNS	INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT OR UNDER-DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING AREA		LARGER SPATIAL UNIT		SMALLER SPATIAL UNITS OF PLANNING AREA		
							1	2	3
INSTITUTIONAL									
Local Fiscal Management	Revenue Performance	Total revenue per capita	2015 3,843.81	2018 4,228.49					
		Proportion of delinquent RPT payers to total listed taxpayers	2015 32.79%	2018 39.78%					
		Ratio of proceeds from special levies to total revenue	2015 36%	2018 53%					
		Ratio of financial grants or donations to total LGU income	2015 16.29%	2018 33.60%					
		Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target	2015 110.10%	2018 99.39%					
		Percent RPT collected to total potentially collectible	2015 55.47%	2018 79.89%					
		Amount of tax arrears recovered over total tax arrears at the beginning of budget year	2015 2.02%	2018 2.57%					
	Municipal Enterprises	Proportion of receipts from municipal enterprises to total local revenues	2015 1.07%	2018 0.911%					
	Expenditure	Total public expenditure on capital outlay	2015 23.75%	2018 23.88%	1995 Php 45,499	2000 Php 54,698			
Organization and Management	Organization and Management	Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions	2015 4/54	2018 8/54					
		Ratio of Managerial, Technical, Administrative Support Staff to Total Number of Personnel employed by LGU	2015 13/46	2018 22/46					
		Ratio of Co-terminous positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations	2016 4/54	2018 4/54					
Public Participation	Public Participation	Voter's Participation Rate	2016 Registered Voters - 10,231 Actual Voters - 8,168	2019 Registered Voters - 11,628 Actual Voters - 8,715					
	Organization and Management	Percentage of NGOs/POs participating in Local Development Councils to Total Number of LGU-Accredited NGOs/POS	2017 5/19	2019 5/19					
Development Administration	Legislative Output	Proportion of "development" legislation to total sanggunian output, last and current administration	2016-2019 Resolutions - 165/197 Ordinances - 40/41	2019-2022 Resolutions - 11/13 Ordinances - 1/1					
	Credit Financing	Total public debt incurred by the LGU per capita, past and present administrations	0	0					
Enhancing Economic Growth and Competitive- ness	Enhancing Economic Growth and Competitive- ness	Processing Time for new Business Permit	2017 30mins	2018 30mins					
		Processing Time for renewal of Business Permit	2017 20mins	2018 20mins					
Gender Equality	Gender Equality	Percentage of Women in Local Development Council to Total Number of Persons in Local Development Council	2017 6/19	2019 6/19					

IV. COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. Social Development Plan

The development plan for the social sector is generally concerned with providing quality, sufficient, affordable, and accessible social services to the constituents of Santa Fe. It covers various programs, projects, and activities to improve the services offered by the following subsectors: health, education, social welfare, housing/shelter, protective services, and sports and recreation.

Strengthened inter-LGU linkages and active participation of the community shall be promoted for better implementation of the plan. The main goal of the priority programs of the aforementioned subsectors is to enrich the quality of life in the municipality and promote the general well-being of its constituents, especially the less fortunate groups in the locality.

1.1. Key Sectoral Challenges

1.1.1. Health Services

One of the biggest challenges of the health sector is primarily the lack of necessary equipment, facilities, and manpower for better provision of services. This is mainly due to the insufficient funding received by the health sector. With the growing population in Santa Fe, improvement of RHU facilities, as well as the barangay health stations (BHS) is necessary to meet the anticipated increase in demand.

Currently, the municipality has one (1) functional emergency vehicle/ambulance used for patients requiring immediate medical attention. It was noted in the PSFM that there is a lack of emergency vehicle in the municipality which delays the response of the health units in times of disasters, calamities, and emergencies. In addition, there is also only one (1) utility vehicle which is used for medical or dental missions and other services. The lack of a service vehicle can hinder the efficient delivery of mobile health services for the Santafenhons.

In terms of the amenities in the main RHU and BHS, it was observed that some of the BHS is poorly maintained due to the lack of funds for upgrading and improvement. Additional medical supplies and medicines are also needed because of the insufficiency of the current supply. In addition, hiring of medical technologist is also needed in the RHU to render additional laboratory services. This entails allocating additional budget for the health sector in order to procure the lacking equipment, facilities, and supplies, as well as additional manpower to cater the medical needs of the locality.

1.1.2. Education

This sector deals with the provision of quality education to the Santafenhons through the improvement of educational facilities and amenities. Identified issues for the education sector include the lack of necessary equipment and facilities to provide a better school environment conducive for learning.

Representatives from the academe noted some of the pressing issues in the education sector such as the insufficiency in textbooks and equipment, lack of rooms for ancillary services such as libraries, computer rooms, clinics, feeding centers, and head teachers office, and absence of a multi-purpose covered court. Insufficiency of textbooks limits the access of students to some of the subjects and causes difficulty for the teachers in finding reference materials for certain subjects such as MAPEH, AP, EPP, and Science. Aside from this, the available science apparatus and equipment are also inadequate, hindering the performance of students in some laboratory activities. Furthermore, the lacking rooms for ancillary services also affects the conditions of both the teachers and the students. These issues are primarily due to the insufficient funds or lack of financial assistance provided for the education sector.

However, the main problem that was identified was the absence of a Senior High School (SHS) in Barangay Guinbirayan. It is being proposed that this SHS offer the Technical-Vocational (TVL) strand of the K-12 Program. However, there is still no available lot for the SHS Building. Currently, the only school that offers SHS program is in Santa Fe National High School which has the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), Humanities and Social Science (HUMSS), Accountancy, Business, and Management (ABM), and General Academic. Establishing the SHS in Guinbirayan is necessary to address the increasing number of out-of-school youth. The TVL strand will allow students to earn NC II which can be used as a credential in applying for jobs, therefore encouraging students to continue their studies and pursue this track.

The education sector in Santa Fe needs to strengthen linkages with national agencies such as DepEd to obtain additional funding and assistance needed to improve their facilities. Additionally, coordination with the LGU should be intensified for further assistance to implement the projects needed in schools within the municipality.

1.1.3. Social Welfare

Social Welfare Services caters the needs of the more vulnerable or marginalized sectors in the community such as the senior citizens, indigents, women and children, and the PWDs. Problems with teenage pregnancy, poor parenting, abused women and children, and family issues are addressed in this sector.

Pressing issues include the increase in number of teenage pregnancy in the municipality which in turn, causes an increase in number of irresponsible parents and neglected children. This is due to the lack of supervision and skills on responsible parenthood by their parents as well as the distorted values on teenage relationships. The number of neglected, abused or abandoned elderly persons also increased due to the financial incapability of the caretakers and poor values on caring for the elderlies, making them prone to health, psychological, and emotional issues. With regards to children’s welfare, it was noted that there is a low participation rate in Child Development Centers (CDCs) or Day Care Centers due to either lack of money to send their children to school, distance of houses to CDCs, or simply, attending CDCs is not prioritized by the parents.

Problems with facilities needed for the improvement of services delivered by the MSWDO were also identified. The rise in the number of unserved clients due to the lack of manpower in the MSWDO is one of the factors hindering the provision of quality services of the office. Mainly, this problem arises due to the inadequate funds allotted for social services leading to higher unmet demands and difficulty in providing assistance to the constituents.

1.1.4. Housing/Shelter

Primarily, the housing situation in the municipality can be summarized into two (2) problems: (1) households are living in light and salvageable materials and (2) the presence of households/ settlements in risk areas. Based on the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment of Santa Fe in 2017, there are 5,754 people exposed to flood, 1,687 are exposed to landslide, and 1,926 people are exposed to tsunami with a total of 9,367 people or 58.19 percent of the total population (Figure SO-2).

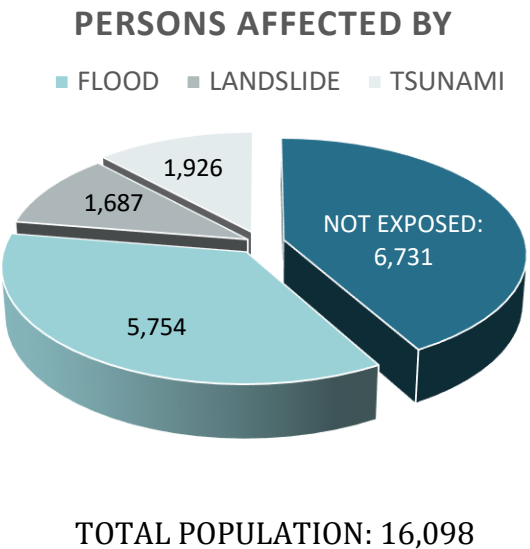


Figure SO- 2. Persons Affected per Hazard

Accordingly, 1,831 households or 49.33 percent of the total households in the municipality are living in dwelling units made of light materials. Since almost half of the households in the municipality are living in houses with light materials and more than half of the population are exposed to the hazards present in the municipality, it is imperative that these problems be addressed and prioritized.

The most evident and effective solution is the relocation of these households to secure their safety and improve their living conditions. However, there is no lot available for the relocation so the informal settlers and those living in risk areas cannot be forced to vacate their dwelling units. These major problems further exacerbate the vulnerability of the households to various calamities and disasters.

1.1.5. Protective Services

Maintaining the peace and order in Santa Fe is necessary in ensuring the harmony in the community and sustaining the functions of various institutions for the continuous delivery of services. However, the lacking facilities and equipment of the Fire Station and the Municipal Police Station affects and delays the delivery of protective services.

For the PNP, the main challenge is the lack of a standard police station. This is because the lot location which will be used to construct the building did not pass the requirement for the standard PNP station. Without a standard PNP building, the Santa Fe Municipal Police Station as no identity over the existing police station. PNP personnel would also be inconvenienced by the unfinished building construction due to the lack of windows, doors, and perimeter fence. Aside from the inconvenience, there is also increased risk in security with the unfinished building.

With regards to the findings encountered by the Bureau of Fire in Santa Fe, one of the main concerns is the absence or lack of water source especially during drought or in summer season. In case of emergency involving fires, this is problematic since fire cannot be contained easily without a stable water source.

1.1.6. Sports and Recreation

This problems with the Sports and Recreation subsector is usually one of the least prioritized since this type of investment is not easily returned in monetary value but is considered as a human capital investment same with the other social subsectors. However, this sector should not be neglected as this is as important as the others.

The limited recreational facilities and poor maintenance of some existing sports facilities discourages the public from engaging in sports activities. Organizing sports events can also be difficult without the necessary sports facilities, affecting the performance of the local athletes as well as the implementation of programs intended to increase the participation of the community in sports. Aside from the inadequate facilities, the lack of coaches and trainers hinders also the involvement of youth in sports.

Sports and recreation also includes the cockpit arena within the municipality. This was noted as one of the concerns since the existing cockpit arena is within the residential area, causing disturbance. However, its relocation is found to be difficult because it was established first before the residential areas. Due to the spillover of residents in Poblacion, the cockpit arena is now currently within these residential areas.

Providing accessible sports and recreation facilities will improve the general well-being of the Santafenhons by promoting a healthy and active lifestyle. Additionally, this can also attract investors and businesses in the municipality increasing the local revenue.

1.2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The vision-reality gap analysis for the social sector is illustrated and summarized in the Vision-Reality Gap Matrix (Table SO-13). The descriptors for this sector were lifted from the municipal vision and provided with success indicators to measure its progress in achieving its desired state. The current rating shows the present condition of the municipality in terms of the success indicators. A rating of zero (0) means that there is no progress yet in achieving the desired condition while a 10 indicates that the desired state is already achieved.

Table SO- 13. Vision-Reality Gap Matrix for the Social Sector

DESCRIPTORS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	CURRENT RATING	GAP
SECURED	Sustained drug cleared municipality	10	0
	Smoke free public areas	5	5
	Zero index crime rate	7	3
	Presence of CCTV in public places	0	10
	Sufficient streetlights within Poblacion	7	3
	Police visibility	6	4
	No sightings or cases of insurgency	10	0
HEALTHY	Decreased malnutrition prevalence to 5% in 10 years	8	2
	Decreased in mortality and morbidity to 5%	8	2
	Well-equipped and well manned health facilities	8	2
	Use of Organic Agricultural Products	5	5
	Proper implementation of ecological waste management program	5	5
GOD-FEARING	Decreased cases of domestic and non-domestic violence	7	3
EMPOWERED	Increased functional literacy rate (5 yrs old- above)	8	2
	Decreased number of out of school youth	7	3
	Increased functional people’s organization	4	6

As for the Vision-Reality gap analysis of the social sector, the progress of Santa Fe in terms of being secured, healthy, God-fearing, and empowered was measured. For the security, it can be observed that the municipality has achieved being drug-cleared and having no cases of insurgency. However, there are still no CCTVs installed in public places. The rest of the indicators in being a secured municipality are still being improved on. Related to having a secured municipality is the progress of the municipality in being God-fearing. Its indicators show that the municipality has a good progress in decreasing the cases of domestic and non-domestic violence.

Current ratings for the indicators of being healthy show a good progress of the municipality in decreasing the malnutrition prevalence and the mortality and morbidity rates. This can be attributed to a relatively high rating on having well-equipped and well-manned facility.

Lastly, being an empowered municipality is measured by its functional literacy rate, education, and functionality of the people’s organizations. In terms of the literacy rate and the number of out-of-school youth, the ratings show that the municipality has high functional literacy rate of population starting at 5 years old and a decreasing number of out-of-school youth. However, the functionality of people’s organization can be improved since its rating is relatively low.

1.3. Goals and Objectives for Social Sector

The goals and objectives were formulated based on the technical findings regarding the situation of the municipality and the vision-reality gap analysis. This was conducted through a workshop with the sectoral committees and stakeholders to ensure a transparent and participatory approach. Table SO-14 shows the goal of the social sector and the objectives of its subsectors namely, health, education social welfare and development, public order and safety, housing or shelter, and sports and recreation. Tables SO-15 to SO-20 on the other hand, shows the targets of each subsector per term or every three (3) years.

Table SO- 14. Goals and Objectives of the Social Sector, Santa Fe, Romblon

SECTORAL GOAL	
<i>A municipality with peaceful, orderly, and morally upright community</i>	
SUBSECTORAL OBJECTIVES	
Health	To provide better quality of health services
Education	To provide better quality education
Social Welfare and Development	To provide better quality social services
Protective Services	To maintain peaceful and orderly environment
Housing/Shelter	To improve resilience on settlements
Sports and Recreation	To enhance the skills of Santafenhons through sports and recreation

Table SO- 15. Targets per Term for Health

TERM	TARGETS FOR HEALTH
2022	Purchased additional medical supplies
	Rehabilitated Napoleon Victoriano, Sr. Memorial Health Center in Guinbirayan
	RHU accredited as animal bite treatment center
	Self-disciplined men/women (observed proper diet)
	Additional incentives for BHWs and BNS
2025	Procured emergency vehicle/ ambulance
	Procured service vehicle

Table SO- 16. Targets per Term for Education

TERM	TARGETS FOR EDUCATION
2022	Established Senior High School at barangay Guinbirayan
	Requested DepEd for Science apparatus/laboratory equipment
	Requested for textbooks in elementary level (MAPEH, AP, EPP, Science)
2025	Provided reading materials for reading centers in all barangays
	Constructed rooms for the ancillary services (library, computer, clinic, feeding center, school head teacher's office)
	Constructed multi-purpose covered court for elementary and secondary
	Provided school service vehicle

Table SO- 17. Targets per Term for Social Welfare and Development

TERM	TARGETS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
2022	Filled up qualified applicant for MSWD Office
	Decreased number of teenage pregnancies
	Decreased number of parents with poor parenting skills
	Women of reproductive age especially with young children are employed within the municipality
	Intensified the information dissemination on policies and laws for older persons
	Intensified functionality of barangay associations of senior citizens
	Increased participation rate on child development service/day care service
2025	Decreased number of teenage pregnancies
	Decreased number of parents with poor parenting skills

Table SO- 18. Targets per Term for Protective Services

TERM	TARGETS FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES
2022	Sufficient water supply for fire truck
	Increased police visibility and police patrol in all barangays
	Acquired a lot suitable for standard Police Station
	Procurement of additional fire truck
2025	Sufficient water supply for fire truck
	Increased police visibility and police patrol in all barangays
	Procurement of additional patrol car in Guinbirayan

Table SO- 19. Targets per Term for Housing/Shelter

TERM	TARGETS FOR HOUSING/SHELTER
2022	Decreased number of residents living in dwelling units made of light materials
	Increased number of residents living in standard dwelling units
	Acquired lot for relocation site
2025	Settlements in flood and/or landslide prone areas relocated
	Socialized housing

Table SO- 20. Targets per Term for Sports and Recreation

TERM	TARGETS FOR SPORTS AND RECREATION
2022	Additional recreational facilities are constructed and sports equipment are procured
	Hired skilled coaches to train the youth in sports
	Available recreational facilities
	Rehabilitated and maintained basketball court in all barangays
	Relocated cockpit arena out of residential area
2025	Improved recreational facilities
	Increased engagement of youth in sports

1.4. Strategies for the Social Development Plan

1.4.1. Improvement of Quality and Accessible Services

Delivery of social services for the constituents shall be enhanced through the upgrading and improvement of facilities for health, social welfare, education, housing, protective services, and sports and recreational activities. Health units and stations shall be in compliance with the Department of Health (DOH) standards to ensure the safety and quality of their performance. The Municipal Police Station should have a standard PNP building to continue their duties in protecting the municipality. The social services available in Santa Fe is aimed to be at par with the national standards.

In achieving the goal of having a peaceful, orderly, and morally upright community, it is not enough to provide only quality and efficient services. The community shall also be accorded access to various social services in Santa Fe should the need arises and ensured that these services are available at an affordable cost.

1.4.2. Enhance Individual Performance and Program Accomplishment

This strategy entails provision of additional compensation for the Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) and Barangay Health Workers (BHW) as well as the barangay police to boost their morale and improve their performance on the field. These personnel shall be provided with more benefits to in recognition of their valuable services rendered.

1.4.3. Provision of School Environment Conducive for Learning

Cultivating an environment where students actively engage in school and extracurricular activities, and the teachers/educators are pro-active in teaching the students, requires sufficient school facilities and amenities. The general objective of this strategy is to improve the educational level of the municipality. Rooms, facilities, equipment, and textbooks should be adequate to ensure the quality education of the students and improving the performance of not only the students but also the teachers and other personnel in the academe.

1.4.4. Strengthen Coordination with National Government Agencies

One of the biggest challenges identified in their respective sectors is the lack of resources (e.g. funding and manpower) of the LGU offices to implement their programs on social development. The limited capability of the LGU to solely implement these programs hinders the overall growth and development of the municipality.

National Government Agencies (NGAs) can aid the implementation of these projects through financial, resource, and manpower assistance. Building strong collaborative linkages with concerned NGAs shall be pursued by the LGU to promote strong inter-LGU linkages and foster partnerships that can be beneficial in carrying out necessary development projects for Santa Fe.

1.4.5. Heighten Awareness on Social Issues

Information dissemination regarding the occurrence of teenage pregnancy, abuse, irresponsible parenthood, and other social issues shall be intensified. Dialogues regarding these issues shall be promoted by the LGU. These will serve as an avenue for the community to openly discuss various sensitive social issues such as teenage pregnancy, relationships, and personal problems. Through these sessions and dialogues, the community shall be instilled with appropriate interventions, coping techniques, as well as preventive measures in times of crisis and emergency even within households.

Aside from this, capability building shall be incorporated to equip the community with relevant knowledge and skills on responsible parenthood, interpersonal communication skills, peer facilitation, gender sensitivity, etc. The goal is to enhance the physical and psychological functioning of the community in preparation for their integration into the society.

1.4.6. Availability of Livelihood Activities

With the goal of alleviating poverty and enhancing the way of life of the community, various livelihood opportunities shall be available to aid families especially those who are living below the poverty threshold and individuals without a stable source of income. This shall also include livelihood diversification programs that will ensure that the community can adapt to the changes within the municipality and secure their sources of income for stability.

1.4.7. Maintenance of Peace and Order in the Municipality

Ensuring public order and safety is one of the indicators in measuring the development of a municipality. A safe municipality will not only attract visitors and investors, but also maintain the general flow and functioning of the community.

Pro-active police work is expected, manifested by an increase in police visibility, more efficient crime-solving, and lower crime rates in Santa Fe. Capability building of police and fire fighting personnel shall be supported through attendance to different trainings and seminars. Furthermore, equipping of the protective services establishments with sufficient equipment and facilities is also prioritized in this strategy. Law enforcement agencies and LGU linkages shall be strengthened to intensify the implementation of various peace and order programs.

1.4.8. Enhancement of Living Conditions

The presence of informal settlers and dwellings within risk areas and buffer zones is one of the most common problems of a developing locality. Either the land supply does not meet the demand due to the increasing population or simply, the income of families is not enough to live in a more decent, safe, and legal settlement areas.

Relocation of the informal settlers and families residing within buffer and danger zones is imperative. This strategy shall provide a lot for relocation of these families which is away from areas exposed to hazards. These families shall also be beneficiaries of an affordable housing program to aid them in acquiring their own homes. The general goal of this strategy is to uplift the living conditions of families, secure their tenure to their settlements, and ensure their safety from all disasters and calamities.

1.4.9. Increase Participation of Youth in Sports

In relation to the increasing mortality and higher rates of teenage pregnancy and delinquent children, the promotion of sports in youth is deemed necessary. Additional facilities shall be provided to encourage not only the youth but the whole community in engaging in a healthy and active lifestyle. This will also be an avenue for juvenile delinquents to make better use of their time instead of engaging in illegal and harmful activities.

1.5. Major Programs, Projects, and Activities of the Social Sector

These are the identified programs, projects, and activities for each of the subsector in the social sector. These PPAs are aimed to address the identified problems and challenges and improve the general health, education, delivery of social welfare services and protective services, condition of housing and settlement areas, and the sports and recreational facilities in the municipality.

1.5.1. Health

Table SO-21 shows the list of programs/projects, their components, and the necessary activities in carrying out the projects for the health sector. These PPAs are from the collaborative effort of the health sectoral committee during the workshop conducted.

Table SO- 21. Projects, Programs, and Activities for the Health Sector

PROGRAM/ PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Upgrading of 5 BHS and Rehabilitation of the Main RHU	Enhancement Program for Upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrading of 5 BHS (Tabugon, Magsaysay, Guinbirayan as birthing facilities), and (Canyayo and Danao Sur as TSEKAP facility) and Rehabilitation of Main RHU• Upgrading of health facilities structures to comply with DOH standard
	Equipping of health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Request for budget for procurement of equipment and supplies
Installation of Water System within Health Facilities	Water Waste Treatment Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying water source
	Drainage System Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Processing and treatment of water
	Lobby for budget allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution of water to RHU and BHS
Improvement of Waste Disposal System in Health Facilities	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirements for the construction of a pathologic waste disposal system based on DOH standard
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget allocation• Construction of a pathologic waste disposal system
	Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trainings on proper pathologic waste disposal• Segregation of wastes
Improved two-way referral system	Vehicle acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of health service vehicle
Acquisition of emergency vehicle	Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of one additional ambulance
	Policies and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation of policies on the proper use and maintenance
Upgrading of the RHU Laboratory Unit	Expansion of laboratory area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan Preparation - Detailed Clinical Laboratory floor plan
	Equipping of laboratory facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies• Hiring of part-time Registered Medical Technologist• Request to DOH for additional Human Resource for Health (Medical Technologists)
Increase incentives for BHWs and BNSs	Masterlist/database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation of updated list of BNS and BHWs per Barangay
	Budget allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Request increase budget for incentives and allowances
	Additional BHW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comply with requirement of additional BHWs to comply with 20 HH to 1 BHW

1. Upgrading of the Barangay Health Stations and Rehabilitation of the Main Rural Health Unit

This project will rehabilitate the Main RHU in Barangay Poblacion to be TSEKAP, TB-DOTS, and BEMONC compliant, as well as an Animal Bite Center through procurement of additional equipment and facilities needed for the upgrading. Additionally, this project aims to upgrade BHS as TSEKAP and birthing facilities as well. In particular, the Pandan Guinbirayan and Canyayo BHS shall be upgraded as TSEKAP and birthing facility while the Tabugon BHS shall be expanded and upgraded as a TSEKAP facility.

2. Provision of Medicines and Medical Supplies to RHU, BHS, and BHC

Augmentation of medicines and medical commodities will address the current insufficiency of supply in the 11 health facilities, which are the 5 BHS, 5 barangay health centers (BHC), and the main RHU.

3. Installation of Water System within Health Facilities

Installation of water system ensures the access to safe water supply within health facilities. Improving the sanitation in these facilities will minimize the spread of various water-borne diseases.

4. Improvement of Waste Disposal System in Health Facilities

This project entails the construction of a pathological waste disposal system for the proper disposal of toxic waste, in compliance with the DOH standard. This project is vital not only due to health reasons but also because of its possible environmental effects of the toxic wastes disposed.

5. Improved two-way referral system

Acquisition of an emergency response vehicle for medical and dental missions is necessary to improve the accessibility of various health services especially for those who are unable to travel to the main RHU, BHS, and BHCs. This will ensure a faster and more efficient delivery of health services.

6. Acquisition of emergency vehicle

Procurement of an additional emergency vehicle or ambulance is also vital to ensure that in times of disasters, calamities, and emergencies, the municipality will be prepared to respond more quickly and efficiently.

7. Upgrading of the RHU Laboratory Unit

The laboratory unit of the RHU will be upgraded based on the national standards of DOH. This is to provide better laboratory services and examinations to the constituents of Santa Fe. This project also requires procurement of clinical laboratory equipment and hiring a part-time medical technologist to conduct the laboratory examinations.

8. Increase incentives for BHWs and BNS

BNS and BHWs will be provided with better compensation through additional incentives. It will serve as financial assistance for the BNS and BHWs for their valuable work in health and nutrition. The BNSs will receive Php 1,000 every month while the BHW shall receive 1,500 from the municipal fund and Php 1,000 from the barangay fund.

1.5.2. Education

The list of PPAs for the education sector is shown in Table SO-22. This includes the components of each program/project and the activities needed for its execution and implementation.

Table SO- 22. Projects, Programs, and Activities for the Education Sector

PROGRAM/PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Establish SHS building in Guinbirayan	Land Acquisition	Procurement of lot for the construction
	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey• Documentation• Detailed Architecture/ Engineering• Community Organization• Social Preparation
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of the Senior High School Building
Establishment of Multi-purpose Covered Court in Canyayo Elementary School	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey• Documentation• Detailed Architecture/ Engineering• PTA organization• PTA meeting and assembly meeting
	Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of the multi-purpose covered court

1. Establishment of Senior High School in Barangay Guinbirayan

A Senior High School is planned to be established in Barangay Guinbirayan, offering a Technical-Vocational strand in compliance to the K-12 program. This aims to reduce the number of unemployed students and drop-out rates.

2. Establishment of Multi-Purpose Covered Court in Canyayo Elementary School

The construction of a multi-purpose covered court in Canyayo Elementary School shall be used for various school activities and events. This covered court is necessary to avoid the inconvenience of holding events and occasions during rainy seasons.

1.5.3. Social Welfare Services

The table below (Table SO-23) summarizes the list of PPAs identified in the Social Welfare Services through the conduct of workshops and from other municipal plans.

Table SO- 23. Programs, Projects, and Activities for the Social Welfare Services Sector

PROGRAM/ PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Establish Teen Center in Secondary Schools	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dialogue with DepEd officials• Social Preparation
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of available room• Improvement of rooms to be used as teen center
	Capability Building	Sessions and trainings on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interpersonal Communication Skills• Peer facilitation and skills training• Gender sensitivity
	Documentation	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	
Training of Trainers (TOT) of Responsible Parenthood Service (RPS) and Parent Effectiveness Service (PES)	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of Beneficiaries• Identification of Prospective Volunteer
	Trainers Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct trainings to RPS and PES Implementers• Preparation of IEC materials
	Sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct modular packages and sessions
	Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review existing laws, policies• Data Collection
Livelihood Program for Women: Equipping of Women Training and Livelihood Center	Sustenance of existing organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct regular meetings
	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of furniture, fixtures, and materials
	Livelihood Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of the existing livelihood projects of the organization
Completion of Women and Children Crisis Center	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget allocation
	Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuation of the unfinished women and crisis center
Implementation of TAWAG Program/ Community-Based Rehabilitation Program	Preparation	Identification of Beneficiaries
	Capability Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orientation• Training of Implementers• Training of Family Members/Volunteers
	Provision of Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of Assistive Devices• Self and Social Enhancement• Educational and Vocational Skills Training
	Purchase of Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of Motorcycle for CBR Program activities
Older Persons Welfare Program	Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KKK• Bible Study• Provision of financial assistance
	Cash For Work for the Needy Elderlies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organize eligible Senior Citizens• Conduct of trainings (if needed)• Monitoring
	Elderly Week Celebration	

1. Establish Teen Center in Secondary Schools

The teen centers will be piloted in Santa Fe National High School and Guinbirayan National High School. This will be used for increased information dissemination on teenage issues, recreational activities for teens to improve interpersonal skills, and youth camps for the teenagers within the two (2) barangays.

2. Training of Trainers (TOT) of Responsible Parenthood Service (RPS) and Parent Effectiveness Service (PES)

This is a 5-day live-in training of trainers that will conduct sessions and dialogues on couples regarding responsible parenthood. Each barangay will choose two (2) volunteers to conduct the sessions. Couples at reproductive age are aimed to be equipped with proper knowledge, attitudes, and skills on responsible child-rearing.

3. Livelihood Program for Women: Equipping of Women Training and Livelihood Center

Fixtures, furniture, and materials will be provided for the improvement and equipping of the Women Training and Livelihood Center. This is the official of Nutri-Snax, a livelihood project provided by the DOST and KALIPI-Santa Fe.

4. Completion of Women and Children Crisis Center

The construction of Women and Children Crisis Center will be finished through this project. This center shall serve as a temporary shelter for the abused women and children in the municipality.

5. Implementation of TAWAG Program/Community-Based Rehabilitation Program

Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal or TAWAG Program is a program of the LGU that mainstreams children with disability ages 3-5 years old as well as those of school age in regular or special school in the Child Development Service Program. The program will provide rehabilitation services to enhance the physical, social, mental, and psychological functioning of the child/youth. Procurement of a motorcycle is also needed for the community activities, home visits, and monitoring.

6. Older Persons Welfare Program

This program is intended to uplift the morale and improve the overall welfare of the Senior Citizens in the municipality. Projects included in this program are as follows:

a. Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens older than 80 years old

Aside from their Social Pension, additional financial assistance shall be provided to senior citizens in the municipality older than 80 years old. This is to aid them for their expenses in food, medicines, and shelter.

b. Cash-for-Work for Physically-Abled Senior Citizens

Senior Citizens who are physically-abled and are willing to handle light work in exchange for cash shall be the beneficiaries of this project. These jobs contribute to the beautification and progress of their respective barangays.

c. Elderly Week Celebration

This week-long celebration commemorates the contribution and importance of the senior citizens to the community.

1.5.4. Protective Services

For the protective services sector, the identified PPAs are shown in Table SO-24. These are based on the inputs of the Municipal Police Station and the Bureau of Fire Protection in Santa Fe during the workshop conducted.

Table SO- 24. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Protective Services Sector

PROGRAM/ PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Crime Prevention and Suppression Program Initiative	Information Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct lectures/dialogues• Reproduction of IEC materials• Conduct home visitation• Inspection of vital establishment
	Police visibility	Conduct of patrolling (mobile, foot, bicycle patrolling)
	Trainings	Conduct BPATs training and seminars Attendance to Trainings/seminars of PNP personnel
	Logistic Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of supplies and materials for IEC materials• Procurement of supplies and materials for the repair and maintenance of vehicles• Procurement of additional vehicle (patrol car)
Construction of Standard PNP Building	Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquisition of lot for the construction
	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documentation• Detailed architectural engineering and preparation of program of works
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actual construction of the PNP Building
Fire prevention and Suppression Program	Installation of water hydrant in urban barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water drilling installation• Piping system
	Ensure water sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of overhead tank
	Additional fire truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of Additional Fire Truck (Penetrator-500 gal. capacity)

1. Crime Prevention and Suppression Program Initiative

This program is the initiative of the Municipal Police Station to maintain the peace and order in the municipality through increased police visibility, capability building of police personnel, and procurement of necessary supplies for better provision of services.

2. Construction of Standard PNP Building

A standard PNP building is needed for the improved functionality and compliance to standards of the Municipal Police Station. This is to ensure the effective delivery of services and security and safety of the PNP personnel.

3. Fire prevention and Suppression Program

This program of the Bureau of Fire Protection aims for improved fire prevention by ensuring the steady supply of water through the establishment of overhead tank and installation of fire hydrants in urban barangays. Included also in this program is the procurement of an additional and smaller fire truck which can easily penetrate areas with narrow roads.

1.5.5. Housing/Shelter

The table below (Table SO-25) shows the PPAs of the housing sector which aims to address the problems of settlement areas in the municipality.

Table SO- 25. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Housing Sector

PROGRAM/ PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Relocation of Settlements from Risk Areas	Plan Preparation and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey household dwellings• Detailed architectural engineering• Community organization
	Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquisition of lot for relocation site• Construction of dwelling units• Provision of assistance to build standard dwelling units
Formulation of Municipal Shelter Plan	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organize TWG for the Shelter Plan• Preparation of documents and data needed for the plan
	Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulation of the Municipal Shelter Plan

1. Relocation of Settlements from Risk Areas

Settlements located in areas with high risk to various hazards such as flooding, landslide, and tsunami should be relocated to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to disasters and calamities.

2. Formulation of a Municipal Shelter Plan

The Municipal Shelter Plan should include on-site development options for poor and vulnerable communities and re-blocking designs. This should also incorporate the hazards present in the municipality to reduce the vulnerability of settlements and increase the adaptive capacity of the community to hazards.

1.5.6. Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreation sector implements program that promotes the engagement of not only the youth but the whole community in sports activities. The list of PPAs is shown in Table SO-26.

Table SO- 26. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Sports and Recreation Sector

PROGRAM/ PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES
Establishment of a Municipal Sports Ground	Establishment of the Municipal Sports Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reclamation of the area• Actual construction
	Construction of Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of the oval• Construction of stage with bleachers
Construction of covered court	Covered Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actual construction of the covered court
	Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of bleachers

1. Construction of a Municipal Sport Ground

This project entails the construction of a municipal sports ground to accommodate various sports activities and events within the municipality. This will include the construction of an oval and stage with bleachers.

2. Construction of covered court

Aside from the sports ground, a covered court will be constructed which can be used for sports activities, assemblies, meetings, and barangay fiestas. This is especially useful during rainy seasons to avoid inconvenience.

1.6. Legislative Support and Measures

1.6.1. Policies on the use of ambulance and collection of fees for laboratory services

Purchasing an additional emergency service vehicle entails a defined set of guidelines, regulations, and policies. Abusive and unnecessary use of ambulance shall be penalized once these policies are finalized and implemented.

Upgrading the laboratory facilities in the RHU also requires policies on laboratory service fees. These fees shall be based on the current prevailing prices of laboratory reagents and supplies to avoid overcharging.

1.6.2. Increase budgetary allocation for health

Projects needed for the health sector demands additional funding for its implementation. It is proposed that additional budget shall be earmarked for the improvement of health services in order to cater the increasing demand of the growing population in the municipality.

1.6.3. Resolution establishing SHS in Guinbirayan

RA 10533 or the *Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013* is an act that aims to broaden the goals of basic education, which should include college preparation, technical and vocational career opportunities, as well as creative arts, sports and entrepreneurial employment. This Act is also the reason for implementing the K-12 program.

With this, establishing Senior High School, particularly in Barangay Guinbirayan must be supported by the LGU through the passing of this resolution. The SHS in this barangay shall accommodate students enrolling in the Technical-Vocational strand of the K-12 to minimize the drop-out rates and the number of the out-of-school youth.

1.6.4. Legislation on Responsible Parenthood and Establishment of a Teen Center

The proposed legislation on Responsible Parenthood is in support of the RA 10353, also known as the *Responsible Parenthood Act of 2012*. It promotes the right to education and information regarding reproductive health, access to medically-safe, effective, and legal reproductive health care services, methods, and supplies, as approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). With this, the LGU shall localize the implementation of this program, equipping couples of reproductive age the proper knowledge, attitudes, and skills on family planning and responsible child-rearing.

Likewise, the establishment of Teen Centers to provide shelter for teenagers in the municipality and to raise the awareness regarding social issues shall also be supported by the LGU through a legislation.

1.6.5. SB accreditation of women organizations

Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) such as Women's Organizations is necessary for the implementation of their programs and projects. Funds from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) can be used for projects as long as it has a CSO Certificate of Accreditation issued.

1.6.6. Adoption of P.A.T.R.O.L Plan

Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-Of-Law Plan, also known as the P.A.T.R.O.L Plan aims to enhance the focus and coordination of police functions and operations through a national internal security policy and strategy. The PNP shall adopt the P.A.T.R.O.L Plan to improve functionality of the municipal police and provide better protective services to the municipality.

1.6.7. Resolution/Ordinance on the compensation of barangay police

Same with the resolution for the additional incentives of the BHW and BNS, the barangay police shall also be recognized for their valuable work in protecting the community from danger and maintaining peace and order. A resolution for their additional incentives shall be passed by the Sangguniang Bayan.

1.6.8. Resolution authorizing the Local Chief Executive to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement

Construction of the municipal sports ground and covered court shall be implemented through a resolution authorizing the mayor to enter and sign a memorandum of agreement. This project can also be elevated to the Provincial LGU (PLGU) for additional funding and assistance.

1.6.9. EO on the donation of lot for PNP

A standard PNP building also requires a standard lot for its construction. Legislative support shall be shown through an EO donating a lot for the construction of the PNP building. Furthermore, this shall be implemented through a resolution authorizing the Local Chief Executive to enter into an agreement.

2. Economic Development Plan

The economic development plan of Santa Fe embodies the various measures the LGU will pursue in ensuring that the local economy is progressing and favourable for sound investments. This plan is also concerned with ensuring the steady supply of goods and services as well as the availability of jobs and income opportunities for the constituents in the locality.

Vital component of this plan is the support of the LGU to the programs implemented in the subsectors of local economy: the agriculture and fisheries, trade and industries, and tourism development. Climate and disaster concerns are also incorporated in the discussion for each subsector.

2.1. Key Sectoral Challenges

2.1.1. Agriculture and Fisheries

Santa Fe is predominantly comprised of agricultural areas which is why agriculture is its main economic driver. Most of its constituents are engaged in either farming or fisheries sector. This is why the implementation of policies and programs that will address the identified issues in agriculture is crucial for achieving a progressive municipality.

Issues and challenges for agriculture and fisheries are mainly in terms of the volume of production. According to the Municipal Agriculturists and the assessment of the LDIS Matrix and PSFM Analysis, there is a decrease in rice production, fruit-bearing trees, copra production, and fisheries production both in marine and freshwater.

One of the pressing concerns in the agriculture sector is the decrease in volume of irrigated rice by approximately 37 percent from 385.55 MT in 2016 to 244.7 MT in 2018 (Table EC-7). Increased demand in housing can be attributed to the growing population in the municipality, which may have prompted the rampant conversion of agricultural lands to residential areas, causing the decrease in volume of rice production. Another reason is the unmaintained irrigation system in the rice production areas. Continuous decrease in production can lead to rice shortage within the municipality. However, the volume of production of non-irrigated or rain-fed rice dramatically increased from 2016 with a volume of 2,866.59 MT to 4,307.51 MT in 2018 or an estimated 50 percent increase in production.

There has also been a decrease in production of the fruit-bearing trees particularly, banana, lime, and mango which may be due to the intense heat and extreme weather changes caused by climate change. With regards to the production of banana, the volume decreased by approximately 75 percent, from 245.19MT and 59.856MT for the years 2016 and 2018,

respectively. In terms of mango production, an alarming decrease of 98 percent was recorded. From 2.56 MT in 2016, it decreased to 0.05 MT in 2018. Furthermore, lime production also decreased alarmingly from 12.05 MT in 2016 to 3.4 MT in 2018, with 71 percent decrease in total. Lastly, vegetable production also decreased by 85 percent, which amounts to volume of 1.89 MT for 2016 and 0.294 MT in 2018. Replanting initiatives are needed to ensure the stability of supply of fruits, vegetables, and other produce in the municipality.

Table EC- 7. Volume of Agricultural Crop Production, by Major Crop, 2 reference years (2016 and 2018)

AGRICULTURAL CROP	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (MT)	
Rice	2016	2018
• Irrigated	385.55	244.7
• Non-irrigated	2,866.59	4,307.51
Coconut	1,090,440.15	
Banana	245.19	59.856
Mango	2.56	0.05
Lime	12.05	3.4
Vegetables	1.89	0.294

Source: Municipal Agriculturist Office, 2019

The copra industry was also noted to have a decrease in production due to the rampant cutting of coconut trees and lack of proper monitoring on the extent of coconut trees being cut. There are also infested coconut trees which have also affected its production. Decreased production is also attributed to the low prices of copra in the market, discouraging the community to engage in copra production. Moreover, environmental factors were also considered for this decreased production.

Aside from agricultural production, issues and challenges were also identified in the fisheries production of Santa Fe. Volume of fish production from the municipal sea water decreased by approximately 48 percent, from 212.1 MT in 2016 to 110.2 MT in 2018, which can cause a scarcity of the fish supply in the locality.

Rising population, decreasing volume of agriculture and fisheries production, and the increased demand for residential areas threatens the security of food supply in the municipality. Intensified programs on enhancement of agricultural outputs and increased engagement on farming and fishing activities is vital in achieving food sufficiency.

2.1.2. Trade and Industries

Industries present within the Santa Fe reflect the primary source of income of most of the constituents in the locality, which is agriculture and farming. The most frequent type of the industry in the municipality are rice mills. As of 2015, 14 out of the 20 industries are rice mills. Other industries include hollow block making and weaving.

Trade and industries also include the business establishments within Santa Fe. For 2015 to 2016, the number of registered businesses decline by approximately 35 percent. This is due to the unlisted businesses in the municipality who acquired their permits late. However, revenue from businesses increased during these years.

The absence of a buying station per barangay was also noted in the PSFM workshop due to the unavailability of lot. This results to a difficulty in marketing local products of the municipality. Improvement of the trade and industries should also incorporate the provision of livelihood and promotion of local products in Santa Fe that would also result to tourism development.

2.1.3. Tourism

The municipality of Santa Fe bears immeasurable importance to its tourism industry since its main development thrust is Agri-Tourism Development. Agriculture and tourism are regarded as equally important in this thrust. With its pristine beaches and rich biodiversity of natural resources, the local tourism industry has a great potential.

The main problem of tourism development in Santa Fe is its slow progression due to the lack of tourism facilities, promotion, and marketing. Non-compliance of businesses to the requirements for registration of their accommodation facilities results to a limited number of registered tourism accommodations. This leads to lack of possible investors in the municipality which in turn, affects the revenue collection from these businesses. This can also hinder the promotion of tourist destinations to expected visitors.

Aside from enhancement of facilities and buildings, tourism development also requires improvement of transportation networks and access roads leading to the various tourism destinations. Currently, some of the roads are still unpaved, causing inconvenience while travelling especially during rainy seasons as it becomes muddy and impassable.

It is also challenging to develop the tourism industry without a Municipal Tourism plantilla position. Having a Municipal Tourism Officer ensures the functionality of the tourism office, which is responsible for the tourism development and the frontline services which will address the needs of the local and foreign tourists visiting Santa Fe.

2.2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The goal of the economic sector is for the municipality to be self-reliant and to be a premier agri-tourism destination in the island of Tablas. The progress of agriculture and fisheries, trade, commerce, and industries, and the tourism industry in Santa Fe is measured in terms of the success indicators identified for each descriptor. The ratings for the economic sector are shown in the Vision-Reality Gap Matrix in Table EC-8.

Table EC- 8. Vision-Reality Gap Matrix for Economic Sector

DESCRIPTORS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	CURRENT RATING	GAP
SELF-RELIANT	Employed at least one member of the family (All HH)	7	3
	Increased locally produced food supply by at least 15% in all locally produced products	6	4
	Maximized land utilization by practice of integrated farming system	5	5
	Decreased number of population living below food threshold/poverty threshold	6	4
	Decreased member beneficiaries of <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program</i> (PPPP)***	7	3
	Cooperativism widely accepted	4	6
	Food self-sufficiency attained	6	4
	Increased number of small entrepreneurs	6	4
PREMIER AGRI-TOURISM DESTINATION	Unique agricultural products (sea weeds)		
	Seaweed farming and harvesting in 2,000 hectares	9	1
	Presence of operational Seaweed processing center	6	4
	Available dry and fresh seaweed products	9	1
	Sustainable market of seaweed products	10	0
	Diving sites (fishery sector) on marine habitat as tourist destination with tourist arrival	3	7
	Produced unique agri-tourism product (seaweeds and agricultural learning center)	4	6
	Development of native chicken multiplier farm into a tourism product	6	4
	Presence of two-hectare organic agriculture learning center with complete learning equipment and facilities	7	3
	With recorded visitors or tourist arrival	3	7
	Conducted trainings and tourist studies	3	7
	Fish sanctuary (Charles' Islet) as tourist destination	7	3
	Identified tourism destinations have physical development	4	6
	Mangrove Forest are protected	8	2

In terms of being self-reliant, employment, self-sufficiency in food supply, and the socio-economic status of the constituents are being measured. Based on the matrix, most of the ratings for each success indicators range from 4-7 indicating an average and steady progress towards achieving a self-reliant economy.

Being a premier agri-tourism destination not merely warrants the promotion and development of the tourism sites within the locality but safeguarding the natural resources as well. The municipality scored greatly in terms of the development of seaweed products and agriculture, however, the municipality has yet to improve the promotion and development of its tourism industry. Infra-support for tourism destinations is necessary to increase the number of tourist arrivals.

2.3. Goals and Objectives for Economic Sector

Goals and objectives for the economic sector, as well as the targets of each sub-sector per term is shown in the tables below (Table EC-9). Inputs from other municipal plans and the participants of the workshop were incorporated in formulating the sectoral goal and the objectives for each economic sub-sector.

Table EC- 9. Goals and Objectives of the Economic Sector

SECTORAL GOAL	
<i>A municipality with a socio-economically progressive community</i>	
SUBSECTORAL OBJECTIVES	
Agriculture	To increase the per capita income of farmers and fisherfolks to improve their way of life through enhancing agricultural and fisheries production
	To sustain farmers, resources, and communities by promoting farming practices and methods that are profitable, environmentally sound, and good for communities
Trade and Industries	To develop a favourable commercial-industrial atmosphere in order to maximize the commercial and industrial opportunities in the municipality
	To promote small and medium scale industries including those in the cottage industries
Tourism	To develop and uphold a competitive, sustainable and quality tourism products and services that are basically and authentically offered in the municipality

Table EC- 10. Targets per Term for the Agriculture Sector

TERM	TARGETS FOR AGRICULTURE
2022	Farmers and fisherfolks are capacitated to adapt to latest technologies to enhance agriculture and fisheries production
	Farmers are encouraged to maximize land utilization through integrated natural farming system
	Irrigation facilities such as SWIP, STW, communal irrigation system are provided
	Laws on the nonconversion of prime agricultural lands to other uses are strictly implemented
	Promoted value-adding technologies to agricultural commodities wherever applicable
	Intensified the establishment of small-scale agricultural livelihood projects (seaweed farming)
	Farm-to-market roads are constructed and concretized
	Number of farmers engaged in livestock and poultry production are increased
	Organic farming by reducing the use of pesticides and other chemicals is practiced within the municipality
	Improved plant nursery
	Aquaculture production among fisherfolks is promoted and practiced
2025	Crop and fishery production to increase food supply in the municipality is intensified
	Idle agricultural lands in the municipality is further utilized and expanded agricultural production
	High-yielding rice variety are provided to farmers
	Dams are established within the municipality for improved irrigation

Table EC- 11. Targets per Term for the Trade and Industries Sector

TERM	TARGETS FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRIES
2022	Revenues generated from business registration taxes and fees are increased
	More employment and livelihood for the residents are generated
	Market stalls, wet and dry markets are expanded
	Seaweed by-products are widely produced and developed
	Slaughterhouse in the municipality is established
	The Local Investment Code in the municipality is implemented
	Entrepreneurial trainings and livelihood programs are provided
	Handicraft industry is promoted and developed in the municipality through conduct of trainings and seminars
2025	Quality of seaweed production is further improved
	Commercial center is established in the municipality
	Intensified marketing linkages of handicraft production

Table EC- 12. Targets per Term for the Tourism Sector

TERM	TARGETS FOR TOURISM
2022	Existing major tourist destination in the locality is further developed
	Tourism opportunities and services are strengthened with infra-support
	Enhanced linkages and build partnerships with the public and private sectors, i.e., tourism support services, product development, Pasalubong Center, souvenir items, regulated tourism transportation services
	Facebook page and website for the municipality is established and maintained
	Tourism building is improved with complete facilities
	Tourism Operations institutionalized
2025	Registered tourism accommodations are established
	Banks and ATMs are established

2.4. Strategies for the Economic Development Plan

2.4.1. Enhance Knowledge among Farmers and Fisherfolks

Training and capability building of farmers and fisherfolks in adopting innovative farming techniques and technologies is vital in improving agricultural production. This also entails equipping farming and fishing families with knowledge on climate resiliency.

2.4.2. Improvement of Farming Inputs, Equipment, and Irrigation System

Agricultural inputs, equipment, and more efficient irrigation system should be improved to increase the yield of farmers which will help not only their income but also the food security in the municipality. Provision of climate-adaptive and high-yielding variety of crops and establishment of better irrigation system (shallow tube well, small water impounding project, etc) is also included in this strategy.

2.4.3. Intensified Replanting Initiatives

Establishment and improvement of plant nurseries and various greening programs within the municipality shall be promoted by the LGU. Rehabilitation of denuded forests should also be achieved in this strategy because development in the municipality should not only be concerned with increasing volume of production but should also safeguard the resources within.

2.4.4. Accessibility of Market to Farmers

This strategy entails the efficient transport of agricultural produce from farms to the local markets. Farmers and even fisherfolks encounter difficulties in transporting their products to the markets especially during rainy seasons and bad weather. In order to do this, improvement and concreting of farm-to-market roads shall be prioritized by the LGU.

2.4.5. Development and Promotion of Local Products

Seaweed and handicraft production must be enhanced through intensified promotion and increased engagement of the community. The LGU shall initiate investment promotion and local product development through the provision of trainings and capital assistance, as well as product and packaging development.

2.4.6. Employment and Livelihood Assistance to the Community

With the goal of uplifting the economic status of the Santafenhons, provision of livelihood trainings and assistance is needed for increased employment opportunities and sources of income. The LGU should pursue the provision of jobs for the community but also equipping them with skills in order for them to create their own livelihoods which would in turn provide employment to other members of the community.

2.4.7. Development of Local Tourism Industry

One of the main development drivers of Santa Fe is its tourism industry. Since its development thrust is Agri-Tourism Development, the LGU focuses on improving the tourism facilities to attract both investors and visitors and promote the local tourism industry in the municipality. This includes providing easier access to tourism destinations through access roads improvement, functionality of the tourism office, and designating personnel for its frontline services.

2.5. Major Programs, Projects, and Activities of the Economic Sector

2.5.1. Agriculture and Fisheries

Listed in Table EC-13 are the various PPAs identified for the agriculture and fisheries sector. Programs on increasing productivity of agricultural lands and improvement of farmers and fisherfolks knowledge are prioritized for implementation.

Table EC- 13 Programs, Projects, and Activities for Agriculture

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Livelihood Assistance to Farmers and Fisherfolks	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organize farmers and fisherfolks
	Trainings and Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct hands on training and seminar among farmers and fishers on livestock and poultry, mariculture, and seaweed production
Training on Organic Vegetable Production	Promotion of organic vegetable production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct of hands-on trainings
Land Acquisition for Techno-Demo on Rice Seed Production	Survey and Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of prime agricultural lot feasible for production
	Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Procurement of lot for technology demonstration and production of seeds
Improvement of Irrigation System	Allocation of budget for irrigation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outsourcing of funds and identification of possible source of irrigation
	Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of Dam, Small Water Impounding Project, communal irrigation system, shallow tube well, open well
Provision of Farm Machineries	Organization and Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organized farmersOutsourcing of funds from NGA, LGU
	Procurement of machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Procurement of Four wheeled Tractor, Thresher, Dehusker, hand tractor etc.
Rehabilitation and Concreting of Farm to Market Roads	Site identification and validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of sites for improvement
	Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Preparation of plan and Program of Works
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Concreting of 20-km FMR for improved accessibility
Improvement of Municipal Plant Nursery	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site validationPreparation of seedlings for propagation
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Area developmentConstruction of green housesConstruction of Multi-Purpose Building
	Monitoring and Evaluation	
Improvement of Marine Protected Area	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IEC Campaigns on Stakeholders
	Improvement of Support facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construction of guard houseProvision and maintenance of patrol boats
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rehabilitation of coralsMonitoring and evaluation of MPA
Establishment of Storage Facility	Plan Preparation	Budget allocation for the establishment of storage facility
	Construction and Implementation	Construction of building Procurement of storage facilities

1. Livelihood Assistance to Farmers and Fisherfolks

The livelihood assistance project aims to equip farmers and fisherfolks of various knowledge and skills to enhance productivity on increasing agricultural yield through provision of hands-on trainings and seminars. This also includes trainings on integrated cropping system with emphasis in agri-tourism strategies.

2. Training on Organic Vegetable Production

Trainings on producing organic vegetables is necessary to heighten awareness on the benefits and importance of organic crops and to increase engagement of farmers and various stakeholders in organic vegetable production.

3. Land Acquisition for Techno-Demo on Rice Seed Production

Promoting the use of high-quality seeds requires a techno-demonstration in order to increase rice production. This project shall identify areas suitable for techno-demo purposes, procurement of identified lot, and provision of registered, hybrid and certified seeds.

4. Improvement of Irrigation System

This project shall provide irrigation systems such as dams, small water impounding project (SWIP), open well, communal irrigation system, and shallow tube well. The aim of this project is to increase irrigated areas in the municipality to boost the production of farmers and improve crop yield, ensuring food security and sufficiency in Santa Fe.

5. Provision of Farm Machineries

The procurement of 4-wheel drive tractor with a complete set of implement and combine harvester aims to reduce the labor of famers and improve efficiency in land preparation and harvesting,

6. Rehabilitation and Concreting of Farm-to-Market Roads

This project aims for the concreting and improvement of a 20-kilometer farm-to-market road. Accessibility of the farm products to markets is vital in maintaining the productivity of agricultural lands within the municipality.

7. Improvement of Municipal Plant Nursery

The existing plant nurseries within the municipality are in need of improvement to increase the propagation of seedlings. This entails construction of infra-support facilities as well such as construction of green houses and a multi-purpose building.

8. Improvement of the Marine Protected Areas

This aims to rehabilitate the corals and marine habitats in the municipal waters to increase the biodiversity of marine species and improve condition of the marine ecosystem. Support facilities such as patrol boats and guard house are needed to ensure MPA protection.

9. Establishment of Storage Facility

This project pertains to the construction of a building for storage of agricultural inputs to prevent them from damages and deterioration.

2.5.2. Trade and Industries

The table below (Table EC-14) are the major PPAs for the sector on trade and industries. These projects aim for to increase investors and businesses in the municipality, promote local products and improve the economic status of the community.

Table EC- 14. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Trade and Industries

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	PROGRAM/ PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Service and Industry Development	Investment Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct of One Stop Shop• Establishment of Negosyo Center• Updating and strict implementation of Local Investment Incentive Code
	Local Product Development and Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of trainings and capital assistance to seaweeds farmers and handicraft makers• Seaweed product and packaging development
	Support to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MSMEs Promotion and Assistance• Provision of Trainings for MSMEs• Conduct of Trade Fairs and Market Day Activities
Public Employment	Referral and Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination with the DOLE for the Conduct of Job Fairs• Lobbying and coordination with TESDA and DOLE for the Special Recruitment Activities• Special Program for the Employment of Students
	Career Advocacy and Employment Coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lobbying and coordination with the TESDA and DOLE for the Pre-employment Coaching• National Government Program augmentation on Livelihood and Self Employment Assistance• Availment of DOLE Kabuhayan Starter Kits
Local Economic Enterprise Development	Manpower Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Functionality of Public Employment Services Office
	Public Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of Public Market• Improvement and Expansion of Public Market
	Business Stalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordinance Institutionalizing Local Economic Enterprises (LEE)
	Municipal Slaughter House	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of Municipal Slaughterhouse

1. Public Employment Program

This is the initiative of the LGU to increase employment rate among its constituents. Included in this program is the conduct of job fairs, coordination with DOLE and TESDA for their special recruitment activities, the Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES), and various career advocacy and employment coaching. This shall increase employment and livelihood opportunities within the municipality and decrease the number of unemployed Santafenhons.

2. Service and Industry Development

This program promotes investment opportunities, local product development and support to micro, small, and medium enterprises in order to increase collected revenue from the businesses and investors. Establishment of Negosyo Center, trainings for handicraft makers and seaweed farmers, conduct of One-Stop Shop for more efficient business licensing renewal and application, and Trade Fair and Market Day are included in this program.

3. Local Economic Enterprise Development

This pertains to the improvement of economic enterprises in the municipality. Construction of the municipal slaughterhouse and development of public market are components of this program. Moreover, the supporting legislative measure for its implementation requires the creation of an ordinance to institutionalize the Local Economic Enterprises (LEE) in the municipality.

2.5.3. Tourism

For the tourism industry in the municipality, the PPAs needed for its promotion and development are observed in the table below (Table EC-15).

Table EC- 15. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Tourism

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	PROGRAM/ PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Local Tourism Development	Tourism Products Development and Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite investors to attend Local Investment Forum and Promotion• Construction of Tourism Facilities (Municipal Tourism Office, Tourism Information Center, Pasalubong Center, Public CRs, Sea and Land Transpo Terminals, etc.)• Tourism Products and Packages Development (Seaweeds, handicraft, beaches, mangrove forests, diving sites, seafoods, sites for overlooking, camping and trekking, etc.)• Development and Promotion of Mount Calatong for Eco-Tourism Destination• Creation of Facebook Page exclusively for the promotion of Local Tourism• Tourism Products and Packages Marketing of the identified tourism products
	Tourism Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement of Tourism Facilities• Improvement of Roads leading to Tourism Destinations
	Tourism Institutional and Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of Municipal Tourism Office• Capacity Building of Tourism Front Liners (Tourism Management & Operations, Tourism Promotion, Basic Tourism Statistics, Good Housekeeping and Hospitality Development, etc.)• Strict implementation of Local Tourism Code

1. Conduct of Tourism Investment Forum

This is a one-day Investment Forum for the prospective investors willing to invest in the municipality and promote its local products. This project involves the identification, inventory, and assessment of the local products unique to the municipality. This forum shall also be a venue for promotion and advertisement of the local tourism products. Increased investors would not only attract other businesses and visitors in Santa Fe, but would also mean increased employment opportunities for its constituents.

2. Construction/Establishment of Tourism Facilities

Promotion of the tourism industry in the municipality would be more effective with adequate and efficient tourism facilities that will address the needs of the anticipated tourists and visitors. These facilities include:

- a. One-Stop Shop Tourism Building/Facility which will serve as:
 - i. Municipal Tourism Office
 - ii. Tourism Information Center
 - iii. Pasalubong and Souvenir Center
- b. Public restrooms and designated waiting areas
- c. Sea and Land Transport Terminals

3. Development of Mount Calatong

Mount Calatong in Barangay Guintigbasan is one of the existing and developing eco-tourism sites in the municipality. This is known for its enchanting features as this is believed to be inhabited by mystical creatures, attracting more local and foreign tourists. Development and promotion of this forest requires supporting facilities to accommodate activities such as trekking, hiking, camping, educational touring, and top view siting. Construction of a view deck with amenities such as restrooms, shelter for guards and tourists, and provision of access roads are included in this project.

4. Tourism Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development for tourism purposes pertains to the improvement of roads leading to tourism sites and improvement and maintenance of existing tourism facilities. This project aims to provide road passable for at least 4-wheeled vehicles for easier access and maintenance of the tourism building to attract more visitors and investors in the municipality.

5. Tourism Products and Packages Development

Improved packaging of local products will help in their marketing and promotion. Not only will this attract more tourists and businesses to invest in the municipality, but will also increase the revenue from these products as better packaging leads to higher selling prices. Tourism development shall also uphold the concept of sustainable tourism to last generations after generations. This project shall focus on the following development:

- a. Seaweed products
- b. Handicrafts (seashells, nito, uway & buri, and drift wood centerpiece)
- c. Beach improvement
- d. Mangrove forest conservation and rehabilitation
- e. Diving Sites (protection of the coral cover and marine species)
- f. Seafood products processing
- g. Improvement of camping, hiking, trekking sites
- h. Promotion of island touring

2.6. Legislative Support and Measures

2.6.1. Ordinance Institutionalizing Local Economic Enterprises

Local Economic Enterprises (LEEs) are ventures that are wholly or partially-owned by the LGUs that generates revenue/income. The LEEs could provide wider access of goods and services that are affordable to a larger segment of the LGU population. LEEs can also attract investors by promoting key services which may not be provided by the private sector. Furthermore, LEEs can operate under the basic principle of financial self-sufficiency via cost recovery which is why they can be a means to augment LGU revenues.

2.6.2. Institutionalizing the Functionality/Operation of the Municipal Tourism Office, Tourism Information Center, and Pasalubong and Souvenir Center

Development of the tourism industry in the municipality would bring about an increase in demand from the anticipated tourist arrivals. This would need legislative support from the LGU by institutionalizing and designating frontline service personnel in the Municipal Tourism Office, Tourism Information Center, and Pasalubong Souvenir Center. These three (3) core offices shall provide for the necessities of the expected visitors and tourists in the municipality.

3. Infrastructure and Physical Development Plan

The infrastructure and physical development plan encompasses support systems for economic growth, social development, and urban expansion. The economic support infrastructures include transportation, road networks, flood control, and power which make the efficient delivery of goods and services to the people. Conversely, the social support infrastructures pertain to establishments that enable the provision of social services available for the Santafenhons and other possible beneficiaries, some of these are schools, hospitals, sports facilities, source of water supply, and housing. On the other hand, infrastructures for public support are also considered institutional establishments. Public parks and government buildings are classified under public support infrastructures. Aside from these, there is also an infrastructure support system which responds to urban expansion and demand for land, hence, physical development.

3.1. Key Sectoral Challenges

The infrastructure development is keystone to social and economic development. Adequate supporting infrastructure systems will instigate socio-economic development in the municipality; likewise, it will possibly intensify external influences like tourism and business investments which will greatly contribute to the development of the municipality.

The expansion and rehabilitation of economic support infrastructures in the municipality have been steady for the past few years. As of 2019, the road density and farm-to-market road density are recorded at 0.0113 km/ha and 0.234 km/ha, respectively. In terms of the percentage of concretized roads, more than 50 percent of the barangay, farm-to-market, and provincial roads are still unpaved. This is due to limited availability of funds and intricacy on implementing eminent domain which resulted to difficulties on transportation and delay on the delivery of social services. In addition to this, there is also no recognized land transportation terminal in the municipality. This is caused by the unavailability of lot for the construction of the said establishment. Despite of the problem on roads and connectivity, there has been an increase in the number of public utility vehicles from 17 (2017) to 22 (2019) which can be attributed to the increasing population, hence, demand on transportation that in turn becomes livelihood for some residents in the municipality. As a result, better accessibility and mobility of people in and out of the municipality, which became convenient for travellers and motorists, were observed.

The social support infrastructures consist of open spaces, telecommunications, power, water supply, and other services. As of 2015, the area for open spaces in the municipality is 9.08 ha which is utilized for recreation and public plazas. For telecommunication, poor signal connection has been detected and still experiencing in Barangays Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, Pandan and Tabugon that causes limited use of online and mobile communication systems. The construction of another cell site is the recommended solution for this issue. In terms of electrification, the municipality has a significant increase in the proportion of households served with electric power from 61.45 percent (2010) to 84.16 percent (2015). However, there is still insufficient power supply in some barangays at far flung areas which covers 7.76 percent of the total population. With regards to water supply, the proportion of households without access to potable water decreased from 20.68 percent (2010) to 18.47 percent (2015). Despite the decrease in the number of households without access to potable water, scarcity of water supply is still known to be threatening the municipality during the dry and hot season due to forest degradation and drying up of the water sources.

Other physical land uses shall be prioritized to address the increasing demand that is caused by urban expansion. In the Municipality of Santa Fe, the burial ground is at its maximum capacity since 2007. This caused some spill over of the cemetery beyond its specified area. The Barangays Poblacion and Guinbirayan shall prioritize the expansion of the burial grounds being the two urban barangays front lining the development and population increase in the municipality.

3.2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The infrastructure and physical development sector has identified one (1) descriptor and eight (8) success indicators; two (2) of which has a rating below five (5), one (1) is equivalent to five (5), and five (5) has a rating above five (5) as per Table IF-9. The indicators with rating below five (5) signifies low attainment of the vision descriptor. However, there are initiatives already commencing to alleviate the rating of these indicators, thus, achieving the desired state of the municipality. Conversely, the indicator with a rating equivalent to five (5) implies that the indicator is half accomplished and needs a continuous and steady progress. On the other hand, the indicators with rating above five (5) denotes that more than 50 percent of the goal is achieved. These are the closest to making the desired state into reality, and that is to have a resilient infrastructure and physical environment in the municipality.

Table IF- 9. Vision-Reality Gap Matrix for Infrastructure Sector

DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	CURRENT RATING	GAP
Resilient	Standard building design compliance to building and fire codes	6	4
	Zero fatality during calamity and reduced casualty	10	0
	Use of climate resilient crop varieties	2	8
	Presence of standard evacuation centers per barangay	4	6
	Availability of complete response and rescue equipment and vehicle	9	1
	Organized and trained search and rescue team	5	5
	Early warning signage installed to all hazard prone areas	8	2
	Functional early warning system is in place	8	2

3.3. Goals and Objectives for Infrastructure Sector

The infrastructure sector shall anchor its development strategies, response to possible constraints and threats in the identified sub-sectoral goals, objectives and targets (Table IF-10 to Table IF-15).

Table IF- 10. Goals and Objectives of the Infrastructure Sector

SECTORAL GOAL	
<i>“A municipality that has efficient and extensive infrastructure services to support town development”</i>	
SUBSECTORAL OBJECTIVES	
Road Networks	To provide a resilient road network and ancillary facilities
Power	To provide adequate, dependable, and inexpensive power to all households in far flung areas and tourist destinations
Communication	To improve and expand the existing communication services to barangays with poor accessibility to communication signal
Water	To extend irrigation services to all irrigable areas within five years and provide potable water supply
Physical Land Uses	To conserve the optimum utilization of the municipality’s land resources and to promote compatible land use through the allocation of adequate and settable areas for cemetery

Table IF- 11. Targets per Term for Road Networks

TERM	TARGETS FOR ROAD NETWORKS
2022	All Barangay Roads/ FMR/ Provincial roads are paved
	There are available Gender Responsive facilities in Sea Port Terminal
2025	There are available accessible roads for Sitios
	There is a provided/available Land Transportation Terminal

Table IF- 12. Targets per Term for Power

TERM	TARGETS FOR POWER
2022	50% of households from far flung areas have access to electricity
2025	100% of households from far flung areas have access to electricity
	Solar electricity is provided
	Roads connecting to tourist destinations are fully lit

Table IF- 13. Targets per Term for Communication

TERM	TARGETS FOR COMMUNICATION
2022	More than 50% of the households in four barangays (Guintigbasan, Danao Norte, Tabugon, Pandan) with poor accessibility to communication signal have excellent access
2025	100% of the households in four barangays have excellent access

Table IF- 14. Targets per Term for Water

TERM	TARGETS FOR WATER
2022	More than 50% of total households have access to safe drinking water More than 50% of agricultural lands are irrigated Reforested degraded forest
2025	100% of total households have access to water supply 100% of agricultural lands are irrigated

Table IF- 15. Targets per Term for Physical Land Uses

TERM	TARGETS FOR PHYSICAL LAND USES
2022	Acquired 4 hectares of lot for cemetery expansion Promoted apartment type cemetery
2025	Available cremation facilities

3.4. Strategies for Infrastructure and Physical Land Uses

3.4.1. Provision of adequate transportation infrastructures

The infrastructure and physical development sector shall recognize the significance of sufficient road networks and transportation infrastructures. The external accessibility and connectivity of the municipality must be prioritized to ensure continuous linkage with other municipalities. This will promote tourism and possibly engage new investments that will greatly contribute to the economy of Santa Fe. Similarly, the road networks internally shall also be prioritized to address the problems on transportation and immobility. This will instigate a continuous delivery of social services to different parts of the municipality. Furthermore, the agricultural yield will be transported efficiently if the barangay and farm-to-market roads are improved and rehabilitated.

3.4.2. Promotion of gender responsive facilities

In the past decades and up to now, gender equality has been stigmatized with discrimination and detestation. The infrastructure sector aims to omit the stigma through gender responsive facilities. Similarly, in response to GAD, establishment of these facilities will be a start up for the municipality’s change in paradigm. Promotion of gender equality can initiate the engagement of civil society groups in the local planning and development, thus, an inclusive method in planning for the development of the municipality.

3.4.3. Protection of lives, properties and natural resources from hazards

The infrastructure sector shall forefront the integration of disaster-risk and climate change in terms of construction and buildings. This sector must observe hazard-resistant designs that will withstand natural occurring hazards and the adverse effects of climate change. All infrastructures, specifically the lifeline utilities such as roads, bridges, and electric posts must employ a resilient design. The existing buildings should be upgraded to comply on the standard of the National Building Code; likewise, the new structures shall do so, for instance, the planned socialized housing for the relocation of informal settlers. The infrastructure sector also intends to enhance the adaptive capacity of the municipality through adaptation and mitigation measures like flood and river controls; early warning systems; and ripraps.

3.4.4. Improvement on the water supply, power, and communication services

Utilities are essential to all sector, may it be social, economic, environmental, and institutional. The utilities, primarily, water and power supply must suffice the demand of the municipality. Water is a basic need which one cannot be deprived of because it halts domestic functions. Similarly, it is very important in maintaining proper hygiene, without it, prevalence of diseases may occur. Conversely, power is significant because it helps in the efficient delivery of social services. Almost all machineries and appliances nowadays are powered through electricity. The communication service is also important in the municipality since barangays and households are too distant with each other, an easier way of communicating is through online and mobile system. The infrastructure sector aspires to address the problems of insufficiency through provision of new source and rehabilitation of the existing supply. However, the financing shall also be considered since the establishment of a new water supply, power and cell tower will be expensive.

3.4.5. Expansion of deficient land uses

Urban expansion entails greater demand for different land uses. The municipality is facing an issue of deficient land use, particularly, on the burial ground. The deficiency caused a spill over beyond the cemetery's boundaries. Nevertheless, the infrastructure sector has included the expansion of the cemetery in the plan. This shall address the insufficient land of the burial ground; likewise, this shall cease the spill over effect.

3.5. Major Programs, Projects, and Activities of the Infrastructure Sector

3.5.1. Transportation and Road Networks

Listed on Table IF-16 are the major PPAs identified and consolidated by the sectoral committees. The projects aim for improving the accessibility within the municipality and increasing the resiliency of road networks to combat various hazards and disasters.

Table IF- 16. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Transportation and Road Networks

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Upgrading of Barangay Roads	Concreting of all access roads and drainage system	• Conduct site inspection/ survey and preparation of plan
	Monitoring and evaluation	
Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads	Opening/ widening of FMR in all barangays	• Acquisition of land for right of way • Meeting with property owners affected by the project • Site visitation/ocular inspection
Flood Control Program	Construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of shore protection/ seawalls	• Clearing of 20-meter easement from structures and other obstructions
	Riprapping of river banks and other waterways	• Clearing of 3, 20, and 40-meter easement from any obstructions
Gender-Responsive Comfort Rooms in Seaport Terminal	Construction of gender- responsive comfort room	• Site inspection and preparation of Plan and POW
Develop Land Transportation Terminal	Construction of Land Transport Terminal	• Acquisition of land • Prepare site development plan • Public consultation • Prepare POW • Site identification
Improvement of Shore Protection	Construction/Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Shore Protection in all Barangays	• Assessment of current condition of shore protection • Plan preparation • Construction/ rehabilitation of shore protection
Hazard Mitigation Program	Riprapping of Areas with Frequent Landslide	• Documentation • Survey • POW • Plan implementation

1. Construction of Farm-to-Market Road

The construction of farm-to-market road aims to provide convenient, safe, and easy road access for the transport of farm products from remote areas to markets. This will benefit the people of Santa Fe, primarily, the farmers.

2. Construction of Land Transport Terminal

The project aims to construct a 2,000-sqm land transport terminal for public utility vehicles and habal-habal near Barangay Poblacion. This will give convenience to the Santafenhons, especially, the commuters.

3. Flood Control Program

The program seeks to provide protection against flood and overflowing rivers in all barangays. Its Phase 1 includes the riprapping of all river banks inside the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Santa Fe. This program also aims to safeguard lives, properties, and agricultural resources from flooding.

4. Construction/Rehabilitation/Improvement of Shore Protection in Identified Areas

The construction and rehabilitation of shore protection aims to respond on the threats of sea level rise and storm surge. Generally, barangays in the Municipality of Santa Fe are surrounded by sea water; this will lessen or prevent losses of properties and natural resources.

5. Gender-responsive Comfort Rooms in Seaport Terminal

This project involves the construction of new and improvement of existing gender-responsive comfort rooms in seaport terminals. This will provide convenience for all Santafenhons, tourists, and passers-by.

6. Rehabilitation/Improvement/Upgrading of Barangay Roads

The rehabilitation and improvement of barangay roads aims to repair dilapidated and outdated barangay roads. Similarly, it aims for the integration of hazard-resistant design on these roads. This will benefit the people of Santa Fe and will ensure convenience for travellers and motorists.

7. Municipal-wide Drainage Improvement Project

This project aims to improve the municipality's drainage system. The drainage system must first be re-evaluated. Post-assessment, all low-level drainage and roads shall be subjected to repair and rehabilitation. This will prevent flooding and siltation of drainage canals.

8. Construction of Slope Protection to Landslide Prone Areas

The project aims to provide protection from landslide prone areas through ripraps.

3.5.2. Power

Improving the municipality’s access to power is the main goal of the programs under this sector. PPAs that can realize this goal are listed in Table IF-17.

Table IF- 17. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Power

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/ PROJECTCOMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Pailaw sa Barangay	Provision of electric power	Installation of solar panels and electrical wirings
	Community organizing	Conduct meetings for households without access to electricity
		Conduct public consultation

1. “Pailaw sa Barangay”

The Pailaw sa Barangay Project seeks to provide electric power on the far flung areas of all barangays. This includes the construction of new electric source which generates electricity through solar power.

3.5.3. Communication

Table IF- 18. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Communication

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/ PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Upgrading of Telecommunication	Request for additional cell site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquisition of land• Prepare site development plan• Site identification
	Upgrading of cell sites, repeater, and receiver	

1. Upgrading of Telecommunication

The project involves a construction of new cell tower that will provide communication signal in Barangays Danao Norte, Guintigbasan, Pandan, and Tabugon. Furthermore, the project also aims to improve and upgrade the existing cell towers.

3.5.4. Water

Table IF- 19. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Water

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECTS COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Salin Tubig Program	Construction of level III water system in all barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water source exploration• Conduct of georesistivity survey• Acquisition of land for water source• Conduct public consultation
Drainage Improvement Project	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Re-evaluate the existing drainage• Preparation of plan

1. SALINTUBIG Program

The SALINTUBIG Program is a water supply related project which seeks for the provision of water supply in the municipality, particularly, in Agmanic and Tabugon. The project includes the development of water source, construction of water reservoir, and installation of distribution pipes. This will benefit all the Santafenhons, specifically, the people of Agmanic and Tabugon.

3.5.5. Physical Land Uses

Table IF- 20. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Physical Land Uses

PROGRAMS	PROGRAM COMPONENTS/PROJECTS	ACTIVITIES
Expansion of Public Cemetery	Establishment of new public cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification new location/ site• Public consultation• Acquisition of land
	Improvement of old public cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote apartment type niches/ vault
	Construction of columbarium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote/encourage cremation
Early Warning System and Surveillance	Procurement and Installation of Upland to Lowland Early Warning System and CCTV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan preparation• Procurement of CCTV• Plan implementation• Documentation

1. Procurement of CCTV and Installation of Upland to Lowland Early Warning System

The procurement and installation of early warning systems intend to give prior advice in the occurrence of typhoons. Moreover, early warning systems in the form of signage and board posts shall be installed in hazard prone areas. In terms of CCTV installation, the project aspires to set up CCTV devices in public establishments, particularly, in Barangay Poblacion.

2. Expansion of Public Cemetery

The expansion of public cemetery involves a 4-hectare expansion of the burial ground in Barangay Guinbirayan to cater the burial remains of the Guinbiraynons, nearby barangays, and other constituents who passed away. This will address the congestion in the cemetery in Guinbirayan, and likewise, promote a systematic arrangement through apartment type niches/vaults and burial plots.

3.6. Legislative Support and Measures

3.6.1. Resolution requesting for additional and upgrading of existing cell site

This legislation aims to seek assistance from telecommunication companies for the installation of a new cell tower, as well as the upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing cell towers (receivers) in Guinbirayan, Magsaysay, and Mat-i.

4. Environmental Management Plan

The environmental management plan is comprised of all the natural resources, both terrestrial and aquatic, and the waste management scheme of the Municipality of Santa Fe. It is guided by environmental policies, laws, and legislations which aim to conserve, preserve, and protect the environment against anthropogenic threats and the adverse effects of climate change. Preventive and adaptive measure is utmost priority when it comes to the impacts of development as well as urban expansion. Primarily, the strategies in this sector converge on the conservation of the natural resources, information dissemination, promotion of environmental concern, and enforcement of environmental laws.

This sector is divided into three sub-sectors, namely: land resources, water resources, and waste management. The land resources mainly highlight the reforestation of denuded forests, reduction of inland air pollution, and regulation of land conversion. Conversely, the water resources concentrate on the management of the fisheries, waterways, and sewerage system. On the other hand, solid waste management is focused on reduction and proper disposal of wastes. All three sub-sectors shall enforce environmental laws which aim to conserve and protect the environment, likewise, regulate the violators.

2.1. Key Sectoral Challenges

Environmental conservation on its own is a great challenge for everyone. Preserving the municipality's natural resources is a constraint on urban development. However, conservation and development can be managed and equalized through sustainable management. The sustainable utilization of the natural resources can both initiate and endure the upkeep of the environment and the economic growth of the municipality. Making the environmental laws and policies as the backbone of sustainable development, the coexistence of environmental conservation and urban development is possible. Nevertheless, one of the municipality's development thrust is ecotourism, which promotes both the environment and economic sector. Thus, sustainable development is achievable in the Municipality of Santa Fe, given that the regulations in the form of laws and policies are strictly implemented and abided.

2.1.1. *Lands (Upland and Lowland)*

The land management sub-sector is primarily concentrated lowland ecosystem and forest ecosystem. Majority of the lowland ecosystem is composed of agricultural lands and settlement areas. There has been an increase on the alienable and disposable land of the municipality, based on the land classification map from 94.68% (2012) to 95.27% (2017). This implies that there has been an agricultural expansion for that five-year difference, mainly, because of the increasing demand on the agricultural products. Corollary to this

expansion, the land productivity for rice, corn, banana, cassava, vegetables, mango, and kalamansi also augmented as seen in Table EN-4. Despite the flourishing agricultural products, the threat of El Niño is still menacing the lowland ecosystem that causes drought and makes the crops dry up. Similarly, flooding and sea level rise set off salt intrusion in the agricultural lands which makes the crops wither. Furthermore, it is now rampant that the agricultural lands are converted into residential and commercial lands. As a result, there is a threat on food security which will compel the government to import resources to suffice the demand of the municipality.

Table EN- 4. Land Productivity of Selected Crops. 2016 and 2018

Crop	Land Productivity (mt/ha)	
	2016	2018
Rice	1,345.94	5,093.746
Corn	0.055	0.07
Banana	50.50	59.856
Cassava	0.04	0.05
Vegetables	0.265	0.294
Mango	0.03	0.05
Kalamansi	1.7	3.4

Source: Municipal Agriculture Office, 2019

Conversely, the forest ecosystem is thriving fairly even if the timberlands are approximately 5.53 percent (2019) only of the total land area. Majority of the forestlands are identified as production forest with uses inclined to fishpond development and agricultural production. On the other hand, Mount Calatong is still considered as protection forest and the mangrove forests within the municipality as well. The forest ecosystem is confronting risks from anthropogenic activities which resulted from existing settlements within the forestlands. However, reforestation activities are continuously carrying out for the establishment of ecotourism facilities within the municipality.

2.1.2. Water Resources

The Municipality of Santa Fe is surrounded by the sea; ten (10) out of eleven (11) are considered coastal barangays. This implies that one of the major livelihoods of the Santafenhons depend on aquatic resources. However, the sea grass and coral reef condition are classified as poor for the years 2017 and 2019, mutually. This is caused by illegal fishing activities and water pollution from effluent discharge of livestock and poultry. Its effect causes low marine productivity and possible infliction of water borne diseases. Moreover, the water pollution affects the supply of potable water since the waterways is silted and contaminated. The municipality must address all of these issues through legislation and effective implementation. Thus, strict enforcement of environmental laws must be observed.

2.1.3. Waste Management

Proper disposal of wastes is vital on efficient environmental management. The Municipality of Santa Fe has no existing sanitary landfill for solid wastes. This is pressing and shall be prioritized by the LGU since open dumps are no longer legal at the moment. Furthermore, Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are not functional in all barangays. The presence of a functional MRF is really helpful in solid waste management because it is the frontline collector of the solid waste management team where wastes are segregated and recyclables are recovered. Furthermore, the issue of backyard piggery and poultry in residential areas is crucial on proper waste management. The faecal matter shall be disposed and treated accordingly to prevent foul odour and the prevalence of pest and diseases. These issues must be taken an immediate action because improper waste management is detrimental not just to the environment but to every people as well. Provision of waste management facilities such as sanitary landfill and MRFs must be prioritized to address the matter of waste disposal and to also avoid the burying of wastes which is harmful to the environment. Furthermore, information dissemination, policies and legislation must compel and encourage people to practice proper waste disposal in order to conserve the environment and prevent potential impacts in the future.

2.2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The vision-reality gap analysis of the environmental management sector is shown in Table EM-2. Out of the four (4) success indicators, only one (1) has a rating that is below five (5). The rating for the indicator, increase in organically produced food supply, can be attributed to the past condition of the agricultural land which was greatly affected by El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and La Niña phenomenon (CDRA, 2017). Conversely, the remaining success indicators has a rating that is above five (5), this implies that these indicators are drawing near on the desired state of the municipality, particularly on having an ecologically-balanced environment.

Table EN- 5. Vision-Reality Gap Matrix for Environmental Management Sector

DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	CURRENT RATING	GAP
Ecologically-balanced	Adoption of integrated pest and nutrient management	6	4
	Increase in organically produced food supply	3	7
	Zero illegal activities in utilization of natural resources	7	3
	Watershed, mangroves, and marine ecosystem are expanded, protected and conserved	8	2

2.3. Goals and Objectives for Environment Sector

The environmental management sector shall anchor its regulatory and conservation strategies, response to environmental detriments and threats in the identified sub-sectoral goals, objectives and targets (Table EN-6 to EN-9).

Table EN- 6. Goals and Objectives of Environmental Management

SECTORAL GOAL	
<i>“A municipality with sustained ecologically balance environment”</i>	
SUBSECTORAL OBJECTIVES	
Lands (Upland and Lowland)	To rehabilitate denuded forests
	To promote practice of organic farming
	To regulate the conversion of agricultural lands into residential/commercial
	To eliminate and minimize the pollution threats of development activities on air, water, and resources of the municipality by designing these developments in a manner that would no destruct the natural and scenic resources
Water Resources	To conserve and preserve marine and inland resources
Waste Management	To identify areas for a sanitary landfill
	To conduct waste analysis and characterization scheme

Table EN- 7. Targets for Lands (Upland and Lowland)

TERM	TARGETS FOR LANDS (Upland and Lowland)
2022	Planted at least 2,000 seedlings of endemic species in denuded forest located in all barangays
	Established vermi-composting facility in barangay Magsaysay, Tabugon, Guinbirayan, Agmanic, Danao Sur, and Canyayo
	Enforced Zoning Ordinance
	Established municipal nursery of mangoves in partnership with RSU-Santa Fe in the coastal barangays like Barangay Guinbirayan, Guintigbasan, Tabugon, Mat-i and Magsaysay; and distributed fruit bearing trees like mango, kalamansi, rambutan, pili, dragon fruits, cacao and cashew in all barangays
	Implemented Clean Air and Water Act, RA 9003, Environmental Code, Water Code, Sanitation Code, Fisheries Administrative Order, RA 7161, RA 10654 and other related environmental laws and issuances
2025	Planted at least 2000 seedlings of endemic species in denuded forest located in all barangays
	Established vermi-composting facility in barangay Danao Norte, Poblacion, Pandan, Mat-I and Danao Norte
	Enforced Zoning Ordinance

Table EN- 8. Targets per Term for Water Resources

TERM	TARGETS FOR WATER RESOURCES
2022	Established closed season of galunggong at barangay Canyayo during the month of July to October
	Amended and enforced Municipal Fishery Ordinance and implement FAO to prevent illegal fishing activities
2025	Desilted waterways, enforced municipal ordinance and implemented environmental laws and the Water Code
	Restored coral reefs in identified area at least 50 sq. m each in barangay Agmanic, Magsaysay, Poblacion and Tabugon through planting coral fragments; and 50 sq. m of seagrasses both in barangay Guinbirayan and Magsaysay
	Monitored backyard poultry and livestock grower on their sewage system

Table EN- 9. Targets per Term for Waste Management

TERM	TARGETS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT
2022	Functional MRF(grinding, recycling process, creating products); collect and process at least 60% of residual waste with potential for diversion in all barangays; create ordinance and implement to bind the winning construction bidders to procure waste recycled products like eco-bricks at least 50% of the 1% of the bid amount ; allocate funds for the procurement of land for sanitary landfill; conduct rigid information and dissemination campaign; request and conduct WACS through Environmental Management Bureau
	Appointed MENRO
2025	Procured additional waste processing machineries for additional waste diversion (plastic extrusion machine, glass grinding machine)
	Established and operating sanitary landfill
	Conducted continuous information and dissemination campaign
	Implement RA 9003 and conducted close monitoring on backyard piggery and poultry raising
	Strict implementation of "no segregation, no collection policy"

2.4. Strategies for Environmental Management

2.4.1. Intensify environmental concern through information dissemination and IEC Campaigns

The key to people's participation and cooperation is effective information dissemination. Knowledge can be instilled in the minds of the citizens if facts are circulated through Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaigns, General Assemblies, and distribution of fliers. The policies and environmental laws can be taught and inculcated to the people through these methods. Subsequently, Santafenhons will be well-informed regarding the ethical acts concerning the environment and shall now distinguish the right from wrong; hence, the people shall abide the law. For instance, promotion of organic farming through vermi-composting is an eco-friendly method of fertilizing and enriching the soil through breaking down of biodegradable wastes by certain species of earthworms. This has a mutual benefit for the environment and the farmers, since; the waste production and farmers' capital input are both reduced. Similarly, on the issue of backyard poultry and hog-raising, the owners should be responsible on the proper treatment and disposal of the faecal matter of the animals to prevent potential detrimental consequences that can harm both the environment and the neighbourhood. Conversely, Fishery Resources Management shall be organized and implemented urgently to alleviate the condition of the aquatic resources and the water quality as well. With regards to reforestation, continuous greening projects are still on-going but the project will be more successful if Santafenhons are engaging in the activity as well.

Generally, the information dissemination plays a great role in the implementation of environmental laws and policies. All management schemes will be effective once the citizens are well-informed and educated; thus, the environmental concern of the Santafenhons will be intensified. Similarly, the enforcement of these regulations will be much easier if the people are cooperative, participative, and aware.

2.4.2. Efficient collection of waste through segregation and additional manpower

Waste management has been an issue for every city and municipality in the precedent ages. Proper waste disposal practices shall be taught at home and school to integrate it on every domestic activity. Waste segregation is vital to effective waste management. Different types of waste should be segregated in order to apprehend each with the appropriate disposal method. Some of the wastes are recyclable while some of it can be used as composting material. The Municipality of Santa Fe shall enforce the environmental laws regarding waste management and likewise impose the need of segregating waste.

2.4.3. Sanitary Landfill Research on Establishment and Operation

Waste disposal facility is a requisite in every functional municipality and city. Open dump sites are banned by the virtue of Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003), thus, it is really necessary for the municipality to establish a sanitary landfill. Alongside its establishment is the proper method and scheme of its operation. The Municipality of Santa Fe shall pursue its proper management and maintenance through the aid of a technical team. The establishment of a sanitary landfill shall address the issue on waste disposal as well as the burning of wastes. Moreover, this must be supported by the strict enforcement of RA 9003 to efficiently carry out the proper waste management.

2.4.4. Prioritization of Funding

Generally, conserving the environmental integrity and balance has been difficult in the past decades. The natural resources have vast divisions of flora and fauna that need attention and intervention in order to avoid endangerment and extinction of these species. In the Municipality of Santa Fe, prioritization of funding is necessary on addressing such environmental problems. Prioritization is essential in order to apprehend the environmental problem with most urgent concern; Santa Fe has problems on lands, water resources, and waste management. The Local Government Unit (LGU) shall spearhead the prioritization and initiation of the intervention through environmentally-related Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA).

2.5. Major Programs, Projects, and Activities of the Environment Sector

2.5.1. Lands

Table EN- 10. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Lands (Upland and Lowland)

PROGRAM/PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Reforestation	Establishment of Plant Nursery within Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of location in the specified barangay• Construction of School Nursery• Mangroves Planting and Endemic Tree species
Eco-tourism	Establishment of Agmanic-Tabugon Eco-Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Assessment• Documentation• Detailed Architectural Engineering• Social Preparation• Procurement of Equipment

1. Establishment of Plant Nursery within Schools

This project involves the establishment of plant nurseries in schools. The participation of students, teachers, and parent-teacher association shall be expected in the project implementation.

2. Establishment of Agmanic-Tabugon Eco-park

Optimizing the tourism potential of the municipality, this project involves the development of Eco-park in Agmanic and Tabugon which includes: road opening for trekking, biking, horse-back riding, and ATV; construction of cable car facility, viewing deck and zip line; and camping area to promote tourism and improve the municipality’s tourism services.

2.5.2. Water Resources

Table EN- 11. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Water Resources

PROGRAM/PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Fishery Management	Establishment of Closed Season on Galunggong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Education and Communication Campaign• 24/7 ground monitoring
	Coral Reef Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ocular Site Inspection• Procurement of coral fragments• Planting of corals• Conduct of marine flora and fauna assessment

1. Establishment of Closed Season on Galunggong

Realizing the need for the regulation of galunggong, this project involves establishment, implementation, Information Education Campaign (IEC), and 24/7 ground monitoring of closed season for galunggong (*D. macrosoma*) in the locality (specifically in Brgy. Canyayo). This aims to allow the stock of spawners to replenish and for the release of its eggs for sustainable production and stock enhancement.

2. Coral Reef Restoration

This Coral Reef Restoration Project aims to follow all the protocols needed for coral reef restoration. It includes ocular site inspection, collection of coral fragments, planting of corals, and assessment of flora and fauna in the target area to rescue the damaged area as rapidly as possible by placing them in a safe location until there is an opportunity to transplant them back on the reef.

2.5.3. Waste Management

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Solid Waste Management	MRF Functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct IEC• Collect, recycle and upcycle products• Procurement of SWM machineries• Conduct WACS
	Establishment and Operation of Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land acquisition• Construction• Operation of landfill
Appointment of MENRO	Assessment of Competent Employee/Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of Plantilla Position• Appointment of MENRO
Solid Waste Management	Procurement of SWM Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget Allocation• Procure plastic extrusion machine and glass grinding machine
Solid Waste Management	Implementation of Environmental Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct IEC• Imposition and collection of penalties
Organic Farming	Construction of Vermi-composting facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of location in the specified barangay• Construction of vermi-composting facility
Solid Waste Management	Piggery Effluent Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ocular site inspection• Ground monitoring• Conduct IEC

1. MRF Functionality

MRF plays a vital role on the waste segregation and collection process. Thus, this project aims to repair all existing MRFs for its functionality and for the Santafenhons’ benefit.

2. Establishment and Operation of Sanitary Landfill

Existence of a waste disposal facility is keystone to effective solid waste management. Therefore the municipality instigated a project that involves the construction of Sanitary Landfill and its continuous operation and maintenance.

3. Appointment of MENRO

A supervising office and an eligible person shall spearhead the conservation and protection of the natural resources of the municipality. The provision of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office and the hiring of a competent officer will be the solution for this need.

4. Procurement of SWM Machineries

This project aims for the procurement of SWM machineries such as shredders and eco-brick making machines.

5. Implementation of Environmental Laws

This program involves the strict compliance of Santafenhons, visitors, and other concerned people of Santa Fe on the existing environmental laws of the national government and municipality.

6. Construction of Vermi-composting facility

The Construction of Vermi-composting Facility in Barangay Magsaysay, Tabugon, Guinbirayan, Agmanic, Canyayo, and Danao Sur is a steppingstone to prompt the practice of composting and recycling.

7. Piggery Effluent Disposal

Existence of effluent disposal in general is a major issue in the community. Therefore the municipality formulated a project that requires every hog-raiser to provide the standard treatment and disposal facility for the animal manure that their hogs produce.

2.6. Legislative Support and Measures

2.6.1. *Enactment of Ordinance for Closed Season on Galunggong*

The enactment of this ordinance will strengthen the implementation of the closed season on galunggong in response to decreased fish catch. Furthermore, it shall address the problem on overexploitation of galunggong species; likewise, the people shall abide in the said ordinance to avoid penalties and sanctions.

2.6.2. *Enactment of ordinance on the procurement of recycled/ upcycled products of the winning bidders*

This ordinance aims to make profit out of recycled products, like eco-bricks. The Solid Waste Management Committee will spearhead the auction and the winning bidder shall receive the reward in the form of recycled products.

5. Institutional Development Plan

The institutional development plan pertains to the governance facet of the CDP, particularly on the capability of the local government administration. Similarly, the competence and aptitude of the elected officials, in terms of planning and managing the development, will be highlighted. The human resources development, fiscal management, and program management are keystones to this sectoral plan. Furthermore, the engagement of civil society organizations and the intervention of other non-government organizations are also encouraged for an inclusive approach with regards to the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the identified programs, projects, and activities (PPA) for each sector.

5.1. Key Sectoral Challenges

5.1.1. Fiscal Management

Generally, the institutional development sector is divided into four (4) sub-sectors, namely: local fiscal management; organization and management; legislative output; and linkages with non-government and people's organization. Primarily, the local fiscal management sub-sector has minor difficulties on safekeeping and documentation, since, the method is still manual. The urge for computerization and mechanization of local fiscal management database should be addressed because the records and documents kept by the Municipal Accountant, Municipal Treasurer, and Municipal Budget Officer are vital for the up-keep of revenue and out-flows of the municipality; therefore, it should be prioritized.

5.1.2. Organization and Management

In terms of organization and management, there have been more vacated plantilla positions from 4 (2015) to 8 (2018) as per the human resources management assistant, with both years having a total of 54 plantilla positions. Similarly, there has been an increase in the employment ratio of managerial, technical, and administrative support staff, from 13 (2015) to 22 (2018). This is an effect of the increase on vacancies; hence, there will also be an increase on employment, since plantilla positions are necessary to fill in for a local government unit to function well.

5.1.3. Legislative Output

The legislative output on the other hand, pertains to the resolutions and ordinances produced by the Local Sanggunian. The 2016 to 2019 term of Local Sanggunian members produced a total of 165 resolutions and 40 ordinances. Conversely, the incumbent term currently has 11 resolutions and 1 ordinance. Ordinances are essential to maintain the orderliness and peace in the municipality. Conversely, resolutions are needed to formally express consensus on public policy and to carry out certain administrative functions.

5.1.4. LGU-NGO-PO Linkages

The local government unit is promoting and establishing an inclusive approach in the planning process whereas people’s organizations, civil society organizations, and non-government organizations are encouraged to participate. The LGU-NGO-PO linkage is anchored in the good governance of the municipality. The prominence of political will and just service resulted to the eagerness and cooperation of the citizens in government-related activities and events.

5.2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis

The institutional development sector has identified competent and service-oriented as its descriptors. The former has six (6) success indicators while the latter has one (1). All success indicators have a rating above five (5) which implies that the institutional development sector is close to achieving optimal potential and desired state of the municipality. The rating for this sector may also be attributed to good local governance, thus, competent and service oriented local government, particularly, its officials and employees.

Table IN- 2. Vision-Reality Gap Analysis Matrix for Institutional Sector

DESCRIPTOR	SUCCESS INDICATOR	CURRENT RATING	GAP
Competent	Number of resolutions and ordinances crafted and implemented per year	7	3
	Zero fatality during calamity and reduced casualty	8	2
	Minimal negative feedback	9	1
	Consistently awarded of SGLG or its equivalent award	8	2
	Increase locally generated revenue	8	2
	Absence of unsatisfactory performance rating	10	0
Service oriented	Engaged in community undertakings and charity works	8	2

5.3. Goals and Objectives for Institutional Sector

The institutional development sector shall anchor its development strategies, response to possible constraints and threats in the identified sub-sectoral goals, objectives and targets (Table IN-3 to IN-7).

Table IN- 3. Goals and Objectives of Institutional Sector

SECTORAL GOAL	
<i>“A municipality that has service-oriented leaders and competent citizenry which promote transparency and accessibility to the public”</i>	
SUBSECTORAL OBJECTIVES	
Fiscal Management	To collect sufficient revenue in order to implement salary increases, create and fill up positions with Personnel Services being observed
	To ensure fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources and efficient service delivery are attained and maintained
Organization and Management	To ensure effective utilization and maximum development of human resources
	To effectively and efficiently maximize the quality of services delivered to the constituents
Legislative Output	To capacitate every Sangguniang Bayan Members of various skills and knowledge needed in legislation.
	To ensure accessibility of legislative documents to the public
LGU-NGO-PO Linkages	To promote active participation of different Civil Society Organizations to all activities intitiated by the Local Government Unit

Table IN- 4. Targets per Term for Fiscal Management

TERM	TARGETS FOR FISCAL MANAGEMENT
2022	Implemented revised Revenue Code
	30-40% increase in the local revenue collections
2025	Established e-RPT and e-BPLS

Table IN- 5.Targets from Term for Organization and Management

TERM	TARGETS FOR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
2022	Complied Qualification Standards of CSC all LGU Personnel
2025	Reorganized plantilla positions

Table IN- 6.Targets per Term for Legislative Output

TERM	TARGETS PER TERM
2022	Fully capacitated Sangguniang Bayan Members
	Approved revised Municipal Revenue Code
	Established archive of all approved ordinances and resolutions
2025	Fully capacitated Sangguniang Bayan Members
	Increased number of implemented resolutions and ordinances

Table IN- 7.Targets per Term for LGU-NGO-PO Linkages

TERM	TARGETS FOR LGU-NGO-PO LINKAGES
2022	Sustained CSO participation

5.4. Strategies for Institutional Sector

5.4.1. Improve revenue collection scheme and maintain fiscal discipline

The local fiscal management is the course of planning and managing the financial resources of a municipality. It is composed of complex assessments on local revenue and expenditure. The fiscal management shall be coherent, systematized and productive in order to produce comprehensive analysis and financial reports. The Municipality of Santa Fe must invest on efficient local fiscal management scheme to suffice the demands on services of the people, thus, the LGU shall prioritize the upgrade and improvement of the revenue collection system.

5.4.2. Optimization and development of human resources

The development of human resources is the focal point of the local government unit's manpower and institutional capability. Competent and proficient employees shall be accredited and recognized for years of work and service in the government. However, the human resource management office must not cease on enriching and developing the employees through capability enhancement and skills-based trainings, through seminars and symposiums for the efficient management and labour on their respective offices and positions. Thus, the development of human resources is a requisite for an efficient and a functional local government.

5.4.3. Capacitate the Sangguniang Bayan

The legislative branch of a local government unit, also known as the local sanggunian, plays a major role in the organization of the municipality and protection of citizens. Legislation is essential to achieve a peaceful and systematic local government. Furthermore, laws and policies determine the rights and responsibilities of every citizen, whereas taboos and illegal activities can clearly be distinguished through ethics perse. Therefore, the Sangguniang Bayan is expected to be competent in terms of legislation through the formulation of ordinances and resolutions. It is the responsibility of every member to contribute and to be participative in the legislation process. Consequently, the members of the local sanggunian should also participate on capability enhancement and skills-based trainings to enrich their knowledge and to be competent regarding the functions of the local sanggunian, particularly on the law-making and its process.

5.4.4. Encourage active participation of NGO, PO, and CSO on LGU activities

The Municipality of Santa Fe promotes an inclusive approach in the planning process in which non-government organizations, civil society organizations, and other people's organizations are encouraged to take part for a transparent and unbiased outcome. These organizations should take the chance to participate and be objective in order to integrate these inputs for the betterment of the plan. Similarly, the local government unit should make initiatives that will keep up the interest and vigorous participation of the locality.

5.5. Major Programs, Projects, and Activities of the Institutional Sector

5.5.1. Fiscal Management

Table SO- 27. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Fiscal Maangement

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Increased Revenue Collection	Tax Collection Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish PFM Team• Conduct Barangay Tax Collection Campaign
Treasury Operation	Reorientation of MTO’s employees regarding LTOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Request a resource person from PTO or BLGF
	Establish e-RPT and e-BPLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocate funds for the installation of the database system• Hiring of technical assistant

1. Tax Collection Campaign

Tax is essential to municipality’s funds and in-flows; therefore it should be prioritized to mobilize the PPA in general. In line with this, the municipality had come up to a project that involves the promotion of barangay tax collection campaign for the improvement of revenue collection.

2. Reorientation of MTO’s employees regarding LTOM

The Municipal Treasury Office plays a vital role for the safekeeping and maintenance of the funds of the municipality, hence, financial management. Through the reorientation of MTO’s employees regarding the LTOM, the capability and competency of MTO’s employees will be enhanced and enriched.

3. Establish e-RPT and e-BPLS

This project involves the computerization and mechanization of database collection of MTO through the procurement and installation of e-RPT and e-BPLS for a more convenient and effective delivery of services to the people.

5.5.2. Organization and Management

Table SO- 28. Programs, Projects, and Activities for Organization and Management

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Establishment of LGU Website	Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of system• Creation of position and hiring of IT personnel
Human Resource Information System Accessibility	Installation of Human Resource Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hiring of technical person to install the system• Conduct training for the employee about the maintenance and the management of the system

1. Establishment of LGU Website

Social networking has been the fastest and easiest way to disseminate information to others. In line with this, the municipality had come up to a project that involves the creation, operation, and maintenance of the LGU website for promotion, news, and other matters.

2. Installation of Human Resource Information System

The project involves the installation of the Human Resource Information System for the improvement of employees’ attendance database. Likewise, the system will be directed to the Municipal Accountant for documentation.

5.5.3. Legislative Output

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	PROGRAM/PROJECT COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Established Electronic Legislative Tracking System	Update archive of all approved resolutions and ordinances	Installation of system Hiring of technical assistant
Construction of Legislative Building	Plan Preparation	Site Preparation Construction

1. Electronic Legislative Tracking System

This project involves the computerization of the legislative functions of the Sangguniang Bayan and establishment of the Legislative Database System through the acquisition of the Legislative Management and Information System.

2. Construction of Legislative Building

The legislative branch of a Local Government Unit (LGU) is as equally important as the executive, therefore the need for an area to carry out legislative functions will be necessary. Thus, the municipality came up with a project that involves the development of the proposed site and construction of one unit two-storey legislative building.

5.6. Legislative Support and Measures

5.6.1. Executive Order from the Local Chief Executive for the Tax Collection Campaign

The Tax Collection Campaign is an initiative to strengthen the local fiscal management through improved revenue collections. The local chief executive must publish an executive order that will mobilize and formally create the Public Financial Management (PFM) team which will spearhead the campaign, particularly the barangay tax collection.

V. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (2020-2025)

Table 2. Local Development Investment Program for 2020-2022, Santa Fe, Romblon

Rank	Program / Project / Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Output	Funding Source	Amount										
			Start Date	Completion Date			2020			2021			2022				TOTAL
							MOOE	CO	Subtotal	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	
2	Establishment of Agmanic-Tabugon Ecopark	MPDO, MEO	2021	2025	Land Acquisition	LGU			-		4,000,000	4,000,000			4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
3	Establishment and Operation of Sanitary Landfill	MPDO, MEO	2020	2025	Land Acquisition and Constructed Sanitary Landfill	LGU		2,000,000	2,000,000		3,000,000	3,000,000			2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
6	Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads	MEO, MAO	2020	2025	Land Development	DPWH		20,000,000	20,000,000		70,000,000	70,000,000			70,000,000	70,000,000	160,000,000
7	Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Upgrading of Barangay Roads	MEO	2020	2025	Improved barangay roads	DPWH		5,500,000	5,500,000		6,600,000	6,600,000			7,900,000	7,900,000	20,000,000
8	Construction of Slope Protection to the Landslide-Prone Areas	MEO, MDRRMO	2021	2022	Land development, constructed slope protection walls on landslide prone areas	CCC, DPWH			-		1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
9	Establishment of Vermi-composting facility	MAO	2020	2023	Constructed Vermi-Composting facilities, worm and animal manure are purchased	DA, LGU		100,000	100,000		500,000	500,000			600,000	600,000	1,200,000
11	Establishment and Operation of LGU Website	Mayor's Office	2021	onwards	Operational LGU website and hire IT personnel	LGU			-		500,000	500,000	250,000	100,000	20,000	370,000	870,000
12	Plant Nursery Establishment within Schools	MAO	2020	2022	Constructed nursery and collected seeds for planting materials	DA, LGU	100,000		100,000	100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000	300,000
13	Construction/ Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Shore Protection and Reclamation	MEO, MDRRMO, MPDO	2021	2025	Land acquisition and detailed engineering plan	CCC, DPWH			-		50,000,000	50,000,000			100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000
15	Flood Control Program	MDRRMO	2020	2025	Riverbanks are riprapped	CCC, DPWH		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	54,000,000
16	Establishment of Teen Center	MSWDO	2021	2025	Identified and improved site	DSWD, DepEd			-		100,000	100,000			100,000	100,000	200,000
17	Procurement of SWM Machineries	Mayor's Office	2020	2021	SWM machineries are procured such as shredder and ecobrick-making machine	LGU		1,500,000	1,500,000		500,000	500,000				-	2,000,000
18	Construction/Establishment of Tourism Facilities	MPDO, MEO	2021	2025	Land acquisition for one-stop-shop, sea and land transport terminal	LGU, DOT			-		300,000	300,000			500,000	500,000	800,000
19	Rehabilitation and Concreting of Farm-to-Market Roads	MEO, MAO	2021	2022	Earth surfaced farm-to-market roads are concretized	DPWH			-		50,000,000	50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000
20	Development of Mount Calatong	MPDO	2021	2025	Conducted feasibility study, ocular inspection, consultations with experts, and development plan	LGU			-		1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
21	Drainage Improvement Project	MDRRMO, MEO	2020	2025	Existing drainage evaluated, conducted plan for drainage and improvement	PLGU		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
22	Electronic Legislative Tracking System	Mayor's Office	2021	2022	Established legislative library, installed database system, and identified employees are trained for the management of the system	DICT			-		300,000	300,000			200,000	200,000	500,000

Rank	Program / Project / Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Output	Funding Source	Amount										
			Start Date	Completion Date			2020			2021			2022				TOTAL
							MOOE	CO	Subtotal	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	
25	Improvement of Marine Protected Areas	MAO	2021	2025	IECs are conducted, land development for guard house construction, provision of ordinance	DENR-BFAR			-		1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
26	Construction of Slaughterhouse	MAO, MEO	2020	2022	Constructed and operational slaughterhouse	DA, LGU		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
28	Tourism Infrastructure Development	MEO	2020	2025	Site identification for construction of roads and tourism facilities	DOT-DPWH		50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	150,000,000
29	Establishment of e-RPT and e-BPL System	Mayor's Office	2021	2022	Database system is installed and technical assistant is hired	LGU			-		200,000	200,000			100,000	100,000	300,000
30	Coral Reef Restoration	MAO	2021	2022	Coral reefs are assessed, established coral nursery, IECs are conducted, and continued MCS	DENR-BFAR, RSU			-		200,000	200,000			300,000	300,000	500,000
31	Establishment of Municipal Plant Nursery	MAO	2021	2023	Land development for the establishment of municipal plant nursery	DA			-		500,000	500,000			5,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
34	Construction of Land Transport Terminal	MEO	2021	2023	Land acquisition and development	DPWH, LGU			-		1,500,000	1,500,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
35	SALIN TUBIG Program	MEO, MPDO	2021	2023	Identified and developed water source, constructed water reservoir	LGU			-		5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
36	Establishment of Small-Scale Agricultural Livelihood Projects (Seaweed Farming)	MAO	2021	2025	Conducted trainings for participants, equipment and materials for seaweed farming are procured	DA, LGU			-	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	1,000,000
39	Maintenance, Improvement, Expansion of Public Market	MAO, MEO	2022	2025	Established water treatment facility	LGU			-			-			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
41	Procurement of CCTV and Installation of Upland to Lowland Early Warning System	Mayor's Office	2021	2025	Purchased CCTV and installed early warning system on strategic sites	CCC, DPWH, LGU			-		100,000	100,000			200,000	200,000	300,000
42	Provision of Farm Machineries	MAO	2020	2021	Procured 4-wheel tractors	DA, LGU		3,000,000	3,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000				-	5,000,000
44	Improvement of Irrigation System	MAO	2021	2025	Provided SWIP, STW, and communal irrigation system	DA, LGU			-		10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
48	Relocation of Settlements from Risk Areas		2022	2025	Acquired lot for relocation											5,000,000	5,000,000
49	Expansion of Public Cemetery	MEO	2022	2025	4-hectare land is acquired and developed	LGU			-			-			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
50	Construction of Legislative Building	MEO	2021	2024	Land acquired and developed	LGU			-		300,000	300,000			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
51	Land Acquisition for Techno-Demo and Rice Seed Production	MAO	2020	2022	Land is acquired and developed for Techno-demo and rice seed production	DA, LGU		2,000,000	2,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
53	Establishment of Senior High School	DepEd	2021	2023	Land acquired and developed	DepEd			-		3,000,000	3,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
55	Establishment of Storage Facility	MAO	2021	2022	Identified site, constructed storage facility	DA, LGU			-			-				-	0

Rank	Program / Project / Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Output	Funding Source	Amount										
			Start Date	Completion Date			2020			2021			2022				TOTAL
							MOOE	CO	Subtotal	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	
56	Installation of Water System within health facilities	MEO	2020	2022	Identified water source and constructed water treatment facility	DOH		100,000	100,000		50,000	50,000			50,000	50,000	200,000
57	Construction of Covered Court	MEO	2020	2023	Constructed covered court	DPWH		12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000			4,000,000	4,000,000	28,000,000
58	Establishment of Municipal Sports Ground and Facilities	MEO	2021	2025	Reclaimed land for municipal sports ground	CCC, DPWH			-		50,000,000	50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000
62	Improvement of Gender-Responsive Comfort Rooms in Seaport Terminal	MEO	2021	2022	Rehabilitated comfort rooms in Poblacion Seaport Terminal	LGU			-		100,000	100,000			100,000	100,000	200,000
63	Upgrading of 5 BHS and Rehabilitation of the Main RHU for better delivery of health services	MHO, MEO	2021	2025	Upgraded BHS in Pandan, Canyayo, Tabugon, and Guinbirayan, procured medical supplies and equipment	DOH			-		2,000,000	2,000,000			3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
65	Livelihood Program For Women: “Equipping Of Women Training And Livelihood Center”	MSWDO	2022	2023	Procured furniture, fixture, and materials such as stainless working table, steel storage cabinet, office table, monobloc chairs, and air conditioner	LGU			-			-			150,000	150,000	150,000
66	Upgrading of the Laboratory Unit of the RHU	MHO	2020	onwards	Procured clinical laboratory equipment and expanded laboratory area	DOH		130,000	130,000		400,000	400,000			135,000	135,000	665,000
67	Construction of Standard PNP Building	PNP	2022	2023	Land acquisition and development	PNP			-			-			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
68	Installation of Fire Hydrant in Urban Barangays	BFP	2021	2022	Installed fire hydrant in Guinbirayan	LGU			-		50,000	50,000			50,000	50,000	100,000
70	Construction of a pathological waste disposal facility	Mayor's Office	2020	2020	Procured equipment and materials for the construction of facility, constructed pathological waste disposal facility	LGU		100,000	100,000			-				-	100,000
72	Establishment of Overhead Tank in BFP Building	BFP	2022	2022	Overhead tank procured	LGU			-			-			300,000	300,000	300,000
75	Procurement of Motorcycle for Delivery of Social Welfare Services Focusing On CBR Program	MSWDO	2020	2021	Motorcycle is procured	LGU		100,000	100,000			-				-	100,000
76	Procurement of Emergency/Medical Response Vehicle	MHO	2021	2022	Emergency Response Vehicle is procured	DOH			-		600,000	600,000			600,000	600,000	1,200,000
77	Completion of Women And Children Crisis Center	MSWDO	2022	2023	Construction materials are purchased	LGU			-			-			500,000	500,000	500,000
80	Acquisition of additional ambulance	MHO	2020	onwards	Ambulance procured	DOH			-		1,700,000	1,700,000				-	1,700,000

Table 3. Local Development Investment Program for 2023-2025, Santa Fe, Romblon

Rank	Program / Project / Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Output	Funding Source	Amount													TOTAL
			Start Date	Completion Date			2023				2024				2025					
							PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal		
2	Establishment of Agmanic-Tabugon Ecopark	MPDO, MEO	2021	2025	Land Acquisition	LGU			7,000,000	7,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	27,000,000	
3	Establishment and Operation Of Sanitary Landfill	MPDO, MEO	2020	2025	Sanitary Landfill is operational	LGU			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	
6	Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads	MEO, MAO	2020	2025	Farm-to-market roads are constructed	DPWH			30,000,000	30,000,000			30,000,000	30,000,000			30,000,000	30,000,000	90,000,000	
7	Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Upgrading of Local Access Roads	MEO	2020	2025	Improved local access roads	DPWH			10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	
8	Establishment of Vermi-composting facility	MAO	2020	2023	Procured shredder and motorcycle	DA, LGU			1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000	
9	Establishment and Operation of LGU Website	Mayor's Office	2021	onwards	Operational LGU website and hire IT personnel	LGU	300,000	100,000	50,000	450,000	300,000	100,000	50,000	450,000	350,000	100,000	50,000	500,000	1,400,000	
13	Construction/Rehabilitation/Improvement of Shore Protection and Reclamation	MEO, MDRRMO, MPDO	2021	2025	Reclaimed land and constructed shore protection wall	CCC, DPWH			25,000,000	25,000,000			25,000,000	25,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	
15	Flood Control Program	MDRRMO	2020	2025	Riverbanks are riprapped	CCC, DPWH			15,000,000	15,000,000			15,000,000	15,000,000				-	30,000,000	
16	Establishment of Teen Center	MSWDO	2021	2025	Improved teen center and procured equipment for the center	DSWD, DepEd			100,000	100,000			100,000	100,000			200,000	200,000	400,000	
18	Construction/Establishment of Tourism Facilities	MPDO, MEO	2021	2025	Constructed one-stop-shop, sea and land transport terminal	LGU, DOT			400,000	400,000				-			800,000	800,000	1,200,000	
20	Development of Mount Calatong	MPDO	2020	2025	Improved site for eco-tourism activities such as trekking, hiking and camping; constructed view deck and camping site	LGU			1,000,000	1,000,000				-			1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
21	Drainage Improvement Project	MDRRMO, MEO	2020	2025	Rehabilitated drainage and canals	PLGU			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	
25	Improvement of Marine Protected Areas	MAO	2021	2025	Constructed guard house, approved ordinance	DENR-BFAR			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	
28	Tourism Infrastructure Development	MEO	2020	2025	Constructed access roads and tourism facilities	DOT-DPWH			50,000,000	50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000			50,350,000	50,350,000	150,350,000	
31	Establishment of Municipal Plant Nursery	MAO	2021	2023	Constructed and functional municipal plant nursery	DA			500,000	500,000				-				-	500,000	
34	Construction of Land Transport Terminal	MEO	2021	2023	Constructed land transport terminal	DPWH, LGU			500,000	500,000				-				-	500,000	
35	SALIN TUBIG Program	MEO, MPDO	2021	2023	Transmission and distribution pipes are installed	LGU			2,500,000	2,500,000				-				-	2,500,000	
36	Establishment of Small-Scale Agricultural Livelihood Projects (Seaweed Farming)	MAO	2021	2025	Project is operational and maintained	DA, LGU			500,000	500,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	

Rank	Program / Project / Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Output	Funding Source	Amount												
			Start Date	Completion Date			2023				2024				2025				TOTAL
							PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	PS	MOOE	CO	Subtotal	
39	Maintenance, Improvement, Expansion of Public Market	MAO, MEO	2022	2025	Rehabilitated and constructed public market	LGU			2,000,000	2,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
40	"Pailaw sa Barangay"	MEO, MPDO	2023	2025	Identified source, constructed distribution lines	TIELCO, LGU			200,000	200,000			200,000	200,000			100,000	100,000	500,000
41	Procurement of CCTV and Installation of Upland to Lowland Early Warning System	Mayor's Office	2021	2025	Installed CCTV	CCC, DPWH, LGU			200,000	200,000			200,000	200,000			200,000	200,000	600,000
44	Improvement of Irrigation System	MAO	2021	2025	Established dams	DA, LGU			10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000
48	Relocation of Settlement from risk areas	Mayor's Office MEO	2022	2025	Dwelling units constructed	DPWH, NHA, LGU			15,000,000	15,000,000			15,000,000	15,000,000			15,000,000	15,000,000	45,000,000
49	Expansion of Public Cemetery	MEO	2022	2025	Constructed apartment type vaults	LGU			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
50	Construction of Legislative Building	MEO	2021	2024	Constructed legislative building	LGU			1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	1,500,000				-	3,000,000
53	Establishment of Senior High School	DepEd	2021	2023	Constructed Senior High School building in Guinbirayan	DepEd			1,000,000	1,000,000				-				-	1,000,000
57	Construction of Covered Court	MEO	2020	2023	Constructed bleachers	DPWH			4,000,000	4,000,000				-				-	4,000,000
58	Establishment of Municipal Sports Ground and Facilities	MEO	2021	2025	Constructed municipal sports ground, sports oval, stage, and bleachers	CCC, DPWH			5,000,000	5,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
60	Procurement of Fire Truck (Penetrator 500 gal.capacity)	BFP	2025	2025	Procured fire truck	BFP				-				-			3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
63	Upgrading of 5 BHS and Rehabilitation of the Main RHU for better delivery of health services	MHO, MEO	2021	2025	Rehabilitated RHU, procured medical supplies and equipment	DOH			5,148,850	5,148,850			5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000	15,148,850
64	Establishment of Multi-Purpose Covered Court in Canyayo Elementary School	MEO	2023	2025	Established and functional multi-purpose covered court in Canyayo	DPWH			1,000,000	1,000,000			500,000	500,000			500,000	500,000	2,000,000
65	Livelihood Program For Women: "Equipping Of Women Training And Livelihood Center"	MSWDO	2022	2023	Procured furniture, fixture, and materials such as stainless working table, steal storage cabinet, office table, monobloc chairs, and air conditioner	LGU			90,000	90,000				-					90,000
66	Upgrading of the Laboratory Unit of the RHU	MHO	2020	onwards	Procured clinical laboratory equipment and expanded laboratory area	DOH			450,000	450,000			50,000	50,000					500,000
67	Construction of Standard PNP Building	PNP	2022	2023	Constucted PNP building	PNP			5,600,000	5,600,000									5,600,000
77	Completion Of Women And Children Crisis Center	MSWDO	2022	2023	Completely constructed women and children crisis center	LGU			1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000
80	Acquisition of additional ambulance	MHO	2020	onwards	Procurement of ambulance	DOH													0

ANNEX