

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The unpredictable weather conditions that bring heavy rains and floods even during the summer period in the country are among the direct indication of the impact of climate change. With this, community awareness and preparedness for what is happening now are imperative. Therefore, necessary actions be made to circumvent damages and loss of lives based on our experiences from disasters like typhoon Yolanda that hit the Visayas region in 2013. And the region is not spared from typhoons, flooding, landslides, and other natural hazards. The Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) results reveal that Cagayan Valley is highly susceptible to hydro-meteorological hazards, specifically rain-induced floods, and landslides.

1.1.1 Legal Mandate

The region has been responding to many environmental threats by pushing for climate change adaptation and mitigation. By way of Republic Act 9729, also known as the Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended by Republic Act No. 10174, mandates the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to coordinate with Local Government Units (LGUs) to address vulnerability to climate change impacts of regions, provinces, cities, and municipalities, and to facilitate capacity building for local adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities. Likewise, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 supports ensuring and strengthening the adaptation of our natural ecosystems and communities to climate change.

Moreover, Republic Act 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Act of 2010, provided the guideline to speed up the effort toward disaster preparedness and disaster response and rehabilitation. The act was translated into strategic action through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management (NDRRM) Plan to serve as the national framework for mitigating the impact of disasters.

Iguig, one of the Municipalities in the Province of Cagayan, whose geographical setting lies towards the lower end of the Cagayan River Basin, is prone to flooding due to changing weather conditions with the prolonged rainy season, especially upstream. The people of Iguig will remain exposed to natural hazards if not properly alerted or evacuated to higher areas during calamities and tragedies. Likewise, the lack of local response and preparedness for the effects of climate-related disasters like flooding will eventually affect the municipality's economic development, particularly in its production areas. It is, therefore, important to conduct an extensive assessment of potential hazards and translate these into courses of action to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change.

As such, the LGU Iguig has initiated the formulation of its Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (MDRRM) Plan through a series of planning and workshops. The LGU has likewise initiated the conduct of community awareness seminars on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to generate support and encouragement among the local officials and communities to formulate and implement the MDRRM Plan.

1.1.2 Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) Status

The municipality of Iguig has an existing CLUP which covered the period 2002-2007. It started updating its CLUP sometime in year 2012 to comply with the provisions of Local Government Code of 1991 mandating all LGUs to prepare their CDP and the CLUP. In the preparation of these different development plans, various concerns as provided by Climate Change Act of 2009 and Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Act of 2010 must be integrated, the most significant of which is the mainstreaming disaster risk and climate change into local development plans.

The CLUP and its corresponding Zoning Ordinance covering the period 2016-2026 which has mainstreamed among other critical elements, CCA and DRRM is now updated approved. The CDRA/VA, the result of Project ReBUILD of which the municipality is a very proud recipient is a very good input to a more risk and climate sensitive CLUP.

1.1.3 Assistance from Project ReBUILD

In 2012, a project entitled Project ReBUILD *“Resilience Capacity Building for Cities and Municipalities to Reduce Disaster Risks from Climate Change and Natural Hazards,”* currently implemented by the CCC in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), University of the Philippines-Diliman (UP), Academe, DILG, NEDA, HLURB, Provincial Government and with funding support from the New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAP) was launched in two river basins in the country, namely: the Cagayan River Basin in Region 2 and the Jalaur River Basin in Region 6. The project aims to increase capacities of key local actors in the cities and municipalities surrounding the two river basins to manage disaster risks from and adapt to the overall impacts of climate change towards resilient and sustainable development.

To officially declare the LGU Iguig as one of the pilot LGUs within the Cagayan River Basin (CRB), the LGU Iguig signified its commitment to implement the said project through a Letter of Intent to CCC. On 4 July 2013, a Memorandum of Understanding between and among the CCC, the Provincial Government of Cagayan, and pilot LGUs was executed to jointly undertake activities under the project.

In the conduct of the survey, three (3) gadgets (Samsung Tablet) were provided by the Project, and additional 2 Samsung Tablets from CSU and additional 3 were provided by the LGU Iguig for the conduct of survey.

Series of Mapshops/writeshops on hazard characterization and frequency analysis, damage assessment, sectoral vulnerability, risk estimation and evaluation were conducted by CCC, UP-Diliman with technical assistance from partner agencies (DILG, NEDA, HLURB, CSU, and Provincial Government of Cagayan). Per Memorandum of Agreement with the Cagayan State University, the municipality hosted one Mapshop (Mapshop 3) with a counterpart amounting to Php 205,000.00.

1.2 ECOLOGICAL PROFILE

1.2.1 HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

"THE TOWN OF **IGUIG** WAS FOUNDED BY THE REV. AMBROCIO DE LA MADRE DE DIOS, O.P. ON DECEMBER 28, 1607." This marker, attached by the Philippine Historical Commission to the façade of the parish church, attests to the antiquity of Iguig.

The native name of the town is "IHIG," and tradition has it that it was the name of the chieftain of these village, which the Spaniards made into a "pueblo" on December 28, 1607, and the Dominicans accepted as a "mission" on April 16, 1608, with Santiago Apostol as the Patron Saint.

Iguig's unique claim to be a place in history is that it was the birthplace of Magalad, who had gone down in history with his name misspelled as "Magalat," leader of the early Cagayanos who resisted Spanish domination. He died fighting for a cause in which he believed. Philippine historians did not record the fact that the "brain and inspiration" behind the resistance of Magalad and his brother was a woman, their mother, a woman fighter long before Tandang Sora. We owe this information from the Rev. Domingo P. Mallo, a son of Iguig, who conducted research in the Archives of Seville, Spain.

The present socio-cultural pattern of the inhabitants is a blending of several ethnic cultures-Itawes, Ybanag, Ilocano, and Spanish.

The Itawes are the most dominant ethnic group in the locality and have its most pervasive influence on the socio-cultural patterns of behavior of the population. This group has significantly influenced the customs and mores of the other ethnic groups. The typical Itawes is a leisurely but complex individual.

The Ilocanos, whose number is growing, constitute the next major ethnic group. Its influence on the social fabric is observable. Their proverbial industry and thrift had afforded them an equal footing with the Itawes with respect to land ownership and distribution of wealth.

The Ybanag's influence is almost indistinguishable from that of the Itawes; the two ethnic groups are closely culturally related.

The influence of Spanish culture had been interwoven with the cultural patterns of the inhabitants regardless of ethnic groupings. The present-day inhabitant, therefore, exhibits traits composite of various ethnic cultures.

The typical Iguigeño is one of the very hospitable natives among Filipinos. In his hospitality lie both his weaknesses and strengths. He usually gives lavish parties and entertains his friends well, especially during festive and religious occasions. He would butcher his only livestock to celebrate the fiesta of his patron saint but would not ordinarily dispose of the same for more meaningful and consequential matters. He would offer his friend what he usually hesitates to give to his family.

1.2.2 GEO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Geographical Location

Iguig is one of the twenty-eight (28) municipalities in the province of Cagayan. It is situated 17 kilometers north of Tuguegarao City, the regional capital of Region 02. It is bounded on the north by the municipality of Amulung; on the south by Tuguegarao City; on the east by the municipality of Peñablanca and on the west by the municipality of Solana and partly the municipality of Amulung. It is located at geographical coordinates, 17° 45' latitude and 121° 45' longitude.

Political Boundaries

Iguig has a land area of 11,042.94 hectares representing about 1.23% of the total 900,270 hectares area of Cagayan Province.

It is politically subdivided into twenty-three (23) barangays, namely: Ajat, Atulu, Baculud, Bayo, Campo, Dumpao, Gammad, Garab, Malabbac, Manaoag, Minanga Norte, Minanga Sur, Nattanzan, Redondo, Salamague, Santiago, San Esteban, San Isidro, San Lorenzo, San Vicente, Sta. Barbara, Sta. Rosa, and Sta. Teresa. Among the 23 barangays, barangay San Esteban has the biggest land area of 1,305.87 hectares, while barangay Dumpao has the smallest land area of 92.40 hectares.

Table 1-Political Subdivision and Land Area: Urban & Rural Barangay

Barangay	Area in Has.	Percent to Total
Urban		
1. Ajat	112.64	1.020
2. Nattanzan	101.69	0.921
Subtotal	214.33	1.941
Rural		
3. Atulu	326.61	2.958
4. Baculud	1008.52	9.133
5. Bayo	547.81	4.961
6. Campo	672.72	6.092
7. Dumpao	92.4	0.837
8. Gammad	518.7	4.697
9. Garab	991.99	8.983
10. Malabbac	509.17	4.611
11. Manaoag	103.15	0.934
12. Minanga Norte	152.25	1.379
13. Minanga Sur	109.15	0.988
14. Redondo	644.38	5.835
15. Salamague	115.57	1.047
16. Santiago	1305.87	11.825
17. San Esteban	884.15	8.006
18. San Isidro	159.54	1.445
19. San Lorenzo	253.78	2.298
20. San Vicente	1007.83	9.126
21. Sta. Barbara	112.52	1.019
22. Sta. Rosa	660.26	5.979
23. Sta. Teresa	652.23	5.906
Subtotal	10828.6	98.059
TOTAL	11042.93	100

Source: MPDO



Location Map of Iguig



Kilometers

Scale: 1:1,441,244

Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MEGRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend:

Cagayan River



Barangay Boundaries of Iguig



Cagayan City/Municipality Boundaries

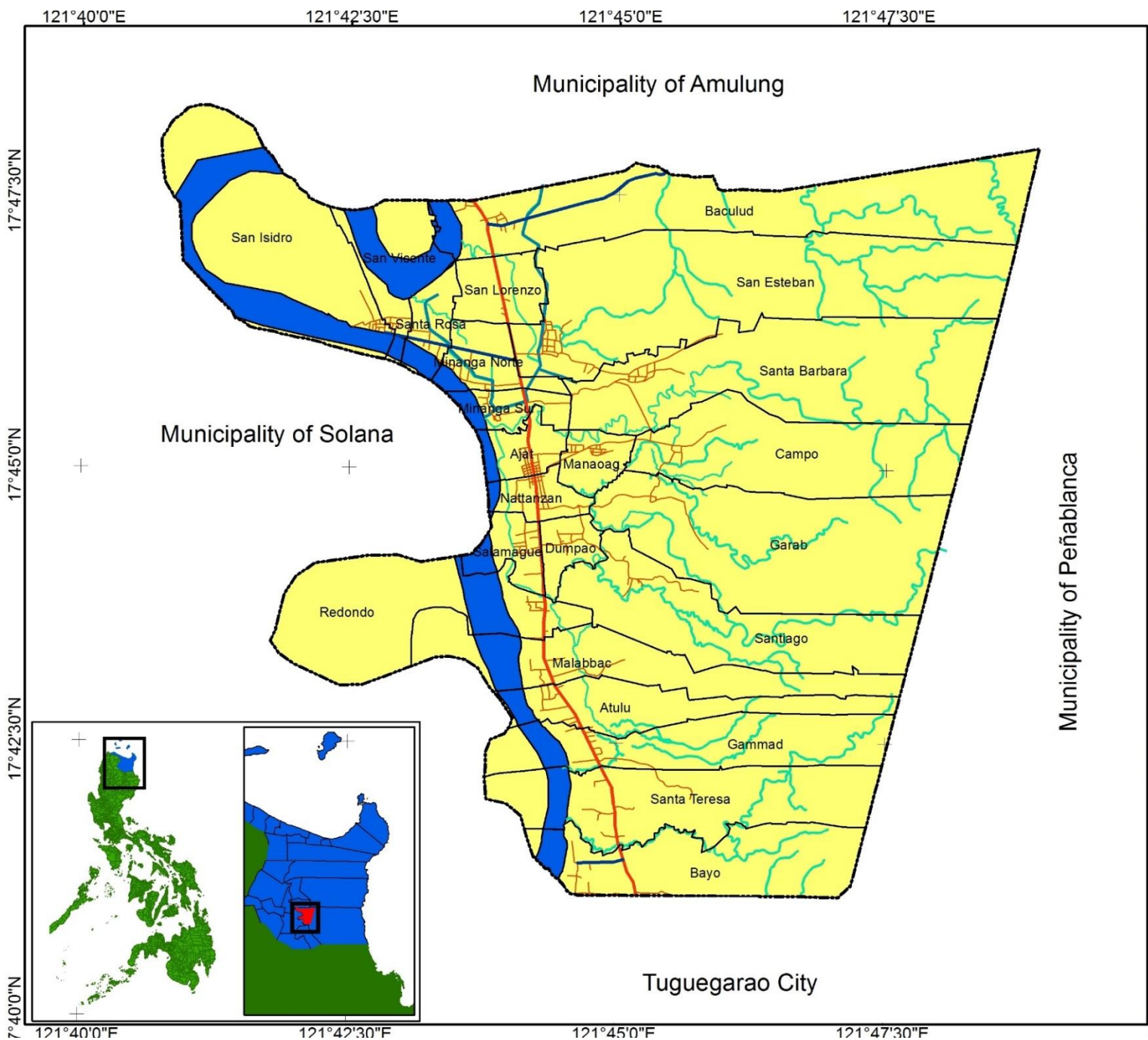


Sources:

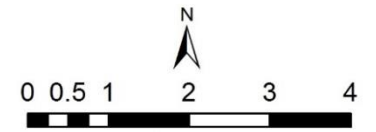
Provincial GIS Center of Cagayan

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUIG
 PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
 REGION 02



Scale: 1:80,000
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Provincial Road
- National Road
- Barangay Road
- Nia Road
- Creek
- River

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
 DENR Cadastral Map

Prepared by: **Municipal Planning & Dev't Coordinator Office**

Topography and Slope Characteristics

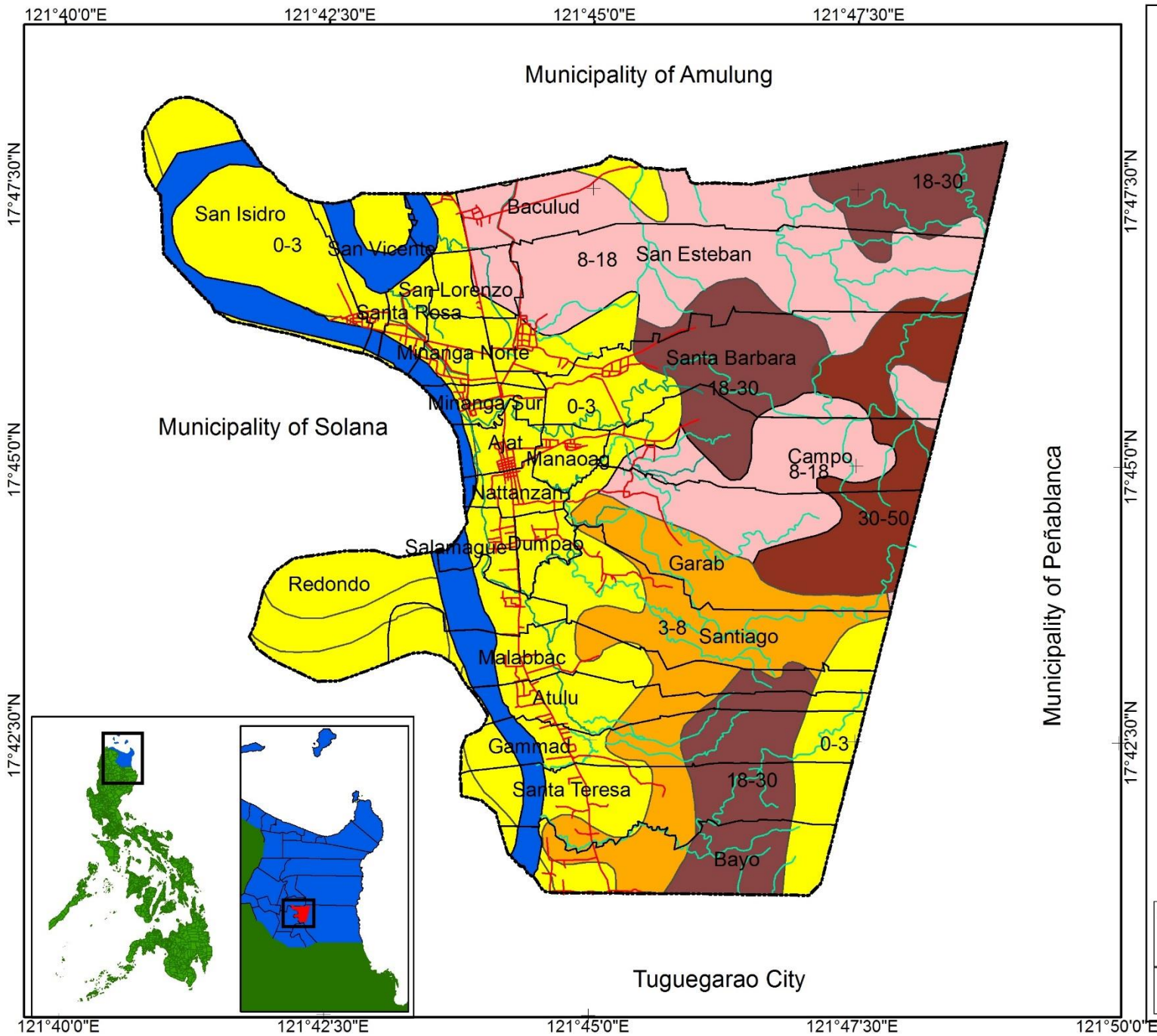
Iguig has six (6) topographic reliefs. The eastern portion of the municipality adjacent to Peñablanca is mountainous. The western and central portions are plain lands. Portion of the northeastern areas have gently sloped while the southeastern portion have moderately undulated and gently rolling areas.

The terrain of the municipality is level to nearly level with 4,327.83 hectares falling under the 0-3 percent slope category. This constitutes about 39.19 percent of the total land area, gently sloping to undulating with 1,266.93 hectares or 11.47%, undulating to rolling with 2,397.44 hectares or 21.71%, rolling to moderately steep with 1,589.71 hectares or 14.40%. The river 755.19 hectares or 6.84% and the remaining 705 hectares or 6.39% are classified under the 30-50 percent slope category. These generally are along the municipality's border with Peñablanca and Amulung. Table 2 describes the slope classification in a more detailed manner while the Slope Map shows the delineation of the slope categories within the locality.

Table 2- Slope Classification

Slope	Area in Has.	Description	Percent
0-3	4,327.83	Level to nearly level	39.191
3-8	1,266.93	Gently Sloping to undulating	11.473
8-18	2,397.44	Undulating to rolling	21.710
18-30	1,589.71	Rolling to moderately steep	14.396
30-50	705.83	Steep	6.392
River	755.19		6.839
Total	11,042.93		100

Source: MGB



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUIG
 PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
 REGION 02



Kilometers
 Scale: 1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

SLOPE MAP

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Roads
- Creek
- River
- 0-3 Level to nearly level
- 3-8 Gently sloping to undulating
- 8-18 Undulating to rolling
- 18-30 Rolling to moderately steep
- 30-50 Steep

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified DENR Cadastral Map
 Slope: Environmental Management Bureau

Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't Coordinators Office

Soil Types and Characteristics

Based on the Detailed Soil Survey and Land Capability Classification supplied by the Department of Agriculture, there are six (6) soil types found in Iguig falling under the following soil series:

a. Ilagan Series - soils belonging to this series have surface texture ranging from sandy loam, sandy clay loam, and clay to loam. Surface soils are from light to dark brown in color. Subsoil is gray to reddish gray clay. Some iron concretions are found deposited in the lower part of the subsoil. Substratum is dark gray to grayish brown clay to sandy clay. Some iron concretions and sometimes rounded gravel are found in the substratum.

b. Bago Series (Bantog) - soil under this series is poorly drained mainly because of the compact and fined textured subsoil and substratum. It is very difficult to work on this soil type during summer as it hardens and cracks. No coarse fragments are found on the surface or within the soil profile. Soil under this series is primarily suited for lowland rice production with irrigation water.

c. San Manuel Series -this series has almost brown fine loamy profile and has a moderately thick solum overlaying a stratified sandy substratum. Sandy texture maybe encountered below 100 cm depth. The soil types under this series are free from coarse materials like stones and gravel on the surface or within the profile.

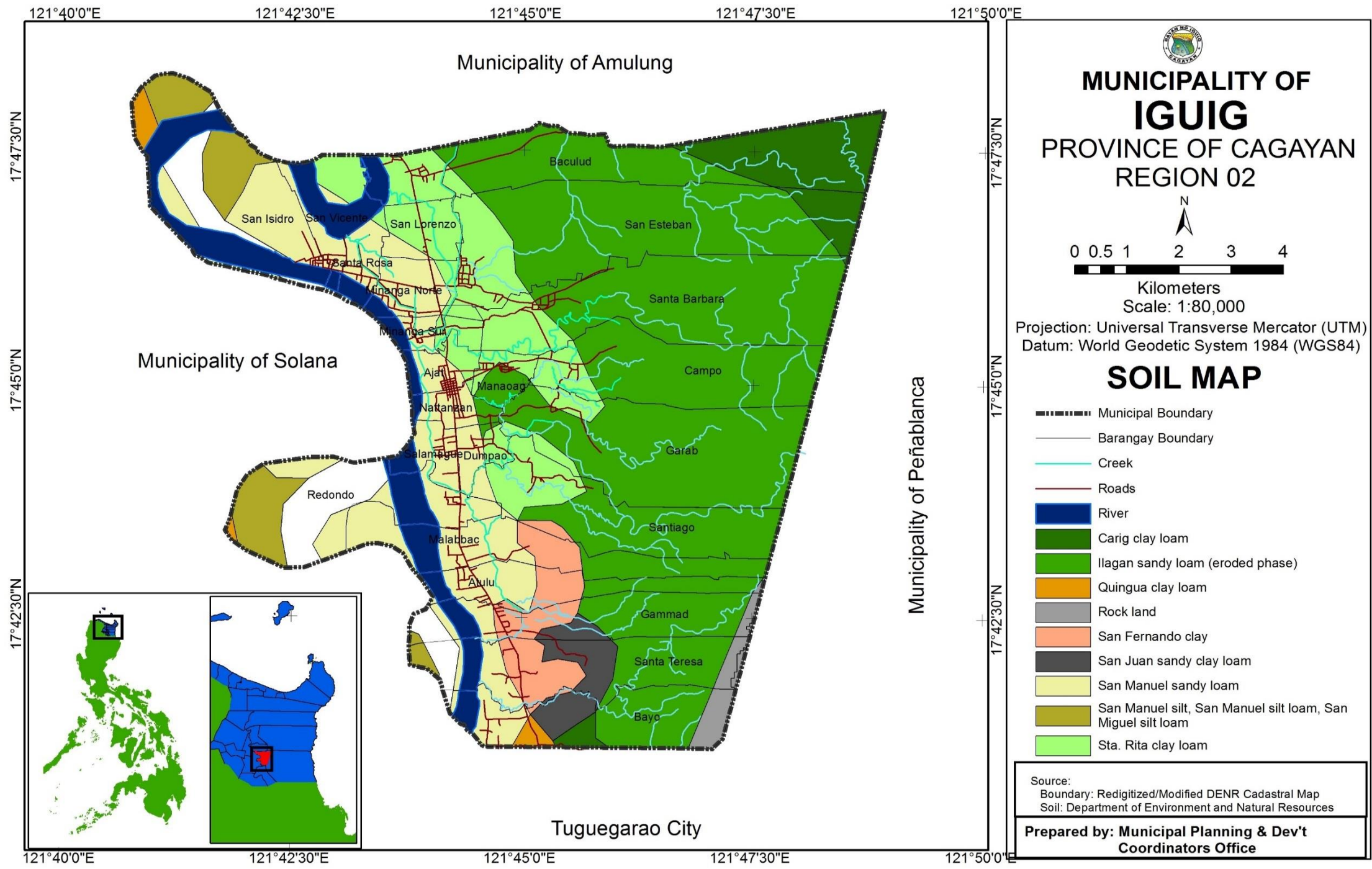
d. Quingua Series - soils belonging to this series were found from recent alluvial deposits subsoil is slightly compact and is fairly drained. Soil type under this series can be grown to lowland rice and other crops like corn, peanut, mongo, and other upland crops.

The area of the various soil types found in Iguig are listed in the table 3 on Soil Texture while the Soil Map shows the delineation and the extent of the different soil types. Other types include Sta. Rita, San Juan, and Rockland.

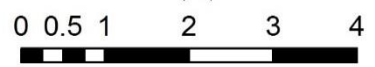
Table 1 - Soil Texture

SOIL DESCRIPTION	AREA IN HAS.
Carig clay loam	532.71
Ilagan sandy loam (eroded phase)	5,232.43
Quingua clay loam	73.71
Rock land	122.41
San Fernando clay	376.51
San Juan sandy clay loam	215.34
San Manuel sandy loam	1,894.31
San Manuel silt, San Manuel silt loam, San Miguel silt loam	531.14
Sta. Rita clay loam	1,309.17
River	755.19
TOTAL	11,042.94

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, BSWM, SWAT, MGB



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUIG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02



Kilometers
 Scale: 1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

SOIL MAP

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Creek
- Roads
- River
- Carig clay loam
- Ilagan sandy loam (eroded phase)
- Quingua clay loam
- Rock land
- San Fernando clay
- San Juan sandy clay loam
- San Manuel sandy loam
- San Manuel silt, San Manuel silt loam, San Miguel silt loam
- Sta. Rita clay loam

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified DENR Cadastral Map
 Soil: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
 Coordinators Office**

Land Capability

Based on the Soil Survey, there are eight (8) land capability classes found within the locality, namely Class A, Class B_e, Class C_e, Class C_w, Class D_e, Class L_s, Class M and Class X as shown in Table 4.

The soil classified under land capability Class A are San Manuel sandy loam and Quingua silty loam. Lands with soil types belonging to this class are very good land which are suited for intensive cultivations requiring only simple but good farm management practices.

Lands classified under Class B_e, are good lands nearly level to gently sloping, slightly to moderately eroded can be cultivated safely but requires erosion control measures and easily applied conservation practices.

Lands under Class C_e are moderately good lands, moderately sloping to severely eroded, can be cultivated safely with carefully planned erosion control measures. It requires careful management and intensive conservation practices.

Land capability Class C_w are moderately good lands occurs in depression and can be cultivated safely but requires protection from frequent overflow. It requires carefully designed drainage system and careful management practices.

Land capability Class D_e are fairly good lands, strongly sloping, severely to very severely eroded and can be cultivated occasionally if handled with care. It requires very careful management and complex conservation practices. It is best suited for pasture or for forest.

Land under Class L_s are level to nearly level lands and too sandy which make cultivation impractical. It is recommended for pasture and road fills, for hollow blocks and other concreting materials.

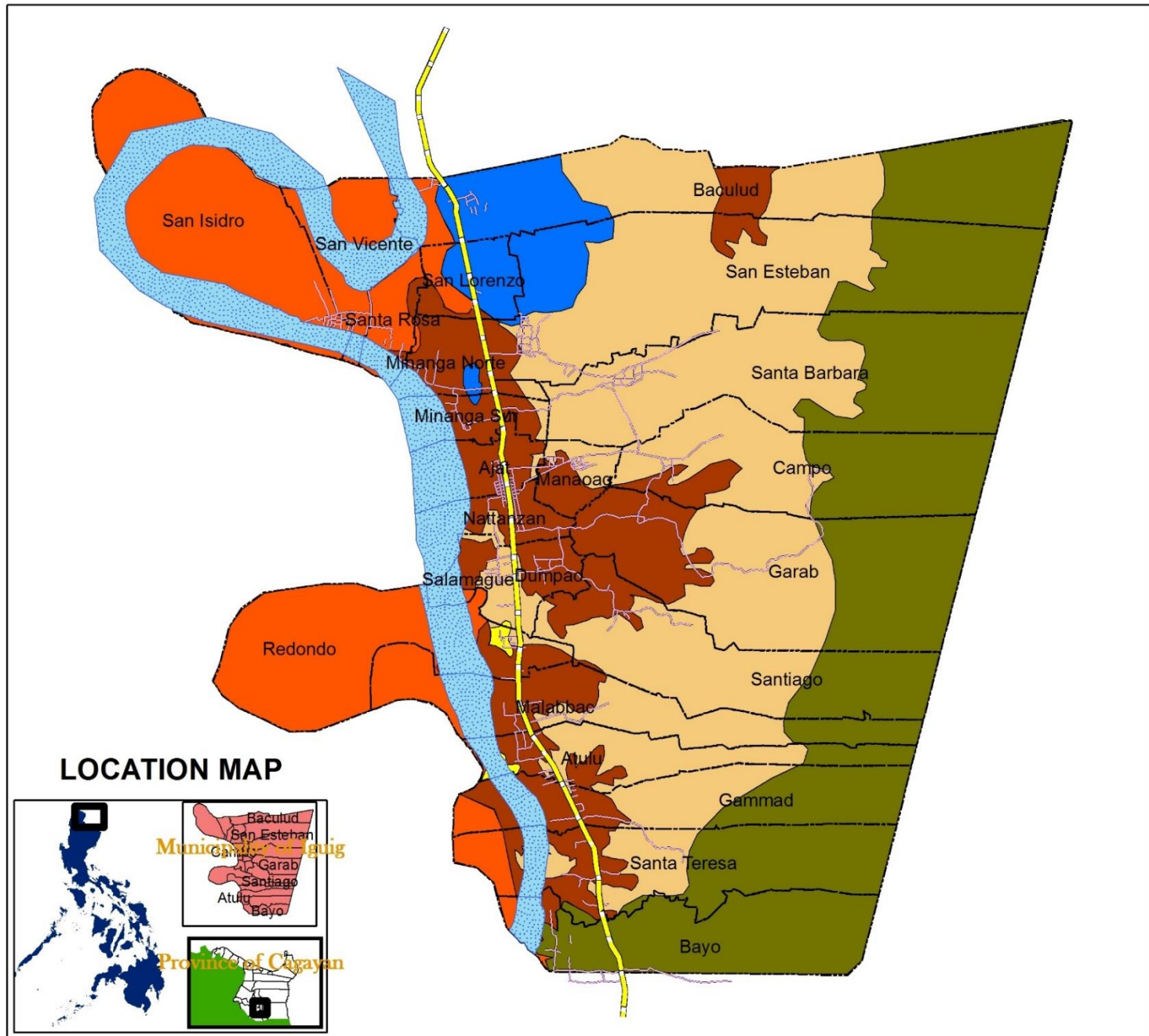
Lands under Class M are steep lands. They are very severely to excessively eroded or shallow for cultivation. It is suited for pasture or for forest with careful management.

Lands under Class X are level lands, wet most of the time and cannot be economically drained. It is suited for fishpond or for recreation.

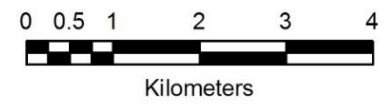
Table 2- Land Capability Class

CLASS	LAND AREA	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA
A	1,730	15.67
B _e	108	0.98
C _e	110	1
C _w	2,932.94	26.56
D _e	3,756	34.01
L _s	28	0.25
M	2,054	18.6
X	324	2.93
TOTAL	11,042.94	100

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, BSWM, SWAT, MGB



Land Capability Map



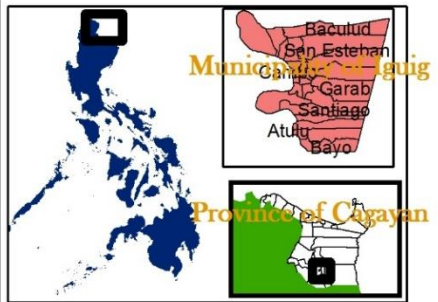
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Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MECRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend:

- National Road
- Barangay Road
- Barangay Boundaries
- A
- Be
- Ce
- Cw
- De
- Ls
- M
- X

LOCATION MAP



Sources:
Department of Agriculture, BSWM, SWAT, MGB

Prepared by:
Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office

Freshwater Resources

The western portion of the municipality is bounded by the Cagayan River. The total length of the river bounded in the municipality is 22.5 km. The river has various tributaries consist of creeks/streams with a total length of approximately 126,000 meters which exist in barangays Bayo, Santa, Teresa, Gammad, Atulu, Malabbac, Redondo, Salamague, Nattanzan, Ajat, Minanga Sur, Minanga Norte, Santa Rosa, San Vicente, San Isidro and Baculud.

For agricultural need, the main source of water is the Cagayan River. It provides irrigation to the existing riceland and other agricultural areas of the town.

Land Uses

Existing Land Use Trends

The municipality of Iguig is adjacent to Tuguegarao City the provincial capital of Cagayan and the regional center of Region 02. With the municipality's total land area of 11,042.94 hectares, it contains a variety of land uses that have developed in response to population and economic growth.

Clearly visible is the linear pattern of development within Iguig where the emerging concentration of development is along roadside where settlements are found. Knowing the general pattern of growth within the municipality in order to relate it to the extent of change which may be possible in the light of emerging development trends and available governmental resources is important. Based on this information, judgement can be made to whether existing pattern can be adopted to meet the needs of the coming decade or whether entirely new patterns are needed to hasten the socio-economic development of Iguig as economic and social pattern to continue to change.

Existing Land Uses

a. Forest Areas

Along the eastern part of the municipality bordering Peñablanca are sporadic forest lands. There are no good trees grown but the slope qualifies the area to be a forest land. Forest land accounted an area of 2,906.24 hectares or 26.32% of the total land area. To maintain ecological balance, those areas with a slope of 18% and above and whose soil classification does not warrant agricultural cultivation are classified as forest. This area is found mostly on the western part of the municipality bordering Peñablanca and Amulung. The land capabilities of these areas fall under Class M, which are steep, lands and shallow for cultivation. It is suited for production forest with careful management. This area has been identified by DENR, Forest Management as site for reforestation.

The production forest is used for Grazing with an area 979.49 hectares (8.87%), Pasture with 1,787.8 hectares (16.19%) and Integrated Social Forestry with 138.95 hectares (1.26%).

b. Agricultural Areas

Agriculture is the major land use with approximately 5,721.41 hectares, accounting for 51.81% of Iguig's total area. This makes the municipality a primary agricultural town. Of the total agricultural area, 1,341 hectares or 12.14% is classified as agricultural protection of which 752.5 hectares is devoted to riceland covered by irrigation system and small water impounding in the following

barangays Sta. Rosa, San Lorenzo, Minanga Sur, Minanga Norte, Redondo, Baculud, Atulu, Garab, Manaoag, Santiago and Dumpao. Riceland area is further broken down into irrigated riceland and rainfed riceland. The total area of irrigated Riceland is 1,485 hectares.

Rainfed riceland has a total area of 206 hectares. These areas are found in the barangays along the Maharlika Highway and among the barangays found in the eastern part of the town where ricelands could be found in between hills. Sporadic area of upland rice is also found along the hilly portion east of the national road.

The 4,380.41 hectares are classified as agriculture production consist of crops with 2,181.64 or 19.76%, pasture 2,156.84 hectares or 19.53%, orchard 14.53 hectares or 0.13%, tree farm is 18.35 hectares or 0.17% and small farm reservoir/fishponds with 9.15 hectares or .08%.

c. Mining and Quarrying

The mining sites accounted an area of 798.29 hectares or 7.23% which are in barangays Baculud, San Esteban, and Sta. Barbara, while the quarry sites accounted an area of 5.67 hectares or 0.05% and are in barangays Bayo and Sta. Teresa.

d. Water

The Cagayan River traverses and functions as the boundary of the western part of the municipality. From the northern of Tuguegarao to Amulung, the stretch of Cagayan River measures 22.5 kilometers. The tributaries which consist of creeks/streams with a total length of approximately 126,000 meters exist in barangays Bayo, Santa, Teresa, Gammad, Atulu, Malabbac, Redondo, Salamague, Nattanzan, Ajat, Minanga Sur, Minanga Norte, Santa Rosa, San Vicente, San Isidro and Baculud.

e. Built-up Areas

The built-up area of Iguig is 732.73 hectares constituting 6.64% of the municipality's total area. This area is further broken down into residential, 598.19 hectares or 5.42%, commercial, 15.02 hectares or 0.14%; institutional, 15.27 hectares or 0.14%; industrial, 8.54 hectares or 0.08%, infrastructure, 49.77 hectares or 0.45%, tourism 7.88 hectares or 0.07%, socialized housing 5.58 or 0.05%, subdivision 22.82 or 0.21%, utilities 12.25 or 0.11%, parks & recreation 1.29 hectares or 0.01%, cemetery 4.00 hectares or 0.04% and Sanitary Land Fill with 5.00 hectares or 0.05% of the total land area.

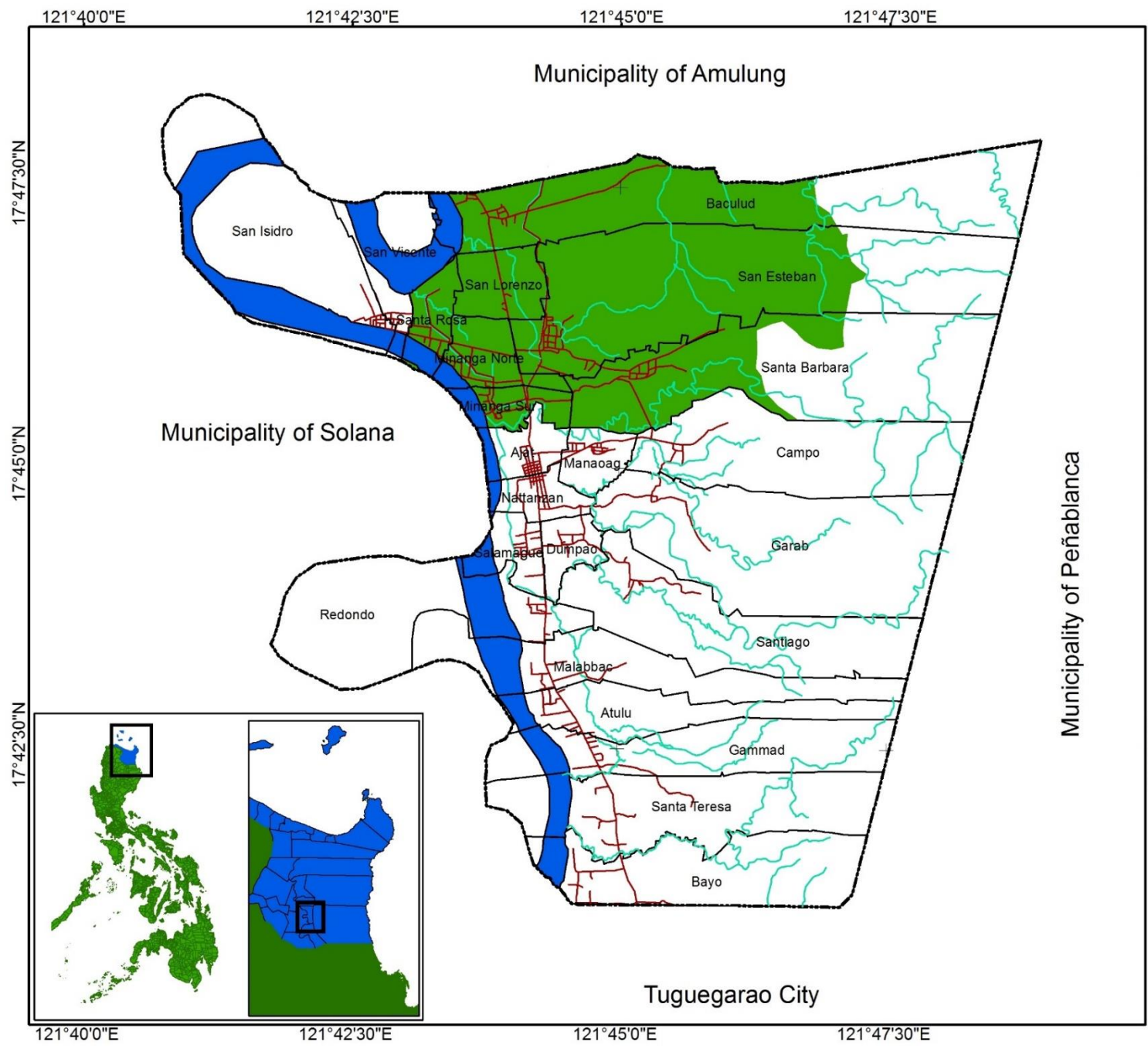
The Urban, being the biggest built-up area, is the focal point of growth within Iguig. It is the seat of the municipal government and the site of various activities, services, and community facilities, and where concentrations of settlements are found. Practically, all barangays are now linked by a road network to the urban barangays.

The current gross density of Iguig is 35 hectares per person. This figure indicates that the municipality is still sparsely populated which means that there is still a wide room to accommodate additions to the population.

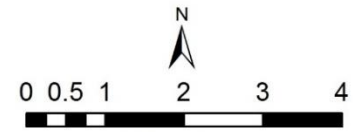
Table 5 - Existing Land Use per Sub-Category

Land Use Category	Sub-Category	Area	% to Total
Forest & Forest Land		2,906.24	26.32
Protection	Forest Reserve		
Production	Pastureland	1,787.8	16.19
	Forest Land Grazing	979.49	8.87
	Integrated Social Forestry	138.95	1.26
Agriculture		5,721.41	51.81
Protection	NPAAD	1,341.00	12.14
Production	Crops	2,181.64	19.76
	Pasture	2,156.84	19.53
	Orchard	14.43	0.13
	Tree Farm	18.35	0.17
	Temporary Small Farm Reservoir/fishpond	9.15	0.08
Mining		798.29	7.23
Quarrying		5.67	0.05
Water		878.6	7.96
	River	754.36	6.83
	Creeks/Lakes	124.24	1.13
Built-up		732.73	6.64
	Residential		
	a. General residential	569.79	5.16
	b. Socialized Housing	5.58	0.05
	c. Subdivision	22.82	0.21
	Commercial	15.02	0.14
	Institutional	15.27	0.14
	Industrial	8.54	0.08
	Agri-Industrial	15.52	0.14
	Tourism	7.88	0.07
	Infrastructure		
	a. Roads & Bridges	49.77	0.45
	b. Utilities	12.25	0.11
	c. Sanitary Landfill	5	0.05
	d. Cemetery/Memorial Park	4	0.04
	e. Recreation	1.29	0.01
TOTAL		11,042.94	100

Source: MPDO



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUGIG
 PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
 REGION 02



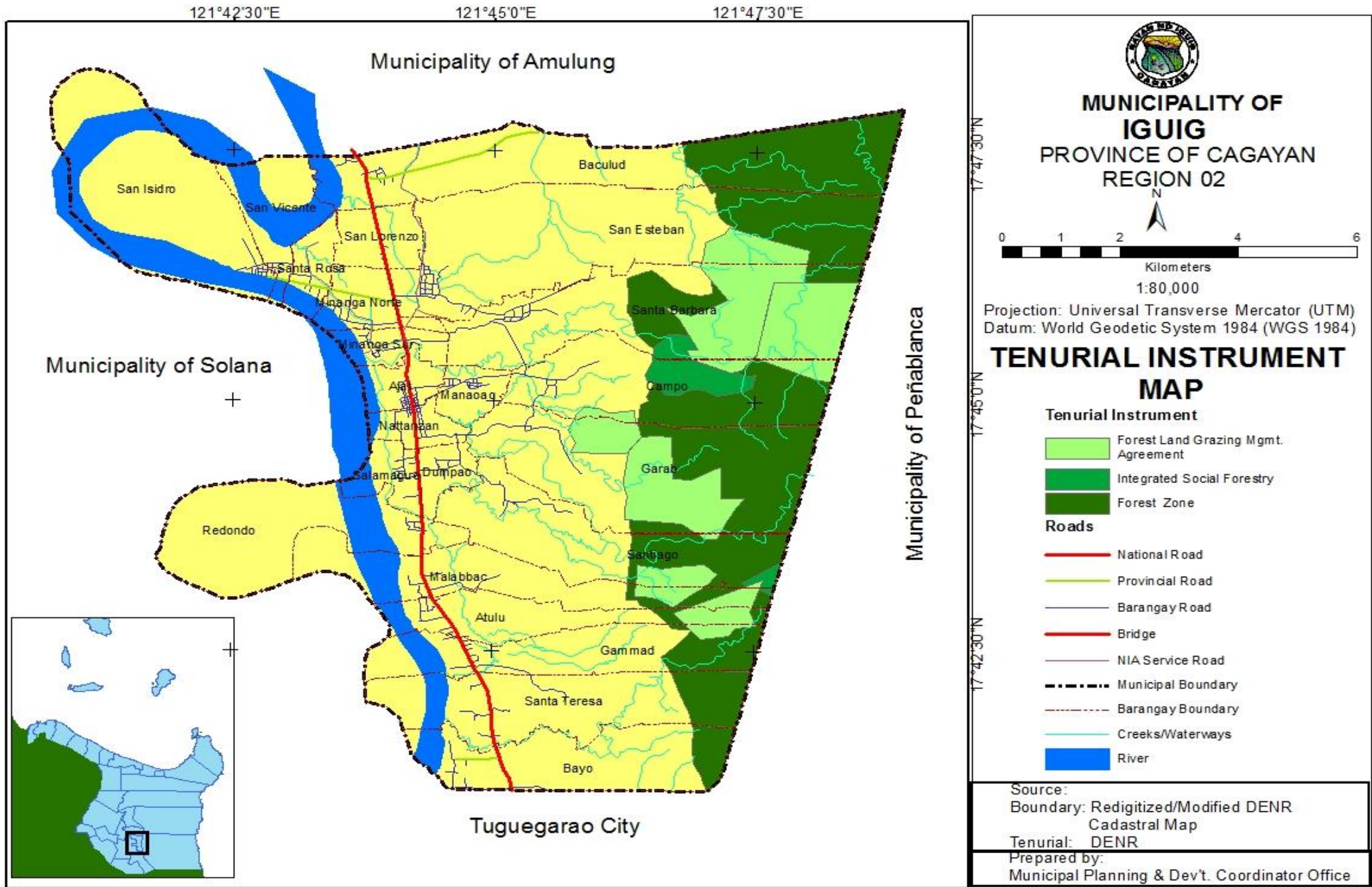
Scale: 1:80,000
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

KEY PRODUCTION AREAS

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Roads
- Creek
- River
- Key Production Areas

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
 DENR Cadastral Map

**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
 Coordinators Office**



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 1984)

TENURIAL INSTRUMENT MAP

Tenurial Instrument

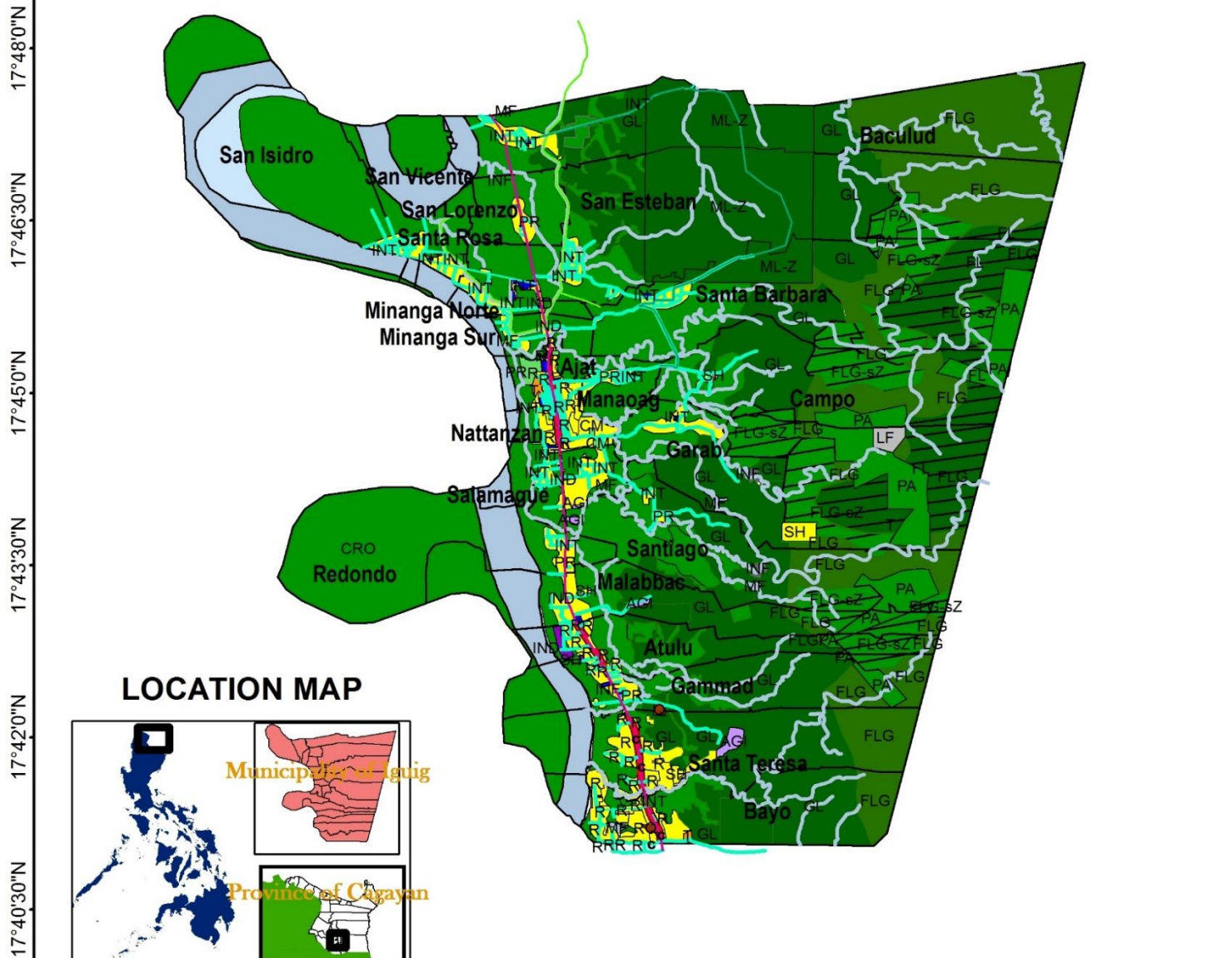
- Forest Land Grazing Mgmt. Agreement
- Integrated Social Forestry
- Forest Zone

Roads

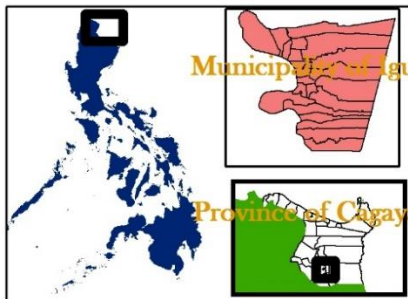
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- Barangay Road
- Bridge
- NIA Service Road
- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Creeks/Waterways
- River

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified DENR Cadastral Map
 Tenurial: DENR
 Prepared by:
 Municipal Planning & Dev't. Coordinator Office

121°40'30"E 121°42'0"E 121°43'30"E 121°45'0"E 121°46'30"E 121°48'0"E 121°49'30"E



LOCATION MAP

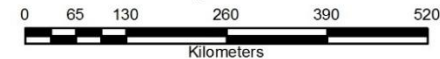


17°48'0"N
17°46'30"N
17°45'0"N
17°43'30"N
17°42'0"N
17°40'30"N

121°40'30"E 121°42'0"E 121°43'30"E 121°45'0"E 121°46'30"E 121°48'0"E 121°49'30"E



**Existing General Land Use Map
Municipality of Iguig**



Scale: 1:8,709,460

Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MECRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Prop.Road | Forest (FL) |
| Bridges | Forest Land Grazing (FLG) |
| Prov.Road | Tourism (T) |
| NiaRoad | Park and Recreation (PR) |
| Nat.Road | Socialized Housing (SH) |
| Brgy.Road | Industrial (IND) |
| Creek | Institutional (INT) |
| River | Utilities, Transportation & Serv... (INF) |
| Quarrying (Q) | GrassLand (GL) |
| Mining (MI) | Commercial (C) |
| Cemetery/Memorial Park (CM) | Crops (CRO) |
| Residential (R) | |
| Landfill/Dumpsite (LF) | |
| Agro-Industrial (AGI) | |
| Orchard (OR) | |
| Pasture (PA) | |
| Municipal Fishing (MF) | |

Sources:

Boundary: Cadastral Map (DENR)
Tenurial: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office

17°48'0"N
17°46'30"N
17°45'0"N
17°43'30"N
17°42'0"N
17°40'30"N

Urban Land Use

As previously stated, land is a fixed resource. Its area remains constant while demand for it continuously rises as population grows. Land uses such as residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and the like compete for any given space. This kind of interaction will lead to conflicting demands on the land. To preclude this possibility and instead maximize the use of land in such a way that it benefits its operators, there is a need to determine the area of a land that is use for various developed/undeveloped purposes and the arrangements or patterns of activity therein. The present distribution may either indicate a shortage or excess of land for a given function over the next ten (10) years.

The urban core is composed of two barangays, namely: Ajat and Nattanzan. It has a total land area of approximately 214.33 hectares and is characterized by flat relief with gently sloping terrain. The soil type and slope classification indicate suitability for high urban density development.

The gross urban density is 32 persons per hectare. The population density is relatively low which still falls under low density residential. The urban core includes all areas bounded by Minanga Sur on the north, all areas bounded by the territorial boundaries of Dumpao and Salamague on the south, Manaoag on the east and the Cagayan River on the west.

The urban core is occupied by concentrations of various land uses as shown in table 6. Specifically, the major land uses are the following:

a. Residential

This includes all areas occupied by structures for residential purposes. An aggregate area of 36.81 hectares is devoted for this use.

b. Commercial

This includes all areas occupied by the public market and all the commercial strips where sari-sari stores, carinderias and outlets for agricultural products and inputs are found. An aggregate area of 15.02 hectares is devoted for this use.

c. Industrial

Industrial area occupies 0.75 hectare, and this is occupied by existing rice mills, cornmills, poultry, and furniture shops.

d. Institutional

This includes all areas occupied by the Municipal Hall, Rural Health Unit, religious and educational institutions such as the Iguig Central School, Vicente D. Trinidad National High School, and Saint James Academy of Iguig. These institutions covered 3.42 hectares or 1.60% of the total land area of the Urban.

e. Parks, Playgrounds, Recreation and Open Spaces

This includes all areas occupied by resort, gymnasium, basketball court found both in barangays Ajat and Nattanzan. It has an aggregate area of 0.67 hectares or 0.31% of the total area of the Urban.

f. Cemetery/Memorial Park

This includes the Public and Private Cemetery with an aggregate area of four (4) hectares situated at Barangay Nattanzan. The public cemetery has an area of one (1) hectare located adjacent on the north by the private cemetery with an area of three (3) hectares.

g. Socialized Housing

The Socialized Housing for Men and Women Personnel in uniform is located at Barangay Nattanzan with an area of 5.58 hectares.

h. Utilities

This includes the cell sites, Iguig Central Terminal, and the Level III water system with an aggregate area of 0.13 hectares.

i. Infrastructure

This includes the multi-purpose pavement, solar dryer, roads, and bridges with an aggregate area of 2.28 has. or 1.06% of the total urban area.

j. Tourism

This includes the Calvary Hills, Centuries Old well, Nasin, Bricks Staircase and the Saint James Parish Church with an aggregate area of 4.05 or 1.98% of the total urban area.

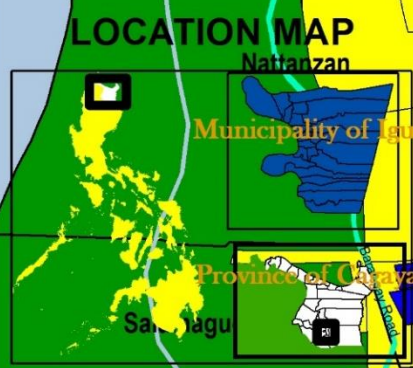
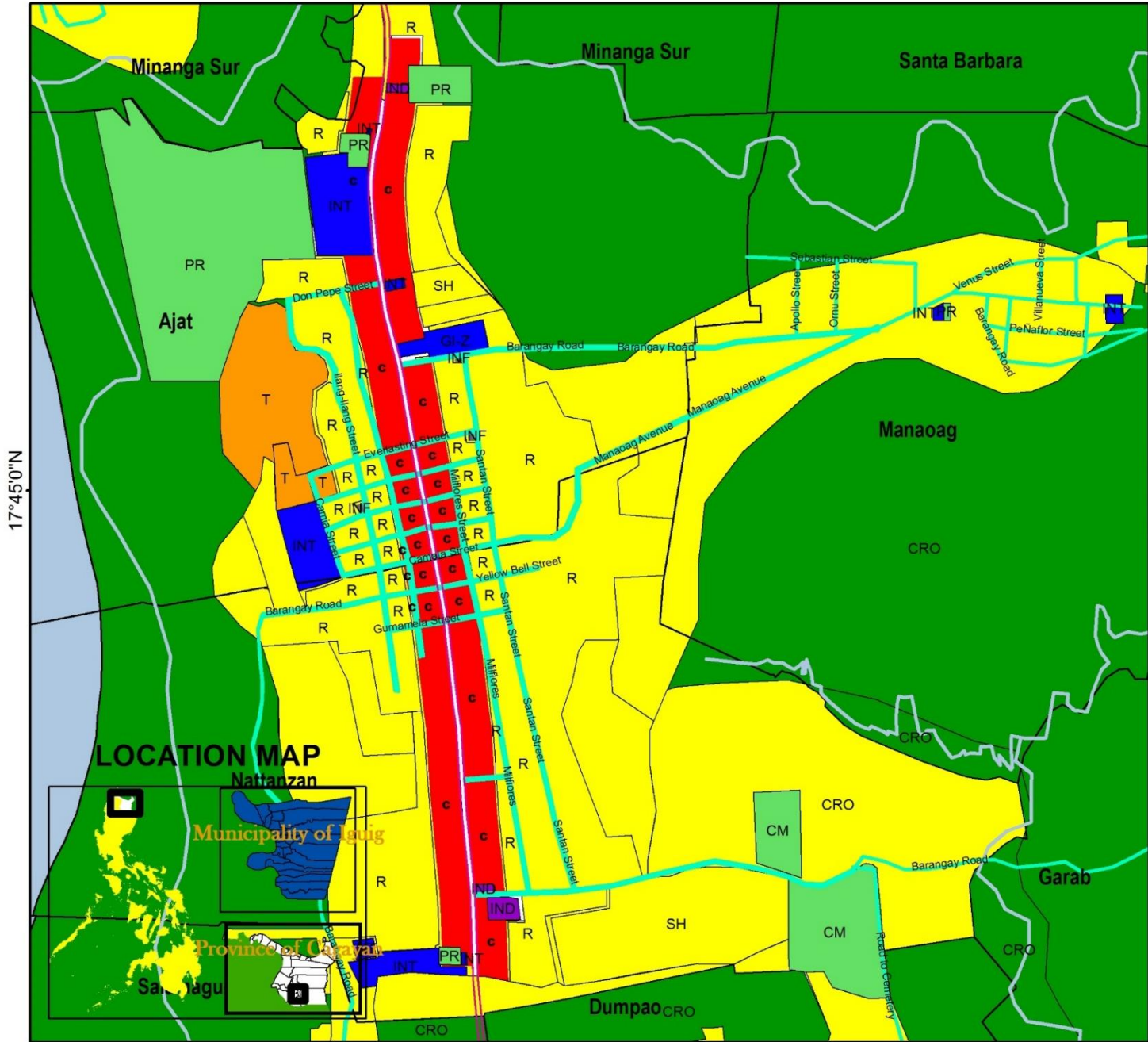
k. Agricultural

Agricultural lands are found around the periphery of the built-up areas of the two barangays. It has an aggregate area of 99.54 hectares representing 55.74% of the total land urban area.

Table 3 - Existing Urban Land Use

Land Use Category	Sub-Category	Area (has)	% to total
Agriculture	Agriculture	98.30	45.86
	Crops	98.30	45.86
Water	Water	27.45	12.81
	River	25.71	12.00
	Creeks	1.74	0.81
Built-up	Built-up	88.58	41.33
	Tourism	4.05	1.88
	Residential	36.81	17.17
	Commercial	15.02	7.01
	Socialized housing	5.58	2.60
	Industrial	0.75	0.35
	Institutional	3.42	1.60
	Infrastructure	2.28	1.06
	Utilities	0.13	0.06
	Parks & Recreation	0.67	0.31
	Cemetery/Memorial Park	4.00	1.87
	TOTAL	214.33	100

Source: MPDC



Existing Urban Land Use Map Municipality of Iguig



Scale: 1:8,851

Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MECRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend

- Nat. Road
- Brgy. Road
- Creek
- River
- Tourism (T)
- Crops (CRO)
- Residential (R)
- Commercial (C)
- Industrial (IND)
- Institutional (INT)
- Socialized Ho... (SH)
- Park and Recreation (PR)

Sources:

Boundary: Cadastral Map (DENR)
Tenorial: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office

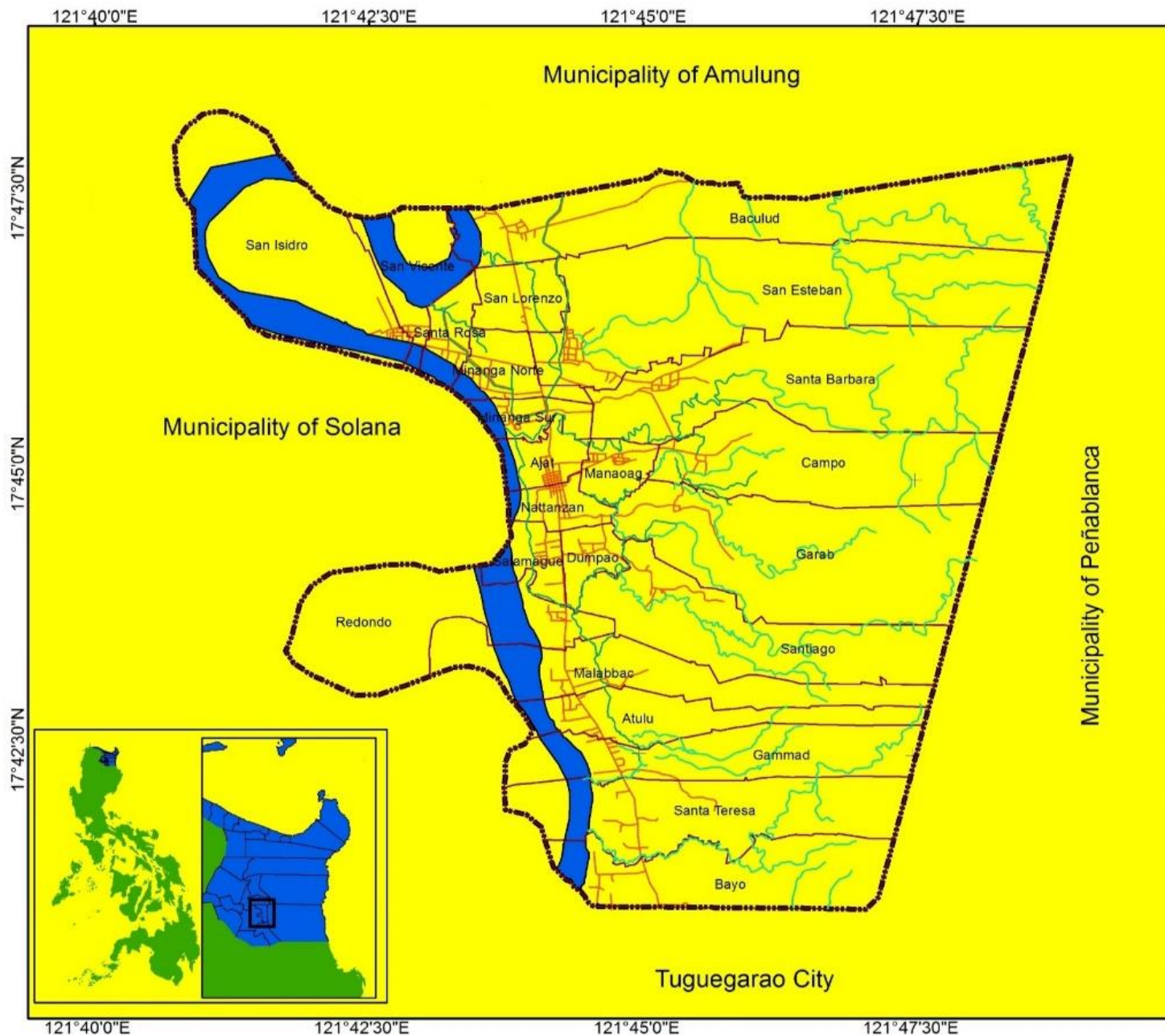
Climate, Rainfall, and Temperature

Type and Rainfall Distribution

The climate of the municipality falls under Type III. The third type is characterized by no very pronounced maximum rain period with a dry season lasting only from one to three months, either during the period from December to February or from March to May. This type resembles type I since it has short dry season.

Generally, the driest months are January through April. Rainy months are June, August, and September. These rainfall patterns determine the appropriate mix of perennial crops that can be raised in specific period for optimal production.

Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year mainly because of the northeast trade winds. This further enhances the suitability of the municipality to planting various crops adopted to this climate type. However, observations had noted several and significant climate deviations in the past 30 years from 1971-2013. There is generally a dry season from July to November per 2015 and 2020 rainfall projection, it generally shows decreasing intensities in rainfall in the southern part of the river basin. However, a different climatic condition and weather pattern may be experienced in the near future given extreme weather conditions manifested in the country and world wide. The trend in rainfall is wetter during the wet season and decreases in rainfall during the dry season. The municipality is definitely vulnerable to such conditions.



**MUNICIPALITY OF
IGUG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02**



Kilometers
Scale: 1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

CLIMATE MAP

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Roads
- Creek
- River
- TYPE**
- 3rd Type

Description

Type III - no very pronounced maximum rain period with a dry season lasting only from one to three months, either during the period from December to February or from March to May. This types resemble types I since it has short dry season.

Source:
Boundary: Redigitized/Modified DENR Cadastal Map
Climate: Department of Agriculture (DA)

**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
Coordinators Office**

1.2.3 POPULATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Population Size & Growth Rate

Based on the statistics generated from MPDO as of 2023, Iguig has a population of 34,429. There was an increase of 4,369 in population from year 2020 to 2023.

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), starting from the year 1903 up to 2020 conducted for the various census years is shown in Table 1, showing generally increasing trend in population. The lowest growth rate is in the year 1939-1948 generating a decreasing trend of -0.12% caused by outmigration during the war years. On the other hand, the highest growth rate occurred in the year 1948-1960 which is 3.23%. The latest population growth rate generated was 1.63% from year 2015-2020.

Table 7 -Historical Growth Rate of Population (1903-2020)

YEAR	POPULATION	POPULATION GROWTH RATE (In percent)
1903	3,800	-
1918	5,413	2.83
1939	8,205	2.46
1948	8,115	-0.12
1960	11,263	3.23
1970	13,684	2.15
1975	14,286	0.88
1980	15,760	2.06
1990	18,598	1.80
1995	19,100	0.54
2000	21,858	1.58
2010	25,559	1.66
2015	27,862	1.61
2020	30,060	1.63

Source: PSA

Population Density

Gross and built-up Density

There are thirty-five persons for every hectare of built-up area in Iguig. Urban density in built-up area is 32 persons per hectare while there are 46 persons per hectare in rural barangays. The highest population density in rural barangay is barangay San Isidro which is 100 persons per hectare while barangay Garab has the lowest density of 13 persons per hectare.

Table 8 - Population Density: Gross Density & Built-up Density per Barangay

Barangay	Population	Gross Area (Ha.)	Gross Density	Built-Up Area (Ha.)	Built-Up Density
Urban					
Ajat	1417	112.6406	13	37.59	38
Nattanzan	1733	101.6937	14	50.99	28
Sub-total	3150	214.3343	13	88.58	32
Rural					
Atulu	1447	326.6139	4	41.4	34
Baculud	2864	1008.518	2	32.14	65
Bayo	1899	547.812	5	88.06	28
Campo	312	672.7248	0	4.59	63
Dumpao	1042	92.4025	11	40.94	25
Gammad	2144	518.6988	4	27.13	74
Garab	558	991.9893	1	40.9	13
Malabbac	1883	509.1655	4	34	56
Manaoag	1136	103.1503	11	18.61	60
Minanga Norte	1312	152.2518	9	33.58	39
Minanga Sur	1212	109.1512	11	17.49	67
Redondo	1432	644.3791	3	22.91	70
Salamague	1523	115.5718	13	17.41	87
San Esteban	1389	1305.869	1	27.62	50
San Isidro	1391	884.1514	1	12.47	100
San Lorenzo	435	159.5379	3	17.29	28
San Vicente	1538	253.7829	6	15.05	95
Santa Barbara	1839	1007.825	2	22.07	76
Santa Rosa	959	112.5197	8	19.55	46
Santa Teresa	4688	660.2613	6	102.68	39
Santiago	276	652.2301	0	8.26	31
Sub-total	31279	10,828.61	3	644.15	46
Total	34429	11,042.94	3	732.73	45

Source: MPDO Primary Survey

The projected population and households by barangay from 2016-2026 are being presented in Table 9 and 10. The highest projected population in 2026 is barangay Santa Teresa with a projected population of 3,068 while barangay Campo has the least with 231.

Table 9- Projected Population per Barangay 2016-2026

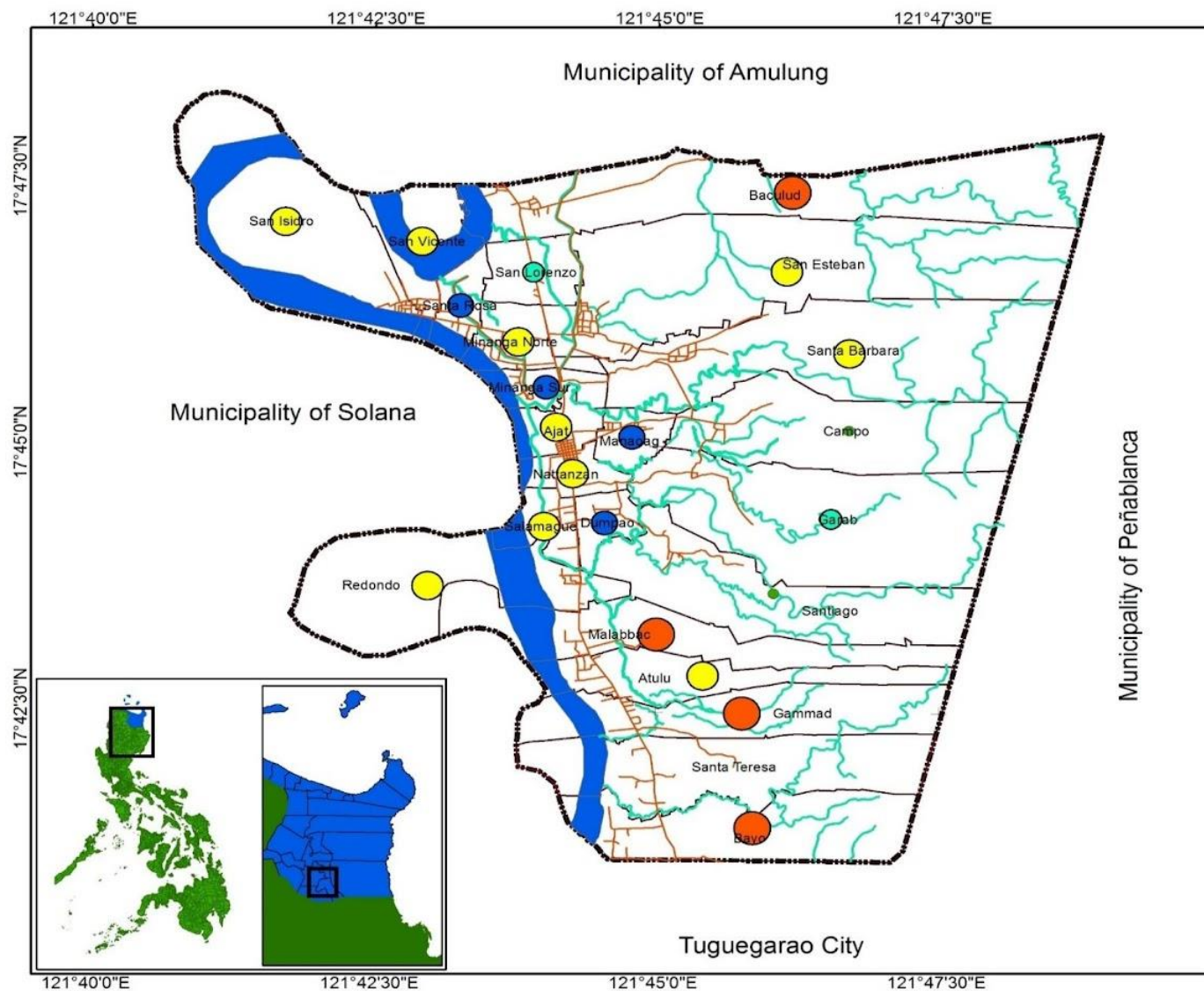
Barangay	2010 Base Year	Population										
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Urban												
Ajat	1,385	1,522	1,546	1,570	1,595	1,620	1,646	1,672	1,698	1,725	1,752	1,777
Nattanzan	1,458	1,602	1,627	1,653	1,679	1,705	1,732	1,760	1,788	1,816	1,845	1,871
Sub-Total	2,843	3,124	3,173	3,223	3,274	3,325	3,378	3,432	3,486	3,541	3,597	3,648
Rural												
Atulu	1,182	1,299	1,319	1,340	1,361	1,383	1,404	1,427	1,449	1,472	1,495	1,517
Baculud	1,602	1,760	1,788	1,816	1,845	1,874	1,903	1,934	1,964	1,995	2,027	2,055
Bayo	1,661	1,825	1,854	1,883	1,913	1,943	1,974	2,005	2,036	2,069	2,101	2,131
Campo	180	198	201	204	207	211	214	217	221	224	228	231
Dumpao	821	902	916	931	945	960	976	991	1,007	1,022	1,039	1,053
Gammad	1,693	1,860	1,889	1,919	1,950	1,980	2,012	2,043	2,076	2,109	2,142	2,172
Garab	384	422	429	435	442	449	456	463	471	478	486	493
Malabbac	1,528	1,679	1,705	1,732	1,760	1,787	1,816	1,844	1,873	1,903	1,933	1,961
Manaoag	844	927	942	957	972	987	1,003	1,019	1,035	1,051	1,068	1,083
Minanga Norte	1,022	1,123	1,141	1,159	1,177	1,195	1,214	1,234	1,253	1,273	1,293	1,311
Minanga Sur	953	1,047	1,064	1,080	1,097	1,115	1,132	1,150	1,168	1,187	1,206	1,223
Redondo	1,189	1,306	1,327	1,348	1,369	1,391	1,413	1,435	1,458	1,481	1,504	1,526
Salamague	1,262	1,386	1,408	1,431	1,453	1,476	1,499	1,523	1,547	1,572	1,597	1,619
San Esteban	1,118	1,228	1,248	1,267	1,287	1,308	1,328	1,349	1,371	1,392	1,414	1,434
San Isidro	1,099	1,207	1,226	1,246	1,266	1,286	1,306	1,326	1,347	1,369	1,390	1,410
San Lorenzo	425	467	474	482	489	497	505	513	521	529	538	545
San Vicente	1,155	1,269	1,289	1,309	1,330	1,351	1,372	1,394	1,416	1,438	1,461	1,482
Santa Barbara	1,361	1,495	1,519	1,543	1,567	1,592	1,617	1,643	1,669	1,695	1,722	1,746
Santa Rosa	656	721	732	744	755	767	779	792	804	817	830	842
Santa Teresa	2,391	2,627	2,668	2,710	2,753	2,797	2,841	2,886	2,932	2,978	3,025	3,068
Santiago	190	209	212	215	219	222	226	229	233	237	240	244
Sub-Total	22,716	24,957	25,351	25,751	26,157	26,571	26,990	27,417	27,851	28,291	28,739	29,146
Total	25,559	28,081	28,524	28,974	29,431	29,896	30,368	30,849	31,337	31,832	32,336	32,794


Source: MPDO

Table 10 - Projected Population & Households 2016-2026


YEAR	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD
2010 Base Year	25,559	5,553
2016	28,081	5,616
2017	28,524	5,705
2018	28,974	5,795
2019	29,431	5,886
2020	29,896	5,979
2021	30,368	6,074
2022	30,849	6,170
2023	31,337	6,267
2024	31,832	6,366
2025	32,336	6,467
2026	32,794	6,559

Source: MPDO





MUNICIPALITY OF IGUG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02








0 0.5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers






Scale: 1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

POPULATION DENSITY MAP

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Barangay Boundary
-  Roads
-  Creek
-  River

Population

-  180 - 200
-  201 - 500
-  501 - 1000
-  1001 - 1500
-  1501 and Above

Source:
Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
DENR Cadastral Map

Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't Coordinators Office

Population and Household Distribution

The total population of the municipality in 2023 based on primary survey is 34,429 while the number of households was 9,362. An average household size of 5 in the same year. Of the twenty-three (23) barangays, eighteen (18) have a population above one thousand (1,000), which constitute 95.30% of the total population of the municipality. The average barangay population is 1,425 with Campo and Santiago as the least populated barangays and Sta. Teresa as the most populated barangay. The table below shows the population, number of household, and average household size per barangay.

Table 11-Population No. and Household Distribution

Name of Barangay	Population	Household	Average Household per Barangay
1. Ajat	1417	366	4
2. Atulu	1447	318	5
3. Baculud	2864	508	5
4. Bayo	1899	450	6
5. Campo	312	68	5
6. Dumpao	1042	276	4
7. Gammad	2144	486	5
8. Garab	558	130	4
9. Malabbac	1883	456	4
10. Manaoag	1136	277	4
11. Minanga Norte	1312	280	5
12. Minanga Sur	1212	275	5
13. Nattanzan	1733	393	4
14. Redondo	1432	383	4
15. Salamague	1523	366	4
16. Santiago	276	76	4
17. San Esteban	1389	349	4
18. San Isidro	1391	326	4
19. San Lorenzo	435	111	4
20. San Vicente	1538	326	5
21. Sta. Barbara	1839	1839	5
22. Sta. Rosa	959	214	5
23. Sta. Teresa	4688	1089	5
TOTAL	34429	9362	5

Source: MPDO

Urbanization Level

There are two barangays located in the Urban Core out of the 23 barangays with the total population of 3,111 as of 2022 based on primary survey. The level of urbanization is 8.71%. The tempo of urbanization is decreasing because of the development in the southern part of the municipality due to the population increase in the established subdivision in barangay Santa Teresa in 2001 with a population of 4,226 in 2022. Another reason of the decrease is the low birth rate due to the IEC on Reproductive Health Program of the Municipal Government and the Department of Health.

Distribution of Household Population by Age Group, Sex

In 2023, 22.97% were children aged 0-14 years old. Those in their productive years, 15-64 years old account for 69.61% of the total household population. The rest of 7.42% are 65 years old and above. The male and female ratio is about 1:1 ratio male slightly higher only by 1.002% than female.

Table 12 - Household Population by Age Group, Sex – 2023

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages			
Under 1	425	229	196
1-4	1891	1031	860
5-9	2713	1430	1283
10-14	2881	1517	1364
15-19	3554	1448	2106
20-24	2868	1448	1420
25-29	2894	1516	1378
30-34	2837	1423	1414
35-39	2553	1321	1232
40-44	2142	1081	1061
45-49	2087	1068	1019
50-54	1888	942	946
55-59	1842	995	847
60-64	1301	628	673
65-69	986	442	544
70-74	662	302	360
75-79	469	248	221
80 years old &	436	161	275
TOTAL	34429	17230	17199

Labor Force

The labor force of Iguig ages 15 years and above stand at 22,622. These are the people who are at the varying age level and are capable and willing to perform productive endeavors. However, 53.6% of the labor force are employed. Majority of the labor force, 69.54% of the total force, come from the age group 15-44. The male to female workforce ratio is about 2:1. There are more unemployed women (70.4%) than their male counterparts (22.4%). These figures are insights for the harnessing of women's potentials and to involve them in various developmental on-farm or off-farm activities. To do these, however, programs should be provided to promote their welfare since they are considered the most socially disadvantaged.

Table 13 - Labor Force by Sex & Employment Status – 2020

Sex	POPULATION 15 Yrs. & Over	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%
Female	9,032	2,677	29.6	6,355	70.4
Male	9,002	6,986	77.6	2,016	22.4
Both Sexes	18,034	9,663	53.6	8,371	46.4

Social Services

Social Welfare

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWD) Office is manned by six (6) permanent staff. It is composed of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, two (2) Social Welfare Assistants, one (1) Administrative Aide IV and two (2) Administrative Aide I. They are mandated to develop and to look after the welfare of the people in the municipality especially the needy, the disadvantaged and the vulnerable to improve their living conditions and become a self-reliant and disaster resilient individuals, families, and communities.

The major programs include the following:

Family Welfare Program, Children and Youth Welfare Program, Women Welfare Program, Person with Disability, Elderly Welfare Program (Senior Citizen), and Emergency Welfare Program.

Family Welfare Program

The family welfare program promotes, strengthens, and enhances the well-being of Filipino families by providing an integrated, comprehensive, and developmental services to enable them to cope with their changing roles and responsibilities to meet the challenges of the current socio-economic situations.

The Livelihood Assistance Grant (LAG) is provided to one hundred twenty-five (125) beneficiaries to augment economic condition and rehabilitation of affected families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 14-Livelihood Assistance Beneficiaries per barangay CY 2022

BARANGAY	PAGNEGOSYO
Ajat (Pob.)	11
Atulu	5
Baculud	4
Bayo	5
Campo	1
Dumpao	5
Gammad	4
Garab	0
Malabbac	14
Manaoag	11
Minanga Norte	3
Minanga Sur	5
Nattanzan (Pob.)	4
Redondo	13
Salamague	8
San Esteban	0
San Isidro	3
San Lorenzo	2
San Vicente	13
Santa Barbara	2
Santa Rosa	3
Santa Teresa	7
Santiago	2
TOTAL	125

Source: MSWDO

The provision of pre-marriage counselling to would-be couple/s is a basis for making an informed and responsible decision whether to marry or not. By virtue of PD 965, on the 1987 Family Code of the Philippines, stipulates the LGU Code and the Responsive Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, all couples applying for a marriage license in the Philippines are required to attend the Pre-Marriage Orientation and Counselling (PMOC) Session before they can be issued a license. This is to provide the would-be couples with the information they need in performing their roles as husband and wife in the future. It prepares them with the tough challenges they go through and their responsibilities as a family-oriented individual. Also, as per Ordinance No. 47 series of 2012 states that applicants for marriage license in Iguig is required to plant one (1) tree each of any kind in an area of either of the parties as a prerequisite in the applications for marriage license. This is to instill upon the applicants the importance of environmental protection and to address the adverse effects of global warming to our nature. In 2021, there were one hundred seventeen (117) would-be couples who undergone the said service and one hundred sixty-four (164) in 2022.

Another program under family welfare program is the provision of social services for solo parents. Republic Act 8972 (R.A. 8972) provides benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children to wit:

1. Medical assistance
2. Housing benefits
3. Educational benefits
4. Livelihood training
5. Parent effectiveness services
6. Counselling services
7. Stress management service

In 2021, there were one hundred thirty-one (131) registered solo parents while one hundred thirty-nine (139) in 2022.

Another program is the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). It is a program which provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor to improve the health condition, nutritional status, and education of children ages 0-18 years old. It is patterned after the conditional cash transfer (CCT) schemes in Latin America and African countries, which have lifted millions of people's conditions around the world from poverty. The program has two (2) types of cash grants given out to household-beneficiaries: (a) *health grant* amounting to P500.00 per household every month or a total of P6, 000.00 every year (b) *educational grant* amounting to P300.00 per child every month for ten months or a total of P3, 000.00 every year with a maximum of three children registered in the program. The program registered 653 household-beneficiaries.

Table 15 - 4P's household-beneficiaries per barangay

Barangay	No. of Household Beneficiary
Ajat (Pob.)	19
Atulu	35
Baculud	57
Bayo	21
Campo	13
Dumpao	12
Gammad	46
Garab	17
Malabbac	28
Manaoag	40
Minanga Norte	29
Minanga Sur	11
Nattanzan	12
Redondo	35
Salamague	22
San Esteban	31
San Isidro	51
San Lorenzo	9
San Vicente	56
Santa Barbara	57
Santa Rosa	26
Santa Teresa	20
Santiago	6
TOTAL	653

Source: MSWDO

Children and Youth Welfare Program

The protective and development services have been implemented for children's welfare and the youth. Its services and activities are designed for the core protection, participation and rehabilitation of children and the youth in difficult situations and to ensure their social adjustment, total growth, and development.

It is the role of the Social Welfare Office to monitor and supervise the Child Development Centers (CDC). It started in 1986 with only one Child Development Center to twenty-one (21) CDC at present.

The honorarium of Child Development Workers is sourced out from the barangay, municipal and provincial fund. Child Development Centers are being maintained by their respective barangay and the municipal government.

Republic Act 11037 otherwise known as the "Masustansiyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act" stipulates Supplemental Feeding Program (SFP) which aims to improve and maintain the nutritional status of the Day Care Children in addition to their regular meals.

The food supplementation program is in the form of hot meals served during snack/mealtime to children in minimum of five and maximum of seven days a week for 120 days. The feeding program is managed by parents/caregivers based on a prepared cycle menu using available indigenous food supplies.

Table 16 - Location CDC and No. of Day Care Children per barangay

Barangay	No. of Day Care Children	Location of CDC
Ajat (Pob.)	45	Old Barangay Hall of Barangay Ajat
Atulu	45	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
Baculud	65	Beside Barangay Hall
Bayo	40	Beside Barangay Hall
Dumpao	38	Beside Barangay Hall
Gammad	40	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
Garab	40	Inside Garab Elementary School
Malabbac	39	Beside Barangay Hall
Manaoag	40	Beside Barangay Hall
Minanga Norte	39	Beside Barangay Hall
Minanga Sur	31	Beside Barangay Hall
Nattanzan	29	Beside Barangay Hall
Redondo	45	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
Salamague	43	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
San Esteban	50	Inside Capitan Elementary School
San Isidro	62	Beside Barangay Hall
San Vicente	50	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
Santa Barbara	46	1 st floor of Barangay Hall
Santa Rosa	42	Located at the Multi-Purpose Drying Pavement in front of Ugac Elementary School
Santa Teresa	37	Inside Santa Teresa Elementary School
Santiago	27	Beside Barangay Hall
TOTAL	893	

Source: MSWDO

Another program under the Children's Welfare is the Community-based Services for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) and Children at Risk (CAR). It is an intervention and opportunity to prevent CICLs and CARs from entering the Juvenile Justice Welfare System (JJW) and direct their activities to more gainful and productive ones to enable them to acquire socially acceptable behavior. This service calls for a level of intervention addressed to the community and the law enforcement.

Table 17 - CICL and CAR C.Y. 2021-2022

BARANGAY	OFFENSE/VIOLATION COMMITTED	NO. OF CASES REPORTED
Bayo	CAR/RA 9165	1
Dumpao	CICL/PD 705	1
Gammad	CICL/PD 1602, Motor Napping	6
Malabbac	Attempted Homicide	1
Santa Teresa	CICL/Malicious Mischief, Cyber Law (RA 10175)	3
TOTAL		12

Source: MSWDO

Republic Act 7610 otherwise known as the "Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act." It provides special protection to children from all forms of abuse, neglect, cruelty exploitation and discrimination and other conditions, prejudicial to their development. It also protects and rehabilitate children gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances which affects or will affect their survival and normal development which have no control. For the year 2022, there were three (3) cases reported in violation of R.A 7610 and Attempted Anti-Rape Law of 1997.

Table 18 - Consolidated VAC Report, CY 2022

BARANGAY	LAW VIOLATED	NO. OF CASES REPORTED
Gammad	Violation of Attempted Anti-Rape Law of 1997 (physical abuse)	1
Santa Teresa	Violation of R.A. 7610 (physical abuse)	2
TOTAL	TOTAL	3

Source: MSWDO

Women Welfare Program

This program promotes women's welfare by giving special attention to the pre-eradication of exploitation among women in any form. This includes prostitution and illegal recruitment as well as the promotion of skills for employment and self-actualization.

Republic Act No. 9710, otherwise known as Magna Carta of Women (MCW) aim to recognize, protect, and uphold the rights of women and address issues of discrimination against them. To achieve its purpose, one of its provisions is the creation of Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk located at the Office of the MSWDO and in every barangay manned by a Desk Officer.

The office also implemented Republic Act 9262 otherwise known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004.

In year 2022 the office registered three (3) VAW cases which includes Violation of Consummated Acts of Lasciviousness (physical abuse), Violation of Alleged Concubinage/ Adultery and Violation of R.A. 9262 (physical abuse).

Table 19 - Consolidated VAW Report CY 2022

BARANGAY	LAW VIOLATED	NO. OF CASES REPORTED
Campo	RA 9262	1
Santa Teresa	RA 9262	2
TOTAL		3

Source: MSWDO

Person with Disability

The office is also mandated to implement Republic Act 9442 which provides persons with disability the opportunity to participate fully into the mainstream of society by granting them at least twenty percent (20%) in all basic services.

Based on records of the office, there are five hundred thirty-eight (538) registered persons with disability and were issued PWD Identification Card and purchase booklet. They are also given cash assistance as an augmentation to their day-to-day basic needs.

Table 20 – Registered Persons with Disability per barangay

BARANGAY	TYPE OF DISABILITY											
	Cancer (RA11215)	Deaf or Hard of Hearing	Deaf or Hard of Hearing and Speech and Language Impairment	Deaf or Hard of Hearing and Visual Disability	Intellectual Disability	Learning Disability	Mental Disability	Physical Disability (Orthopedic)	Psychosocial Disability	Rare Disease (RA10747)	Speech and Language Impairment	Visual Disability
AJAT (POB.)		2				1	1	13	8		2	4
ATULU		2		1			4	14	1		1	1
BACULUD		1	3		1		8	13	1		3	3
BAYO	1							13	3		4	1
CAMPO							1	3				
DUMPAO								6				2
GAMMAD					1	1	3	23			1	3
GARAB			1					11	1		3	4
MALABBAC		3	1				8	26	1		1	3
MANAOAG							3	5	2			3
MINANGA NORTE		1						14	1	1	4	4
MINANGA SUR		3						12	1			2
NATTANZAN		1	2		6		3	20	4	1	2	1
REDONDO		4	3				4	11	2	3	9	
SALAMAGUE		1			2		5	7				2
SAN ESTEBAN		2					3	20	1		10	2
SAN ISIDRO		1					3	12			2	8
SAN LORENZO					1		2	6	1		1	5
SAN VICENTE		3						14	4		1	2
SANTA BARBARA			2				2	9			4	1
SANTA ROSA		2					1	11	1		6	4
SANTA TERESA		4	1		1		4	20	2		9	3
SANTIAGO		2					2	2				
TOTAL	1	32	13	1	12	2	57	285	34	5	63	58

Source: MSWDO

Elderly Welfare Program (Senior Citizen)

Republic Act 9257 (R.A. 9257) otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003", develops and implements programs on social services for senior citizens.

Records shows that there are one thousand nine hundred seventy (1,970) indigent senior citizens recipients of the Social Pension Program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development amounting to Php 500.00 per month in two semestral releases and forty (40) indigent senior citizen recipients of financial assistance from the Provincial Government of Cagayan.

Table 21 – Social Pension beneficiaries per barangay

BARANGAY	DSWD FUND		PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FUND	
	TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL AMOUNT
AJAT (POB.)	105	₱ 630,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
ATULU	55	₱ 330,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
BACULUD	145	₱ 870,000.00	2	₱ 12,000.00
BAYO	118	₱ 708,000.00	4	₱ 24,000.00
CAMPO	13	₱ 78,000.00		
DUMPAO	55	₱ 330,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
GAMMAD	115	₱ 690,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
GARAB	39	₱ 234,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
MALABBAC	104	₱ 624,000.00	1	₱ 6,000.00
MANAOAG	85	₱ 510,000.00	2	₱ 12,000.00
MINANGA NORTE	99	₱ 594,000.00	4	₱ 24,000.00
MINANGA SUR	115	₱ 690,000.00		
NATTANZAN	109	₱ 654,000.00	5	₱ 30,000.00
REDONDO	82	₱ 492,000.00		
SALAMAGUE	109	₱ 654,000.00	5	₱ 30,000.00
SAN ESTEBAN	99	₱ 594,000.00	5	₱ 30,000.00
SAN ISIDRO	77	₱ 462,000.00		
SAN LORENZO	28	₱ 168,000.00		
SAN VICENTE	84	₱ 504,000.00		
SANTA BARBARA	128	₱ 768,000.00	5	₱ 30,000.00
SANTA ROSA	84	₱ 504,000.00	2	₱ 12,000.00
SANTA TERESA	105	₱ 630,000.00		
SANTIAGO	17	₱ 102,000.00		
TOTAL	1970	₱ 11,820,000.00	40	₱ 240,000.00

Source: MSWDO

Emergency Welfare Program

The emergency welfare development programs and services are the following:

- a) Provision of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Cash for Work (CCAM-CFW), a temporary employment that provides augmentation to families and/or individuals which aims to:

Achieve inclusive growth through the enhancement of the adaptive capacities, resilience of communities and natural ecosystems by minimizing the impacts of climate change through climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation and recovery.

Table 22 - CCAM-CFW Program Beneficiaries per Barangay

BARANGAY	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
Ajat (Pob.)	-
Atulu	40
Baculud	53
Bayo	-
Campo	30
Dumpao	-
Gammad	-
Garab	-
Malabbac	40
Manaoag	56
Minanga Norte	-
Minanga Sur	-
Nattanzan	-
Redondo	-
Salamague	-
San Esteban	53
San Isidro	-
San Lorenzo	-
San Vicente	-
Santa Barbara	53
Santa Rosa	-
Santa Teresa	-
Santiago	-
TOTAL	325

- b) Provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance in the form of Cash Assistance to help families construct/repair their houses which are partially damaged or totally destroyed by natural or man-made disasters. There are three (3) recipients of the program who are fire victims and ninety-seven (97) recipients of the program who are flood victims caused by typhoon Paeng.

Table 23 - Emergency Shelter Assistance Beneficiaries per Barangay

BARANGAY	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
Baculud	3
San Isidro	97
TOTAL	100

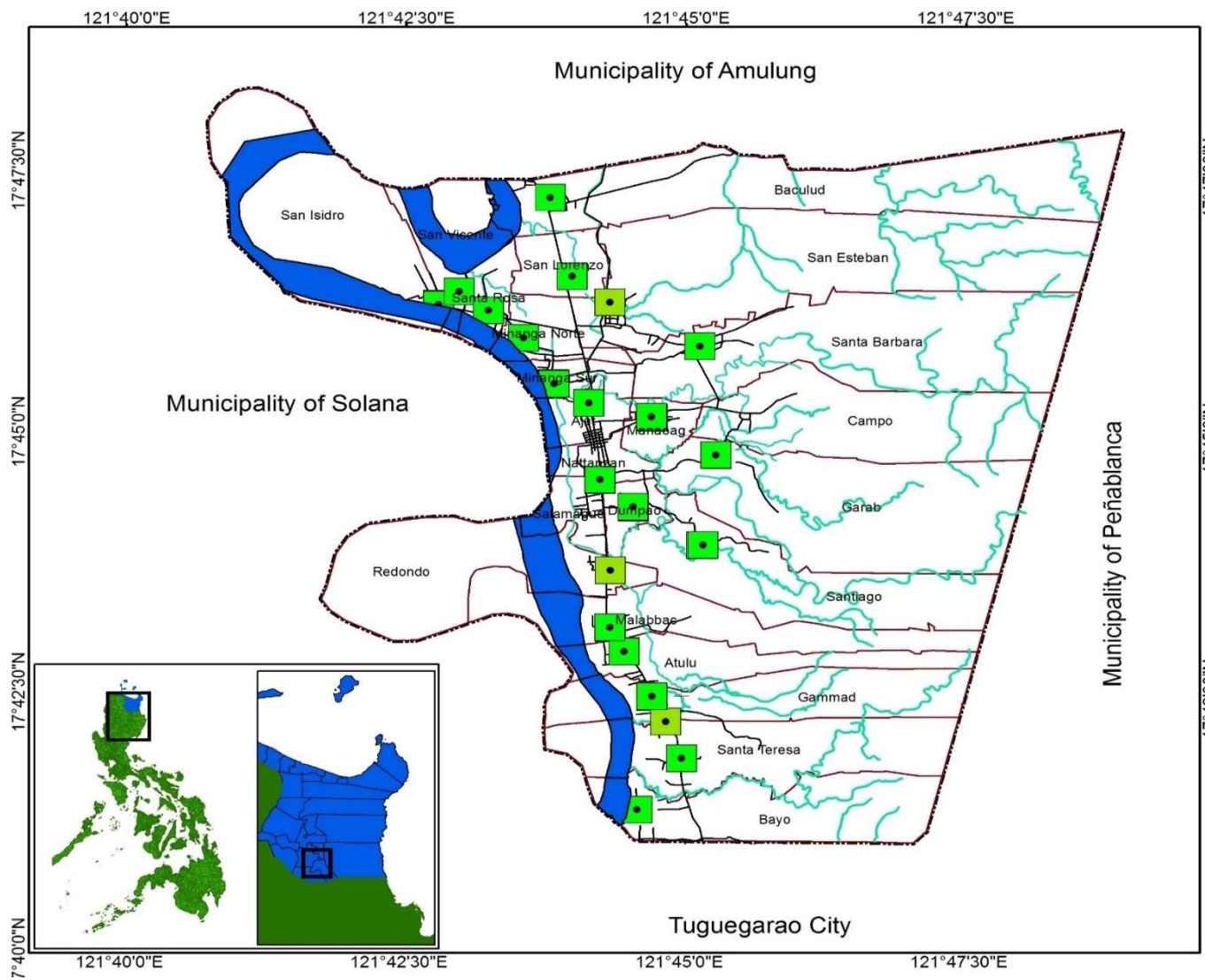
Source: MSWDO

- c) Provision of Financial Assistance to Individual in Crisis Situation a support for the recovery of individuals/families from unexpected crises such as illness or death of the family member, natural and man-made disaster. There are three hundred ninety-five (395) individuals/families availed this assistance from the Local Government Unit, two thousand five hundred nine (2,509) from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, three hundred seventy-two (372) from the Provincial Government, thirty-four (34) from the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office, thirteen (13) from the Department of Health, and five hundred forty-three (543) from the Barangay.

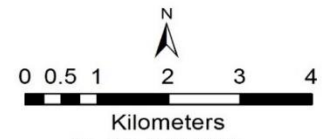
Table 24 – Beneficiaries of Financial Assistance to Individual in Crisis Situation per month CY 2022

MONTH	LGU FUND			BARANGAY FUND				DSWD FUND				PROVINCIAL GOV'T FUND	PC SO	DOH
	Medical Assistance	Burial Assistance	Self-Employment Assistance	Medical Assistance	Burial Assistance	Educational Assistance	COVID-19 Assistance	Medical Assistance	Burial Assistance	Transportation Assistance	Educational Assistance	Medical Assistance	Medical Assistance	Medical Assistance
JANUARY	16	11	-	4	2	6	-	215	7	-	-	30	4	2
FEBRUARY	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	274	5	-	-	60	12	1
MARCH	21	3	-	16	1	-	-	117	6	-	-	42	3	-
APRIL	3	4	-	17	4	-	-	123	3	-	-	44	2	-
MAY	11	11	-	15	3	8	-	206	9	-	1	33	1	-
JUNE	35	6	-	15	3	60	34	198	3	-	-	29	3	-
JULY	42	9	-	3		8	-	118	2	-	-	4	-	2
AUGUST	57	8	-	31	5	122	-	249	8	-	-	49	-	5
SEPTEMBER	23	13	-	19	2	142	-	191	4	-	-	40	-	-
OCTOBER	13	8	-	1	-	-	-	108	10	-	-	26	3	-
NOVEMBER	32	9	-	3	-	1	-	340	13	-	-	11	4	-
DECEMBER	19	8	-	7	-	11	-	294	4	-	-	3	2	3
TOTAL	301	93	0	131	20	358	34	2433	74	0	1	371	34	13

d) Core Shelter Assistance – provision of financial assistance to help families who are victims of disasters to repair and rebuild their respective houses.



**MUNICIPALITY OF
IGUGIG**
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02



**LOCATOR MAP
SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES**

- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary
- Roads
- Creek
- River
- Day Care Center

Source:
Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
DENR Cadastral Map
**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
Coordinators Office**

Health

The municipality has an existing Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEMONC) Building identified as IGUIG BIRTHING CENTER. It renders services for labor, delivery, immediate postpartum and newborn care which operates twenty-four seven (24/7) and manned by all the Rural Health Unit staffs.

The municipality has one (1) Rural Health Center- IGUIG RURAL HEALTH UNIT providing health programs and primary health care services to the 23 barangays. There are also (7) Barangay Health Stations that caters clustered barangays and provides basic health services and referral of patients to higher level facilities.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, there is an established Quarantine Facility located at the third floor of the Iguig Rural Health Unit and at Barangay Garab. The RHU is a 16-bed capacity facility while the Iguig Quarantine Facility at Barangay Garab has 4 rooms to accommodate Locally Stranded Individuals coming from other places outside the municipality and Returning Overseas Filipinos. It also caters Covid-19 close contacts, Covid-19 suspect and probable cases needing isolation.

The delivery of basic health services must be enhanced through the provision of adequate funds for the procurement of medicines and other medical supplies, and establishment of more barangay health stations to cater the basic needs of the people. Moreover, municipal health workers, Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) and Barangay Health Workers (BHW) need to be trained to enable them to respond promptly to emergencies in their respective areas of responsibility.

The Municipal Health Office has 3 patient transport vehicles to bring emergency patients to nearby hospitals, fetch patients from their homes to health facilities, and deliver discharge patients from health facility to their houses.

The Municipal Health Center has twenty-two (22) personnel to oversee the health situation of the municipality. These personnel are the following: one (1) Municipal Health Officer, one (1) Rural Health Nurse, nine (9) midwives, one (1) Sanitary Inspector, (1) one ambulance driver (1) Medical Technologist, (1) Radiologist and 10 job order employees. The doctor and the nurse are based at the Municipal Health Center found in the Urban. The sanitary inspector is also based in MHC, but they go out very often to look into the sanitary condition of the populace. The midwives are assigned to specific Barangays Health Stations with well-defined radiation areas. There are also 5 (HRH) Human Resource for Health augmented by the DOH. They are Doctor to the barrio, nurses and midwives deployed in the municipality and assigned to their respective barangays to implement and monitor health status of the people in the community.

The ratio of the population to medical personnel is not within the prescribed health standards. Doctor to population ratio is 1:33,276 (standard 1:20,000); Midwives is 1:3,634 (standard 1:5,000) above the standard; Nurse is 1:33,276 (standard 1:20,000 and the Sanitary Inspector with 1: 33,276 (standard 1:20,000) is adequate to serve the health needs of the population.

Table 25 - Municipal and Barangay Health Personnel

Municipal & Barangay Health Personnel	Number	Ratio
Municipal Health Officer	1	1:33,276
Rural Health Nurse	1	1: 33,276
Midwives	9	1:3,634
Sanitary Inspector	1	1: 33,276
Barangay Nutrition Scholar	23	1 per Brgy.
Barangay Health Workers	81	81 for 23 Brgys.
Medical Technologist	1	1: 33,276
Radiologist	1	1: 33,276

Source: MHO

There are three (3) private dentists practicing in the municipality. There are also three private clinics but no hospitals for emergency cases, however patients are rushed to the Cagayan Valley Medical Center (Regional Tertiary Hospital) or to private clinics in Tuguegarao City. Local medical services provided by the Local Government include primary services such as: Family Planning; Maternal and Child Health; Immunization; Nutrition; Health Education; Environmental Sanitation; Leprosy Program; TB Control Program; Dental Program, and Malaria.

Statistics shows that the ten leading causes of mortality vary in rank per diseases each year. The greatest number of deaths in the municipality is due to coronary artery disease. This disease is commonly caused by unhealthy lifestyle and improper diet. It affects the elderly group.

The other diseases have caused deaths to many due to late detection and behavioral problems of community people.

Table 26 -Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Last Three Years 2020-2022

CAUSES	NO. OF CASES					%
	2020	%	2021	%	2022	
Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)	5	4.717	7	6.73	-	-
Pneumonia	9	8.491	10	9.615	10	17.544
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	22	20.755	12	11.538	3	5.263
Cancer	14	13.208	12	11.538	8	14.035
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	5	4.717	9	8.654	4	7.018
Drowning	8	7.547	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, all forms	4	3.774	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2	5	4.717	6	5.769	10	17.544
Liver Cirrhosis	5	4.717	-	-	-	-
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Kidney Disease	-	-	-	-	1	1.754
Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Myocardial Infection	29	27.358	48	46.154	21	36.842
TOTAL	106	100	104	100	57	100

Source: MHO

There are several numbers of diseases affecting the different patients in the municipality. The ten leading causes of morbidity remained on the top ten for three years from 2020-2022 are shown in table 30. Among these are: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Influenza, Pneumonia, Skin Disease, Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis, Tonsillopharyngitis,

Hypertension, Acute Gastroenteritis, Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease, Osteoarthritis and Diarrheal Diseases.

Among these morbidities, URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection) remained to be the leading cause of morbidity for the past 3 years. This disease affects all ages- the young and adults. This is because the disease is communicable and may also be brought about by changes in weather condition. Other diseases vary in rank each year but remained to be one of the top ten leading causes of morbidity.

The diseases that have been experienced by many patients may decrease or increase in number each year. The Municipal Health Office through the support of the LGU addressed/managed this problem or the occurrence of the disease through preventive, palliative, curative and proper referral system.

Table 27 - Leading Causes of Morbidity for the Last Three Years 2020-2022

CAUSES	NO. OF CASES					
	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	1215	41.54	618	20.97	1362	30.60
Hypertension	412	14.09	369	12.52	618	13.88
Skin Disease	288	9.85	494	16.76	330	7.41
Pneumonia	469	16.03	653	22.16	384	8.63
Acute Nasopharyngitis	-	-	-	-	5	0.11
Systemic Viral Infection	-	-	15	0.51	143	3.21
Osteoarthritis	-	-	13	0.44	32	0.72
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	-	-	4	0.44	10	0.22
Tonsillopharyngitis	-	-	-	-	216	4.85
Acute Gastroenteritis	101	3.45	134	4.55	340	7.64
Influenza	-	-	3	0.10	8	0.18
Urinary Tract Infection	61	2.09	93	3.16	146	3.28
Bronchitis	-	-	13	0.44	11	0.25
Heart Disease	-	-	12	0.41	82	1.84
Tuberculosis, all forms	-	-	32	1.09	24	0.54
Musculoskeletal Disease	213	7.28	252	8.55	434	9.75
Diabetes Mellitus	98	3.35	77	2.61	167	3.75
Wounds	58	1.98	165	5.60	139	3.12
TOTAL	2915	100	2947	100	4451	100

The nutritional status of children, 0-59 months old from 2020-2022 is decreasing in trend. The decrease in number is due to the different interventions implemented by the Municipal Nutrition Committee with the support of some leading agencies. In the year 2020-2022, the prevalence of malnutrition is 2% of the total population and 1.5% in the year 2022.

Table 28 - Malnourished Children for the Last Three Years

WEIGHT FOR AGE (0-71 months)	2020	2021	2022
Normal	2036	2045	1676
Under Weight	14	17	22
Severe Under Weight	-	-	4
Overweight	11	11	16
TOTAL	2061	2073	1718

Source: MHO

At present the municipality has only 7 Barangay Health Stations (BHS) and 1 Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Clinic (BEMONC). The standard ratio of BHS is 1:5,000 population or 1 BHS per barangay. Considering the growing population of the municipality and the occurrence of COVID-19 pandemic there is a need to construct additional BHS and quarantine facilities to efficiently deliver the basic health services.

As shown in Table 33, in 2022 a total of 342 households with open pit and 249 households without toilet.

At present closed pit toilet and open pit toilet is no longer allowed by the government as sanitary toilet. Based on the table 33 a total of 902 households needs to be addressed for the provision of sanitary toilets.

Table 29 - Number of Households in Occupied Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facilities, Year 2022

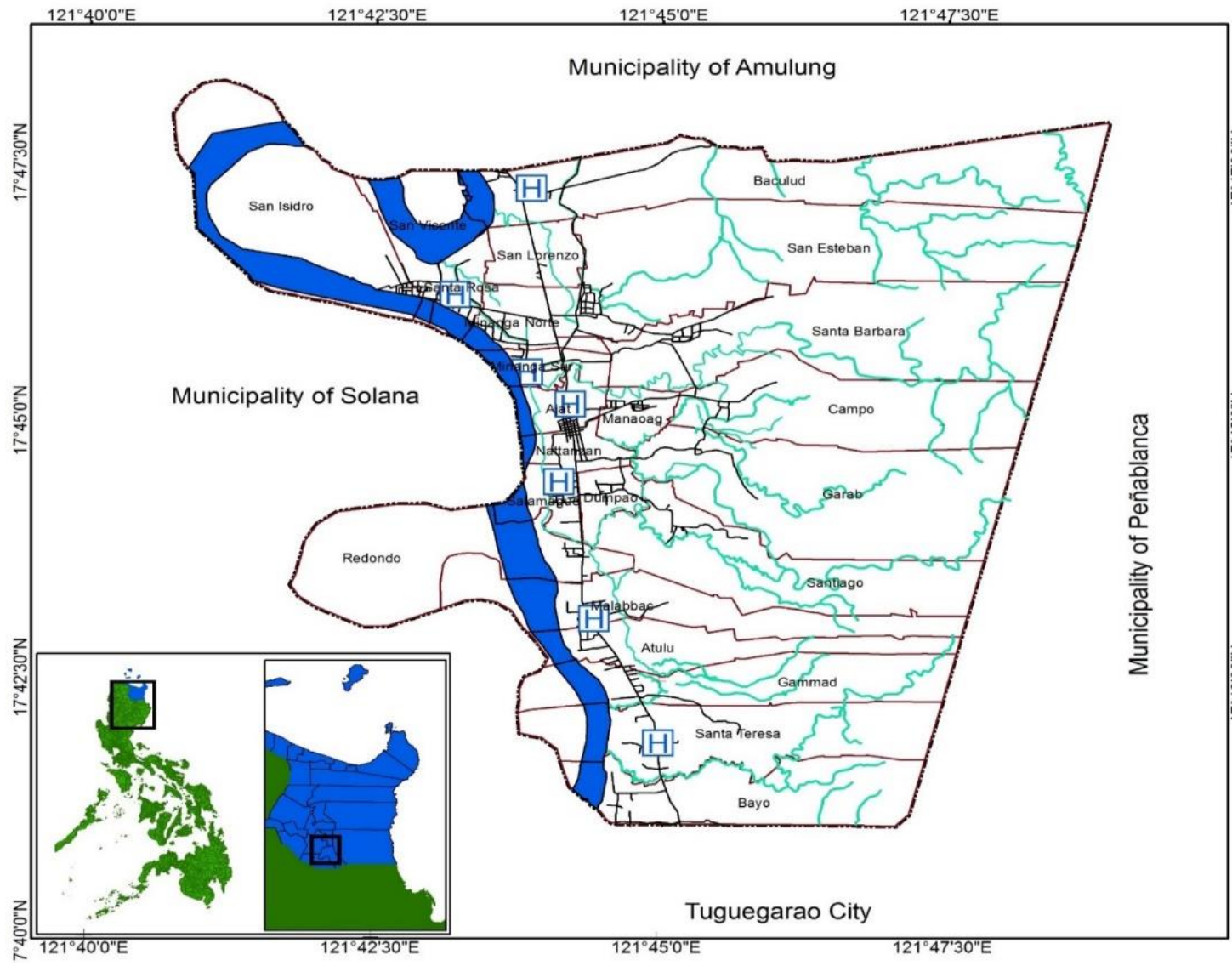
Type of Toilet Facilities	Number of Household
Water-sealed flush to sewerage/septic tank-own	5897
Water-sealed flush to sewerage/septic tank-shared	902
Closed pit	0
Open pit	342
No toilet	249
Others	0
Total	7390

Source: MHO

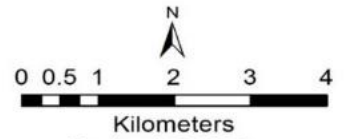
At present the municipality's populace is 100% accessible to potable source of water. In southern barangays there are eight (8) barangays covered by level III water system namely barangay Ajat, Nattanzan, Redondo, Malabbac, Atulu, Gammad, Santa Teresa, and Bayo, one (1) is covered by level II at barangay Santa Barbara and the other barangays are covered by level I water system.

Table 30 - Source of Drinking Water per Households

No.	Barangay	Source of drinking water	
		Water Refilling Stations	Level 3/Level 1
1	Ajat	174	112
2	Atulu	154	38
3	Baculud	434	49
4	Bayo	300	121
5	Campo	67	0
6	Dumpao	278	0
7	Gammad	328	0
8	Garab	130	0
9	Malabbac	365	59
10	Manaoag	277	0
11	Minanga Norte	246	12
12	Minanga Sur	328	7
13	Nattanzan	339	43
14	Redondo	343	70
15	Salamague	400	0
16	Santiago	68	5
17	San Esteban	241	95
18	San Isidro	230	73
19	San Lorenzo	113	9
20	San Vicente	270	44
21	Sta. Barbara	258	19
22	Sta. Rosa	75	59
23	Sta. Teresa	840	183
	TOTAL	6258	998









**MUNICIPALITY OF
IGUGI**
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02



Scale: 1:80,000
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

**LOCATOR MAP
HEALTH FACILITIES**

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Barangay Boundary
-  Roads
-  Creek
-  River
-  Health Facilities

Source:
Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
DENR Cadastral Map
**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
Coordinators Office**

Education

Iguig District Schools are continuously achieving the vision and mission of the Department of Education. Basically, all schools are urged to provide quality, equitable, culture-based and value laden and complete basic education.

To improve the learning capacity of our learners, they are provided with adequate learning materials and conducive learning environment to produce holistic Iguigeño learners.

Geographically, seven (7) are located along the highway in which Iguig Central School serves as the seat of the district. It is one (1) kilometer from the municipal townhall, few meters away from the nearest public market and ten (10) kilometers away from the DepEd Division Office.

Enrolment for the past years has been increasing as shown in the table 35. Objectively, all schools target to maintain and or to increase the enrolment. In the elementary level, Iguig Central School generated the highest number of enrollees throughout the three school years while Garab Elementary School have the lowest but has increasing trend in its enrollees.

On the other hand, the high school level showed that Vicente D. Trinidad National High School generated the highest number of enrollees.

Table 31- Historical Enrolment in the Last Three School Years and Current School Year

Historical Enrolment in the Last Three School Years and Current School Year				
School	SY 2019-2020	SY 2020-2021	SY 2021-2022	SY 2022-2023
Elementary				
Baculud ES	293	303	299	310
Bayo ES	265	257	270	274
Capitan ES	149	155	160	152
Dumpao ES	201	193	189	187
Gammad ES	294	284	312	306
Garab ES	79	99	102	101
Iguig CS	705	735	742	728
Malabbac ES	453	465	486	484
Manaoag ES	182	180	175	160
Minanga Norte ES	106	114	112	114
Redondo ES	202	221	211	216
Sta. Barbara ES	202	204	207	216
Sta. Teresa ES	245	263	261	253
Ugac ES	488	473	506	516
SUBTOTAL	3,864	3,946	4,032	4,017
High School				
Vicente D. Trinidad NHS	1422	1537	1730	1760
Gammad NHS	697	726	752	729
Caridad B. Trinidad NHS	390	415	432	422
SUBTOTAL	1,422	1,537	1,730	2,911
TOTAL	5,286	5,483	5,762	6,928

Source: DepEd

Table 32 – Teacher-Pupil/Student Ratio

Teacher-Pupil Student Ratio												
SCHOOL	No. of Authorized Positions for Teacher			Gross Teacher-Pupil Student Ratio			No. of teacher actually teaching			Net teacher-pupil student Ratio		
	SY 1	SY 2	SY 3	SY 1	SY 2	SY 3	SY 1	SY 2	SY 3	SY 1	SY 2	SY 3
ELEMENTARY												
Baculud ES	9	9	10	1:32	1:33	1:30	9	9	10	1:32	1:33	1:30
Bayo ES	10	11	11	1:27	1:23	1:24	10	11	11	1:27	1:23	1:24
Capitan ES	7	7	7	1:23	1:23	1:22	7	7	7	1:23	1:23	1:22
Dumpao ES	9	9	9	1:23	1:22	1:21	9	9	9	1:23	1:22	1:21
Gammad ES	11	11	11	1:26	1:26	1:28	11	11	11	1:26	1:26	1:28
Garab ES	5	5	5	1:16	1:20	1:21	5	5	5	1:16	1:20	1:21
Iguig CS	19	21	21	1:37	1:35	1:35	19	21	21	1:37	1:35	1:35
Malabbac ES	17	17	17	1:28	1:29	1:29	17	17	17	1:28	1:29	1:29
Manaoag ES	7	8	10	1:26	1:22	1:16	7	8	10	1:26	1:22	1:16
Minanga Norte ES	6	6	6	1:19	1:19	1:19	6	6	6	1:19	1:19	1:19
Redondo ES	8	8	8	1:25	1:27	1:26	8	8	8	1:25	1:27	1:26
Sta. Barbara ES	8	8	8	1:26	1:26	1:27	8	8	8	1:26	1:26	1:27
Sta. Teresa ES	7	8	10	1:35	1:33	1:26	7	8	10	1:35	1:33	1:26
Ugac ES	17	17	17	1:28	1:27	1:29	17	17	17	1:28	1:27	1:29
SECONDARY												
Vicente D. Trinidad NHS	58	63	65	1:41	1:41	1:38	58	63	65	1:41	1:41	1:38
Gammad NHS	32	35	35	1:45	1:40	1:35	32	35	35	1:45	1:40	1:35
Caridad B. Trinidad NHS	19	19	22	1:21	1:22	1:19	18	18	21	1:30	1:30	1:21
TOTAL	249	262	272				248	261	271			

ALS learners are also encouraged to finish their non-formal education. To substantiate their insights, the LGU continuously support them by allocating funds for their subsistence as they enroll under TESDA. LGU further offer opportunities for the practical applications of the skills learned.

In terms of its learning environment, schools are sustaining a favorable working condition with all the stakeholders. What the department meagerly offers, the LGU willingly provides in the provision of funds for Repair, Maintenance of Classrooms, provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Construction of perimeter fences were also financed by the LGU. These are ways to protect and secure the teachers, learners, and the school properties.

When the DepEd hardly meet the demands of the schools brought by the COVID 19 pandemic, the SEF readily augment the needs. To mention a few, 18 printers were issued to each school, to include the district for the fast reproduction of printed modules. Supplies were also provided. The twist of the educational learning modality was made easy due to the all-out support of the LGU.

Health of our learners, teachers and personnel was also attended by them. Health or protective paraphernalia were issued to protect them from the virus. Currently, Skeleton Workforce among teachers, administrators, personnel are implemented. Delivery of information, supervision and monitoring is done either virtual or face-to-face provided that Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) protocols are observed. Teachers are allowed to home visit coping learners observing protocols and social distancing. This is done occasionally when needed.

Realistically, education must continue amidst this pandemic implementing the policies and programs of K to 12 thus, benevolently providing services in molding each learner to develop his full potential.

Retooling of teachers are conducted through Webinars, school administrators enrolled in Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) on-line trainings to capacitate them entirely.

Also, to meet the desired competencies, Learning Action Cell (LAC) Sessions, on-line sharing, or Focal Group Discussion (FGD), conduct of Action/Applied Research, Workplans were proposed and implemented.

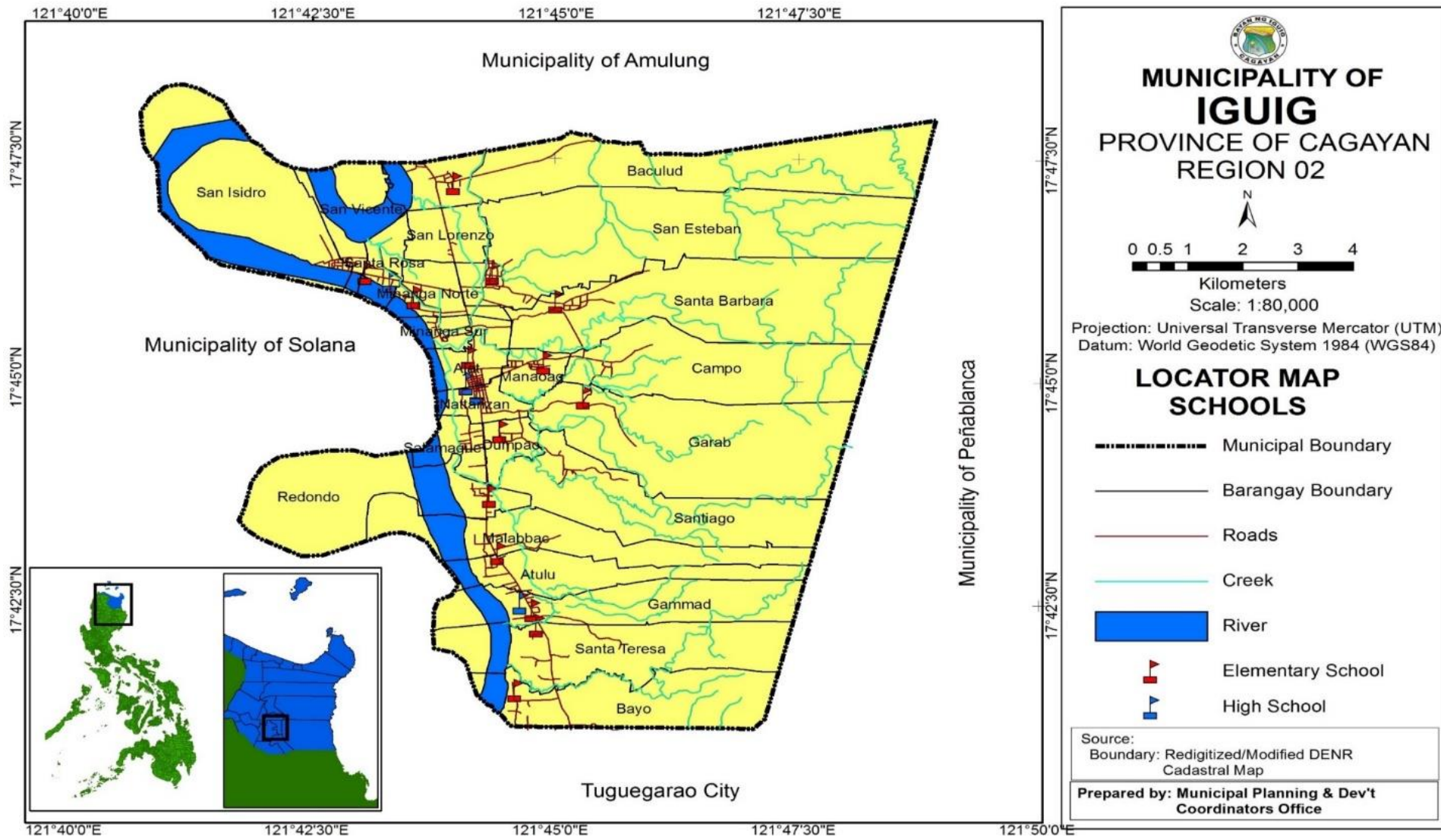
All efforts are done for the sake of all Iguigño learners.

DepEd Iguig District strategically intensifies Advocacy Campaign for Early Registration, Oplan Balik Eskwela (OBE), Adopt-A-School Program, Brigada Eskwela, Increase Achievement Rate, Classroom Instruction, and the like.

Forging partnership with LGU, NGOs and other stakeholders is our cry for a more enhanced school, thereby achieving remarkable academic performance.

Table 33 - Schools used as Evacuation Centers during disasters.

School	Barangay	Area Occupied (ha)	Ownership	No. of Classrooms	Library	Clinic	Toilet	Playground	Others (Specify)	Used as Evacuation Center (Y/N)
Elementary										
Baculud Elementary School	Baculud	1.5	Public	12	/		8	/	Stage	Y
Bayo Elementary School	Bayo	1.8	Public	11	/	/	4	/	Stage	N
Capitan Elementary School	San Esteban	0.2	Public	5	/		/	/	Stage	Y
Dumpao Elementary School	Dumpao	0.28	Public	9	/		2	/	Stage	N
Gammad Elementary School	Gammad	1.2	Public	12		/	1	/	Stage	Y
Garab Elementary School	Garab	1.4	Public	5		/	3	/		N
Iguig Central School	Ajat	1.5	Public	32	/	/	22	/	Stage/Gym	Y
Malabbac Elementary School	Malabbac	2.4	Public	17	/		15		Stage	Y
Manaoag Elementary School	Manaoag	1.8	Public	12			6		Stage	N
Minanga Norte Elementary School	Minanga Norte	0.8	Public	7			2	/	Stage	N
Redondo Elementary School	Redondo	0.4	Public	8			5	/	Stage	N
Sta. Barbara Elementary School	Santa Barbara	0.9	Public	12			7	/	Stage	N
Sta. Teresa Elementary School	Santa Teresa	0.5	Public	4			4	/	Stage	N
St. James Academy of Iguig	Nattanzen		Private	8	/	/	1	/	Stage	N
Ugac Elementary School	Sta. Rosa	1.8	Public	15	/	/	17	/	Stage/Gym	N
Secondary										
Gammad National High School	Gammad	0.5	Public	20	/		16	/	Stage	N
St. James Academy of Iguig	Nattanzen	0.1	Private	6	/	/	1	/	Stage	N
Vicente D. Trinidad National High School	Ajat	2.2	Public	18	/	/	4	/	Stage	N
Caridad D. Trinidad National High School	Santa Rosa	0.5	Public	12	/		5	/		N



**MUNICIPALITY OF
IGUG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02**










0 0.5 1 2 3 4

Kilometers
Scale: 1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

**LOCATOR MAP
SCHOOLS**

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Barangay Boundary
-  Roads
-  Creek
-  River
-  Elementary School
-  High School

Source:
Boundary: Redigitized/Modified DENR
Cadastral Map

Prepared by: **Municipal Planning & Dev't
Coordinators Office**

Housing

Housing is one of a man's basic and essential needs because it protects him from the sun's heat, rain, and other harmful factors in his surroundings.

Out of the 7,679 households in the municipality, 1,606 households do not have their own homes. Such situation has made the municipality exert its best efforts to address this problem by reducing the housing backlog through the establishment of relocation sites at Barangay Santa Rosa, San Isidro, San Vicente, Santiago, Ajat, Atulu, Malabbac, Baculud, Campo, Manaoag, Minanga Sur and Garab.

Currently Iguig has three existing subdivisions, Wonderland Homes, and Bayo Estates Commercial & Residential Subdivision both privately developed subdivision and Cagayan Hills, a socialized housing project for personnel in uniform developed by the National Housing Authority.

Wonderland Homes Subdivision is located along the national road of Barangay Sta. Teresa. It contains a gross area of 185,742 square meters of almost rectangular shape with a frontage of 260 meters wide. It has 1,218 units where 882 units or 153,620 sq. m were intended for socialized houses having an area of 99-158 square meters each, 300 units or 28,234 sq.m were altered for Economic Housing category in compliance with RA 7279 known as "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992", which aims to uplift the conditions of the underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban areas and in resettlements areas by making available to them decent housing at affordable cost, basic services, and employment opportunities.

On the other hand, Bayo Estates Commercial and Residential Subdivision is located along the national road of Barangay Bayo. It contains a gross area of 13 hectares or 130,000 square meters. It has a proposed four hundred ninety (490) housing units.

Both Wonderland Homes Subdivision and Bayo Estates Commercial and Residential Subdivision is best suited for development into a residential and commercial subdivision considering its proximity to Tuguegarao City, its provincial capital. Distance-wise, it is about 1.8 kilometers away from the government center of the province and 7.0 kilometers from the town proper. Another advantage of the location is all development i.e., commercial, residential, government offices, community facilities are geared toward the municipality to decongest Tuguegarao City from worsening traffics situation. Hence, it is anticipated that Iguig, especially the area near the provincial capital, to become an extension of economic activities and commercial district of Cagayan in the near future.

The Cagayan Hills Subdivision is located at Barangay Nattanzan, Iguig, Cagayan. This housing project is a priority project of President Benigno Simeon Aquino III which is already in Phase II. This is a housing program designed to address the housing needs of our uniformed men and women of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Jail Management and

Penology (BJMP), and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP). This housing project provides 1000 units of row houses.

The Cagayan Hills is equipped with school building, basketball court, Day Care Center, and police outpost for the benefit of the residents. It is also equipped with water tank capable of supplying 1000 households and Material Recovery Facility.

Likewise, in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare & Development the municipality has implemented the Core Shelter Program and constructed two hundred sixty-four (264) housing units located at thirteen (13) barangays of the municipality as shown on the table 34 below. The beneficiaries of the said project are the indigent families whose houses were totally blown down/destroyed and homeless because of disaster either manmade or natural and families affected by erosion along the Cagayan River. The DSWD provided the building materials, food or cash for work, technical assistance, and other support - services while the Local Government Unit of Iguig and private sector provided the relocation site, technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation and other materials needed.

Table 34 - No. of Housing Units Constructed through Core Shelter Program

No.	Barangay	No. of Units
1	Ajat	19
2	Atulu	31
3	Baculud	25
4	Campo	11
5	Malabbac	68
6	Manaoag	5
7	Minanga Norte	5
8	Minanga Sur	5
9	Salamague	5
10	San Isidro	30
11	San Vicente	14
12	Santa Rosa	41
13	Santiago	5
	Total	264

Source:

Based on primary survey it shows that there are 9,362 households in the whole municipality. It reveals further that there are 5,034 dwelling units with outer walls that are made of concrete or 67%, 1,497 or 19% dwelling units made of mixed materials and 1,148 or 14% dwelling units made of light materials.

A total of 1,606 housing backlog for the whole municipality and it was also found out that the types of all structures in the municipality are mostly single type.

Table 35 - Existing Resettlement Areas

Name of Resettlement Area	Barangay	Land ownership	No. of households	No. of housing units	Utilities/ facilities/ amenities
Sta. Rosa Core	Sta. Rosa	Government	41	41	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement/hall, health center, day care, high sch. Elem. Sch., gymnasium, level 1 water system, chapel
Ajat Core	Ajat	Government	19	19	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, health center, day care, high sch. Elem. Sch., gymnasium, level 1 water system, chapel
Malabbac Core	Malabbac	Government	68	68	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, health center, day care, Elem. Sch., gymnasium, level 3 water system, chapel
Atulu Core	Atulu	Government	31	31	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, day care, level 3 water system, chapel
Campo	Campo	Government	11	11	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, day care, level 1 water system, chapel
San Isidro	San Isidro	Government	30	30	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, health center, day care, level 1 water system, chapel
Baculud	Baculud	Government	25	25	electricity, roads, multi-purpose pavement, health center, day care, Elem. Sch., gymnasium, level 1 water system, chapel
TOTAL			224	224	

Source: MPDC and MSWDO

Table 36 - Potential Lands for Housing by Classification, Actual Land Use and Zoning Year 2022

OWNER	LOCATION	AREA (HAS.)	CLASSIFICATION	FAIR MARKET VALUE	ACTUAL LAND USE	ZONING CLASSIFICATION	UTILITY
LGU	Malabbac	1	Built-up	14,420	Residential	Built-up	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
LGU	Malabbac	8.397	Built-up		Residential	Built-up	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
LGU	Atulu	0.5787	Built-up	12,520	Residential	Built-up	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
LGU	Atulu	1	Built-up	21,630	Residential	Built-up	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
LGU	Sta. Rosa	0.6661	Built-up		Residential	Built-up	Electricity, Elem. School, Church, roads, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
LGU	Garab	16	Open grass land		Vacant	Open grass land	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court
Robert Chua (RHH Corp.)	Sta. Teresa	18.5742	Built-up		Residential	Built-up	electricity, Level 3 water system, elementary school, church, roads, health center, multi-purpose hall, basketball court

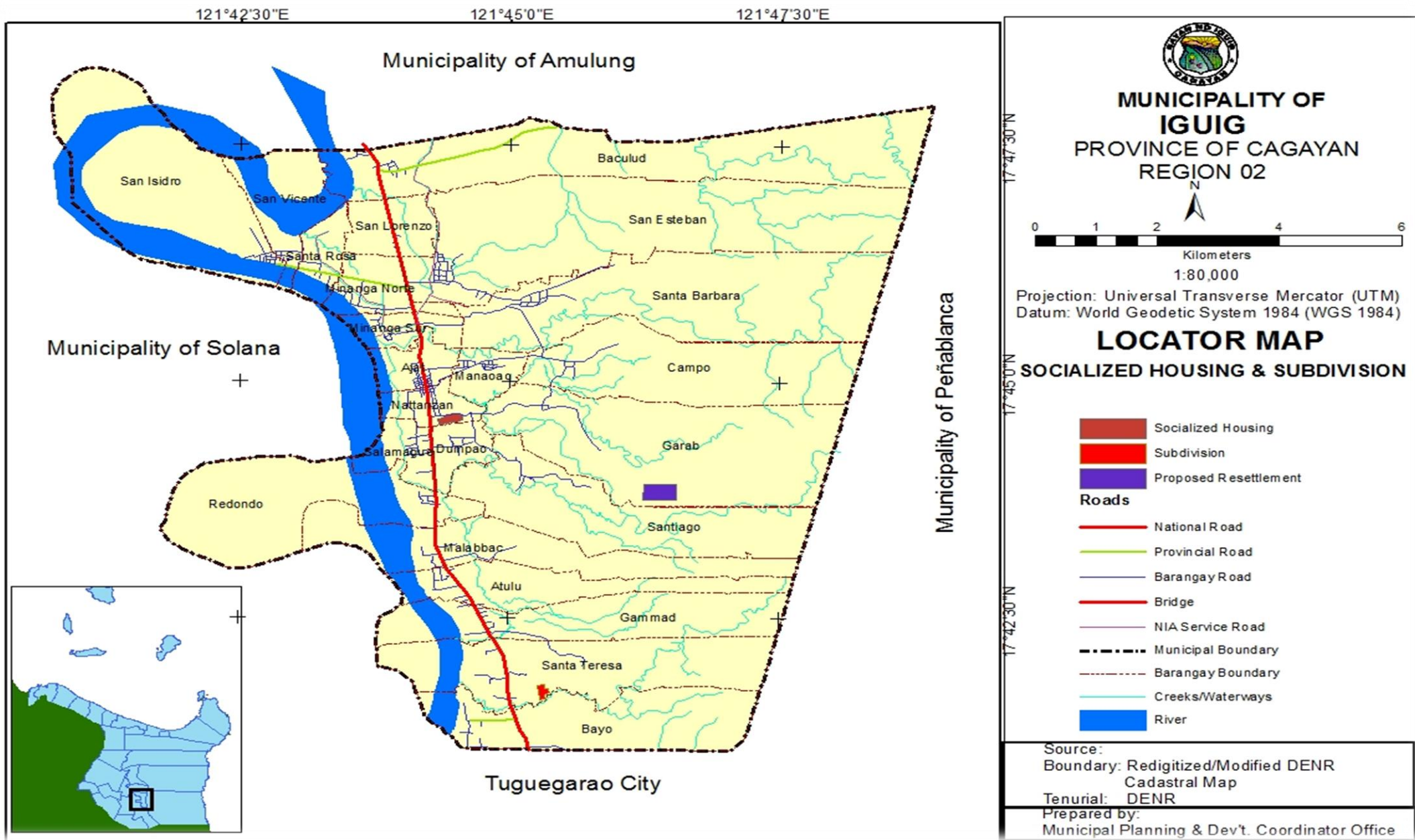
The municipality is strategically surrounded as an access thoroughfare to its immediate municipalities of Solana, Amulung, and Peñablanca.

The project is in line with the National Shelter Program of the government and a humble contribution of RHH Realty and Development Corporation in the efforts to provide the people affordable and decent dwellings. The other is a residential subdivision for AFP and PNP personnel located at barangay Nattanzan. It contains a gross area of five (5) hectares. It has 1000 housing units. This housing project is a priority project of President Benigno Simeon Aquino III which is already in Phase II. This is a housing program being implemented by the National Housing Authority (NHA) designed to address the housing needs of uniformed men and women of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP). The name of the subdivision is Cagayan Hills, and it will be equipped with school building, basketball court, daycare center and police outpost for the benefit of the residents. Cagayan Hills, equipped with water tank capable of supplying 1000 households sourced from deep well. A tricycle bay shall be constructed at the entrance gate to serve the residents. The power supply of the subdivision will be supplied by the Cagayan Electric Cooperative (CAGELCO).

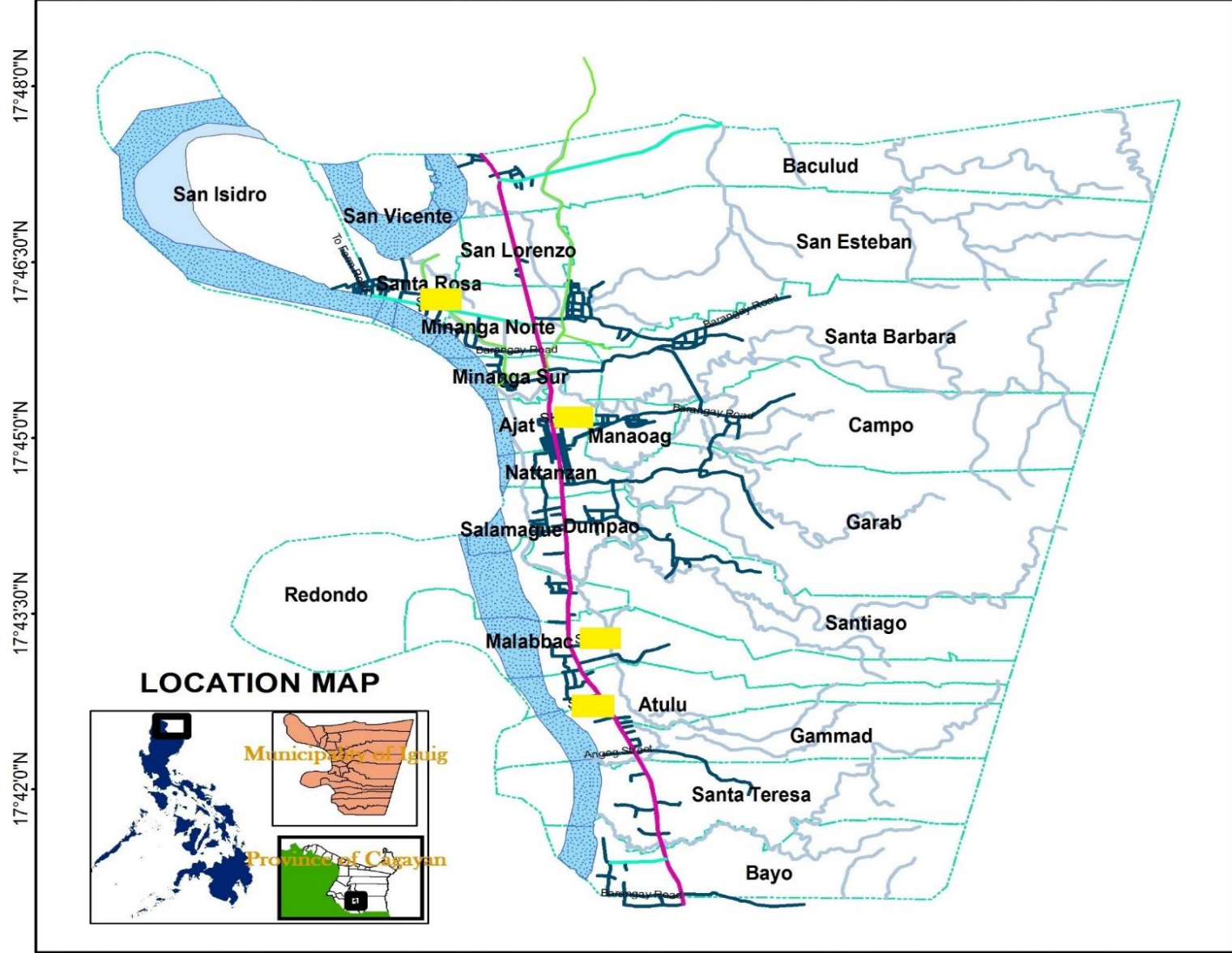
Table 37 - Residential Subdivision

NAME OF SUBDIVISION/CONDO MINIMUM	TYPE	BARANGAY	AREA (Has.)	ENVT'L COND. (FOLLOW CONVENTION OF GRP 2)	NO. OF LOTS/UNITS	NO. OF OCCUPIED/ SOLD LOTS/UNITS
Wonderland Homes Subdivision	Socialized/Economic Housing	Sta. Teresa	18.57		1218	539
Housing Project for AFP/PNP Personnel	Socialized housing	Nattanzan	5 has.		1000	
Bayo Estates Commercial & Residential Subdivision	Commercial/Residential	Bayo	13 has		490	
TOTAL			36.57		2708	539

Source: MPDC Office



121°40'30"E 121°42'0"E 121°43'30"E 121°45'0"E 121°46'30"E 121°48'0"E



121°40'30"E 121°42'0"E 121°43'30"E 121°45'0"E 121°46'30"E 121°48'0"E



Municipality of Iguig
Province of Cagayan
Region 02

LOCATOR MAP
Core Shelter



Scale: 1:74,719

Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MECRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend

- Barangay_boundaries
- River
- Core Shelter
- Roads**
- Prov.Road
- Nat.Road
- Brgy.Road
- Creek

Sources:
Boundary: Cadastral Map (DENR)
Tenorial: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Prepared by:
Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office

17°48'0"N
17°46'30"N
17°45'0"N
17°43'30"N
17°42'0"N

Sports and Recreation

Sports activities are usually conducted in the different areas within the Municipality. Almost all barangays held Interzonal Sports Competition during their Patronal fiestas. Each barangay utilizes their Barangay facilities such as Open courts, Covered Gymnasiums or Multipurpose pavement to conduct such activities.

The Municipality of Iguig normally conducts its Sports and Recreational Activities during the celebration of the Patronal Fiesta every year, held in the Iguig Gymnasium.

The municipality has Basketball and Volleyball courts that are usually found in the school campuses. Some are also located within the residential areas in their respective barangays. Singing, Dancing, Arts and Poetry Competitions were also held in Open and Covered halls, courts, or gymnasiums.

There are also multi-purpose pavements servicing the community through provision of dancing hall in the barangay where benefit dances and pageants are held especially during the pre-fiesta days. Through this activity, socialization among the populace is being enhanced. Portion of National Highway, wide streets and even Calvary Hills were being used as areas for Fun runs during fiestas and street dancing.

Moreover, the municipality of Iguig is a place of sports enthusiasts which embraces great opportunities for pupils, students, and teachers' development in the field of sports. Considering all these possibilities, sports development will generate.

Furthermore, the town takes pride of the following remarkable achievements for the past years, "Center of Excellence in Baseball and Softball" in elementary and secondary level thus certifying our players to Palaro Qualifiers despite of limited playgrounds.

The feasibility of identified potential coaches, trainers, officiating officials, and other outside stakeholders whose expertise can be tapped to produce potential and competent players.

However, the inadequacy of facilities and equipment hinders its realization. The municipality has no Tennis court, Pelota courts, baseball grounds and other related sports courts.

At present, Basketball and Volleyball courts are usually located in the school campus and within the residential areas and the like.

Fiesta activities such as Literary Musical Competitions, Dance Competitions, promotion of indigenous games (Laro ng Lahi), and street dancing are held in the Gymnasium and outdoor respectively.

Movie houses and other recreational facilities are not present in the town. The presence of a park and a playground will certainly satisfy the recreational need of the people.

The municipality has stakeholders who are willing to contribute their time, effort and even finances to promote the sports, subsequently developing our learners holistically.

Table 38 - Existing Sports and Recreational Facilities by Barangay

Barangay	Type of Facility	Covered	Open	Lot Area(ha)		Ownership	Physical Condition of Facility	Used as Evacuation Center (Y/N)
				Covered	Open			
1. Ajat	Basketball Court	1		0.042		Public	Good	Y
	Billiard	1		0.0069		Public	Fair	N
2. Atulu	Basketball Court		1		0.0336	Public	Fair	N
3. Baculud	Basketball Court	1	1	0.0448	0.0394	Public	Good	N
4. Bayo	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Fair	N
a) Bayo Elementary School	Basketball Court	1		0.029748		Public	Good	N
5. Campo	Basketball Court		1		0.03336	Public	Good	N
6. Dumpao	Basketball Court		1		0.042	Public	Good	N
7. Gammad	Basketball Court		1	0.0392	0.0392	Public	Good	N
a) Gammad National High School	Basketball Court	1		0.0504		Public	Good	Y
8. Garab	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Good	N
9. Malabbac	Basketball Court	1	1		0.0448	Public	Good	N
10. Manaoag	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Good	N
	Basketball Court		1		0.0504	Public	Good	N
11. Minanga Norte	Basketball Court	1		0.0504		Public	Good	N
	Cockpit Arena	1		0.08		Public	Good	Y
12. Minanga Sur	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Good	N
	Basketball Court	1		0.0448		Public	Good	Y
13. Nattanzan	Basketball Court	1		0.0448		Public	Fair	N
14. Redondo	Basketball Court		1		0.0406	Public	Fair	N
15. Salamague	Basketball Court		1		0.0332	Public	Fair	N
16. San Esteban	Basketball Court	1		0.0448		Public	Good	Y
17. San Isidro	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Fair	N
18. San Lorenzo	Basketball Court		1		0.0504	Public	Fair	N
19. San Vicente	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Fair	N
20. Santa Barbara	Basketball Court	1		0.0448		Public	Good	Y
21. Santa Rosa	Basketball Court		1		0.048	Public	Fair	N
22. Santa Teresa	Basketball Court		1		0.0394	Public	Good	N
23. Santiago	Basketball Court		1		0.0448	Public	Good	N

Protective & Safety Services Facilities

Iguig Police Station

The Philippine National Police Iguig Station located at Nattanzan besides the BFP building with an approximately 138 sq.m. building area.

The PNP Iguig Police Station is a local police force that provides all law enforcement services throughout the municipality. The Standard Type "B/C" building of Iguig Police station was constructed and completed on May 27, 2020, having an area of 288 square meter.

The command is manned Population with 54 personnel. This includes the Station Commander and 53 police officers to oversee the peace and order situation in the municipality. With the present population of 33,276 based on the national standard of police to population ratio the ideal Police to population ratio is 1:500 and the minimum standard is 1:1000. At present the municipality has a ratio of 1:617, the ratio of Iguig is slightly above the minimum standard.

PNP Iguig is equipped with six (6) move capability (4 patrol cars & 2 motorcycles), four (4) investigative, three (3) communication equipment, six (6) radio transceivers computers and internet, two (2) LCD Projector, one (1) typewriter, furniture, and fixture, and 100% short firearm and 60 % long firearm filled-up firepower that shall ensure efficiency in the performance of duties and delivery of services to their clientele.



Table 39 - Peace & Order Personnel's as of 2022

PEACE & ORDER PERSONNELS	NUMBER
Policemen	54
Firemen	16
Barangay Tanod	200
Traffic Aide	10

Source: PNP

Programs

Crime prevention

Halfway through President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's administration, PNP Iguig is steadfast in implementing the governments thrust in the fight against criminality, illegal drugs, insurgency, and terrorism. PNP Iguig continues its culture of excellence in the performance of its mandates with utmost respect to human rights and the rule of law.

Community Partnership

- BISITA NI COP SA BARANGAY (BIBAR 1) aims to implement a responsive and holistic anti-crime approach to effectively prevent, control, and suppress the occurrence of crimes, to protect lives and properties, and to develop effective crime prevention and public safety strategy through visitation and dialogue.

- **Biyaya sa Barangay (Bibar 2)** Adopt a Family project in which the primary objective of Cagayan PPO is to alleviate the impact of crisis in the community specially for the families who are struggling and/or unable to provide their necessities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Families were provided with foods and medicines until the ECQ is lifted to ensure the health and safety of the family concerned and minimized human movement.

- **Binhi alay sa Barangay (BIBAR 3)** This project aims to alleviate the impact of crisis in the community and encourages them to be productive during quarantine period by putting up backyard gardens or urban gardens to produce their own healthy foods at home.

- **Biyaya para sa Barangay- Silid aklatan para sa mga bata (BIBAR 4)** Through this project, a mini-library is created inside the barangay hall in selected remote barangays. The mini library is equipped with reading resources/materials that are intended for learners of primary schools and/or secondary. In this way, the home-based learners could borrow books and other learning materials from the said library with the assistance of the barangay official/s on duty. Thus, our learners will be more motivated to do their self-study/lessons as required by their respective schools.

The Peace and Order situation in the municipality has been relatively peaceful. Data in Table 40 and Table 41 shows that crime incidence from 2020 to 2022 decreases by 11.11% annually, crime solution efficiency for 2022 is 91.40% and crime clearance efficiency is 100%. Barangay Ajat has the highest recorded incidence of index and non-index crime for the past three years. This is because Ajat is an urban barangay, and the daytime population rapidly increases specially during market days and school days. However, two rural barangays Campo and Santiago constantly recorded no crime incidence for the past three years because they are least populated barangays in the municipality. Though crime incidence gradually decreases for the previous years, measures and factors that contributes to the maintenance of peace and order in the municipality should be sustained.

Conduct of internal security operations, anti-criminality campaign activities, law enforcement and implementation of ordinances, police operations, implementation of special laws and other activities in support of National Crime Prevention Program (NCPP) are among the significant undertakings of the Iguig Philippine National Police to maintain the peace and order in the municipality.

Table 40- Index Crime and Non-index crime per barangay for the past 3 years (2020, 2021, 2022)

BARANGAY	2020		2021		2022	
	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes
Ajat	1	42	2	17	1	23
Atulu	1	5		5		5
Baculud		3	1	4		7
Bayo		9	2	5		4
Campo		0		0		1
Dumpao		5		4		2
Gammad		10		6	1	3
Garab		0		0		3
Malabbac	1	7		6		4
Manaoag		1		1		0
Minanga Norte		4		7		8
Minanga Sur		7		1		10
Nattanzan	1	21		21	1	29
Redondo		3		2		1
Salamague		2	1	5	1	4
Santiago		0		0		0
San Esteban		3		4		2
San Isidro		2		0		0
San Lorenzo		2		3		2
San Vicente		2		2		1
Sta. Barbara		1		1	2	5
Sta. Rosa		1		0		0
Sta. Teresa		9	1	10	2	8
TOTAL	4	139	7	104	8	122
Crime Volume:	144		115		128	
Crime Solved:	138		111		117	
Crime Rate:	36.7		29.3		32.7	
Crime Efficiency:	95.83%		96.52%		91.4%	

Source: PNP

Table 41-Peace and Order and Public Situation 2022

I	Crime and Disorder	Total	Remarks
	Incidence of Index Crimes	8	
	Incidence of Non- Index Crimes	112	
	Crime Volume	120	
	Cime Solution	91%	
	Crime Clearance Efficiency	99%	
	Ratio of police personnel to total population	1:565	
	Numer of policeoutpost per 1000 population	2	
	Number and types of human rights violations,with information on	0	
	Number of types of election- related violent incidents	0	
	Number of Children in Conflict with the Law	0	
	A.1.1 Illegal Drugs (mandatory per RA 9165, NAPDA, DILG)		
	Number of Drugs Personalities	0	
	Number of drug-affected baranggays	1	
	Number of drug-clearing operations	0	
	Number of buy-bust operations	1	
	Presence of Special Drug Education Centers (for PHU ICC Only)	NA	
	Presence of rehabilitation services for drug dependents	NA	
	Partnership with CSOs/NGOs/Pos for rehabilitation and after dare of	NA	
II	CONFLICT	NA	
	Number and types of violent incidents related to armed group	-	
	Number and types of violent ethnic conflict	-	
	Number and types or resource-based conflicts (I,e minerals, forestry,	-	
	Number of communities households and individual displace by armed	-	
	Ratio of military and police personnel to total population		
	Number and location of military camps and police	-	
	Types of issues affecting indigenous People (i.e human rights)	-	
	Number of former rebels enrolled in integration programs, by age,	-	
III	Public Safety		
1	Road and Vehicle Safety		
	Number or road accident	6	
	Number of roads with poor condition	0	
	Number of traffic warning signage installed	115	
	Number of CCTV Installed	46	
2	Emergency / Crisis Management and Fire Safety		
	Calamities	0	
	Number of fire incidents	3	
	Number of High Value Target	0	
	Number of Vital Installation/Lifeness	60	Roads/Bridges/Communication/Water/Electricity/PN P/BFP

Source: PNP

Iguig Bureau of Fire Protection Office

The Iguig Fire Station is located beside Iguig Police Station building along Maharlika Highway, Barangay Nattanzan, Iguig, Cagayan with an approximate area of 330 square meters and manned with ten (10) BFP personnel. The ratio of firetruck to population is 1:33,276 which is much higher than the minimum standard which is 1:28,000 firetruck to population ratio. Therefore, it is necessary to acquire additional fire for the municipality.



It is equipped with one (1) fire truck with 4 fire hydrants of the Iguig Waterworks System located at Wonderland, Gammad and Malabbac and 2 overhead tank as additional source of water located at Nattanzan and Ajat.

The Bureau of Fire Protection function is categorized in two (2) work schemes, 70% for Fire prevention and 30% for Fire Suppression. Inclusive of the 70% is the conduct of Fire Safety Inspection to business establishments, residential and commercial buildings either Government or privately owned as specified in R.A 9514, otherwise known as the "Fire Code of the Philippines of 2008" as part of its active involvement in the Business One Stop Shop (BOSS) in coordination with the Local Government Unit (LGU) and other participating agencies which is usually conducted every first quarter of the year.

Due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, the BFP launches its modified "OPLAN LIGTAS NA PAMAYANAN" (OLP) on the road under the New Normal to promote social awareness and public safety. Public address is regularly conducted as an early warning to the public before tropical depression/storm, typhoons, and flooding before the occurrence of the said disaster within our area of responsibility. Constant water monitoring is consistently conducted to low-lying Barangays to ensure public safety and coordinate with the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and other supporting units if evacuation is necessary and so with rescue and retrieval operations. The BFP also regularly spearheaded the conduct of quarterly National Simultaneous Drill (NSED) both in private and government entities.

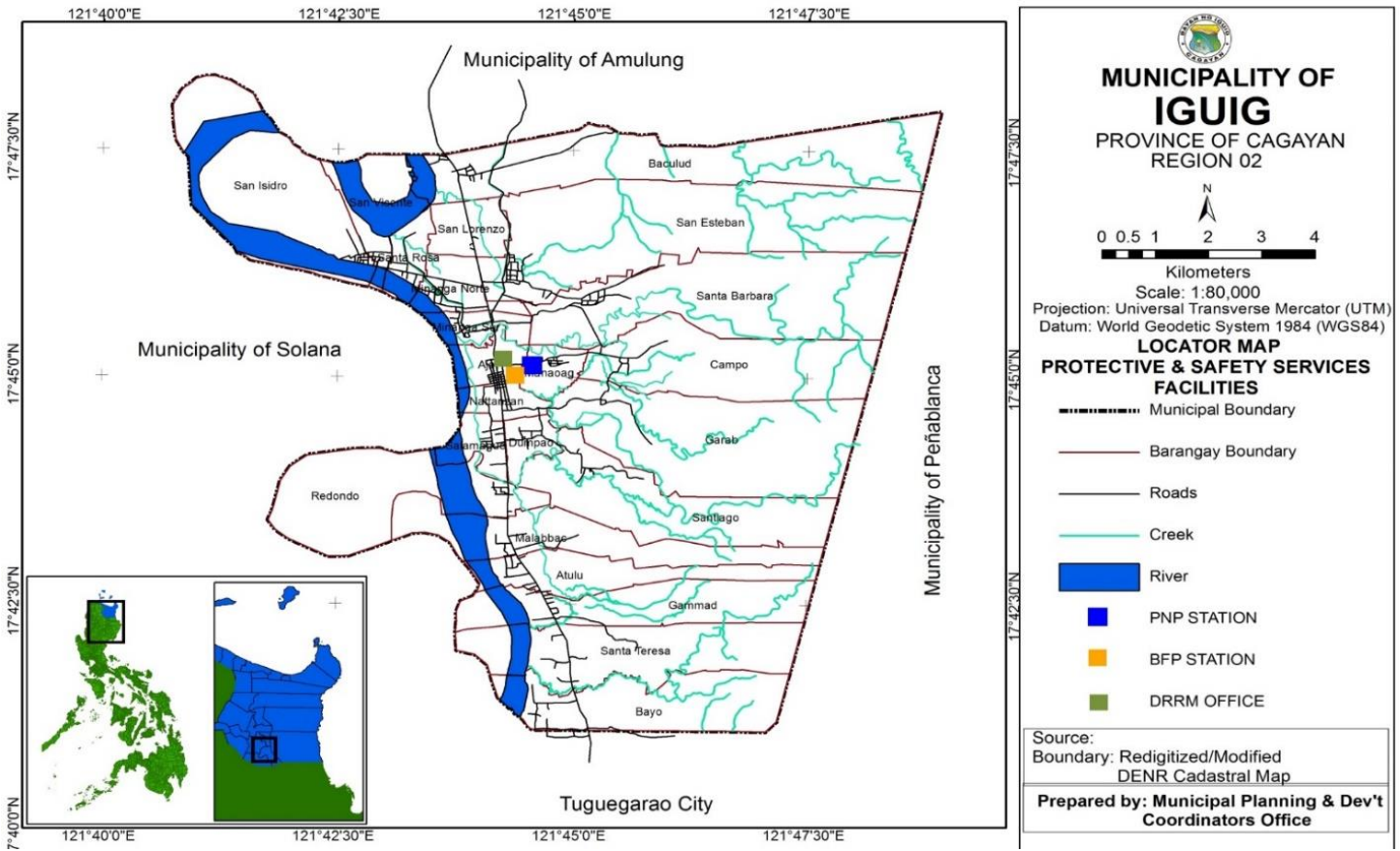
For fire incidence, Table 40 shows that in 2020, there were nineteen (19) fire incidence, all are reported as grass fire. Twenty-eight (28) fire incidence in 2021 in which, there were four (4) residential and twenty-four (24) grass fires. Investigation reports and studies shown that grass fire incidence was brought about by the natural cause of nature such as El Niño phenomenon and uncontrolled hot weather condition during summer season due to climate change.

For 2022, Iguig Fire Station disclosed that there were eleven (11) fire incidence transpired. Six (6) are occurred in residential and five (5) were noted for grass fires. These are unavoidable circumstances; wherein appropriate method of fire suppression must be adopted. Close coordination with community specially on reporting fire incidence is necessary for immediate response.

Table 42 - Fire Incidence for the last 3 years

Year	Residential/ Structural	Grass fire
2022	6	5
2021	4	24
2020	0	19

Source: BFP



1.2.4 LOCAL ECONOMY

Income class and Revenue Sources

Iguig is a fourth (4th) class municipality and is basically an agricultural municipality. Agriculture forms the predominant industry with a large portion of the population dependent upon it for its livelihood and income. The total income of the municipality for 2022 is Php 193,325,586.00 which comprises of *Internal Revenue Allotment* Php 160,325,586.00, *Local Sources* which includes collection from Tax Revenues and Non-Tax Revenues such as Real Property Tax, Income from Business Tax, Fees and Charges, Income from Public Markets, Water System and Slaughterhouse amounting to Php 33,000,000.00.

Table 43 - Sources of Income 2020-2022

SOURCES OF INCOME	2022	2021	2020
Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)	160,325,586.00	116,123,479.00	108,678,588.00
Locally Source Revenues	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
TOTAL LGU INCOME	193,325,586.00	149,123,479.00	133,678,588.00

Source: Budget Office

Agriculture

The Office of the Municipal Agriculturist is in the frontline of the Local Government Unit of Iguig in its thrust towards Agricultural Development. This division caters to the needs of the people engaged in the different commodities like crop production, livestock, poultry, and fish farming.

Manned by eight (8) personnel, the Municipal Agriculture Office is supervised by a Municipal Agriculturist. Below him are one (1) Agriculture and Biosystems Engineer (ABE), two (2) Agricultural Technologist (AT's) who are deployed in the barangays in-charge of out-reach programs of the government. One (1) Agricultural Technician, three (3) personnel are Farm Workers.

One of the major programs/projects/activities (PPA's) of the office is Cooperative Development in collaboration with the Department of Agrarian Reform where active Cooperatives and Association are to be further strengthened and the reactivations of dormant ones are given priority. There are functions of Rural Youth Development and Farm Home Resources Management which are also performed by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office.

Trainings on re-tooling of technicians on the different commodities were being programmed mainstreaming climate change adaptation conducted by the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) and the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 02 (DA-RFO2) with technical and financial counterpart coming from National, Provincial and Municipal government.

Iguig, being the site of the Cagayan Valley Lowland Marine Research Outreach Station (CLVMROS) presently known as the Southern Cagayan Research Center (SCRC) of the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 02 (RFO-02) has a great advantage in terms of Research, Development and Extension, promoting the matured technology for adoption in commercial scale.

Extension services are being done by the Agricultural Extension Workers (AEW) in coordination with the different line agencies.

A functional municipal nursery has been established to back-up the needs of the barangays and the schools therein. All the 23 barangays were encouraged to put up their own nurseries. Seventeen (17) schools located in fourteen (14) barangays have better nursery structures and management capabilities.

Due to the enactment of Republic Act No. 11203 otherwise known as Rice Tariffication Law, Farm Mechanization Program under Rice Competitive Enhancement Fund (RCEF) which emphasizes the use of tools and equipment for farming are prevailing to lower the cost of inputs and to shorten farm activities.

It is, however, worthy to note that the use of 4 wheeled tractor and hand tractor are becoming popularly used for rice and corn field preparation. Transplanters equipment are being used now a days during planting activities.

Post-harvest machineries like combined harvester and thresher are used to harvest rice and corn which is economically feasible in nature in the lives of the farmers.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is being introduced to the farmers to balance or lessen the use of excessive synthetic chemicals and fertilizers due to adverse effect on the health of people and the environment. Instead, the use of environment-friendly solutions is encouraged to promote organic agriculture i.e the use of organic matters for fertilizers to preserve our friendly insects like dragonfly, spider and among others.

At present, the municipality has seven (7) registered private dealers of agricultural products like fertilizers and pesticides.

In the municipality there are seven (7) grain retailers engaged in grains business and other products marketed are peanut, beans, and mung bean. Most of the farmers of the municipality sell their rice and corn products to businessmen of the adjacent municipalities like Tuguegarao and Amulung who are also the financier of the production inputs in their farming activities.

Private financing institutions such as Commonwealth Rural Bank Inc. and Center for Agriculture & Rural Development (CARD) Inc. are available in the municipality where farmers avail loans to augment their agricultural needs.

Rice and corn mills are the only commonly used processing facilities for grain crops. There are three (3) units single pass rice mill and four units (4) mobile rice mill, each with a capacity of 0.5 ton per hour. On the other hand, there are four (4) units of corn mill available for commercial used.

The Municipality of Iguig recorded 3,836.9 hectares for agricultural use covering different commodities such are rice, corn vegetables fruits and other food crops. Of the total crop area planted, 1,630.47 hectares devoted to rice with 1,491 farmers, 2,037.05 hectares to corn with 1,315 farmers based on Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), 169.38 hectares to high value crops with 956 farmers and fruit trees with 1,931 farmers. The total annual rice production in rice farming is 13,200.64 metric tons (MT) with a total value of Php 224,410,880.00 and 18,930.52 MT of corn production with a total value of Php 359,679,880.00 as of 2022.

Aside from farmers, there are 1,289 recorded farm laborers, 6 commercial poultry growers, 840 backyard poultry growers, 1 commercial hog growers, 446 backyard livestock growers, 349 fisherfolks, 121 fish vendors/traders, and 83 fishpond operators.

Iguig has a vast hilly area suitable for pasture. The area for strategic pasture/livestock development is 1,852.4 hectares. This accounts for a high population of large cattle and small ruminants.

Poultry and swine are commonly produced in the backyard. Around 58,000 heads accounted in commercial poultry and 1,558 swine raised by commercial, individual or families in the municipality.

Fishing activity is concentrated in the Cagayan River, Bayo Lake, fishpond and in Small Water Impounding Project. Another source of fish in the municipality are the 53 Small Farm Reservoir (SFR) established in different barangays with an average area of 500 sq.m./unit. The annual fish production volume in all sources is 95,105 kgs. valued at Php 11,220,980.00 in 2022.

Commerce and Trade

The dominant type of commercial establishment in the municipality is general merchandise with 313 sari-sari stores, 8 groceries, 6 general merchandising, retailers, and dealers. There are 7 hardware, 16 farm and agricultural supply, and 6 motor parts & bicycle parts supply. There are 55 food related establishments which consist of restaurant, panciteria, burger stand, bakery and fast-food establishments. Most of the commercial activity are confined within the public market and in the Urban barangays.



Among the biggest establishments in the municipality are the Citi Hardware located at Barangay Gammad, Filipino Home Depot and Isuzu located at Barangay Santa Teresa and Wilcon Home Depot located at Barangay Bayo.

Manufacturing/Processing

There are Agri-industries related establishments which consist of rice and corn mills (Php 369,000.00), livestock & poultry (Php 100,000.00) with a total capitalization of Php 469,000.00. Other industrial establishments are furniture shops (Php 120,000.00), auto repair/welding shop (Php 120,000.00), tailoring (Php 250,000.00) and brick and pottery cottage industry (Php 30,000.00).

Services

There are 48 service-related establishments which consist of internet/gaming services, funeral parlor, water refilling stations, beauty salon, vulcanizing shops, gasoline stations, cereal and grains trading, LPG refilling and Land Registration Services. There are 5 pawnshops, 1 rural bank, 7 drug stores in the municipality and there are also 5 recreation centers like resorts existing in the municipality.

Tourism

Iguig has many tourist destinations to promote. These are found at the different barangays of the municipality. The very famous Calvary Hills, the Century Old Well, the Century Old Staircases, Jubilee Cross, are located near Saint James Parish Church, Obelisk Marker, Ruins of Bricks Staircases and Nasin, all located in barangay Ajat. The Atulu Bricks and Pottery Center are found at barangay Atulu. The Saint Claire Monastery which is located at barangay Bayo. The Dabbay Falls which is located at barangay

Garab and the Utto Falls found in barangay Campo. In addition, the new farm tourism destination in Baculud is called the Caranguian Integrated Farm which provides a variety of recreational opportunities for visitors.

1.2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSICAL BASE

Transportation Network

The municipality has an existing road network which consist of 166.48 kilometers. Out of which, 59.10 km. are concrete roads consist of 12.19 km. are national roads, 0.42 km. are asphalt, 47.37 km gravel roads and 59.62 are earth roads. Out of the total stretch of barangay roads, 40.87% is concrete, 0.52% asphalt, 36.60% gravel and 21.99% earth fill.

NIA service road is measured 4.91 kilometers, which is earth road.

The municipal road network serves as the lifeblood of the economy and with this as a prime consideration the municipality has consistently allocated funds for the improvement of its road network in the 23 barangays.

There are at present eleven (11) bridges found in the municipality. Six (6) among the eleven (11) bridges are found along the National Highway, all the bridges are made of concrete with a total length of 116 meters. The average width of the bridges is four (4) meters. The five (5) remaining bridges located in the interior barangays are also made up of concrete.

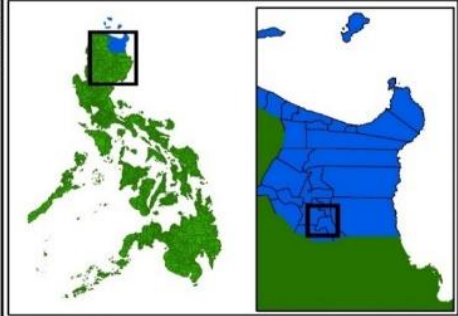
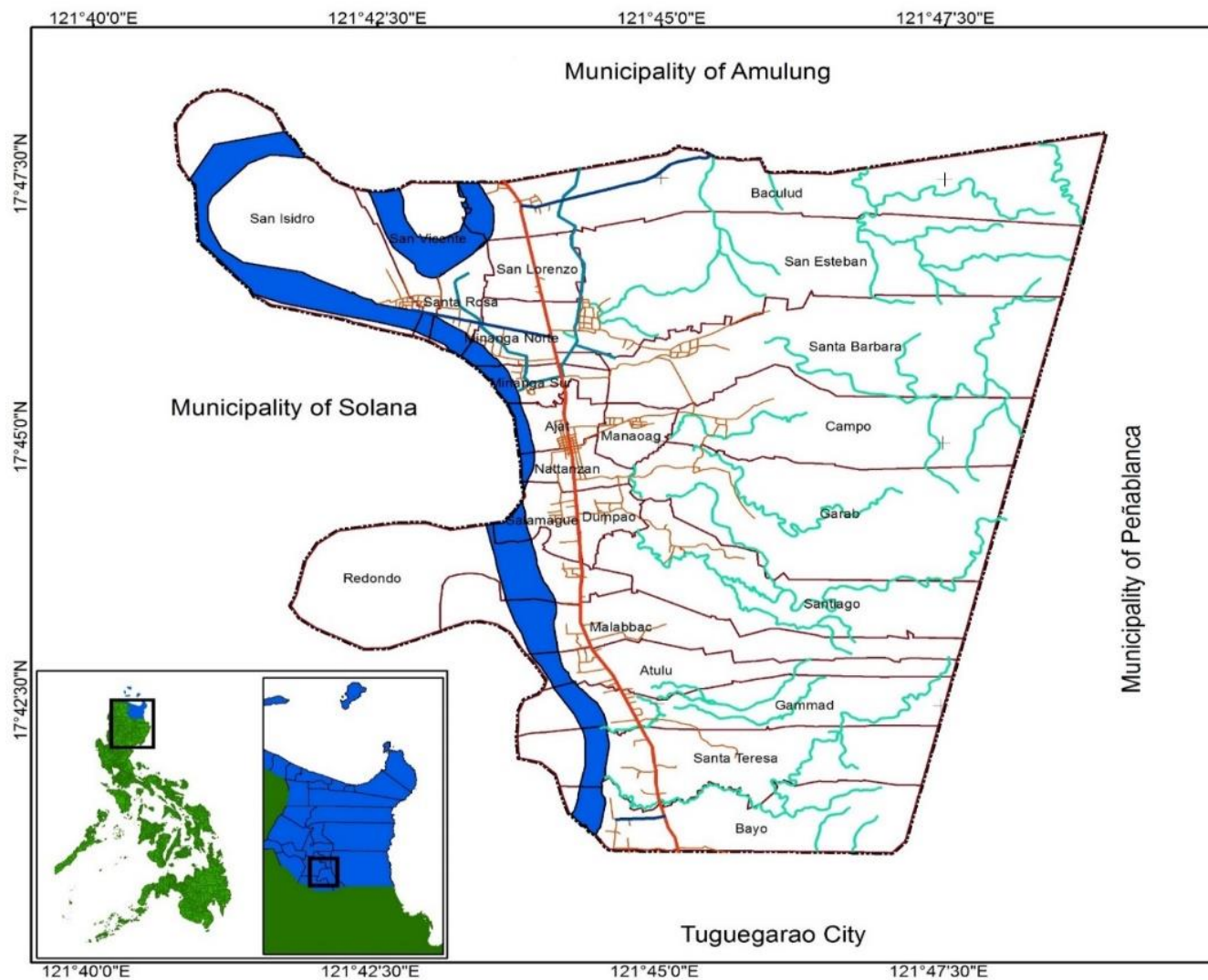
Tricycles are operating within the urban and the neighboring barangays. They are most busy during market days when people in the interior barangays are coming out to sell their products.


There are also 77 bancas in the municipality. These are usually used by the farmers during flooding to evacuate their products to safer place. It is also the means of transportation to others during harvest season.

Jeepneys, buses and vans play the National Highway connecting Iguig from Tuguegarao City and to the northern municipalities of the province. During market days especially during Sundays and Thursdays, more vehicles even tricycles are seen especially in the corridor along the Maharlika Highway. Several Iguig PNP Personnel and Traffic Aide are assigned to control traffic and to designate parking area for these vehicles. An area consisting of 5,188 square meters located in front of the Iguig Central School is identified as the Iguig Central Terminal of the municipality.


Table 44- Roads by Type by Classification

Road Classification	Road Type in km				
	Asphalt	Concrete	Earth	Gravel	Total
Barangay Road		49.818	21.761	20.49	92.069
Farm to Market Road			7.142		7.142
Municipal Road		1.856	11.389	1.732	14.977
National Road		12.189			12.189
NIA Road			5.311		5.311
Provincial Road		6.129		21.06	27.189
Subdivision Road		8.326			8.326
Grand Total		78.318	45.603	43.282	167.203













MUNICIPALITY OF IGUIG
 PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
 REGION 02



0 0.5 1 2 3 4
 Kilometers

Scale: 1:80,000
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

ROAD MAP

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Barangay Boundary
-  Provincial Road
-  National Road
-  Barangay Road
-  Nia Road
-  Creek
-  River

Source:
 Boundary: Redigitized/Modified
 DENR Cadastral Map

**Prepared by: Municipal Planning & Dev't
 Coordinators Office**

Drainage System

The drainage system within the municipality is usually found along the National Road, a component of the said road. During excessive rainfalls, 16 barangays are flooded because of accumulated water coming from upstream of the Cagayan River. The over-flowing of water from the river to the agricultural lands and eventually to the roads usually creates transportation problems. To improve the drainage system of Iguig, a total of 90.123 kilometers of major and minor drains in the settlements and in the urban area are needed.

Flood Control Infrastructure

River erosion is most severe in municipality especially during flooding, typhoons, and heavy rains. Because of these natural hazards the Department of Public Work and Highways (DPWH) implemented flood control projects in the municipality with a total of 676 ln. m. Gabion type, steel sheet piles and spur dikes along Cagayan Riverbanks at Barangay Minanga Norte, Minanga Sur, Sta. Rosa, San Vicente, San Isidro, and Bayo. The project is very important to the municipality because it serves as a protection from the hazard brought by the flooding in the municipality.

Power

All the twenty-three (23) barangays of Iguig are energized and power requirement of the municipality is supplied by the Cagayan Electric Cooperative (CAGELCO) with its main office located at Maddarulug, Solana, Cagayan, and sub office at Baybayog, Alcala, Cagayan area four (4) where the supply of power come from. At present there are 7,430 dwelling units served by CAGELCO. It is worthy to note that Iguig is one of the few fully energized municipalities in the whole country. The energization has spurred economic activities even in the remotest barangays; thus, it is expected that the local employment will be generated, and that the incidence of poverty will be reduced.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication service in Iguig has improved. The Landline Phone Service is being provided by Philippine Long-Distance Telephone (PLDT), Smart, Globe, and DITO communication services are commonly used. With this development, it is now easy to connect with friends, relatives, or business associates here and abroad.

Water Supply and Distribution System

The municipality has existing Level III and Level II water system. There are 8 barangays presently covered by Level III and one (1) barangay covered with Level II water system which consist of the following barangay with their respective number of consumers as shown in the table 45 below.

Table 45 - No. of Households with Level III & II Water Supply System

No.	Name of Barangay	No. of Households
1.	Ajat	163
2.	Atulu	118
3.	Bayo	230
4.	Gammad	304
5.	Malabbac	210
6.	Nattanzan	98
7.	Redondo	82
8.	Sta. Teresa	941
9.	Sta. Barbara (Level II)	155
	Total	2,301

Source: IWWS

Irrigation

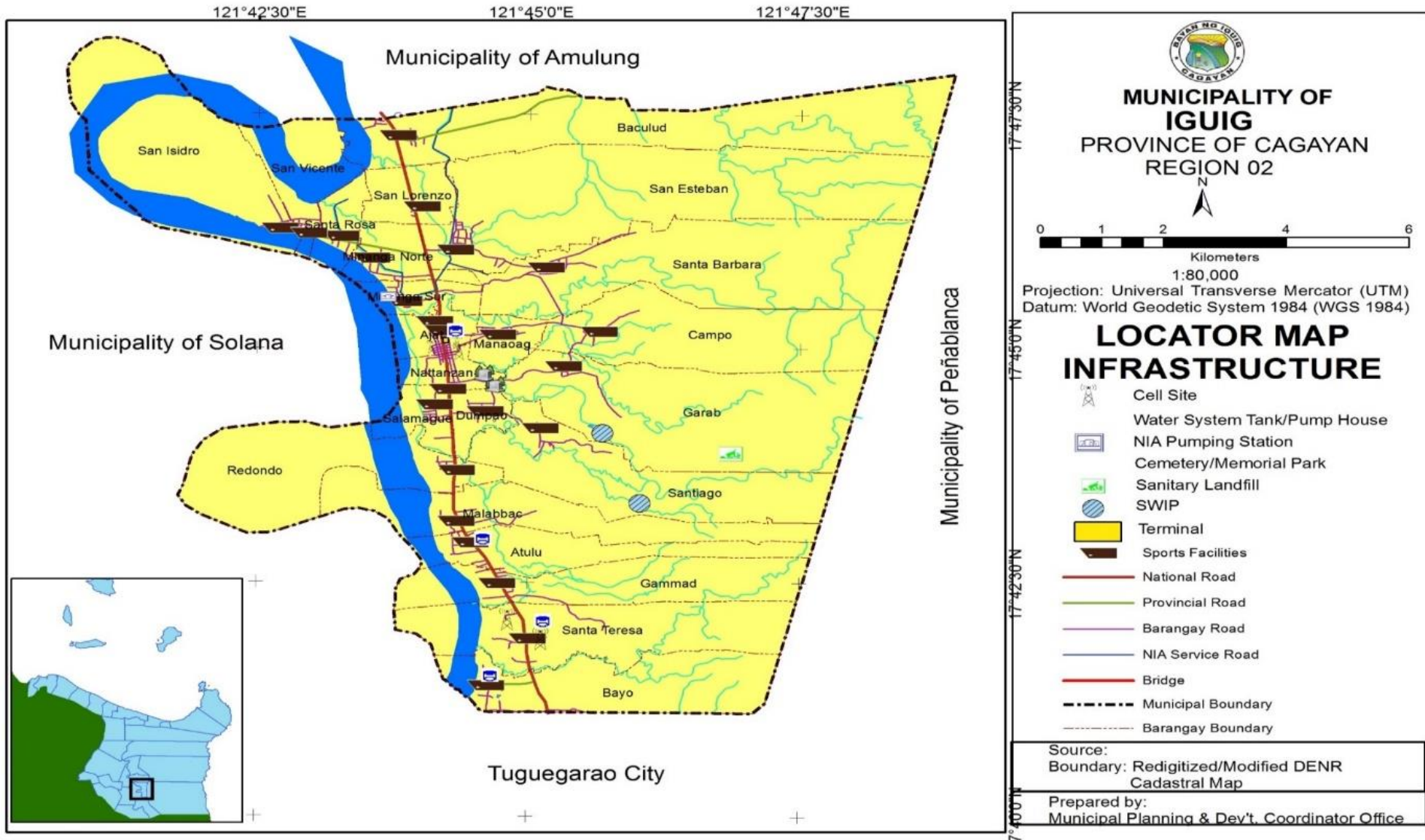
The western portion of the municipality is bounded by the Cagayan River. The river has a total length of 22.5 km. The river has various tributaries consists of creeks/streams with a total length of approximately 126, 000 meters which exist in barangays Bayo, Sta. Teresa, Gammad, Atulu, Malabbac, Redondo, Salamague, Nattanzan, Ajat, Minanga Sur, Minanga Norte, Sta. Rosa, San Vicente, San Isidro and Baculud.

For agricultural need, the main source of water is the Cagayan River. It provides irrigation to the existing Riceland and other areas of the town.

Irrigation is provided by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA). Its pumping station is located at barangay Minanga Sur. It caters 449.51 hectares of rice land or 4.1% of the total municipal land area located at barangays of Sta. Rosa, San Lorenzo, Minanga Sur, Minanga Norte, San Esteban and portion of barangays Baculud and Sta. Barbara.

There are two (2) existing Small Water Impounding Projects located at Garab which is the main source of water of barangay Garab and a portion of barangay Manaoag. Two (2) at barangay Campo servicing 103.5 hectares. Three (3) at barangay Baculud servicing 43.0 hectares and one (1) at barangay Gammad servicing 73.80 hectares. Another SWIP is located at barangay Santiago servicing 589.0 hectares of rice land in barangay Santiago, part of Redondo and Malabbac.

Other irrigation facilities, which include deep wells, open-source pump, solar pump, windmill, and small farm reservoir (SFR), are found in different barangays to augment the agricultural water needed by the crops.



MUNICIPALITY OF IGUG
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
REGION 02



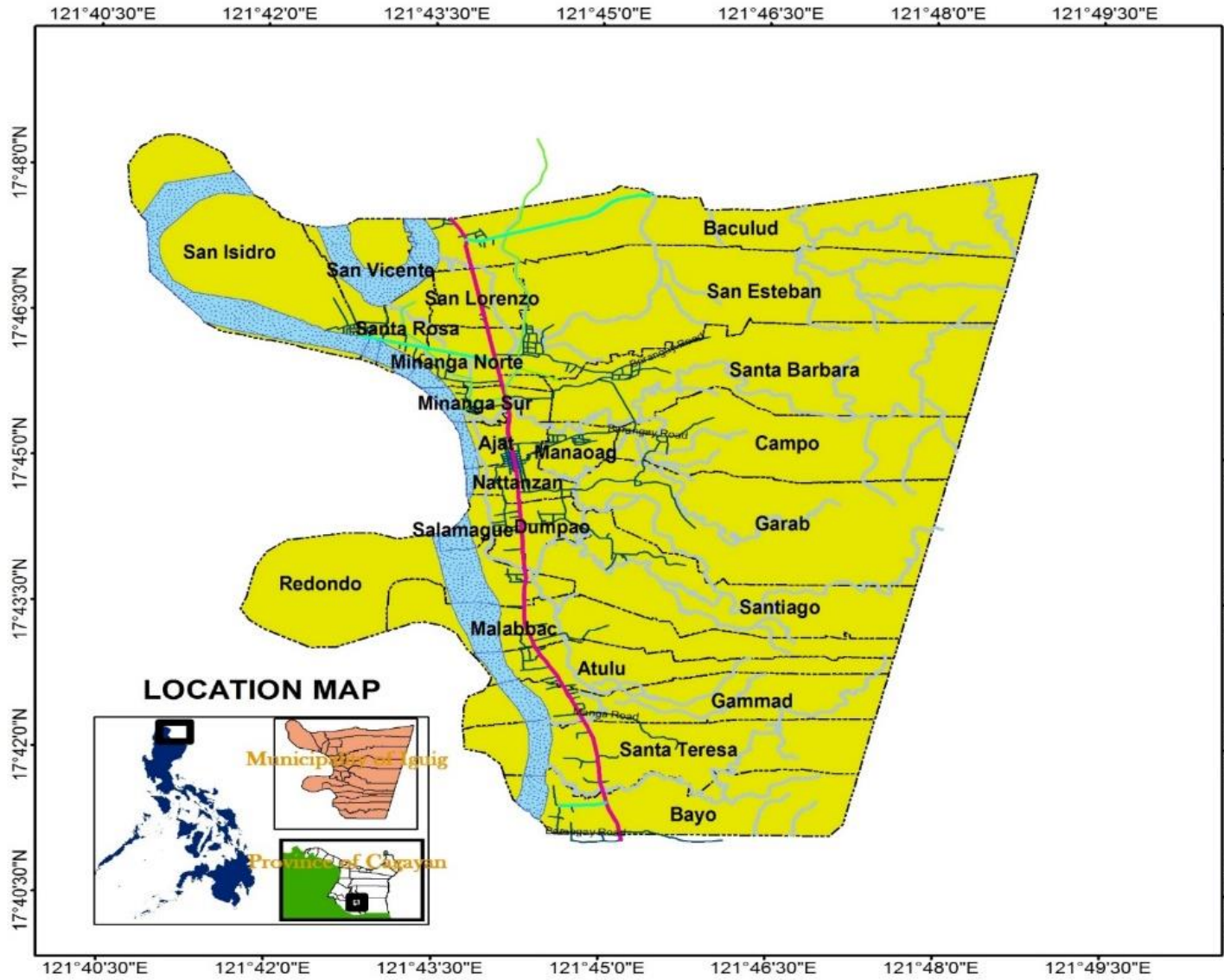
1:80,000

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 1984)

LOCATOR MAP
INFRASTRUCTURE

- Cell Site
- Water System Tank/Pump House
- NIA Pumping Station
- Cemetery/Memorial Park
- Sanitary Landfill
- SWIP
- Terminal
- Sports Facilities
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- Barangay Road
- NIA Service Road
- Bridge
- Municipal Boundary
- Barangay Boundary

17°47'30"N
 17°45'0"N
 17°42'30"N
 17°40'0"N







Municipality of Iguig
Province of Cagayan
Region 02

LOCATOR MAP

Power Supply Distribution Line

Scale: 1:88,000

Projection: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MEGRATOR (UTM)
Datum: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

Legend

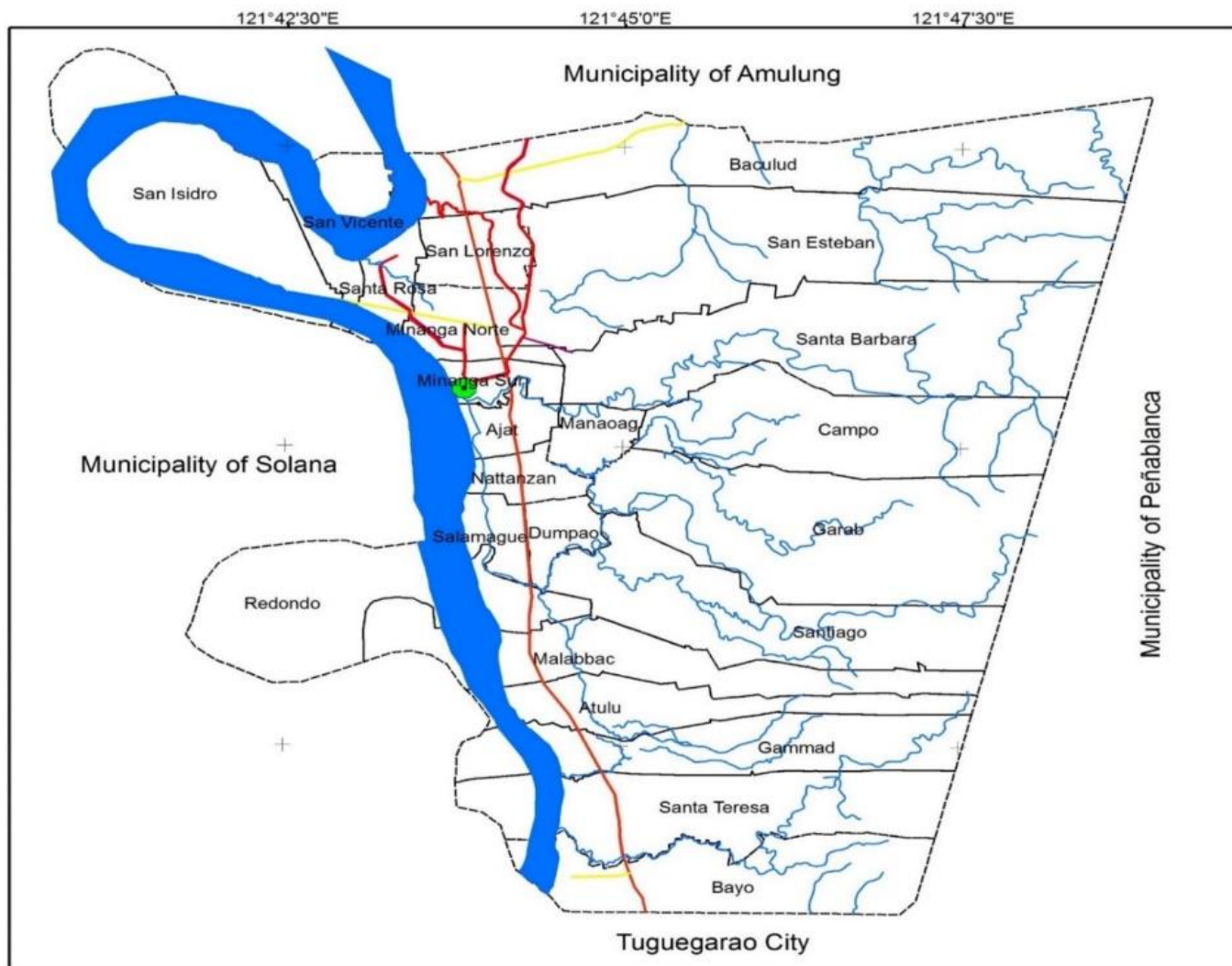
- River
- Barangay_boundaries


Roads



- Main Line
- Power Line
- Creek

Sources:
Boundary: Cadastral Map (DENR)
PowerLine: Cagayan Electric Cooperative (CAGELCO)





Prepared by:
Municipal Planning and Dev't Coordinators Office




MUNICIPALITY OF IGUG
 PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN
 REGION 02


 N
 Meters
 0 1,300 2,600 5,200

 1:70,000

IRRIGATION MAP

-  NIA Pumping Station
-  Irrigation Canal
-  Waterways
-  River

PREPARED BY:
 MUNICIPAL PLANNING &
 DEV'T. COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
 2015
 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N

1.2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Municipal Solid Waste Facility

At present, the municipality has its own Sanitary Landfill (SLF) located at Barangay Garab with an area of five (5) hectares. The road going to the Municipal Sanitary Landfill is now fully concreted that is why it is now accessible especially to the dump trucks.

The Municipality of Iguig utilizes the MRFs also known as the Material Recovery Facility, Residual Containment Area (RCA) and shredder for biodegradable waste. All are being managed by the Local Government Unit of Iguig.

The municipality also has a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) located at the Iguig Commercial Center. This has compartments for the storage of recyclable materials and for special waste.

There are three (3) barangays which are not currently receiving garbage collection service have large spaces and large backyards where they can establish their compost pit. These barangays have manageable volume of wastes.

In 2017, the Environmental Management Bureau gave a support fund to the municipality amounting to Two Hundred Sixty Thousand Pesos (P260,000.00) for the construction of Material Recovery Facility at Barangay Nattanzan and recently the EMB also provided the municipality one brand new biodegradable waste shredder, composter and a solar powered 4G network camera kit amounting to 1 million pesos for the proper management of solid waste.

All households in the municipality are required to have their own compost pit for their biodegradable waste.

The Rural Health Unit is using septic vault to cater the special waste or hazardous waste. This is located approximately two meters away from the clinical laboratory.

Equipment

There are Two (2) dump trucks being used in the collection of solid waste. The first unit is a six-wheeled dump truck which has a capacity of 6 cubic meters and the new garbage truck has a capacity of 10 cubic meters to undertake the collection of garbage in the Nineteen (19) Barangays. It is manned by four (4) garbage collectors and two (2) drivers.

The Municipal Solid Waste at present is being managed by the Office of the Mayor with the assistance of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO). Currently, the MENRO-designee is under the Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC).

The Municipal Solid Waste Management Board (MSWMB) headed by the Municipal Mayor is actively involved in the Management of the Solid Waste, with the full support of the 23 Barangay Solid Waste Management Councils (BSWMC) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO's).

A total of sixteen (16) personnel broken down as follows: six (6) are being utilized to help manage the solid waste in the Municipality, eight (8) are in charge in the maintenance of the public market, and two (2) in the Iguig Central Terminal.

Collection of wastes is done once a week as per schedule for the 20 barangays in their designated pick-up points to include the public market, Wonderland Subdivision,

commercial and industrial establishment, and other institutions as shown in the approved schedule of waste collection (refer to Table 46). There is no private service provider for solid waste in the municipality.

Table 46 - Barangay Schedule of Garbage Collection

Day	Group 1	Group 2
Monday	Ajat Public Market/Clinic	Ajat Nattanzan
Tuesday	WHS Sta. Teresa Public Market/Clinic	WHS
Wednesday	Redondo Malabbac Public Market/Clinic	Gammad Atulu Malabbac
Thursday	Minanga Sur San Esteban San Lorenzo Baculud Public Market/Clinic	Minanga Norte Sta. Rosa San Isidro San Vicente
Friday	Salamague Manoag Public Market/Clinic	Bayo Sta. Teresa Isuzu/Wilcon
Saturday	WHS Public Market/Clinic	Sta. Teresa Dumpao Sta. Barbara

Source: MPDC/MENRO

Collection of non-segregated solid waste was then the practice but due to the effective implementation of R.A. 9003, IEC and Waste Analysis Characterization System (WACS) there was a remarkable improvement on segregation wherein only residual waste were being collected.

1.2.6 INSTITUTIONAL

This includes all areas occupied by the Municipal Hall, Rural Health Unit, religious and educational institutions such as the Iguig Central School, Vicente D. Trinidad High School, and Saint James Academy of Iguig. These institutions covered 3.42 hectares or 1.60% of the total land area of the Urban.

Institutional Development tends to grow in the urban area where the Municipal Hall, Birthing Center, and other public offices are located. Institutional Development also tends to grow in Barangay Bayo where the existing Saint Claire Monastery is located.

Institutional area is proposed to be 16.6 hectares with an increase of 1.33 hectares to accommodate the Philippine National Police Station, Bureau of Fire Station, and Municipal Jail. There is also a need to expand the existing site of the Church and the Calvary being the foremost tourist destination and heritage site of the municipality.