



# *INTRODUCTION*

## **I. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### **A. Revision of CLUP**

This CLUP is a revision or updating of the existing Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur which was formulated 2000-2009 because of evident changes in the use of land resources.

CLUP revision and/or updating is required under existing laws namely: Presidential Decree No. 933; Executive Order No. 648, as amended by Executive Order No. 90 Series of 1986; Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991; Republic Act No. 7279; Executive Order No. 72 Series of 1993; Memorandum Circular No. 54 issued by the Office of the President on June 8, 1993; and Republic Act No. 8435 enacted on December 22, 1997.

These earlier laws are being implemented pursuant to the Joint Memorandum Circular of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Agriculture DA), and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) signed on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of March 1995.

### **B. Legal Mandates**

The Land Use Plan was prepared based on laws/standards of the government, the land requirements obtained from technical studies and considering the sentiments and proposals of the stakeholders during public consultations. The provisions of the following existing laws that set the major land policies for Lidlidda are considered:

#### *1. Republic Act No. 7586 (NIPAS Act)*

This Act provides for the management, protection, sustainable development, and rehabilitation of protected areas to ensure the conservation of ecosystem, maintenance and enhancement of their natural conditions as referred to in the foundation of plans concerning environmentally critical areas.



*2. Republic Act No. 7279 of the “Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992”*

This Act provides for the implementation of a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program to uplift the condition of the underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban and urbanizing areas and optimize the use and productivity of the land and urban resources for development.

*3. Republic Act No. 6657 or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program / Administrative Order No. 15 of Department of Agrarian Reform*

These provide guidelines for the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, with emphasis on protecting the rights and interests of tenants.

*4. RA 7160, otherwise known as “Local Government Code of 1991”(Sec. 20)*

This authorizes cities and municipalities to reclassify agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, subject to conditions.

*5. Presidential Decree No. 1586 (Environmental Impact Law)*

Provides for the establishment of the environmental impact system pursuant to the comprehensive and integrated environmental protection program. This mandates that an Environmental Compliance Certificate be secured from DENR for all environmentally critical projects and projects in environmentally critical areas.

*6. Republic Act No. 8546 (Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act)*

This provides for the preparation of agricultural plans and identification/zonification of lands for the Network of Protected Agricultural Areas incorporating therein the Strategic Agricultural and Fisheries Zones.

*7. Executive Order No. 124*

This provides for the guidelines in the conversion of areas for priority development projects like tourism, housing and industry.

*8. PD 933 / EO 90 (S. 1993)*

These provide the legal laws and authority for HLURB to promulgate rules and regulations on Zoning and Land Use which are used in the formulation of Land Use Plans and Zoning Ordinances of local government units. The existing locational guidelines on memorial parks/cemetery, slaughterhouse/abattoirs, cellsites, etc. were applied.



#### *9. Clean Air Act of 1999*

This regulates Air Quality by, among others, banning incineration, cigarette smoking, in non-smoking designated areas, manufacture / import and sale of leaded gasoline and or engines requiring leaded gasoline, ozone depleting substances, existing biomedical incinerators, controlling pollution from motor vehicles, and radioactive emissions.

#### *10. Indigenous People's Rights Act*

This decree provides for the protection of indigenous peoples rights to ancestral domain, considering their rights, culture and practice in planning.

#### *11. Presidential Decree No. 815*

This aims to regulate the conversion of rice and corn lands covered by the Land transfer to urban use with the rationale of protecting the beneficiaries of the Land Reform Program.

#### *12. Water Code of the Philippines*

This code provides for the protection of waterways and the observance of easement regulations in the physical planning of a municipality.

#### *13. Sanitation Code of the Philippines*

This Code is considered in studying the location of development proposals having impact on health and sanitation.

#### *14. Presidential Decree No. 705 (Forestry Code of the Philippines)*

This provides that areas with slopes above 18 degrees shall be for forest purposes, save in areas which have been determined to be no longer feasible for the purpose.

### **C. Requirement Compliance**

Pursuant to the legal mandates aforementioned, the municipality of Lidlidda decided to update its Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The Municipal Planning Team composed of the MPDC, Planning Officer, and their staff is supported by the Municipal Land Use Committee in updating the CLUP with the technical assistance of HLURB, NEDA, DILG, and DENR.



#### **D. Planning Considerations**

In updating the CLUP, planning should not be based only on internal resources but also on external plans and policies. It should be consistent and in accordance with higher policies, development plans, and provision of laws from the national, regional, and provincial level. Aside from the laws and policies mentioned in the legal mandates, other laws shall be considered such as the: Constitution of the Philippines, Regional Physical Framework Plan of Region I, Ilocos Sur Provincial Physical Framework Plan, Republic Act #7586 or the NIPAS Act, due to the presence of the Lidlidda Protected Landscape, and Republic Act 8371 or the IPRA Law as Lidlidda is an indigenous community with ancestral domain.

#### **E. Functional Role**

The Municipality of Lidlidda belonging to the Cluster of Upland Municipalities of Ilocos Sur (CUMILOS I) took the lead in Agro-forestry because of its vast forest protected and conserved. This is to support the Ilocos Sur Provincial Framework Plan thrust for the Upland Quadrant particularly the CUMILOS area. It is also diligent in supporting the National Greening Program of the National Government, as it sustains its Municipal Seedling Nursery and continuous massive tree planting program every last Thursday of the month (Linis Bayan Day), every June 12, and on Arbor Day. Complimented by the unique culture of the people, it would sustain its BUYAG Festival to promote and support its vision of becoming the eco-cultural tourism destination of the North. Despite its limited agricultural lands, it sustains agricultural productivity through upgraded rice and vegetables technology marketing palay, tobacco, corn and vegetables in nearby town Banayoyo traders and Candon City. It is now initiating agri -industrial –commercial development to enhance economic development and provide more local employment.

## **II. RATIONALE/METHODOLOGIES**

### **A. Rationale for Planning**



MAN is the ultimate rationale for planning. PLANNING is done to improve the quality of life of every individual in all aspects. Considering the limited resources, comprehensive planning is done for proper resource management through rational allocation, judicious utilization, optimum generation, and timely conservation and protection of these resources.

## **B. Plan Preparation Process**

The CLUP was prepared based on established planning processes with the following sequence:

- basic situational analysis of resources and requirements such as history, physiography, and demography
- sectoral studies of the economic sector, social sector, infrastructure sector, and politico-administrative sector
- cross sectoral studies
- formulation of sectoral goals, objectives, and strategies
- land use planning
- preparation of the Local Development Investment Program
- formulation of the Zoning Ordinance as the implementing tool

## **C. Methodologies Used in Plan Preparation**

- Organization of the Municipal Planning Team with the support of the Municipal Land Use Committee composed of the offices namely: DILG, MPDO, Agriculture Office, Health Office, Social Welfare & Development Office, DepEd, Office of the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Assessor, and Municipal Budget Officer.
- Technical Assistance from HLURB, NEDA, and other concerned agencies and Financial Assistance from PPDO
- Data Gathering through the conduct of CBMS survey, survey of actual land uses, as well as use of secondary data and research
- Mapping Operations
- Population Projections
- Citizen Participation



### **III. DEVELOPMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

#### **A. Goals**

In consonance with the PPFP of Ilocos Sur and the NPFP broadly delineating the land uses such as production, protection, settlement and infrastructure development; the locality's development goals are as follows:

- Conceptualize development plans, which are responsive to the various human, social, and economic needs of the community;
- Establish a system on the efficient acquisition, utilization, management and disposition of land as a limited resource through rational allocation and delineation of different uses according to their highest and best use; and preserve unique or special natural features;
- Specify much-needed infrastructure and service improvement plan to serve as basis for funding and support from the Provincial Government and National Government

#### **B. Objectives**

Specifically, the objectives of this Comprehensive Land Use Plan are:

- Provide an efficient settlement pattern, circulation system, and better access to basic services;
- Improve administrative and fiscal machineries to generate funds to support direct social services;
- Localize infrastructure improvements and service provisions through community contracts and self-help development schemes;
- Encourage citizenry participation in development plans designed to improve the living conditions of the residents particularly the needy, the underprivileged and the impoverished;
- Translate socio-economic policies and programs into physical plan; and,
- Provide/delineate guidelines for use of natural resources

### **IV. CLUP REVIEW, PUBLIC HEARING, ADOPTION & APPROVAL PROCESS**

The draft CLUP shall be reviewed by the Municipal Development Council followed by the conduct of Public Hearing to include key officials, NGOs, & Private Sector. Comments, suggestions, and recommendations shall be incorporated in the final draft of the plan.



The final version shall be submitted to the Sangguniang Bayan for adoption.

To implement the Plan, a Zoning Ordinance shall be prepared by the Planning Team and adopted by the Sangguniang Bayan. The Zoning Ordinance shall be consistent with the CLUP.

The CLUP/ZO shall be forwarded to the Provincial Land Use Committee for review and evaluation if the CLUP is consistent with the Provincial Land Use Plan, and submitted to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for the final approval.

## ***I. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY***

### **A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Sometime in 1800, there lived a group of people called Aagsalog (Igorot) in the East Hinterlands of Golot (Mountain Province). Some groups of these people were hospitable, while some were fierce fighters, head hunters, animal rustlers, robbers.





Increasing number of the latter kind of people worsens the already impoverished state of their place. Tired of such constant inconveniences, some hospitable and peaceful people plotted to leave after holding a secret meeting. They grouped themselves into three: one group to head for the North, another to the South and the third to the West. Being Igorots with customs and traditions firmly instilled by their ancestors, they observed their usual religious rites before starting the journey. A number of chickens were offered to Kabunian (God) and his son Lumawig. It is a peace offering meant to appease the gods in order not to cause their wrath. After the ceremony, a safe and peaceful passage to a wonderful land destined especially for them is expected. The night after the ceremony (was held), the peaceful people started their journey. They moved silently under cover of the tall, thick trees and the shining stars up above served as their guide. Among those who traveled to the west, one group reached and decided to stay in a place, which is now LIDLIDDA. Members of this group had such names as CONAY, CAOAS, DIGAY, CAOENG, DAN-E, GUMANAB, ANGGON, CALUGAY and others. Along the way, they met obstacles and hardships such as going up and down high mountains, crossing deep rivers and steep creeks and the constant feeling of hunger and tiredness. After twenty days of hiking, they arrived in a place that looked suitable for building homes. It was a valley with grassy plains, a river along its sides, creeks, brooks, and wells. There were plenty of fishes, wild animals and fowls for food. The surrounding hills and mountains abundantly covered with tall trees and bamboo could provide them shade and fruit. The immediate belief that soon a peaceful, progressive and happy community would be positively established in the said place compelled the travelers to stop their seemingly nomadic existence and settled on the area.

They made a begnas (fiesta) to express their gratitude to Kabunian because of their successful journey. Within three days after the fiesta, they started digging and pulling out the thick tall grasses which they called “Ledda” to convert the land into rice paddies. Years passed and the population increased. The inhabitants started to search further places for food and dwelling. One time, a group of hunters saw smoke near the seashore from atop of the mountains west of the place. Eager to see what was there, they bravely hiked to the place. Suddenly they came to reach a street and houses. The people who inhabited the place were Ilokanos, who were also kind and friendly. An elderly rich man met them and told them of his great desire to visit their place. He said that he wanted to make friends with them as well as barter with their goods. He further expressed his desire to teach religion to the tribe. The impressionable elderly man’s offer was highly appreciated. The rich man along with his neighbors bundled some clothes, utensils, reading and







writing materials and went with the hunters. After a few hours, they reached the top of 'BAGGIING HILL' where they rested. The rich man anxiously asked how far more to go. A hunter stood and said, "dita ti lugar mi, murdong ti patad a lugar a kaleddaan" ("Sir, our home is located there at the edge of that plain covered with those tall grasses"). As they approached the place, they noticed a lush and abundant growth of the grass (LEDDA or Talahib). The natives came around and made friends with the strangers. As a show of respect and hospitality, they performed their native dances and songs and offered rice wine along with other delicious and nutritious foods. The rich man and his companions were exhilarated to meet these peaceful people.

Appreciating the place due to the hospitality shown by the natives in the form of dances, songs and nutritious foods, the visitors named the place as **Lidlidda** in memory of the thick tall grasses (LEDDA) and blessed the area that was made into productive ricefields.

## B. How the Name "Lidlidda" Evolved

The place Lidlidda is where the river valleys of the two rivers, the Sta. Maria River in the north and the traversing Lidlidda River in the south, begin after descending from their steep divides. The river banks based from anecdotal interviews and records were known to be a lush and abundant growth of the grass *Talahib* (*Saccharum spontaneum* L.). *Talahib* is a grass considered as indicator of sedimentary **Ledda grass**ents high with the soil nutrients phosphorus. It is consequently found as opportunistic species along base of mountains associated to rock weathering, erosion and landslides. Along floodplains of rivers this species is dominant and it is found in thickets, as floodplains are environments seasonally renewed with said nutrients. *Talahib* in Iluko is ledda and its plural form is ledledda. Northern Iluko tongue typically pronounces ledda as lidda and ledledda as lidlidda.

Why the thickets term in the locality for the grass that is *Lidlidda*, became so remarkable, that it was chosen as name of the place over the term Kaleddaan or *Kaliddaan*, can be explained in two relevant relations. First, *Lidlidda* emphasizes the importance of the plant while *Kaliddaan* emphasizes the place where the grass is abundant. Why it was chosen as name can be taken from the connotations that the thickets were important historic biomarker during the olden day civilizations. As one entrance-exit of the main trade route that was then linking the Northern Ilocos, Abra and



Cordillera to the Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya area (Scott 1974) a marker for journey was indispensable. It could have been that people descending from the Tiagan area going to the Santiago-Burgos-Sta. Maria area or to the Candon area, or people ascending from the lowlands to the Tiagan area used the *lidlidda* thickets as biomarker. Upon seeing them as biomarker, the descending traveler would then have in mind that Candon or Sta. Maria was already close, or that Tiagan was to be approached. To new travelers or messengers in the case of movements against the Spaniards, the same was a significant locator.

The above account reflects that the name of the town could have not been named even by the first settlers or re-settlers of the town but by their ancestors whose settlements were in the Central Cordillera yet maintaining their trade relations with the lowlands. So that before becoming a hamlet, it was already a popular site and called *Lidlidda* by passers by or visitors.

### C. The Founding of the Town

#### ***Lidlidda During the Spanish Period***

Lidlidda was a *rancheria* under the *Pais del Ygorrotes* during the Spanish regime. While Bugui, now one of Lidlidda's modern day barangays, became a rancheria of the *Comandancia de Tiagan* in 1847, Lidlidda and Labut were described as part of Ilocos Sur (Pavia and De Vigo 1872) particularly under the *Pueblo de Candon* (Paper No.50: *Comandancia de Tiagan*). There was a decreto on June 23, 1886 that these two rancherias along with the other 42 rancherias would be annexed to the *Comandancia de Tiagan* and this was confirmed by the Gobierno General on October 25, 1887. However this was contested by the *Gobernador de Ilocos Sur* on November 11, 1889 and therefore the attempt was aborted.

In 1890, the sub-province of Bangued, Abra occupied the western part of Ilocos Sur. During this period, a person by the name Mr. Ortega, of Filipino race, was the Governor, who gave orders to all heads of townships under his jurisdiction. San Esteban town was then in-charge of Lidlidda locality so that it was under the control of the Presidente of San Esteban. It did not last long however, because the people of Lidlidda launched a general campaign meeting to request the Hon. Gov. Ortega to make Lidlidda a township.

The governor delegated the Presidente of San Esteban town to assist in appointing Mr. Manog Caoas, the choice of the people, as the first Presidente of Lidlidda



Township. The original barrios of Lidlidda then were: Callitong, Patac, Sabangan Pinggan, Bessang, Balugang, Mapanit, Banucal, Bequi-Walin, Camatlloan now San Vicente, Nalasin now Poblacion Norte, Kuwangi now Poblacion Sur, Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, Taft now Bugui, Calungbuyan, Labut, and Tay-ac. After Caoas term (1908-1010), a man named Andan Domaoa became the second Presidente. Before his term ended, he had been convinced to move that the barrios of Callitong, Patac, Sabangan Pinggan, Bessang, Balugang, and Mapanit be separated and made part of the town of Burgos, Ilocos Sur.

### ***Lidlidda Became a Municipality by the Jone's Law of 1916***

Government reorganization was the first American program for the war-torn Philippines. Commission Acts were legislated too quickly to cope-up with the needed control. Philippine Commission Act. No.82 was enacted and effected on Jan. 31,1901 to organize municipalities. All pueblos under the Spanish rule automatically became municipalities under this Act except all non-christian tribes who will be treated differently depending upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes which was to be created sooner by Act No.253. Act No. 83 enacted on Feb. 6, 1901 which was an act for the organization of provincial governments kept Ilocos Sur to continue to be a province. When Ilocos Sur reorganized its municipalities under Act Nos. 205 and No. 934, dated Aug. 16, 1901 and Oct. 8, 1903 respectively, Lidlidda has not been yet included as one municipality. Act No. 1397, known as the Township Act, with effectivity date of Sept. 14, 1905 was also applied to Ilocos Sur, however, the lack of further document to confirm if the town of Lidlidda got included. It could be seen however that under E.O. No. 12 of 1919, survey was done on Mar. 8-9, 1915 and an area of 18,028 sq. m was reserved and approved for school purposes for the Township of Lidlidda on June 26, 1915. This means that the town turned a township under the Township Act. Act No. 2657 known as the Administrative Code of the Philippine Islands, which was enacted on December 31, 1916 confirms that Lidlidda is one of the townships of the Province of Ilocos Sur which still include the sub-province of Abra. This Act was amended by Act No. 2711, (Amending the Administrative Code of the Philippine Islands) which was approved on Mar. 10, 1917 and effected Oct. 1, 1917 which confirmed that Lidlidda and Banayoyo were among the 27 organized municipalities of Ilocos Sur, while Alilem, Angaki, Concepcion, San Emilio, Sigay, Sugpon, and Suyo were municipal districts.

**In accordance to Sec. 2 of Act No. 2824; Act No. 82 and Chapter 57 of the Administrative Code of 1917, Lidlidda was organized as municipality by E.O. No. 34 of 1919, the E.O. took effect on MARCH 5, 1919.**



#### D. Political Development

The first town “Presidente” was **MANOG CAOAS**, the people’s choice to lead the township of Lidlidda. He established the “Presidencia” in Nalasin made up of indigenous materials. He was succeeded by **ANDAN DOMAOA**, also from Nalasin (now Poblacion Norte). The third Presidente was **MIGUEL SEGUNDO** of Demang (now Poblacion Sur). He transferred the “Presidencia” at Kuwangi, Poblacion Sur made up of stones and lime. It was built by the people through “Ragup” or voluntary group work. However, this was destroyed by the guerillas during the war because it was utilized by the Japanese soldiers as garrison. **NARDO BAGBAGUEN** succeeded Miguel Segundo after which it was given back to **MIGUEL SEGUNDO** again. During his second term, he initiated the establishment of Carcarabasa Primary School at Suysuyan and Nalasin Primary School at Nalasin. Likewise, he initiated the establishment of the first religious chapel made up of stones and lime, the United Methodist Church at Tay-ac which was introduced by a group called ‘Mision Cristiana’. Segundo was succeeded by **CARDO SIBNANG** also of Demang. The 7<sup>th</sup> town executive was **SALIOA SALIB-O**, succeeded by **MANUEL “Pansi” DE LOS SANTOS**. During his term, a religious group called ‘Sagrada Familia’ was initiated in Carcarabasa led by PEDRO DAOA from San Gabriel, La Union. When **BONIFACIO TAWALI** took over, the missionaries introduced a religious sect known as ‘Iglesia ni Cristo’ (Church of Christ) founded by FERICO RAYRAY of Vigan. (These group first conducted evangelism in Poblacion Sur and Suysuyan and later on spread to other barangays). All these Presidentes (Salib-o, de los Santos, Tawali) were also from Poblacion Sur. The 10<sup>th</sup> Presidente **DAN-E SEGUNDO** and the 11<sup>th</sup>, **ELMEM MANUGAN** were both from Poblacion Norte. Then leadership was returned to Poblacion Sur when **BASILIO BAGBAGUEN** became the 12<sup>th</sup> Municipal Mayor during the war. Unluckily, he was killed by the guerillas because he was suspected as supporter of the Japanese soldiers due to wrong information of someone who was too jealous of his good leadership and intelligence. **ANDAN DOMAOA\*** succeeded him again and he had a hard time working with both the Japanese and the guerillas. He continued to serve as Mayor after the war and he constructed a new town hall at Poblacion Norte. He was succeeded by **AURELIO BAGUSO, SR.** whose oath taking was a disastrous history because of fire which razed the whole Poblacion. The Mayor then constructed another town hall made up of wood and Galvanized Iron sheets at Poblacion Norte. During Mayor Baguso’s term, a religious sect was introduced at Poblacion Norte called the United Methodist Church. Mayor Baguso also initiated the establishment of rough road along the river coming from Burgos. This



was a rugged road where the first service car of the Mayor, a Land Rover jeep, hardly trailed. When Mayor **ALEJO AROLA** of Poblacion Sur took over, he initiated the site survey for the opening of the municipal road coming from Banayoyo passing through the mountain. Then the leadership was returned to Mayor Baguso who pursued the opening of the road from Banayoyo. He also established the first pitcher water pumps in the barangays as source of potable water. When Mayor **TOMAS GALANG** took over, he built another town hall made up of concrete and G.I. sheets, and constructed the first Rural Health Center. Mayor **AURELIO BAGUSO** was again re-elected but was not able to finish his term because of cardiac arrest. The Vice Mayor **TEODORO ANG-OAY** continued his term. Then the former Mayor's son, **ROMEO BAGUSO** was elected as the next Mayor for more than 10 years but was unable to finish his term also because he died of cardiac arrest like his father. It was during his term that the rice technology was started to be upgraded with the introduction of Masagana 99. Livelihood projects were also introduced and roads were improved but still unpaved. Mayor Baguso was succeeded by his Vice Mayor **PONCIANO SEGUNDO** who continued his unfinished term. When Mayor **JESUS SAGAY** took the seat in July 1992, LIDLIDDA began to be transformed into a more developed community as the Local Government Code of 1991 mandated the provision of Internal Revenue Allotment to all government units. Supported by the RA 7171 share or tobacco excise tax, more development projects were implemented. It was also during his term that Lidlidda was brought to the limelight by winning the prestigious 'Galing Pook' award and the 'Order of the Fighting Cock' in 1999 because of the famous PARAESUS BERDE Program, an envisioned eco-tourism program which was initiated as Agro-forestry project. This project was also a Hall of Famer for winning three times consecutively the LIKAS YAMAN award of the DENR. Mayor Sagay finished his 3-term period and Mayor **DIOKNO GALANG** succeeded him. During Mayor Galang's term, more development projects were implemented like the repair and maintenance of irrigation dams, concreting of farm to market roads, repair of hanging bridges, maintenance of local roads, completion of the Municipal Hall Annex, completion of Farmers' Market, financial assistance to farmers as well as the provision of fertilizers and equipments, cattle and goat dispersal program, and purchase of municipal agricultural vehicles. Mayor **JESUS SAGAY** was again re-elected in 2004 but he lost to Mayor **CONSTANTE SEGUNDO SR.** last election 2010. It is during Mayor Segundo's term that Lidlidda garnered the prestigious "Seal of Good Housekeeping", an award given to best performing LGUs. This could be attributed to good governance, and the implementation of more development projects like the construction of new municipal building, completion of the eco-cultural center, improvement of more barangay roads and bridges, farm to market roads, repair and construction of irrigation systems, river dredging, construction of farmers' multipurpose





halls, covered courts, schools' improvement, assistance to farmers in the form of soft loan, supplies, and equipments, purchase of additional lots for future development projects, and establishment of more municipal enterprises for additional revenue and employment. Social welfare programs, health programs, education and public safety programs are all equally given proper attention. All these projects were made possible through the legislative support of the Sangguniang Bayan who provided the needed appropriation ordinances. Likewise, the Sangguniang Bayan headed by Vice Mayor **ATTY. SHERWIN P. TOMAS** also garnered 2<sup>nd</sup> place for Outstanding Legislative Council in 2009, and bagged the 1<sup>st</sup> place for 2012 for 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> class municipalities.

Table 1  
**LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES**  
Municipality of Lidlidda

MANOG CAOAS	1908-1910
ANDAN DOMAOA	1911-1913
MIGUEL SEGUNDO	1914-1916
NARDO BAGBAGUEN	1917-1919
MIGUEL SEGUNDO	1920-1922
CARDO SIBNANG	1923-1925
SALIOA SALIB-O	1926-1928
MANUEL DE LOS SANTOS	1929-1931
BONIFACIO TAWALI	1932-1934
DAN-E SEGUNDO	1935-1937
ELMEM MANUGAN	1938-1940
BASILIO BAGBAGUEN	1941-1943





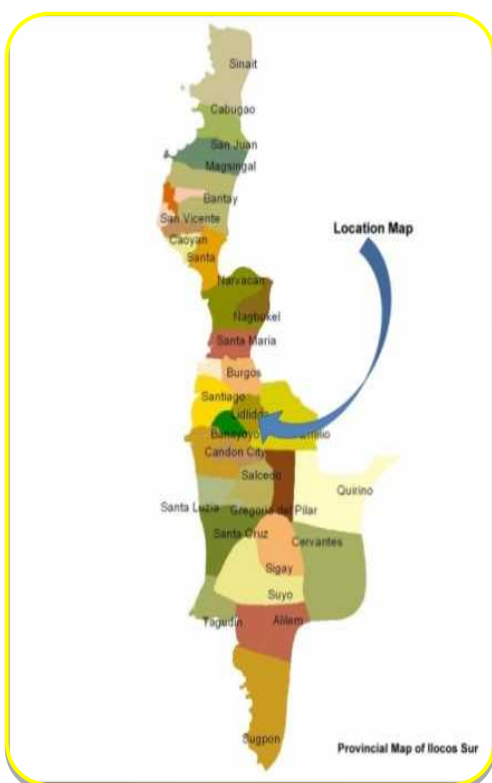
ANDAN DOMAOA	1944-1947
AURELIO BAGUSO SR.	1948-1955
ALEJO AROLA	1956-1959
AURELIO BAGUSO SR.	1960-1967
TOMAS GALANG	1968-1971
AURELIO BAGUSO SR.	1972-1974
TEODORO ANG-OAY	1974-1979
ROMEO BAGUSO	1980-May 28, 1991
PONCIANO SEGUNDO	May 29, 1991-June 30, 1992
JESUS M. SAGAY	July 1, 1992-June 30, 2001
DIOKNO GALANG	July 1, 2001-June 30, 2004
JESUS M. SAGAY	July 1, 2004-June 30, 2010
CONSTANTE G. SEGUNDO, SR.	July 1, 2010-June 30, 2013

*\*Per anecdotal interview with Former Vice Mayor Sebastian Domaoa et al.*

## II. PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### A. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Lidlidda is one of the towns of the 2nd district of the Province of Ilocos Sur. It is located at Latitudes  $17^{\circ}13'30''$  to  $17^{\circ}17'30''$ N and Longitudes  $120^{\circ}30'$  to  $120^{\circ}33''$ E. It is bounded from the town of Burgos in the north by the Sta. Maria River and the town of Banayoyo in the west by the northwest-south trending chains of Cabcaburao Mountains. In the south, it is bounded from the City of Candon by the peaks of Naguindayon Mountain and in the east from the town of San Emilio by the Kinmaganggang Mountain. The town center is about 73 kms from Vigan, the capital of





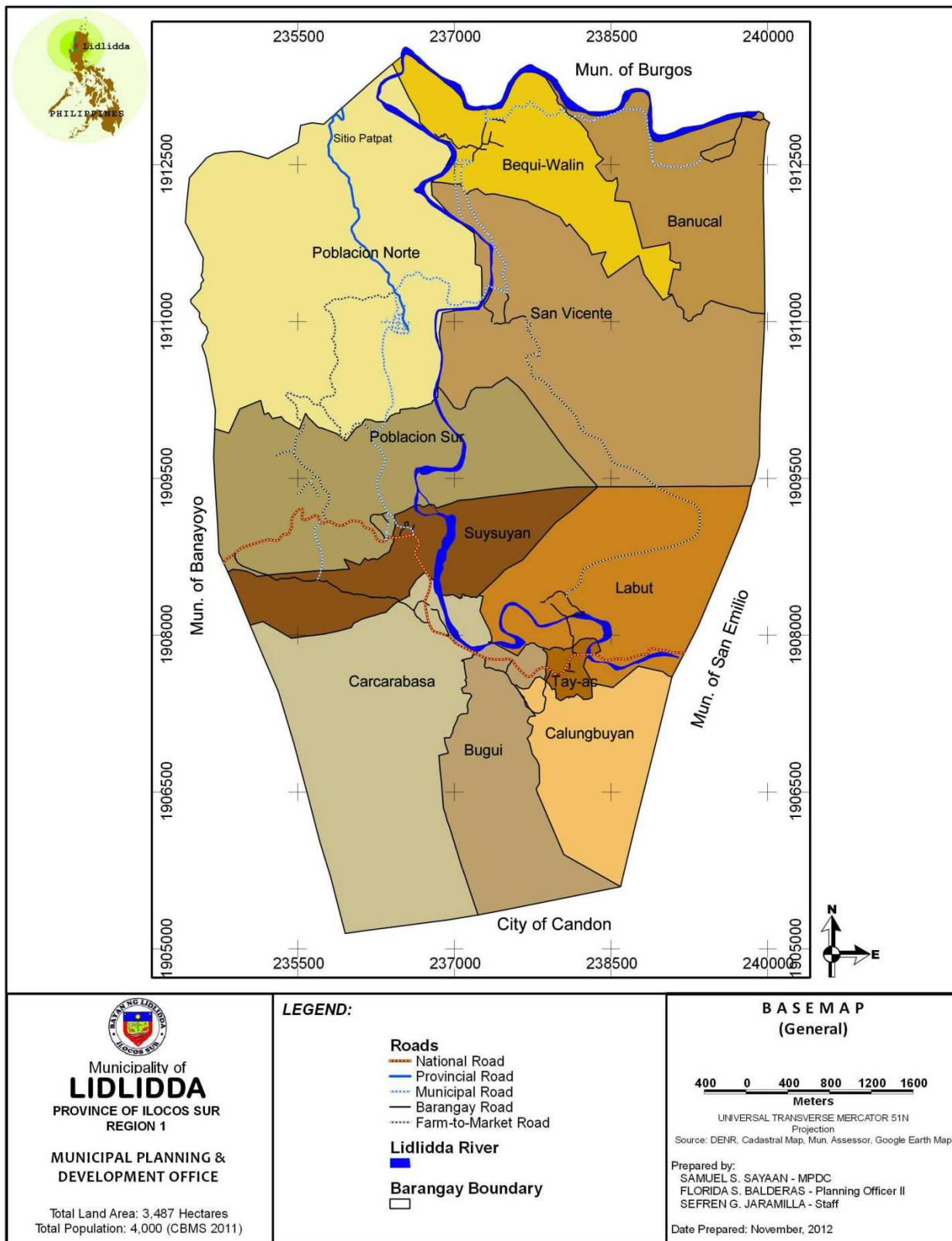
the province; 14 kms from the City of Candon, the closest commercial center. Further, it is 93.5 kms from the City of San Fernando, La Union and about 360 kms from Manila.

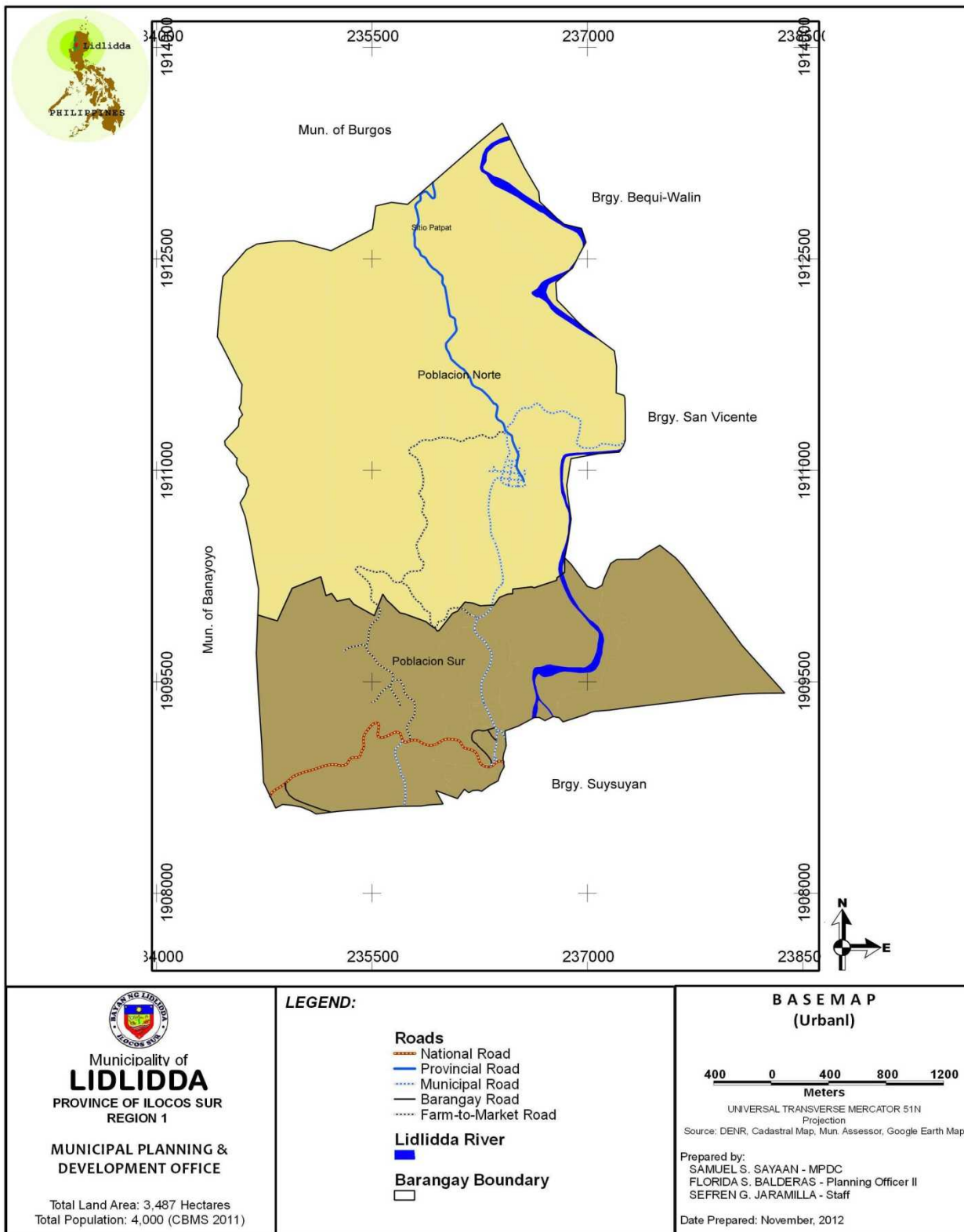
## B. TOPOGRAPHY



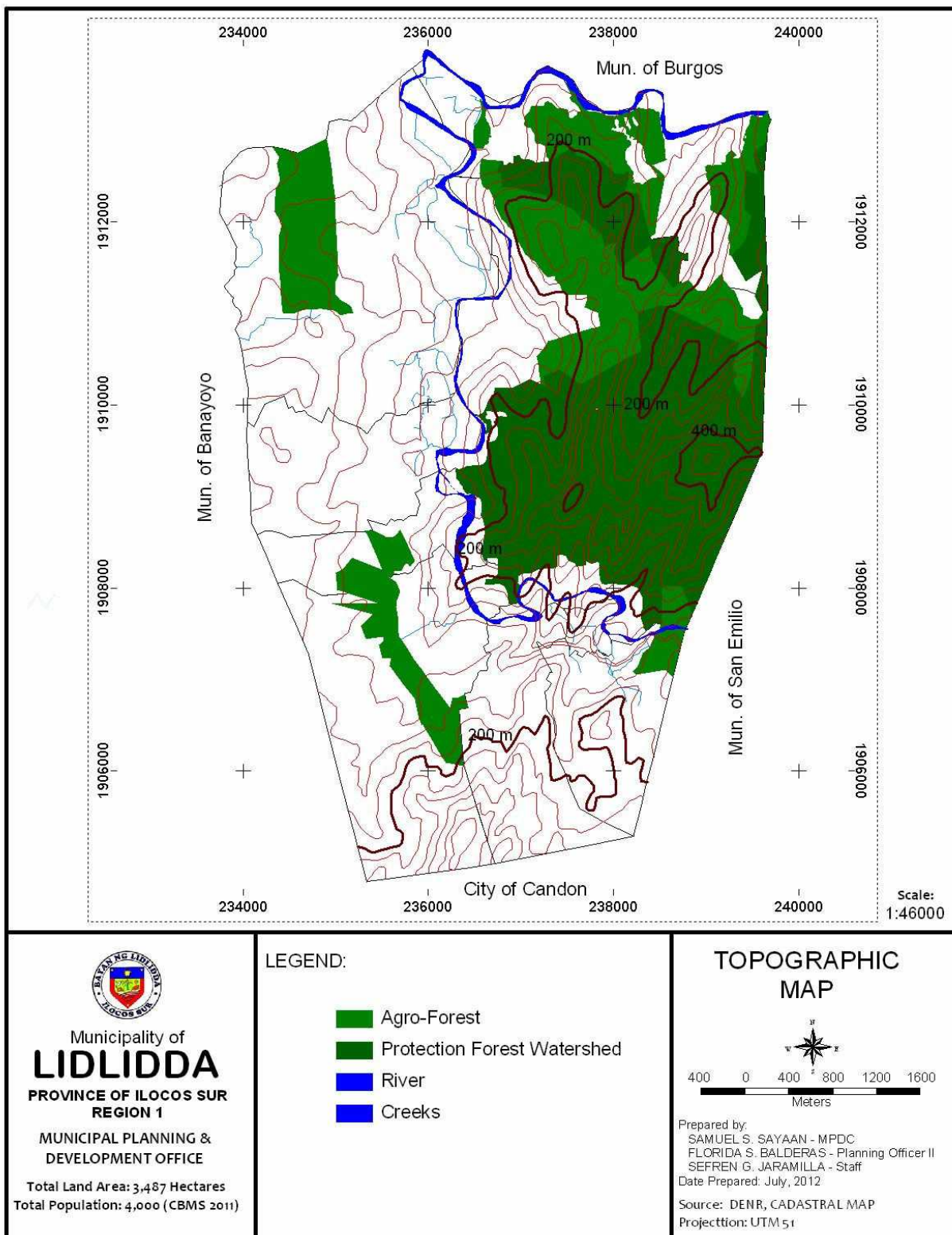
### B.1. *Elevation*

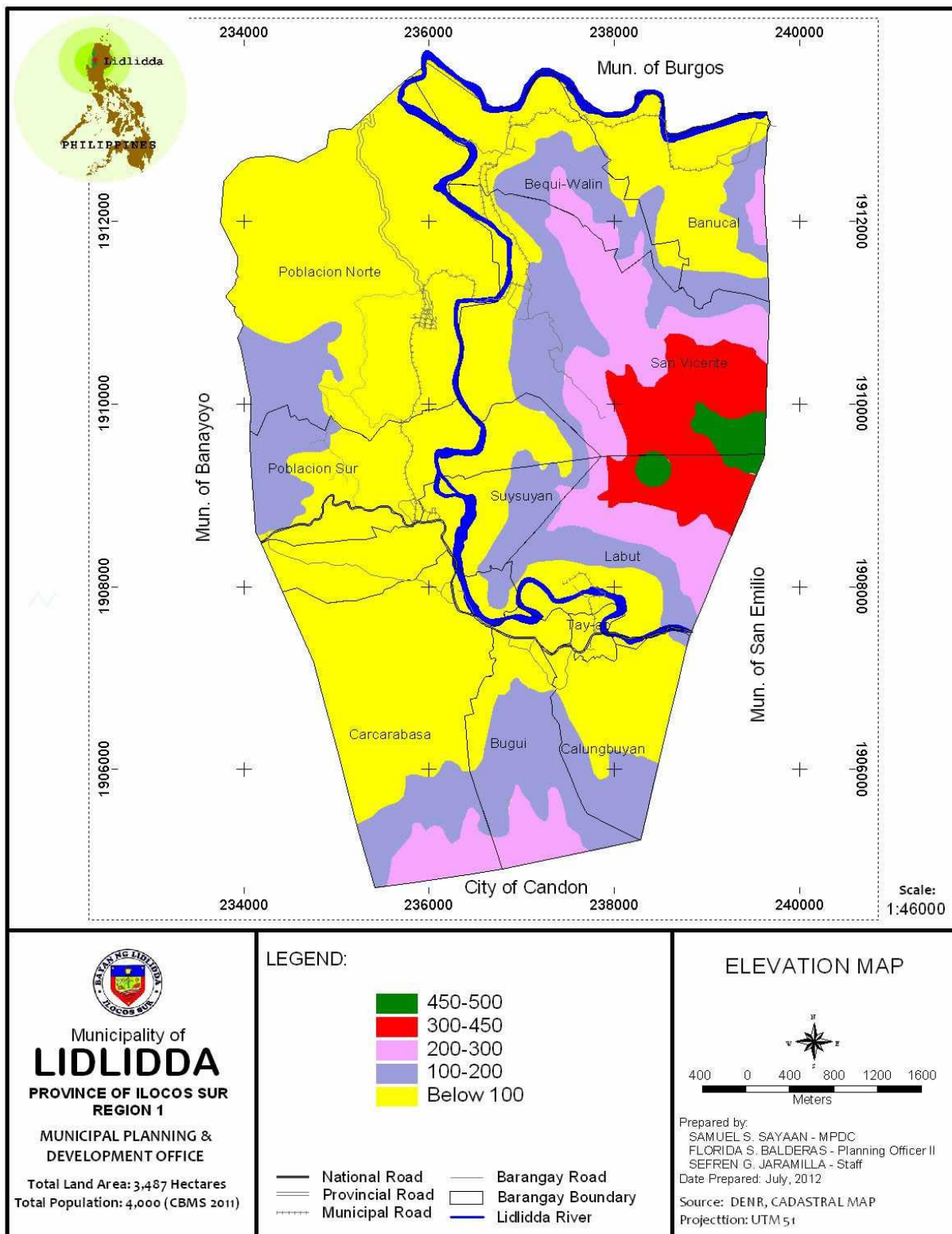
The highest point in Lidlidda is the **Binmonton Peak** peak of Mt. Binmonton east of Barangay San Vicente, and north of Barangay Labut, at 450-500 meters above sea level. About one half of the total land area is low-lying with less than 100 meters elevation. (Refer to Elevation Map).



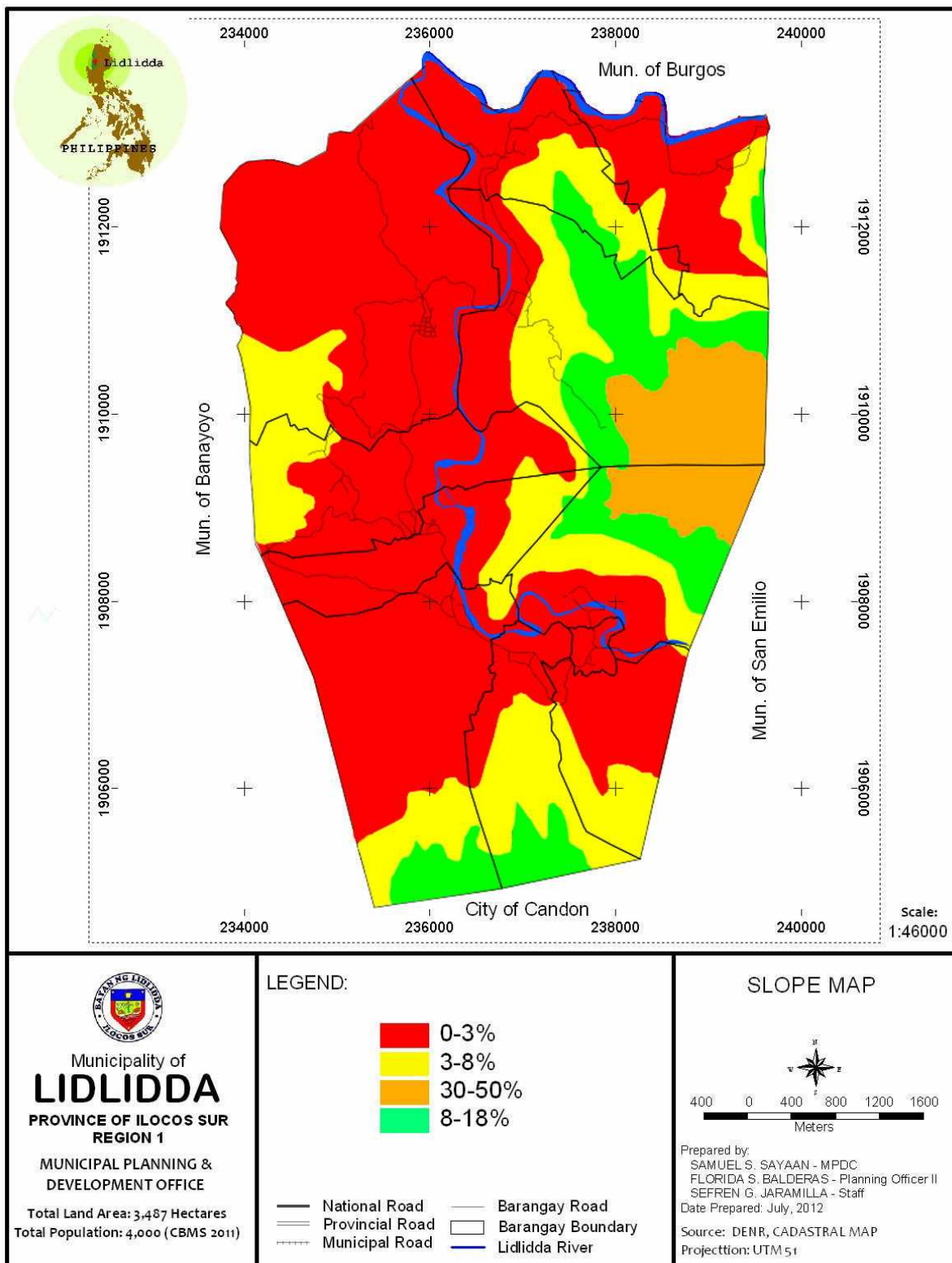












## B.2. Slope



The municipality of Lidlidda is rolling and hilly in terrain. The slope ranges from 0 to 50 degrees.

Table 2  
**Land Area by Slope Classification**  
Municipality of Lidlidda

Slope Category	Description	Location	Area (has.)	% to Total
0-3 degrees	Level to nearly level	Parts of Brgy. Pob. Norte, Pob. Sur, Carcarabasa, Tay-ac, Calungbuyan, Suysuyan, San Vicente, Bequi-Walin, Banucal	1,903	54.57%
3 – 8 degrees	Gently sloping to moderately sloping	Portions of Brgy. Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Pob. Sur, Suysuyan, Labut, Tay-ac, Bugui, Calungbuyan	558	16%
8 – 18 degrees	Rolling Steep	Portions of Brgy. Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Labut, Bugui	569	16.32%
30 degrees and above	Very Steep	Portions of Barangay San Vicente, Labut	457	13.11%
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>100%</b>

## C.GEOLOGY

### C.1. Rock Formation

Geologically, there are three distinct rock formations locally found namely: Klondyke formation – consisting mainly of well bedded conglomerations interbedded sandstone and silty shale associated with limestone; Rosario formation – consisting of well bedded components, sandstones, shale, and limestone; and Quaternary alluvium- consisting of unconsolidated river deposits mostly clay, silt, sand and gravel.



## **C.2. Faults**

There are two faults found in the municipality of Lidlidda per geological assessment conducted by MGB-DENR RO-I on May 15-31, 1994.

C.2.1. Manondon Fault – this fault bares the eroded fault scarp on its western flank. It roughly trends north-south, south of Mt. Manondon up to east of San Vicente, Galimuyod. Its probable extension is north of Mt. Manondon having the same trend and topographic feature. This is observed between Barangay Bequi and Banucal.

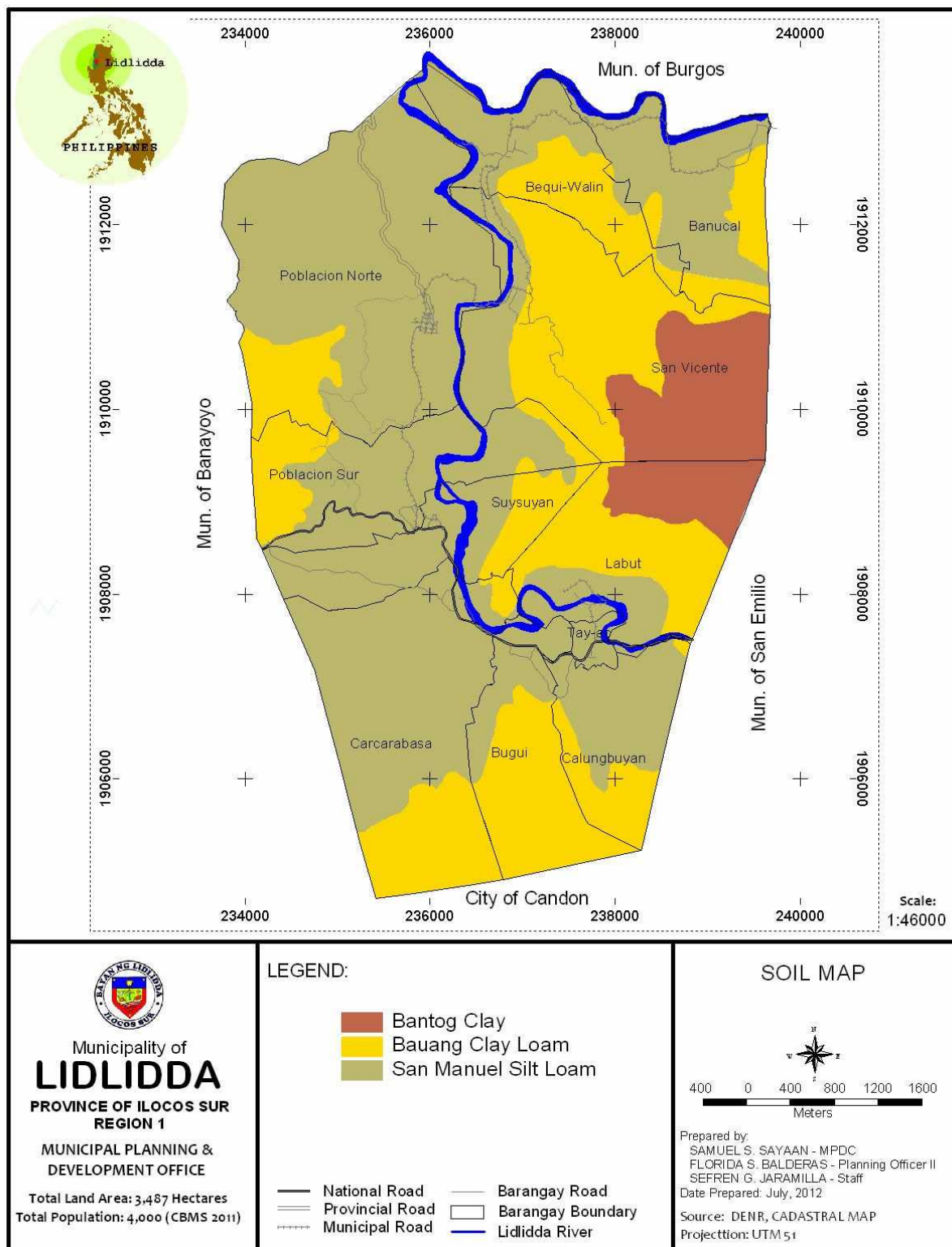
C.2.2. Banucal Fault- This is a small fault observed east of the extension of Manondon Fault. It trends slightly north-northeast and bares the eroded fault scarp on its western flank.

## **C.3. Soils & Soil Suitability**

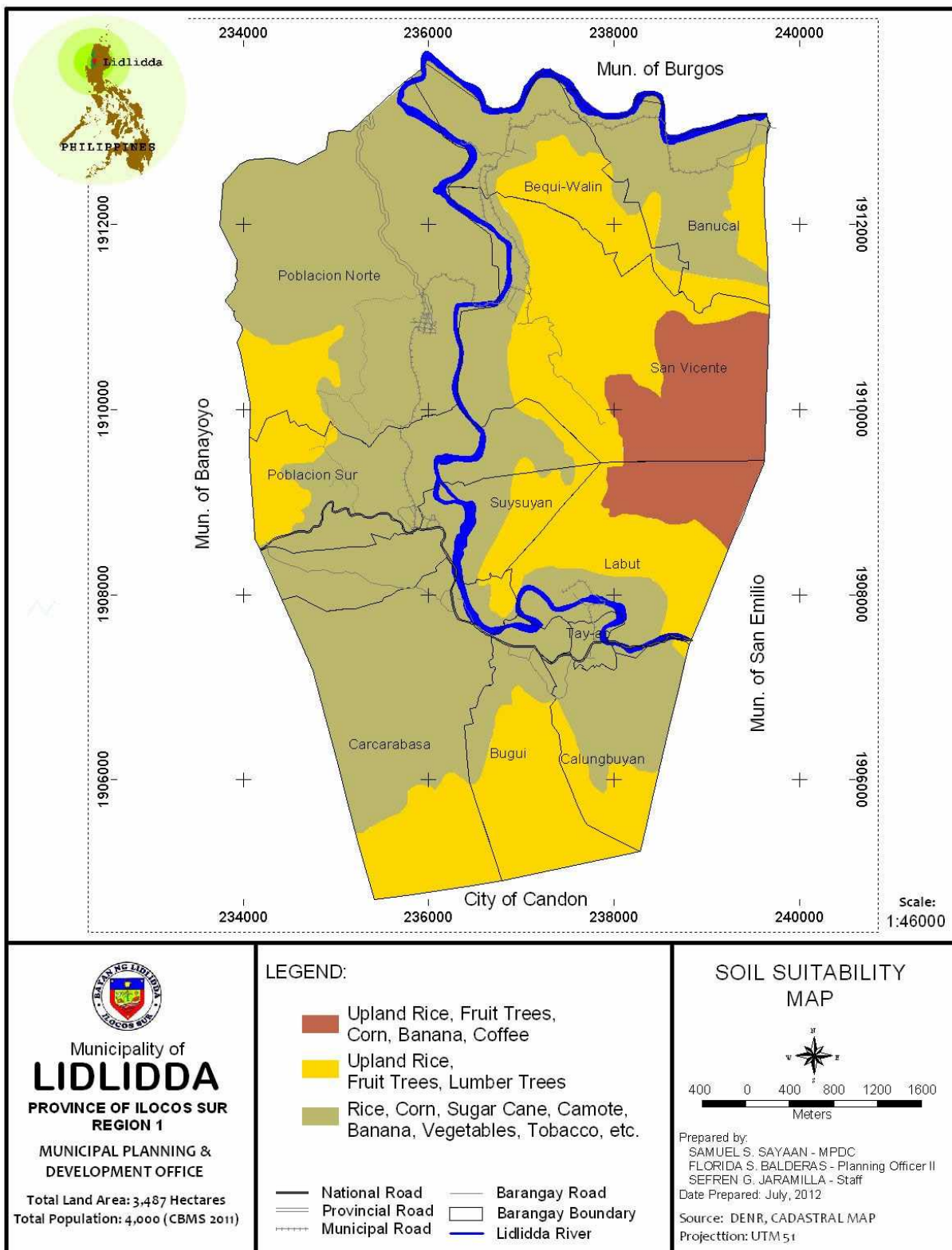
There are three soil types found in the locality namely the San Manuel Silt Loam, Bauang Clay Loam, and Bantog Clay. These soil types are suitable for planting crops like rice, tobacco, corn, vegetables, papaya, pineapple and other fruit trees as illustrated in the table below:

Table 3  
**Soil Types & Suitability**  
Municipality of Lidlidda

Soil Type	Soil Suitability	Location	Area (has.)	% to Total
San Manuel Silt Loam	Rice, tobacco, corn, vegetables, papaya, root crops, pineapple, bananas, other fruit trees	Pob. Norte, Pob. Sur, Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, Bequi-Walin, Banucal, Calungbuyan	1,903	54.57
Bauang Clay Loam	Upland Rice, corn, root crops, lumber trees, and some fruit trees	Pob. Sur, Bugui, Calungbuyan, Labut, Suysuyan, San Vicente, Bequi-Walin, Banucal	1,127	32.32
Bantog Clay	Upland Rice, corn, bananas, root crops, coffee	San Vicente, Labut	457	13.11
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>100</b>









## D.LAND RESOURCES

### *D.1. Land Area*

The municipality has a total land area of 3,487 hectares per approved LC Map of 1936. About 1074.9503 hectares comprise the urban barangays, while the remaining 2412.0497 hectares comprise the rural barangays. Of the 11 barangays, Poblacion Norte has the biggest area while Barangay Tay-ac has the smallest as shown in the table below.

Table 4  
**Land Area By Barangay**  
Municipality of Lidlidda

BARANGAYS	AREA (Has.)	% to TOTAL
Banucal	232.0263	6.65
Bequi-Walin	210.0834	6.02
San Vicente	558.7946	16.03
Poblacion Norte	680.40	19.51
Poblacion Sur	394.5503	11.31
Suysuyan	204.5013	5.86
Carcarabasa	462.1354	13.25
Bugui	220.6964	6.33
Calungbuyan	183.8443	5.27
Tay-ac	20.9239	0.60
Labut	319.0491	9.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>100</b>

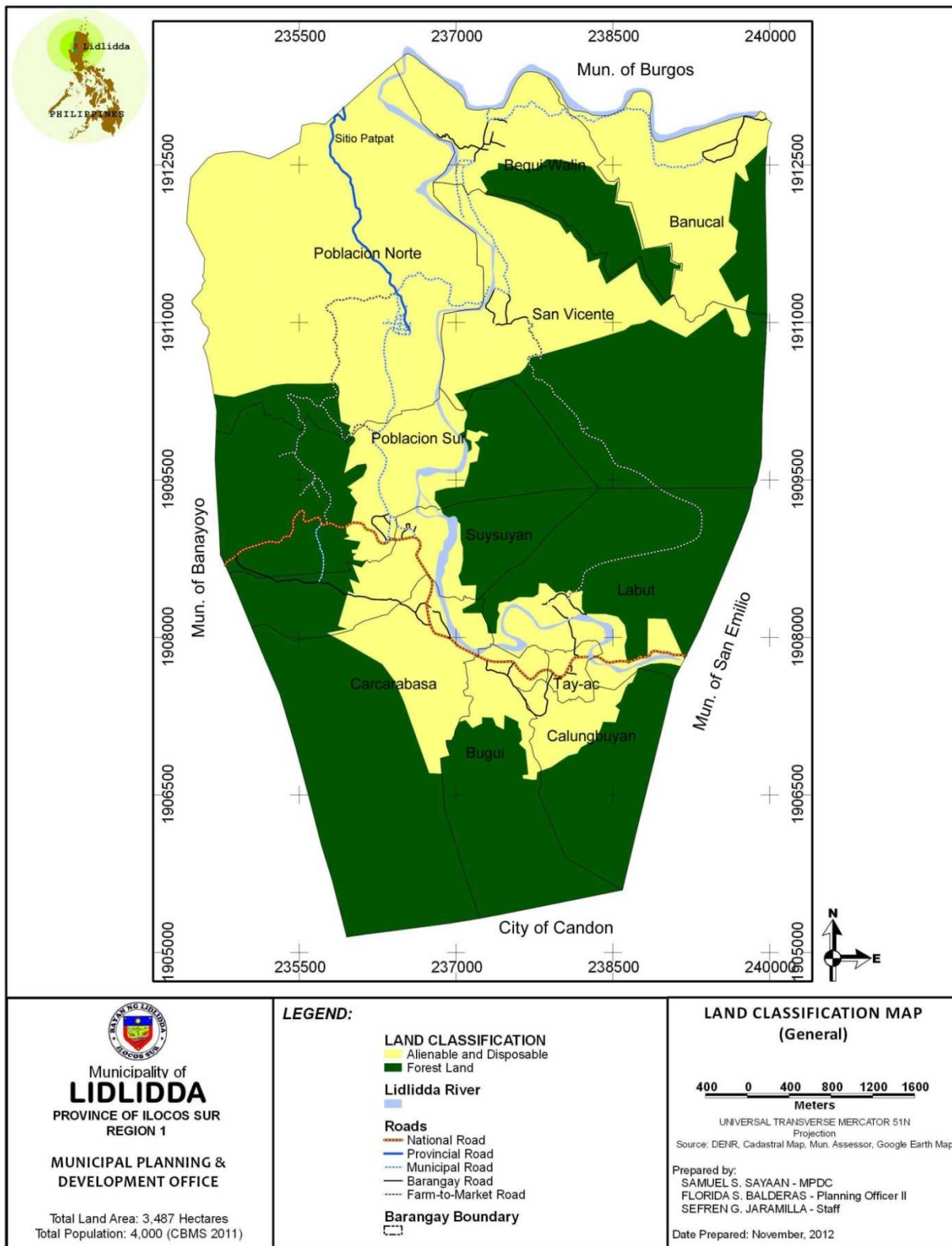
### *D.2. Land Classification*

The land resources of Lidlidda consist of alienable and disposable lands, classified timberlands, and forestlands covered by the NIPAS Act of 1998.

D.2.1. Alienable & Disposable Lands - consisting an area of 1,653 hectares per approved LC Map dated January 31, 1936.

D.2.2. Timber land - with an area of 855 hectares found mostly at the southern and eastern part of the municipality







D.2.3. Lidlidda Protected Landscape – originally a protection forest or watershed forest reserve but declared as Lidlidda Protected Landscape covering an area of 931 hectares within the portion of Barangays Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur, Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, Bugui, and Calungbuyan.

## E. CLIMATE

Lidlidda falls within the Climatic Type I characterized by two pronounced seasons, dry from the months of November to April and wet during the months of May to October. However, there are cases that due to climate change, rainy days sometimes extend up to December or also stops as early as August or September.

The area is cold during the months of December to February with temperature ranging from 15°C – 20°C. The hottest months are from March to May with maximum temperature reaching 35°C. The average temperature is 27°C.

## F. HYDROLOGY & WATER RESOURCES



Lidlidda derives its water supply from the Lidlidda River fed by creeks originating from the chains of Malaya mountain at the southwestern part of San Emilio. It traverses the town after which to merge along with Sta. Maria River at the northwest part of Bequi-Walin. Sta. Maria River on the other hand has its headwaters originating from the southwest facing flanks of the Malaya mountain bounding Abra and the northwest flanks of the chains along the San Emilio area. The tributaries of these rivers are the main source of water supply for agricultural and domestic

use.

## G. NATURAL HAZARDS/CONSTRAINTS



Lidlidda is traversed by the Lidlidda River causing the town to experience slight to moderate flooding depending on how strong is the rain downpour during typhoons or rainy season. The barangays mostly affected are Banucal, Bequi-Walin, Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur, Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, and Tay-ac due to their nearness to the river and creeks and their low lying | **Flooded/Eroded Farm Land-Lidlidda**

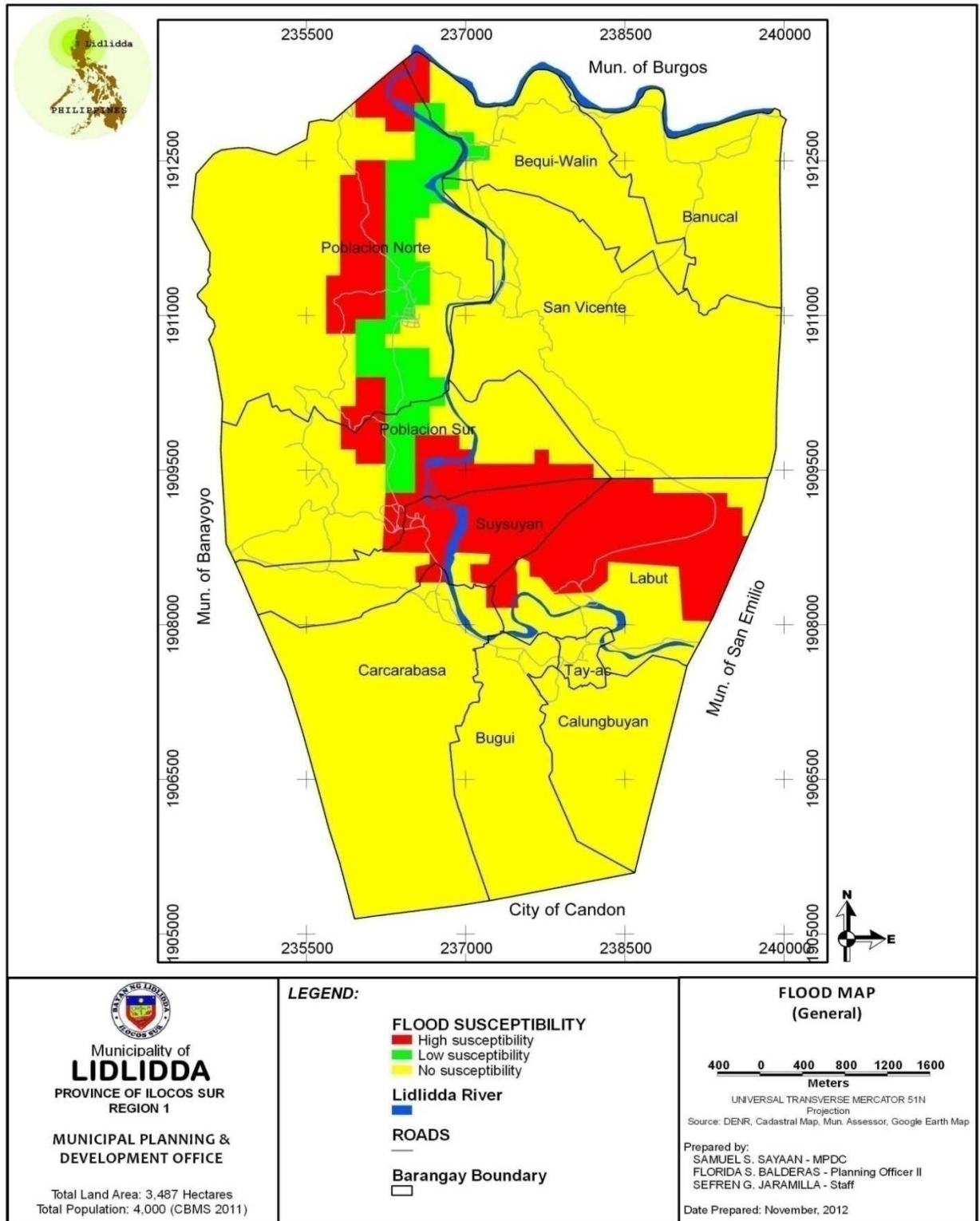
Aside from flood problems, some portions of the municipality are also prone to erosion. The barangays affected are Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Suysuyan, Labut, and Bugui. Erosion occurs in these areas due to their steep terrain causing the soil to erode during heavy downpours, hence causing heavy siltation of the river bed and consequently aggravating flooding of the areas.

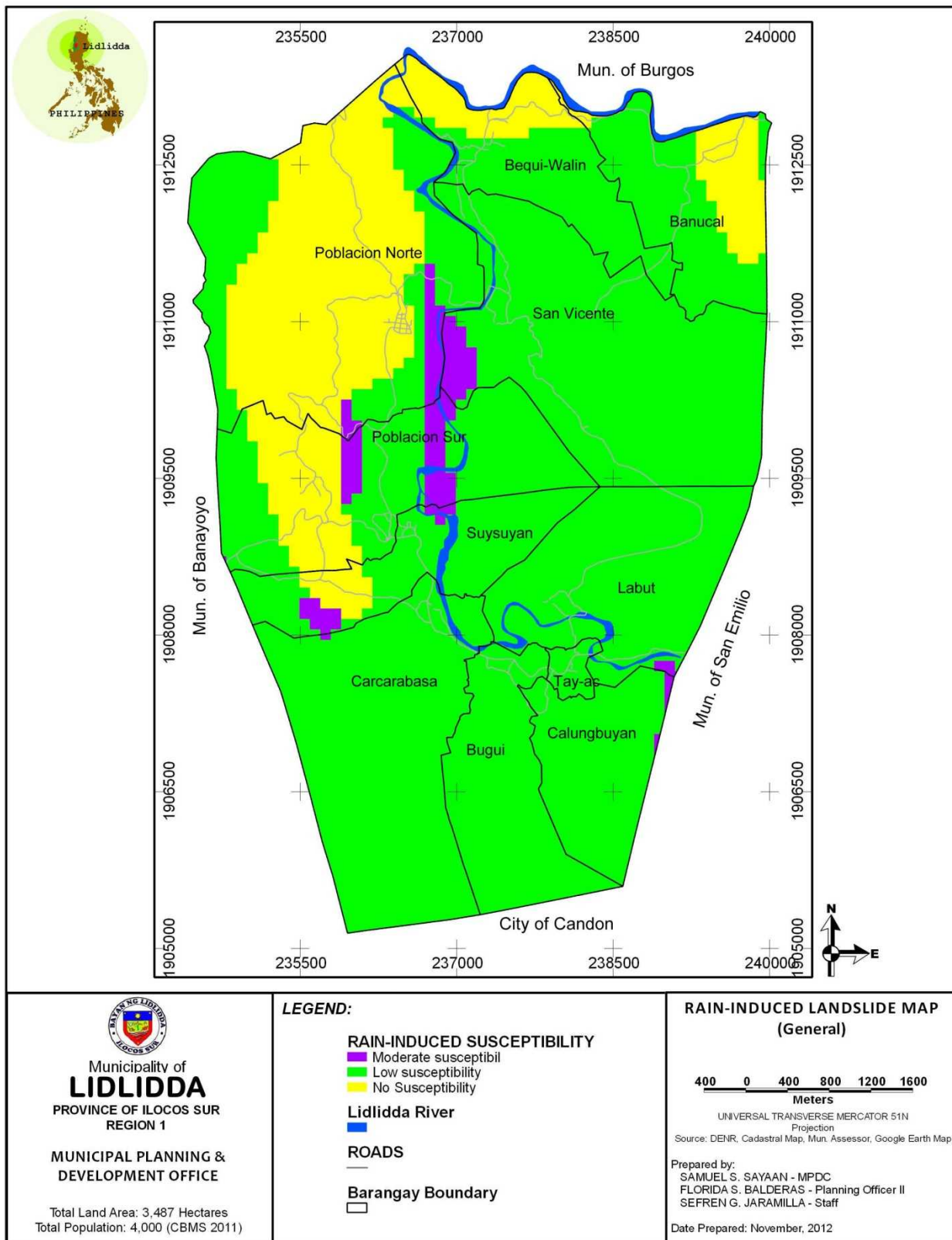


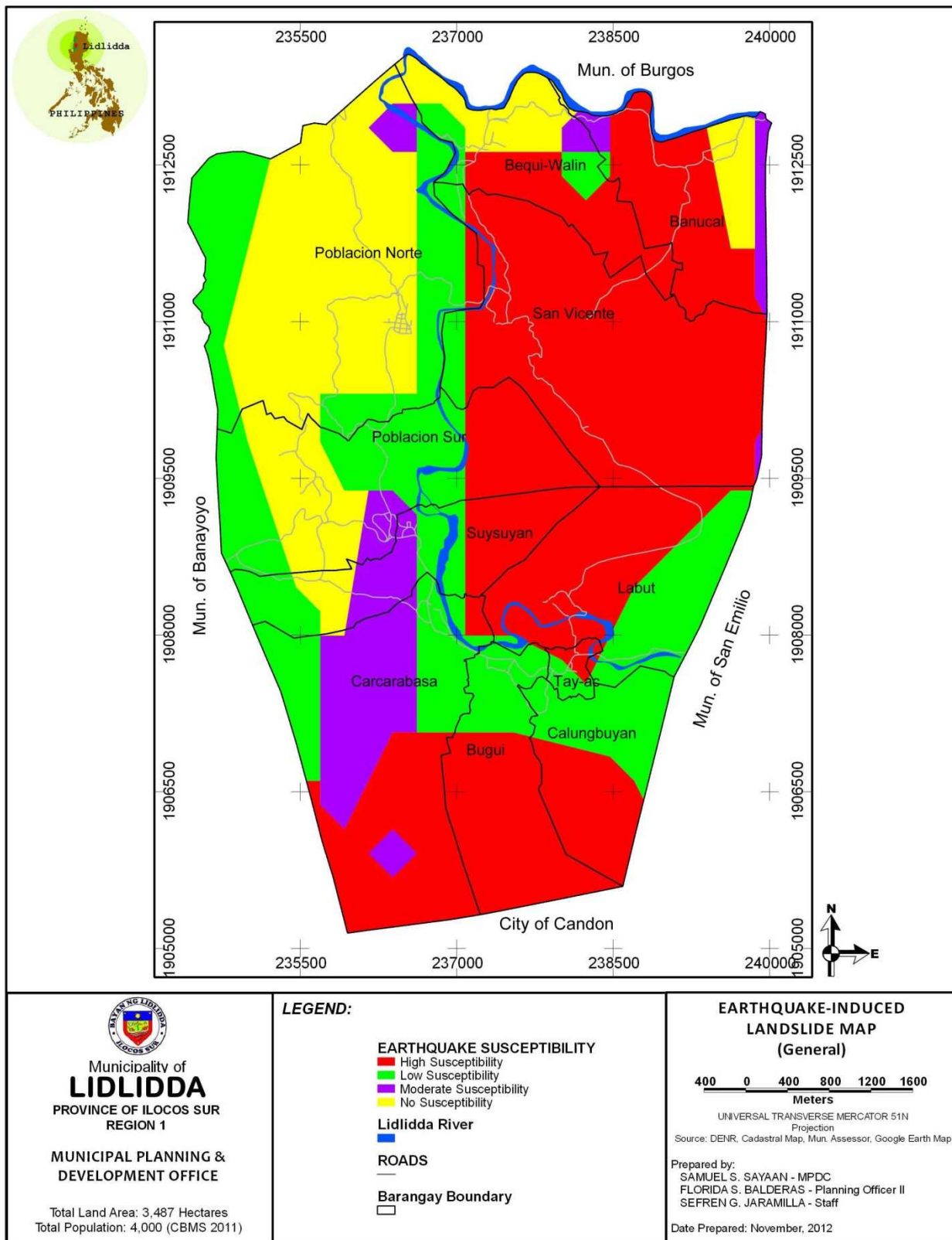
**Landslide-Bequi-walin**

Per Geohazard Mapping conducted by the Mines & Geosciences Bureau – RO I, portions of Barangays Bequi-Walin, Bugui, and Labut are highly susceptible to landslides, portions of San Vicente and Carcarabasa have moderate susceptibility, while portions of Banucal, Calungbuyan, Poblacion Norte, Poblacion Sur, Suysuyan, and Tay-ac have low susceptibility to landslides. Refer to Hazard Maps.

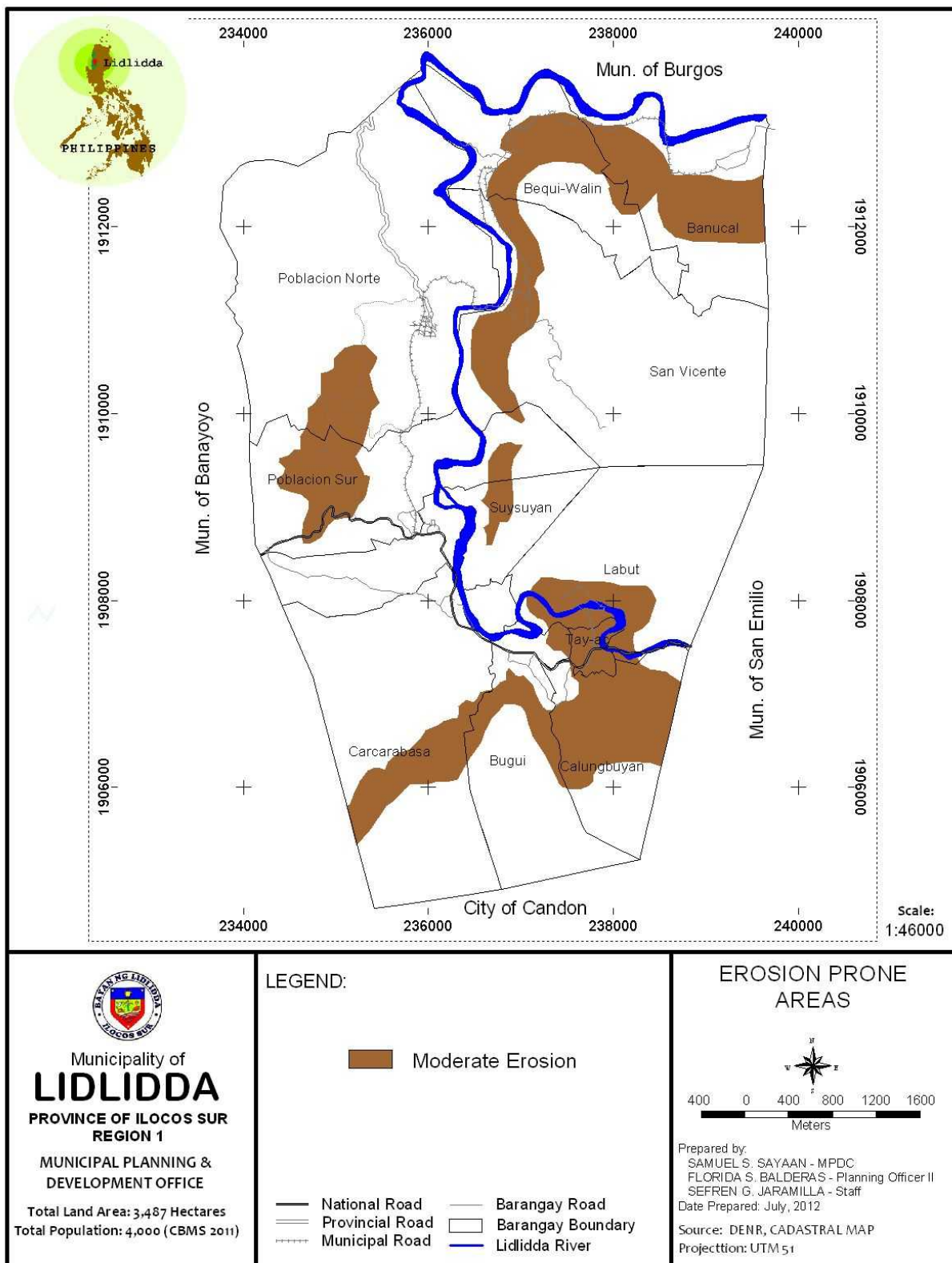


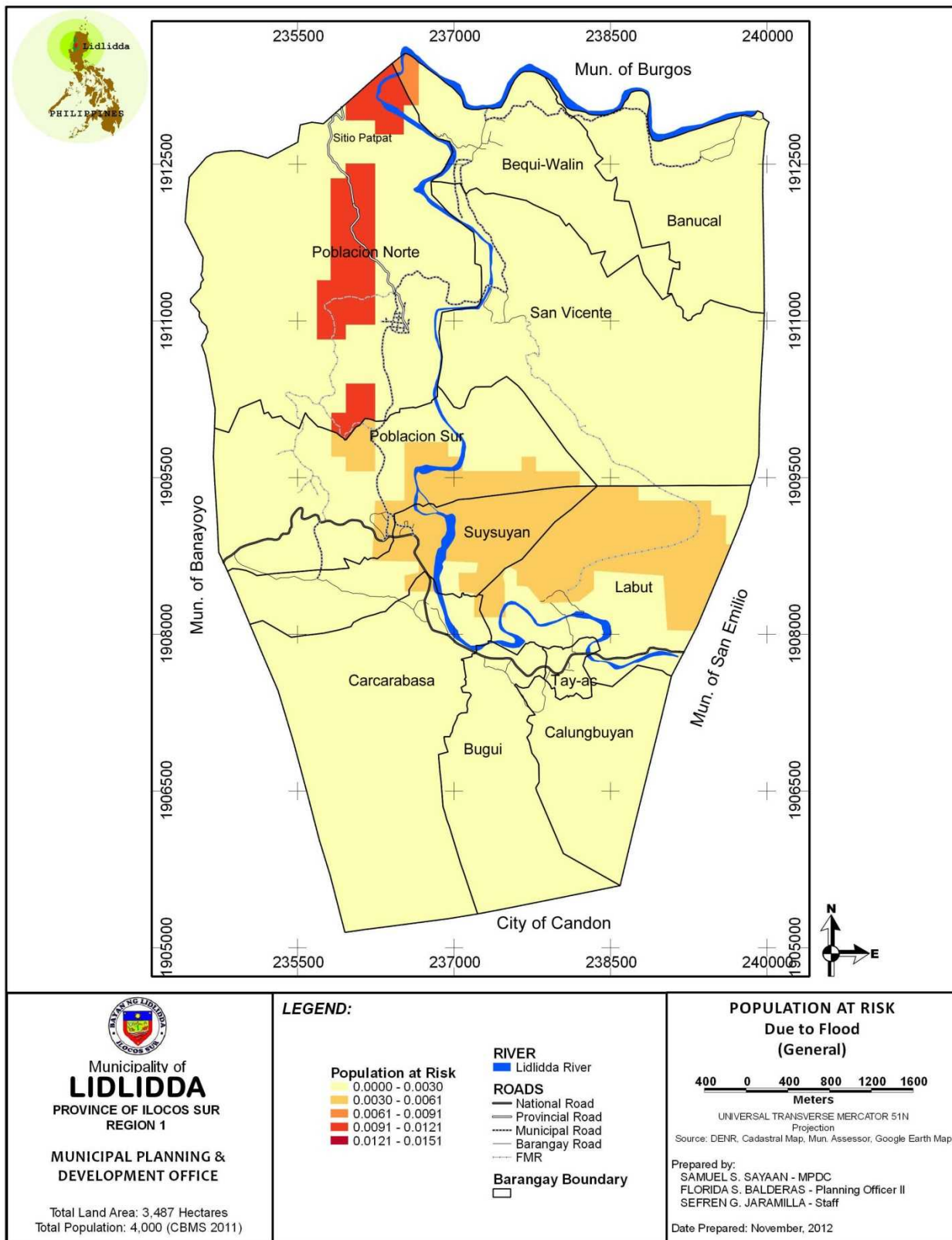


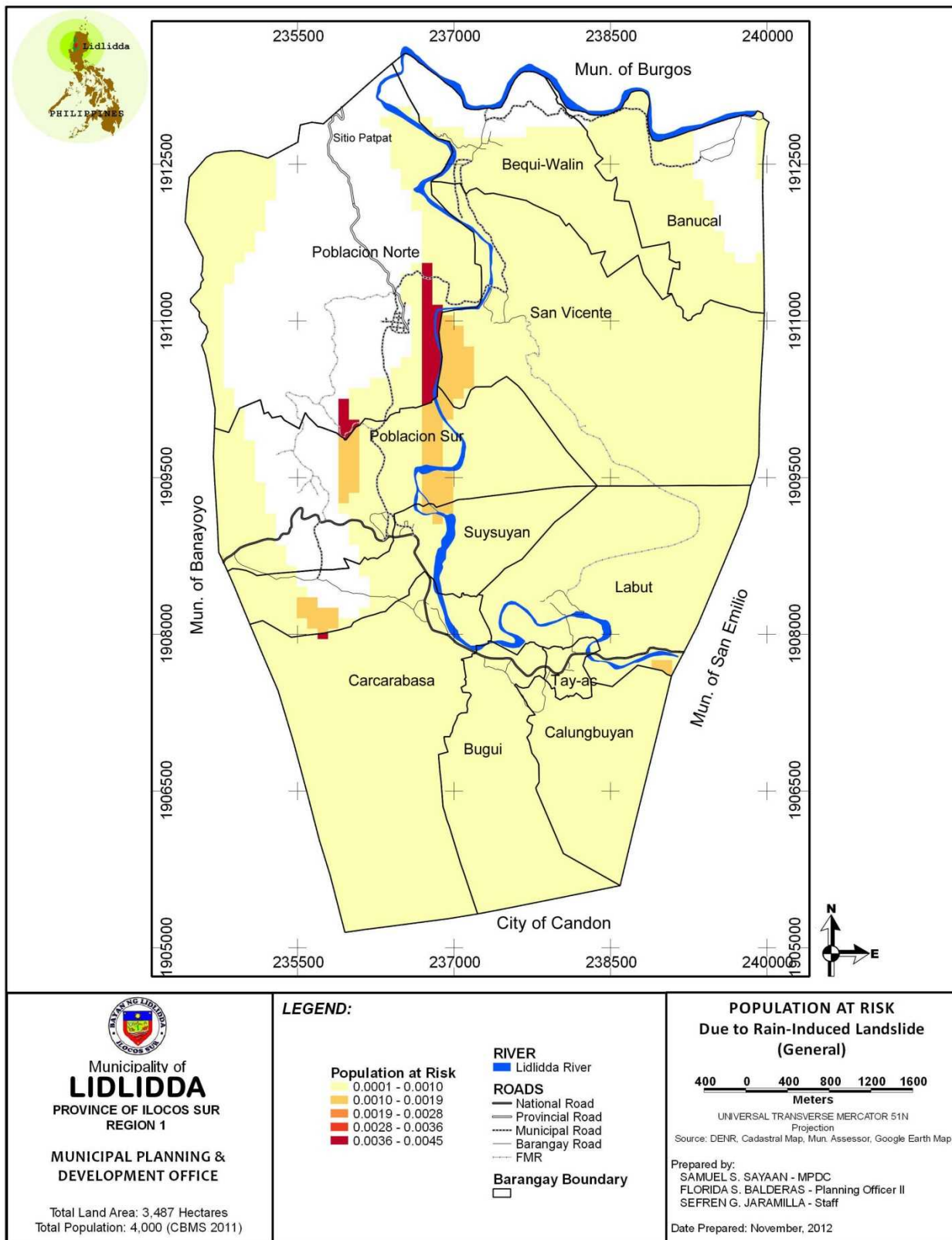




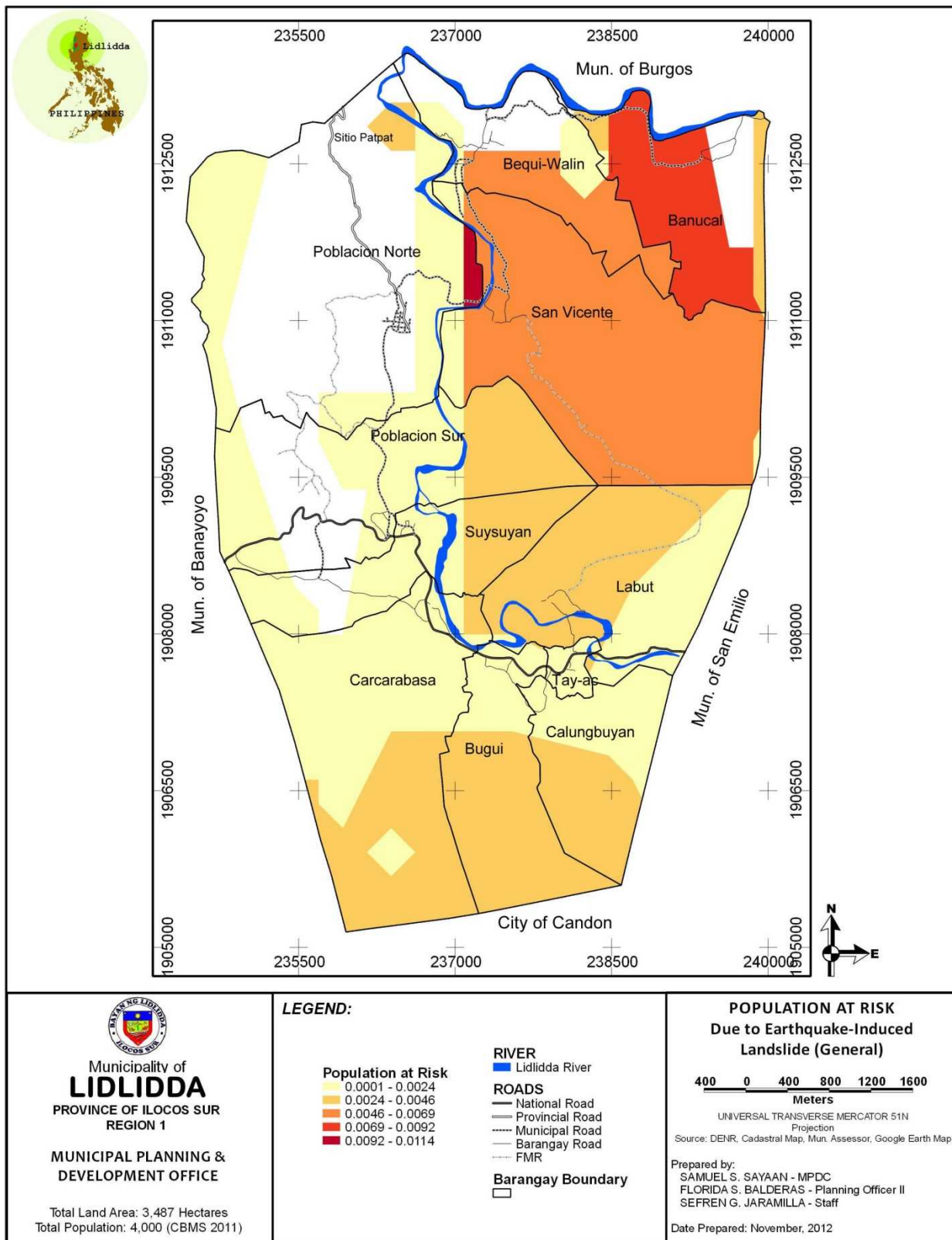














## II. HUMAN RESOURCES

### A. HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first census year in Lidlidda was in 1918 with a population record of 1510 per NSO census. It has been increasing annually since then, but during the NSO census 2007, it had a negative growth rate. This could be attributed to the policy of NSO which did not include students studying outside the municipality and Overseas Contract Workers.

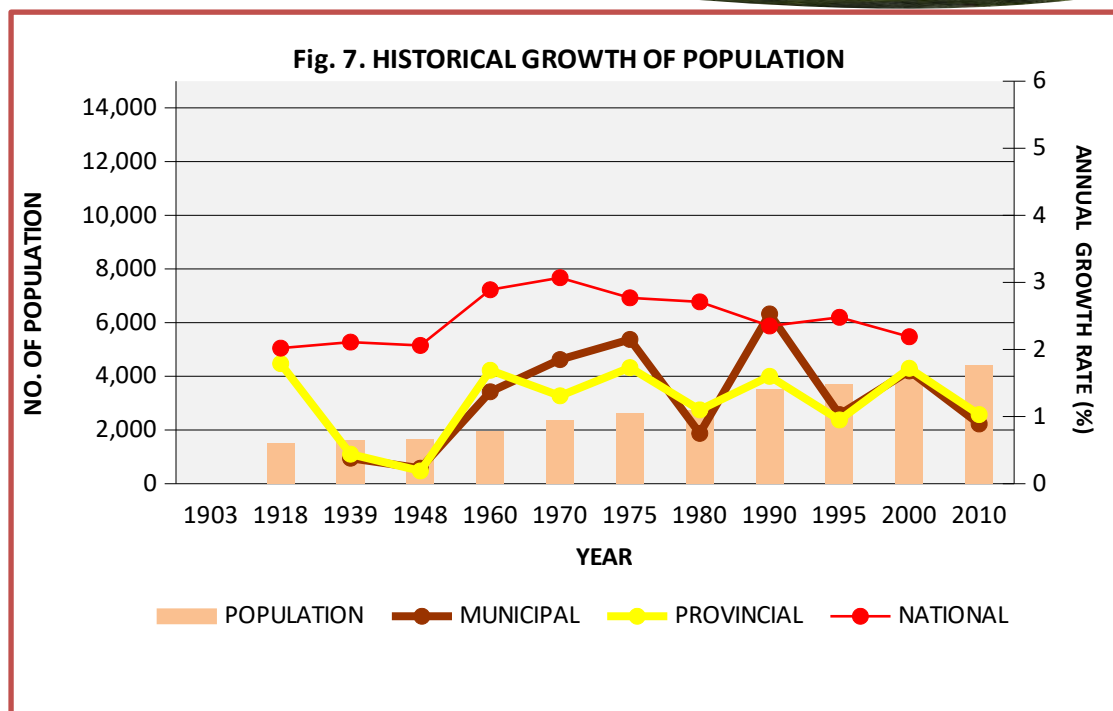
Per NSO Census 2010, the Annual Growth Rate of Lidlidda is 0.89, slightly lower than the Annual Growth Rate of the Province which is 1.03.

Table 5  
Historical Growth of Population

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE/ DECREASE	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE(%)		
			MUNICIPAL	PROVINCIAL	NATIONAL
1903	No data				
1918	1,510		#VALUE!	1.79	2.02
1939	1,638	128	0.39	0.44	2.11
1948	1,673	35	0.24	0.19	2.06
1960	1,972	299	1.38	1.69	2.89
1970	2,369	397	1.85	1.31	3.07
1975	2,635	266	2.15	1.73	2.77
1980	2,736	101	0.76	1.10	2.71
1990	3,515	779	2.54	1.60	2.35
1995	3,700	185	1.03	0.95	2.48
2000	4,022	322	0.01	1.72	2.19
2010	4398	376	0.89	1.03	

Source: NSO Census





As reflected from the above graph, the municipal growth rate is higher than the provincial growth rate during census years 1970, 1975, 1990, and 1995. In all the other census years however, it had maintained a lower growth rate than the province.

Compared with the national growth rate, the municipality had a higher growth rate than the whole country during census year 1990, which should have been alarming, had it not went down during the succeeding census years.

The average municipal growth rate in all the census years conducted in Lidlidda is 1.124 and with this rate the population is expected to double up within 62 years, so by the year 2074, Lidlidda is expected to have a population of 8796.



## B.HOUSEHOLD POPULATION & AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

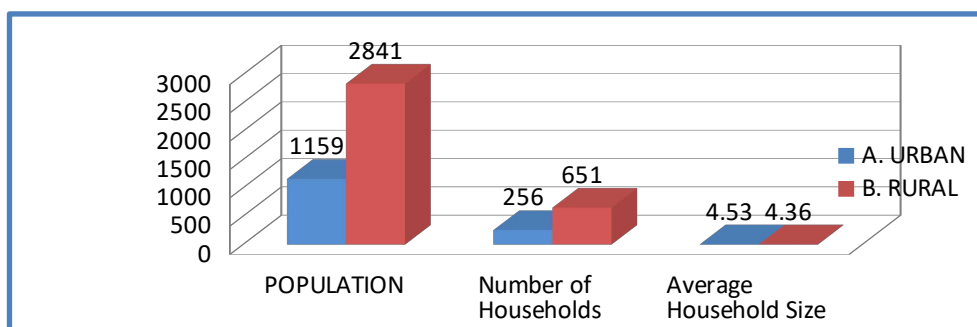
Table 6

### Population, Households, and Average Household Size per Barangay

BARANGAY	POPULATION	Number of Households	Average Household Size
<b>A. URBAN</b>			
Pob. Norte	843	190	4.44
Pob. Sur	316	66	4.79
Sub Total	1159	256	4.53
<b>B. RURAL</b>			
Banucal	647	156	4.15
Bequi-Walin	477	112	4.26
Bugui	196	43	4.56
Calungbuyan	192	50	3.84
Carcarabasa	300	66	4.55
Labut	229	46	4.98
San Vicente	369	86	4.29
Suysuyan	304	65	4.68
Tay-ac	127	27	4.70
Sub Total	2841	651	4.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>4.41</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

Fig. 8. Population & Average Household Size



It could be gleaned from the table and graph above that Poblacion Norte has the biggest population since it is an urban barangay, and the least populated is Barangay Tay-ac as it has also the least household because of its smallest area. In all the barangays, it could be seen that the average household size is almost the same, more or less than 4 persons per household. This means that the size is still ideal for decent housing needs. It is also an actual observation that houses are not crowded in Lidlidda.

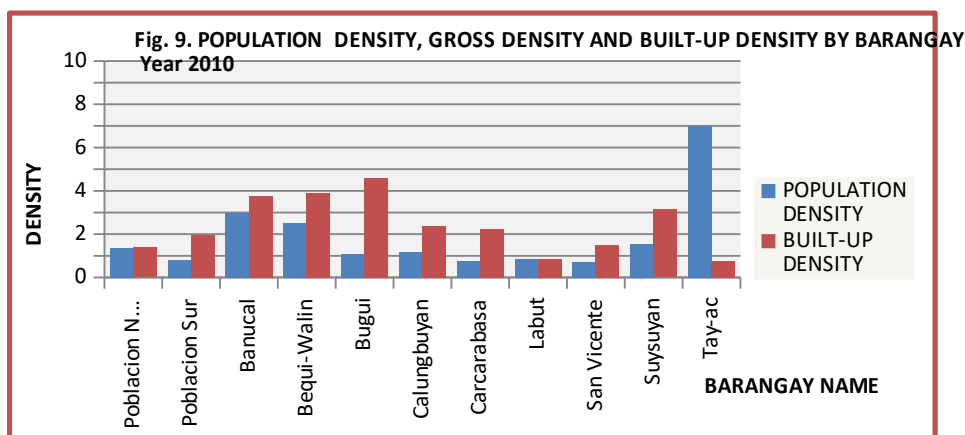


### C. POPULATION DENSITY BY BARANGAY

**Table 7.**  
**Population Density by Barangay**  
**Year 2010**

BARANGAY	POPULATION	GROSS AREA (Ha.)	POPULATION DENSITY (Gross Barangay Area)	A & D AREA (Ha.)	POPULATION DENSITY (A & D Area)
<b>Urban</b>					
Pob. Norte	920	680.4000	1.3500	666.9655	1
Poblacion Sur	322	394.5503	0.8160	164.3290	2
<b>Rural</b>					
Banucal	693	232.0263	2.9800	183.1495	4
Bequi-Walin	529	210.0834	2.5200	135.6353	4
Bugui	235	220.6964	1.0700	51.1318	4.6
Calungbuyan	220	183.8443	1.1900	92.1214	2
Carcarabasa	354	462.1354	0.7600	157.2857	2
Labut	267	319.0491	0.8400	317.8140	1
San Vicente	398	558.7946	0.7100	257.3338	1.5
Suysuyan	314	204.5013	1.5400	100.0983	3.14
Tay-ac	146	20.9239	6.9800	193.2200	0.75
Total	4398	3487.0050	1.26	2319.0843	1.89

Source: NSO Census 2010



It could be deduced from the above graph and table that based on the Population Density within the Alienable & Disposable land area, Barangays Bugui, Banucal, and Bequi-Walin have the greatest density of more or less than 4 persons per hectare, followed by Suysuyan with density of 3 persons/hectare, and Poblacion Sur, Carcarabasa, and Calungbuyan with density of 2 persons/hectare. However, based on the Gross Population Density which is only more than 1 person per hectare, population is not quite a problem in Lidlidda at present.

### D. POPULATION COMPOSITION BY SCHOOL-AGE, WORKING AGE, DEPENDENT AGE



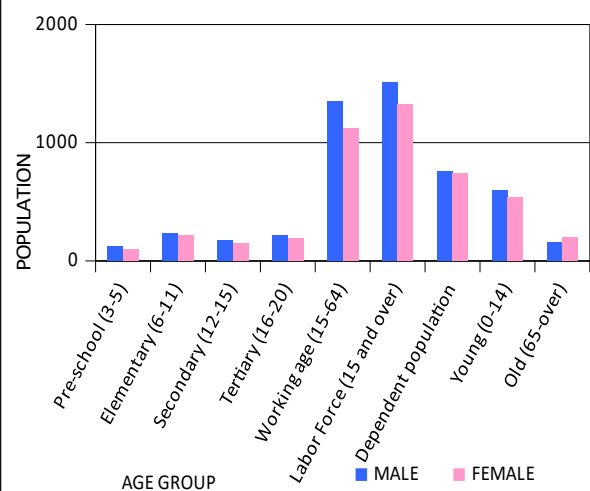
## GROUP & SEX

**Table 8. Population Composition by School-Age, Working Age, Dependent Age Group & Sex – Year 2011**

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE		FEMALE		SEX RATIO
		NO.	%	NO.	%	
School going population	1395	745	53.4%	650	46.6%	1.15
Pre-school (3-5)	221	122	55%	99	45%	1.23
Elementary (6-12)	447	230	51%	217	49%	1.06
Secondary (13-16)	320	175	55%	145	45%	1.21
Tertiary (17-21)	407	218	54%	189	46%	1.15
Working age (15-64)	2474	1352	55%	1122	45%	1.20
Labor Force (15 and over)	2836	1512	53%	1324	47%	1.14
Dependent population	1490	754	51%	736	49%	1.02
Young (0-14)	1128	594	53%	534	47%	1.11
Old (65-over)	362	160	44%	202	56%	0.79

Source: Computed based on the latest CBMS conducted 2011.

**Fig.10. POPULATION COMPOSITION BY SCHOOL-AGE, WORKING-AGE, DEPENDENT-AGE GROUP AND SEX-Year 2011**



As reflected in the table and side graph, the Elementary level comprises the largest bulk of school-going population followed by the Tertiary Level. It also shows that there are more male (53.4%) than female (46.6%) attending school. This is just proportionate with the population as there are more male than female. It could be gleaned also that there are more male comprising the labor force than female. There are more male young dependents but there are more female old dependents. This tend to show that female have longer life span than male which is may be due to their hard work or their life style. It could also be deduced that there are more people belonging to the working age group than the dependent group.

## E. POPULATION PYRAMID

**Table 9: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER**

CY 2011 vs. CY 2000

AGE GROUP	2011			2000		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	36	31	67	34	41	75

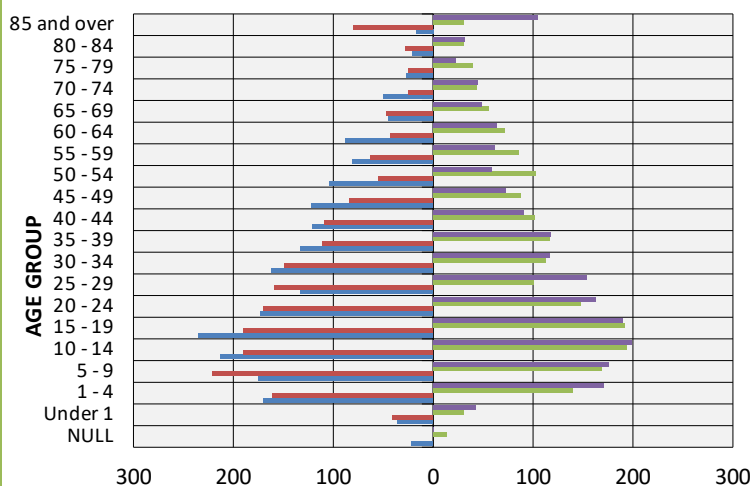


1 - 4	170	140	310	175	153	328
5 - 9	175	169	344	234	222	456
10 - 14	213	194	407	199	182	381
15 - 19	235	192	427	196	185	381
20 - 24	173	148	321	203	177	380
25 - 29	133	101	234	160	154	314
30 - 34	162	113	275	150	154	304
35 - 39	133	117	250	142	113	255
40 - 44	121	102	223	114	119	233
45 - 49	122	88	210	116	91	207
50 - 54	104	103	207	80	67	147
55 - 59	81	86	167	47	59	106
60 - 64	88	72	160	62	58	120
65 - 69	45	56	101	50	55	105
70 - 74	50	44	94	42	47	89
75 - 79	27	40	67	30	42	72
80 - 84	21	31	52	31	38	69
85 and over	17	31	48	87	119	206
NULL	22	14	36			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2128</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>4,228</b>





**Fig. 11. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER  
CY 2011 vs. CY 2000**



## F.LABOR FORCE BY SEX & EMPLOYMENT STATUS

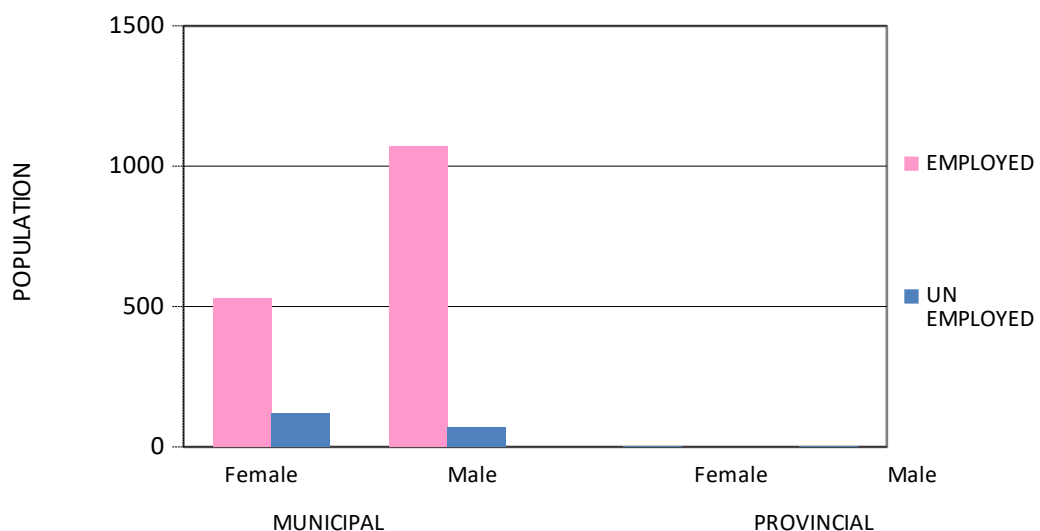
**Table 10. LABOR FORCE POPULATION BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS**  
Year 2011

SEX	MUNICIPAL					PROVINCIAL					NOT IN LABOR FORCE
	Pop'n 15 Yrs and Over	EMPLO YED	%	UN EMPL OYED	%	Pop'n 15 Yrs and Over	EMPL OYED	%	UNEM PLOYE D	%	
Female	648	530	81.8	118	18.2						
Male	1142	1072	93.9	70	6.1						
Both Sexes	1790	1602	89.5	188	10.5						

Source: CBMS 2011



**Fig. 12. LABOR FORCE POPULATION BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
2011 Year**



As reflected in the above table per CBMS conducted 2011, the municipal employment rate of the population 15 years old and above (Labor Force), is high (89.5). The Employment Rate for Male is 94% and 82% for Female. This shows that even if the general occupation is farming, almost all the people of the labor force are working.

## G. TEMPO & LEVEL OF URBANIZATION

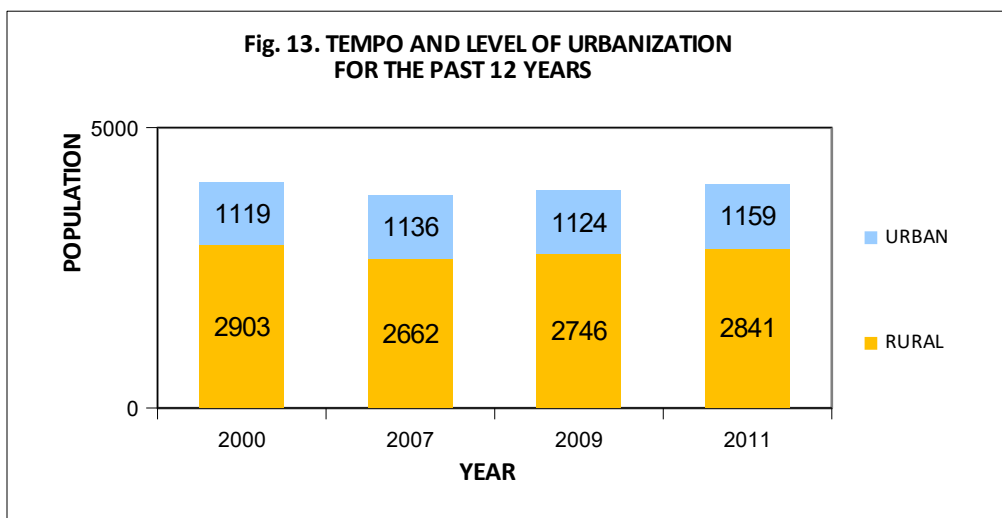
**Table 11. TEMPO AND LEVEL OF URBANIZATION FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS**

YEAR	BARANGAY POPULATION			POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)		LEVEL OF URBANIZATION (%)		TEMPO OF URBANIZATION (%)	
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	MUNICIPAL	PROVINCIAL	MUNICIPAL	PROVINCIAL
2000	1119	2903	4022			28%			
2007	1136	2662	3798	2%	-8%	30%		7.5%	
2009	1124	2746	3870	-1%	3%	29%		-2.9%	



2011	1159	2841	4000	3%	3%	29%		-0.2%	
------	------	------	------	----	----	-----	--	-------	--

Source: 2000 & 2007-NSO; 2009 & 2011- CBMS



The level of urbanization in the municipality is only 29% as of latest CBMS conducted 2011. This is a good indication that there's no crowding or influx of people in the urban area. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the people are farmers and their houses are located near their farms, hence, they prefer to stay in the rural barangays. This could be due also to the nearness of barangays from each other. There are no barangays which are too far from the urban area and basic services could easily be accessed.

## H. LITERACY RATE

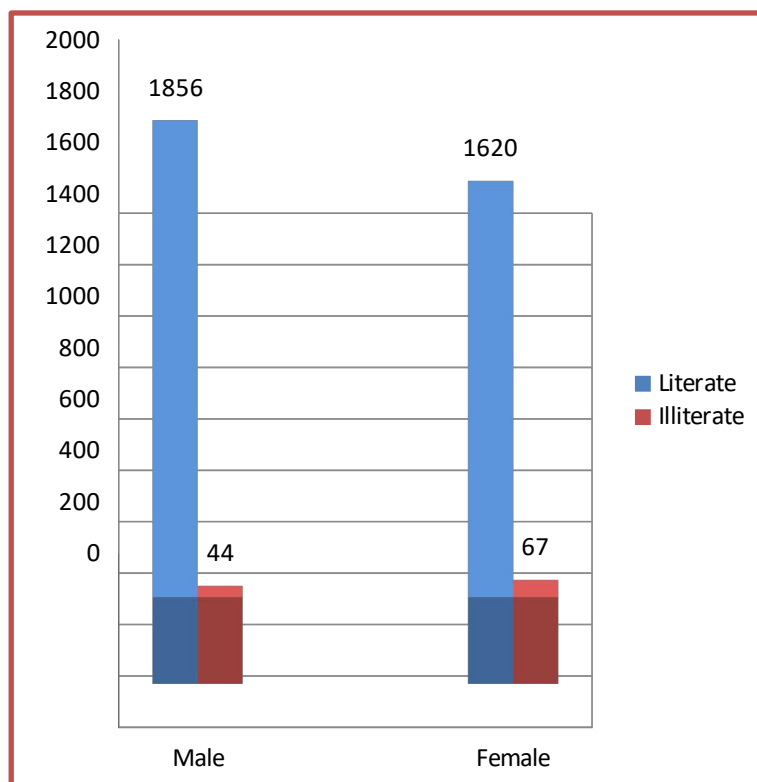
**Table 12. Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old & Above by Gender**

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Population 5 Years Old and Over	1900		1687		3587	
Literate	1856		1620		3476	
Literacy Rate (%)		97.68		96.03		96.91
Illiterate	44		67		111	
Illiteracy Rate (%)		2.32		3.97		3.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3587</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CBMS 2011



**Fig. 14. Literacy Rate**



Per  
CBMS  
conducted  
2011,  
the simple  
literacy of the  
people of  
Lidlidda is high  
(97%), higher  
than the simple  
literacy rate of  
the Province  
which is 93%. It  
could also be  
deduced that  
the literacy rate  
of male is

slightly higher than female which is just proportionate with the population, because there are more male than female.

## I. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

**Table 13.**

**Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment**

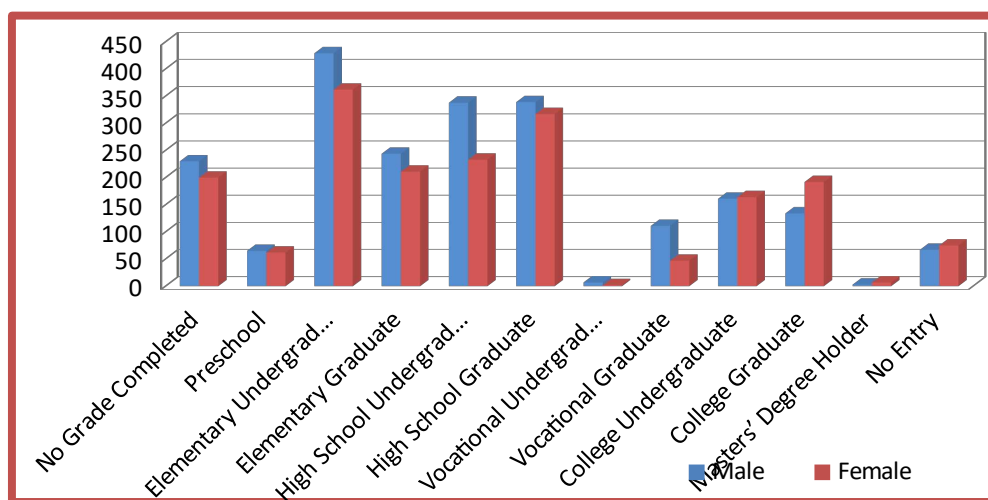
Highest Educ'l Attainment	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
No Grade Completed	230	53.49	200	46.51	430	10.75
Preschool	65	51.18	62	48.82	127	3.175
Elem. Undergraduate	429	54.24	362	45.76	791	19.775
Elementary Graduate	244	53.63	211	46.37	455	11.375
HS Undergraduate	338	59.19	233	40.81	571	14.275



High School Graduate	339	51.68	317	48.32	656	16.4
Post Sec.	7	77.78	2	22.22	9	0.225
Post Sec. Graduate	111	70.25	47	29.75	158	3.95
Col. Undergraduate	161	49.54	164	50.46	325	8.125
College Graduate	134	41.10	192	58.90	326	8.15
MS Degree Holder	3	30.00	7	70.00	10	0.25
No Entry	67	47.18	75	52.82	142	3.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2128</b>	<b>53.20</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>46.80</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

**Fig. 15. Household Population by Highest Educational Attainment**



It could be deduced from the above graph and table that there are more male than female who finished elementary to secondary level of education which is just proportionate with the population as there are more male than female. However, when it comes to the tertiary level, there are more female who graduated from college than male, as well as Masters' Degree Holder.

#### **J. OVERSEAS WORKERS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS**

**Table 14. Overseas Workers for the Past Five Years**

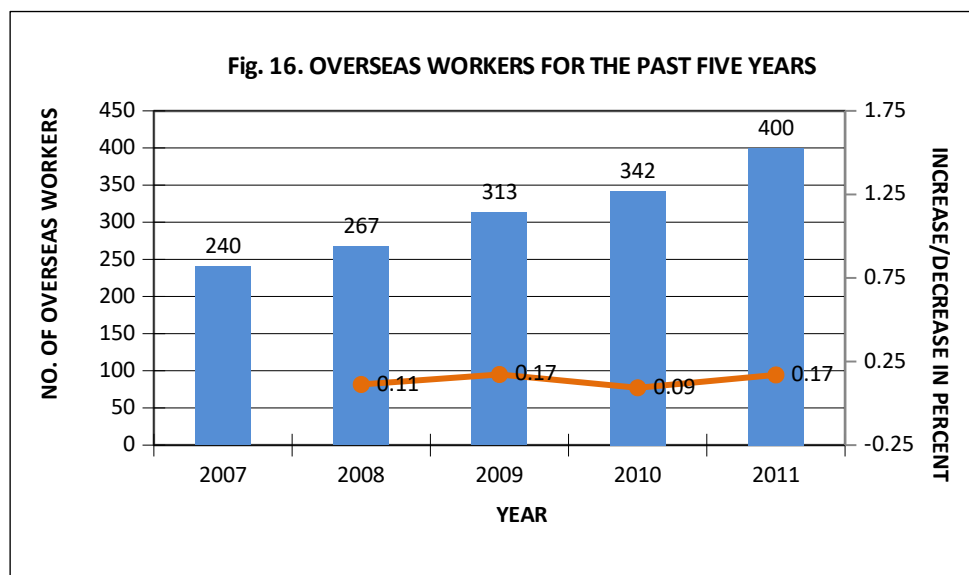
Year	TOTAL NO. OF OVERSEAS WORKERS	Total Male	Total Female	INCREASE / DECREASE IN NO.	INCREASE / DECREASE IN PERCENT
2007	240	90	150		
2008	267	101	166	27	11%
2009	313	110	203	46	17%





2010	342	117	225	29	9%
2011	400	127	273	58	17%

Source: Barangay Sec./CBMS



For the past five years, Lidliddanians employed abroad has been increasing annually. This could be due to the limited employment opportunities in the locality, since the general occupation of the populace is farming and there are no business establishments which could provide local employment. It is also observed that there are more female OFWs than male. These workers provide better living standard for their families amidst torturing sacrifices.

#### K. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

Table 15.  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS & AGE GROUP**  
Municipality of Lidlidda

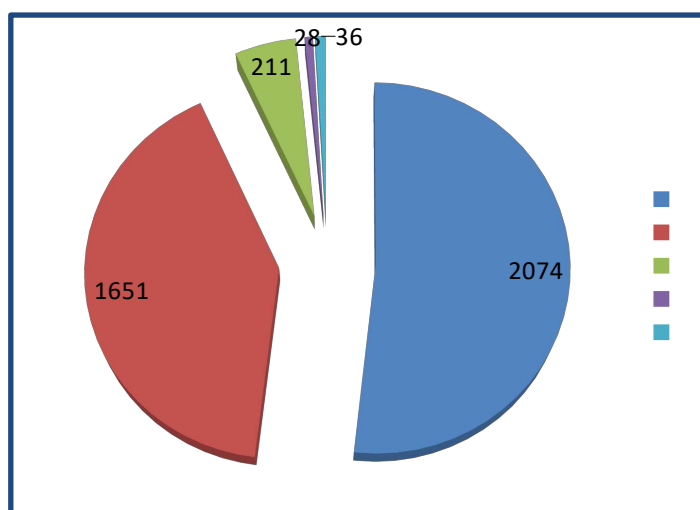
Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Live-in
Below 20	1589	33	1	0	2
21-24	166	81	0	1	4
25-29	83	143	0	0	9



30-34	68	194	0	3	10
35-39	36	208	2	2	2
40-44	35	216	5	2	5
45-49	18	141	4	5	2
50-54	17	175	10	4	1
55-59	19	130	14	4	0
60-64	16	117	23	4	0
65-69	5	74	21	1	0
70-74	3	64	27	0	0
75-79	2	34	31	0	0
80 & over	3	30	66	0	1
Null Age	14	11	7	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

Figure 17.  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS**



As reflected in the side graph per CBMS conducted 2011, the biggest bulk of population is composed of single persons,

followed by married ones. More widowed persons are also those of older ages. It could also be seen that there are 36 or 0.9% with live-in status.

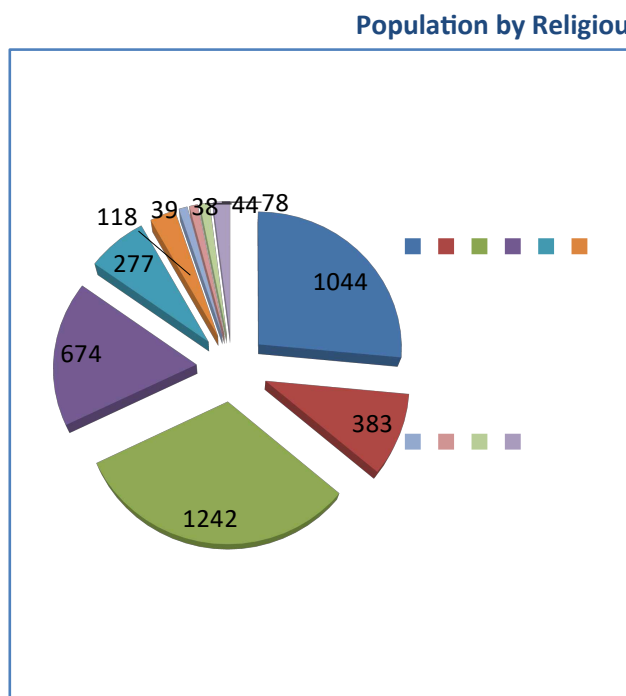
#### L. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Table 16.  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION**  
Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur



BARANGAY	Roman Catholic	United Methodist	Pentecostal	Church of Christ	Iglesia ni Kristo	Anglican	Jehova's Witnesses	Rizalistas	Seventh Day	Others
Banucal	276	1	56		268				2	36
Bequi-Walin	<b>Table 17. Population &amp; Household Projection</b>									
Bugui	YEAR			POPULATION				HOUSEHOLD		
Calungbuyan	2013			176	4516			6	912	
Carcarabasa	2014			52	4557		1		916	5
Labut	2015			109	4597	1		32	919	
Pob. Norte	2016			14	4638				920	
Pob. Sur	2017			114	4679	117	4		924	16
San Vicente	2018			44	4721				930	2
Suysuyan	2019			10	4763		9		933	14
Tay-ac	2020			140	4805				937	
<b>TOTAL</b>	2021			2	4848				941	
Source: CBMS	2022			674	4891	118	39	38	944	78
	2023				4935				948	
	2024				4979				951	

**Figure 18**  
**Household**

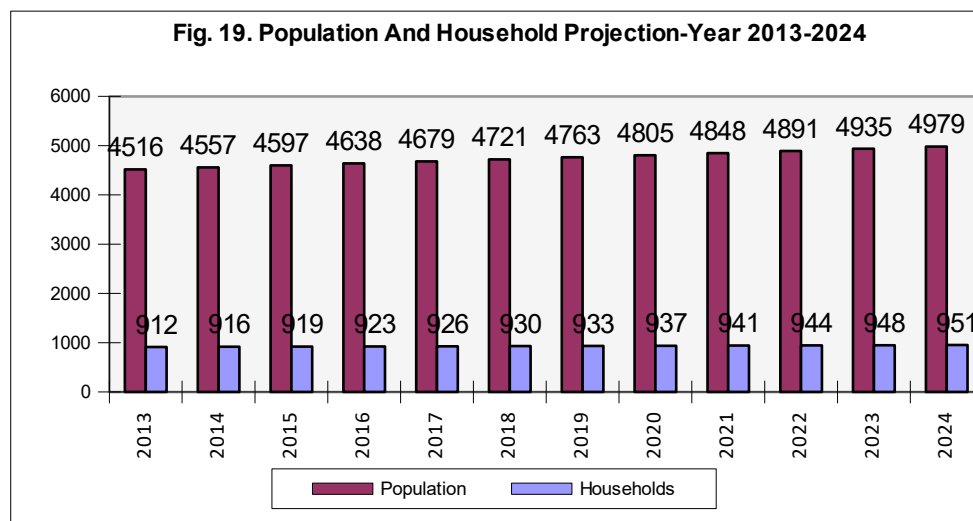


It could be gleaned from the Table above that Lidlidda is one of the towns in Ilocos Sur where Roman Catholics are outnumbered by other religions. This could be attributed to the fact that during the early days of Christianization, Catholic missionaries went directly to the Commandancia de Tiagan, (now San Emilio, Ilocos Sur) since it was one of the earlier settlements along the foothills where Christianized Igorots settled. Lidlidda was declared as township later than San Emilio.

## M. POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD PROJECTION



Source: Computed based On NSO Census 2010 using Geometric Progression





For the next 12 years, the population of Lidlidda won't be increasing too much because of the low annual growth rate. Projected households have also low increase per annum. Based on the latest population census 2010, the population of Lidlidda is expected to double up after 62 years.

#### N. PROJECTED POPULATION BY URBAN & RURAL BARANGAYS

**Table 18. Projected Population By Urban & Rural Barangays**

	2010	POPULATION											
BARANGAY	Base Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Urban</b>													
Pob. Norte	920	945	953	962	970	979	988	996	1005	1014	1023	1032	1042
Pob. Sur	322	331	334	337	340	343	346	349	352	355	358	361	365
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>1276</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>1299</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>1381</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>1406</b>
<b>Rural</b>													
Banucal	693	712	718	724	731	737	744	751	757	764	771	778	785
Bequi-Walin	529	543	548	552	558	563	568	573	578	583	588	594	599
Bugui	235	241	244	246	248	250	252	255	257	259	261	264	266
Calungbuyan	220	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	243	245	247	249
Carcarabasa	354	363	367	370	373	377	380	383	387	390	394	397	401
Labut	267	274	277	279	282	284	287	289	292	294	297	300	302
San Vicente	398	409	412	416	420	423	427	431	435	439	443	447	451
Suysuyan	314	322	325	328	331	334	337	340	343	346	349	352	355
Tay-ac	146	150	151	153	154	155	157	158	160	161	162	164	165
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3156</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>3270</b>	<b>3298</b>	<b>3328</b>	<b>3358</b>	<b>3388</b>	<b>3418</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>3479</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>3541</b>	<b>3573</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4398</b>	<b>4516</b>	<b>4557</b>	<b>4597</b>	<b>4638</b>	<b>4679</b>	<b>4721</b>	<b>4763</b>	<b>4805</b>	<b>4848</b>	<b>4891</b>	<b>4935</b>	<b>4979</b>

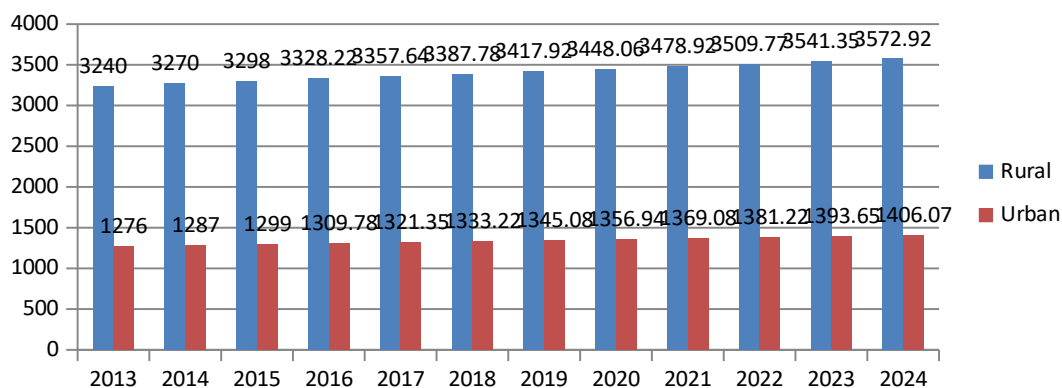
SouSource: CCom

Computed based on NSO Census 2010 using Geometric Progression/Participation Rate





**Fig. 20. Projected Population Urban Vs. Rural Barangays**



The barangays, just like the municipality, will have low increase in the population for the next twelve years. The rural barangays will be more populated than the urban ones.

#### **O. PROJECTED POP'N BY SCHOOL-AGE, WORKING AGE, & DEPENDENT AGE GROUP**

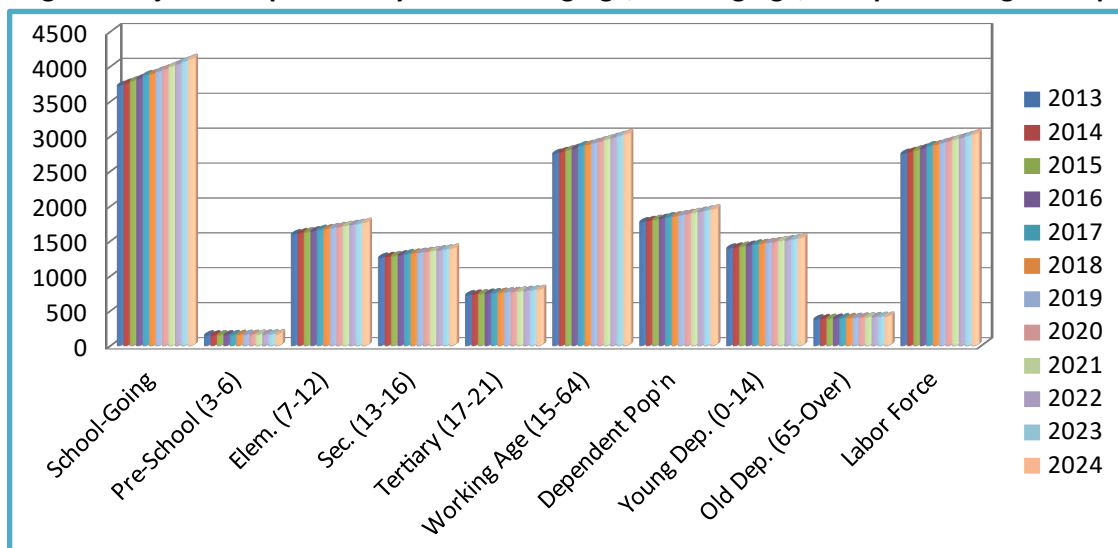
**Table 19. Projected Population by School-Going Age, Working Age & Dependent Age Group**

Age Group	Base Pop'n	Part. Rate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
School-Going	3315	0.82	3722	3756	3789	3823	3871	3891	3926	3960	3996	4031	4068	4104
Pre-School (3-6)	130	0.03	146	147	149	150	152	153	154	155	157	158	160	161
Elem. (7-12)	1420	0.35	1594	1609	1623	1637	1658	1667	1682	1696	1712	1727	1742	1758
Sec. (13-16)	1121	0.28	1259	1270	1281	1293	1309	1316	1328	1339	1351	1363	1375	1388
Tertiary (17-21)	644	0.16	723	730	736	743	752	756	763	769	776	783	790	797
Working Age (15-64)	2447	0.61	2748	2772	2797	2822	2858	2872	2898	2923	2950	2976	3002	3029
Dependent Pop'n	1575	0.39	1768	1785	1800	1816	1839	1849	1865	1882	1898	1915	1933	1950
Young Dep. (0-14)	1240	0.31	1392	1405	1417	1430	1448	1456	1468	1481	1495	1508	1521	1535
Old Dep. (65-Over)	335	0.08	376	380	383	386	391	393	397	400	404	407	411	415
Labor Force (15-64)	2447	0.61	2748	2772	2797	2822	2858	2872	2898	2923	2950	2976	3002	3029

Source: Computed based on NSO data using Geometric Progression & Participation Rate



**Fig. 21. Projected Population By School-Going Age, Working Age, & Dependent Age Group**



### III. PHYSICAL RESOURCES/INFRASTRUCTURE

#### A. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

##### A.1. Roads

The municipality has a total road length of 76.76 kilometers. The road network comprises 11.8 kilometers national road, 3.3 kilometers provincial road, 3.10 kilometers municipal road, and 43.06 kilometers barangay roads. Likewise, there are also 15.50 kilometers Farm-to-Market Roads. Most of these roads are concreted and some are earth filled. (see Table below). All barangays have access to all weather roads.



Table 20.

#### Inventory of Roads: CY 2009

Municipality of Lidlidda

Road Classification	Lengt	Width	Paved	Concre	Unpa	Earth-
---------------------	-------	-------	-------	--------	------	--------



	h (km.)	(m) Right of way	Length (km)	ted %	ved Lengt h (km)	filled %
<b>A. NATIONAL</b> Junction Santiago-Banayoyo- Lidlidda-San Emilio-Quirino Rd.	11.80	6.00– 8.00	11.80	100	0	0
<b>B. PROVINCIAL</b> Pob.Norte-Patpat Rd.	3.30	5.00- 6.00	2.5	76	0.80	24
<b>C. MUNICIPAL</b>						
Pob. Sur – Pob Norte Road	1.30	5.00	1.30	100	0	0
Pob. Norte Road	1.80	5.00	1.80	100	0	0
<b>D. BARANGAY</b>						
1. Banucal Road	3.275	4.00-	2.44	75	0.835	25
2. Bequi Road	2.825	4.00-	1.92	68	0.905	32
3. San Vicente Road	5.42	4.00-	4.55	84	0.87	16
4. Pob. Norte Road	6.55	4.00-	6.25	96	0.30	4
5. Pob. Sur Road	5.40	4.00-	4.50	85	0.90	15
6. Suysuyan Road	6.39	4.00-	3.20	51	3.19	49
7.Carcarabasa Road	3.74	4.00-	2.00	54	1.74	46
8. Bugui Road	3.10	4.00-	2.75	89	0.35	11
9.Calungbuyan Rd.	2.28	4.00-	1.80	79	0.48	21
10. Tay-ac Road	0.80	4.00-	0.80	100	0	0
11. Labut Road	2.78	4.00-	2.20	79	0.58	21
<b>E. FARM –TO- MARKET ROADS</b>						
1. Suysuyan-Diclap- Matugao Rd.	3.00	4.00- 5.00	0.30	1	2.70	99
2. Parke Paraesus Berde Road	3.25	4.00- 5.00	1.40	43	1.85	57
3. San Vicente- Binmonton Road	3.00	4.00- 5.00	1.45	48	1.55	52
4. Carcarabasa- Binuwaan Road	2.00	4.00- 5.00	0	0	2.00	100
5. Parke Paraesus Berde Road	3.25	4.00- 5.00	1.40	43	1.85	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76.76</b>					

Source: Mun. Engineering Office

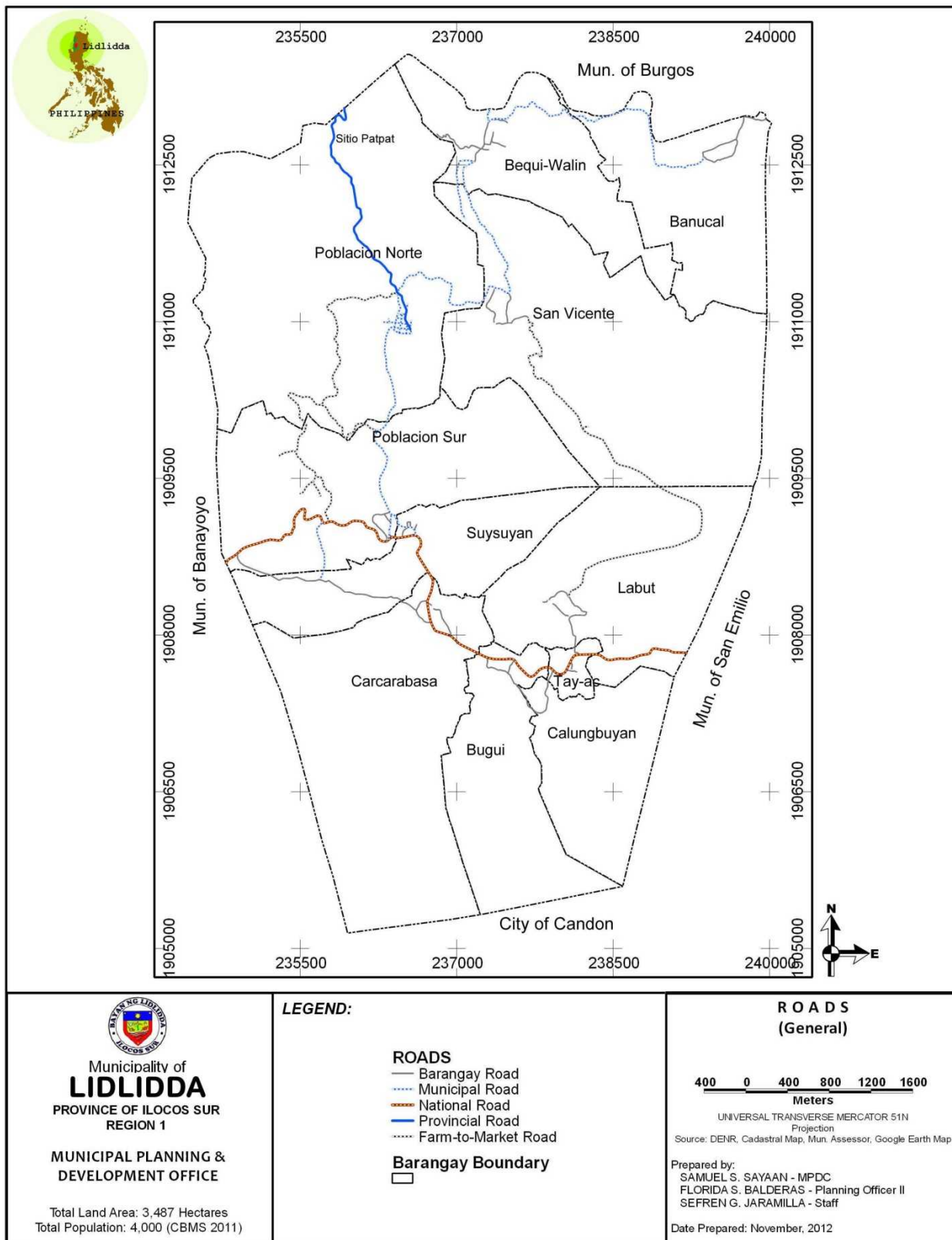
## **A.2. Bridges**



As of December 2011, a total of 11 bridges in the municipality has been reported. Among these include 2 national bridges, 2 municipal bridges, and the rest are barangay bridges. There are no provincial bridges to date. Both national bridges are made of

concrete, as well as municipal bridges. Barangay bridges are either foot bridges or hanging bridges which are made up of concrete, steel truss, or timber/bamboo materials.





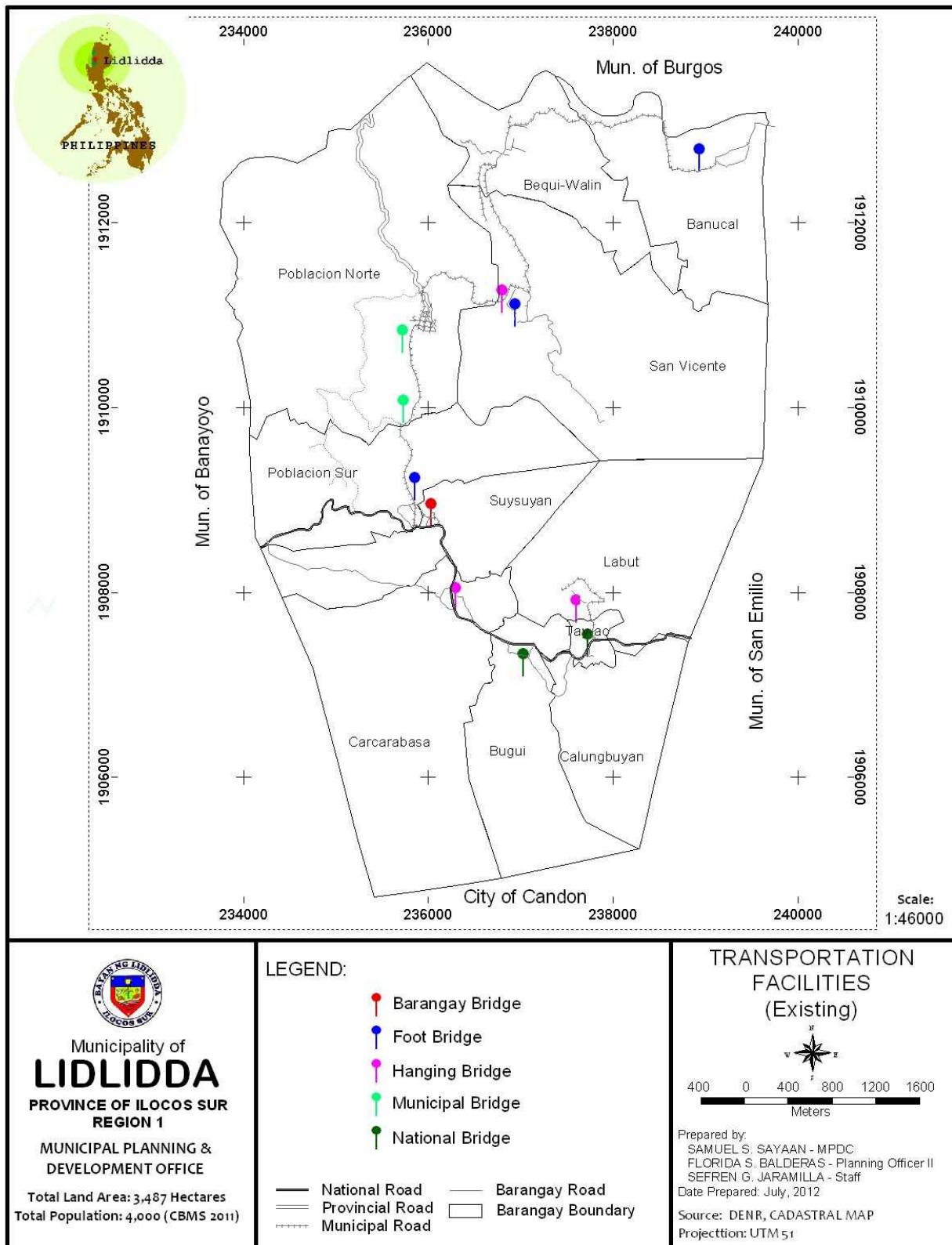
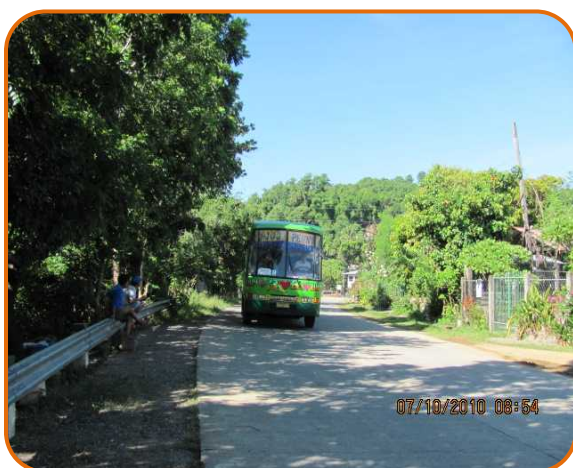




Table 21.  
**INVENTORY & CONDITION OF BRIDGES**  
LIDLIDDA 2011

Name & Location	Classification	Total Length (in meters)	Type of Construction materials	Condition Status
Tay-ac Bridge	National	82.00	RCDG	Good condition
Carcarabasa Bridge	National	19.00	RCDG	Good condition
Suyoc Bridge	Municipal	5.00	concrete	Needs repair and widening
Botobot Bridge	Municipal	4.00	concrete	Needs repair and widening
Suysuyan Bridge	Barangay	3.00	concrete	Needs repair and widening
Pob. Sur Footbridge	Barangay	5.30	concrete	Good condition
San Vicente Foot Bridge	Barangay	7.00	concrete	Good condition
Banucal Foot Bridge	Barangay	6.00	concrete	Good condition
Labut Hanging Bridge	Barangay	42.00	Steel truss	Good condition
San Vicente Hanging Bridge	Barangay	68.00	Steel cable/timber	Needs Repair
Carcarabasa Hanging Bridge	Barangay	60.00	Steel cable/bamboo	Needs Repair

Source: Mun. Engineering Office



**3-H Bus along Carcarabasa Road**

hours.

### **A.3. Transportation Utilities**

Transport vehicles in Lidlidda composed of Public Utility Jeeps, tricycles, motorcycles, and private cars and vans, as well as elf and min-cabs. There is also a 3-H bus line plying the area from Baguio City to San Emilio and vans plying Lidlidda-Vigan or Lidlidda- San Fernando City. However, there is no regular schedule of travel during the night and private cars or motorcycles are utilized during these

## **B. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**



Irrigation facilities are mostly communal irrigation systems established in partnership with the National Irrigation Administration and the Department of Agriculture. These are maintained by duly accredited Irrigators Associations.

Irrigation water is supplied by the Lidlidda River but this dries up during summer, and the farmers resort to shallow dug wells for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Table 22.  
**INVENTORY OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES**  
LIDLIDDA 2009

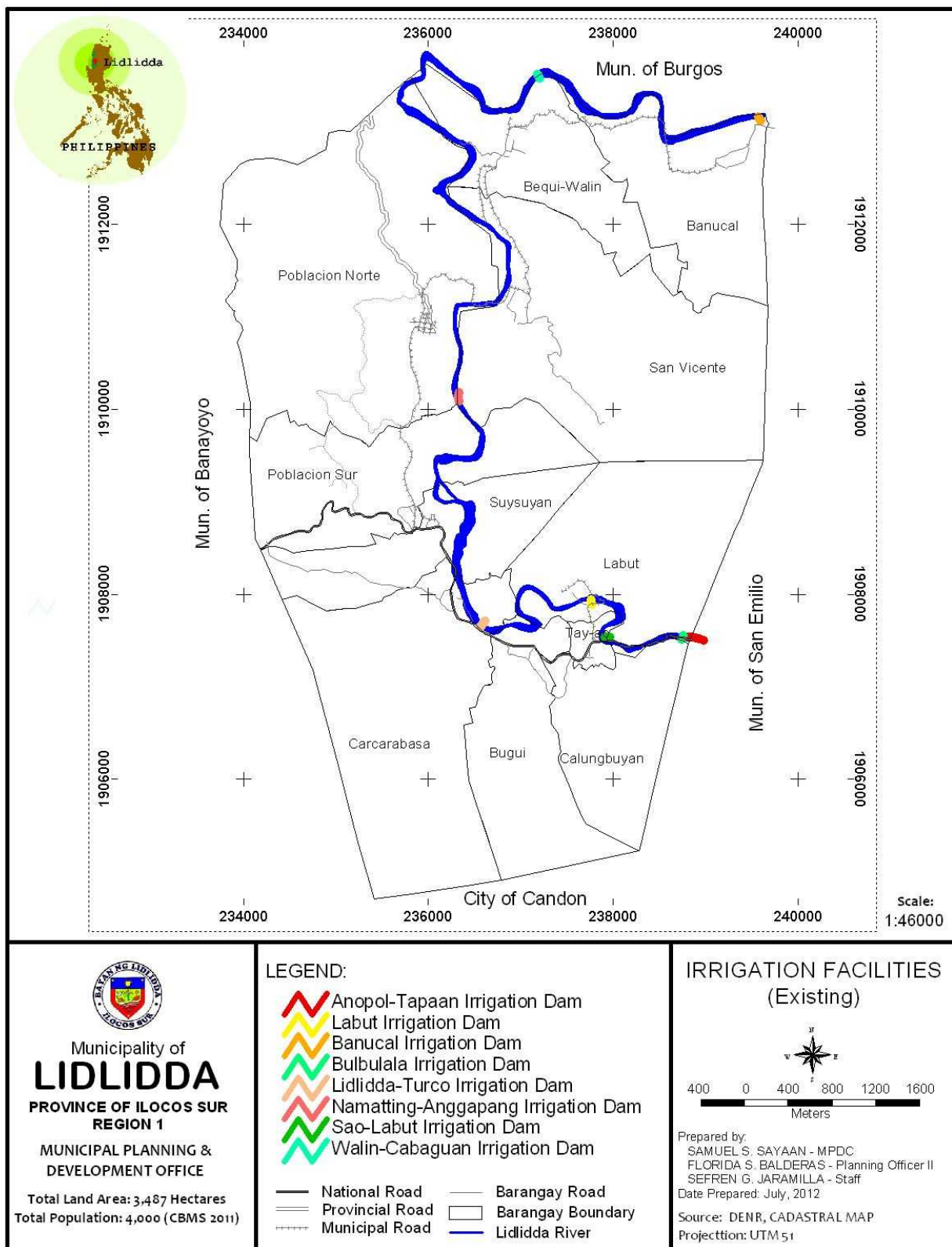
Type of Facility	Location	Service Area(has.)	# of Beneficiaries (families)
Anopol-Tapaan CIS	Tay-ac	27.8734	130
Sao-Labut CIS	Labut	11.9508	68
Bulbulala CIS	Labut	11.4476	66
Lidlidda-Turco CIS	Carcarabasa	29.6608	158
Bagbag CIS	Pob. Sur	13.3777	74
Namattoo-Anggapang	Pob. Norte	64.5765	114
Walín-Cabaguan CIS	Bequi	49.7165	78
Banucal CIS	Banucal	43.8363	97

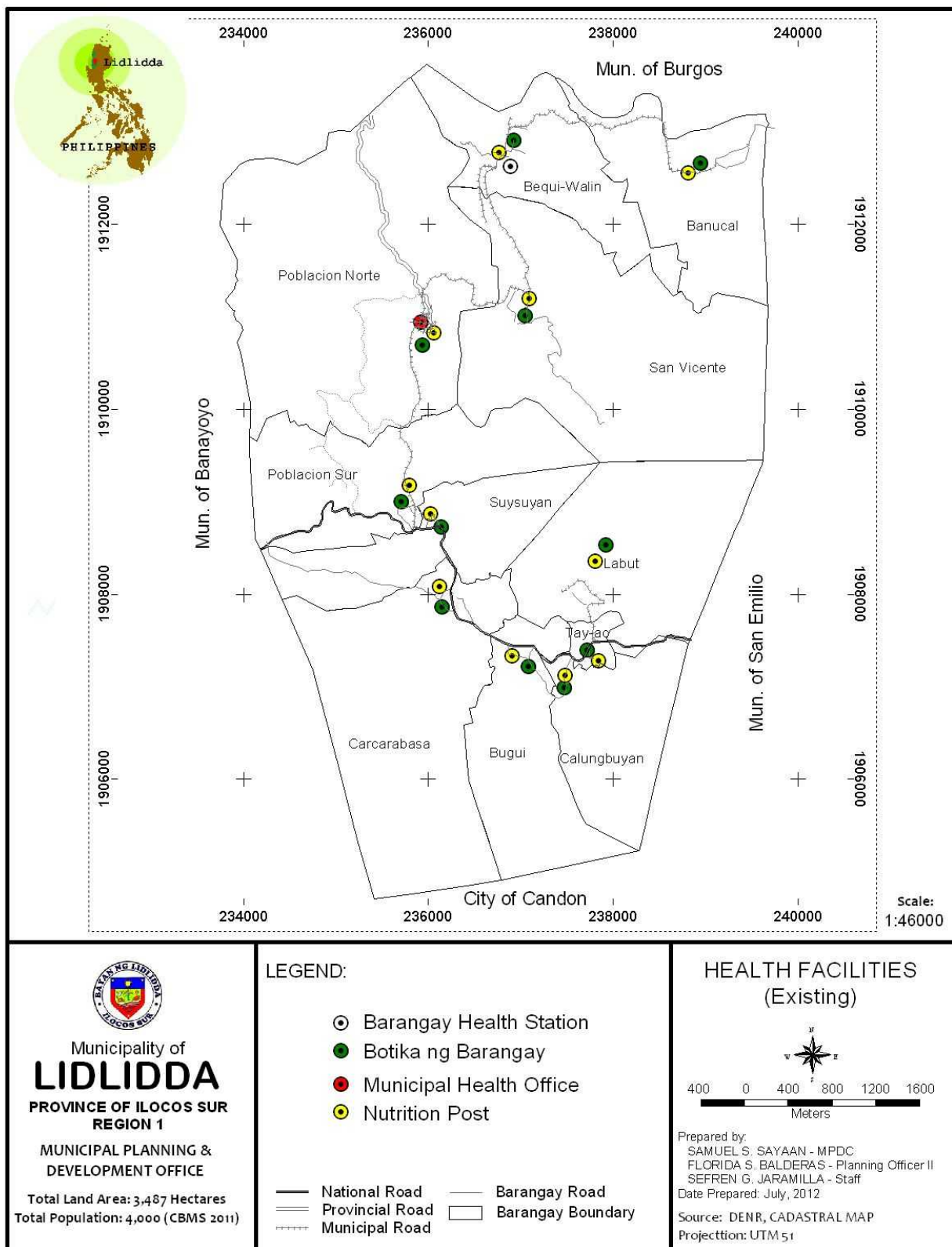
Source: Mun. Agric. Office/NIA

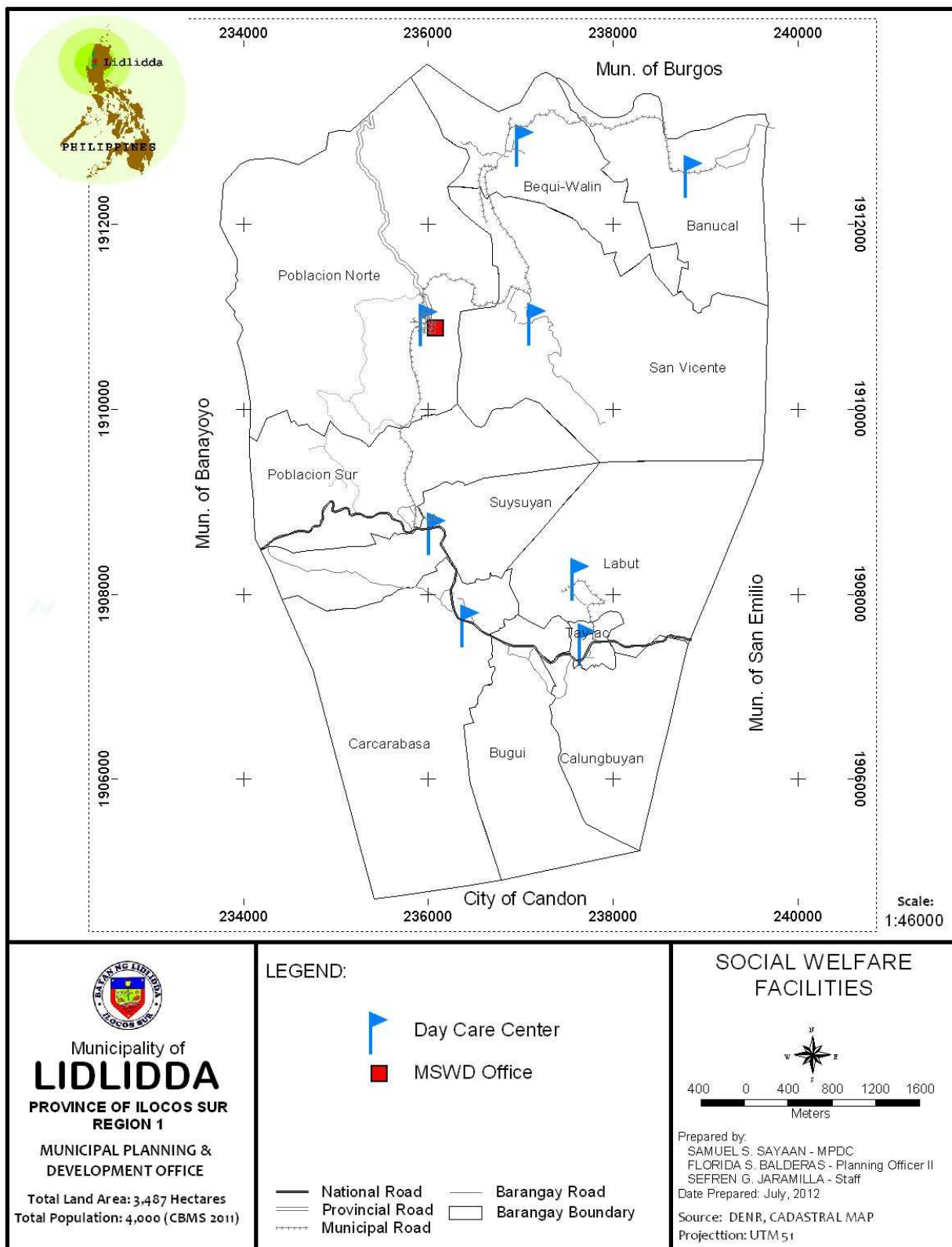
### C. FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE FACILITIES

This is an exigent need not yet met as farmlands along the river banks are severely eroded. This should also be prioritized as one development program. Although river dredging was initiated last year, this concern should be given more attention because of the hazard it poses on lives and properties especially agricultural farm lands.

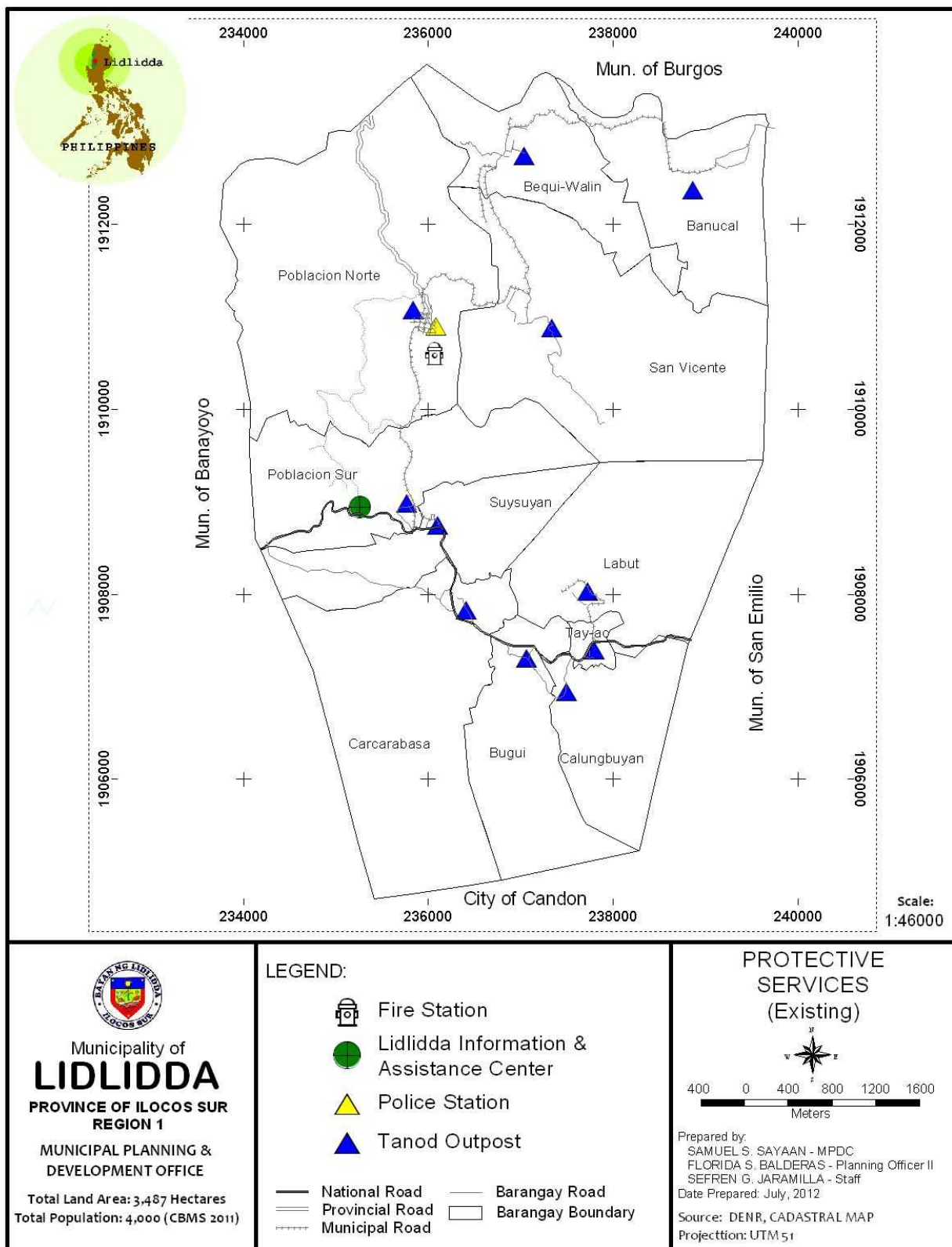














## **D. SOCIAL SERVICES FACILITIES**

### ***D.1. Education Facilities and Utilities***

There is 1 Primary School, 4 Elementary Schools, and 1 Secondary School found in the locality, and all of these are public institutions. All of these schools are accessible to their prospective beneficiaries. There are no tertiary institutions found. There is only 1 private pre-school found in Barangay Calungbuyan managed by the Pentecostal Freewill Baptist Church.



There is also a covered court constructed at the Lidlidda National High School. Some schools (LNHS, LNCS, and LSCS) have also their school canteens, all schools have comfort rooms but only LSCS has electric water pump. The others have jet matic water pumps.

### ***D.2. Health Facilities***

There are no Hospitals or Medical Clinics locally found. Health services are provided at the Rural Health Unit found at the Municipal Ground manned by 1 Doctor, 1 Nurse, 2 midwives, 1 casual nurse, and two casual midwives. A Dentist and Medical Technologist also render services every Wednesday only since these are assigned at the Sta. Lucia District Hospital. There are also 2 ambulances to bring emergency cases to the hospitals in Candon City, Vigan City, or in San Fernando City. Barangay Nutrition Posts are also found in all the barangays manned by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars and Barangay Health Workers. A barangay health station was also established at Bequi-Walin.

### ***D.3. Social Welfare Facilities***

For Early Childhood Care & Development, there are 8 Day Care Centers found in the barangays manned by Barangay Day Care Workers. There is no Office for the elderly and differently abled and services are rendered at the Municipal Social Welfare Office or





brought to the barangays during their Barangay Outreach Program. This office also spearhead Rescue & Relief Operations during disasters and calamities.

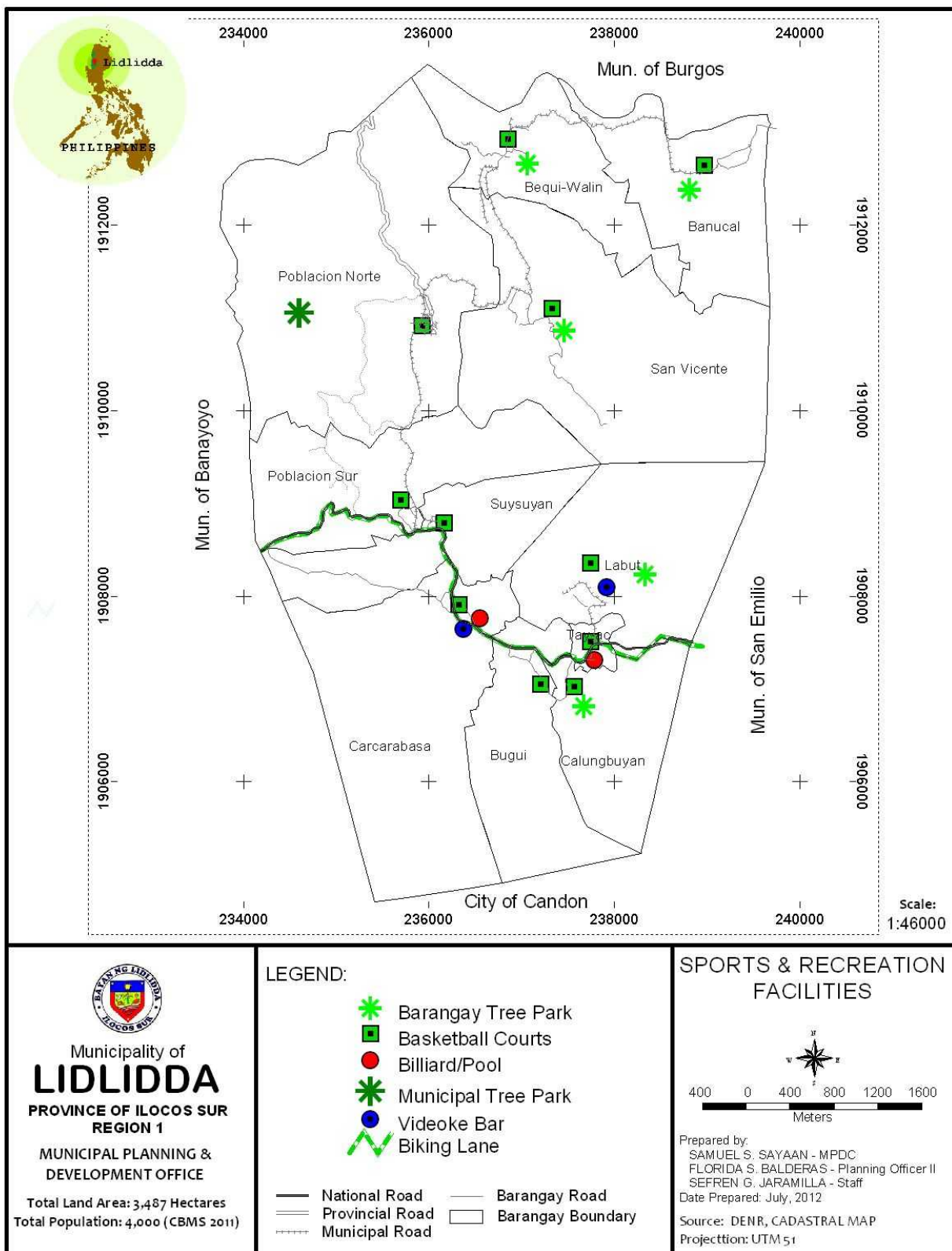
#### ***D.4. Public Safety & Protective Facilities***

A 3-storey Municipal Police Station was constructed six years ago, manned by 21 Police Officers. The MPS also has a new Patrol Car for patrolling services within their area of responsibility, two-way radios, and mobile phones.



For fire safety services, a Municipal Fire Station was constructed near the Health Center manned by 6 Fire Officers. The Fire Station has also 1 Mini-Fire Truck to respond to fire incidents.

Barangay Tanod Posts are also found in the 11 barangays.





### ***D.5. Sports & Recreation Facilities***

Basketball Courts are found in every barangay, some of which are already covered. For nature lovers, they could go trekking at the Parke Paraesus Berde to Mt. Binmonton, or go picnicking at the tree parks. For bikers, they could ply the National Highway from Candon up to San Emilio. There are no resorts or other recreational facilities found except some videoke bars found along the National Highway at Barangay Carcarabasa.

## **E. UTILITIES**

### ***E.1. Power***

The electric power requirement of the municipality is supplied by the Ilocos Sur Electric Cooperative (ISECO) whose main power source is the National Power Corporation. All barangays are already energized, and its scope of services includes residential houses, commercial buildings, public buildings, and street lightings.

### ***E.2. Water***



Water for domestic use is provided by Spring Development Projects, Deep wells, shallow wells, electric water pumps of some well-off families, and the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station. There are no Local

Water Utilities Association found.





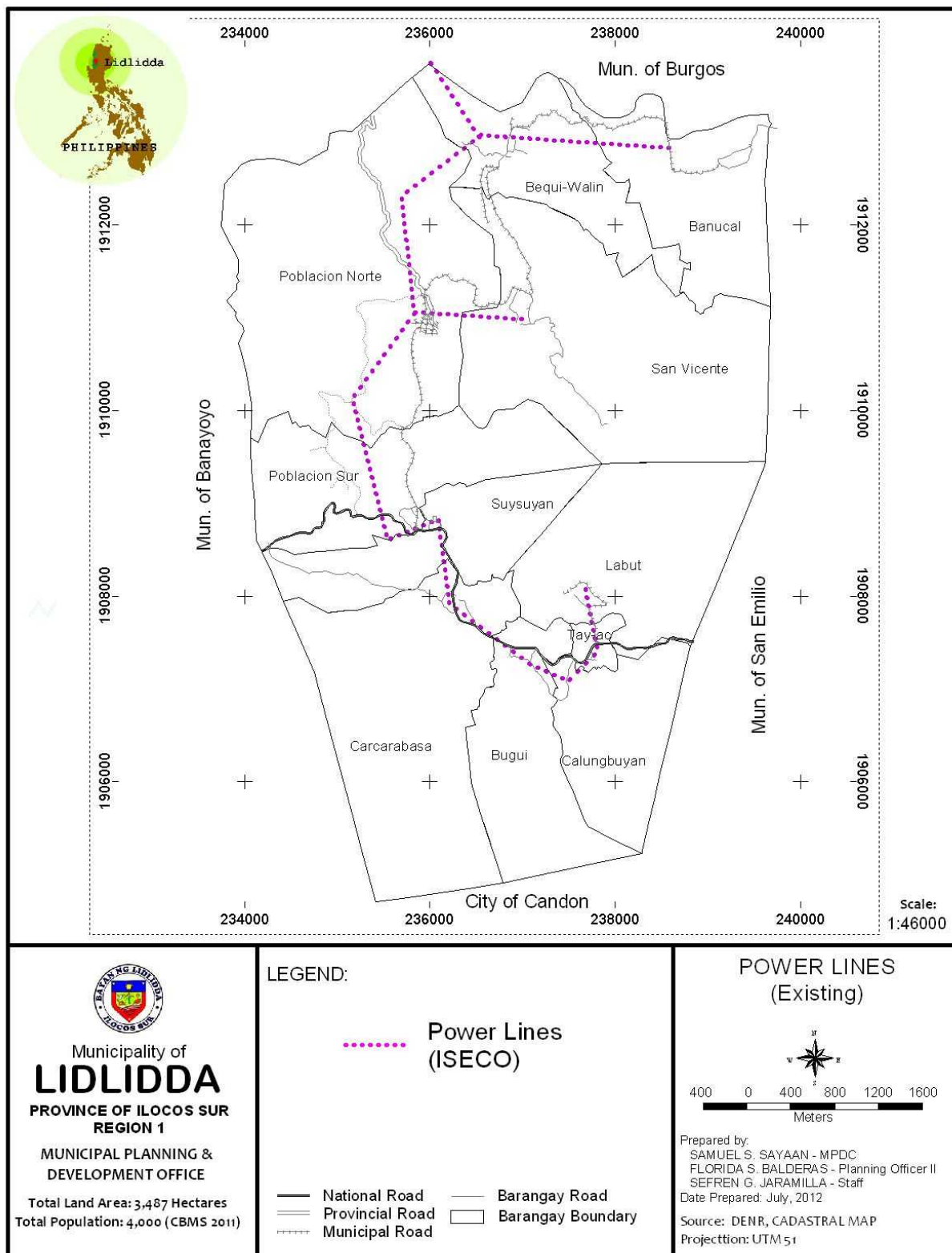


Table 23.





## DOMESTIC WATER FACILITIES

LIDLIDDA 2011

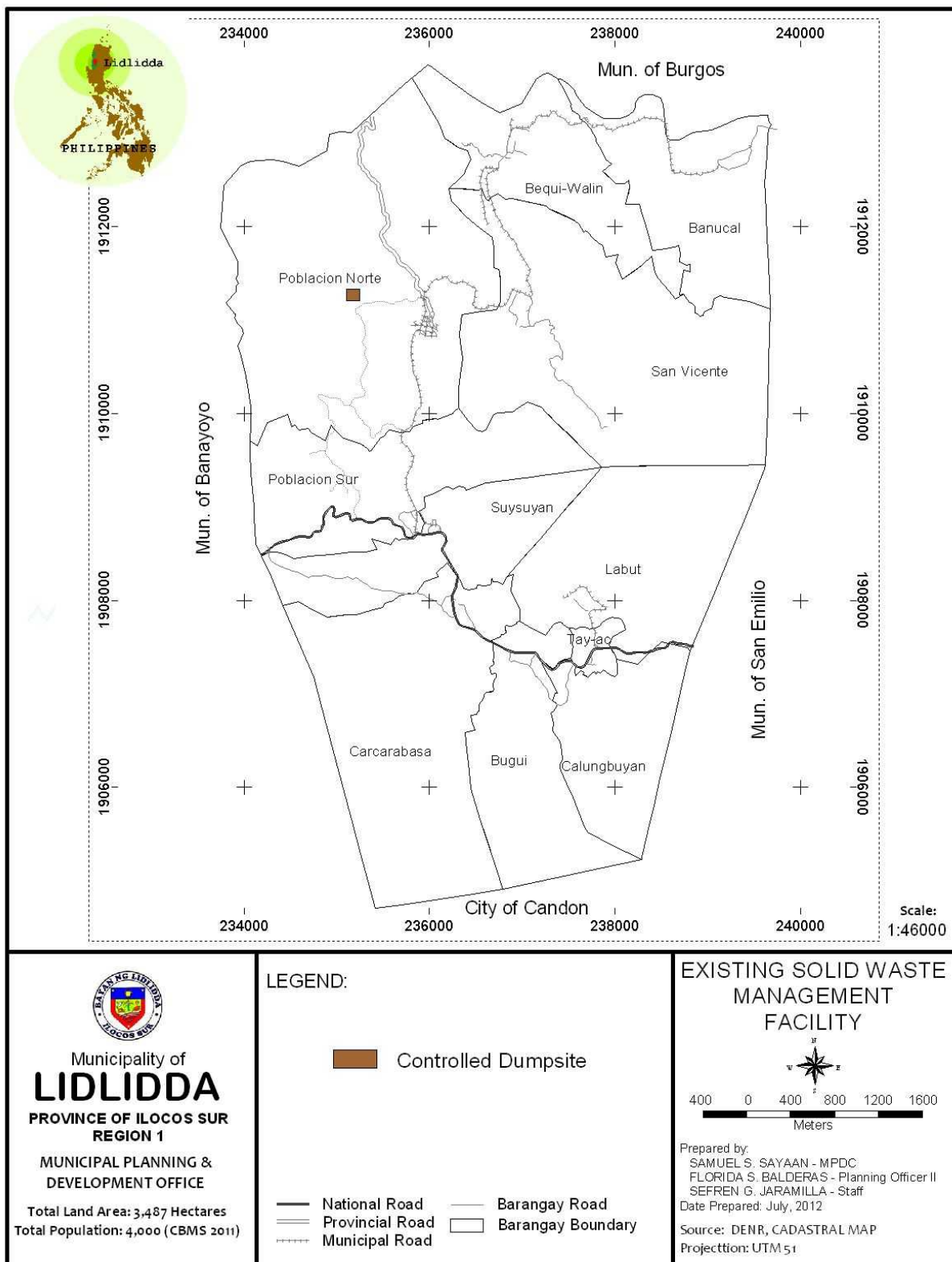
BARANGAY	# of DEEP WELLS	# of IMPROVED SPRING	LWRS Bottled Water	Electric Water Pumps(Private homes)	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
Banucal	2	1	1 water refilling station located at Suysuyan along the Heritage Highway	2	152
Bequi-Walin	3	1		3	114
Bugui	2	1		0	46
Calungbuyan	2	1		0	49
Carcarabasa	15	0		1	67
Labut	6	1		3	51
Pob. Norte	31	1		23	229
Pob. Sur	12	1		6	69
San Vicente	2	1		2	87
Suysuyan	3	1		1	65
Tay-ac	3	1		1	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>957</b>

### ***E.3. Communication***

There are no telephone landlines locally found, but SMART & GLOBE Companies have established their respective cell sites to enhance the signal for cell phone users. A Post Office is also found beside the Lidlidda Green Market manned by a lone Post Master providing mail services.

### ***E.4. Waste Disposal System***

Every barangay have their own compost pit for composting aside from individual household compost pits. Recyclables/reusables are sold at the junk shop in Barangay Carcarabasa aside from recycling done in the households, and the non-recyclables are brought to the controlled dumpsite at Cardis, Poblacion Norte. This is the municipal dump site soon to be converted to sanitary landfill, but there is an alternative plan of transferring it to another site because of the poultry egg laying project and proposed piggery at the adjacent lots.





### ***E.5. Municipal Cemetery***

The contiguous barangays of Tay-ac, Calungbuyan, & Bugui have their common cemetery, as well as that of Barangays Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, & Poblacion Sur. Banuclal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Poblacion Norte, and Labut have their own public cemetery.



### ***E.6. Public Market***



A public market was constructed at Barangay Suysuyan along the Heritage Highway now serving as Groserya ng Bayan. However, some residents still prefer to buy their goods from nearby Candon City aside from the sari-sari stores at

the barangays. Besides, there are meat/fish peddlers selling on a house to house scheme.





#### **IV. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**

##### **A. Revenue Sources**

Being an agriculture based municipality, Lidlidda derive its income primarily from agriculture. Local revenues come from local taxes, fees, and charges. Local taxes come from Real Property taxes, permit fees, regulatory fees, and business taxes. However, due to limited business establishments, local revenues are very low compared to the income from external sources like the RA 7171 and RA 8240.

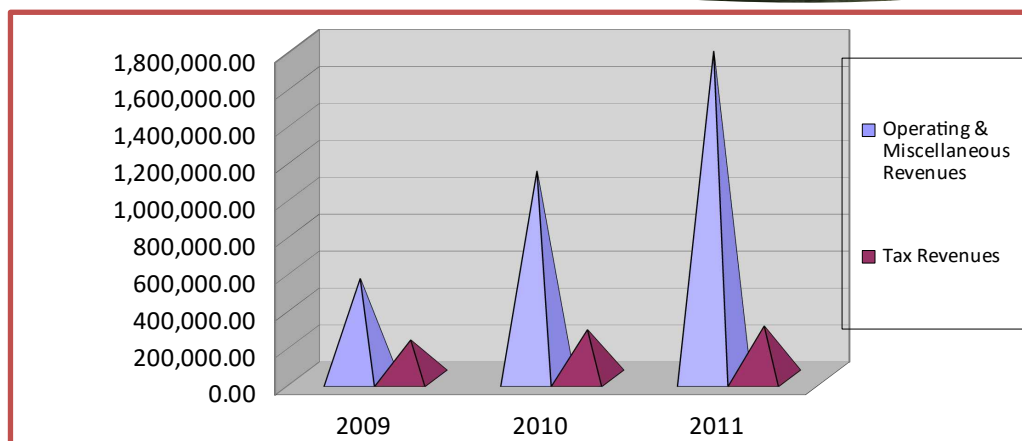
For a period of three years from 2009 to 2011, the increase of revenues doesn't follow a regular pattern. There are no borrowings for the past three years. Tax revenues are even lower than miscellaneous revenues which means that tax collection efficiency should be increased.(See Table 6.2 and Fig. 6.3)

Table 24.  
**Municipal Revenues by Source**  
Lidlidda, 2009-2011

<b>Major Revenue Sources</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Operating & Misc. Revenues	541,499.18	1,123,907.29	1,774,351.44
Tax Revenues	208,605.99	264,356.20	284,286.37
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>750,105.17</b>	<b>1,388,263.49</b>	<b>2,058,637.81</b>

Figure 5.  
**MUNICIPAL REVENUES BY SOURCE**  
LIDLIDDA 2009 – 2011





The municipality is almost totally IRA dependent. As shown in Table 13, locally generated income is very minimal compared to the Internal Revenue Allotment of the municipality. For 2009, locally generated income is just 3.62%, for 2010 it's 6.17%, and for 2011 it's 8.29% only. This should challenge the LGU to find strategies to increase collection of local fees and taxes.

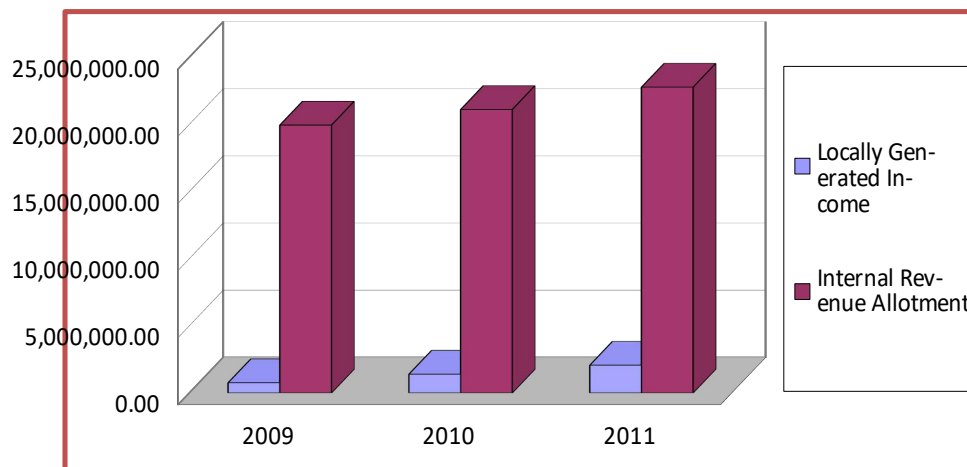
Table 25.  
**Extent of Fiscal Autonomy**  
Lidlidda, 2009 – 2011

Income Source	2009	2010	2011
Locally Generated Income	750,105.17	1,388,263.49	2,058,637.81
Internal Revenue Allotment	19,942,778.00	21,105,840.00	22,771,385.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,692,883.17</b>	<b>22,494,103.49</b>	<b>24,830,022.81</b>



Source: MTO

Figure 6.  
**EXTENT OF FISCAL AUTONOMY**  
LIDLIDDA 2009 – 2011



## B. Employment

Per CBMS conducted year 2011, the employment rate is 89.5% with male employment comprising 93.87% and female employment consisting of 81.79%. This means that of the total labor force, only 7% male are unemployed and 19% female. Of these employed, 59% are permanent, 39% are seasonal, and 2% are temporary or shifts from one job to another.

An agriculture-based municipality, the prime source of employment is farming with 66%, 4% are employed under the secondary sector, 25% are employed under the tertiary sector, and 55 other mode of employment not specified.

Per CBMS 2011, there are also 400 Lidliddanians employed in different countries abroad, 10% of the total population, whom are 273 (68%) females and 127 (32%) males.

Table 26.  
**Employment by Gender, by Barangay**



BARANGAY	No. of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1602</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>
Banucal	308	191	117	287	183	104	93.18	95.8	88.8
Bequi-	208	129	79	197	124	73	94.71	96.1	92.4
Bugui	87	61	26	82	59	23	94.25	96.7	88.4
Calungbuya	80	53	27	70	51	19	87.50	96.2	70.3
Carcarabas	136	87	49	124	84	40	91.18	96.5	81.6
Labut	105	66	39	94	63	31	89.52	95.4	79.4
Pob. Norte	343	226	117	303	207	96	88.34	91.5	82.0
Pob. Sur	137	85	52	115	80	35	83.94	94.1	67.3
San Vicente	190	115	75	156	100	56	82.11	86.9	74.6
Suysuyan	147	96	51	130	88	42	88.44	91.6	82.3
Tay-ac	49	33	16	44	33	11	89.80	100.	68.7

As viewed from the above table, there are 89.5% employed members of the labor force, consisting of 93.87% male and 81.7% female.

Per CBMS 2011, there are 36% households with income below poverty threshold, 23% below food threshold, and only 1% experienced food shortage (9 out of 907 households).

Table 27.

**Households with Income Below Poverty Threshold by Barangay**

Barangay	Number of HOUSEHOLDS	Households with income below poverty threshold	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>36.27%</b>
Banucal	156	83	53.21
Bequi-Walin	112	56	50.00
Bugui	43	13	30.23
Calungbuyan	50	14	28.00
Carcarabasa	66	10	15.15



Labut	46	19	41.3
Poblacion Norte	190	53	27.89
Poblacion Sur	66	18	27.27
San Vicente	86	37	43.02
Suysuyan	65	18	27.69
Tay-ac	27	8	29.63

Source: CBMS 2011

Per CBMS conducted 2011, it could be gleaned from the above table that even if the primary occupation of Lidliddanians is farming, only 36.27% are households with income below poverty threshold, and 22.6% are households with income below food threshold.

Table 28.

#### HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME BELOW FOOD THRESHOLD

Barangay	Number of HOUSEHOLDS	Households with income below food threshold	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>22.60%</b>
Banucal	156	56	35.90
Bequi-Walin	112	43	38.4
Bugui	43	4	9.3
Calungbuyan	50	6	12.00
Carcarabasa	66	5	7.58
Labut	46	13	28.3
Poblacion Norte	190	33	17.37
Poblacion Sur	66	11	16.7
San Vicente	86	21	24.42
Suysuyan	65	9	13.9
Tay-ac	27	4	14.8

## V. EXISTING LAND USES AND LAND USE TRENDS

An upland municipality, Lidlidda with an area of 3,487 hectares per Land Classification Map of 1936, is mountainous and hilly, thus most of the lands are covered by forest with an area of 1786 or 51.2188%. Settlement areas are located mostly along the roads following a linear, ribbon, or nucleated pattern.

### A. General Land Uses

#### A.1. Built-Up Area



The built-up area consist of land uses like residential, institutional, commercial, agro-industrial, parks and playgrounds, open spaces, and roads and bridges. These are found in all the barangays, the largest area of which is Poblacion Norte, being the urban center.

Residential areas comprise 80.44 hectares of the total land area. This is the most dominant urban land use. It was observed that some residential structures are quasi commercial or industrial and residential in nature. This is because some residents prefer to have their businesses at home than building separate structures.

Commercial areas are not so significant because only few people are engaged in business in Lidlidda. Some well-off families prefer to invest their money in Candon City.

Institutional areas occupy about 6.27 hectares which include the Municipal Hall and other government buildings, government schools and religious institutions found in different barangays.

#### A.2. Agricultural lands

Agriculture is the prime source of living in Lidlidda and agricultural lands occupy 850.9 hectares consisting of 480.83 strategic crop zone, and 370 hectares non-strategic crop zone, and 0.07 hectares as strategic livestock zone.

#### A.3. Pastureland

Pastureland or grassland covers 35 hectares and these were found mostly in the southwestern part of Carcarabasa. However, these pastureland get very dry during summer and cannot serve its purpose, thus, they were re-classified to agro-forest lands because most part were already planted with timber trees and fruit trees.

#### A.4. Agro-forestry

Lidlidda has now a total land area of 717.74 hectares classified as agro-forest found mostly in the rural barangays. These are the sources of fuel wood or planted with fruit trees mostly mangoes and other fruit trees and cash crops.

#### A.5. Protection Forest/Watershed





Protection forest has a total land area of 855 hectares found in the eastern forest of Banucal, Bequi-walin, San Vicente, Suysuyan and Labut. These lands should be protected and conserved, but the lower part was awarded by DENR as Integrated Social Forestry projects to some beneficiaries.

#### A.6. National Integrated Protected Area System

Lidlidda has a total area of 931 hectares declared as Lidlidda Protected Landscape under the NIPAS Act, and 79.06 hectares of this area had been initially developed as eco-tourism park, the PARKE PARAESUS BERDE through the permission from the PAMB and the DENR.

The NIPAS area extends from Barangay Bugui, Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, Poblacion Sur, and Poblacion Norte.

#### A.7. Rivers/Creeks

Beds of inland water bodies like rivers, creeks and springs occupy a total land area of 42.49 hectares. The rivers locally found are the Lidlidda River originating from southern San Emilio, and the Bessang River with its headwaters from Abra passing through northern San Emilio and northern Lidlidda. These two rivers merge at the western part of Bequi-Walin.

#### A.8. Roads and Bridges

Roads and bridges locally found constitute a land area of 40.67 or 1.1663% of the total land area.

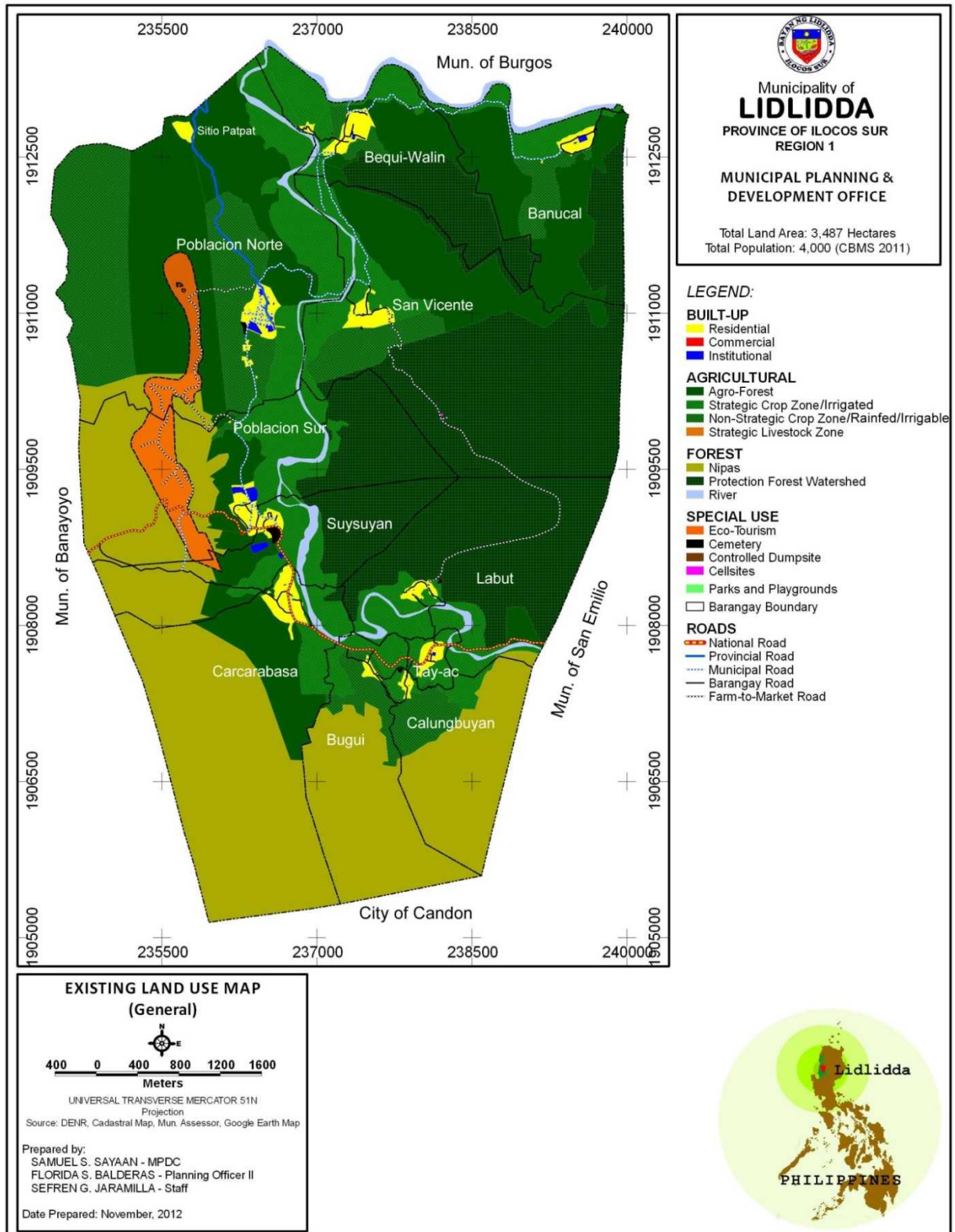


Table 29.



### Existing General Land Uses

Land Classification	Area	%
<b>Built-Up</b>	<b>87.19</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Residential	80.44	2.31
Commercial	0.26	0.00075
Industrial		
Institutional	6.27	0.1798
Parks/Playgrounds	0.22	0.0006
<b>Special Uses</b>	<b>2.68 has.</b>	<b>0.0769</b>
Eco-Tourism	79.06 has.*	<b>2.27*</b>
Cell Sites	0.01 has.	
Cemetery	2.41 has.	
Dump Site	0.17 has.	
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>850.9 has.</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Agro-forest</b>	<b>717.74has.</b>	<b>20.58</b>
<b>Forest</b>	<b>1786 has.</b>	<b>51.22</b>
Protection Forest/Watershed	855 has.	24.52
NIPAS	931 has.	26.7
<b>Pastureland/Grassland</b>		
<b>Roads</b>	<b>40.67**</b>	<b>1.17**</b>
<b>Rivers/Creeks/Easement</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3487 has.</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MAO, MPDO

\*within NIPAS area

\*\*within other uses

## B. Urban Land Uses

The urban barangays consist of Poblacion Sur and Poblacion Norte. Poblacion Norte is the seat of the Municipal Government, but most of the schools are found in Poblacion Sur, as well as the commercial center.

The urban core 'Poblacion Norte' follows a grid pattern of development defined by rectangular blocks parallel to the road. Development growth in Poblacion Sur is characterized by linear development where urban settlements are found along major thoroughfares.

### B.1. Residential Use



This is characterized by mixed dwelling types and customary facilities of the area that will promote its self contentment such as home occupation and the like.

This is the most dominant land use consisting of 2.31% or 80.44 hectares.

#### B.2. Commercial Uses

Commercial activities are not so significant, unlike other towns that are more progressive due to limited businesses. Most commercial businesses are just located within residential buildings, and sari-sari store is the most prevalent.

The Public Market is located at Poblacion Sur utilized as Groserya ng Bayan.

At present, commercial use occupy only a small area at the urban core.

#### B.3. Institutional Uses

This covers the spaces for major and semi-public structures for educational, cultural, religious, health, protective, and government services.

The major Institutional Use in the municipality is the municipal government grounds where the Municipal Hall, Rural Health Unit, and the local PNP and BFP stations are located.

Various religious and educational institutions are also found in the urban core.

The institutional area occupies 6.27 hectares or 0.1798% of the urban land area.

#### B.4. Parks & Playgrounds

This includes the parks and playgrounds at the urban core and the playground found at the municipal ground. There are no landscaped park found however, there is the eco-tourism park at the Parke Paraesus Berde found within the NIPAS area.

This land use constitute 0.22 hectares of the total urban core area.

#### B.5. Industrial Use

This land use occupy only small portion of total urban area. The only industrial establishment found in the locality are the rice mills 'baby-cono' located within the periphery of the residential area.



#### B.6. Special Uses

Special uses in the urban core include the cemetery, the cell sites, the controlled dumpsite, and the eco-park.

This land use occupies 2.68 hectares of the total urban area.

#### B.7. Other Uses

Other land uses found in the urban area are the roads and bridges, the river and creeks within the area, the agricultural lands, the agro-forest lands, and portion of the NIPAS area within the urban core.

Table 30.

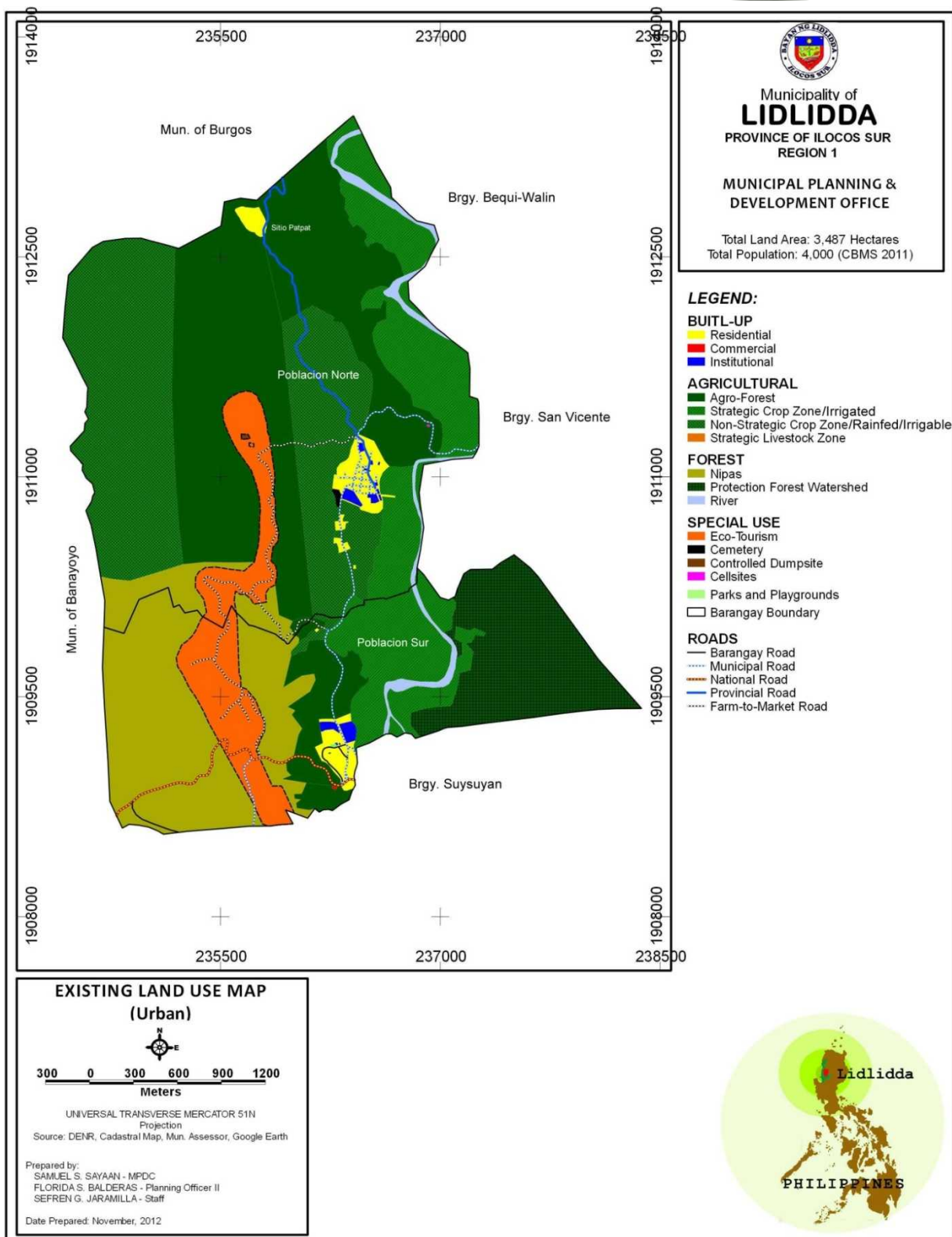
**Existing Urban Land Uses**

<b>Land Uses</b>	<b>Area (has.)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Built-Up</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>2.504</b>
Residential	23.07	
Institutional	3.71	
Commercial	0.07	
Industrial		
Parks & Playgrounds	0.07	
<b>Special Uses</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.0623</b>
Cell Sites	0.03	
Cemetery	0.47	
Eco-tourism Park	77.37*	
Controlled Dumpsite	0.17	
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>393.32</b>	<b>36.58</b>
Agro-forest	320.5	29.809
<b>NIPAS</b>	<b>225.05</b>	<b>20.9312</b>
Protection forest/Watershed	93.21	8.6692
Rivers/Creeks/Easement	15.52	1.4435
Roads/Bridges	16.71**	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1075.19</b>	<b>100</b>

\*within NIPAS area

\*\*within other land uses





## VI. COMPARATIVE/COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES



## **A. PHYSICAL/ NATURAL RESOURCES**

- ✚ Vast production forest lands protected, reforested, and maintained by the LGU, DENR, and cooperative constituents
- ✚ Existence of Lidlidda Protected Landscape protected and sustained by the PAMB, DENR, and LGU.
- ✚ Available agro-forest lands suitable for agricultural development to augment the limited agricultural lands
- ✚ Maintenance of municipal seedling nursery and barangay nurseries for sustainable seedling production and reforestation
- ✚ Presence of eco-park, the Parke Paraesus Berde and the Binmonton Peak for eco-tourism development
- ✚ Presence of Irrigation Systems maintained by active Irrigators' Associations
- ✚ Presence of all-weather access roads in all barangays, as well as some farm-to-market roads
- ✚ Accessibility to the Santiago-Banayoyo-Lidlidda-San Emilio Heritage Highway
- ✚ Presence of the Green Market at Suysuyan for greater accessibility to basic goods and commodities
- ✚ Energization of all barangays, although 4.6% of households have no electricity yet
- ✚ 100% accessibility of potable water supply in all the barangays
- ✚ Presence of GLOBE & SMART cell sites for enhanced signal by cell phone users

## **B. HUMAN RESOURCES**

- ✚ Indigenous people endowed with unique culture and traditional values worth emulating
- ✚ Existence of 'Bayanihan Spirit' or volunteerism of the populace through 'ragup', 'gamal', and 'ammoyo'
- ✚ Existence of traditional "Sapit System" for settling disputes and cases through amicable settlement because of the 'Sindatako Spirit'



- ✚ Environmental-minded constituents and officials doing massive tree-planting activities every June 12 and Arbor Day and forest protection activities
- ✚ Highly literate populace
- ✚ Well nourished populace with very low Malnutrition Rate
- ✚ High employment rate although occupation is primarily farming
- ✚ Competent and committed municipal functionaries
- ✚ Supportive and cooperative Congressman, Governor, and constituents
- ✚ God-fearing and industrious constituents

## **VII. WEAKNESSES / PRIORITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

### **A. PHYSICAL / NATURAL RESOURCES**

- ✚ Eroded farmlands along the river banks which decreases crop production
- ✚ Heavily silted and widened river beds caused by floods and soil erosions
- ✚ Some parts of the river are dry during summer posing additional expenses on irrigation because farmers resort to dug wells for pumping water
- ✚ Presence of disaster risk areas on earthquake and rain-induced landslides, as well as flood prone areas
- ✚ Absence of Drainage and Sewerage Systems
- ✚ Absence of landline telecommunication system and no Wi-Fi connection
- ✚ Climate change which poses danger to human, livestock, and crops
- ✚ Some bridges need to be replaced or improved, as well as roads
- ✚ Some irrigation systems need to be constructed or improved or repaired

### **B. HUMAN RESOURCES**

- ✚ Political adversities which impose constraints on development programs and projects due to conflicting priorities
- ✚ Crab mentality, professional jealousy, and egoistic traits of some people which hinders professional growth
- ✚ Poor organizational structure of the LGU due to non-conduct of Organization & Management Study
- ✚ Dole-out mentality of some constituents depending on the government for assistance



- ✚ Poor repayment of agricultural and livelihood loans because of some irresponsible beneficiaries
- ✚ Slowly diminishing traditional and cultural values posing threats to unity and volunteerism
- ✚ Low percentage of college graduates due to high cost of college education and lack of financial capability
- ✚ Out-migration of constituents due to limited employment opportunities, and desire for seeking greener pastures abroad or within the country

## VIII. VISION/MISSION

### VISION

*“A SOARING, VIBRANT, GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE ECO-CULTURAL TOURISM DESTINATION OF THE NORTH WITH A SUSTAINABLE AND PRO-HEALTH ENVIRONMENT PRESERVED AND PROTECTED BY SELF-RELIANT AND GOD-CENTERED PEOPLE STEERED BY EXCELLENT AND COMMITTED LEADERS”*

### MISSION

*“THE MUNICIPALITY IS COMMITTED TO HOLISTIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A WELL-PLANNED PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES CONCERTEDLY UPHOLD BY ALL OF ITS CONSTITUENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS”*

## I. SOC



## **A. EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR**

### **A.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

There are only seven educational institutions found in Lidlidda: 2 Primary Schools (Bequi-Walin Primary School, Calungbuyan Freewill Baptist PR), 4 Elementary Schools (Tay-ac Elementary School, Lidlidda South Central School, Lidlidda North Central School, Banucal Elementary School), and 1 Secondary (Lidlidda National High School). There are also 4 kindergarten classes in all elementary schools. There are no tertiary institutions locally found.

**Table 31. Schools by Level, Type, Facilities & Condition**  
**SY 2-12-2013**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area Occupied</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
1. Bequi-Walin Primary School	Bequi-Walin	3000 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms Playground, Water Pump
2. Calungbuyan Freewill School	Calungbuyan	421.29 sq.m.	Private	Comfort Rooms, Water Pump Playground
3. Banucal Elementary School	Banucal	7,872 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms, Water Pump School Canteen, Library, Playground
4. Lidlidda North Central School	Poblacion Norte	8,868 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms, Water Pump, Playground, School Canteen, Admin. Office Library, Tree Park
5. Lidlidda South Central School	Poblacion Sur	13,385 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms, Water System, Admin. Office Library, School Canteen Tree Park
6. Tay-ac Elem. School	Tay-ac	8,668 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms, Water Pump, Tree Park
7. Lidlidda National High School	Poblacion Sur	18,549 sq.m.	Public	Comfort Rooms, Water System, Admin. Office School Canteen, Library, Laboratory, Computer Rm., Shop, Covered Court

During the survey conducted by the MPDO, it was found out that in all schools, there are Comfort Rooms per classroom. School libraries are usually located at the Administration Office, and School Canteens are located at the H.E. rooms. School libraries and canteens, if possible, should be separated from the Administration Office and HE rooms. Only Lidlidda National High School has a





Covered Court and Computer Room. In some schools, shops are located at old school buildings not used for regular classes.

**Table 32. Student – Teacher & Student –Classroom Ratio by School Level  
SY 2012-2013**

School	# of Enrollees			Total # of Teachers	Total # of Classrooms	Student- Teacher Ratio	Student- Classroom Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
1.Bequi-Walin Primary School	26	34	60	2 & 2(Vol.)	4	1:30	1:15
2. Pentecostal Freewill Baptist Academy							
3. Banucal Elem. School	43	47	90	8	7	1:11	1:13
4. Lidlidda North Central School	67	63	130	8	7	1:16	1:19
5. Lidlidda South Central School	53	43	96	8	7	1:12	1:14
6. Tay-ac Elem. School	39	39	78	4	4	1:20	1:20
7.Lidlidda National High School	164	159	323	13	8	1:25	1:46

As reflected in the above table, the student –teacher ratio in all the schools is much lower than the DepEd Standard Ratio which is targeted at 1:35. Banucal Elementary School has the least ratio which is only 1:11, while Bequi-Walin has the most, which is 1:30. These ratios though, are still much lower than the DepEd standard.

The Student-Classroom Ratio in all the schools is also within the standard limit. This means that students in all the schools in Lidlidda are comfortable in spacious classrooms, since all the classrooms are within the standard size prescribed. However, due to lack of teachers because of minimal number of pupils, there are combination classes in some schools.

**Table 33. Historical Enrollment by Level for the Past Three School Years**

School/Level	Year 1- 2009-2010	Year 2 2010-2011		Year 3 2011-2012		Current year 2012-2013	
		#	Inc./Dec.	#	Inc./Dec.	#	Inc./Dec.
1.Bequi-Walin Primary School	62	46	-16	47	1	60	13
2. Pentecostal							



Freewill Academy							
3. Banucal Elem. School	97	90	-7	91	1	90	-1
4. Lidlidda North Central School	134	137	3	140	3	130	-10
5. Lidlidda South Central School	135	113	-22	98	-15	96	-3
6. Tay-ac Elem. School	87	97	10	77	-20	78	1
7. Lidlidda National High School	335	326	-9	345	19	323	-22

For the past three school years, it is observed that enrollment in all schools do not follow a regular pattern. Enrolment is either increased or decreased which means that there are student drop-outs or transferees. In Lidlidda National High School, discrepancies in the number of enrollment to the number of school-going age secondary level maybe due to enrollees from other towns.

**Table 34.**  
**Children 6-12 yrs. Old not Attending Elementary**

BARANGAY	Children 6-12 years old			Children 6-12 years old not attending elementary					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	<b>516</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10.66%</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>11.65</b>
Banucal	91	51	40	3	2	1	3.30	3.92	2.50
Bequi-Walin	65	24	41	5	3	2	7.69	12.50	4.88
Bugui	29	17	12	3	3	0	10.34	17.65	0.00
Calungbuyan	29	22	7	5	4	1	17.24	18.18	14.29
Carcarabasa	33	16	17	6	3	3	18.18	18.75	17.65
Labut	33	12	21	4	0	4	12.12	0.00	19.05
Pob. Norte	108	55	53	12	4	8	11.11	7.27	15.09
Pob. Sur	43	23	20	4	1	3	9.30	4.35	15.00
San Vicente	47	27	20	5	2	3	10.64	7.41	15.00
Suysuyan	22	12	10	5	2	3	22.73	16.67	30.00
Tay-ac	16	8	8	3	2	1	18.75	25.00	12.50



T

**Table 35.**  
**Children 13-16 Yrs. Old Not Attending High School**

BARANGAY	Children 13-16 years old			Children 13-16 years old not attending high school					
	TOTAL	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion		
				TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25.80%</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>20.53</b>
Banucal	68	34	34	14	10	4	20.59	29.41	11.76
Bequi-Walin	46	25	21	9	7	2	19.57	28.00	9.52
Bugui	9	4	5	5	3	2	55.56	75.00	40.00
Calungbuya	17	10	7	10	6	4	58.82	60.00	57.14
Carcarabasa	20	14	6	1	0	1	5.00	0.00	16.67
Labut	20	12	8	3	3	0	15.00	25.00	0.00
Pob. Norte	66	38	28	24	15	9	36.36	39.47	32.14
Pob. Sur	34	14	20	5	3	2	14.71	21.43	10.00
San Vicente	24	18	6	9	6	3	37.50	33.33	50.00
Suysuyan	28	17	11	5	3	2	17.86	17.65	18.18
Tay-ac	13	8	5	4	2	2	30.77	25.00	40.00

Source: CBMS 201

Per CBMS conducted 2011, the Participation Rate for the Elementary Level is 89.34% and 74.2% for the Secondary Level.

This means that 10.66% are not attending elementary, and 25.8% are not attending high school as manifested in the above table.

## A.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

Table 36.

**Projected Classroom, Teacher Requirements in Public Schools by Level**

Level	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Projected Enrolment</b>										
Elementary	478	483	487	492	498	501	505	509	514	519
Secondary	302	305	308	311	315	316	319	322	325	328



<b>Classroom</b>										
Elementary	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Secondary	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
<b>Teacher</b>										
Elementary	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Secondary	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9

Based on the existing situation analyzed, the current and projected needs for teacher and classroom is not significant, as it has a negative result. The Current Teacher Needs for the Elementary Level is -17, while the secondary Level is -4.925. Likewise, the Current Classroom Needs is -16 for the Elementary Level, and 0.075 for the Secondary Level.

The teacher-student ratio and the classroom –student ratio is much lower than the DepEd standard of 1:40 and 1:35. The combination class in Tay-ac Elementary School needs to be split, but there are no teacher items available due to very low enrollees. However, the teaching force was augmented by the presence of two volunteer teachers. Classroom space per student is also within the ideal limit.

It was found out also, that libraries are located in Administrative Offices which should not be the case, and there are no school canteen, H.E. /I.A. buildings. These are the development needs which should be addressed.

### A.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Libraries are temporarily lodged at the Administrative Office in some schools.	➤ Students could not research if there are visitors ➤ Less conducive environment.	➤ Construct separate rooms for the establishment of school libraries.
➤ Absence of separate rooms for H.E., Canteen, Shop and Industrial Arts.	➤ Poor learning environment.	➤ Construct separate rooms for H.E., Canteen, Shop, & Industrial Arts
➤ Presence of risk areas (eroded portion) at the Lidlidda National High School (southern portion)	➤ Risk to lives and properties	➤ Construct stone masonry or grouted riprap and other erosion control measures to prevent further erosion of the soil. ➤ Construct a protection fence near the slope to avoid accidents or hazard



➤ Presence of mobile ALS teacher but absence of ALS Center	➤ Lessened illiterates and more graduates ➤ Temporary learning center less conducive to better learning.	risks. ➤ Allocate or source out funds for the establishment of ALS Center.
--	---	---

## **B. HEALTH & SANITATION SUB-SECTOR**

### **B.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **B.1.1. Health Resources**

In Lidlidda, health care delivery is provided by the Rural Health Unit as there are no hospitals or medical clinics in the locality. The RHU is manned by 1 medical doctor, 1 nurse, 2 midwives, 1 casual nurse and two casual midwives. There are also 4 volunteer nurses under the RN Heals program, 1 DOH Rep Nurse, and 1 Dentist, and 1 Medical Technologist rendering services every Wednesday from the Sta. Lucia District Hospital. The services of the RHU is complemented by 33 Barangay Health Workers and 11 Barangay Nutrition Scholars distributed among the 11 barangays.

The RHU is awarded as Sentrong Sigla and Philhealth accredited.

Botika sa Barangay is also located in all barangays to provide access to cheaper medicines to the people.

The RHU caters not only to residents of Lidlidda, but also residents from nearby communities of Kalumsing and Sibsibbu, San Emilio; and Bessang and Mapanit, Burgos; as well as Tama, Villaviciosa, Abra.

Table 37.

#### **SELECTED HEALTH STATISTICAL DATA 2009-2011**

	2009	2010	2011
Total Population	4655	4725	4857
Total Consultation	5218	5641	5315
Total # of births	91	58	64
Total # of deaths	21	12	12
Total # of infant	0	0	2
Total # of maternal	0	0	0
Crude Birth Rate	1.95	1.23	1.3
Crude Death Rate	0.45	0.25	0.25
Infant Mortality Rate	0	0	3.1%
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0





For the past three years, it is in 2011 that Infant Mortality Rate is 3.1%, however, these deaths were all hospital-based, so, the factors leading to the deaths are not only due to maternal concern but also hospital concern.

Table 38.

**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY (All Ages)**

<b>2010 - Causes</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>2011 - Causes</b>	<b>Number</b>
1. Acute Respiratory	1377	1. Acute Respiratory	1038
2. Musculo-skeletal	573	2. Musculo-skeletal	573
3. Skin Problems	501	3. Hypertension	453
4. Wounds/Injuries	444	4. Skin Problems	376
5. Hypertension	349	5. Wounds/Injuries	375
6. Pneumonia	337	6. Nutritional	341
7. Anemia/Nutritional	294	7. Pneumonia	321
8. Urinary Tract Infection	231	8. Dental / Periodental	274
9. Dental / Periodental	228	9. Urinary Tract Infection	256
10. Gastritis / PUD	222	10. Gastritis	236
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4556</b>		<b>4243</b>

Source: MHO

The leading cause of morbidity for the past two years is the same, acute respiratory infection followed by musculo-skeletal disorders. It could be gleaned from the table above that morbidity is high, but it does not mean that all residents of Lidlidda are getting sick. Some patients are consulting the doctor many times, and other patients are from nearby municipalities.

Table 39.

**FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY  
LIDLIDDA 2010-2011**

<b>2010 - Causes</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>2011 - Causes</b>	<b>Number</b>
1. Cardiovascular Diseases	7	1. Cardiovascular Disease	5
2. Severe Pneumonia	2	2. Cancer	3
3. Cancer	1	3. Pneumonia	2
4. Severe Malnutrition	1	4. Chronic Renal Failure	1
5. Severe Anemia	1	5. Suppurative Septicemia	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>



For the past two years, the leading cause of mortality is the same with cardiovascular disease and cancer having the most number. This could be attributed to hereditary reasons and life style of the person, despite the intense advocacy of the RHU on the promotion of healthy life style.

**Table 40. Crude Birth Rate & Crude Death Rate for the last Five Years**

Period	Crude Birth Rate	% Inc./Dec. from Previous Year	Crude Death Rate	% Inc./Dec. from Previous Year
2007	1.06		0.32	
2008	1.55	0.49	0.34	0.02
2009	1.95	0.40	0.45	0.11
2010	1.23	0.72	0.25	0.20
2011	1.56	0.33	0.30	0.05

Source: MHO

The Crude Birth Rate for the past five years is low with an average of 1.49 only. Year 2009 has the highest rate with 1.95. This is lower than the Crude Birth Rate of the Province which is 2.3 for 2010.

Likewise, the Crude Death Rate is also low with an average of 0.33 for the past five years. This is also lower than the Provincial Crude Death Rate for 2010 which is 0.70. The Crude Death Rate for the past two years from 2010-2011 per MCR-MHO record remained at 0.25% or 3 deaths per 1000 population. With this rate the projected number of deaths for the next 10 years would be more or less 14 deaths per annum.

Table 41.

**CHILD MORTALITY BY SEX, BY BARANGAY**

BARANGAY	Children 0-5 yrs. old			Children 0-5 years old who died					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
Banucal	72	38	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bequi-Walin	78	43	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bugui	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calungbuyan	24	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcarabasa	36	19	17	2	0	2	5.55%	0	11.76%
Labut	28	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pob. Norte	76	42	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pob. Sur	35	19	16	1	1	0	2.86%	5.26%	0
San Vicente	36	21	15	1	0	1	2.78%	0	6.67%
Suysuyan	33	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0



Tay-ac	18	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.88%</b>	<b>0.41%</b>	<b>1.42%</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

Per CBMS conducted last year, there are two female infant deaths in Carcarabasa. These deaths were both hospital-based. The one infant death in Poblacion Sur is also hospital-based.

Table 42.

#### NUTRITIONAL STATUS BY GENDER, BY BARANGAY

BARANGAY	Children 0-5 yrs. old			Malnourished Children 0-5 years Old					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
Banucal	72	38	34	1	1	0	2.63%	1.39%	0
Bequi-Walin	78	43	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bugui	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calungbuyan	24	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcarabasa	36	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labut	28	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pob. Norte	76	42	34	3	2	1	3.95%	4.76%	2.94%
Pob. Sur	35	19	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Vicente	36	21	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suysuyan	33	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tay-ac	18	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LIDLIDDA</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.89%</b>	<b>1.25%</b>	<b>0.48%</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

As shown in the above table, the proportion of malnourished children is low, less than one percent, which shows that malnutrition is not quite a problem in Lidlidda.

#### B.1.2. BURIAL GROUNDS

There are seven (7) burial grounds located in the municipality. One in Barangay Labut, another one in Calungbuyan for the contiguous barangays of Tay-ac, Calungbuyan, and Bugui, one in Suysuyan for the contiguous barangays of Carcarabasa, Poblacion Sur, and Suysuyan, one in Poblacion Norte, one in San Vicente, and also one each for Barangay Bequi-Walin and Banucal. All of these burial grounds



are for public use. There are no memorial parks or privately operated cemetery locally found. There is no crematorium found.

Table 43.  
**EXISTING CEMETERIES**

<b>Name of Cemetery</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (in sq.m.)</b>	<b>% Occupied</b>
Banucal Cemetery	Banucal	32,133	10%
Bequi-Walin Cemetery	Bequi-Walin	622	20%
San Vicente Cemetery	San Vicente	4,554	20%
Poblacion Norte Cemetery	Pob. Norte	10,443	20%
Pob-Su-Ca Cemetery	Suysuyan	19,080	15%
Ta-Ca-Bu Cemetery	Calungbuyan	15,326	15%
Labut Cemetery	Labut	5,890	10%

Source: Municipal Assessor's Office

Based on the existing situation on the proportion of the area occupied by graves and the projected number of deaths for the next ten years, it is assumed that the cemeteries could still accommodate graves for the next 20 years more. This would give the LGU an ample time to plan for remedial intervention of resolving space requirement like excavation of old graves to be used by other members of the same family, or vertical expansion like putting graves on top of existing graves by same family members. Cremation could also be resorted to, maybe after 50 years, then the LGU should identify the proper place where to establish the crematorium.

### **B.1.3. SOLID WASTES & WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT**

The LGU has an existing Controlled Dump Site at Cardis, Poblacion Norte, but it has plan to identify another site for the establishment of Sanitary Landfill Phase I. Residual garbage are collected from households in every barangay by the municipal dump truck utilizing the laborers as garbage collector. This is done every Monday of the week. Recyclables are retained at the households to be sold at the junk shop or to



the ambulant junk boys. Biodegradables are decomposed at individual compost pits in backyards or at the barangay compost pit.

Table 44.  
Waste Management Practices Per Barangay

BARANGAY	Collected	Burned	Composted	Recycled	Segregated	Close Pit	Open Pit
Banucal	125	97	59	50	98	4	39
Bequi-Walin	112	93	17	23	68	1	24
Bugui	43	26	11	20	42	1	13
Calungbuya	50	20	17	34	47	1	8
Carcarabasa	66	45	14	30	59	2	11
Labut	46	22	26	28	44	1	21
Pob. Norte	190	41	48	111	144	12	5
Pob. Sur	66	47	13	39	63	9	14
San Vicente	75	53	24	36	76	4	11
Suysuyan	65	28	20	36	47	1	5
Tay-ac	27	16	3	13	27	0	7
	<b>865</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>158</b>

Source: CBMS 2011

As shown in the above table, there are still households who burn their garbage, and almost one-half of the total households don't recycle, and there are few who don't segregate in their respective households.

## B.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

### B.2.1. Health Resources

For the RHU personnel, the existing workforce is much more or higher than the Standard DOH manpower requirement per population, or quite over staffed, so, per projected population for the next ten years, the population personnel ratio would still be ideal.

For the health facilities, based on actual observation done, the Existing Health Center could not accommodate all the clients during the influx of patients like Vaccination Day, Prenatal check-ups, birthing mothers. Thus, there is a need to construct a Health Complex at Poblacion Sur for greater accessibility and more convenient and conducive facility.

### B.2.2. Burial Grounds





The situational analysis shows that there is no need for additional burial space requirement for the next ten years or even twenty years. (Refer to Table 43 p.95).

### B.2.3. Solid Wastes Management

The volume of garbage collected is still manageable for the next ten years, but per provision of RA9003, all Controlled Dumpsites shall be converted to Sanitary Landfill, so there is a need to purchase the identified site for the establishment of Sanitary Landfill Level I.

### B.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Very limited space and facilities of the RHU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overcrowding of patients</li> <li>➤ Some birthing mothers not accommodated</li> <li>➤ Limited services rendered</li> </ul>	➤ Establishment of Health Complex at Poblacion Sur for greater accessibility or improved delivery of health services.
➤ Barangay Health Stations not maintained and demolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No regular schedule of BHS services</li> <li>➤ Barangay health services are availed only during Barangay Outreach Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Re-construct Barangay Health Station at Tay-ac for south-eastern barangays</li> <li>➤ Maintain Bequi-Walin Barangay Health Station for north-eastern barangays</li> </ul>
➤ Unplanned position of niches or graves at the cemeteries	➤ Land spaces in the cemetery is not optimally utilized	➤ Enact ordinance for the enforcement of standard grave size of 1m.x2.44m. burial lots, and uniform position thereof.
➤ Burial grounds have no more space for expansion.	➤ Future problems may arise for burial lot requirement.	➤ Enact ordinance for uniform design of niches with vertical expansion for family members and possible exhumation of bones after 4 or 5 decades.
➤ Presence of some households who	➤ Mixed garbage pose additional work for	➤ Enact ordinance of "No segregation, no



don't segregate and recycle/re-use their garbage, and burn them	garbage haulers	collection policy" at the household level ➤ More strict implementation of RA 9003
➤ Site for Sanitary Landfill establishment not yet identified	➤ Delayed implementation of Sanitary Landfill establishment	➤ Identify and delineate site for the establishment of Sanitary Landfill

## **C. HOUSING SUB-SECTOR**

### **C.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

A basic indicator on the status of well-being is whether every individual household has a dwelling unit of their own. As a result of the Community Based Monitoring System conducted in the municipality last year 2011, 99% or almost all households own their dwelling units, and only very few have no housing units of their own.

Most of the housing units have walls made up of permanent materials (64.38%), mixed walls but predominantly strong materials (13.23%), walls with light materials (20.06%), mixed walls but predominantly light materials (1.98%), and walls with makeshift materials (0.33%). For the roofing materials, 94% are made up of permanent or strong materials, 1.2% with mixed but predominantly strong materials, 4.19% with light materials, 0.44% with mixed but predominantly light materials, and 0.1% with makeshift materials.

Another important consideration is the matter of tenure on the house and lot. 94% built their houses on their own lot, while 5% built their homes on other's lot with the permission of the owner, while the remaining 1% is rented.

For the source of potable water, the municipality is being served by community water system Level I and II. As of latest survey, there are 10 barangays with improved spring water source, 81 deep wells either private or commonly shared, 42 electric water pumps privately owned, and purified bottled water from the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station owned and managed by the LGU and LIDCCO.



For lighting facilities, electricity is supplied by ISECO, with 90.4% of the households being served. The other 9.6% still prefer using candles and kerosene for lighting purposes.

Per CBMS conducted 2011, there are 96.5% households with sanitary toilets, 1.2% pit type, and 2.43% have no toilets.

There are only few houses or rooms for rent especially in Poblacion Sur where high school students from distant barangays and other municipalities need boarding house.

Table 45.  
**HOUSING SITUATION FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS**

	Year 2000 NSO	Year 2011-CBMS	
		Number	Inc./Dec.
Households	785	907	122
Household Population	4022	4000	-22
Occupied Housing Units	773	907	134
Ratio of HHs to Occupied Housing Units	1.02	1	0.02
Ratio of HH Pop'n to Occupied HUs	5.20	4.41	-0.79

Table 46.  
**STRUCTURAL QUALITIES OF DWELLING UNITS**

Quality of structure	Number of houses	%
Permanent/Strong materials-Walls	584	64.39
Mixed but Predominantly Strong Walls	120	13.23
Light materials-Walls (Bamboo)	182	20.07
Mixed but Predominantly Light Walls	18	1.98
Makeshift Materials-Walls	3	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>100</b>
Permanent/Strong materials-Roof	853	94.05
Mixed but Predominantly Strong Roof	11	1.22
Light materials-Roof (Cogon)	38	4.19
Mixed but Predominantly Light Roof	4	0.44
Makeshift Materials-Roof	1	0.1



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>100</b>
--------------	------------	------------

Source: CBMS 2011

Table 47.  
**Housing Facilities & Utilities Situation - Year 2011**

<b>Facilities/Utilities</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>% Served</b>	<b>HH Not served</b>	<b>% Not Served</b>
Water Supply	907	100%	0	0%
Electricity	820	90.4%	87	9.6%
Water-sealed Toilets	875	96.4%	32	3.6%
Garbage-Collection System	865	95.4%	42	4.6%

Table 48.  
**Occupied Housing Units by Tenure Status of House & Lot – Year 2011**

<b>Status of Tenure</b>	<b>Housing Unit</b>		<b>Lot</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Owned	898	99%	853	94
Rented	3	0.33%	9	1
Occupied Free w/ Owner's Consent	6	0.67%	45	5
Total	907	100%	907	100%

Table 49.  
**Housing Backlog, Year 2011**

<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Doubled-Up Households	0	0
Unacceptable Housing Units	39	4.3
Makeshift Houses	3	0.33

## **C.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS**

Per latest CBMS conducted 2011, there is 4.63% housing backlog due to the presence of makeshift dwelling units and unacceptable housing units.

Due to insufficient boarding houses at the Poblacion, there is a need to construct a Students' Dormitory to cater to students who are non residents and also visitors coming to the LGU. Likewise, if funds warrant Lodging Inns shall be established at the



proposed commercial complex at Poblacion Sur. A Socialized Housing Project shall also be established in coordination with the Private Sector, as it may be needed in the future.

Table 50.  
Current & Projected Housing Needs

Housing Needs	Present Needs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Housing Backlog	42	38	34	30	26	22	18	14	10	5	0
HH Form. Due to Pop'n		5	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3
Upgrading											

### C.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommendations
➤ Existence of few households made up of makeshift materials or light materials	➤ Unsafe shelter at times of calamities posing risk to lives and properties	➤ Design a Shelter Assistance Program for the needy. ➤ Increase allocation for Emergency Shelter Assistance Program.
➤ No identified site for Socialized Housing Project	➤ No land allocation for the landless and underprivileged constituents.	➤ Identify and purchase lot for Socialized Housing Project affordable to the needy. ➤ Source out private investors for Socialized Housing Program in the locality.
➤ Lack of boarding house especially at urban areas.	➤ Displaced boarders are forced to seek for lodging at nearby barangays.	➤ Establishment of Students' Dorm at Poblacion Sur.
➤ Few houses are located within disaster risk areas.	➤ Possible loss of lives and properties during calamities.	➤ Discourage settlement in these areas. ➤ Relocate these settlers to a safer site.





		➤ Regular monitoring of these areas especially during forecasted calamities.
--	--	--

## **D.SOCIAL WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT SUB-SECTOR**

### **D.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The delivery of social welfare services is undertaken by the Social Welfare & Development Office manned by the Municipal Social Welfare & Development Officer and two casual staff paid on Job Order. The workforce is supplemented by the Day Care Workers in the 11 barangays. At present, there are 10 Day Care Workers, with two barangays manned by one DCW due to very few enrollees or Day Care Children. Even if Early Childhood Care & Development is the prime responsibility of the barangays, the Municipal Government is supportive of all the programs and projects. There are still 2 barangays (Tay-ac & Bugui) with no Day Care Center and classes are held temporarily at the barangay halls. These are the barangays which should be assisted by the Municipal Government for the construction of Day Care Centers, since this is the social development program which has land requirement.

There is no existing Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs, and the MSWDO is utilized by the elders during their meetings, or sometimes at the Covered Court. Another concern is the Evacuation Centers in time of calamities, but the Multipurpose Halls in the barangays are being utilized for this. All other programs of the MSWDO have no land requirement, hence, they are tackled in the Comprehensive Development Plan.

Table 51.

**Social Welfare Facilities, Services, & Clientele- Year 2012**

<b>Barangay</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Physical Condition</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Type of Clientele</b>	<b># of Clientele</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Staff Complement</b>
Banucal	Day Care Center	Good	Day Care Services, Supp. Feeding	Children	19	DCWO	Day Care Worker
Bequi-Walin	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	22	DCWO	DCW



San Vicente	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	13	DCWO	DCW
Poblacion Norte	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	28	DCWO	DCW
Poblacion Sur	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	16	DCWO	DCW
Suysuyan	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	14	DCWO	DCW
Carcarabasa	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	19	DCWO	DCW
Calungbuyan	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	14	DCWO	DCW
Labut	DCC	Good	DCS, Supp. Feeding	Children	13	DCWO	DCW

Table 52.  
Historical Number of Pop'n Served by Type of Clientele System

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			Current Year	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	%
Children (0-12 yrs. Old)	135	108	134	158	
Youth (13-24 yrs. Old)	2	0	5	8	
Senior Citizens	96	127	87	560	
Persons W/ Disabilities		2		206	
Disadvantaged Women	0	2	0	4	
Disadvantaged Families					
○ AICS beneficiaries	62	86	59	95	
○ 4Ps			212	226	
○ Social Pensioners			56	56	

Source: MSWDO

## D.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

As a result of the survey done by the MPDO, there are two barangays (Bugui & Tay-ac) which has no Day Care Center due to very minimal number of children. Day Care Centers should be established in these barangays for more accessible service.

An Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs shall also be established for the benefits of senior citizens.



### D.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommendations
➤ 2 barangays (Bugui and Tay-ac) have no Day Care Centers	➤ Day Care Services are not rendered when there are occasions in the barangay utilizing the barangay hall	➤ Allocate funds for the construction of 2 Day Care Centers ➤ Source out funds from external sources ( higher officials & benevolent donors)
➤ Absence of Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs	➤ Senior Citizens' needs are not fully met	➤ Establishment of Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs (OSCA)
➤ Only 42.455 Senior Citizens receive social pension	➤ Underprivileged senior Citizens	➤ Interagency linkages. Fund sourcing.

## E. PROTECTIVE SERVICES SUB-SECTOR

### E.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The maintenance of peace and order in the community is being carried out by the Lidlidda Municipal Police Station manned by 22 PNP personnel. Police – Population ratio is 1:190 which is very much lower than the National Standard which is 1:500. The ratio then is still very ideal.

There were 2 reported crimes for 2009, 2 for 2010, and another 2 for 2011 (See Table below).

There were 7 vehicular accidents reported for 2009, 3 for 2010, and 5 for 2011 which usually result to serious physical injuries and sometimes deaths.

Most of the crimes were settled amicably based on cultural traditions.

The police force is complimented by the Barangay Tanods/BPAT in the different barangays and the 4 Municipal Checkpoint Enforcers stationed at the Municipal Checkpoint. The Municipal Police Station is newly constructed and the police car is also new which facilitates police mobility. The PNP and BFP lots are donated by the LGU.



The fire protection unit is manned by 6 BFP personnel equipped with 1 fire truck. There is only 1 fire incident for the last 3 years. The Fireman–Population Ratio (1:667) is very ideal, also lower than the national standard which is 1:2000.

Table 53.  
**Crime Incidences (2009 – 2011)**

Crimes / Offenses	2009	2010	2011
Attempted Rape			
Murder			1
Theft		1	1
Physical Injuries	2	1	
Grave Threat			
Crime Volume	2	2	2
Crime Solved	2	2	2
Crime Solution Efficiency	100%	100%	100%

Source: Lidlidda MPS

**Table 54. Protective Services by Facilities & Equipments, Year 201**

Service Station	Location	Area in Sq.m.	# of Personnel	Personnel / Pop'n Ratio	Facilities /Equipment	Condition
Municipal Police Station	Mun. Ground, Pob. Norte	400	21	1:190	Patrol Car Motorcycle Two-way Radio Computer Set	Good Poor Good Good
Municipal Checkpoint	Tapawan, Suysuyan		Depending on the needs		Two-way radio Motorcycle	Good (Private)
BFP Station	Poblacion Norte	120	6	1:667	Fire Truck Computer	Poor
Municipal Jail	MPS	2 rms. @24 sq.m. each	Manned by Police Officers			Good
BPAT Outpost	All barangays				Cellphone(Private), Motorcycles(Privat	



				e)	
--	--	--	--	----	--

**Table 55. Barangay Tanod/BPAT by Type of Service, Year 2011**

Type of Service	# of Volunteers	Facilities/Equipment	Condition
Peace & Order	Banucal- 26 Bequi-Walin- 20 San Vicente- 18	Probaton, Flashlights, Cellphones(Private),Motorcycles (Private)	Good
Disaster/Rescue Operation	Poblacion Norte- 20 Poblacion Sur- 18	Flashlights, Raincoats, Boots, Cellphones(Private),Motorcycles (Private)	Good
Auxiliary Services	Suysuyan- 19 Carcarabasa- 18	Cellphones(Private),Motorcycles (Private)	Good
Traffic Mgt. during Occasions (Fest, Weddings, Deaths)	Bugui- 18 Calungbuyan- 16 Tay-ac- 17	Whistle	
Community Service (Ragup)	Labut- 18	Bolo, shovel	

Table 56.

**Current & Projected Requirements for Police and Fire Officers**

Year	Projected Population	Police Force Requirement	Firemen Requirement
<b>Current Year</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>
2013	4135	No additional	No additional
2014	4204	No additional	No additional
2015	4274	No additional	No additional
2016	4346	No additional	No additional
2017	4418	No additional	No additional
2018	4492	No additional	No additional
2019	4567	No additional	No additional
2020	4643	No additional	No additional
2021	4721	No additional	No additional

As reflected in the above table, there is no requirement for additional PNP and BFP personnel because the ideal ratio is 1 Police / 500 Pop'n, so for the next 10 years the ratio would still be ideal. Just like the Police, there is no Firemen Requirement for the next ten years based on the ideal Fireman-Population Ratio which is 1:2000.





### E.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Theft cases are usually done by minors.	➤ Increased juvenile delinquency	➤ Youth Moral Development Programs thru Youth Camps & Fellowships.
➤ Vehicular accidents are mostly due to drunken drivers whom are mostly minors.	➤ Physical injuries, sometimes deaths ➤ Motorcycle damages incurring unwanted expenses	➤ Strictly enforce ordinance on drunkenness and selling of liquors. ➤ Adopt ordinance prohibiting minors driving vehicles. ➤ Coordinate with DPWH for the establishment of road signage and guard rails along accident prone areas.
➤ Absence of Detention Home for Minors	➤ Minors are not detained, just advised and release again, and next time steal again.	➤ Establishment of Detention Home for Minors. (More of a home, not a prison cell).
➤ Very rare BPAT trainings	➤ Fair knowledge of barangay Tanod on peace and security measures.	➤ Conduct BPAT training even once a year to enhance the capabilities of the BPAT.

## F. SPORTS & RECREATION SUB-SECTOR

### F.1.SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Sports facility in Lidlidda is dominated by basketball courts found in every barangay. These courts could also be used for playing other ball games like volley ball, badminton, etc.



For a healthy biking spree during week end, the Heritage Highway is very accessible, a favorite by bikers from Candon City and nearby towns.

For nature lovers, eco-trekking and mountain climbing could be done at Paraesus Berde towards the peak of Mt. Binmonton and down to Labut Tree Park. Or just go down San Vicente Tree Park and Kalasugan Falls for a picnic. These are potential tourism sites if fully developed.

**Table 57. Existing Sports & Recreational Facilities by Barangay**

Barangay Location	Area	Sports Facilities	Recreation Facilities	Ownership	Physical Condition
Banucal		Basketball Court	Tree Park, Banucal River	Public	Good
Bequi-Walin		Basketball Court	Tree Park, Bequi River	Public	Good
San Vicente		Basketball Court	Binmonton Peak, Kalasugan Water Falls, Tree Park	Public	Good Needs improvement
Poblacion Norte		Basketball Court	Paraesus Berde Park	Public	Good but Needs Imp.
Poblacion Sur		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Paraesus Berde Park	Public	Good Needs Imp.
Suysuyan		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Lukutan Cave & River	Public	Good Needs Imp.
Carcaraba sa		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Videoke bars, River, Billiard halls	Private	Good but Needs Imp.
Bugui		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Kin-Pallatoc River, Tree Park	Public	Good Needs Imp.
Calungbuyan		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Tree Park	Public	Good Needs Imp.
Tay-ac		Basketball Court Heritage Highway	Billiard halls	Public	Good
Labut		Basketball Court	Labut Tree Park Labut River	Public	Good but needs imp.



			Videoke bars	Private	
--	--	--	--------------	---------	--

### F.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

Sports and recreation facilities in Lidlidda is assumed sufficient for a rural community, since facilities for jogging, biking, basket ball games are accessible in all barangays. Swimming during the rainy season is also done at the Lidlidda River, but only it dries up during summer. Other recreation facilities privately owned like videoke bars, computer shops, and pool tables should be improved to cater to clients. Horseback riding could be done in the future congruent to the development of the Lidlidda Eco-Park. Development of eco-trails at Mt. Binmonton could be done also to cater to mountain trekkers and nature lovers.

### F.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Presence of basketball courts in all barangays	➤ Sports minded youth.	➤ Maintain basketball courts in the barangays.
➤ Presence of Paraesus Berde, Binmonton Peak, tree parks, for eco-trekking, mountain climbing, picnicking, and potential tourism site	➤ Healthy body means more productive and less medical expenses ➤ Source of additional revenue if developed as tourist attraction	➤ Allocate funds for the development of Paraesus Berde & Mt. Binmonton ➤ Source out funds from higher authorities and agencies for financial support through SB resolutions and Request Letter
➤ Accessibility of the San-Ban-Lid-SE Heritage Highway for biking spree, jogging, and brisk walking	➤ Healthy body means more productive and less medical expenses	➤ Coordinate with the DPWH for the safety measures and maintenance of the highway.

## II. ECONOMIC SECTOR



## A. AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR

### A.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

#### A.1.1. AGRICULTURAL CROPS

There are various agricultural crops grown in Lidlidda classified as seasonal and permanent crops. Rice dominates the seasonal crops grown either irrigated, rainfed or upland varieties, usually grown during the wet season, then substituted with other crops during the dry season like corn, tobacco, vegetables, legumes and root crops.

Permanent crops are dominated by mangoes and other fruit trees like avocados, chico, santol, cashew, coconut, star apple, pineapple, bananas, dragon fruit and papayas.

Agricultural crop lands is dominated by rice lands whether irrigated or rainfed, followed by tobacco, and corn lands. All other crops are slightly significant. Most common vegetables planted are eggplant, ampalaya, squash, pechay, string beans, pepper and tomatoes. Root crops include peanuts, camote, ube, and cassava. Legumes include cadios, mungbean, and black beans.

Table 58.  
**Existing Major Agricultural Crops by Area, Production & Market**  
LIDLIDDA 2011

Major Crops	Area (has.)	Production		Market	
		Volume( tons)	Value (in thousands)	Local	Export
Rice	480	2136	36,312	Lidlidda	Banayoyo/Candon Traders
Tobacco	203	447	29,055	Middlemen	ULPI, Trading Center, La Union, Candon/Banayoyo
Corn	18	115.2	1,359.36	Residents	Banayoyo/Candon Traders

Source: Mun. Agriculture Office

Table 59.  
**Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas & Production**  
CY 2010-2011

Major Crop	Area (in has.)			Volume of Production		
	2010	2011	Inc./Dec.	2010	2011	Inc./Dec.
Rice	480	480		2121	2136	15
Tobacco	159	203	43.7	385	447	62
Corn	22	18	-4	128.8	115.2	-13.6



### A.1.2. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animals commonly produced in the locality are cattle, swine, carabao, goat, chicken, and ducks. Most of these are produced at the backyard particularly hogs and chicken. There are no large piggery and poultry farms in the locality.

However, just recently, a Poultry Egg Laying Project was established as a municipal enterprise at Cardis, Poblacion Norte, and now having a quite potential harvest. This is managed by Lidlidda Consumers Cooperative.

Table 60.

#### Livestock and Poultry Population

Lidlidda, 2007- 2009

Kind of Animal	2007 Pop'n.	2008 Pop'n.	2009 Pop'n.
Carabao	89	93	82
Cattle	613	627	755
Swine/Hog	1275	1600	1124
Goats	992	1057	1021
Chicken	9769	8101	7113
Dog	491	483	475

Source: Mun. Agric. Office

Table 61.

#### Animal Population by Barangay- CY 2009

Barangay	Carabao	Cattle	Goat	Swine	Chicken	Dog
Banucal	17	68	122	183	853	50
Bequi-Walin	15	105	110	88	632	30
Bugui	4	59	50	92	328	18
Calungbuyan	2	30	30	58	408	12
Carcarabasa	7	67	131	128	503	35
Labut	4	72	55	117	636	10
Pob. Norte	25	162	206	130	1283	155
Pob. Sur	1	58	39	62	494	65
San Vicente	2	30	30	58	408	12
Suysuyan	0	77	170	85	455	45
Tay-ac	2	13	15	29	123	15

### A.1.3. FISHERIES





Although Lidlidda is traversed by the Lidlidda River, this is dried on most parts during summer months and even longer in times of drought. Thus, fish production is not a viable enterprise. On portions where the water remains even during summer, the river is divided into several temporary fish pens where tilapia is raised. Most of the produce are for domestic consumption only.

Despite the water shortage, the LGU established a fish nursery at Lapog for fingerling production, however, it could not meet the demand for fingerling supply. Establishment of barangay fish nursery is also encouraged but this is constrained by the water shortage during summer. During the rainy season, some farmers establish their own fish ponds particularly for tilapia production, for home consumption and sometimes for sale to the neighbors.

#### **A.1.4.AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT FACILITIES**

Agricultural support facilities are classified into two types:

1) Production support facilities include irrigation systems, farm implements, supply of farm inputs, agricultural credits, and extension services.

a) Irrigation systems – which includes communal irrigation systems like Anopol-Tapaan, Bulala, Sao, Lidlidda Turco, Bagbag, Namatting-Anggapang, Walin-Cabaguan, and Banucal.

b) Farm implements include water pumps, hand tractors and kuliglig. These are found in every barangay, either government owned or private. Almost every farmer in Lidlidda has water pump, aside from government issuances in every barangay.

c) Financial support facilities are provided by two cooperatives, NGOs, and loan assistance from the LGU, either fertilizer loan or rice/corn/vegetable seeds subsidy.

d) Extension services are provided by the Municipal Agriculture Office in the form of technical assistance, farmers' trainings/seminars, field trips, demo farms, and veterinary services.

2) Post harvest facilities include 10 solar dryers, 13 rice reapers/threshers, 4 corn shellers, 8 rice mills, 1 corn mill, financial assistance/credit facilities for farm harvests and construction of tobacco flue curing barns. These are found in all barangays, either government owned or privately owned.

Table 62.

#### **INVENTORY OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES**



LIDLIDDA 2009

Type of Facility	Location	Service	# of
Anopol-Tapaan CIS	Tay-ac	27.8734	130
Sao-Labut CIS	Labut	11.9508	68
Bulbulala CIS	Labut	11.4476	66
Lidlidda-Turco CIS	Carcarabasa	29.6608	158
Bagbag CIS	Pob. Sur	13.3777	74
Namatting-Anggapang	Pob. Norte	64.5765	114
Walin-Cabaguan CIS	Bequi	49.7165	78
Banucal CIS	Banucal	43.8363	97

Source: Mun. Agriculture Office

Table 63.

**Existing Agricultural Post Harvest Facilities**

Type of Facility	Location	Number	Remarks
Multi-Purpose Drying Pavement	All barangays	11	Operational
Rice reapers	All barangays	13	Operational
Corn shellers	All barangays	4	Operational
Warehouse	Suysuyan	1	Operational
Rice Mills	Banucal, Bequi, Pob. Norte, Carcarabasa, Bugui, Labut	8	Operational
Corn Mills	Pob. Norte	1	Operational

Source: MAO

**A.1.5. CARPABLE LANDS**

Table 64.

**Agrarian Related Concern**

Concerns	Location	Area(has.)	# of Farmer Beneficiaries
A.CARPable Lands			
1. Covered	Municipal wide	78.2128 has.	73 ARBs
2. To be Covered	None		
B.Agrarian Reform Communities	Municipal wide	3,487 has.	360 FBs

Source: MARO

**A.1.6. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES MODERNIZATION ACT (RA 8435)**



This Act was enacted for the Agriculture & Fisheries Sector in order to enhance their capability and prepare them for the challenges of globalization. This law includes the coverage of **NPAAD** (Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural & Agro-industrial Development). Within the NPAAD, the **SAFDZ** (Strategic Agricultural & Fisheries Development Zones) are identified as the prime agricultural lands actively used for agriculture and fishery production. SAFDZ are further categorized as:

1. Strategic Crop Sub-Development Zones – the 480.83 hectares irrigated rice lands and potentially irrigable lands along bodies of water found in all barangays
2. Strategic Livestock Sub-Development Zone – 0.07 hectare gently elevated grassland in the northwestern portion of Barangay Poblacion Norte.
3. Integrated Crop Fishery Sub-Development Zone – this is not established in Lidlidda because most part of the Lidlidda River dries up during summer.

As defined in AFMA, **NPAAD** includes:

- All irrigated areas
- All irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitment
- All alluvial plains highly suitable for agriculture whether irrigated or not
- Agro-industrial croplands or land presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure or agri-based enterprises
- High land areas located at an elevation of five hundred meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate or high value crops
- All agricultural lands ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation and mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries
- All fishery areas as defined pursuant to the Fishery Code of 1998

## **A.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS**



Being agriculture based municipality, agricultural lands should be protected and conserved since they are limited. The eroded farm lands along the river banks should be protected with river wall to prevent further depletion of land resources. Irrigation dams and canals shall be constructed, repaired, or improved for greater crop productivity. The heavy silts deposited on the river beds should also be dredged during summer to have a free flow of water during flash floods. The forest shall be continually reforested and protected to avoid denudation of forest lands and soil erosion. Likewise, the fertility of the soil should be enhanced by adopting the Organic Farming technology.

### A.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Eroded farm lands along the river banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decreased area of farm lands</li> <li>➤ Decreased crop production</li> <li>➤ Decreased farmer's income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construct river wall along these lands</li> <li>➤ Dredging of river beds to remove accumulated silts</li> </ul>
➤ Improvised structure of Bagbag Irrigation Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Easily washed out during floods posing extra labor for farmers</li> <li>➤ Low crop production</li> </ul>	➤ Allocate funds for the construction of Bagbag Irrigation Dam or coordinate with NIA or DA for cost-shared projects
➤ Poor condition of other irrigation dams and canals	➤ More labor and expenses required	➤ Allocate funds for the improvement of various irrigation dams and canals
➤ Some portions of the river dries up during summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of water for irrigation.</li> <li>➤ Decreased crop production</li> <li>➤ Low farmers' income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish shallow dug wells and provide irrigation pumps to farmers.</li> <li>➤ River dredging.</li> <li>➤ Continuing reforestation projects.</li> </ul>
➤ Conversion of farm lands to residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decreased area of farm lands</li> <li>➤ Decreased crop</li> </ul>	➤ Limit land conversion of agricultural lands to 5% as allowed by law.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>production</li> <li>➤ Decreased farmer's income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enforce "No Conversion Policy" within NPAAD /SAFDZ</li> </ul>
--	---	--

## B. COMMERCE & TRADE SUB-SECTOR

### B.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

There are only few businesses in the locality which include small sari-sari stores harvest facility services, welding and repair shops, junk shops, bakeries, eateries, videoke bars, computer shop, furniture shop, etc.

The Lidlidda Green Market is now operating as Groserya ng Bayan catering to clients from Lidlidda, San Emilio, and Abra, as well as commuters along the Heritage Highway. It is also utilized as OTOP Display Center of the CUMILOS. The Lidlidda Water Refilling Station was established two years ago as a municipal enterprise and is now contributing to local economy. Palay buying/rice selling is another municipal enterprise of immense help to the locality. The LGU also embarked on poultry egg-laying project just recently and also plans to engage on Hog Raising Program, as well as putting up a Gas Station and the establishment of feed mil. These revenue generating enterprises of the LGU is now managed by the LIDCCO (Lidlidda Consumers Cooperative) headed by the MPDC, Mr. Samuel Sayaan as the General Manager.

The municipal OTOP which is "ETAG" or 'smoked meat' is just produced in individual households for consumption, only Ms. Esther Santiago, treasurer of LMPCI, engages in commercial production. The LGU encourages micro entrepreneurs for ETAG production by providing micro financing assistance.

There is only one operating cooperative ISUDECO on providing salary loans, livelihood loans, agricultural loans, and banking services.

The residents are hesitant to put up additional businesses due to limited entrepreneurial capabilities and financial constraints. Potential local investors prefer to invest their money in Candon City which is the district commercial center.

To spur economic development in the area, the municipal government of Lidlidda has adopted its Investment, Incentive and Market Code effective November 15, 2012.

Table 65.

#### **Inventory of Commercial Areas – Year 2012**

<b>Type of Commercial Area</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (has.)</b>	<b>Market(Local/Export)</b>
1. Public Market	Suysuyan	0.3	Local/Other towns





2. Commercial Strips	Carcarabasa	0.5	Local/Other towns
3. Sari-sari stores	All Barangays	0.1	Local
4. Bakeries	Poblacion Norte	0.05	Local/Other towns
5. Eateries	Pob. Sur/Norte	0.05	Local/Visitors

**Table 66a.**  
**List of Business Permits Issued by Type**

**Table 66b.**  
**No. of Employment Generated by Type**

Type of Business Permits Issued	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wholesale & Retail	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sari-sari Store	40	44	50	50	36	40	44	50	50	36
Chainsaw Operator	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Ricemill Operator	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
Videoke Operator	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
Junk Shops	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	5	0	0
Bakeries	3	3	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6
Eateries	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	6
School Canteen	4	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	2
Vulcanizing Shop	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
Livestock B & S	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Poultry Raising	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Peddlers	10	12	12	16	8	10	12	12	16	8
Tobacco Buyers	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	1
Tricycle Oper.	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Cooperatives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surveying	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sound System	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tractor	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Auto repair shop	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Motor parts	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dressmaking/Tailoring	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Furniture Shop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>74</b>

## B.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

The Groserya ng Bayan and the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station, as well as the palay buying and rice selling project, are some of the municipal enterprises initiated by the municipal government, and now managed by LIDCCO. These enterprises should be



maintained or enhanced to generate additional revenues. An egg-laying project was also started recently, and there are plans to venture into piggery, feed milling, and the establishment of a gas station. A commercial complex is also proposed to be established at Poblacion Sur. These proposed projects are viewed as potential sources of additional local revenues needed in providing more services to the people.

### B.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/ Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Limited business establishments due to lack of capital and other well-off families prefer to invest their money in Candon.	➤ Slow economic growth	➤ Provide micro financing programs for SMEs ➤ Attract investors by adopting an Investment & Incentive Code ➤ Introduce new Technology and provide skills trainings to make full use of local raw materials such as bamboos, fruits and woods. ➤ Collaborate with national government agencies and sectoral groups for the formulation of industry development plan for the existing & potential industries in the municipality.
➤ Limited entrepreneurial & managerial capabilities of entrepreneurs.	➤ Low income generated.	➤ Conduct entrepreneurial skills training to enhance capabilities of project managers. ➤ Appoint honest employees with integrity and commitment.
➤ Few producers of the OTOP which is ETAG	➤ Low household income.	➤ Provide marketing assistance and attract producers through incentives.

## C.INDUSTRY SUB-SECTOR

### C.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



There are only few micro enterprises found in Lidlidda. These are rice mills and corn mills found in barangay Banucal, Bequi-Walin, Poblacion Norte, Carcarabasa, Bugui, and Labut.

Two furniture shops, a metal craft/iron works shop, a labtang craft and a bamboo craft enterprise are found in Barangays Carcarabasa, Suysuyan and Banucal.

There are abundant raw materials locally found like 'labtang' and bamboo but are not harnessed due to lack of technology and the absence of product designs that are globally competitive.

Several skills trainings were conducted by TESDA, DTI, and UNP but after the training, nobody is bold enough to engage in an enterprise due to lack of capital and marketing difficulties.

Dressmaking and tailoring shops are just home based industries.

**Table 67.**  
**Inventory of Existing Home Industries**

<b>Name of Industry</b>	<b>Manufacturing process</b>	<b>Raw Material/Source</b>	<b>Product/Value</b>	<b>Market</b>
Bamboo craft		Bamboo/Local	Sala Set Reclining chair Bed, lamp shade	Local/Other towns
Furniture making		Wood/Local	Sala sets, beds, Dining Sets, Cabinets, Tables	Local, Other towns & provinces
Metal Craft/Iron works	Iron cutting, bending, welding	Iron/Imported	Steel windows, gates, fences, drums, tobacco barn heaters	Local, Other towns
Labtang Craft	Cutting, Slicing, polishing, weaving	Labtang vine/local	Baskets, trays, flower vases, lamp shades	Local, other towns & prov.
Tapey or rice wine making	Fermenting	Glutinous rice, yeast/local	Rice wine "BEUS"	Local, other towns & prov.
"ETAG" making	Curing/Smoking	Raw pork /beef/local	"ETAG"	Local, other towns & prov.

## **C.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS**

The dearth in local industries is one of the reasons why local income is very low, hence, the municipal government is venturing into some industries like feed milling and bamboo craft making to harness available local raw materials and provide additional



employment opportunities to the people. These proposed enterprises are to be established at the municipal farm lands located at the western part of Poblacion Norte.

### C.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Very few industries locally found.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Slow growth of industry.</li> <li>➤ Trade out of raw materials.</li> <li>➤ No additional source of livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organize cooperatives to venture into potential industries to be assisted by DTI, TESDA, &amp; LGU as well as provide financial, technical, and provide marketing assistance.</li> <li>➤ Establish a Livelihood and Industrial Center along the highway.</li> </ul>
➤ Home industries are more preferred.	➤ Additional family income.	➤ Provide financial assistance for potential beneficiaries in the form of soft loan.

## D.TOURISM SUB-SECTOR

### D.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

In Lidlidda, there are no historical landmarks and tourist facilities established. But there are potential tourism sites waiting to be developed. The PARKE PARAESUS BERDE was initiated as agro-forestry project but this could be developed as eco-tourism site. The Eco- Cultural Center was already started through the able support of Congressman Eric D. Singson, and Congressman Eric “Owen” G. Singson, but it’s not yet fully completed. There are still lots of improvement to be done in order to have a promising tourist destination.

Another potential site is the peak of Mt. Binmonton where a Viewing Deck could be established. A Master Plan for the project was made by Dr. Christopher Bueno of UNP Vigan, however, the project could not be pursued due to change in leadership and



conflicting priorities of the old and new administration. Other potential tourist spot is the Kalasugan Falls in San Vicente and the Lukutan Cave in Suysuyan. A historical landmark could also be erected in San Vicente where the temporary military hospital was established during World War II.

Lidlidda is also rich in cultural heritage like traditional values, songs, dances, and other unique culture worth preserving and emulating. These are also potential tourist attractions. A Cultural Museum if established could house antiques indicative of the unique culture and identity of the aborigines.

As envisioned, eco-tourism could make Lidlidda a ‘brighter’ place to live in the future, and one could proudly say, “It’s more fun in Lidlidda”.

Table 68.  
**Potential Tourist Attraction in the Locality**

<b>Potential Attraction</b>	<b>Barangay</b>	<b>W/in Forest Land</b>	<b>W/in A &amp; D Lands</b>
➤ Parke Paraesus Berde or Lidlidda Eco-Park	➤ Poblacion Sur & Norte	➤ W/in NIPAS-Lidlidda Protected Landscape -20 has.	
➤ Mt. Binmontong Peak	➤ San Vicente & Labut	➤ Within Protection Forest – 30 has.	
➤ Kalasugan Creek	➤ San Vicente	➤ Within Watershed Area-5 has.	
➤ Barangay Tree Parks	➤ Banucal, Bequi, Calungbuyan, Labut	➤ 1-2 has.	➤ 500 sq.m.
➤ Lukutan Cave	➤ Suysuyan	➤ Along the Lidlidda River	➤ 120 sq.m.

## **D.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS**

Since there are no existing tourist facilities and attraction in the locality, we have no basis for projection. The most important current need is to improve and develop the existing eco-park and complete the eco-cultural center initiated. If the structure would be completed and the eco-park developed, then we could project for other needs. The road network, water and lighting facilities of the park and other amenities should also be established.





### D.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Slow development of potential tourism sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No tourist attraction.</li> <li>➤ No tourism generated revenue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Allocate funds for tourism development projects.</li> <li>➤ Fund sourcing.</li> <li>➤ Interagency linkages.</li> </ul>
➤ Enhanced and preserved cultural heritages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sustained cultural values.</li> <li>➤ Additional tourist attractions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish Cultural Museum.</li> <li>➤ Coordinate with NCCA for the establishment of “School of Living Traditions”</li> <li>➤ Sustain the BUYAG Festival.</li> </ul>

## E. FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

### E.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Lidlidda is endowed with vast forest resources as forest lands consist of 1786 hectares or 51.2% of the total land area. Of these, 931 hectares was declared as Lidlidda Protected Landscape under the NIPAS Act jointly managed by the PAMB, LGU, and DENR. There are 1238.7179 hectares or 67.54% of the total forest land awarded as Certificate of Stewardship Contract to 10.58% of total families.

Per Land Classification Map of 1936, the eastern portion of Lidlidda east of Lidlidda River was classified as Protection Forest or Watershed Area, and the western portion was classified as Production Forest for timber production. Ironically, the Watershed area was awarded by the DENR as Integrated Social Forestry Project to CSC beneficiaries. The western portion originally utilized as production forest was also declared as Lidlidda Protected Landscape by then Pres. Joseph Estrada, so there is now a change in the category.



Table 69.  
**Forest Land Classification**

Category	Location	Area
A. Protection Forest		
1. NIPAS area	Bugui, Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, Poblacion Sur, Poblacion Norte	931 hectares
2. Non-NIPAS area	Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Labut, Calungbuyan	855 hectares
B. Production Forest		
1. Timberland Plantation	Carcarabasa, Suysuyan	1238.7179 hectares
2. ISF Project	Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, Suysuyan, Labut	

Since 1992, the municipality is conducting a massive tree planting activity every June 12 of every year, aside from the Arbor Day celebration every June 25. Due to sincere participation in forest protection and conservation, Lidlidda has garnered the 'LIKAS YAMAN' regional award from the DENR from 1997-1998 and National Award in 1999, the "GALING POOK" National Award in 1999 for the 'PARAESUS BERDE' Program.

A municipal seedling nursery is maintained, as well as barangay nurseries and school nurseries.

The Lidlidda Environment Code was enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan in 1999 as a complement to the Forestry Laws & Regulations implemented to conserve and protect the natural resources. Despite of this, there are still few violators apprehended.

#### SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Some cases of forest fire at Tay-ac & Calungbuyan	➤ Denuded portion of the forest leading to soil erosion.	➤ Intensify enforcement of forestry laws and the Lidlidda Environment Code.
➤ Continuing reforestation	➤ Reforested or rehabilitated	➤ Sustain reforestation



program.	denuded forest.	program to support the National Greening Program of P-Noy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Some agro-forest lands are developed for timber plantation and high value crop production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Additional family income.</li> <li>➤ Augmented agricultural lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Implement Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) on agro-forest lands.</li> <li>➤ Support high value crop production like dragon fruit, etc.</li> </ul>

### III. INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES SECTOR

#### A. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES & UTILITIES

##### A.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

In Lidlidda, road network consist a total of 76.76 kilometers, with 11.8 kms. National Road, 3.3 kms Provincial Road, 3.1 kms. Municipal Road, and the rest are Barangay Roads and some farm-to-market roads. The National Road is conditionally good, although there are some parts with crack; the Provincial Road is partly cemented in the area within Lidlidda but the area within Burgos is rough road; the Municipal Road from Poblacion Sur to Poblacion Norte is narrow and cracked; almost all the Barangay Roads are cemented already; including some Farm-to-Market Roads.

Some part of the National Highway are accident prone areas, particularly along Carcarabasa, Bugui, and Calungbuyan.

There are 11 bridges locally found, 2 National Bridges; 2 Municipal Bridges; and the rest are Barangay Bridges. The National Bridges are of good condition, the Municipal Bridges at Suyoc and Botobot are very narrow and needs replacement or improvement. The Suysuyan bridge is also narrow and needs improvement or replacement. The Hanging Bridges in Labut and San Vicente are also good conditionally, but the hanging bridges in Carcarabasa and Bequi-Walin need repair. Barangays Labut and San Vicente, Bequi-Walin, & Banucal could not



be reached by transport vehicles during typhoons or heavy rains because they are traversed by the Lidlidda River, and the only access are the hanging bridges. A concrete bridge should be constructed at Barangay Labut and San Vicente to provide all weather access, especially in San Vicente because commuters from Bequi-Walin & Banucal of Lidlidda are passing through this area, also Barangays Kalumsing and Sibsibbu of San Emilio, Barangay Mapanit of Burgos, & Barangay Tamac, Villaviciosa, Abra.

## A.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

There is a need to improve or replace the narrow and cracked municipal road from Poblacion Sur to Poblacion Norte, continue the concrete paving of unpaved barangay roads and improvement and/or concreting of farm-to-market roads.

There is an exigent need for the construction of San Vicente Bridge to provide an all weather access for residents of San Vicente, Bequi-Walin and Banucal of Lidlidda; Kalumsing and Sibsibbu of San Emilio; and Mapanit of Burgos. The narrow municipal bridges at Suyoc and Botobot shall also be improved, and the Suysuyan Bridge, and the Hanging Bridges at Carcarabasa and Bequi-Walin.

## A.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Cracked and narrow municipal road	➤ Hazard prone road posing damage to lives and vehicles ➤ Uncomfortable and longer travel time	➤ Allocate funds for the Improvement of the Municipal Road
➤ Presence of accident prone areas at Carcarabasa,	➤ Risk to lives and properties which may lead to death, disabilities, and	➤ Coordinate with the DPWH for the establishment of guard rails and road



Bugui, and Calungbuyan.	additional expenses.	signs within these areas.
➤ Some Farm-to-Market roads are still unpaved.	➤ Additional burden to farmers in the transportation of farm inputs and outputs	➤ Allocate funds for the improvement of farm-to-market roads ➤ Fund sourcing. ➤ Interagency linkages.
➤ Labut, San Vicente, Bequi-Walin, and Banucal are inaccessible during heavy rains and typhoons.	➤ Additional expenses for the hauling of basic goods and commodities as well as medical emergencies. ➤ Longer travel time or delayed access to basic goods and services especially in times of emergencies or calamities.	➤ Allocate funds for the construction of bridge at San Vicente and Labut. ➤ Source out funds from higher authorities, agencies, or other funding institutions ➤ Interagency linkages.
➤ Old and narrow municipal bridges at Suyoc and Botobot and Suysuyan Bridge	➤ Hazard prone bridges posing risk to lives and vehicles	➤ Allocate funds for the improvement or replacement of these bridges. ➤ Source out funds. ➤ Interagency linkages
➤ Poor condition of hanging bridge at Carcarabasa and Bequi-Walin	➤ Risk to lives of commuters and farmers.	➤ Improvement or repair of hanging bridges.

## **B.POWER**

### **B.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The electrical power supply of Lidlidda is being served by the Ilocos Sur Electric Cooperative. The power lines originate from the Narvacan Power Plant passing through Sta. Maria and Burgos. The distance from Burgos to Lidlidda is more of vacant timber lands where there are more trees and bamboos which could hamper the power lines during typhoons causing brown-outs. In as much as the distance from Banayoyo to Lidlidda has better terrain, a proposal is passed that additional power lines should be installed coming from Banayoyo because it was observed that there are houses being built along the highway in between these two municipalities.





## B.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

Alternate power lines from Banayoyo to Lidlidda is needed for less power obstructions and interruptions. Electrical installation of the 9.4% indigent households shall also be done.

## B.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Frequent power interruptions especially during windy and stormy weather.	➤ Functions requiring power supply are paralyzed during unfavorable weather conditions and power line obstructions due to falling trees and bamboos.	➤ Coordinate with ISECO for the establishment of another power lines from Banayoyo to Lidlidda. ➤ Allocate funds for the installation of power lines.
➤ All barangays are energized but 9.4% of the total households have no electricity.	➤ Households not served due to poverty or unwillingness to use electricity.	➤ Coordinate with ISECO for the electrification of indigent households.

## C.WATER FACILITIES

### C.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Domestic water requirement of the municipality is provided by spring development projects, artesian wells, jetmatic pumps, electric pumps in private homes, and the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station. There's no commercial water district under the Local Waterworks Utilities Administration.

Although there are spring development projects in 10 barangays, water is fetched from communal faucets due to lack of water pipes for individual household service. It was observed however, that more households now prefer to



buy potable water from the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station who also provides home service to nearer barangays.

Table 70.  
**DOMESTIC WATER FACILITIES**  
LIDLIDDA 2011

BARANGAY	# of DEEP WELLS	# of IMPROVE D SPRING	LWRS Bottled Water	Electric Water Pumps(Private homes)	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
Banucal	2	1	1 water refilling station located at Suysuyan along the Heritage Highway	2	152
Bequi-Walin	3	1		3	114
Bugui	2	1		0	46
Calungbuyan	2	1		0	49
Carcarabasa	15	0		1	67
Labut	6	1		3	51
Pob. Norte	31	1		23	229
Pob. Sur	12	1		6	69
San Vicente	2	1		2	87
Suysuyan	3	1		1	65
Tay-ac	3	1		1	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>957</b>

## C.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

Since the existing situation is communal faucet and only some households have individual connections, there is a need to purchase water pipes for installation to individual households. It may also be wise to coordinate with LWUA for future projects to make the availability of Level III water system.

## C.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Most	➤ More time and	➤ Installation of water



households fetch water from communal faucets.	labor required for fetching water.	pipes to individual households. ➤ Coordinate with LWUA for the installation of Level III Water System.
---	------------------------------------	---

## **D.COMMUNICATION FACILITIES**

### **D.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

Communication service is provided by the local post office found beside the Lidlidda Water Refilling Station along the National Highway at Poblacion Sur, manned by the lone post master. It was observed however, that due to the modern technology of internet access and cell phones, the volume of mails have decreased.

There are no telephone landlines locally found, but SMART & GLOBE Companies have established their respective cell sites to enhance the signal for cell phone users.

### **D.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS**

The availability of Internet connection is of great help for the community as it is the fastest mode of communication. Thereby, the municipal government should prioritize the installation of landline telephone service to easily avail of internet access. Coordination with DIGITEL or PLDT is necessary for the establishment of landline connection, or seek the help of DOTC and other higher officials for the said undertaking. Telephone landline collection would also ensure a viable municipal website to be established to facilitate transactions worldwide, and be informed of global updates from time to time. An official website would also bring out Lidlidda to the world as vital information could be furnished.

### **D.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX**

<b>Technical Findings /Observations</b>	<b>Implications/Effects</b>	<b>Policy Options /Recommended Interventions</b>
➤ Absence of telephone	➤ Poor internet access.	➤ Coordinate with PLDT or DIGITEL for the



landline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No Wi-Fi connections.</li> <li>➤ Slow communication.</li> </ul>	establishment of telephone land line connection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source out funds from higher authorities for the project.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Some barangays have poor cell phone signal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delayed or no communication at all.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordinate with SMART &amp; GLOBE for the improvement of signal.</li> </ul>

## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SECTOR

### A. FOREST RESOURCES (discussed under Economic Sector)

### B. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (discussed under Health Sector)

### C. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT

#### C.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Per survey conducted by the Mines & Geosciences Bureau of the DENR, it was found out that there are disaster risk areas at Barangay Banucal, Bequi-Walin, San Vicente, and Labut. These areas have steep terrain making them prone to landslide during heavy rains. It was also found out that there are fault lines, (the Manondon Fault and Banucal Fault) extending within these barangays making them prone also to earthquake induced landslides. (See Hazard Maps).

#### C.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS



The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Committee shall be strengthened to implement the Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Plan. DRRMC equipments and supplies shall be readily available in all the barangays to address unprecedented disasters.

All accident prone areas along the highways shall be provided with appropriate sign boards and guard rails.

All erosion prone farm lands along the river shall be provided with river wall or river control to avoid further depletion.

### C.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Presence of flood prone areas at Labut, Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, Poblacion Sur, Poblacion Norte, & Bequi-Walin.	➤ Flood damages especially farm lands along the river banks.	➤ Establish river control projects within flooded areas to avoid total loss of farm lands. ➤ Discourage settlement along these areas.
➤ Some parts of Labut, San Vicente, Bequi-Walin and Banucal are highly susceptible to earthquake induced landslide.	➤ Landslide during earthquake posing risk to lives and properties	➤ Discourage settlement within these areas ➤ Strengthen and activate MDRRMC
➤ Some parts of Calungbuyan, Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, Poblacion Sur, Poblacion Norte, and San Vicente have moderate and low susceptibility to rain induced landslide.	➤ Landslides during heavy rains posing risk to lives and properties	➤ Discourage settlement within these areas ➤ Regular monitoring of these areas especially during forecasted calamities. ➤ Continuing reforestation project. ➤ Intensify campaign





		against illegal kaingin and illegal cutting.
➤ Presence of heavily silted river beds causing water to easily rise during typhoons, inducing flooding and erosion of agricultural lands along the river banks	➤ Decreasing agricultural lands along the river banks resulting to lower crop production	➤ Conduct river dredging in strategic areas ➤ Establish river wall or river control projects

## V. POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR

### A.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Lidlidda is a 5<sup>th</sup> class municipality steered by 10 elected municipal officials, 2 ex-officio members (LBP & SKFP), manned by 38 permanent employees and 1 co-terminus.

All mandatory positions had been filled up according to the provision of the Local Government Code. Some optional positions were assigned to competent designated employees. Other key positions which the LGU needed most like the Human Resource Management Officer is not yet created. Considering that human resources are the prime assets of the LGU, this should be prioritized so that all personnel matters would be given proper attention. Some offices are still manned singly, but the LGU cannot afford to create more positions due to budgetary constraints.

For Calendar Year 2010 – 2011, the Sangguniang Bayan has enacted a total of 134 resolutions, and 60 municipal ordinances. The LGU has not yet established Sangguniang Information System so that all legislative enactments could be easily retrieved for reference. But the Sangguniang Bayan has designed an orderly records management system that it has become an “Outstanding Legislative Council for 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> class



municipalities in the province and now a contender for the region. It has formulated all the needed codes: Environment Code, Revenue Code, Health & Sanitation Code, and other codes like the Local Investment & Incentive Code, Tourism Code, Market Code & Slaughter Code, and the Code of General Ordinances have just done their public hearing.

All projects are published in the Internet, posted in the Bulletin Board and implemented per provision of R.A. 9184. But the problem lies on the slow internet connection because the only access is through broad band flash drives.

Full Disclosure policy is also implemented and maintained in order to promote transparency of all government transactions, programs, and projects.

NGOs and POs are active partners in all development undertakings. They are duly accredited by the Sangguniang Bayan and represented in all Local Special Bodies. They are also given livelihood loans despite the dearth of funds. Trainings and seminars are also conducted to enhance their capabilities.

As provided by the Local Government Code, all Local Special Bodies were duly reconstituted like the Municipal Development Council, Local Health Board, Local School Board, Municipal Peace & Order Council, Pre-qualifications Bids & Awards Committee, Municipal Monitoring Team, and other relevant development committees.

Figure 23.

### **Existing Organizational Structure of LGU-LIDLIDDA**



## A.2. CURRENT & PROJECTED NEEDS

An Organization & Management Study should be conducted to improve the staffing pattern and organizational structure of the LGU, to address the wide position gap between the heads of offices and the rank and file employees. This is to maximize the potential of the human resources, to assign them in jobs where they could perform best and assign human resources based on merit and fitness. Relevant positions should be created or existing ones should be upgraded. A Human Resource Development Plan shall be formulated to guide the appointing authority in deciding placements. Also, a competent Human Resource Management Officer should be appointed to take charge of personnel matters, since human resources are the functional assets of the LGU.

On revenue generation and utilization, the LGU should update the Revenue Code regularly every five years to cope up with the increasing cost of supplies and resources. Likewise, it should formulate a Comprehensive Revenue Generation Plan to guide the implementers on how to increase revenue generation, especially local taxes collection.

## A.3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS MATRIX

Technical Findings /Observations	Implications/Effects	Policy Options /Recommended Interventions
➤ Wide position gap between department heads and rank and file employees	➤ Marginalized subordinates	➤ Conduct of Organization & Management Study ➤ Upgrading of position
➤ Delayed implementation of infrastructure projects due to conflicting priorities and political adversities	➤ Slow project implementation or less projects implemented	➤ Conduct of values reorientation activities
➤ High dependency on IRA due to poor tax collection efficiency and lacking sources of additional income	➤ Very low local income generated	➤ Prepare a Comprehensive Revenue Generation Plan ➤ Intensify tax



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ collection efficiency</li> <li>➤ Establish more Income Generating Enterprises</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presence of unliquidated cash advances of officials and employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Abused resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strictly enforce internal control of financial resources</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor information access and dissemination due to poor internet access, lack of website, no Information Officer, no flyers, brochures, local newsletters, leaflets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delayed access to vital information, whether external or internal, no promotional media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish municipal website</li> <li>➤ Prepare informational materials</li> <li>➤ Maintain Information Desk</li> <li>➤ Interagency linkages for the establishment of telephone land lines</li> </ul>

### *SECTORAL GOALS & OBJECTIVES*



## **I. SOCIAL SECTOR**

### **A. EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR**

#### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Standard and beneficial educational facilities conducive to effective learning and instruction.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct additional classrooms at Bequi-Walin Primary School
- ✚ To repair or improve school buildings and other school facilities
- ✚ To establish an Alternative Learning System Center
- ✚ To establish and furnish all school libraries by EO 2018
- ✚ To construct or establish a H.E. /I.A. building or room in all schools
- ✚ To construct stone masonry at LNHS/LNCS

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Fund sourcing from funding agencies, authorities and other benevolent donors for the construction, repair or improvement of school buildings and facilities
- ✚ Strengthening of the Local School Board
- ✚ LGU-PTCA alliance for the improvement of school facilities
- ✚ Allocation of more funds for educational programs and services

#### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Construction of two classroom building at Bequi-Walin Primary School, 1 Kindergarten Room(BES)
- ✚ Repair or improvement of school buildings and facilities in all schools
- ✚ Establishment/Improvement of school libraries
- ✚ Establishment of Home Economics Building for canteen and cafeteria at LNCS
- ✚ Establishment of Covered Court (LSCS, LNCS, BWPS)
- ✚ Maintenance/Improvement of School Parks(LNCS, LSCS)
- ✚ Construction of Stone Masonry (LNCS, LNHS)
- ✚ Establishment of Community Learning Center for ALS

### **B. HEALTH SUB-SECTOR**

#### **GOAL:**





- ✚ Accessible and standard health facilities.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct a Health Complex (RHU, BEMONC, 2<sup>nd</sup> level laboratory, Botika ng Bayan, and Fitness & Wellness Center) by EO 2014
- ✚ To re-establish Barangay Health Station at Tay-ac
- ✚ To maintain BHS in Bequi-Walin

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Increased budget allocation
- ✚ Interagency linkages
- ✚ Fund Sourcing

#### **MAJOR PROJECT:**

- ✚ Construction of Health Complex at Poblacion Sur (RHU, BEMONC, 2<sup>nd</sup> level Laboratory, Botika ng Bayan, and Fitness & Wellness Center)
- ✚ Re-establishment of Tay-ac Barangay Health Station as satellite service center for southern barangays of Labut, tay-ac, Calungbuyan, and Bugui
- ✚ Maintenance of Bequi-Walin Barangay Health Station as satellite service center for northern barangays of Bequi-Walin and Banucal

### **C. HOUSING SUB-SECTOR:**

#### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Decent and affordable housing units for all.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct Students' Dorm in Poblacion Sur by EO 2013
- ✚ To have a Socialized Housing Project by EO 2017
- ✚ To eliminate presence of makeshift dwelling units by EO2017.

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Identify site for Socialized Housing Project
- ✚ Coordinate with the private sector for the establishment of Socialized Housing Project



- ✚ Shelter Financial Assistance for the needy
- ✚ Allocate funds for the construction of Students' Dormitory

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Construction of Students' Dorm at Poblacion Sur
- ✚ Socialized Housing Project

**D.SOCIAL WELFARE SUB-SECTOR**

**GOAL:**

- ✚ Accessible social welfare facilities.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct Day Care Centers in 2 barangays (Tay-ac & Bugui) by EO 2016
- ✚ To establish an Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs by EO 2013

**STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Fund sourcing from funding institutions/donors
- ✚ Interagency linkages

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Construction of Day Care Center in Tay-ac & Bugui.
- ✚ Establishment of Office for Senior Citizens' Affairs.

**E.PROTECTIVE SERVICES SUB-SECTOR**

**GOAL:**

- ✚ Responsive and accessible public safety services and facilities to the people

**OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To maintain public safety facilities.
- ✚ To establish Home Detention Center for Minors
- ✚ To establish road signs and guard rails in accident prone areas.



**STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Interagency linkages
- ✚ Fund sourcing from higher officials and other funding entities
- ✚ Strengthen Police – Community relations
- ✚ Intensified Police Visibility

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Establishment of road signs and guard rails
- ✚ Establishment of Home Detention Center for Minors
- ✚ Maintenance of public safety facilities and utilities

**F.SPORTS & RECREATION SERVICES SUB-SECTOR**

**GOAL:**

- ✚ Standard, safe, and environmentally compliant sports and recreation facilities

**OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To maintain and improve existing sports and recreation facilities

**STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Coordinate with the barangay officials and the private sector for the improvement and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities
- ✚ Allocate funds for sports and recreation facilities improvement

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Improvement and maintenance of municipal and barangay tree parks
- ✚ Improvement and maintenance of basketball courts for basketball and other ball games

**II. ECONOMIC SECTOR**

**A. AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR:**

**GOALS:**



- ✚ Food security and sufficiency.
- ✚ Standard and accessible agricultural support infrastructures.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct BATUKA/LIBTONG irrigation dam by EO 2013, repair of damaged dams, and improvement /maintenance of existing ones
- ✚ To construct Small Farm Reservoir at strategic sites
- ✚ To establish farm-to-market roads and improve existing ones
- ✚ To develop more agro-forest lands for greater productivity by planting high value commercial crops like dragon fruit, coconut, ube, cassava, etc.
- ✚ To establish river wall or river control projects along eroded farm lands.

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
- ✚ Interagency linkages
- ✚ Fund Sourcing

#### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Construction of BATUKA/LIBTONG Irrigation Dam
- ✚ Repair/improvement of existing irrigation dams
- ✚ Construction of various Small Farm Reservoirs
  1. Binayugan SFR
  2. Labut SFR
  3. Suyoc-Cadaanan SFR
  4. Balbalulang SFR
  5. Kindaon SFR
  6. Suyoc SFR
  7. Botobot SFR
  8. Coddoo SFR
  9. Makagileng SFR
  10. Binmonton SFR
  11. Banucal SFR
- ✚ Improvement of farm-to-market roads
  1. Construction of Namatting-Anggapang FMR
  2. Construction of Bagbag-Turco FMR
  3. Concreting of Diclap-Matugao FMR



#### 4. Concreting of Labut-San Vicente FMR

- ✚ Fruit Basket Program in all barangays
- ✚ Promotion of Organic Farming Technology in Strategic Agricultural & Fisheries Development Zone
- ✚ Timber production in ISF/A &D area.
- ✚ Continuing reforestation and forest protection program in the Protected Areas & Watershed
- ✚ Maintenance of the Municipal Fish Nursery

### **B. COMMERCE, TRADE & INDUSTRY SUB-SECTOR:**

#### **GOALS:**

- ✚ To attain economic prosperity
- ✚ To uplift the standard of living of Lidliddanians

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct a Commercial Complex at Poblacion Sur by EO 2016
- ✚ To increase the number of potential and viable municipal enterprises by 30%

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Establishment of viable enterprises
- ✚ Linkages with the business sector for more commercial establishments

#### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Establishment of Gas Station/Car Wash at Poblacion Sur
- ✚ Construction of Commercial Complex at Poblacion Sur
  1. Souvenir shops
  2. Lodging Inns
  3. General Merchandise
  4. Food Centers
  5. Botika ng Bayan
- ✚ Establishment of Feed Mill at Cardis
- ✚ Maintenance of Water Refilling Station
- ✚ Establishment of timber commercial farms in private agro-forest lands





- ✚ Maintenance of Charcoal Briquette Production Center at Suysuyan
- ✚ Maintenance of Vermin- cast Production Center at Cardis
- ✚ Establishment of Engineered Kawayan Business Center
- ✚ Establishment of Fruit Stands, Food Stalls, Souvenir Shops near the Municipal Information & Assistance Center at Tapawan

### **C. TOURISM SUB-SECTOR:**

#### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Alluring tourism sites and facilities for better living.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To fully develop the Lidlidda Eco-Park and its amenities by EO 2017
- ✚ To complete the construction of the Eco-Cultural Center by EO 2013
- ✚ To develop Mt. Binmonton View Deck and its amenities by EO 2017

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Linkages with other stakeholders for financial and technical assistance
- ✚ Infrastructure support development
- ✚ Allocate funds for cultural tourism development

#### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Completion of Eco-Cultural Center
- ✚ Development of Lidlidda Eco-Park
  - Establishment of 11 Barangay Huts
  - Establishment of Souvenir Shops
  - Establishment of Food Centers
  - Establishment of Horse Riding Trail
  - Establishment of Children's Park
  - Establishment of Mini-Zoo
  - Establishment of Swimming Pool
  - Establishment of Water Reservoir
  - Establishment of Zip-Line
  - Establishment of Lodging Inns
  - Establishment of Tree Library



- ✚ Development of Binmonton View Deck and Trekking Trails
- ✚ Improvement and maintenance of barangay tree parks

### III. INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES SECTOR

#### A. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES & UTILITIES SUB-SECTOR

##### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Transport facilities that are standard, adequate, and environmentally compliant

##### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To construct San Vicente Bridge by EO 2016
- ✚ To construct Labut Bridge by EO 2019
- ✚ To improve the Poblacion Sur-Norte municipal road by EO 2016
- ✚ To complete the concreting of all barangay roads by EO 2016
- ✚ To establish road signs and guard rails at strategic sites

##### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Allocate funds for the Improvement of various transport facilities
- ✚ Coordinate with the DPWH for the establishment of guard rails and road signs within accident prone areas.
- ✚ Source out funds from higher authorities, agencies, or other funding institutions
- ✚ Interagency linkages.

##### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Riprapping of eroded road shoulders
- ✚ Improvement of municipal road from Poblacion Sur to Poblacion Norte
- ✚ Establishment of guard rails and road signs along accident prone areas
- ✚ Construction of San Vicente RCDG bridge
- ✚ Construction of Labut RCDG Bridge



- ✚ Improvement of Municipal Bridges at Suyoc and Botobot
- ✚ Conversion of narrow Suysuyan Bridge to box culvert
- ✚ Improvement of Carcarabasa and Bequi-Walin Hanging Bridges

## **B. POWER SUB-SECTOR**

### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Fully energized municipality

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To provide electric services to the remaining 9.6% households without access to electricity by EO 2013.
- ✚ To install alternate power lines from Banayoyo, Ilocos Sur to Lidlidda along the National Road by EO 2017

### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Coordinate with ISECO for the power installation of indigent households.
- ✚ Financial assistance for the installation of power services to the needy
- ✚ Coordinate with ISECO for the installation of power lines from Banayoyo to Lidlidda

### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Electrification of all indigent households municipal wide.
- ✚ Installation of power lines from Banayoyo to Lidlidda

## **C.WATER SUB-SECTOR**

### **GOAL:**

- ✚ Accessible potable water for all households.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To provide 100% access of all households to piped water by EO 2013
- ✚ To maintain and improve existing spring development projects

### **STRATEGIES:**



- ✚ Allocate funds for water development projects
- ✚ Coordinate with LWUA for the installation of Water System Level III

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Purchase of water pipes for individual household distribution
- ✚ Maintenance and improvement of existing spring development projects.
- ✚ Installation of Water System Level III

**D.COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION FACILITIES SUB-SECTOR**

**GOAL:**

- ✚ Accessible, beneficial, and environmentally compliant communication and information facilities.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To establish landline telephone services to provide greater access to internet connection
- ✚ To maintain and improve the Municipal Information Action Center
- ✚ To establish and maintain an attractive, informative, and updated municipal website by EO 2013

**STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Coordinate with DIGITEL or PLDT for the establishment of telephone landline service
- ✚ Allocate funds for the establishment and/or improvement of Communication & Information projects

**MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ Establishment of telephone land line facility
- ✚ Maintenance and/or improvement of the Municipal Information Center
- ✚ Establishment of attractive, informative, and updated municipal website



#### ***IV. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SECTOR***

##### **GOAL:**

- ✚ An ecologically balanced, healthy, safe, and friendly environment.

##### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To reforest the 17 hectares by EO 2016 by conducting massive tree planting program every year
- ✚ To dredge at least 1 kilometer of the river bed every year until fully dredged
- ✚ To construct 50 meters river wall along eroded farm lands every year
- ✚ To purchase the lot for Sanitary Landfill Level I and establish it by EO 2013

##### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Allocate more funds for environmental projects
- ✚ Interagency linkages with DENR, DPWH, and NIA
- ✚ Fund sourcing from higher authorities and agencies
- ✚ Partnership with NGOs and the Private Sector for environmental protection and conservation

##### **MAJOR PROJECTS:**

- ✚ River dredging along strategic sites
- ✚ Construction of river wall along eroded farmlands and road sides
- ✚ Continuing Reforestation and Forest Protection Program
- ✚ Purchase of lot for Sanitary Landfill Level I
- ✚ Continuing weekly Garbage Collection

#### ***V. POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR***

##### **GOAL:**



- ✚ A local government structure that is capable, responsive and efficient

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✚ To increase revenue generation by 20% annually
- ✚ To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of human resources
- ✚ To provide fast, satisfactory, and reliable access to vital informations through computerized systems and procedures
- ✚ To promote closer relationships between officials and other stakeholders

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ✚ Formulation of a Comprehensive Revenue Generation Plan
- ✚ Preparation of a Human Resource Development Plan
- ✚ Creation of additional positions or upgrading of existing ones
- ✚ Team building /Alliance building
- ✚ Capability Building

#### **PROGRAMS /PROJECTS /ACTIVITIES:**

- ✚ Conduct of Organization & Management Study
- ✚ Morale Recovery Program
- ✚ Creation and/ or upgrading of positions
- ✚ Establishment and maintenance of municipal website
- ✚ Conduct of People's Day

### ***LAND USE POLICIES***

#### **Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur**

Table 71.

<b>LAND USE CATEGORY</b>	<b>PROPOSED POLICIES</b>
SETTLEMENT AREA  (Private Subdivisions, Self-Built Housing Sites, Public Housing Areas, Socialized Housing, Resettlement Sites, Transient Housing Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Avoid or discourage settlements in disaster risk areas.</li> <li>➤ Monitor housing projects to ensure that it conforms with the housing standards and does not deviate with the development plan.</li> <li>➤ Establish settlement areas in designated settlement zones per approved CLUP.</li> <li>➤ Establish Socialized Housing Project for the needy.</li> <li>➤ Settlement areas shall be established with an efficient circulation system and accessible basic utilites and facilities</li> </ul>
PRODUCTION AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strictly don't allow conversion of prime agricultural</li> </ul>





(SAFDZ, agricultural lands outside the SAFDZ, agri-industrial/livestock farm, industrial zone, commercial/mix uses)	<p>lands, however, conversion could be done on marginal agricultural land if more agro-forest lands could be made productive for agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish SALT to maximize productivity of agro-forest lands</li> <li>➤ Establish industrial zones away from residential areas to avoid the adverse effect on the environment and health of the people.</li> </ul>
<p>PROTECTED AREAS</p> <p>(parks, open space, and buffer zones, rivers, creeks, and swamps, infrastructure ROW, easement/setbacks, road sidewalks, SAFDZs and NPAAD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protect and conserve the NIPAS and watershed area and strictly enforce the Forestry laws and the Lidlidda Environment Code</li> <li>➤ Coordinate with the DENR in the implementation of environmental projects and forest protection activities</li> <li>➤ Protect and conserve the ancestral domain pursuant to IPRA and respect the rights of the IPs.</li> <li>➤ Continue Reforestation Program and forest protection activities to sustain sufficient forest cover and mitigate the adverse effect of climate change</li> <li>➤ Enforce proper setbacks and easements to avoid unnecessary accidents and conflicts, and establish proper guard rails and road signs in strategic areas.</li> <li>➤ Establish river wall/river control in strategic sites and dredge heavily silted river beds to mitigate the effects of flash floods and erosion.</li> </ul>

### ***THE CONCEPT / STRUCTURE PLAN***

The concept or structural plan embodies the development thrusts and spatial strategies which are critical factors in determining the future development of the municipality. This portion of the plan explores various land use alternatives or scenarios, proposes alternatives and preferred thrusts and strategies which will serve as guide in the preparation of the land use plan.

This also covers the overall integration of all the sectoral studies prepared and conducted with the participation of the stakeholders.

Considering the meager resources of the town, learning from the past experiences and with the consensus of the public during the consultation made, the following concept/structure plan shall be applied within the next ten year period (2013-2022).



### Evaluation/Selection of Alternative Development Options:

#### **Cost-Benefit Analysis**

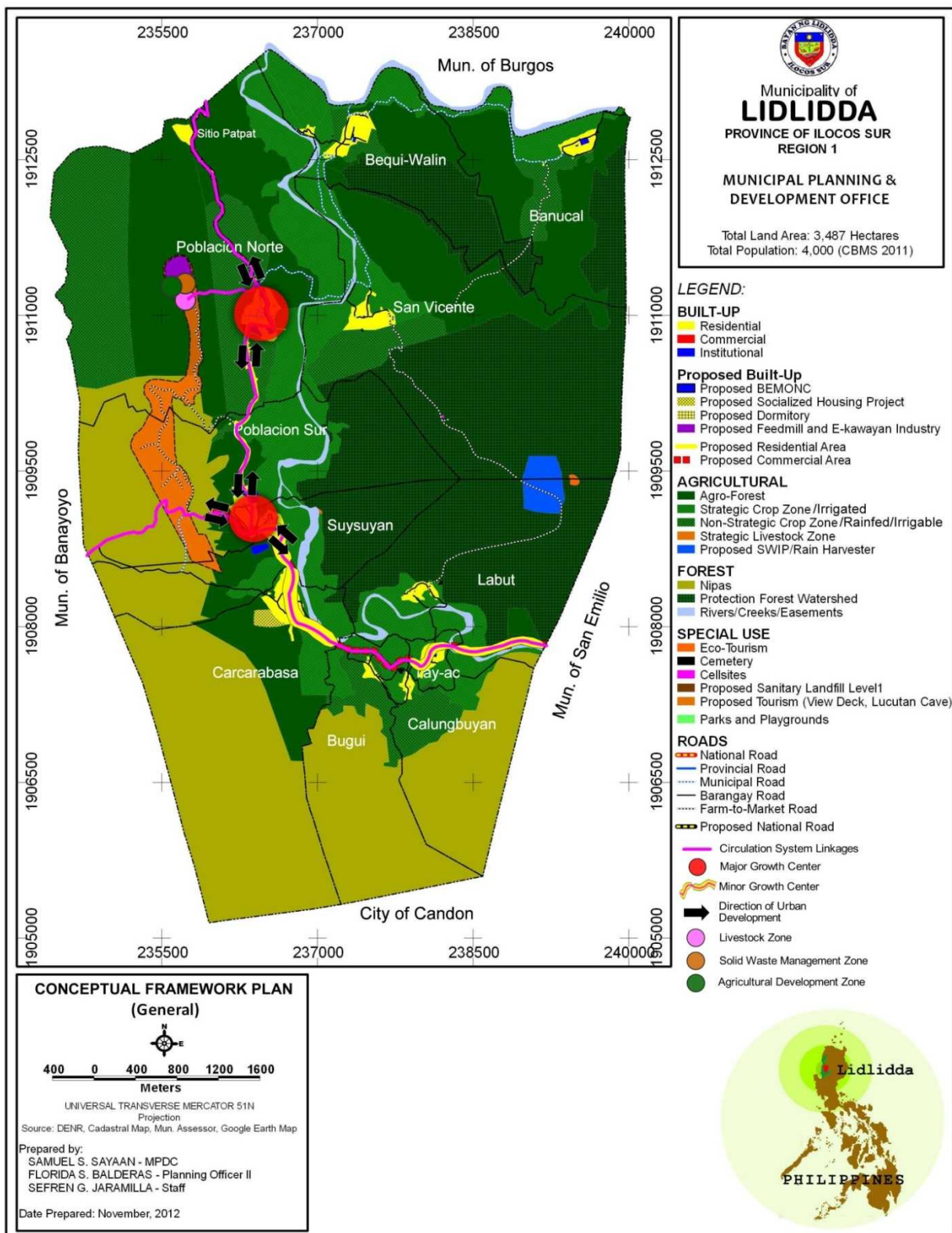
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Alternative Development Strategies</b>		
	<b>1 Eco-Tourism/ Agricultural Dev't.</b>	<b>2 Industrial/ Commercial Dev't.</b>	<b>3 Agri- Commercial Dev't.</b>
<b>o What it takes to realize this option (Cost)</b>			
a. Cost of new roads and other infrastructure	Moderate 2	High 3	Moderate 2
b. Community adjustment to risks	Low 1	Moderate 2	Low 1
c. Preservation of protected croplands	Low 1	Low	Moderate 2
d. Strict government enforcement of regulations	Moderate 2	Moderate 2	Moderate 2
e. People's compliance with regulations desired	Low 1	Low 1	Moderate 2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>o Implications when development option is realized (Benefits)</b>			
a. Access of people to municipal-wide services	High 3	Moderate 2	High 3
b. Amount of air and water pollution produced	Low 1	Moderate 2	Moderate 2
c. Traffic problems reduced	Moderate 2	Moderate 2	Moderate 2
d. Overall attractiveness of the town	High 3	Moderate 2	Moderate 2
e. Potential for increased LGU revenue	High 3	High 3	High 3
f. Prospects for more	High	High	High



job and higher compensation	3	3	3
g. LGU's role in the province maintained	High 3	Moderate 2	Moderate 2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>

### Solution Worksheet

<b>Alternative Development Strategy</b>	<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Ease of Implementation</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Secondary Impacts</b>
Alternative 1 Eco-Tourism-Agri Development	2.57	1.4	3	3	3
Alternative 2 Industrial-Com. Development	2.29	1.6	2	2	2
Alternative 3 Agri-Commercial Development	2.43	1.8	3	3	2





### **Development Thrusts**

The Municipality of Lidlidda shall intensify eco-tourism and agricultural development as primary development thrusts as her role in the Physical Framework Plan of the Clustered Upland Municipalities of Ilocos Sur (CUMILOS) and of the Province of Ilocos Sur, and industrial/commercial development as secondary thrust.

The municipality has been consistent in improving the tourism potential already existing and paved the way to the conceived ones. This aspect of development is believed to serve as magnet for economic development as it draws more people in for leisure and eventually business or trade. One of the manifestations of municipal officials' intense desire to achieve such thrust is the Establishment of Eco-Cultural Center and the adoption of the Lidlidda Eco-Park Development Plan, which cater ecology-tourism activities and ecology-tourism-related services. In forest management, reforestation has been redesigned by planting indigenous instead of exotic trees and plants to facilitate the restoration and maintenance of wildlife, spring development, among other nature's development and may provide sustainable raw materials for industry related to forest and agriculture. This thrust is now further intensified through the National Greening Program of the DENR.

On the other hand, agricultural development particularly on adaptation of organic and commercial farming at a greater degree is of parallel significance. This requires of course significant increase of crop production with added value, hence more profit to be reinvested to improve the farm or for another business venture for greater income. Although venturing into business within the municipality has not been given greater importance among the people of Lidlidda, the possibility is now clearly seen as some marginal farmers' economic lives are already improving thru small-scale commercial farming.

Agricultural development shall be further intensified through the improvement of infrastructure support like irrigation, flood control projects, farm- to- market roads and marketing facilities. Adoption of intensified organic farming technologies will yield maximum organic produce and eventually add value to its cost.

Although set as secondary thrusts, industrial/commercial development plays equal importance as far as holistic development is concerned, as it supports enhancement of the eco-tourism and agricultural developments. Indeed, establishment of commercial facilities has already been started, and more facilities are aimed to be established upon availability of funds. And these facilities provide space and services for traders and tourists.





So with these facilities and services, small-scale industries are encouraged to be put up as it will surely be supported and prosper. The Municipal Government, in partnership with concerned NGAs and NGOs, aims to establish Kawayan Industry. And this will open up again avenue for constituents to venture into a larger scale industry.

### **Settlement Plan**

Considering the different land use requirements, resource opportunities and constraints and the presence of revolutionary leaders who acted to shape the destiny of the town towards the stated development thrusts, two (2) major and four minor growth centers were identified. The strip/linear and nodal form of development was found applicable.

The strip or linear form of settlement pattern is inherent in the municipality. This could be attributed to the road network pattern and the spatial distribution of economic as well as educational activities.

### **Road Network Pattern**

One of the criteria of the growth center is the presence of an efficient road system to provide linkages between the minor growth center and the major growth centers. The growth center scheme will be ineffective unless the road system connecting the influential barangays to the minor growth center and major growth centers are improved. As far as road network pattern is concerned, there seems to be bias in identifying the two major growth centers because they are connected by municipal road while the minor growth centers are connected to the major growth by national road. However, these growth centers should remain as they are identified considering the potential classification and actual use of lots they are traversing. Moreover, the road connecting the two major growth centers is part of a proposed national road connecting the Municipalities of Lidlidda, Burgos, and Sta. Maria.

### **The Growth Center Strategy**





With the vision of the municipality, the present administration is very eager to equally develop the eleven (11) barangays but considering financial constraints, it will limit the scope of development. Hence, the planning team proposed the expanded Strip/Linear Development Strategy which requires the development of two major and three minor growth centers. Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur shall be the major growth centers being the urban barangays with more evident advanced development, while Barangays Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, and Tay-ac shall be the minor growth centers.

This development strategy focuses on the distribution of improved opportunities from the identified two major growth centers to their influence barangays. The two major growth nodes shall provide services and facilities at the municipal as well as regional level. It shall serve as the major commercial business district, seat of government offices, centers for education, religious activities, sports and recreation, industrial and display center, and housing. The minor growth nodes, on the other hand, shall provide services and facilities the same level as that of the major growth centers but more on the aspects of commercial and industrial.

This strategy is advantageous as it decongests the single urban core and more land for expansion is made available. However, it may require high cost of infrastructure and utilities to develop the three growth centers to the same level.

### ***The Major Growth Centers***

Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur are presently the urban core of the town being the seat of the local government, the commercial business district, the center of institutional and recreational facilities and activities.

These various functional roles are made possible by the presence of different facilities such as municipal buildings, public market, rural health unit, public plaza, covered courts, elementary and secondary schools, and churches of different religious sects. These areas are the residence of about 28.24% of the town's population. These are the most developed of all eleven (11) barangays. These are completely energized and serviced by level II and level III water system serving all the households.

They have complete road network system, being traversed by the national road leading to the major urban center of Candon City. As such, Poblacion Sur will remain to be



Central Business District with residential and institutional uses. Barangays Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, Bugui, Calungbuyan, Tay-ac, and Labut are its immediate catchment areas though its influence covers the whole municipality. Poblacion Norte has Barangays San Vicente, Bequi-Walin, and Banucal as its catchment areas.

### ***The Minor Growth Centers***

#### **A. Suysuyan**

Barangay Suysuyan is located adjacent to Poblacion Sur. It is located strategically along the national road going to San Emilio. It occupied a total land area of 204.5 hectares. The Municipal Public Market serving as Groserya ng Bayan is located here, Ilocos Sur Upland Developers Cooperative (ISUDECO), barangay hall and chapels of two religious sects. It is the center of home based industries like labtang craft. It has a total population of 314 based on 2010 NSO census. Suysuyan is primarily an agricultural area. Its catchment areas are all barangays municipal wide and for ISUDECO, province wide.

#### **B. Carcarabasa**

Barangay Carcarabasa is 1.0 km south east of Poblacion Sur. It has a total land area of 462.1354 hectares with a total population of 354 based on 2010 NSO census. It is foreseen as one of the most progressive barangays among the identified minor growth centers. It is completely energized, serviced by a Level II & III water system. A commercial strip is found in this barangay along the Tabing Ilog area occupied by videoke bars, computer shops, pool tables, agricultural feeds, furniture shop, 'mamihan', junk shop, welding shop, sari-sari store and auto repair shop. Gas Fuels sold in bottles are also very saleable along these areas. Its catchment areas are all the southeastern barangays and other towns like San Emilio, Quirino, and Abra.

#### **C. Tay-ac**

Barangay Tay-ac is situated on the southeastern part of Poblacion Sur and has a total population of 146 based on 2010 NSO census. It has a total land area of 20.9239 hectares, smallest in the municipality and is devoted to agricultural activities. It is about 2 kilometers away from Poblacion Sur. It has a Barangay Hall, Barangay Kitchen, Covered Court, United Methodist Church, Tay-ac elementary school, and nutrition post. It is strategically located along the National Road going to San Emilio, Gregorio del Pilar, Quirino, and Abra. Its catchment areas are Barangays Bugui, Calungbuyan, and Labut. It is



a potentially growing commercial area with sari-sari stores, pool tables, videoke bars, and agricultural feeds along the road. Gas fuels sold in bottles are very saleable along these areas.

## LAND SUPPLY VERSUS LAND REQUIREMENT

The available land supply and land requirements were determined to properly allocate all land use requirements to attain a holistic development.

The municipality has the following:

Municipal land area = **3487 hectares**

Less: Mandatory uses:

Built-up (Existing)	-89.87
Irrigated (Strategic) lands	-480.83
Forestland (Protection)	-855
NIPAS	-931
Bodies of Water	-42.49
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,399.19</b>

Available land supply for urban use = **1,087.81**

Total Urban Land Demand :

Built-Up	-10.68
Infrastructure	-4.64

---

**15.32**

**BALANCE URBAN LAND SUPPLY =1072.49**

### NOTE:

There is still 1072.47 hectares available for urban development. These areas could be taken from marginal agricultural lands, provided that there will be continuing reforestation and forest protection activities to sustain an ecologically balanced vegetative cover.

**Table 72.**  
**LAND SUPPLY VS. LAND REQUIREMENTS**

Land Use Category	Existing Land Area (Has.)	Land Requirement (Has.)
-------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------



<b>AGRICULTURAL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategic</li> <li>○ Non-Strategic</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Livestock/Pastureland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategic</li> <li>○ Non-Strategic</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inland fishery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategic</li> <li>○ Non-Strategic</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	480.83 370.00  0.07	480.83   0.07
<b>FORESTLAND</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Watershed</li> <li>○ NIPAS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Production Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agro-forest</li> <li>○ Grasslands</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	855.00 931.00  717.74	855.00 931.00  
<b>BUILT-UP AREA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Institutional</li> <li>• Parks &amp; Playgrounds</li> <li>• Industrial/Agro-Industrial</li> <li>• Special Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cemeteries</li> <li>○ Cell Sites</li> <li>○ Dump site/landfill</li> <li>○ Eco-Tourism*</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Roads/Bridges**</li> <li>• River/Inland Water Bodies</li> </ul>	80.44 0.26 6.27 0.22    2.41 0.10 0.17 79.06* 40.67** 42.49	86.0048 4.86 6.48 0.22 5.0   2.41 0.10 0.17  45.31** 42.49

**3487.00**

*\*within the NIPAS area*

*\*\*within other land uses*

### **PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN**

This portion presents the detailed configuration of the proposed general and urban component of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan based on the municipality's vision,



goals and objectives, and the selected spatial strategies. The General land Use Plan presents the proposed broad land uses for the entire municipality while the urban focuses on the specific use of the designated major urban area.

## ***I. GENERAL LAND USES***

The municipality with the total land area of 3487 hectares is proposed to have the following general land uses for the next ten year period:

### **A. Agricultural**

The municipality shall retain the 480.83 hectares as Strategic Crop Zone, and 0.07 hectare as Strategic Livestock Zone.

### **B. Agro-Forest**

Portions of areas with slopes ranging from 5% to 8% located at Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur with an area of 717.74 hectares shall be retained as Agro-forest zone. This area permits the combined land uses for agricultural crop production, forest trees, and livestock for the purpose of creating additional employment, producing raw materials for agriculture and forest-based industries, proving food and other products for home consumption and improving the ecological condition of the municipality.

### **C. Forest**

Although the sustainable landuse planning guidelines require only areas with elevation of 1000 meters and above as protection forest, areas with 100 meters and above elevation shall be continually reforested to have sufficient soil cover preventing soil erosion and preserving wildlife. However, some portions of these lands were already used for Community Based Forest Management and Integrated Social Forestry projects with the approval of the DENR.

The existing area of 855 hectares Protection Forest shall be maintained, likewise the 931 hectares Lidlidda Protected Landscape under the NIPAS Act shall be protected and conserved.

### **D. Built-Up Areas**

In order to provide lands to meet urban land requirements, a total of 97.3448 hectares is proposed as built-up area which shall consist of the existing built-up areas, reclassified lands, and marginal agricultural lands.



The major residential area shall remain in the urban core barangay Poblacion Sur and Poblacion Norte. A limited residential area is also proposed in the rural barangays.

At present the commercial establishment in the municipality is just small. It needs to be developed at the major growth center in Barangay Poblacion Sur and some parts of the minor growth centers of Barangay Carcarabasa, Suysuyan, Tay-ac and Labut, following the nodal and strip linear growth strategy.

As observed from the land use map and sectoral studies for industrial, there is no medium or big scale industries present in the municipality, only three welding shops, 1 metal craft, 1 labtang craft, 2 furniture shops, and 2 bakery shops are existing. But the proposed is the potential “Kawayan” program and the establishment of feed mill considering the presence of vast local resources as raw materials.

#### E. Others

The area of roads shall be increased as there are proposed farm to market roads, river and creeks shall retain their areas. Maintenance of basic utilities is needed.

## **II. URBAN LAND USES**

The major urban area/urban core covers Barangay Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur with the following specific land uses.

#### A. Residential

To accommodate population and household increase in the urban core, 1.99 hectares of existing non strategic agricultural lands is proposed to be reclassified for residential purposes.

The residential use shall continue to be the major urban use in the “Poblacion”, however, greater portion of the required municipal residential area for the next 10-year period is proposed to be put up in between Poblacion Sur and Poblacion Norte and at the rural barangays.

#### B. Commercial

The urban core shall be maintained as the municipal commercial business district, but the potential commercial strip found along Suysuyan, Carcarabasa, Tay-ac, and Labut shall be increased by 4.6 hectares.





#### C. Institutional

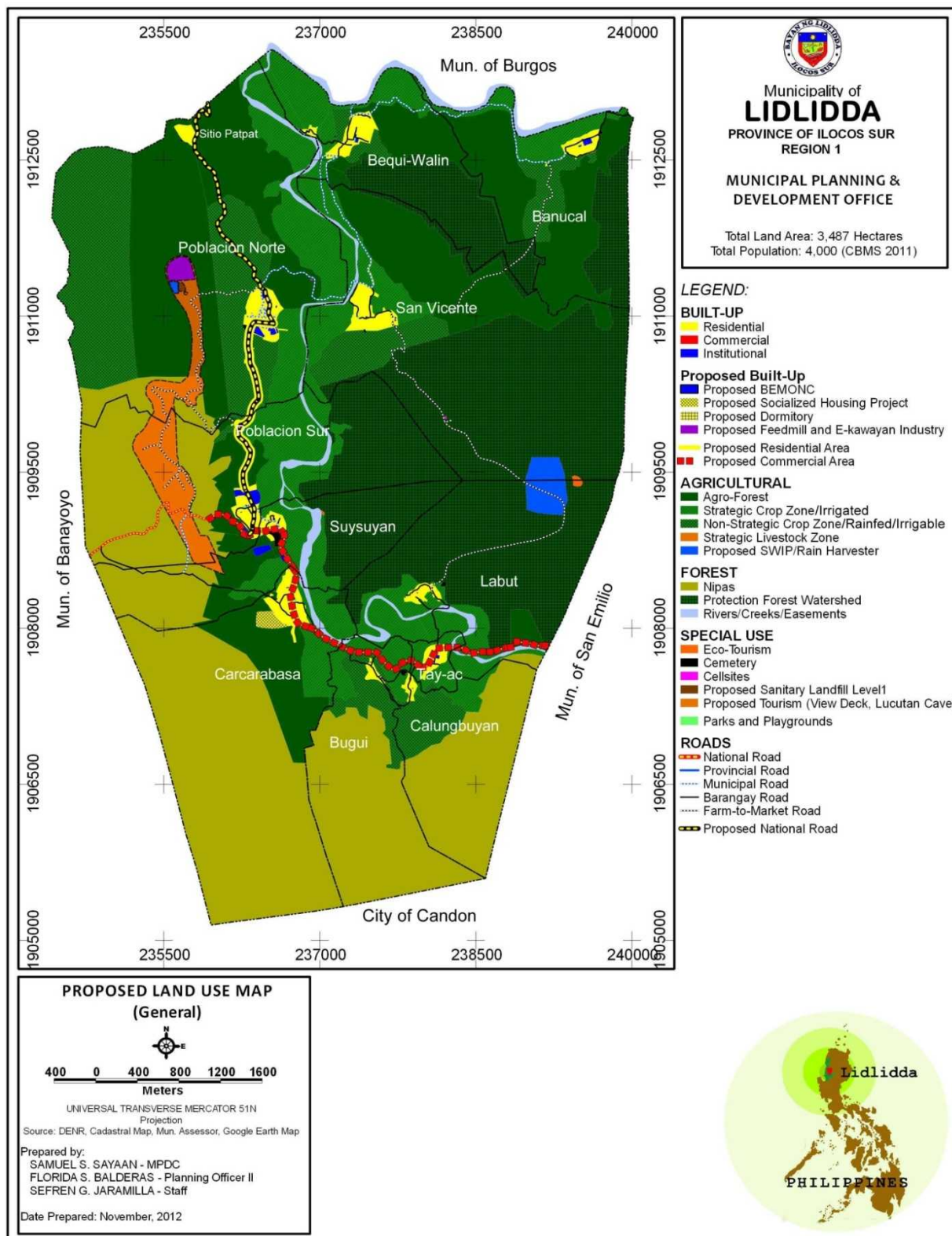
An increase is needed for this sector, because of existence of available area, this is only needed for the construction of the required institutional facilities in the urban core, particularly the Health Complex and Commercial Complex at Poblacion Sur.

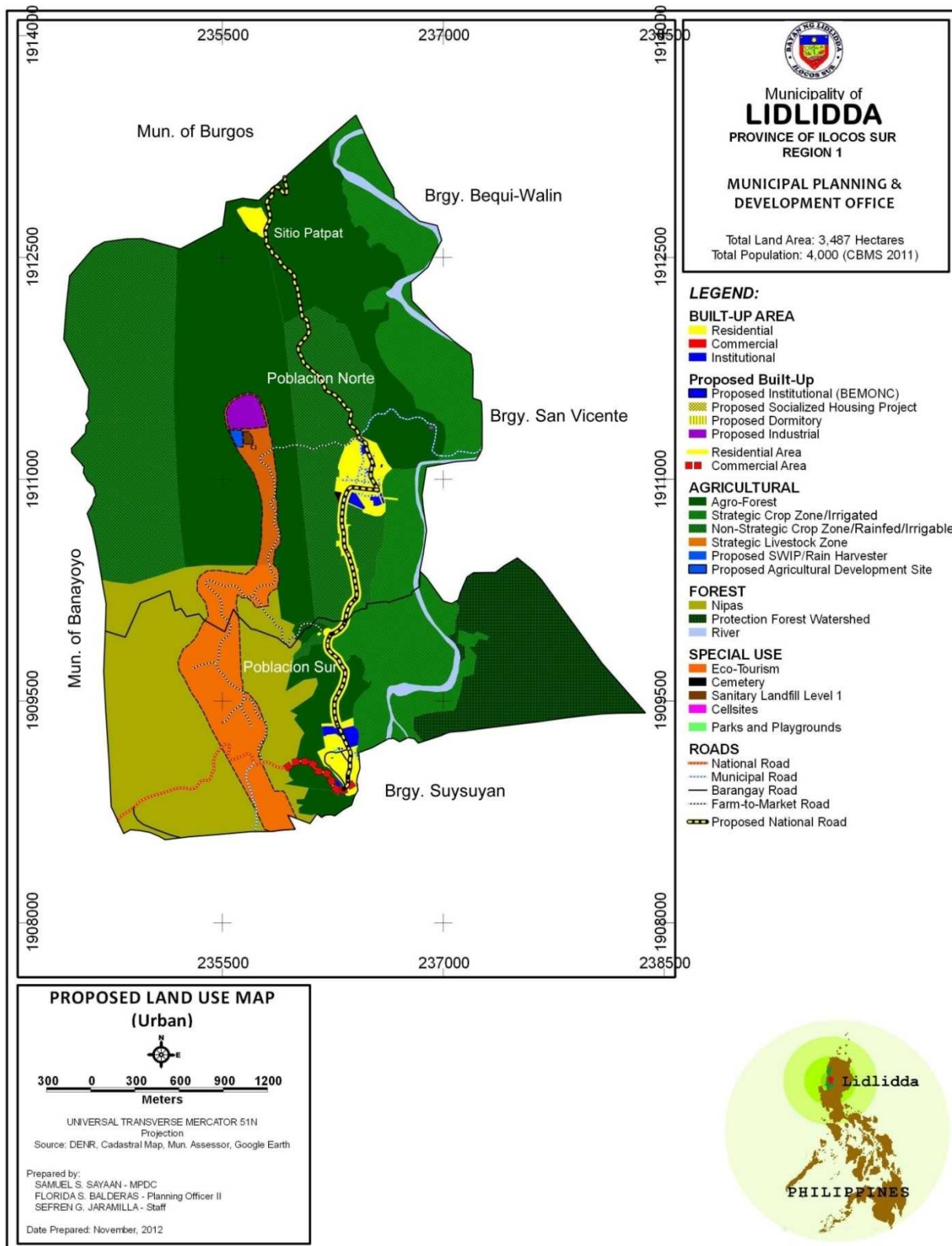
#### D. Parks/Playgrounds

The existing municipal park and barangay parks shall only be improved or developed to cater to better services and more attractive to visitors and tourists. The proposed Master Plan for the Lidlidda Eco-Park Development shall be implemented even on a staggered basis due to financial constraints.

#### E. Industrial Area

There are no industrial establishment found in the locality. Only few home based micro industries. Proposed small industries particularly the Kawayan Industry and the Feed Mill shall be established at the western part of Poblacion Norte with an area of 5 hectares.







**Table 73.**  
**EXISTING VERSUS PROPOSED LAND USES (GENERAL)**

Land Uses	Existing		Proposed		Difference	
	Area	% to total	Area	%	Area	Remarks
<b>Built-Up</b>	<b>87.19</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>98.78</b>			
• Residential	86.71	2.31	88.7	2.54	1.99	
• Commercial	0.26	0.0008	4.86	0.14	4.6	
• Industrial			5.0	0.14	5.0	
• Institutional	6.27***	0.1798	6.48*	0.19	0.21*	
• Parks and Playgrounds	0.22	0.0006	0.22	0.22	0	
• Eco-Tourism	79.06*	2.27*	79.95*	2.3*	0.89*	
<b>Special Uses</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>.0769</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>0.19</b>		
○ Cell Sites	0.10		0.1		0	
○ Cemetery	2.41		2.41		0	
○ Dumpsite	0.17		0.48		0.31	
○ Socialized Housing			3.55			
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>850.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>844.24</b>	<b>24.2</b>		
• Crop lands						
○ Strategic Crop Zone	480.83	13.79	480.83		0	
○ Non-Strategic Crop Zone	370	10.611	363.41		6.59	
• Livestock/Pasture land						
○ Strategic Livestock Zone	0.07	0.0002	0.07		0	
<b>Forestland</b>						
• Protection Forest						
○ NIPAS	<b>931</b>	<b>26.7</b>	931	<b>26.7</b>		
○ Watershed	<b>855</b>	<b>24.52</b>	855	<b>24.52</b>		
• Production Forest						
○ Agro-Forest	<b>717.74</b>	<b>20.58</b>	708.88		8.86	
<b>Roads</b>	<b>40.67*</b>	<b>1.17*</b>	<b>45.31*</b>		<b>4.64*</b>	
<b>Rivers/Creeks</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3487</b>			

\*Within NIPAS area

\*within other land uses

\*within residential area

**Table 74.**





### EXISTING VERSUS PROPOSED LAND USES (URBAN)

Land Uses	Existing		Proposed		Difference	
	Area	% to total	Area	%	Area	Remarks
<b>Built-Up</b>	<b>26.93</b>	<b>2.504</b>	<b>29.75</b>			
• Residential	23.07		25.07		2	
• Commercial	0.07		0.69		0.62	
• Industrial			5*		5*	
• Institutional	3.71		3.92		0.21	
• Parks and Playgrounds	0.07		0.07		0	
• Eco-Tourism	77.37*		77.37*		0	
<b>Special Uses</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.0623</b>	<b>0.50</b>			
○ Cell Sites	0.03		0.03		0	
○ Cemetery	0.47		0.47		0	
○ Dumpsite	0.17*		0.48*		0.31	
○ Socialized Housing						
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>393.32</b>	<b>36.58</b>	<b>398.35</b>			
• Crop lands						
○ Strategic Crop Zone	158.39		158.39		0	
○ Non-Strategic Crop Zone	234.86		230.74		4.04	
• Livestock/Pasture land						
○ Strategic Livestock Zone	0.07		0.07		0	
<b>Forestland</b>						
• Protection Forest						
○ NIPAS	225.05	20.931	225.05		0	
○ Watershed	93.21	8.6692	93.21		0	
• Production Forest						
○ Agro-Forest	320.5	29.809	312.85		7.65	
<b>Roads</b>	<b>16.71*</b>		<b>19.36*</b>		<b>2.65</b>	
<b>Rivers/Creeks</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>1.4435</b>	<b>15.52</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1075.19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1075.19</b>			

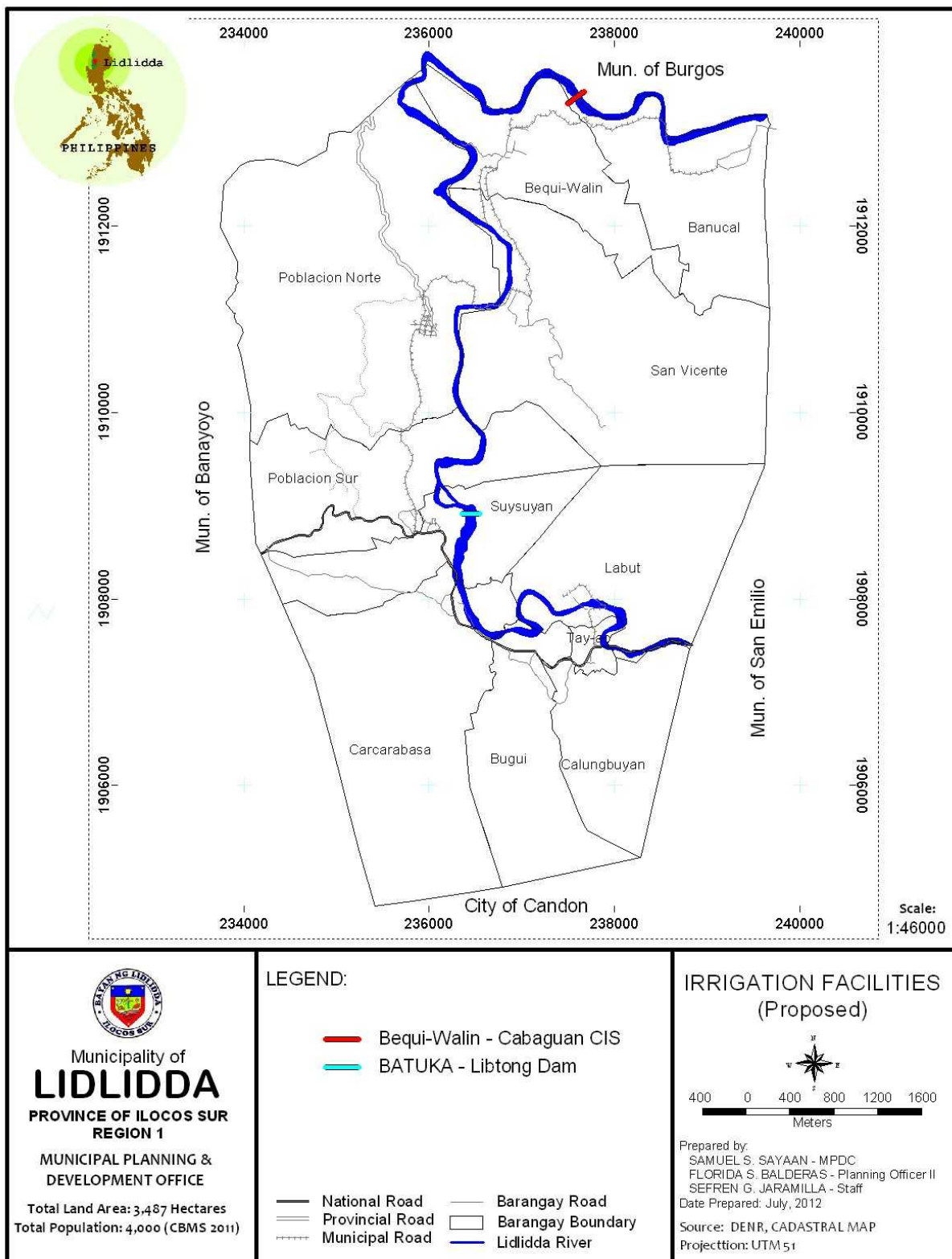
\* Within NIPAS area

\*within other land uses

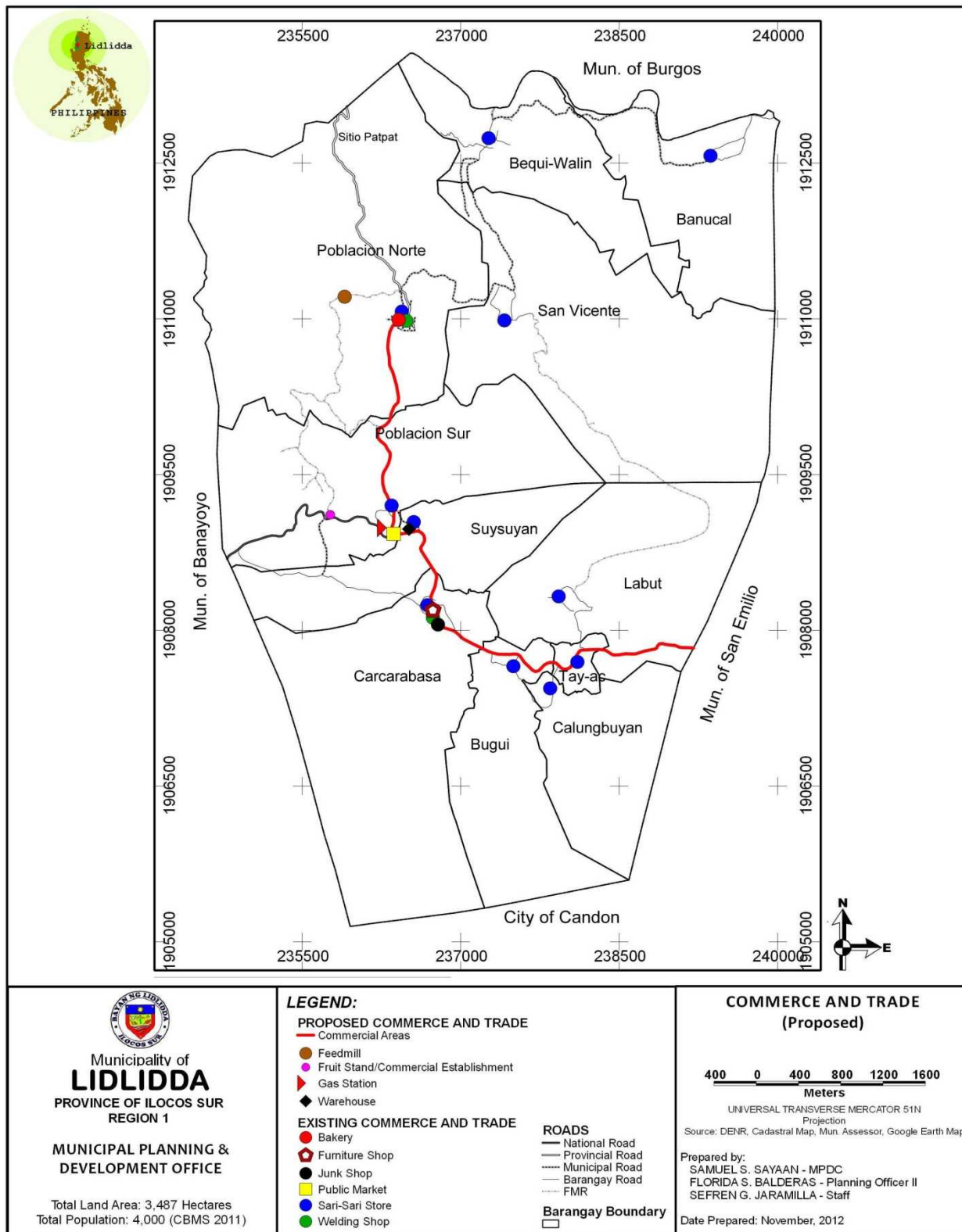
\*within residential area

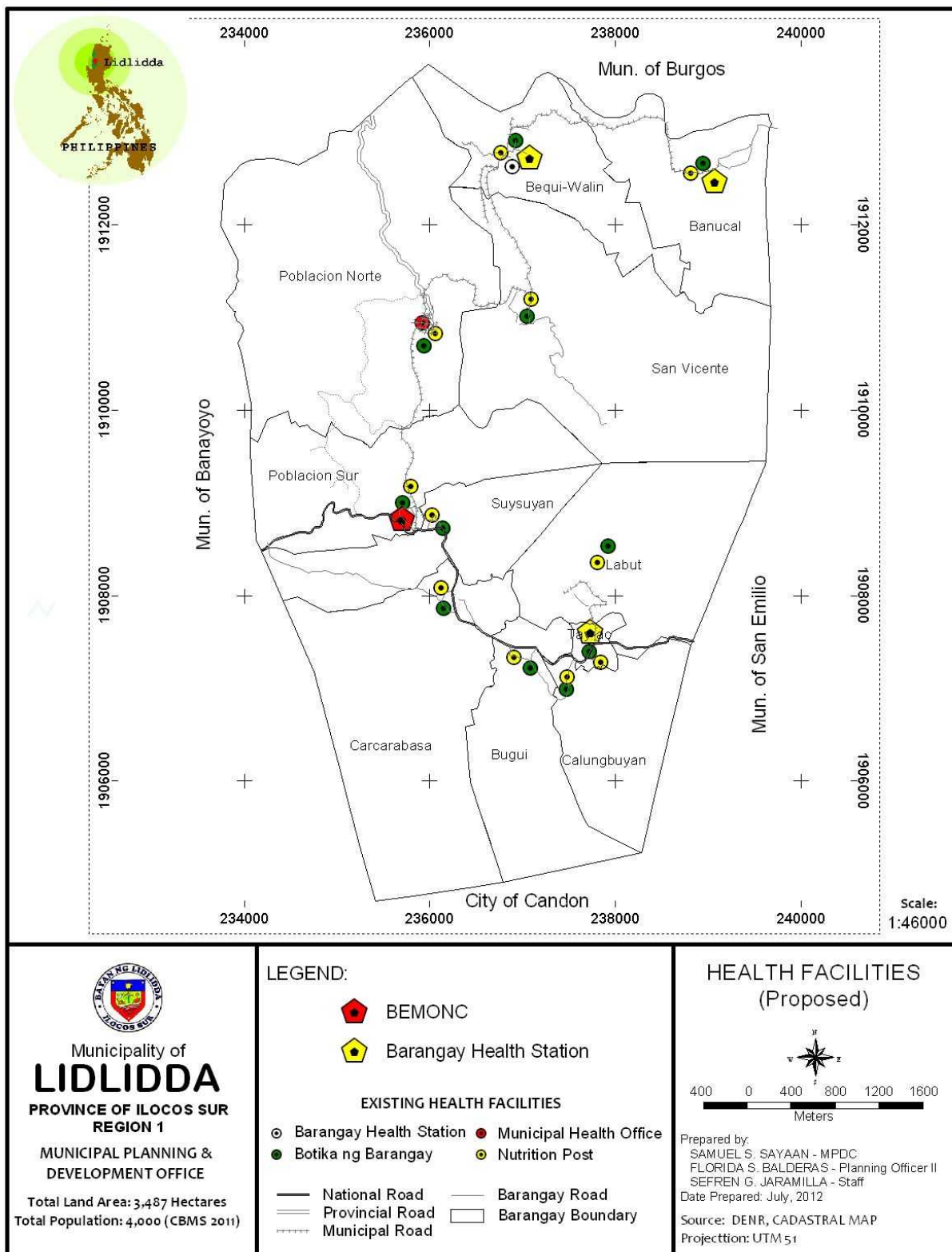
\*within ecotourism area

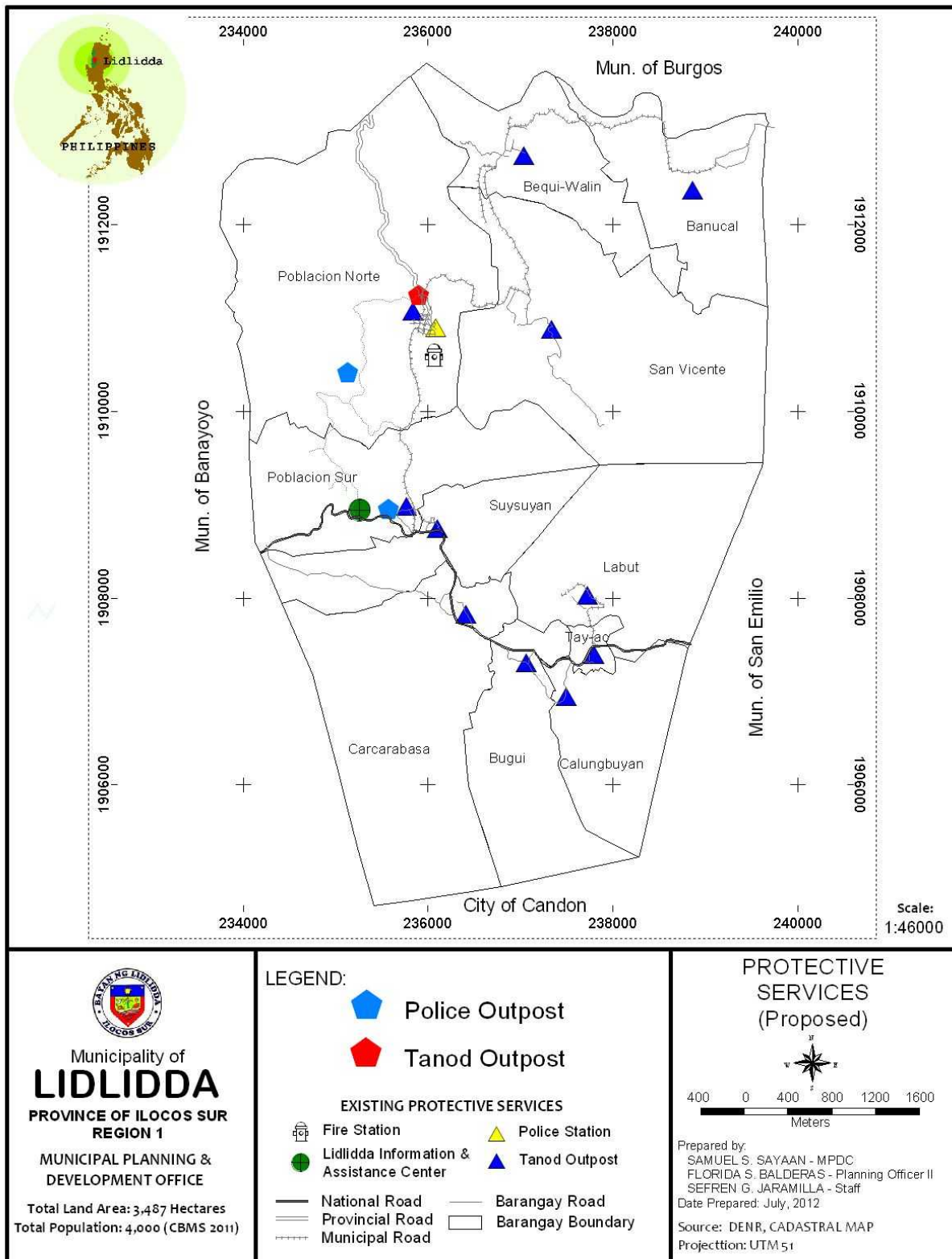
\*within agro-forest zone



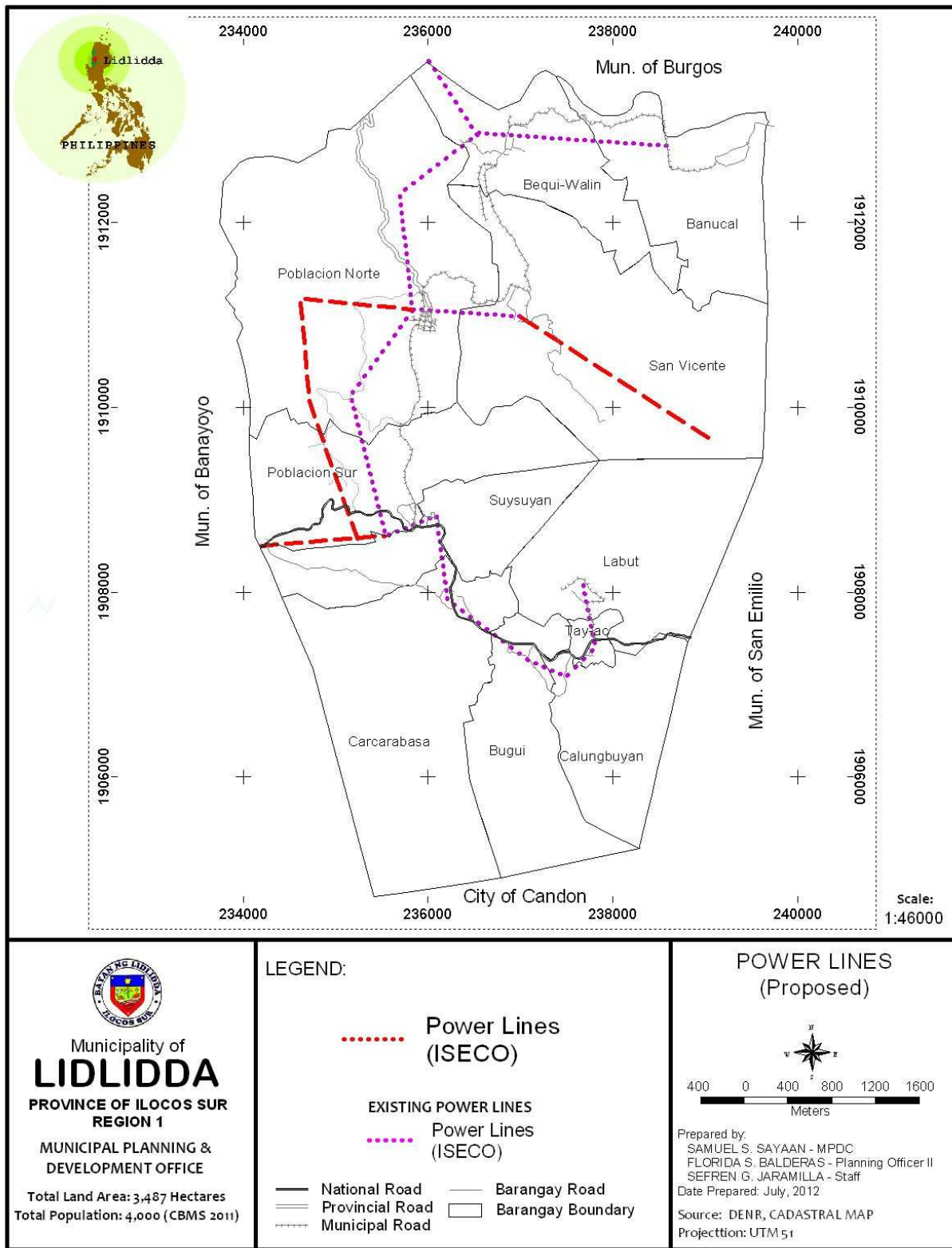


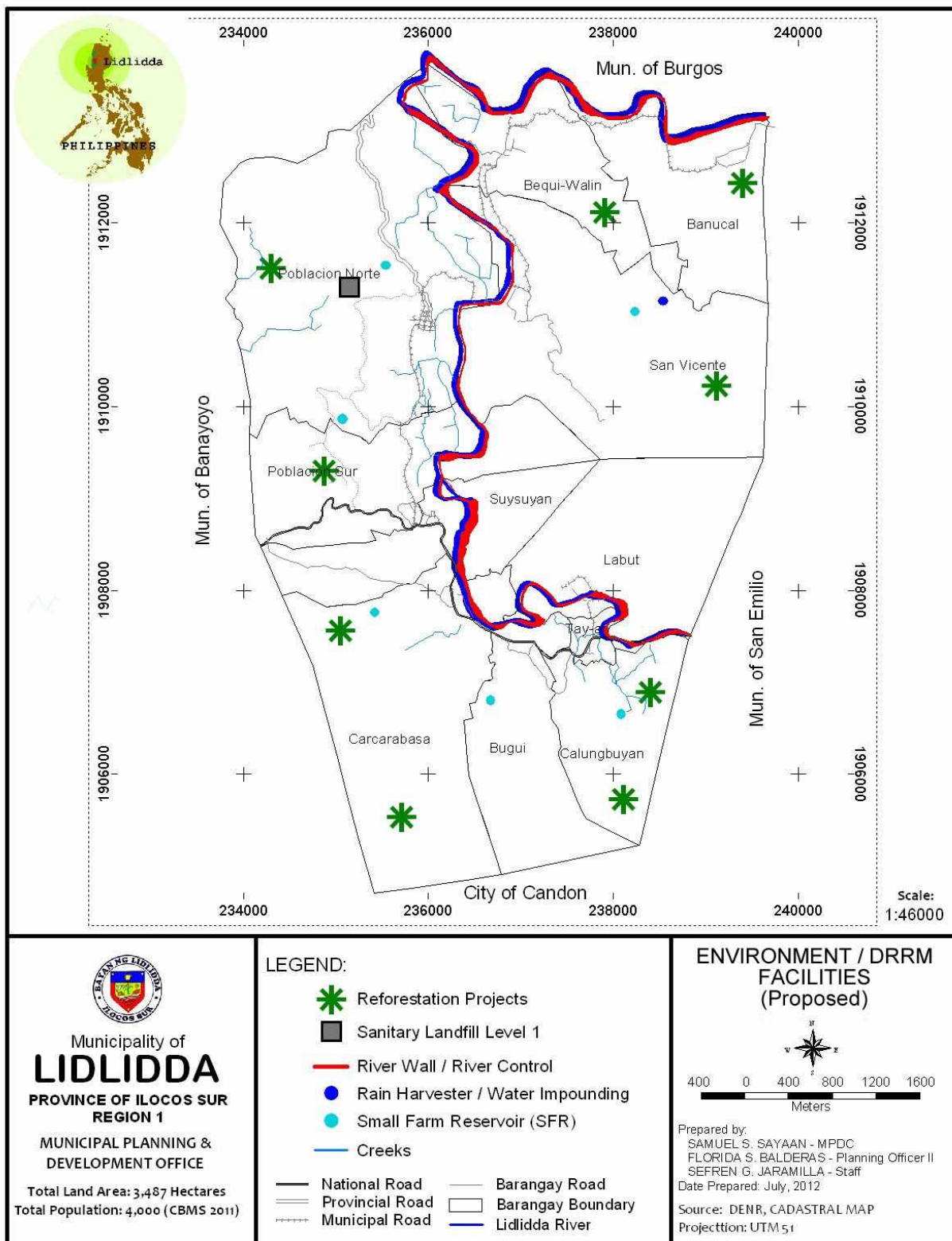


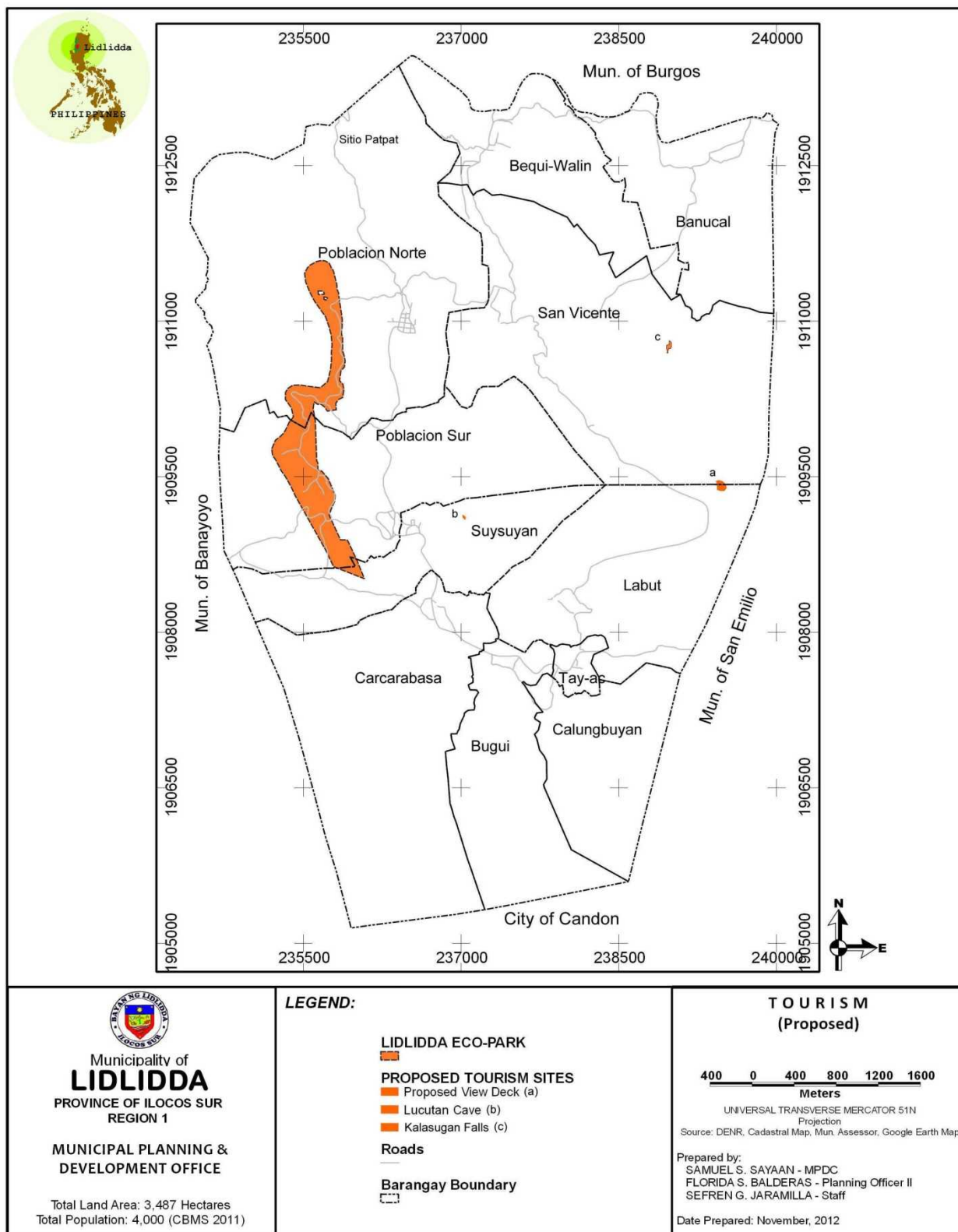




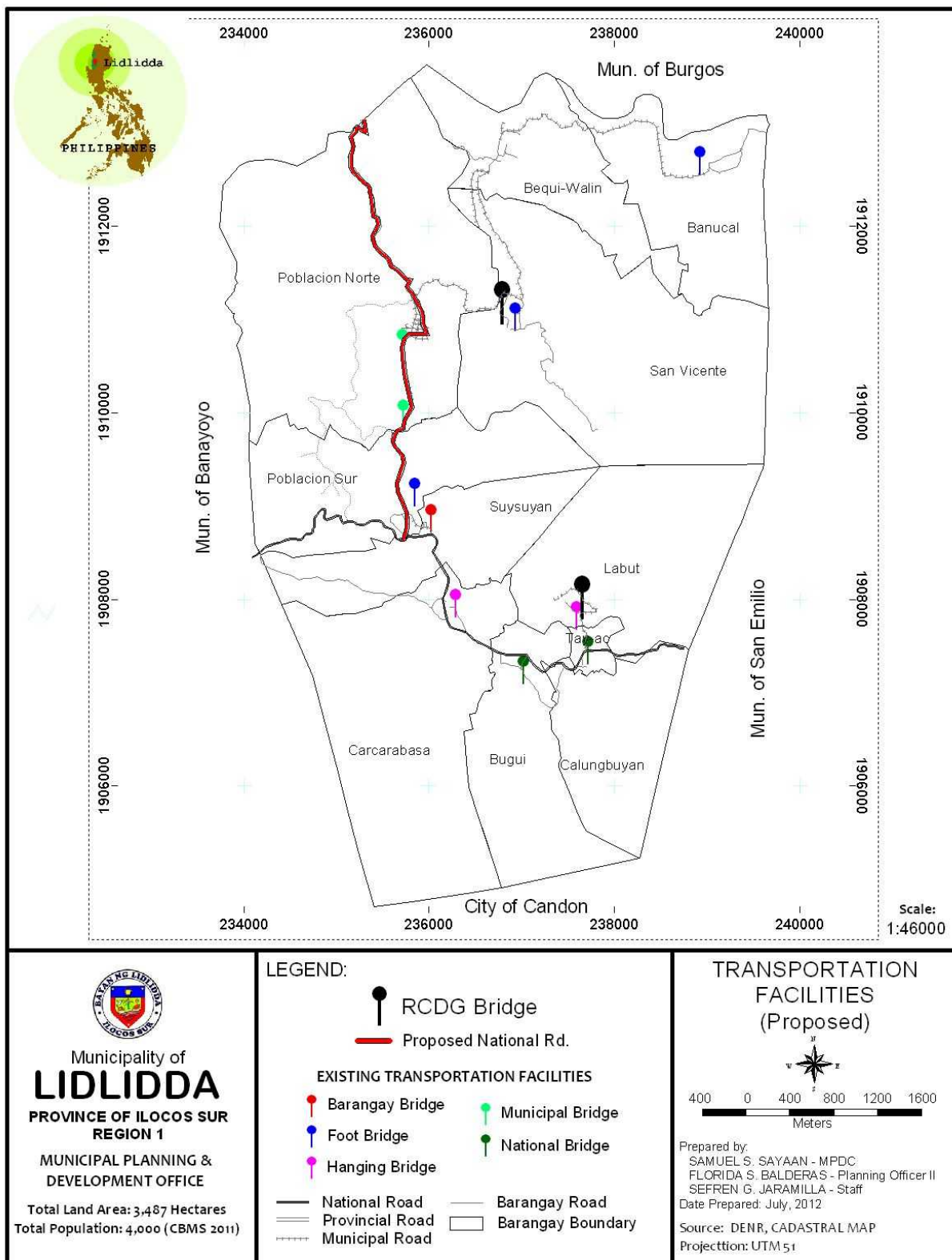


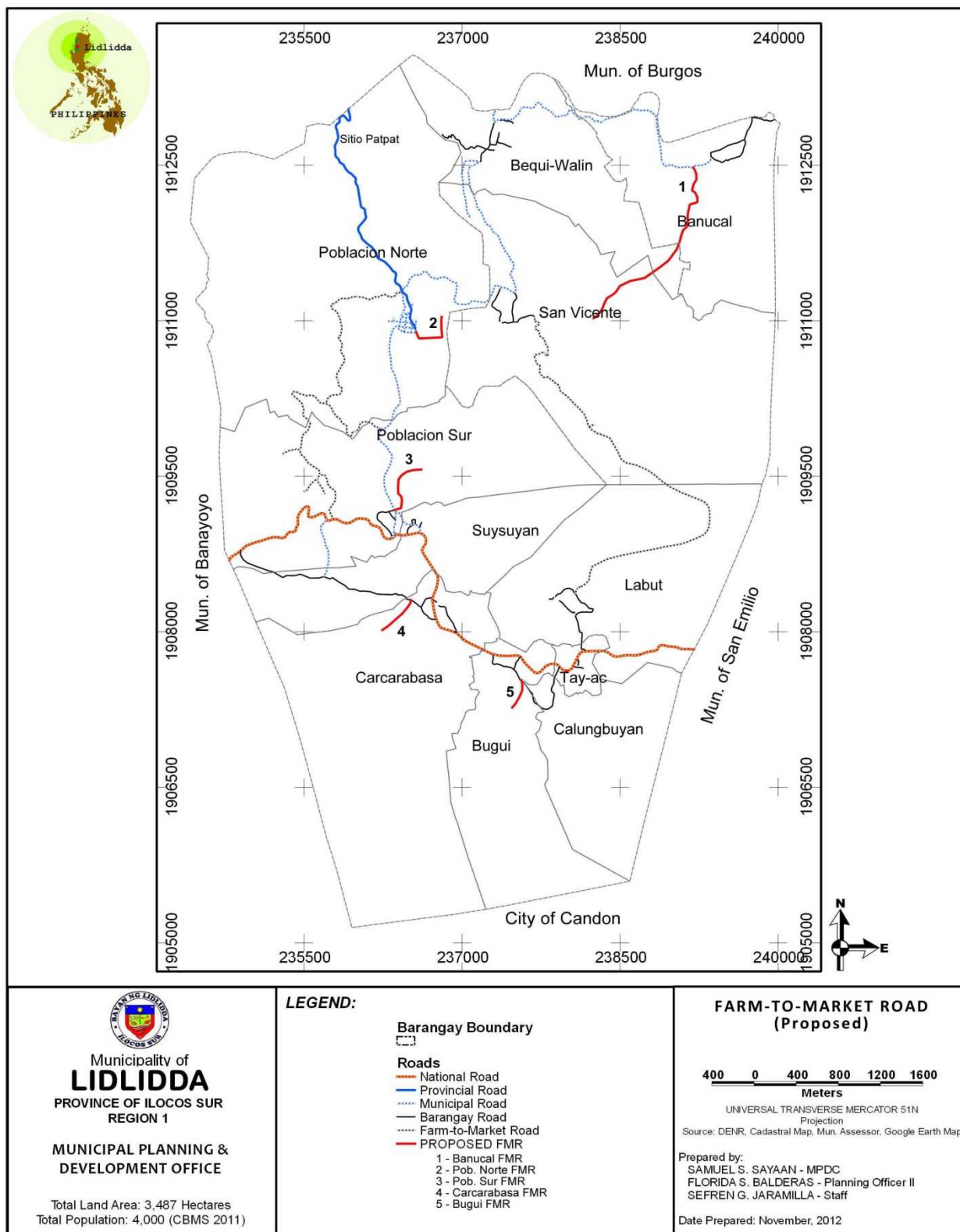


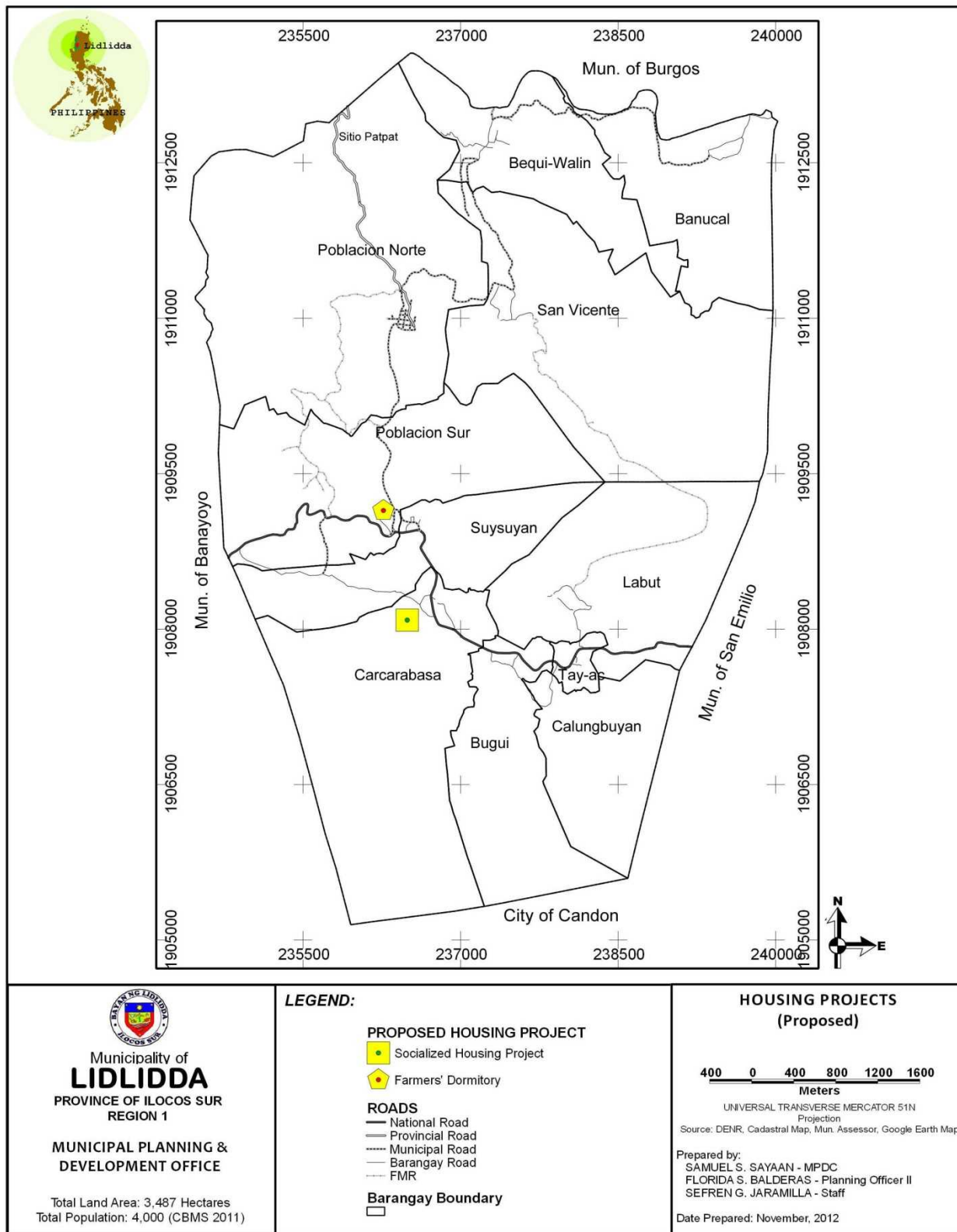














## **LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

The listing of the proposed investment programs and projects covering all the sectors are listed in Table 86 below. Some of the listed programs and projects are subject to further feasibility studies which shall have to be undertaken by the concerned implementing agencies. From the list, sectoral agencies and other concerned individuals shall cull their annual or short and medium term investment programs and projects.

Given financial resource limitations, the investment plan proposed a staggered year of implementation from 2013 to 2022. Moreover, the listed projects have been ranked by priority based on the major development thrusts of the municipal government.

The projects shall be undertaken not only by the government but also by non-government organizations, civic organizations, private individuals and corporations from the municipality, province, other provinces and regions, and abroad.

The costs are merely estimates and are subject to further studies based on price levels of specific year of implementation.

Table 75.  
**PROPOSED MAJOR PROGRAMS & PROJECTS  
2013-2022**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>PROPOSED PROGRAMS/PROJECTS</b>	<b>LOCATIO N</b>	<b>ESTIMA TED PROJEC T COST</b>	<b>YEAR OF IMPLE MENTA TION</b>	<b>IMPLEM ENTING AGENCY</b>
<b>HOUSING</b>	Purchase of lot for Socialized Housing Program	Carcarab asa/ Pob. Sur	P1M	2013- 2022	LGU/ Private Sector
	Establishment of Socialized Housing Project	Carcarab asa/ Pob. Sur	P30M	2013- 2022	LGU/ Private Sector
	Establishment of Municipal	Pob. Sur	P20M	2013-	LGU





	Farmers' Dormitory			2022	
<b>HEALTH &amp; SANITATION</b>	Construction of Municipal Health Complex (RHU, BEMONC, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Level Lab., Fitness & Wellness Center, Botica ng Bayan)	Pob. Sur	P30M	2013-2022	LGU, DOH
	Establishment of Barangay Health Station	Banucal, Tay-ac	P500,000	2013-2022	LGU, MHO
<b>EDUCATION</b>	Improvement or Repair of School buildings & facilities	All Schools	P300,000	2013-2022	LGU, DepEd
	Establishment of ALS Center	LSCS, LNCS	P200,000	2013-2022	LGU, DepEd
	Construction of School Covered Courts	5 schools	P15M	2013-2022	LGU, DepEd
	Establishment of H.E., school canteen, libraries	All schools	P200,000	2013-2022	LGU, DepEd
<b>PROTECTIVE SERVICES</b>	Maintenance and improvement of PNP/BFP buildings and facilities	Mun. Ground	P150,000	2013-2022	LGU, PNP, BFP
	Maintenance of Municipal Checkpoint and BPAT Outposts	Municipal wide	P120,000	2013-2022	LGU, PNP, BPAT, Brgy gov't.
	Establishment of guard rails and road signs	Strategic Sites	P1M	2013-2022	LGU, DPWH
<b>SPORTS &amp; RECREATION</b>	Construction of Covered Courts	Carcarabasa, Bugui, Banucal	P6M	2013-2022	LGU, Brgy gov't.
	Improvement and maintenance of tree parks		P500,000	2013-2022	LGU, Brgy gov't.
	Establishment of Eco-Trails	Eco-Park, San Vicente	P200,000	2013-2022	LGU
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE</b>	Construction of 4 Day Care Centers	Tay-ac, Calungbuyan, Bugui, Pob. Sur	P200,000	2013-2022	LGU, Brgy gov't., MSWDO





	Repair and Improvement of Farmers' Multi-Purpose Halls	Municipal wide	P6M	2013-2022	LGU, Brgy gov't.
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	Establishment of Feed Mill	Pob. Norte	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
	Establishment of Kawayan Industry	Pob. Norte	P5M	2013-2022	LGU, DTI
	Financial Assistance to Home-based Industries	Municipal wide	P1M	2013-2022	LGU, DTI
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Construction of BaTuka irrigation dam	Pob. Sur	P3M	2013-2022	LGU, NIA, IA
	Construction of Baracbac irrigation dam	Bequi-Walin	P2M	2013-2022	LGU, NIA, IA
	Improvement or repair of various irrigation dams and canals	Municipal wide	P2M	2013-2022	LGU, NIA, IA
	Construction of SWIP/SFR	Municipal wide	P5M	2013-2022	LGU, DA
	Construction or Improvement of FMRs	Municipal wide	P2M	2013-2022	LGU
	Maintenance of the Municipal Fish Nursery	Lapog	P300,000	2013-2022	LGU
<b>COMMERCE &amp; TRADE</b>	Construction of Commercial Complex	Pob. Sur	P10M	2013-2022	LGU
	Establishment of Gas Station	Pob. Sur	P10M	2013-2022	LGU, LIDCCO
	Maintenance of existing municipal enterprises (Green Market, LWRS, Poultry farm, Briquetting, Palay buying/Rice Selling Program, Vermicast Production)	Suysuyan, Pob. Sur, Pob. Norte	P3M	2013-2022	LGU, LIDCCO
	Construction of Warehouse	Suysuyan	P5M	2013-2014	LGU
<b>TOURISM</b>	Completion of the Eco-Cultural Center and amenities	Pob. Norte	P1M	2013-2014	LGU
	Development of Lidlidda Eco-Park Establishment of 11 Uniform Barangay Huts	Pob. Sur, Pob. Norte	P1.1M	2013-2022	LGU



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Establishment of Souvenir shops</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Food Centers</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Horse Riding Trail</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Children's Park</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Zip-Line</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Lodging Inns</li> <li>✚ Establishment of Tree Library</li> </ul>		P1M  P1M  P1M  P1M P5M  P10M  P200,000		
	Construction of Binmonton View Deck	San Vicente	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
<b>ENVIRONMENT/ SWM/ DRRM</b>	Establishment of Sanitary Landfill	Pob. Norte	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
	Establishment/Maintenance of MRF	All Barangays	P1M	2013-2022	LGU
	Continuing Reforestation Program	Municipal wide	P500,000	2013-2022	LGU
	Maintenance of Seedling Nursery for seedling production	Tapawan, Pob. Sur	P100,000	2013-2022	LGU
	Construction of River Control / River Wall	Strategic Sites	P30M	2013-2022	LGU
	River Dredging of Silted river beds	Strategic Sites	P15M	2013-2022	LGU
	Construction of Drainage Canals	Municipal wide	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	Maintenance / Improvement of local roads	Municipal wide	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
	Construction of San Vicente Bridge	San Vicente	P50M	2013-2022	LGU
	Construction of Labut Bridge	Labut	P25M	2013-2022	LGU
	Improvement or Replacement	Pob.	P5M	2013-	LGU



	of Suyoc Bridge	Norte		2022	
	Improvement or Replacement of Botobot Bridge	Pob. Norte	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
	Improvement of Suysuyan Bridge	Suysuyan	P5M	2013-2022	LGU
	Improvement of various FMR	Municipal wide	P3M	2013-2022	LGU
	Riprapping of Eroded Road shoulders	Municipal wide	P2M	2013-2022	LGU
<b>POWER</b>	Establishment of alternate power lines from Banayoyo-Lidlidda	Banayoyo-Lidlidda	P1M	2013-2022	LGU, ISECO
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>	Establishment of landline telephone services	Municipal wide	P1M	2013-2022	LGU-PLDT
	Establishment of municipal website	Mun. Hall	P500,000	2013-2022	LGU
<b>WATER</b>	Improvement /Maintenance of all existing potable water sources	Municipal wide	P500,000	2013-2022	LGU
	Establishment of Level III water system	Municipal wide	P2M	2013-2022	LGU, NWSA



## **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

This Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur is envisioned to be implemented during the next ten-year period 2013 to 2022, through administrative, fiscal and legal tools, involving the local government units, national agencies, business sector, and the civil society.

### **I. ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM**

#### ***A. Local Development Investment Program***

The Municipal Development Council shall be primarily responsible for seeing to it that the CLUP is properly implemented by the barangay, municipal, provincial and national offices and agencies, as well as private entities operating in the municipality.

This Council shall be technically assisted by the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), headed by the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC), which will initiate and conduct regular review of the Municipal Development Investment Program, and the Local Zoning and Review Committee (LZRC), which shall monitor the implementation of its Land Use Plan aspect. Regular review shall be done every ten years to determine the scope of actual implementation and the problems/issues related to its implementation and for possible revision.

For effective monitoring on the implementation of identical sectoral programs and projects, a Municipal Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (MPMES) shall be institutionalized, which aims to monitor the following key elements:

- Measuring physical progress of a project against plans and specifications and work schedules;
- Measuring financial progress of a project against projected cash flows and budget allocation;
- Identifying problems at the project level, thus preventing corrective actions to be taken; and
- Making comparative analysis both for financial cost and physical implementation for similar types of projects under execution.

The MPES shall be in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 93, S.1993 which provides for the creation of a Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System in line with the government decentralization and administrative delegation policies and for a scheme in monitoring and evaluating projects at the national, regional, provincial/city and municipal levels, with the extensive and active participation of various



government agencies, local government units, non-government organizations (NGOs), and private organizations (POs) at all levels, aimed at expediting project implementation and determining whether the objectives of the projects are attained.

As stipulated in EO 93, the MPMES in the municipality shall be operationalized through the Municipal Project Monitoring & Evaluation Committee (MPMEC) which shall have as mandatory members, the DILG Municipal Local Government Operations Officer and two NGO/POs appointed by the Municipal Development Council. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Mayor from among the MPMEC members, and the Office of the MPDC shall serve as secretariat.

Specifically, the MPMEC shall be tasked as follows:

- To provide updated information on the overall status of project implementation for planning and budget allocation to include employment generated;
- To identify problems and issues which impede project implementation for remedial actions and to resolve problems and issues;
- To provide a venue for greater participation of non-government organizations in the development planning process particularly in the implementation and monitoring aspects; and
- To assess and ascertain whether projects implemented are supportive of the goals and objectives of the CLUP.

#### *B. Land Use Plan*

To monitor the implementation of the Land Use Plan and accompanying Zoning Ordinance, the Local Zoning Review Committee (LZRC) under MDC shall be created to review the following:

- Changes in the CLUP;
- Introduction of projects of national significance;
- Petitions for rezoning; and
- Other reasons which are appropriate for consideration

The LZRC shall be composed of sectoral experts responsible for the operation, development progress of all sectoral undertakings in the locality, specifically the following:

- Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
- Municipal Health Officer
- Municipal Agriculturist





- President, Association of Barangay Captains
- Municipal Engineer
- Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
- Municipal Agrarian Reform Officer
- District School Supervisor
- Three Private Sector Representatives, and
- Two NGO Representatives

The LZRC shall have the following powers and functions:

- Review the Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance for the following purposes:
  - a. Determine revisions/amendments necessary because of changes that were not considered during the preparation and review of CLUP;
  - b. Determine changes to be introduced in the CLUP in the light of permits given and exceptions and have variances granted; and
  - c. Identify provisions of the CLUP and ordinance which are difficult to enforce or are not doable.
- Recommend to the Sangguniang Bayan necessary legislative amendments and to the local planning and development staff the needed changes in the plan as a result of the review conducted.
- Provide information to the HLURB that would be useful in the exercise of its functions.

To ensure the implementation of the Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance, the position of **Zoning Officer** shall be created and appointed by the Municipal Mayor, with qualifications as set by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and the Zoning Ordinance of the municipality. Prior to assumption of his functions, the Zoning Officer shall undergo training on zoning administration to be conducted by the HLURB, at the expense of the municipal government.

The Zoning Officer shall have the following major responsibilities:

- *Enforcement*
  - a. Act of all applications for locational clearance for all projects:
    - i. Issuance of Locational Clearance for projects conforming to zoning regulations.



- ii. Recommend to the Local Zoning Board of Adjustment and Appeals (LZBAA) the grant or denial of applications for variances and exemptions and the issuance of Certificate of Non-Conformance for non-conforming projects lawfully existing at the time of the adoption of the zoning ordinance, including clearances for repairs/renovations on non-conforming uses consistent with the guidelines therefore.
- b. Monitoring of on-going/existing projects within their respective jurisdictions and issue notices of violation and show cause orders to owners, developers, or managers of projects that violate the zoning ordinance and if necessary, pursuant to Sec. 3 of EO 72 and Sec. 2 of EO 71 refer subsequent actions therein to the HLURB.
- c. Call and coordinate with the Philippine National Police for enforcement of all orders and processes issued in the implementation of the Zoning Ordinance; and
- d. Coordinate with the Municipal Attorney for other legal actions/remedies relative to the foregoing functions.

➤ *Planning*

Coordinate with the Regional Office of the HLURB regarding proposed revisions/amendments of the CLUP and ZO prior to approval/adoption by the Sangguniang Bayan.

In line with the implementation of the CLUP and enforcement of the ZO, the Local **Zoning Board of Adjustment and Appeals** (LZBAA) shall be created which shall be under the MDC. LZBAA shall perform the following functions and responsibilities:

- a. Act on application of the following nature:
  - i. Variances – a special Locational Clearance granting to a property owner relief from certain provisions of the Zoning Ordinance where, because of the particular, physical surrounding, shape or topographical conditions of the property compliance to certain regulations of the Ordinance would result in a particular hardship upon the owner.
  - ii. Exceptions – a device which grants a property owner relief from certain provisions of the ordinance where because of specific use would result in particular hardship upon the owner.



- iii. Non-Conforming Project – existing non-conforming uses in an area allowed operating inspite of the non-conformity to the provisions of the Ordinance.
  - iv. Complaints and opposition to applications.
- b. Act on Appeals on Grant or Denial of Locational Clearance by the Zoning Officer

In coordination with the HLURB, the Municipal Government through the Zoning Officer shall be undertaking Decision Mapping of all Locational Clearances/Certificates of Zoning Compliance issued to determine whether the CLUP was followed, and if necessary, to determine the need for rezoning. Likewise, individual landholdings reclassified shall be monitored utilizing HLURB's monitoring system device to ensure that agricultural lands reclassified after the approval of this CLUP shall not exceed the maximum 5 percent limit prescribed under Sec. 20 of the Local Government Code of 1991 in a span of five (5) years after 2022.

## II. LEGAL TOOLS

The implementation of the CLUP shall be governed by existing laws, rules and regulations of the national as well as local government. Among these are:

### A. Zoning Ordinance

The preparation of the Zoning Ordinance is based on the CLUP and is enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan through an Ordinance, using the HLURB Model. Copy of the Zoning Ordinance is made as an integral part of the CLUP.

The Ordinance divides the municipality into land use zones where specific uses/structures are allowed without any condition, allowed with condition/s, or are not permitted at all to be established therein.

It so provides that before the development of any project on a piece of land, a locational clearance, which is a proof that a project is properly situated in an appropriate zone, shall be secured from the Zoning Officer or the Local Zoning Board of Appeals and Adjustments if there are variances or exceptions.



#### B. Municipal Tax Ordinance

The Sangguniang Bayan has the power to enact new tax ordinance as embodied in Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the New Local Government Code of 1991. This has become imperative for the municipality as an effect of the decreased national funding of various social services and infrastructure projects due to decentralization and devolution processes.

#### C. National Building Code

This law provides that all buildings/structures to be put up in the municipality should conform to the provisions of the said code. A Building Permit is required to be secured before construction of any structure in the municipality, and after a Location Clearance has been secured.

#### D. Presidential Decree No. 957 and Batas Pambansa Bilang 220

This regulates the development of any subdivision to include memorial parks and condominiums in the municipality by requiring owners/developers to provide necessary facilities and services in accordance with the technical design standards set by the HLURB. A Locational Clearance, as well as Development Permit has to be secured from the Municipal Government and/or the HLURB prior to commencing development of any subdivision or condominium projects.

#### E. Presidential Decree No. 1586

This decree requires that an Environmental Compliance and an Environmental Impact Assessment/Study has to be secured and undertaken for all projects considered as environmentally critical or located in critical areas.

#### F. Republic Act No. 6657 and Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 1994

These require Conversion Clearance or Exemption Certificate to be secured from the Department of Agrarian Reform prior to conversion of agricultural land urban use.

#### G. Republic Act No. 8435 or the Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act

This law provides that prior to reclassification/conversion of an agricultural land to non-agricultural use, a Certificate of Eligibility has to be secured from the Department of Agriculture.



#### H. Power of Eminent Domain

Irrespective of the identity of the landowners, land needed for development of priority projects of the government like socialized housing, tourism, agro-industrial and other projects, as identified in the CLUP may be acquired by the government upon payment of just compensation.

#### I. Fishery Ordinance

The Municipal Government is also required to prepare and enact a Fishery Ordinance to govern the utilization of municipal waters within its jurisdiction.

#### J. Clean Air Act of 1999

This regulates Air Quality by, among others, banning incineration, cigarette smoking in non-smoking designated areas, manufacture/import and sale of leaded gasoline and of engines requiring leaded gasoline, ozone depleting substances, existing biomedical incinerators, controlling pollution from motor vehicles and radioactive emissions.

### III. FISCAL TOOLS

Adoption of fiscal measures is necessary to ensure sound and logical preparation of the budget, revenue collection and appropriations for the implementation of the CLUP. Some of the major fiscal tools for the implementation are listed below:

#### A. Municipal Revenue/Tax Code

The Municipal Government shall prepare/update this code in accordance with the New Local Government Code, which shall be strictly implemented to ensure higher collection of revenue for the municipality.





#### **B. Municipal Budget**

The annual budget for the municipality is required to be prepared by the Municipal Budget Officer which should be program/project/activity specific and based on the Municipal Development Investment Plan of this CLUP.

#### **C. Income and Expenditure Statement**

The preparation of this will show any balance between revenues and expenditures and ascertain whether or not funds are utilized properly in the achievement of the objectives of this CLUP.

### **IV. OTHER TOOLS**

A public advocacy program to support the proper implementation of this Plan and the Zoning Ordinance shall be undertaken by the Municipal Government through the MPDO, the MDC and the Zoning Officer, in coordination with the concerned national, provincial, municipal and barangay agencies/offices.

### **V. EFFECTIVITY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN**

In accordance with Executive Order No. 72, Series of 1993, this Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) together with the accompanying Zoning Ordinance (ZO) had been subjected to public hearing/s by the Municipal Government and review by the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC). The resolution had been passed by the Sangguniang Bayan adopting and approving the Plan. The Plan has been finally approved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

After copies of the authenticated CLUP and enacted Zoning Ordinance have been provided to the HLURB, said agency shall devolve its power to approve Locational Clearances and related functions, provided that the concerned municipal officers have been trained on zoning administration by HLURB and a resolution from the Sangguniang Bayan of Lidlidda informing its capability and willingness to assume the said devolved power shall be submitted at least a month to the HLURB, Region 1 prior to its effectivity.

This plan, together with the Zoning Ordinance may be subjected to review and revision after 10 years of as it may be necessary as determined by the LZRC.

