

## Message of Municipal Mayor



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Iloilo  
**MUNICIPALITY OF ANILAO**  
Tel./Fax No. (033) 362-0459/ (033) 514-3839

### OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



**I**t is with great pride and integrity that we are presenting to you

and dedicating the Comprehensive Development Plan and Land Use Plan of our municipality for year 2017-2027. Through the admirable efforts of our stakeholders and department heads we were able to formulate and come-up with a great manuscript built from extensive research, collation of data, and a series of multi-sectoral participatory strategic planning.

Being a 4<sup>th</sup> class municipality our town is admired for so many good physical and social characteristics. It has a well-planned municipal core, strategic location, good road network, rich agricultural production, tourism potential and other advantages. We are quite fortunate to have all these and be the ideal point of development opportunities in the entire province of Iloilo. It is high time for us to evidently state our vision for our beloved Anilao- the light of Iloilo, and lay-out our plans for the years to come realizing the great future ahead of us and the future of our young Anilaonons. Our Land Use Plan will serve as our guide as we take development undertakings for our town to become more affluent yet orderly abode in the province. The formulation of the plan is just the beginning of the path of development. The higher challenge still lays ahead - the implementation of the plan. I am encouraging every Anilaonons from all walks of life to take part and work out to get the plan moving. Let us all join hands and combine our efforts to make Anilao an excellent model of development. Let us take part in the noble deed of implementing the Plan. Let us continue soaring and carry the light of excellence, progress and quality. Pangibabaw Anilao!

**NATHALIE ANN F. DEBUQUE**  
Municipal Mayor

LGU Anilao, Executive House, Rizal St. Poblacion, Anilao, Iloilo. Tel. Fax. No. (033) 362-0459

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Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

## MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

2016-2019

### HON. NATHALIE ANN F. DEBUQUE

Municipal Mayor

### HON. MA. TERESA F. DEBUQUE

Municipal Vice Mayor

## SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS

### HON. REMEDIOS P. ARANETA

Chairperson: Committee on Women and Family Affairs

Chairperson: Committee on Education and Information

Member: Committee on Finance, Budget and Appropriation

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Health and Sanitation

Vice Chair Person: Committee on Social Services and Cultural Minorities

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Ordinances, Rules Privileges and Legal Matters

Member: Oversight and Legislative Affairs Committee

Member: Tourism Culture and Arts

Member: Committee on Housing and Land Use Planning

### HON. KAREN MAE B. MANA-AY

Chairperson Committee on Tourism, Culture and Arts

Chairperson: Committee on Youth and Sports Development

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Games and Amusements

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Good Government, Public Ethics and Accountability

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Education and Information

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Agriculture, Cooperatives and Aquatic Resources

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Economic Affairs and Investment

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Women and Family Affairs

Members: Committee on Finance, Budget and Appropriation



Members: Committee on Health and Sanitation

**HON. EDUARDO P. JORQUE JR.**

Chairperson: Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure  
Chairperson: Committee on Agriculture, Cooperatives and Aquatic Resources  
Vice Chairperson: Committee on Market Slaughterhouse

**HON. ANDRO S. PENIERO**

Chairperson: Committee on Peace and Order and Public Safety  
Chairperson: Committee on Finance, Budget and Appropriation  
Chairperson: Committee on Ordinances, Rules, Privileges and Legal Matters  
Vice Chairperson: Committee on Economic Affairs and Investment  
Chairperson: Committee on Housing and Land Use Planning  
Member: Committee on Oversight and Legislative Affairs Committee

**HON. MELITON E. BUYCO III**

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Market and Slaughter House  
Vice Chairperson: Oversight and Legislative affairs committee  
Chairperson: Committee on Games and Amusements  
Member: Committee on Peace and Order Safety

**HON. IGMEDIO D. CABANGAL JR.**

Chairperson: Committee on Good Government, Public Ethics and Accountability  
Chairperson: Oversight and Legislative Affairs Committee  
Member: Committee on Public Utilities and Facilities

**HON. ALEX ARANO**

Chairperson: Committee on Land Use  
Vice Chairperson: Committee on Public Committee on Public Utilities and Facilities  
Chairperson: Committee on Social Services and Cultural Minorities  
Member: Ordinances, Rules Privileges and Legal Matters  
Vice Chairperson: Committee on Good Government, Public Ethics and Accountability  
Vice: Committee on Games and Amusements  
Vice Chairperson: Committee Peace and Order and Safety  
Member: Committee on Market and Slaughter House



Member: Committee on Cooperatives, Agriculture and Aquatic Resources

Member: Committee on Barangay Affairs

**HON. RORY BAYONA**

Chairperson: Committee on Health and Sanitation

Chairperson: Committee on Health and Sanitation

Chairperson: Committee on Labor and Employment

Chairperson: Committee on Social Services and Cultural Minorities

Vice Chairperson: Finance, Budget and Appropriation

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Ordinance, Rules Privileges and Legal Matters

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Education and Information

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Human Rights, Labor and Employment

Member: Committee on Women and Family

**HON. LYKA DEBUQUE**

ABC President/Ex-Officio Member

Chairperson: Committee on Barangay Affairs

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Tourism, Culture & Arts, Vice

Member: Committee on Youth and Sports Development

Member: Social Services and Cultural Minorities

Member: Economic Affairs and Investment

**HON. MARK JOHN A. ARTAJO**

Chairperson: Committee Youth and Sports Development

Vice Chairperson: Committee on Barangay Affairs

Member: Committee on Human Rights, Labor and Employment

Member: Committee on Games and Amusements

Member: Committee on Environment Protection and Eco-Tourism





Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Iloilo  
MUNICIPALITY OF ANILAO  
**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

**EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE HONORABLE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN HELD AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL ON NOVEMBER 27, 2019 AT 9:30 IN THE MORNING.**

Present:

Hon. Meliton E. Buyco III	- SB Member/Acting Vice Mayor Temporary Presiding Officer	Hon. Andro S. Peniero	- SB Member
Hon. Igmedio D. Cabangal, Jr.	- SB Member	Hon. Rory S. Bayona	- SB Member
Hon. Karen Mae B. Mana-ay	- SB Member	Hon. Eduardo P. Jorque, Jr.	- SB Member
Hon. Remedios P. Araneta	- SB Member	Hon. Lyka Joy Debuque-Gelle	- Liga ng mga Barangay President
Hon. Alex D. Araño	- SB Member	Hon. John Mark A. Artajo	- Municipal SK Federation President
Hon. Andro S. Peniero	- SB Member		

On Official Business:

Hon. Ma. Teresa F. Debuque - Municipal Vice Mayor

Absent: None

**RESOLUTION NO. 2019-098**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANILAO, PROVINCE OF ILOILO COVERING THE PERIOD OF 2017-2026.**

**WHEREAS**, Executive Order No. 71 provides for the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Local Government Units, pursuant to RA 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991;

**WHEREAS**, RA 7160 likewise provide that Local Government Units shall in conformity with existing laws, shall update their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans enacted thru Zoning Ordinances which shall be the primary and dominant bases for the future use of land resources;

**WHEREAS**, in compliance thereof the Municipality of Anilao had created the Municipal Technical Working Group to review and draft an updated Comprehensive Land Use Plan for CY 2017-2026 in coordination with various government agencies, non-governmental organizations and other concerned sectors;

**WHEREAS**, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for CY 2017-2026 of the Municipality highlights the conversion of some agricultural areas into residential, institutional, built-up areas, commercial zones and cemetery in consideration of future development projects in the Municipality;

**WHEREAS**, said land use plan has been presented to public hearings conducted by the municipality and have been found by this August Body to be in accordance with the existing policies of the national government;



NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Honorable andro S. Peniero, duly seconded by Honorable Rory S. Bayona, be it;

RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, TO ADOPT THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANILAO, PROVINCE OF ILOILO COVERING THE PERIOD OF 2017-2026.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ANGIE LYN M. PAUCHANO  
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

ATTESTED:

MELITON E. BUYCO III  
SB Member/Temporary Presiding Officer

IGMEDIO D. CABANGAL, JR.  
SB Member

ALEX D. ARANO  
SB Member

EDUARDO P. JORQUE, JR.  
SB Member

CONCURRED:

KAREN MAE B. MANA-AY  
SB Member

ANDRO S. PENERO  
SB Member

LYKA JOY DEBUQUE-GELLE  
Liga ng mga Barangay President

REMEDIOS P. ARANETA  
SB Member

RORY S. BAYONA  
SB Member

JOHN MARK A. ARTAJA  
Municipal SK Federation President

APPROVED:

NATHALIE ANN F. DEBUQUE  
Municipal Mayor



## FOREWORD

Section 20 (c) of the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 provides that, "Local Government Units shall, in conformity with existing law, shall continue to prepare their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans enacted through zoning ordinances which shall be the primary and dominant bases for the future use of the land resources". Further, the code mandates that municipalities shall enact integrated zoning ordinances in consonance with the approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan, subject to existing laws, rules and regulations.

The crafting and completion of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2017-2026 of the Municipality of Anilao is in response to the major legislative and environmental shifts affecting land and water resources allocation and management of the municipality. It addresses the mandate of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation in all local plans as provided by Republic Act 7160 therefore the inclusion of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (MDRRMP), the Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (LCCAP), the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan and the Forest Land Use Plan among others..

Unlike the previous CLUP 2000-2010, this CLUP with a planning period from 2017-2026 incorporates plans for critical habitats like the upland forest, the coastal, biodiversity and other special areas which greatly affect the socio-economic growth of Anilao. In addition to the social, economic, institutional and infrastructure sector analysis, the present CLUP incorporates ecosystem analysis that aims to investigate its risk and vulnerabilities through the Climate Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) tool.

Over-all, the formulation of this CLUP considers all baseline information that were tediously gathered from local as well as other available sources in the region in order to present a realistic scenario of the municipality and how it will be addressed.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our praises to the Most High and Loving Father, who gave us strength and wisdom in completing this Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2026. I wish to express my sincerest thanks to the MPDO Staff who untiringly dedicated their time and effort in the completion of this land use plan.

Our deepest appreciation to the HLURB Staff, especially to Mrs. Rosario L. Ladrido, Mr. Rommel F. Genodia and Engr. Franz Thomas Zaragoza for sharing their expertise and constant supervision during the crafting of the plan.

To our very supportive Municipal Mayor, Nathalie Ann F. Debuque for providing the planning team and the Technical Working Group her constant guidance all throughout the process of CLUP preparation.

To the members of the Sangguniang Bayan under the leadership of Hon. Vice Mayor Ma. Teresa F. Debuque for their solidarity and cooperation in reviewing this document in order to meet with the elements of a good plan.

To the following equally dedicated members of the Planning Core Team and Technical Working Group, who contributed their time and expertise in making this plan possible, namely:

### Planning Core Group



*Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo*



- \* MPDC – Mr. Renerio A. Limos
- \* Administrative Officer IV – Ms. Ma. Auxilladora B. Perocho
- \* Municipal Engineer – Mr. Alger Lamprea
- \* LDRRM Officer - Mr. Fluellen C. Buyco
- \* MENRO - Ms. Norlyn A. Montaña
  
- Support Group
- \* Encoder/Writers/ Researchers - Ms. Annalee F. Waker (Planning Assistant)  
Mr. Emerson Franco (Tourism Officer)  
Ms. Angielyn Pauchano (SB Secretary)  
Ms. Arlyn Sheen Libo-on (Planning Staff)  
Ms. Venice Ruan Paclibar (Planning Staff)
- \* Mapper/GIS - Mr. Nilbert Malunes (Administrative Aide)
  
- \* SB Chairperson, Com. on Housing and Land Use –  
SB Anderson A. Aragones (Former SB Member)  
SB Andro S. Peniero (Chairperson, Committee on Housing and Land Use)

**Technical Working Group Members**

- Demography Ms. Sherybell Decastillo (Population Devt. Officer)
  
- Social Sector

  - Health Dr. Elizabeth Altamira (Former MHO)  
Dr. Karen Ann Gonzales (Present MHO)
  
  - Education Mr. Arnold Anniversario (DepEd Secondary)



	Ms. Suzette Capistrano (District Supervisor) Ms. Regina Glimero (DepEd Elementary) Mr. Yolanda Belmonte (PTA)
Housing	Mr. Renerio Limos Ms. Ma. Auxilladora Perocho
Social Welfare	Ms.Ma. Liza Bosque (MSWDO) Ms. Elaine Malunes (MSWDO Staff) Ms. Marina Dacula (Womens) Mr. Nestor Panada (Senior Citizen) Mr. Hector Magbanua (BSPO)
Protective Services	SPO3 Floripis Subere (PNP)
Sports and Recreation	Mr.Renerio A. Limos
Economic Sector	
Industry	
Commerce and Trade	Ms.Maricel Rodriguez (Mun. Treasurer)
Agriculture	Ms.Norlyn Montano (Mun. Agriculturist) Ms. Evelyn Pinuela (DAR) Ms.Lilian Aquino (Womens Federation President) Mr. David Segurra (MAFC)
Tourism	Mr. Emerson Franco
Infra/Utilities Sector	
Transportation	Engr. Alger Lamprea
Power	ILECO III Representative
Water	Anilao Water District Representative
Communication	Ms.Annale F. Waker (Planning Assistant)
Solid Waste Management	Ms.Norlyn Montano (MENRO)
Ecosystem	



Forest  
Ms. Norlyn Montano  
Mr. Nestor Malunes (Mun. Assessor)  
Ms. Alma Demontano (CENRO)

Coastal  
Mr. Gil Mlatapal (Bantay Dagat)  
Ms. Grace Basco (OPA)  
Mr. Julieta Piad (FARMC, Serallo)

Special Area Studies

Disaster Risk Reduction  
and Climate Change Adaptation  
Mr. Fluellen Buyco (MDRRMO)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



*Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo*

## I. Vision

It is envisioned that the Municipality of Anilao will spring out from being a quiet small town in the north of the province into a community with dynamic, resilient and well-educated Anilaonons. The agreed vision is for Anilao to become:

"A model of excellent basic education and a premiere festival destination of the Province of Iloilo with empowered Anilaonons living in a progressive, peaceful and resilient environment under an accountable and responsive leadership".

## II. Brief Situationer

### Physical Profile

The Municipality of Anilao lies between geographical coordinates of 10° 56' 39.2166" and 11° 4' 34.503" North latitude and 122° 41' 6.4068" and 122° 47' 43.4544" East longitude and located 40 kilometers north east of Iloilo City. It is bounded on the north by the Municipality of San Enrique, on the South by Barotac Nuevo, on the East by East Guimaras Strait and the Municipality of Banate and on the West by the Municipality of Dingle. The Municipality has a total land area of 10, 141.7704 hectares based on the corrected total land area from the Land Management Bureau and the Department of Budget and Management. It is composed of 21 barangays with seven (7) coastal while the rest are categorized as lowland and upland barangays.



The terrain of the municipality is flat to gently sloping and rolling with steep to very steep slope. The highest elevation based on the Elevation Map in Figure-5 ranges from 301-400 meters above sea level found in Mt. Patugpahon while the lowest elevation is from 0-100 meters above sea level. The Municipality of Anilao belongs to Type 3 based on the Modified Corona's Climate Classification from PAGASA. Five (5) sub-watersheds has been delineated and identified in the Municipality of Anilao.

### **Hazards and Risks**

As per geological hazards assessment and mapping conducted by Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB), 16 barangays in the municipality have very high susceptibility to flood, however only portions of the barangays are flooded specifically areas along the river banks and creeks. For landslide, eight (8) barangays have very high susceptibility to landslide but only a small portion especially in sloping areas. The 16 barangays that have very high susceptibility to flooding are Barangays Badiang, Balabag, Balunos, Cag-an, Dangula-an, Guipis, Manganese, Medina, Mostro, Palaypay, Pantalan, Poblacion, SambagCulob, San Carlos, Sta. Rita and Serallo. For landslide identified as high susceptible are the Barangays of Agbatuan, Balabag, Balunos, Camiros, Guipis, Manganese and Vista Alegre.

The municipality is also prone to storm surge hazards. There are Six (6) barangays situated along the coastal area are identified as susceptible to storm surges. These are Barangays Badiang, Dangula-an, Pantalan, SambagCulob, San Carlos and Sta. Rita. Table below shows an inventory of flood, landslide and storm surge hazards and the affected barangays in the municipality.

### **Demography**



Anilao has a total population of 28,684, based on the 2015 Census on Population of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Males outnumbered females by 982, there were 14,827 (51.70%) males and 13,845 (48.30%) females. The sex ratio is 107 males for every 100 females. Population density of the municipality is 3 persons per hectare. The sex ratio is 107 males for every 100 females. Anilao shows a relatively young population with 9,217 children of ages 0-14 years old comprising 9,210 or 32.11% of the total population. The average growth rate of the municipality was at its highest between census years from 2007 to 2010 which is 5.41%.

The Municipality of Anilao has a literacy rate of 99% based on the total 11,604 population 10 years and over. Of these, 11,406 are males while 10,796 are females.

Data from the Provincial Population Office shows that the labor force participation rate of the municipality is 76.10%, an employment rate of 43.50% and unemployment rate of 32.60%.

### **Social Services**

Social services is one of the major services provided by the Local Government of Anilao. This was carried out with the presence of facilities of a Central Elementary School, 1 Primary school, 17 complete elementary schools, 18 Kinder and Nursery Schools, 3 secondary schools. Generally, there is a presence of a Day Care Center in each of the 21 barangays. Some successful interventions are the Libreng Sakay Program and financial support to the elementary and secondary baseball team putting Anilao as the baseball cradle of Iloilo for years.

Health services are provided by the main Rural Health Unit located, a TB-DOTS Clinic and Birthing Center at the Poblacion. This is manned by one doctor, one nurse, one Medical Technologist, 2 midwives and one Sanitary Inspector. Cascading in the 21 barangays, the services are strengthened by the work force composed of 9 midwives and a barangay health worker and a barangay nutrition scholar in each barangay. A total of 17 barangay health stations extend direct services to the people in the barangays.



The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office is mandated to implement programs and projects on Social Welfare and other related regulations. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) is composed of one (1) Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer III, one (1) Social Welfare Officer III, one (1) Administrative Officer 1, one (1) Administrative Aide 1, two (2) Job-hires, two (2) LGU Municipal link 4Ps, (5) Municipal Coordinating Team LGU counterpart, twenty seven (27) Child Development Workers, one (1) job-hire for the Office of Senior Citizen Association and the OSCA Head. Services under this office constitute programs for the sectoral groups like the youth, the senior citizens, the PWDs, the Solo Parents, the women and IPs.

Peace and order is carried out by the Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection. It also includes barangay security forces and others who are serving for the protection and safety of the community. The police force has three (3) types of services and their location.

The municipality has several sports and recreation facilities not only in the Poblacion but also in the barangays. Well know is to centennial park situated in the Poblacion. This facility is utilized for sports and recreation activities. Anilaonons spend their past time every morning and afternoon strolling and walking as mode of light exercise.

There is a total occupied housing unit of 6,509 and the ratio of households to occupied housing unit is 1 while the ratio of household population to occupied housing unit is 4.40. This indicates that there were 100 households to every 100 housing unit and 4 persons per occupied housing unit. Housing backlog shows an increasing trend from 285 housing units in 2000 and rises to 407 in 2015 having an increase of 42.81% (see Sub-Sector on Housing)

A total of 385 housing units were constructed in Barangay Badiang with facilities and utilities provided by the government through the Yolanda Rehabilitation Project. There is one existing complex subdivision in the Municipality of Anilao, Letecia Homes



Subdivision located in Barangay Badiang, Anilao, Iloilo. It occupies an area of approximately 7.98 hectares and a total of 180 numbers of lots.

### **Economic Services**

Municipality of Anilao is predominantly agricultural with a total land area of 5,814.65 hectares or 57.96% devoted to agriculture and fisheries. Sugarcane ranks number 1 as major crops planted with an area of 2,795.68 hectares, followed by rice with 2,061.2 hectares, mango with 439.5 hectares, corn with 307 hectares, fruit vegetables with 141 hectares, Squash with 98.0 hectares, Banana with 94.0 hectares, coconut with 92.27 hectares and 60 hectares of root crops.

Trade and commerce in the municipality of Anilao is centered at its public market located at the Poblacion area of the town, around 500 meters away from the seat of its government.

The leading kind of trade in the municipality is by way of retail as indicated by the number of retail stores present and absence of a "bagsakan center" and fish market. A new public market had been constructed in 2014 housing 50 stalls that vend basic commodities like rice, meat, fruits, vegetables and other supplies. Some of the home industries are cut flower growing, shrimp paste making (ginamos-hipon), dried fish making where their capital ranges from Php 1,000.00 to Php 5,000.00. Many of the households are also engaged in livestock and poultry production which are done in the backyards. However there are large scale poultry farms that operate in the municipality.

The Municipality maintains an eco-SWM park facility in a 0.1340 hectare area located at Sitio Balagon, Badiang, Anilao. The old controlled dumpsite was closed and converted into a park. Residual wastes are being stored in the temporary containment area waiting to be disposed to a sanitary landfill under a MOA with LGU Passi City which is currently being processed.





Domestic source are those residential households in the municipality. Commercial source was identified as commercial establishments and sari-sari stores. Institutions are schools, government offices and other offices. Public market is also a source of waste. Wastes coming from these source includes residuals, recyclables, and special wastes. These residual wastes are store in the Municipal Residual Containment Facility waiting for final disposal to a sanitary landfill. Residual waste collection is catered on the urban areas like the Poblacion and Badiang 3 times per week. Other barangays are catered upon request only due to amount of wastes to be collected.

### Physical Infrastructure

The Municipality has a total road length of 129.099 kilometers classified into national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads. The national road has already been rehabilitated from asphalt to cement road. The provincial road has a total length of 4.55 km from junction national road at Brgy. Badiang to Brgy. Camiros leading to adjacent Municipalities of Dingle and San Enrique. The municipal road and municipal streets that are in the Poblacion area has a total road length of 3.039 km of which 68.28% are concrete while the rest have earth and gravel surfaces.

The barangay road has a total length of 110.68 km connecting all the 21 barangays to the Poblacion area. Majority of these roads have earth and gravel surface while 6.92% are concrete. Priority allocation with an average of not less than P 3M out of 20% Development Fund is intended for the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads annually. Out of the BUB programs of the National Government, portions of the roads which are hardly passable are given priority for concreting, particularly on the mountainous Barangays of Balunos, Guipis, Managanese, Balabag and Mostro.



Transportation in the area consists of jeepneys, buses and other various public utility vehicles. Many commuters going to the city and adjacent towns and provinces are being catered by a Transport Company. For short distances within the locality, tricycle, motorcycle, pedicabs are most commonly used. Transport of farm produce, such as vegetables, rice, corn, poultry, sugarcane and fishery products are also served by locally available haulers.

Most of the households in the urban area of Anilao is supplied by the Anilao Water District, level III water system. This is followed by commercial consumers with 22 connections and an average water consumption of 191.57 cubic meters per day. There are twelve (12) barangays served by this water system. Another source of water supply is a spring located at Brgy. Camiros. About 275 households have shallow wells, 2,725 households have deep wells and 335 improved spring.

Electric Power Supply in Anilao is provided by Iloilo Electric Cooperative III (ILECO III). All of the 21 barangays have power supply except for Sitio Aglay-ao of Barangay Guipis, which is located in the mountainous area of the municipality.

### **Natural Environment**

Anilao consists of 8,092.47 hectares of alienable and disposal land and 2,049.3 hectares of Forest and Forest Land (FFL) area. It could be noted that a substantial portion is dominated by fishpond representing 48.02%. In upland areas, 665.03 hectares is open access while mangrove areas are 1,087.62 hectares including the foreshore areas.

Anilao has approximately 8.5 kilometers of coastline (BBRMCI data, 2010) and a total marine territorial area (municipal waters) estimated at 2,084.0 hectares (based on GIS data). It has a distance of more or less 6.5 kilometers measuring from foreshore to the middle part of the Banate Bay equidistant with the Municipality of E.B. Magalona in Negros Occidental. It is included in the Visayan Sea area which is the most diverse marine ecosystem in the Philippines.



There are two (2) declared Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in this municipal water namely, Anilao Seagrass Reserve and Anilao Coral garden. These MPAs are protected from any fishing activity through Municipal Ordinance No. 2012-03, "An Ordinance Declaring some portions of Brgy. Dangulaan, Anilao, Iloilo as marine Sanctuaries.

### **Land Use Development and Trends**

The Municipality of Anilao is a predominantly agricultural town with 68.92% of its total area is devoted to agriculture. Ten (10) years ago, development along the major roads were not that significant, however with the increase of population economic activities flourished in this once sleepy town. This is due to construction of more roads improving the people's accessibility which in turn encouraged investors to establish their businesses in the municipality. Likewise, the municipality has substantial areas for fishpond. Fishery produced are sold in nearby municipalities and cities of Iloilo and Passi.

Over the years, land owners are slowly converting their agricultural areas to a more lucrative land uses such residential, commercial and other urban uses.

In the updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the municipality, a survey was conducted to assess the actual land uses. Tabulated data on the existing urban and general land uses are shown in Table 1 and 2. Information to its actual location is shown in the land use maps.

#### **I. Development Constraints Issues and Concerns**

Anilao generally relies on agriculture and fisheries for its economic development. This is the primary sector where development is anchored. However, various challenges is faced by the municipality as affected by the rising population and impacts of climate change. These challenges consists of decreasing agri-aqua production, conversions of agricultural lands to other uses, illegal



fishing and logging, illegal cutting of mangroves, presence of informal settlers, r poor condition of farm to market roads, lack of food terminal and slaughter house. Infra support facilities is still needed in some areas which are likely the lack of potable water and lack of power supply in some areas, impassable roads during bad weather condition, rivers are silted. There is also a need for additional buildings, evacuation center, relocation sites crisis center, lack of standard police and fire stations. There is also a need for additional lot for cemetery. Social problems like teenage pregnancy, malnutrition and illiteracy is also an identified in the municipality.

## II. Development Opportunities and Challenges

The Municipality if Anilao was the first LGU in the whole region to set Financial Management System. Conduct of advocacy activities in barangays is continuously conducted in the barangays. High investment potentials are identified in the municipality due to the presence of large areas utilized for vegetables, sugarcane and other high-value crops, large areas for aquaculture, presence of skilled manpower and stable peace and order condition. Highlights the support facilities are the presence of a Shrimp Processing Center, a Tourism Center, a functional electronic Business Licensing and Permitting System. The presence of some deposits like manganese and basalt also pose a high prospect in the industrial sector. In addition, the existing alliance on coastal resource managemt of the fishing grounds with the neighbouring municipalities of Banate, Barotac Nuevo and Barotac Viejo can trigger a boost to the fisheries economy of the partner LGUs.

## III. Major Development Goals and Objectives

The development goals and objectives of this plan is anchored on the vision elements. It is encompasses the five sectors of social, economic, institutional, environment and infrastructure. It is discussed in details in the succeeding contents of this plan.

Generally, the four goals focus on tourism development, sustainable agr-aqua tourism development, promotion of quality basic education and attaining a resilient and progressive municipality.



#### **IV. Development Thrusts and Spatial Strategies**

Based on the comparative advantage and potential of the municipality, the land use trends and projections, the identified thrust and spatial strategies or options that the municipality would like to pursue is on Agri-Aqua Eco-Tourism within the planning period. This includes Agricultural Development, Aqua-Culture Development and Eco-Tourism Development.

#### **V. Proposed Land and Water Use**

With the total land area of the municipality that is 10,141.7704 hectares, there are land use changes proposed within the planning period. This includes the residential, commercial, institutional, cemetery, agro-industrial and road systems. There are proposed eco-tourism sites in the coastal and upland areas. The details of this is discussed in the succeeding pages of this volume.

#### **VI. Proposed Major Spatial Programs and Projects**

Priority spatial programs and projects proposed within the planning period is enumerated extensively in the discussion under The Comprehensive Land Use Plan of this volume.





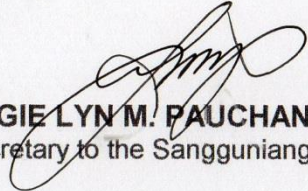
Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Iloilo  
MUNICIPALITY OF ANILAO  
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SECRETARY

## C E R T I F I C A T I O N

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

This is to certify that the proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) CY 2017-2026 and the Zoning Ordinance enacting the same of the Municipality of Anilao, Province of Iloilo were presented to public hearings as mandated by the Local Government Code of 1991 and other related laws.

Done this 27<sup>th</sup> day of November 2019, Anilao, Iloilo, Philippines.

  
**ANGIE LYN M. PAUCHANO**  
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

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**ACRONYMS**

AICS	-	Assistance to Indigent Crisis Sustainable
ALS	-	Alternative Learning System
ANHS	-	Anilao National High School
ANILEÑA	-	Anilao Womens Organization
ATOP	-	Association of Tourism Officer of the Philippines
AWD	-	Anilao Water District
BHS	-	Barangay Health Center
BFAR	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	-	Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP	-	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
CDRA	-	Climate Disaster Risk Assessment
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organization
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	-	Department of Health
DOLE	-	Department of Labor and Employment



DOT	-	Department of Tourism
DRR-CCA	-	Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation
DPWH/DOT	-	Department of Public Works Highways
FA	-	Farmers Association
FFL	-	Forest and Forest Land
FARMC	-	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
GSP	-	Girl Scout of the Philippines
HLURB	-	Housing Land Use Regulatory Board
JRMP	-	Jalaur River Multi-Purpose Project Stage
LGC	-	Local Government Code
LCCAP	-	Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LUWA	-	Local Utility Water Administration
MATET	-	Making Anilaonons on top of Education and Technology
MCP	-	Maternity Care Package
MENRO	-	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MGB	-	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MPDO	-	Municipal Planning and Development Office



NAT	-	National Achievement Test
NGP	-	National Greening Program
NUP	-	Non-Uniformed Personnel
PCP	-	Primary Care Package
PNP	-	Philippine National Polis
PSA	-	Prostate Specific Antigen
RCA	-	Residential Containment Area
RHU	-	Rural Health Center
SHS	-	Senior High School
SWT	-	Solid Waste Action Team
TESDA	-	The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority





## CHAPTER I- PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

### Historical Background

#### Anilao at the Crack of Light

Like other towns along the coastal areas in the island of Panay, Anilao was founded by a group of fishermen during the Pre-Spanish period. Even before the arrival of Spanish colonizers in the Island of Panay, the rivers of Anilao have already provided sustenance to a group of fishermen. Thick mangrove forests along the mouth of the river served as good shelter for fishing boats during typhoons. They settled as a fishing community near the mouth of the western bank of the Anilao River. From this community now stands a town bearing the name of the river that sustained the lives of its early villagers.

#### Anilao under the Spanish Era

In 1756, the Spanish colonial government made Anilao a pueblo or town with Juan Pagdalanon as the first Gobernadorcillo. From this time up to the latter part of the eighteenth century, "El Pueblo de Anilao" enjoyed peace and tranquility from its leaders under the guidance of the Spaniards.

Frequent piracy broke the quiet life in the pueblo. In 1778, Moro pirates suddenly attacked Anilao and its inhabitants. Several Anilaoons were taken as captives. The pirate attacks became frequent, which scared the townspeople all the more. So the Anilaoons erected a stone tower overlooking the sea as a form of defense from Moro pirates. A guard was set in the tower to warn the people of any Moro pirate ship in sight. The watchtower was useful for a few years but later became unmatched against the cunning of the pirates. The remains of the stone tower, called "Baluarte" by the local people now stands as a reminder of how Anilao bravely fought off those who tried to disturb its peace.

After more than two decades of fighting off Moro piracy, Gobernadorcillo Don Juan Loreano relocated the Pueblo to the current town site, about one kilometer away from the original location. The distance of the new town from the seacoast prevented Moro pirates from attacking the people easily. Later on, under Gobernadorcillo Don Juan Rafael, the town saw the rise of public buildings. Anilao was not spared of natural calamity despite its secluded location. In 1854, famine struck Anilao under the term of Gobernadorcillo Don Felix Victoriano.

On July 18, 1880, Gobernadorcillo Don Carlos Cabañgal and the entire community faced the aftermath of an earthquake that hit the pueblo. Then two years later, Gobernadorcillo Don Remegio Apura's administration dealt with cholera that broke out among Anilaoons. A typhoon also destroyed their crops and properties. Changes also occurred in the local government.





In 1822, the head of the Pueblo was no longer called a gobernadorcillo but an alcalde. This lasted for two years only, for in 1824 it was restored again to gobernadorcillo. On April 4, 1855, the Governor General of the Philippines made a proclamation to change the surnames of the residents by using the first alphabet of the name of the town. Gobernadorcillo Don Victor Felizardo carried out this decree. A new decree in 1863 extended the term of the gobernadorcillo for another two years beginning with the appointment of Gobernadorcillo Don Juan Araneta in that same year. The title of gobernadorcillo was finally changed to Capitan Municipal or Captain in 1894. Don Alejandro Arandilla served as the first Capitan Municipal with twelve delegates acting as town council. To this day, the local government of Anilao follows a similar administrative structure.

### **Anilao and the Coming of the Americans**

As the Spanish revolution broke out in 1898 in the entire country, Capitan Municipal Don Cipriano Montaño maintained his official authority in Anilao. Revolutionary soldiers under the leadership of Pendoy were organized to fight the Spaniards. In the following year, however, American soldiers took possession of the town. The local revolutionaries engaged the foreign power in guerilla warfare, a native military strategy that helped them hold out against the Americans for almost a year. But the superior weapons and the large number of the American troops proved no match for the local rebels in Anilao. The Americans succeeded in subduing the local guerrillas.

In 1900, the local residents recognized the friendly attitude of the Americans. A new government was then set up under the mandate of American Military Officers. In conformity with the mandate of the Civil Commission, steps were taken to establish a Civil Government in Anilao beginning with the election of Don Alejandro Arandilla as the first Municipal President on September 2, 1900. In 1901, the Civil Government under Municipal President Arandilla began its official duties. The opening of a public school commemorated the start of civilian government in Anilao. In the 1902 election, Don Ruperto Apura won as Municipal President of Anilao. During this time, the municipality comprised of eleven barrios. These were Barcelonita (now San Carlos), Camiros, Castro Odeales (now Culob), Medina, Mumjuic (now Himogbogan and Dangula-an), Pantalan, Serallo, Sto. Rosario, Sugunto (now Agbatuan), Sumuestro (now Mostro), and Villarcayo (now San Juan Crisostomo). Anilao remained as an independent municipality well up to 1903.

### **The Union of Anilao, Banate, and Barotac Viejo as One Municipality**

On January 6, 1904, the three independent towns of Anilao, Banate and Barotac Viejo were combined into one big municipality. Barotac Viejo became the mother municipality of Banate and Anilao. However, Banate broke away from this union on January 1, 1918. By virtue of the Executive Order No. 84 of the Governor General of the Philippines, Banate gained independence and made its sister town of Anilao as its arrabal. Anilaonons felt dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the town. Through a 1919 petition to the Provincial Insular Authorities, the residents of Anilao formally requested a separation from the mother municipality of Barotac Viejo. They opted for the inclusion of Anilao to either Dingle or Barotac Nuevo. This petition, however, was denied by the higher



authorities. Anilaonons could but only cooperate with the administration to ensure their welfare. The completion of the provincial road from Iloilo City to the north greatly changed the economic and the political status of Anilao. With this easy means of transportation, farm products increased. This further led to the opening of two public markets, the first in Serallo and the second in Anilao Poblacion. Still, the desire for separation from Banate remained in the hearts of Anilaonons. It became the main issue during the 1938 election for assemblyman. Local officials and concerned citizens of Anilao encouraged and participated in discussing independence from Banate. Provincial Governor Tomas Confesor, the party head of the administration then, and Honorable Victorino Salcedo, the party candidate for assemblyman, assured the electorates of Anilao of the town's eventual separation from the municipality of Banate. Anilaonons heartily supported this political issue with the electoral victory of Assemblyman Salcedo and other party candidates.

### **Anilao as an Independent Municipality**

Honorable Victorino Salcedo, as the representative of the 5th District in the National Assembly, and Governor Tomas Confesor, as the head of the province, jointly worked to fulfill their promise to the people. The result was nothing more than the realization of the long cherished dream and aspiration of every Anilaonon. On November 1, 1939, President Manuel L. Quezon signed Executive Order No. 220 that separated Anilao from the mother municipality of Banate. Anilao finally gained an independent municipality status.

### **Anilao during the Japanese Occupation**

During the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945, a civil resistance group was established with Mr. Benjamin Buyco as its deputy governor. Meanwhile, the Japanese Army burned the buildings in the Poblacion in line with its scorch-earth military strategy. They also appointed local citizens as mayors under their military authority. Among the early mayor appointees were Mr. Tomas Montañó and Mr. Alfredo Telarma. Later, the Governor of Iloilo Province appointed Mr. Valentin Alzuelo as mayor and Mr. Rufino Arabejo as secretary. But in August 1944, Mr. Alzuelo vacated the mayorship. This led Mr. Arabejo to assume the mayorship of Anilao upon agreement with the Japanese Imperial Army, the local government, and the civil resistance group. His administration continued until 1945 under the PCAU.

After the World War II elections, Mr. Simplicio Buyco became the first elected mayor. But he resigned after serving for two and a half years. Vice-Mayor Ananias Araño automatically assumed office as mayor and was re-elected in 1951. He served as mayor until 1955. Atty. Nicolas Salazar came out victorious

in the 1955 election, serving for two continuous terms up to 1963. Mr. Zacarias C. Salveron was elected mayor of Anilao in the 1963 local election. In the 1971 election, Mr. Ramon Antiojo was elected Municipal Mayor, serving with dedication until the 1986 EDSA Revolution.



During the transition government after 1986, Vice-Mayor Deogracias Calmorin, Sr. acted as OIC in the office of the Municipal Mayor. In the 1988 election, former Mayor Antiojo ran for the same position and was re-elected. During his term, he initiated the connection of 85.3 kilometers of barangay roads together the highway or the Poblacion. He also began the reforestation of the municipality's mountains and empty swamps. As proof of his influence on local politics, he became the first Anilaoon elected as President of the Mayor's League of Iloilo.

During the May 1988 elections, Don Igmedio B. Cabangal, Sr. won and served the town for three years since July 1988 to June 30, 2001.

In the May 14, 2001 elections, Hon. Joel A. Debuque emerged the victor of the mayoralty race. Under his leadership for two consecutive terms, construction of the Centennial Park pushed through as well as the construction and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, among others. Mayor Batok functioned well as the local chief executive. In the May 2007 elections, an illness prevented his running for another term. His wife, Ma. Teresa F. Debuque, ran and won as his substitute candidate for mayor. She carried out his remaining projects and implemented new ones to serve better the people of Anilao.



### Awards and Recognitions

The following were the awards and recognitions received by the Municipality of Anilao;

Recognitions and Awards/Year Received	Award Giving Body	Remarks
BEST IN SOCIAL SERVICES 2008, 2009, 2010 AND 2011	DILG Region VI	
NATIONAL AWARDEE IN LEGISLATION Term 2007-2010	DILG Region VI	
1 <sup>ST</sup> RUNNER-UP IN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 2010, 2011	DILG Region VI	
✓ 1 <sup>ST</sup> RUNNER-UP IN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 2010, 2011	DILG Region VI	
BEST PERFORMING LGU 2009, 2010 and 2011	DILG Region VI	
HALL OF FAME AWARDEE Excell Awards, 2011	DILG Region VI	
HALL OF FAME AWARDEE Excell Awards, 2012	DILG Region VI	
SEAL OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING 2010	DILG Region VI	With P1.0 M Fund Grant
SEAL OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING 2011 & 2012	DILG Region VI	With P1.0 M Fund Grant
Champion for Health Governance Award, 2013	DOH Region VI	
RED ORCHID AWARD, 2010, 2012, 2013	DOH Region VI	
RED ORCHID AWARD, 100% Tobacco Free, HALL OF FAME, 2014	DOH Region VI	
GAWAD PAMANA NG LAHI REGIONAL WINNER, 2012 ,	DILG Region VI	With P1.0M Fund Grant
GAWAD PAMANA NG LAHI: Top 5 NATIONAL FINALIST, 2012	DILG Region VI	
BEST TOURISM EVENT (1 <sup>ST</sup> Runner-Up) 2014-2015	DOT Region VI/ATOP	
GAWAD PAGKILALA AWARD 2015	BFAR	
SEAL OF GOOD LOCAL GOVERNANCE 2017, National Qualifier	DILG	With P2.0M Fund Grant
MMK 2017, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place Winner	BFAR 6	
BEST TOURISM EVENT 2017, FESTIVAL CATEGORY, 1 <sup>ST</sup> RUNNER-UP	DOT	



## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### Total Population

Based on the 2015 Census on Population, Anilao has a total population of 28,684. Among the barangays in the municipality, Dangula-an has the largest population numbering 2,643 while the least populated is Barangay Guipis numbering 511.

### Age-Sex Population Distribution

In the 2015 census data, males outnumbered females by 982, there were 14,827 (51.70%) males and 13,845 (48.30%) females. The sex ratio is 107 males for every 100 females.

### Population Density

As of 2015 census, the gross population density of the municipality is 3 persons per hectare. Poblacion is the most densely populated with a density of 11 persons per hectare while the least densely populated barangays are that of Barangays Guipis, Manganese and Balabag having a density of 1 person per hectare.



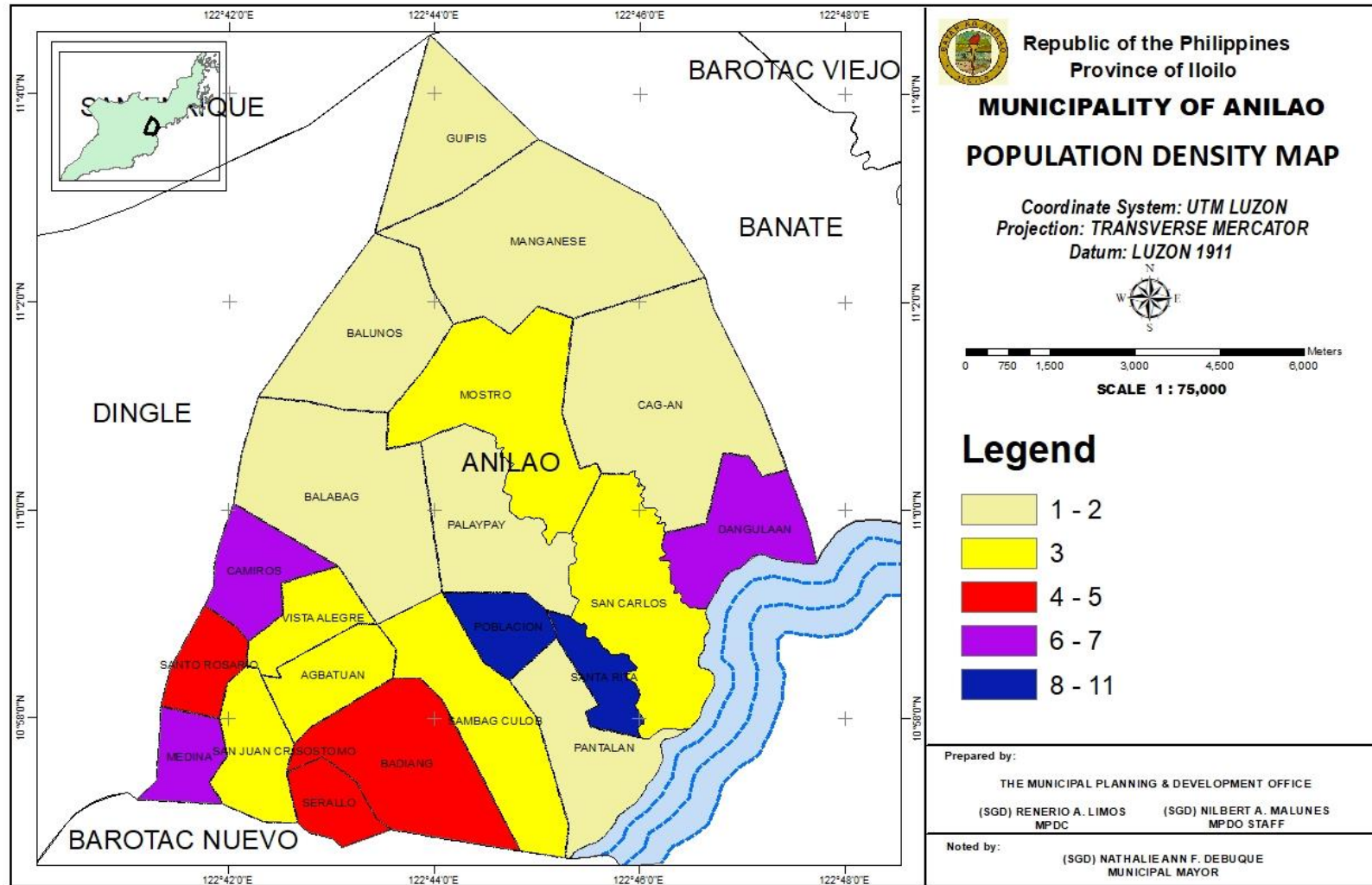
Table-1. Population Density by Barangay, 2015

Barangay	Population	Gross Area (ha)	Population Density (Gross Barangay Area)
<b>Urban</b>			
Poblacion	2,202	191.86	11
<b>Subtotal</b>	2,202	191.86	11
<b>Rural</b>			
Agbatuan	865	264.32	3
Badiang	2,262	633.04	4
Balabag	1,247	924.1	1
Balunos	1,273	609.92	2
Cag-an	1,666	1083.21	2
Camiros	1,612	267.68	6
SambagCulob	1,575	590.96	3
Dangula-an	2,643	391.58	7
pis	511	452.66	1
Manganese	721	1092.38	1
Medina	1,042	179.15	6
Mostro	1,930	769.08	3
Palaypay	1,227	538.60	2
Pantalan	1,017	448.06	2
San Carlos	2,258	682.25	3
San Juan Crisostomo	882	283.52	3
Santa Rita	1,400	167.32	8
Santo Rosario	887	184.50	5
Serallo	815	169.12	5
Vista Alegre	649	218.46	3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,482</b>	<b>9949.91</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,684</b>	<b>10,141.77</b>	<b>3</b>

Source:PSA



Figure-1. Population Density Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

### Urban- Rural Population Distribution

The Municipality of Anilao is predominantly rural with 92.33% of its population residing in the rural barangays while 7.67% are in the Poblacion which is the urban area of Anilao

### Labor Force and Age Dependency Ratio

As of 2015 census of population, the total number of labor force or the working age (15-64) is 17,586 or 61.3 % of the population. While dependent population below 15 years old and adults over 64 years is less than half of the total number of people (11,086) or 38.7 % of the population in the municipality.

Population data also shows that the number of employed accounted 43.5% of the total population 15 years and over of which 59.70% are males while 26.90% are females.

## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

### Geographic Location

The Municipality of Anilao lies between geographical coordinates of 10° 56' 39.2166" and 11° 4' 34.503" North latitude and 122° 41' 6.4068" and 122° 47' 43.4544" East longitude and located 40 kilometers north east of Iloilo City. It has a total land area of 10,141.7704 hectares based on the latest Land Management Bureau records. At a bird's eye view, the town is shaped like an isosceles triangle.

The Municipality of Anilao is bounded on the north by the Municipality of San Enrique, on the South by Barotac Nuevo, on the East by East Guimaras Strait and the Municipality of Banate and on the West by the Municipality of Dingle. The town is highly accessible thru the National Road that traverses from Iloilo City to the northernmost part of the province. There are six (6) barangays along this road. Regular trips of buses and vans ply from Iloilo City to the northernmost part of the province. The provincial road traverses from Barangay Badiang to the neighbouring town of Dingle passing through Barangays Camiros and part of Sto. Rosario, Vista Alegre, Agbatuan and Badiang. See figure-2, for the Location Map of the municipality.



*Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo*



### Sub-Water Sheds

There are five (5) Sub-watersheds delineated and identified in the Municipality of Anilao. These are Anilao River Sub-watershed, Dangula-an River Sub-watersheds, Tinorian River Sub-watershed, Bagongbong Creek Sub-Watersheds and Alacaygan Sub-Watersheds.

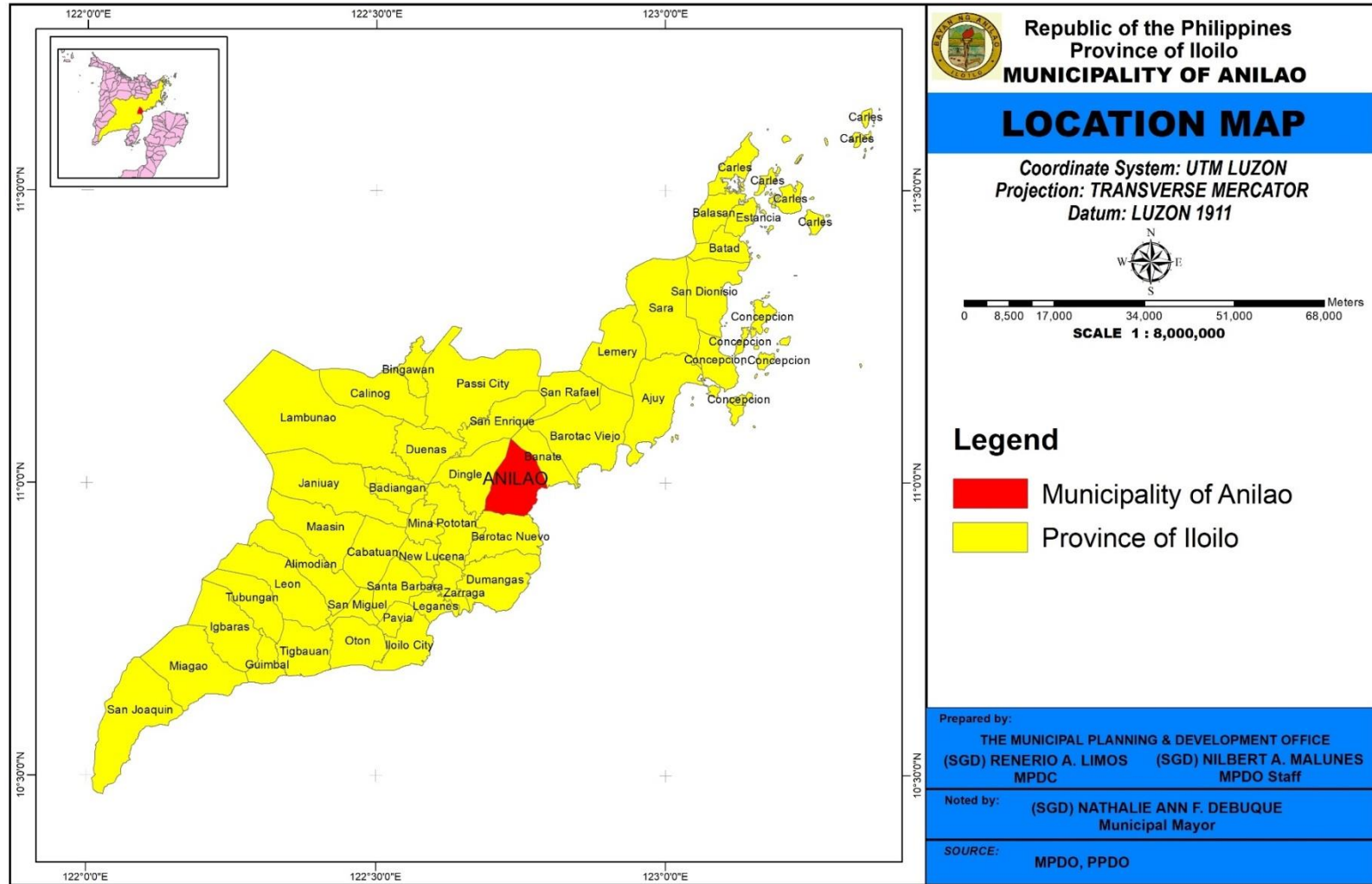
Anilao River Sub-watersheds is the largest with an area of 4,524.75 hectares traversing from Barangay Guipis, Manganese, Mostro, Palaypay, Poblacion, San Carlos, Sta. Rita. Tinorian River is one of the smallest water way of 298.02 hectares. These bodies of water serve as natural drainage during heavy downpours. Figure-12 shows the location of the sub-watershed areas in the municipality.

Tinori-an River traverses from Barangay Tinori-an, Barotac Nuevo passing Barangays Serallo and Badiang down to Barangay SambagCulob and discharges to Banate Bay. On the other hand, Bagongbong Creek Sub-watershed traverses from Barangays Balunos, Balabag, Camiros, Vista Alegre, San Juan Crisostomo and Sto. Rosario. Dangulaan Sub-watershed passes from Barangay Cag-an to Dangula-an and discharges to Banate Bay. Anilao River traverses from Barangays Guipis, Managenes, Mostro, Palaypay, Poblacion, San Carlos, Sta. Rita to Pantalan down to Banate Bay. Dangula-an River traverses upstream from Cag-an, passing part of San Carlos, Dangula-an and discharges to Banate Bay. Alacaygan Sub-watershed passes from Cag-an to Alacaygan to Banate Bay.

Observed choke points are situated at Tinori-an Bridge adjacent to Barangay Serallo, in Sta. Rita Bridge and Dangulaan Bridge.

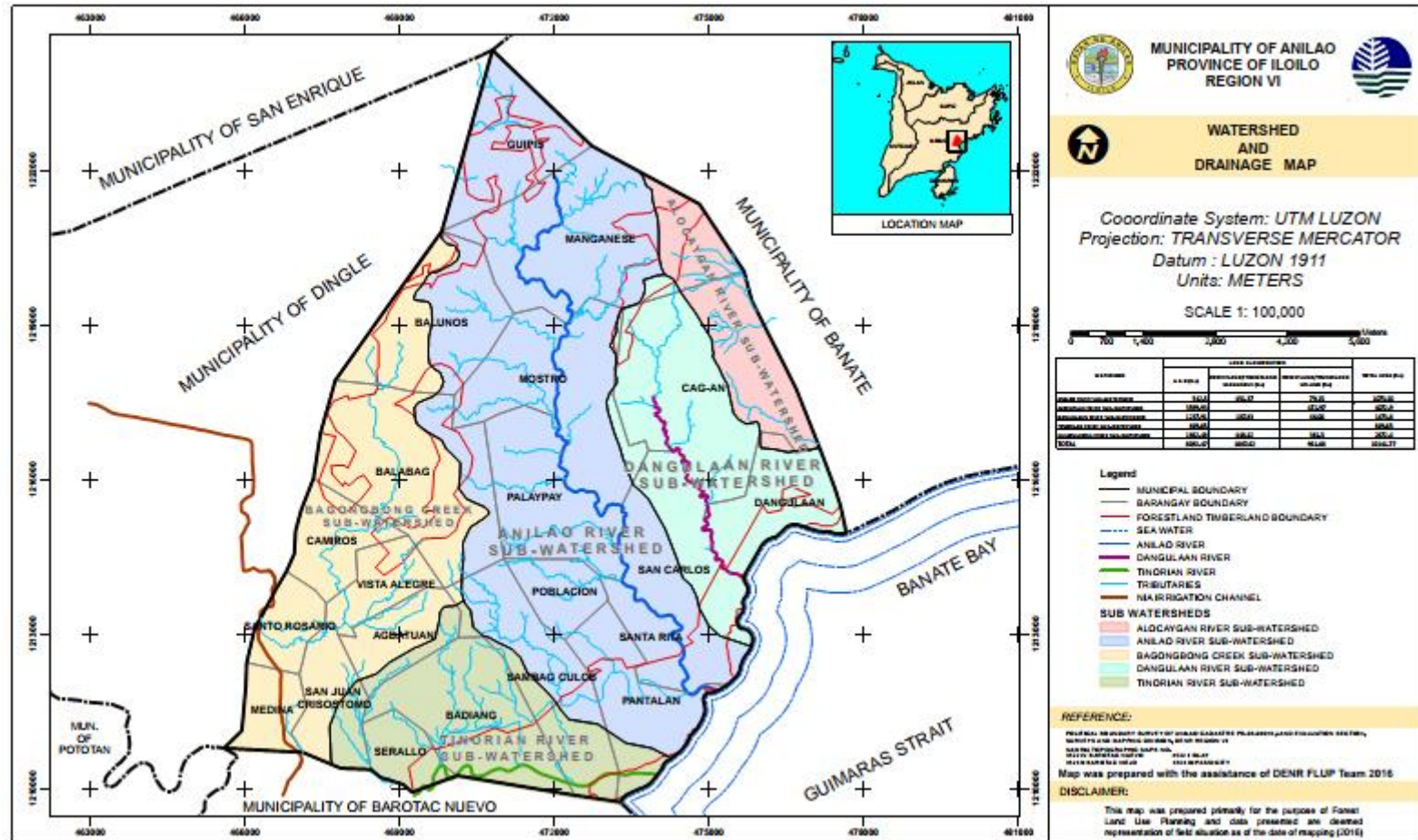


Figure-2.Location Map



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

Figure-3. Watershed and Drainage Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

## Land Area

The Municipality of Anilao has a total land area of 10, 141.7704 hectares based on the corrected total land area from the Land Management Bureau and the Department of Budget and Management.

## Political Subdivision

The Municipality of Anilao is composed of 21 barangays shown in Table-2 below. Barangay Manganese has the biggest land area with 1,092 hectares followed By barangay Cag-an covering 1,83.24 hectares while the smallest is Sto. Rosario having an area of 127.93 hectares.

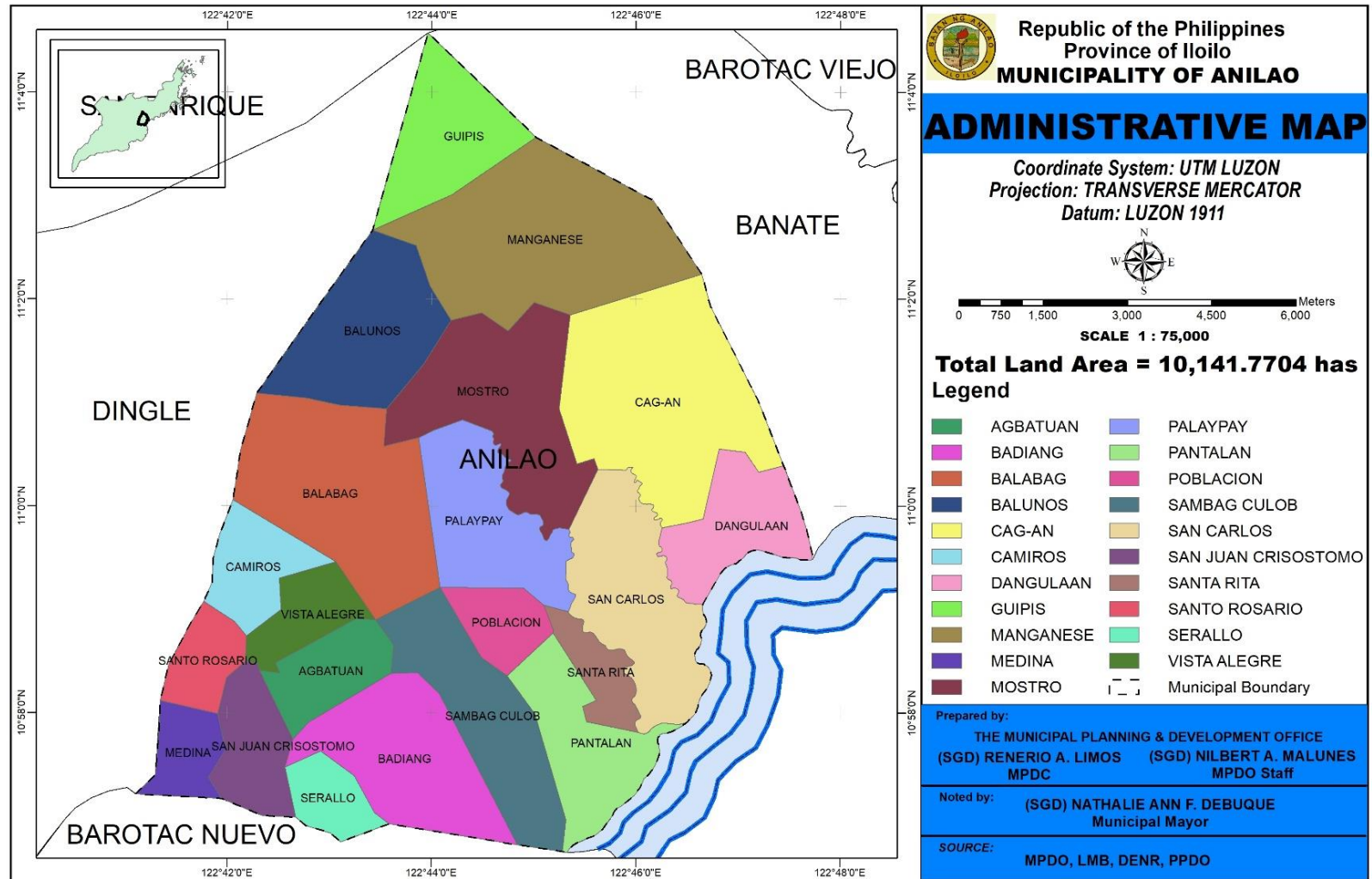
**Table -2. Political Subdivision and Land Area**

BARANGAY	LAND AREA (has.)	% TO TOTAL AREA
AGBATUAN	264.32	2.61
BDIANG	633.04	6.24
BALABAG	924.1	9.11
BALUNOS	609.92	6.01
CAG-AN	1083.21	10.68
CAMIROS	267.68	2.64
DANGULAAN	391.58	3.86
GUIPIS	452.66	4.46
MANGANESE	1092.38	10.77
MEDINA	179.15	1.77
MOSTRO	769.08	7.58
PALAYPAY	538.6	5.31
PANTALAN	448.06	4.42
POBLACION	191.86	1.89
SAMBAG CULOB	590.95	5.83
SAN CARLOS	682.26	6.73
SAN JUAN CRISOSTOMO	283.52	2.8
SERALLO	160.86	1.67
STA. RITA	232.15	1.65
STO. ROSARIO	127.93	1.82
VISTA ALEGRE	218.46	2.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,141.77</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LMB



Figure-4. Administrative Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

**PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

**Topography and Slope**

The terrain of the municipality is flat to gently sloping and rolling with steep to very steep slope. The highest elevation based on the Elevation Map in Figure-5 ranges from 301-400 meters above sea level found in Mt. Patugpahon while the lowest elevation is from 0-100 meters above sea level is found in some parts of Barangays Dangula-an, San Carlos, Sta. Rita, SambagCulob, Badiang and Serallo. See Figure-5 for the Elevation Map of the municipality.

Anilao is within the slope category of 0-50% and up. It is categorized into level to nearly level (0-3%) found in the small portions of Barangay Cag-an, Medina, San Juan Crisostomo and Sto. Rosario and a large portion of Pantalan and Sta. Rita; gently sloping to undulating (3-8%) found in the large portions of Barangay Cag-an and Camiros; undulating to rolling (8-18%) found in portions of Cag-an, San Carlos and Mostro; rolling to moderately steep (18-30%) found in small portions of Guipis, Palaypay and Balabag and a large portion of Manganese, steep (30-50%) found in Cag-an, Manganese, Guipis, Balabag, Palaypay, Mostro and a large portion in Balunos and very steep (50% and above) found in small portions of Camiros, Vista Alegre, Agbatuan, Palaypay, Cag-an, Guipis and large portions of Mostro, Balabag and Manganese.

Table-3 shows the six (6) slope categories which was also reflected in the slope map (Figure-6). The most dominant slope is 3-8% (gently sloping to undulating) covering an area of 3,141.911 hectares. This constitutes 30.8% of the total land area. Table below shows different slope categories found in the municipality.

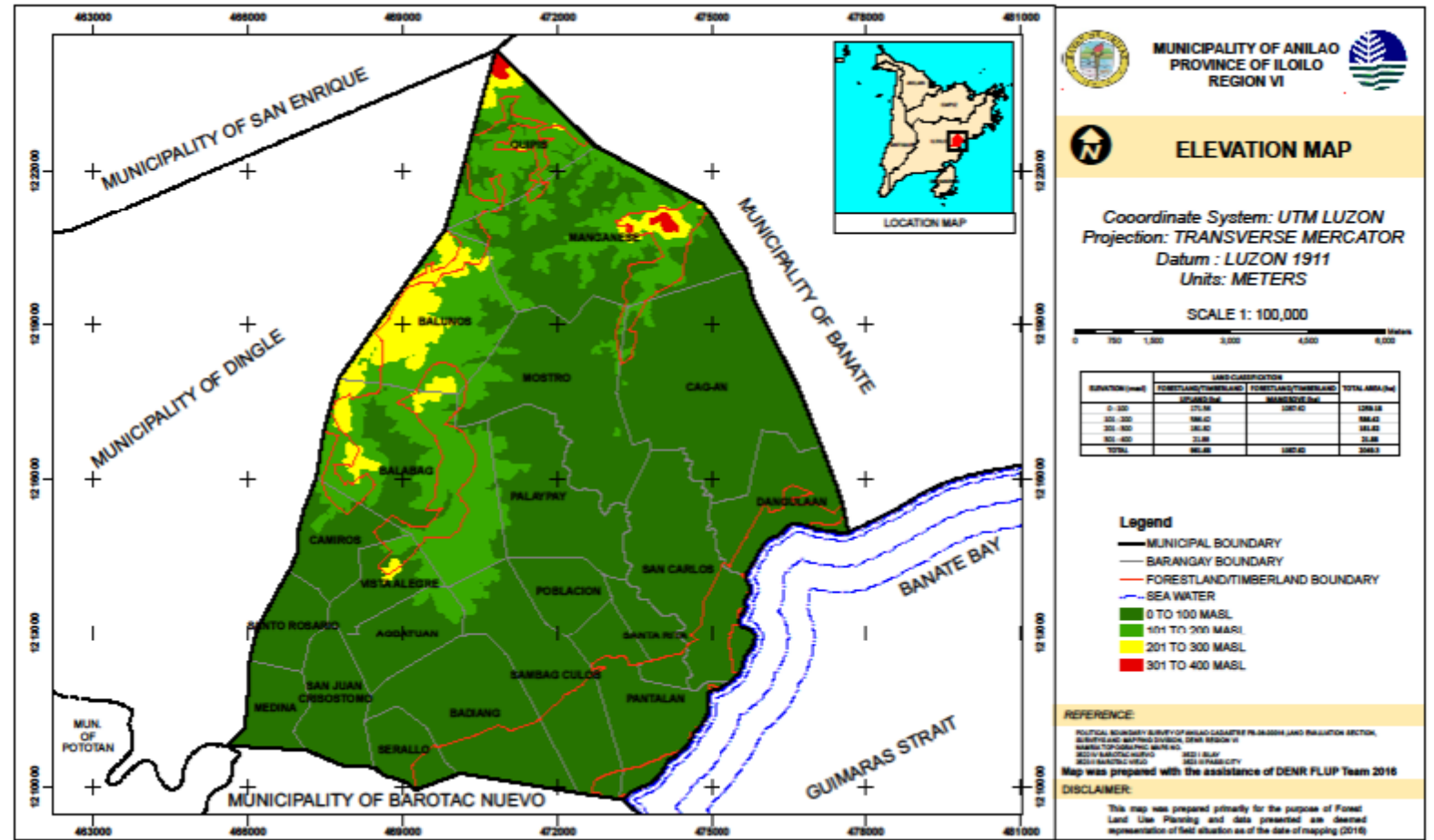
**Table-3. Slope Categories and Area**

Slope Category	Description	Area (hectares)	% to Total Land Area
0-3%	Level to nearly level	2,258.75	22.27
3-8%	Gently sloping to undulating	3,121.91	30.78
8-18%	Undulating to rolling	255.47	2.52
18-30%	Rolling to moderately steep	1,754.57	17.30
30-50%	Steep	1,050.80	10.36
50% and above	Very steep	1,700.27	16.77
Total		10,141.77	100

Source: MPDO, FLUP



Figure-5.Elevation Map

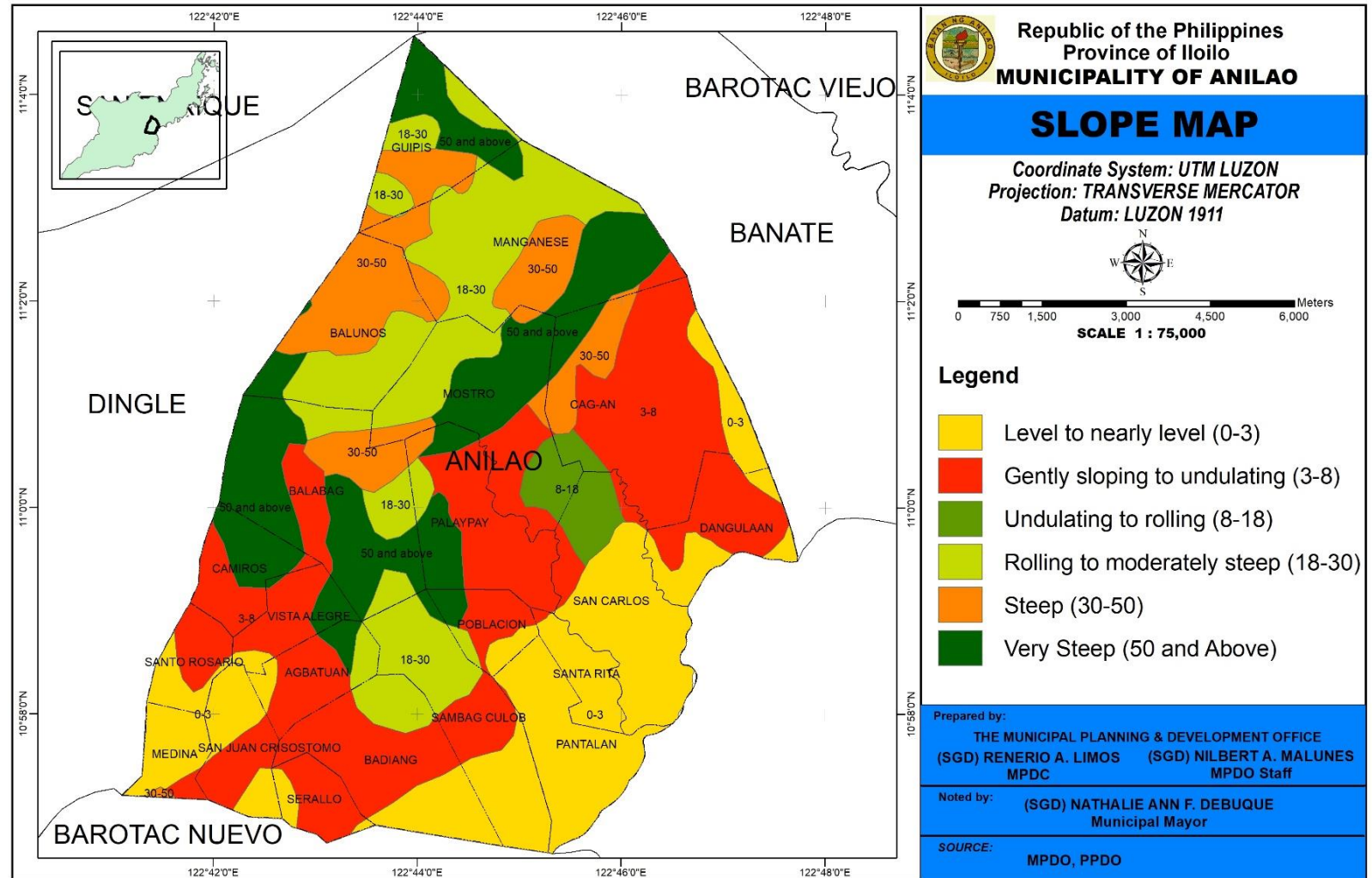


Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

Figure-6.Slope Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo



## Soil

Table-4 shows that there are five (5) types of soil found in the Municipality of Anilao. These are the Alimodian Clay Loam covering 6,938.57 hectares or 68.42% of the total land area. This is followed by Sta. Rita Clay Loam consisting of 1,786.20 hectares or 17.61%, 1,294.65 hectares or 12.77% for hydrosol, 116.00 hectares of Faraon Clay (1.14%) (and 6.35 hectares (0.06%) of Umingan Clay. The fifth soil type (Umingan Clay) is a new classification due to the increase in area of the municipality as per result of latest cadastral survey as shown in Figure -7, Soil Map below.

Alimodian clay loam with the largest area can be found in barangays of Guipis, Balunos, Manganese, Balabag, Camiros, Sto. Rosario, Cag-an, Mostro, Camiros and partly in some barangays like Dangula-an, Palaypay, Poblacion, SambagCulob, Agbatuan, Badiang, San Carlos and San Juan Crisostomo.

Sta. Rita Clay Loam with the second largest area generally covers barangays Agbatuan, Badiang, Serallo, San Carlos and Dangula-an. Barangays Sta. Rita, Poblacion, Palaypay, SambagCulob, Vista Alegre and San Juan Crisostomo have a bit of parcel of this soil type.

Faraon Clay covers almost half of Barangay Medina and parcel of San Juan Crisostomo while Umingan Clay is found at Barangay Sto. Rosario at a very small parcel of 6.5 hectares along the boundary of Anilao and Dingle.

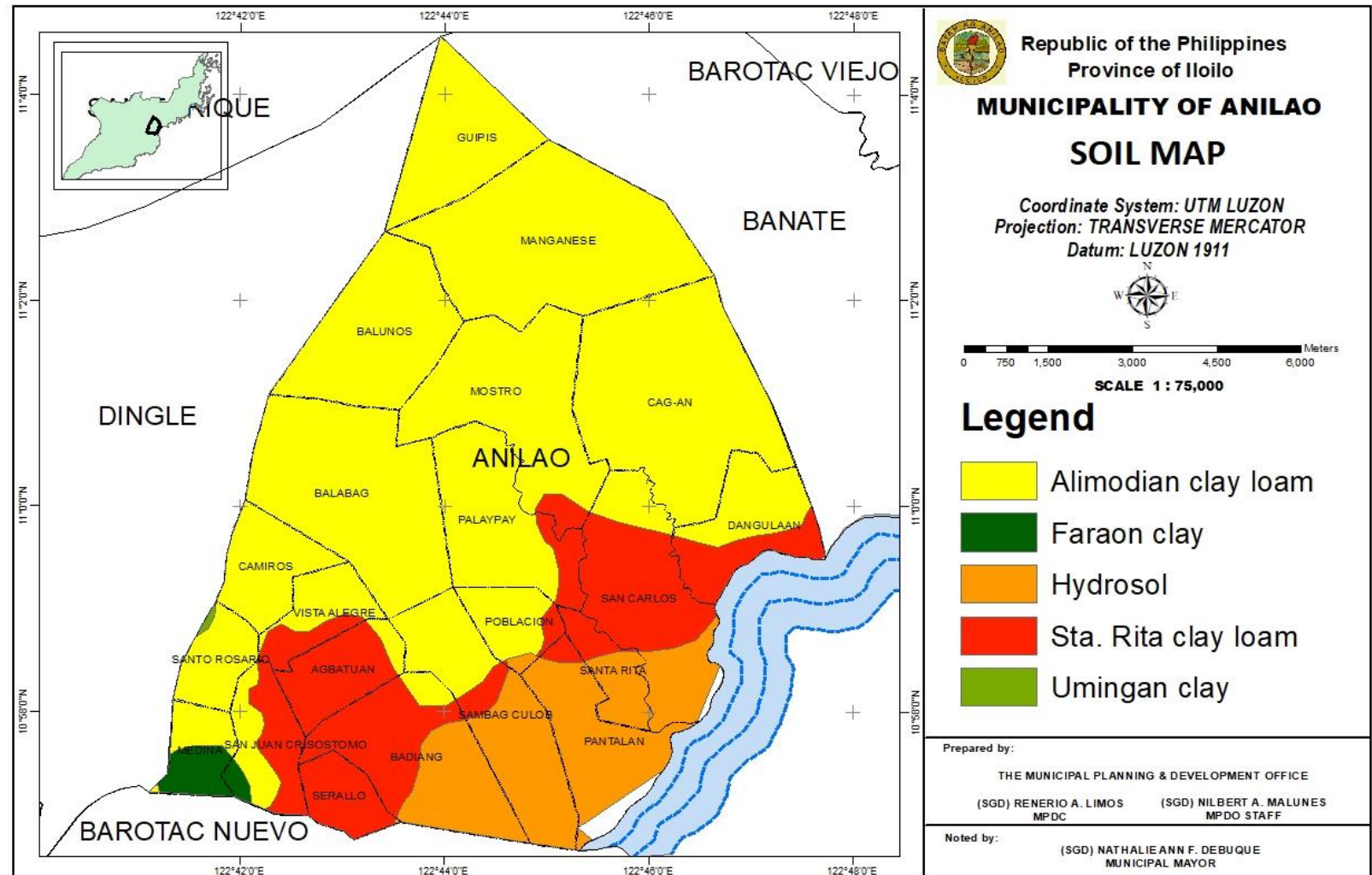
**Table-4. Soil Classification and Area**

Soil Type	Area (Hectares)	% to Total Land Area
1. Alimodian Clay Loam	6,938.57	68.42
2. Umingan Clay	6.35	0.06
3. Sta. Rita Clay Loam	1,786.20	17.61
4. Hydrosol	1,294.65	12.77
5. Faraon Clay	116.00	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,141.77</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: FLUP, Anilao



Figure-7. Soil Map



Source: MPDO



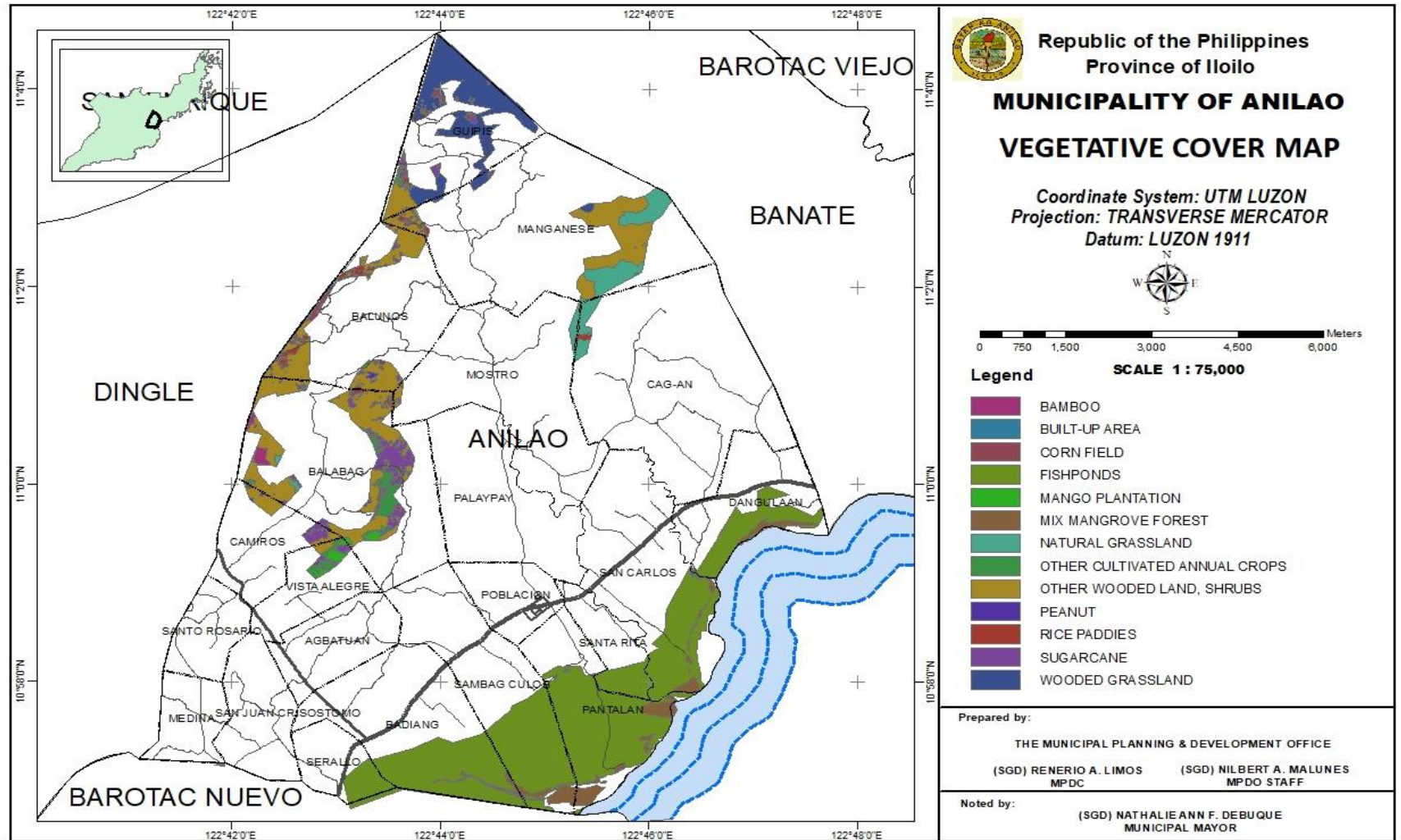
Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

### Vegetative Cover

Based on the FLUP, recent available data on vegetative is found only in the Forest and Forest Land in the Municipality of Anilao. As reflected in the FLUP, vegetation were annual crops, perennial crops, shrubs, brush lands, waded grasslands, grasslands, Built-up area, mangrove forest, fishpond and sea water has a total of 2,049 hectares, the largest portion of which is occupied by fishponds covering 48.02%, followed by shrubs/brush land occupying 26.98% and annual crops covering 15.44% of the total area. Others have a vegetative cover below 5%.



Figure-8. Vegetative Cover Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## Climatological Conditions

### Climate

The Municipality of Anilao belongs to Type 3 based on the Modified Corona's Climate Classification from PAGASA. This climate type is characterized by no very pronounced maximum rain period with a dry season lasting only from one to three months either during the period from December to February or from March to May. This type resembles type 1 since it has a short dry season (PAG-ASA). Figure-9 shows the climate of Panay Island and Iloilo to include the Municipality of Anilao.

### Rainfall and Temperature

The average rainfall for 2016 based on PAG-ASA data shown below is 158.67 mm. Compared to data of 2015 it is higher by 29.79 mm and slightly higher in 2014. Rainfall is usually heavier during the months of July up to December. Based on the three (3) consecutive years (2014-2016) data, the month of September 2016 has the highest average rainfall ever registered with 418.8 mm. Lowest rainfall recorded in 2016 was during the month of April with 0.8 mm

Average temperature for three (3) consecutive years (2014-2016) as shown in Table-5 below indicates an increasing trend from 28.78°C in 2014 and increased to 31.38°C in 2015 to 32.42 °C in 2016. An average increase in temperature was much higher in 2015 which is 2.6°C compared to the average increase in temperature in 2016 which is 1.04°C.

**Table -5. Rainfall and Temperature Data, Year 2014-2016**

MONTH	RAINFALL DATA (mm)			TEMPERATURE ( °C)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
January	154.2	57.4	14.6	26.9	28.6	31.1
February	11.2	39.6	64.6	28.2	28.7	32.1
March	79.6	24.2	2.2	29.6	30.9	33.7
April	104	10.8	0.8	29.8	31.0	34.4
May	66.2	33.0	155.6	32.1	33.7	35.2
June	59.4	142.8	120.8	31.6	33.0	34.2
July	408.2	333.4	133.8	29.9	30.8	34.9



August	183.4	341.4	336.1	30.5	31.5	32.9
September	205.8	264.8	418.8	29.7	31.7	32.9
October	336.8	128.8	245.2	29.8	31.8	30.5
November	59.4	77.0	230.2	30.1	32.8	28.4
December	174.0	92.4	182.2	29.2	32.1	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1842.2</b>	<b>1546.6</b>	<b>1904.1</b>	<b>357.4</b>	<b>376.6</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>128.88</b>	<b>158.67</b>	<b>29.78</b>	<b>31.38</b>	<b>32.42</b>

Source: PAGASA

## Climate Change Projections for 2036-2065

### Seasonal Changes in Temperature

The projected changes in seasonal temperature and rainfall in the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century were based on the recent publication of PAGASA entitled Observed Climate Trends and Climate Change in the Philippines. The climate projections models were derived from two (2) scenarios the RCP 4.5 (Moderate Level of GHG Emissions) and the RCP 8.5 (High Level of GHG Emissions) from the IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> assessment report.

Data from PAGASA as shown in Table-6 presents the seasonal changes in temperature in the period from 2036-2065 for Iloilo Province. The highest projected seasonal mean temperature is in the months of March, April and May which is 30.34 degrees centigrade and the months of June, July and August which is 30.1 degrees centigrade. The lowest seasonal mean temperature is on the months of December, January and February which is 27.4 – 27.6 degrees centigrade.



**Table-6 Projected seasonal change in mean temperature (in degrees Celsius) in the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century (2036-2065) for Iloilo Province relative to the 1971-2000 baseline period**

Season	Scenario	Range	Projected Change	
			Change in °C	Projected Seasonal Mean Temperature (°C)
December-January-February (DJF)  Observed baseline = 26.4 °C	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	1.0	27.4
		Median	1.2	27.6
		Upper Bound	1.6	28.0
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	1.2	27.6
		Median	1.6	28.0
		Upper Bound	1.9	28.3
March-April-May (MAM)  Observed baseline = 27.9 °C	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	1.0	29.2
		Median	1.2	29.4
		Upper Bound	1.7	29.9
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	1.3	29.5
		Median	1.7	29.9
		Upper Bound	2.2	30.34
June-July-August (JJA)  Observed baseline = 27.9 °C	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	0.9	28.8
		Median	1.2	29.1
		Upper Bound	1.8	29.7
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	1.4	29.3
		Median	1.5	29.4
		Upper Bound	2.2	30.1
September-October-November (SON)  Observed baseline = 27.6 °C	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	1.0	28.6
		Median	1.1	28.7
		Upper Bound	1.8	29.4
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	1.3	28.9
		Median	1.5	29.1
		Upper Bound	2.2	29.8

Source: PAGASA, 2011. *Climate Change in the Philippines*



**Seasonal Changes in Rainfall**

Table-7 shows that the highest percentage change in rainfall is during the months of June, July and August which is expected at 28.4% at 1,028.6 mm. The period from September, October and November comes next at 894 mm.

**Table-7. Projected Seasonal Change in Total Rainfall (in millimeters) in the Mid-21st Century (2036-2065) for Iloilo Province relative to 1971-2000 baseline period**

Season	Scenario	Range	Projected Change	
			Percent Change	Projected Value
December-January-February (DJF)  Observed baseline = 324.8 mm	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	-4.4	310.4
		Median	6.5	346.0
		Upper Bound	26.9	412.1
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	-9.8	293.0
		Median	8.7	353.2
		Upper Bound	28.3	416.8
March-April-May (MAM)  Observed baseline = 290.6 mm	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	-9.3	263.4
		Median	4.0	302.1
		Upper Bound	11.7	324.5
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	-15.4	246.0
		Median	-2.1	284.6
		Upper Bound	9.5	318.2
June-July-August (JJA)  Observed baseline = 932.8 mm	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	-22.1	726.9
		Median	-5.8	878.4
		Upper Bound	7.1	998.6
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	-28.4	667.9
		Median	-4.0	895.0
		Upper Bound	10.3	1,028.6
September-October-November (SON)  Observed baseline = 828.3	Moderate Emission (RCP 4.5)	Lower Bound	-20.0	662.6
		Median	-11.2	735.9
		Upper Bound	7.9	894
	Moderate Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower Bound	-22.7	639.9
		Median	-11.1	736.4
		Upper Bound	3.4	856.2





Table-8. Frequency of extreme events in 2020 and 2050 under medium-range emission scenario in Iloilo Province

Province	Stations	No. of Days w/ Tmax>35 °C			No. of Dry Days			No. of Days w/ Rainfall > 200mm		
		2020	2050	2070	2020	2050	2070	2020	2050	2070
ILOILO	Iloilo	460	1431	3076	7839	5227	5226	4	5	4

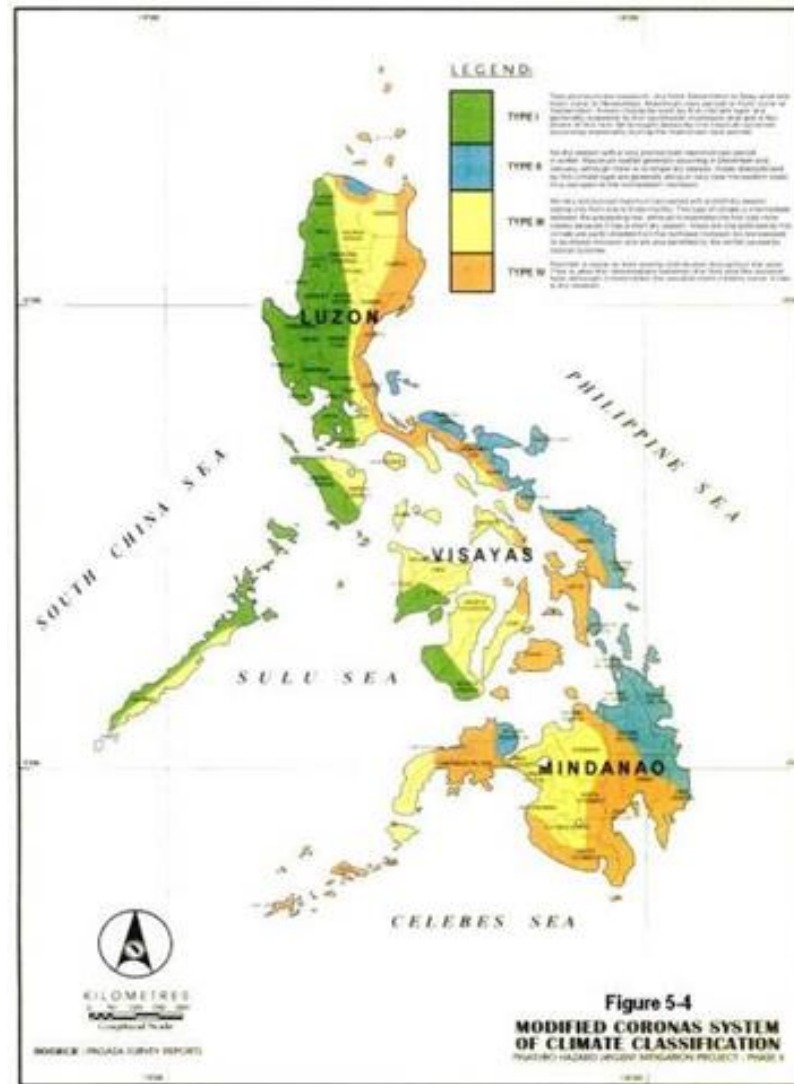
Source: PAGASA 2011, Projected Climate Change in the Philippines

**Extreme Events**

For extreme events data for 2020 and 2050 climate projections were used as basis because the new climate projections based on RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 did not include the said data.



Figure-9. Climate Map of the Philippines



Source: PAGASA



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

### Hydro meteorological and Geological Hazards

The municipality is geographically located between the sea and the mountains that stretch as far as the northern town of Iloilo. Inland barangays have land slopes ranging from 15 percent and above in the southwestern and northern flanks. This condition prevents the occurrence of several climatic drivers causing the rainfall intensity much lower and more sparsely distributed in contrast to that of the neighboring towns. These natural barriers block the rain, producing southwest wind during wet season and north-north-east wind during the summer months. Rain comes late in the month of July and ends early in November, making the rainy season short.

Like many coastal municipalities in the Philippines, the Municipality of Anilao is frequently visited by typhoons. The strongest typhoons that hit the municipality are the Typhoon Undang in 1984, Typhoon Ruping in 1990, Typhoon Ondoy in 2009 and the recent Typhoon Yolanda in 2013; these typhoons paralyzed the business operations and livelihood of the majority of the residents of Anilao for 1-2 weeks. 20-30 percent of the total houses of the 21 barangays were totally damaged and other infrastructures were partially damaged. The agricultural production was devastated that put the farmers into miserable condition.

As per geological hazards assessment and mapping conducted by Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB), 16 barangays in the municipality have very high susceptibility to flood, however only portions of the barangays are flooded specifically areas along the river banks and creeks. For landslide, eight (8) barangays have very high susceptibility to landslide but only a small portion especially in sloping areas. The 16 barangays that have very high susceptibility to flooding are Barangays Badiang, Balabag, Balunos, Cag-an, Dangula-an, Guipis, Manganese, Medina, Mostro, Palaypay, Pantalan, Poblacion, SambagCulob, San Carlos, Sta. Rita and Serallo. For landslide identified as high susceptible are the Barangays of Agbatuan, Balabag, Balunos, Camiros, Guipis, Manganese and Vista Alegre.

The municipality is also prone to storm surge hazards. There are Six (6) barangays situated along the coastal area are identified as susceptible to storm surges. These are Barangays Badiang, Dangula-an, Pantalan, SambagCulob, San Carlos and Sta. Rita. Table below shows an inventory of flood, landslide and storm surge hazards and the affected barangays in the municipality.



Table-9. Inventory of Hazards in the Municipality

BARANGAY	FLOOD				LANDSLIDE			STORM SURGE		
	L	M	H	VH	L	M	H	L	M	H
AGBATUAN	√	√	√		√	√	√			
BADIANG	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
BALABAG	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
BALUNOS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
CAG-AN	√	√	√	√	√	√				
CAMIROS	√	√	√		√	√	√			
DANGULAAN	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
GUIPIS		√	√	√	√	√	√			
MANGANESE	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
MEDINA	√	√	√	√	√	√				
MOSTRO	√	√	√	√	√	√				
PALAYPAY	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
PANTALAN	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√
POBLACION	√	√	√	√	√	√				
SAMBAG CULOB	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SAN CARLOS	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
SAN JUAN CRISOSTOMO	√	√	√		√					
SANTA RITA	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√
SANTO ROSARIO	√	√	√		√					
SERALLO	√	√	√	√				√	√	
VISTA ALEGRE	√	√	√		√	√	√			

Source: MGB



Figure-10.Flood Susceptibility Map

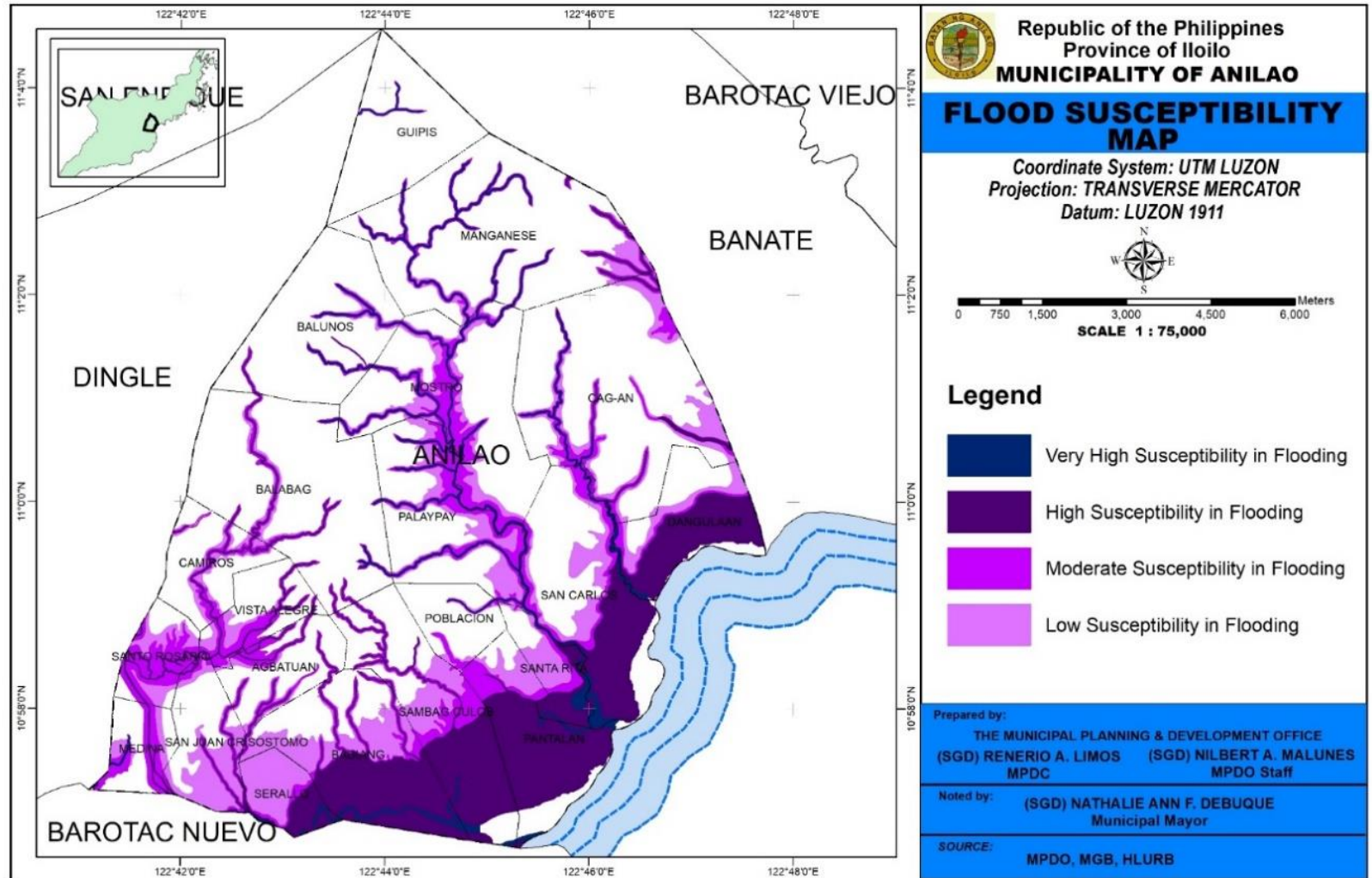
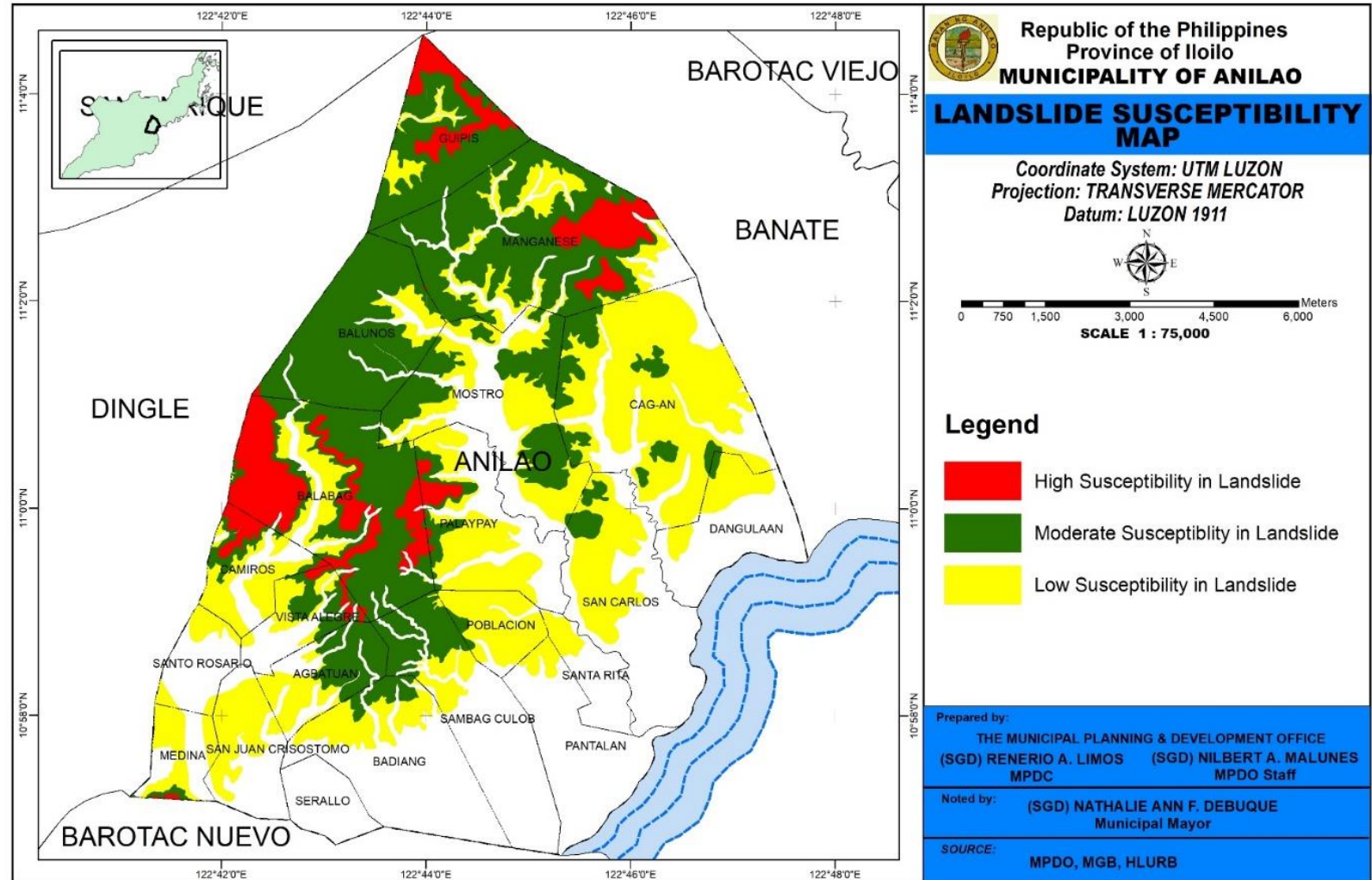
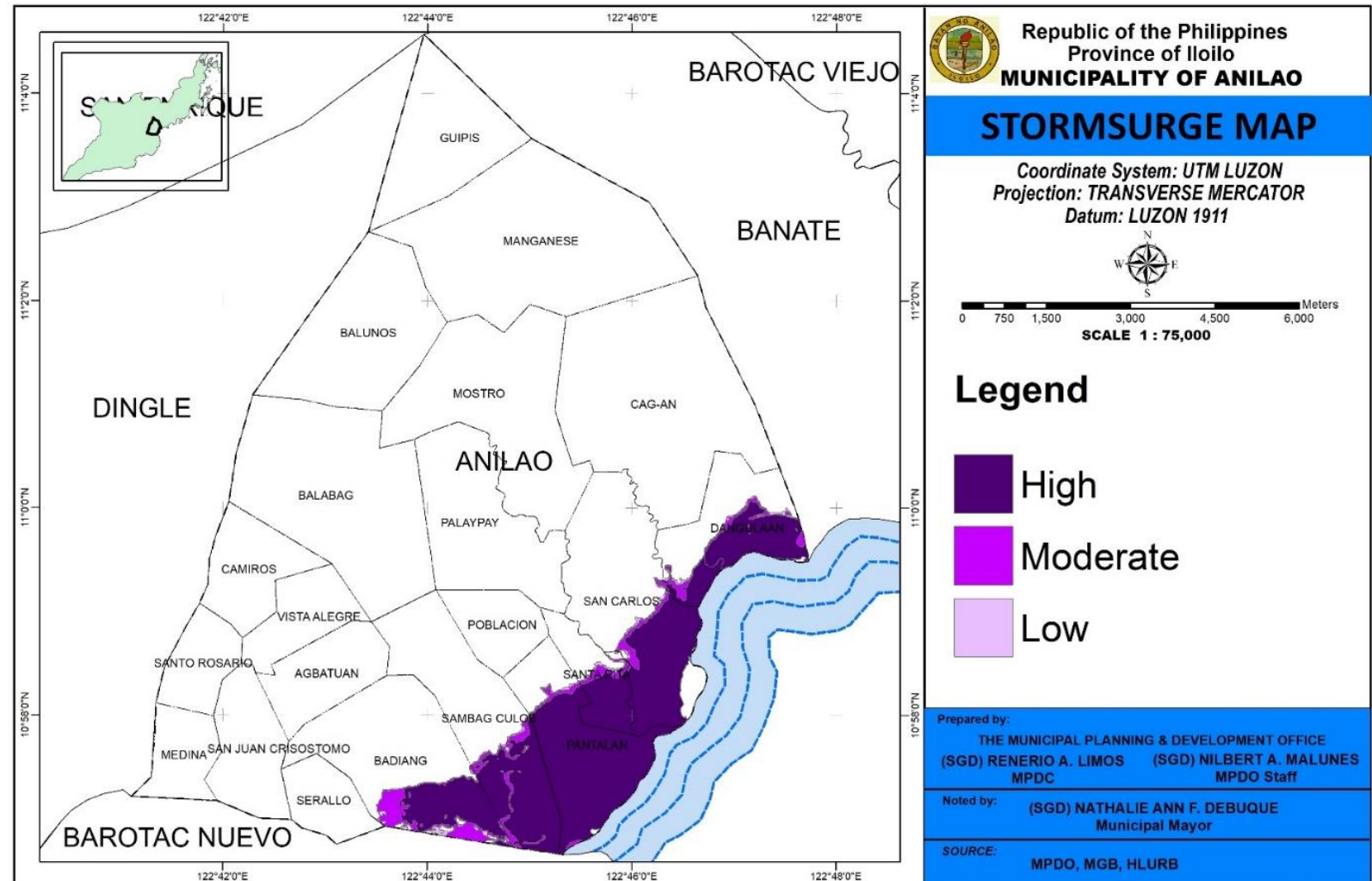


Figure-11.Landslide Susceptibility Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

Figure-12. Stormsurge Susceptibility Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## EXISTING LAND USE AND LAND USE TRENDS

The Municipality of Anilao is a predominantly agricultural town with 68.92% of its total area (10,141.7704 hectares) is devoted to agriculture. Ten (10) years ago, development along the major roads were not that significant, however with the increase of population economic activities flourished in this once sleepy town. This is due to construction of more roads improving the people's accessibility which in turn encouraged investors to establish their businesses in the municipality. Likewise, the municipality has substantial areas for fishpond. Fishery produced are sold in nearby municipalities and cities of Iloilo and Passi.

Over the years, land owners are slowly converting their agricultural areas to a more lucrative land uses such residential, commercial and other urban uses.

In the updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the municipality, a survey was conducted to assess the actual land uses. The total land area of the municipality of 10,141.7704 hectares is the official data from the Land Management Bureau was utilized for this planning purposes.

Tabulated data on the existing urban land uses are shown in Table-10 and 11. Information as to its actual location are shown Table-10 below.

The following are the general land use categories as reflected in Table-10.

**Residential** – existing residential areas in the municipality occupies approximately 368.2059 hectares. This constitutes 3.63% of the total land area. Most of these areas are situated in the Poblacion and along barangay centers. Compared to the previously approved CLUP, there is a substantial increase in the area occupied by this land use category.

**Commercial** – area categorized for commercial purposes covers approximately 2.6861 hectares or 0.03% of the total land area. Classified under this category are the municipal public market and its adjacent areas. There are commercial areas along the minor growth centers, national highway and in areas fronting public school buildings.





**Institutional** – Classified under this land use category are government buildings, school buildings, clinics and churches. This covers an area of approximately 10.0500 hectares or 0.10% of the total land area.

Parks and recreation – The Centennial Park, public plaza, and covered court constitute 1.1355 hectares or 0.01% of the total land area.

**Industrial** – existing industrial area in the municipality is situated in Barangay Dangula-an. This covers 1.0 hectare or 0.01% of the total land area.

**Agri-Industrial** – existing agro-industrial area in the municipality occupied by poultries and piggeries covers approximately 19.10 hectares. This constitutes 0.19% of the total land area. Agro-industrial areas in the municipality are situated in Cag-an, San Carlos and SambagCulob.

**Agricultural** – At present, agricultural lands in the municipality occupy approximately 6978.3683 hectares or 68.81% of the total land area. Categorized as agricultural lands are rice lands, sugar lands, corn lands and areas plated to diverse crops, fruits and vegetables.

**Forest** – One of the major land use categories in the municipality are forest and forest lands which comprised 961.6800 hectares or 9.48% of the total land area. These are mostly situated in the barangays of Balunos, Guipis, Manganese and Balabag.

**Quarry** – Situated in Barangay Cag-an is a quarry site occupying an area of approximately 7.8800 hectares or 0.078% of the total land area.



**Cemetery** – existing cemeteries occupied by catholic and municipal covered approximately 1.1000 hectares or 0.01% of the total land area. These two (2) cemeteries are situated in Barangay SambagCulob. One owned by the catholic and the other one is owned by the municipality

**Mangrove** – areas classified as mangrove occupy approximately 218.7552 hectares or 2.16% of the total land area. These areas are mostly situated in the coastal barangays of Dangula-an, San Carlos, Sta. Rita, Panlalan and SambagCulob. Some of these areas are abandoned fishponds where mangroves used to grow before.

**Fishpond** – this land use category covers approximately 925.8672 hectares or 9.13% of the total land area. These are mostly situated in Barangays Dangula-an, San Carlos, Sta. Rita, Panlalan, SambagCulob, Badiang and Serallo.

**Dumpsite** – The existing dumpsite of the municipality covers approximately 0.1640 hectare or 0.0016% of the total land area. This is situated in Barangay Badiang.

**River Easement** – legal easement along bodies of water cover approximately 490.4728 hectares or 4.84% of the total land area.

**Roads** – national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads cover approximately 155.3357 hectares representing 1.53% of the total land area.



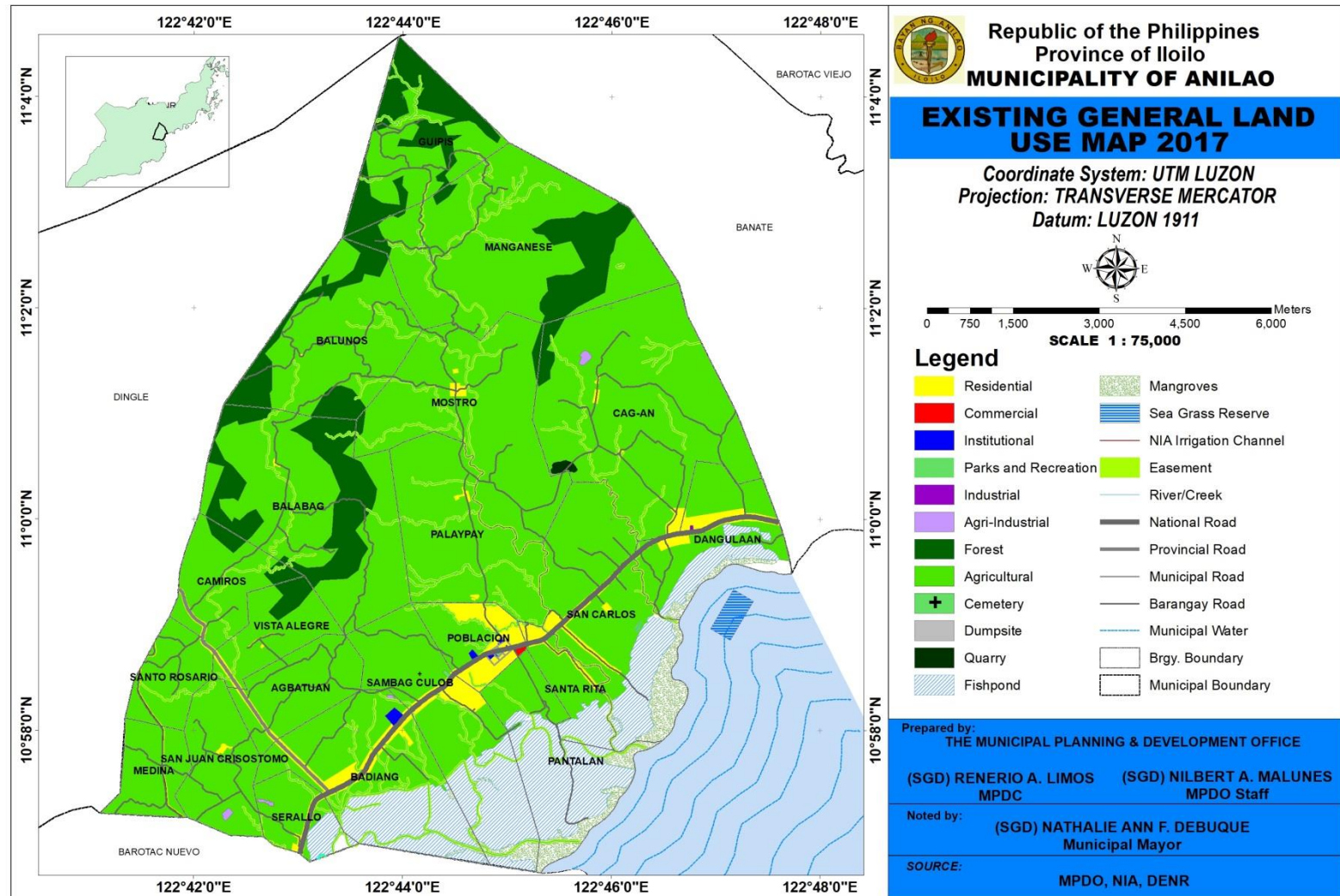
TABLE-10. EXISTING GENERAL LAND USE, 2017

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	AREA (HAS.)	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA
Residential Area	368.2059	3.63
Commercial Area	2.6861	0.023
Institutional	10.0500	0.1
Parks and Recreation	1.1355	0.01
Industrial	1.000	0.01
Agri-Industrial	19.1000	0.19
Agricultural	6978.3683	68.81
Forest	961.6800	9.48
Quarry	7.8800	0.078
Cemetery	1.1000	0.01
Mangrove	218.7552	2.16
Fishpond	925.8672	9.13
Dumpsite	0.1640	0.0016
River Easement	490.4728	4.84
Roads	155.3356	1.53
National Road	32.5040	0.032
Provincial Road	9.1098	0.09
Municipal Road	3.0391	0.03
Barangay Road	110.6827	1.09
<b>Sub- Total</b>	<b>155.3355</b>	
	<b>10,141.7704</b>	100
Sea Grass Reserved	32.0000	
Coral Garden	4.0000	

Source: MPDO



Figure-13.Existing General Land Use Map 2017



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

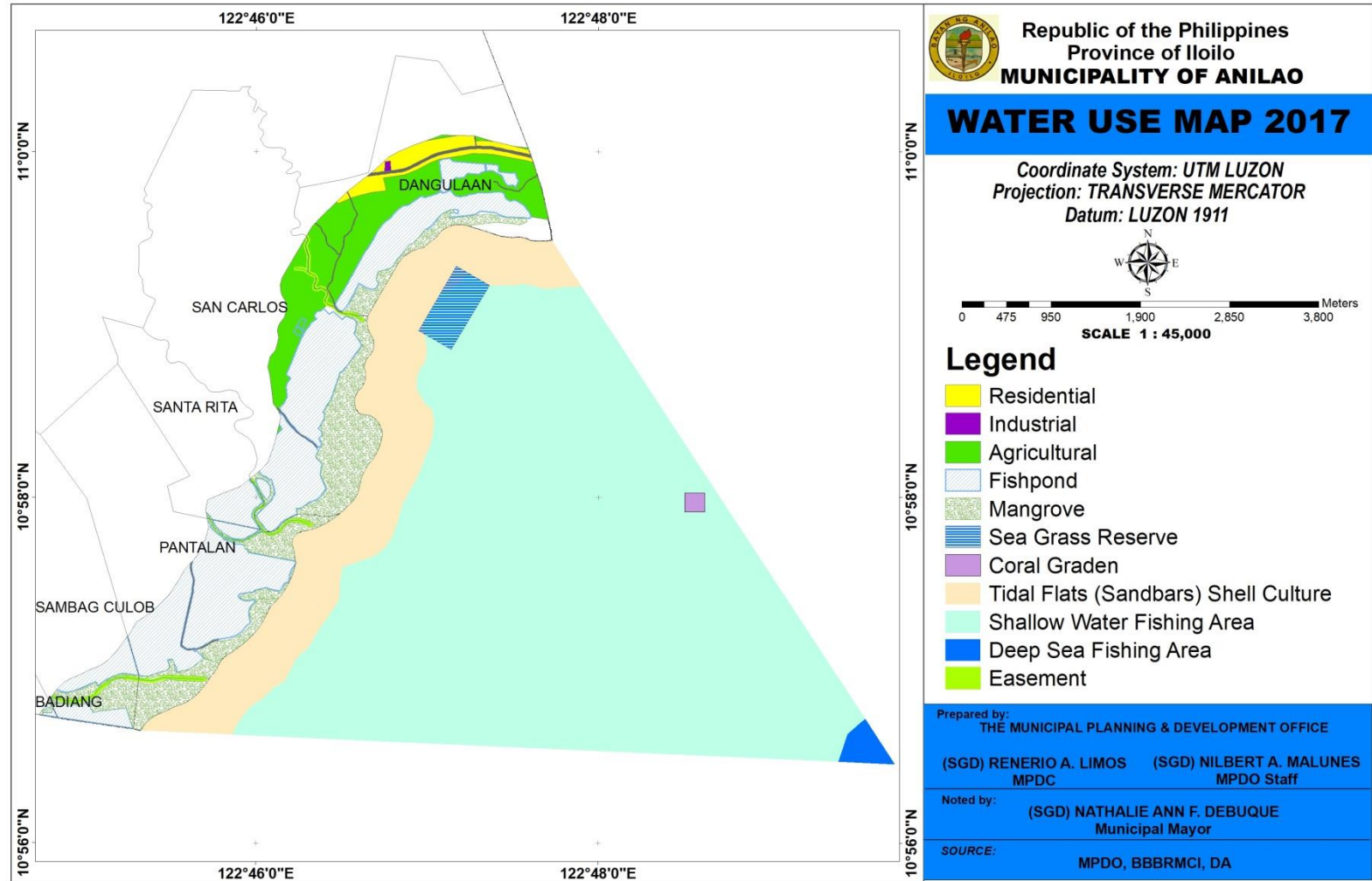
## Water Use

Seagrass Reserve – This covers approximately 32.0 hectares and are situated in Barangays Dangula-an and San Carlos

Coral Garden – designated as the marine protected area of the municipality, this occupy an area of approximately 4 hectares and is situated off the coast and between Barangays Dangula-an and San Carlos.



Figure-14. Water Use Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## Existing Urban Land Use

The urban area or the Poblacion comprises a 192.8196 hectares. This represents 1.90% of the total land area of the municipality. Urban land use categories are as follows:

**Residential** – This comprises an area of approximately 81.3270 hectares or 42.18% of the total urban area.

**Commercial** – About 2.6861 hectares are classified as commercial area. This represent 1.395% of the total urban area. Identified commercial areas in the Poblacion are the municipal market and its adjacent area. Also there are commercial strips along the national highway mostly occupied by sari-sari stores.

**Institutional** – Approximately 5.2198 hectares or 2.71% of the total urban area are identified under this use category. These are occupied by government buildings and the Roman Catholic Church.

**Parks and Recreation** – Approximately 1.1355 hectares or 0.59% are classified as parks and recreation. This is occupied by the municipal public plaza, covered gym and centennial park.

**Agricultural** – A total of 75.3392(39.07%) hectares are classified as agricultural area that are still within the urban area or the poblacion.

**River Easement** – public easement along water bodies covers 19.0315 hectares or 9.87% of the total urban area.

**Roads** – approximately 8.0806 hectares or 4.19% are classified under this category. These are being occupied by the national and municipal road.



TABLE-11. EXISTING URBAN LAND USE, 2017

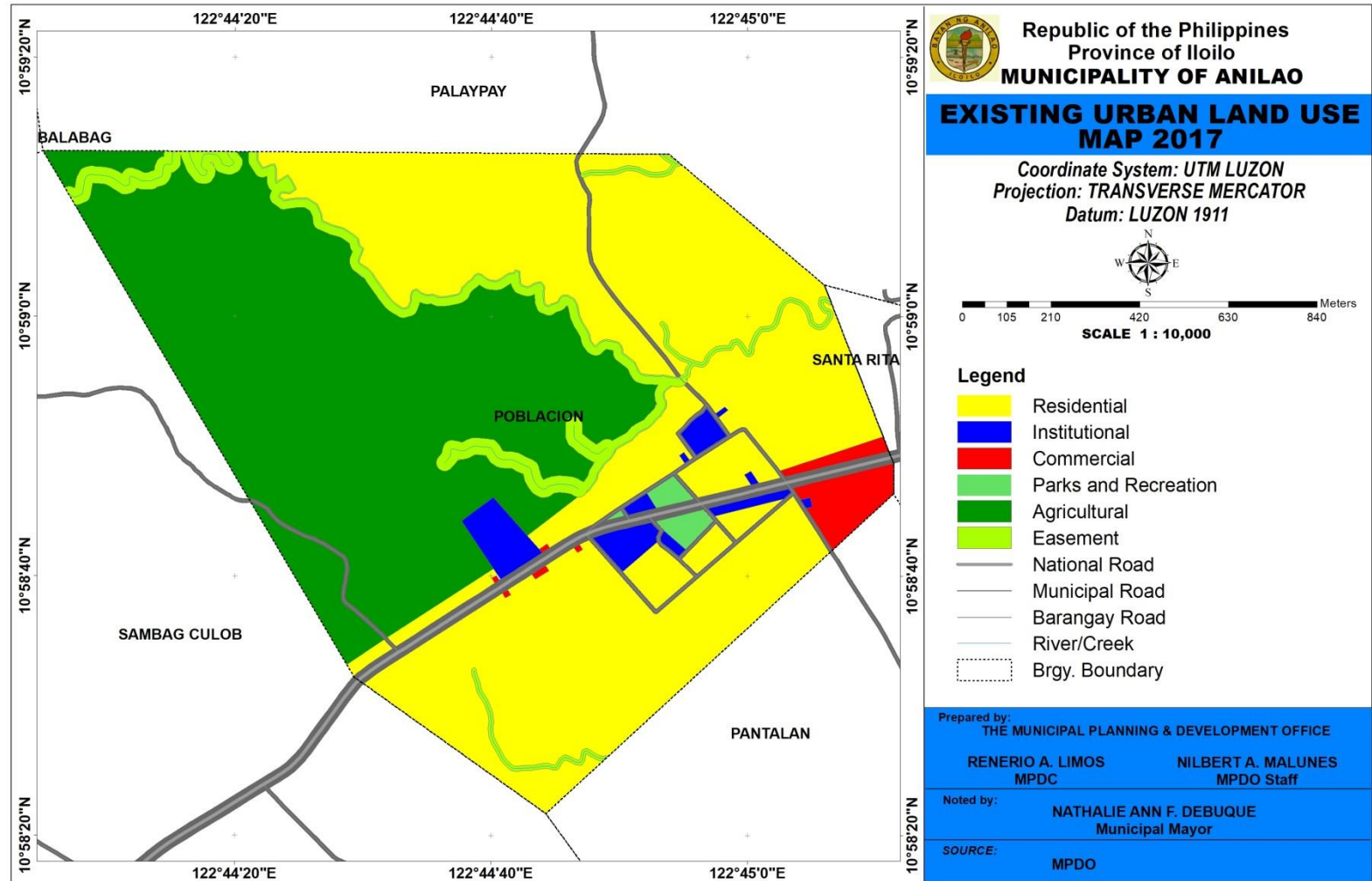
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	AREA (HAS.)	% TOTAL LAND AREA
Residential	81.3270	42.18
Commercial	2.6861	1.39
Institutional	5.2198	2.71
Agricultural	75.3392	39.07
Parks and Recreation	1.1355	0.59
River Easement	19.0315	9.87
Roads	8.0806	4.19
Total	192.8196	100

Source: MPDO





Figure-15. Urban Land Use Map, 2017



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

**Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities**

**Road System**

Total road network of Anilao as shown in Table-12 is 129.099 kilometers. This is classified into national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads. The road right of way measures 20m for the provincial, 30m for the national and 8m for municipal and barangay roads. The national road stretches 10.83 kilometers from boundary of the Municipalities of Barotac Nuevo and Banate likewise from Barangay. Serallo to Barangay Dangula-an of this municipality. The National Road has already been rehabilitated from asphalt to cement road. The provincial road has a total length of 4.55 kilometers from junction national road at Brgy. Badiang to Brgy. Camiros leading to adjacent Municipality of Dingle. The municipal road is at the Poblacion area has a total length of 2.075 kilometers having a concrete surface condition. The barangay roads have a total length 110.68 kilometers. Of these, 7.66 kilometers have concrete pavement, 53.40 kilometers are earthen and 49.62 kilometers are gravel. All of these are connected to 21 barangays and to the Poblacion area.

**Table-12. Inventory of roads by System Classification and type of Pavement, CY 2017**

Roads by system Classification	Road surface											Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
	Right of Way	Total Length (km)	Cement			Gravel			Earth			FI	Ln	Su
			L (km)	%	Physical Condition	L (km)	%	C	km	%	C			
National	30m	10.83	10.83	100	good							√	√	
Provincial	20m	4.55	4.55	100	good							√	√	
Municipal	10m	3.039	2.075	68.28	good	0.797	26.23	poor	0.167	5.50	poor		√	
Barangay	10m	110.68	7.66	6.92	good	49.62	44.83	good	53.40	48.25	poor	√	√	√
<b>Total</b>		<b>129.099</b>	<b>25.115</b>			<b>50.417</b>			<b>53.567</b>					

Source: MEO/MPDO

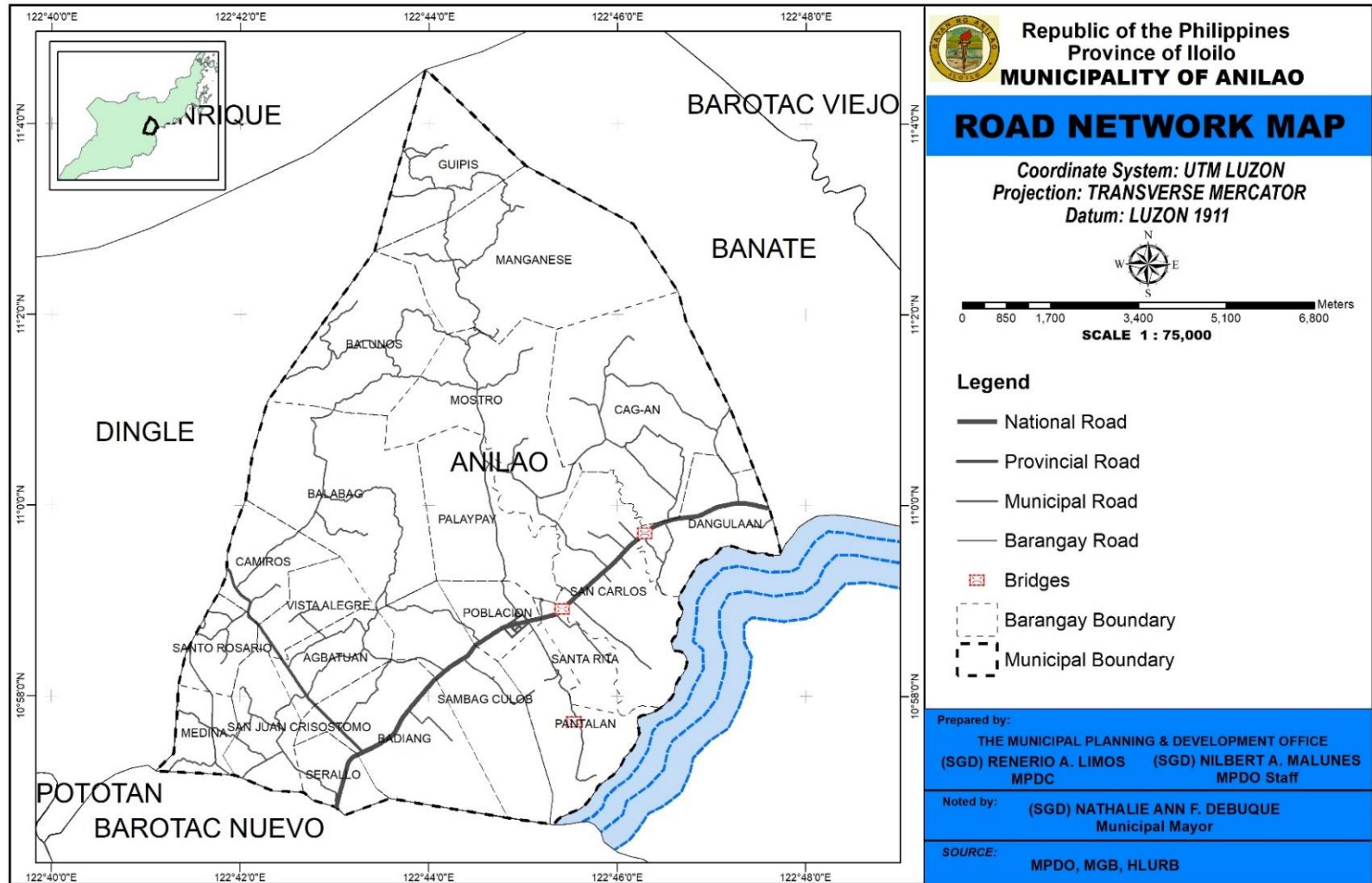
Legend: C: Physical Condition

Good= acceptable/ serviceable

Poor= needs improvement



Figure -16. Road Network Map of Anilao



Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo

**Bridges**

The municipality has only three (3) reinforced concrete bridges. Two (2) are located along the National Road going to Barangay San Carlos with a length of 40 meters and the other one is along Barangay Dangula-an with the length of 14 meters with load limits of more or less 15 tons. These serve as the main route of the northbound vehicles. There is one (1) barangay bridge situated in Barangay Pantalan with length of 14.20 meters which leads to the fishpond and coastal areas of the municipality. This bridge is beneficial to the economy of the municipality.

**Table-13. Inventory of Bridges//Footbridges by Locations, Type, Capacity and Condition 2017**

LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	TYPE	LENGTH (M)	CAPACITY (TONS)	CONDITION	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
						FI	Ln	Su
San Carlos	National Bridge	Reinforced	40	More or less 15 tons	good	√		
Dangula-an	National Bridge	Reinforced	14	More or less 15 tons	good	√		
Pantalan	Barangay Bridge	Reinforced	14.2	More or less 10 tons	good	√		
Proper I SambagCulob	Foot Bridge	Steel	12		good	√		
Proper II SambagCulob	Foot Bridge	Steel	12		good	√		
BaidanSambagCulob	Foot Bridge	Steel	12		good	√		
Sta. Rita	Foot Bridge	Steel	36		poor	√		√
Pantalan	Foot Bridge	Steel	15		good	√		√
Hda. Rica, Badiang	Foot Bridge	Steel	12		good	√		
Managanese	Foot Bridge	Steel	15		good	√		
Mostro	Foot Bridge	Steel	15		good	√		
Balabag	Foot Bridge	Steel	15		good	√		

Source: MEO/MPDO

Legend:

FI-Flood

Ln- Landslide

Su- Stormsurge



**Ancillary Road Facilities**

Concrete sidewalk was constructed along with the national road from the junction of Barangay Pantalan and road section to Anilao Central Elem. School for the safety of school children usually routing the area. Waiting sheds are also provided along the main road sections for travelers coupled with the provision of streetlights. There are waiting sheds and streetlights along the national road.

**Power**

Electric Power Supply in Anilao is provided by Iloilo Electric Cooperative III (ILECOIII). It is one of two towns of the 4<sup>th</sup> district of Iloilo Province which generates its source from the cooperative. ILECO III was established last September 26, 1986 as an electric cooperative registered under the National Electrification Administration. Its source comes from Geothermal in Palinpinon, Negros Oriental.

Its main office is located at Barangay Preciosa, Sara North of Iloilo Province about 45km from Anilao. It has Sub-stations located at Brgy. Natividad, Barotac Viejo. It has a generating Capacity of ten(10)MVA.

**Table-14. Households Served with Electricity for the Past Three (3) Years**

YEAR	POTENTIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	SERVED		UNSERVED	
		NO.	%	NO.	%
2014	5,862	3,545	60.47%	2,317	65%
2015	6,581	4,114	70.18%	1,748	42%
2016	6,638	4,322	73.73%	1,540	36%

*Source: Iloilo III Electric Cooperative, INC. Sara, Iloilo*



A total of 6,638 households in the municipality are already energized as shown in table-14. All the 21 barangays have power supply except Sitio Agluy-a of Brgy. Guipis, which is located on the mountainous section of the municipality.

Power service provision is twenty four (24) hours a day except during bad weather condition, scheduled maintenance work, and unpredictable power interruptions. Notices on scheduled brown-outs are usually informed by the cooperative to their consumers.

Shown in table below are users of electricity are classified by type of connections as domestic, commercial, industrial, public building, public street light, and others. Based on records in 2016, ILECO III has a total of 3,965 number of connections and a total consumption of 4,663,544.30 kilowatts per hour for the year 2016. The domestic connection has the highest consumption with 2,968,204 kwh.

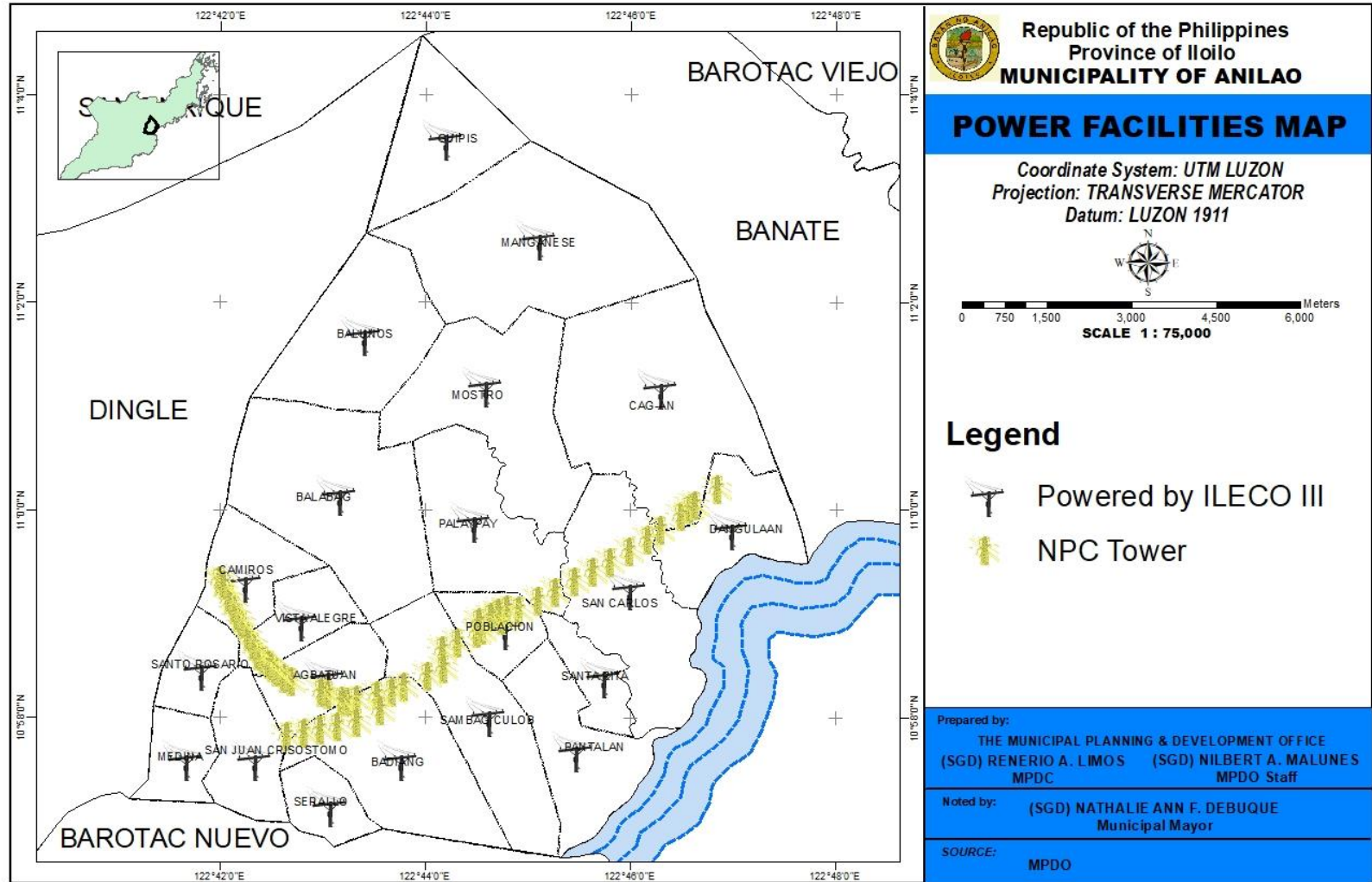
**Table-15. Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption (Kwh/Mo.) from Year 2014-2016**

TYPE OF CONSUMERS	2014			2015			2016		
	NO. OF CONNECTIONS	KwH	%	NO. OF CONNECTIONS	KwH	%	NO. OF CONNECTIONS	KwH	%
Residential	3,024	173,904.06	61.22%	3,541	198,204.54	66.14%	3,885	247,730.33	63.75%
Commercial	30	20,952.33	7.38%	29	21,146.83	7.06%	28	26,845.58	6.91%
Industrial	3	74,057.83	26.07%	3	61,195.33	20.42%	4	89,718.89	23.09%
Public Buildings	33	12,961	4.56%	35	16,678.83	5.57%	41	20,948.23	5.39%
Street Lights	7	2,185.08	0.77%	7	2,468.83	0.82%	9	3,794.83	0.98%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>284,060.31</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>299,692.71</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>388,626.69</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: ILECO III



Figure-17. Power Facilities Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

**Water**

Most of the households in the urban area of Anilao is supplied by Anilao Water District, level III water supply system. The main source of potable water is located within the premises of Anilao Central Elementary School. Its source is more or less 70m deep with a 10HP pump, collected in two units 35 cm capacity elevated concrete water tank. Its distribution lines from the source runs along the national road going to barangays Poblacion, SambagCulob, Badiang, Serallo, Pantalan, San Carlos and Dangula-an. It has its own standby generator set with in its pump house station, with its main office at Poblacion.

As of 2017 records reflected in table-16 of the water district, there are 885 residential connections with an average water consumption of 77.89 cubic meters while for commercial users there are 22 connections with an average of 191.57 cubic meters.

Based on the 2015 data, 5723 households depend on level 1 and II water system. These 275 households have shallow wells, 2,725 deep wells and 335 improved spring. Some of these level II water source are situated in landslide prone area. In level II water system (commercial)

There are three (3) barangays that utilizes the level II water system namely: Barangays Pantalan, SambagCulob and Serallo. The source of the water system comes from spring.

**Table WS-16. Level II Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served, 2015**

Pump ID/ Name	Barangay	Year Constructed	Pump Capacity	Water Source	No. of Communal Faucets	Barangays Served	No. of HH Served	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
									Fl	Ln	Su
	Pantalan			Spring		Pantalan	215	Fair	M		
	SambagCulob			Spring		SambagCulob	427	Fair	H		
	Serallo			Spring		Serallo	146	Fair	L	L	

Source: Anilao Water District      Legend: FL – Flood      Ln – Landslide      Su – Storm Surge      L – low      M – Moderate      H - High

Ws-16 shows that there are three (3) Sources of level II water supply located in Barangay Pantalan, SambagCulob and Serallo. These are communal water system that provides water supply to 788 household. The one located in Barangay SambagCulob have high susceptibility to flood which is near the creek.





Figure-18. Water Facilities Map

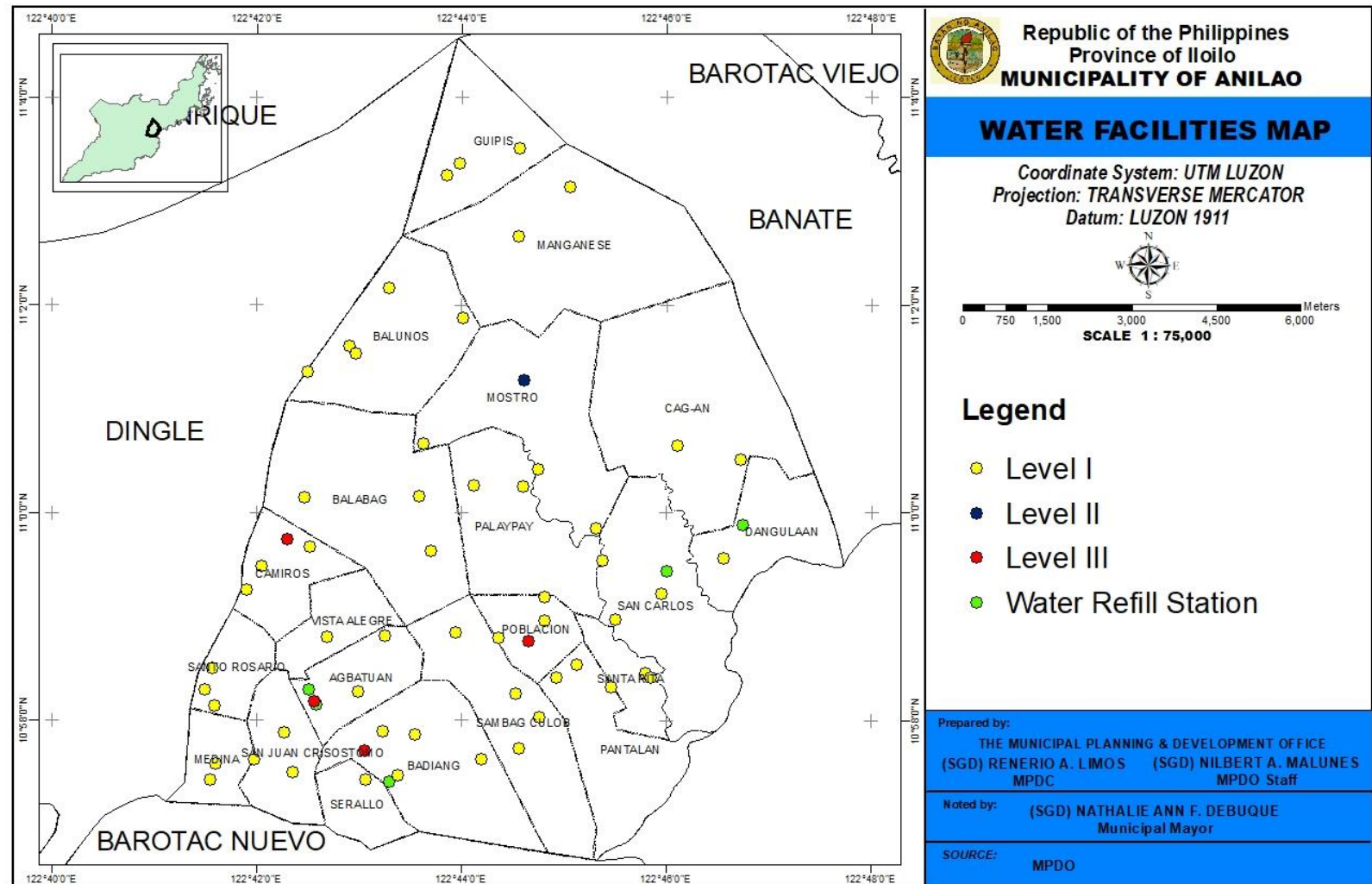


Table-17. Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, Year 2017

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer			
	Residential		Commercial/Government	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption
Pantalan, Culob	273	15.94	3	16
Culob Hiway, Balagon, Badiang, Serallo, Agbatuan, Vista Alegre & San Juan Crisostomo	142	15.74	5	18.8
Poblacion	104	17.86	3	100.33
Sta. Rita, San Carlos, Dangula-an	217	10.05	2	0
Poblacion	149	18.3	9	56.44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>885.00</b>	<b>77.89</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>191.57</b>

Source: Local Water District

### Information and Communication Facilities

The Municipality of Anilao has established special facilities and services to promote efficient communication and information. These services include postal services, telephone services provider, cell sites network, public calling stations, broadcast and television network (radio, television, cable). The Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost Corp.) with the office at Brgy. Poblacion, has one (1) personnel that cater its service in the community. This includes letter transmittal, payment of bills, and transmittal of money orders, checks and packages usually coming from abroad.

There are three (3) existing cell sites. These are provided by Smart, Sun and Globe Telecom in the municipality. The service is provided by Smart, Sun Cellular and Globe Telecom. There are also cable services provided by four (3) cable companies. Communication is the cable service. These are owned by cable companies like Dream Cable, GSAT, Signal, ABS-CBN TV Plus and Sky Cable. They provide special programs which cannot be seen in the ordinary television network.



In addition, handheld radios is presently one of the fastest and accessible mode of communication especially in various barangays municipal wide. One repeater located at Barangay Balunos maintained by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) was being linked to accommodate the service needed

**Table-18. Communications Services Facilities, 2015**

Type	Area Occupied (ha)	Barangay	Ownership		Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
			Public	Private	FI	Ln	Su
Postal Services		Anilao Public Market	x				
Telephone Service Provider		Poblacion		x			
Cell Sites Network		Poblacion		x			
Broadcast and Television Network (radio, television, cable)		Municipal Wide		x			
Others: Handheld radios		Repeater at Brgy. Balunos	x			x	

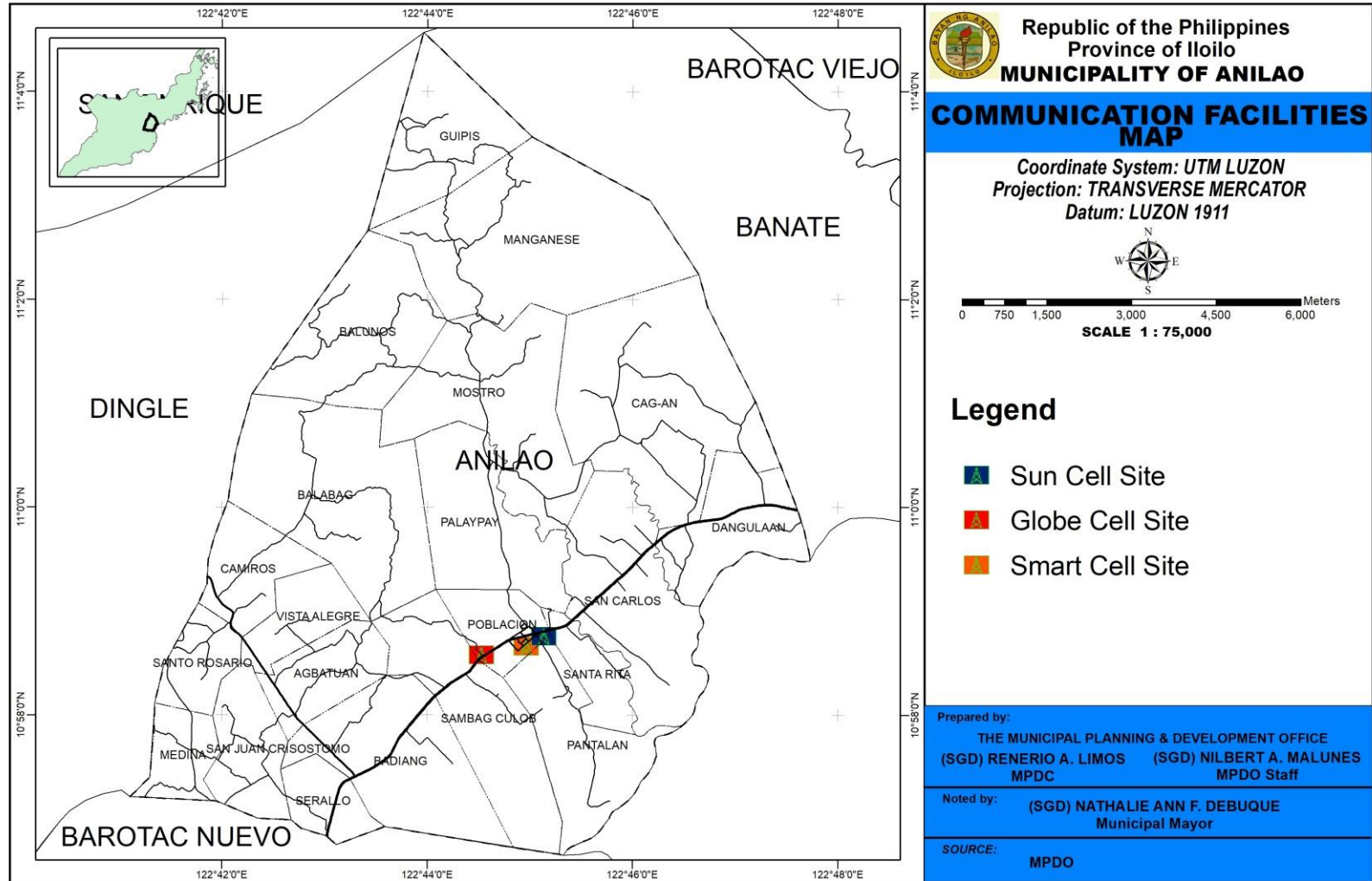
Source: MPDO

\*Radio stations, television stations, cable TV

Legend: FI-Flooding      Ln-Landslide      Su-Stormsurge



Figure-19. Communication Facilities Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## Social Services Facilities, Utilities and Amenities

### Social Welfare

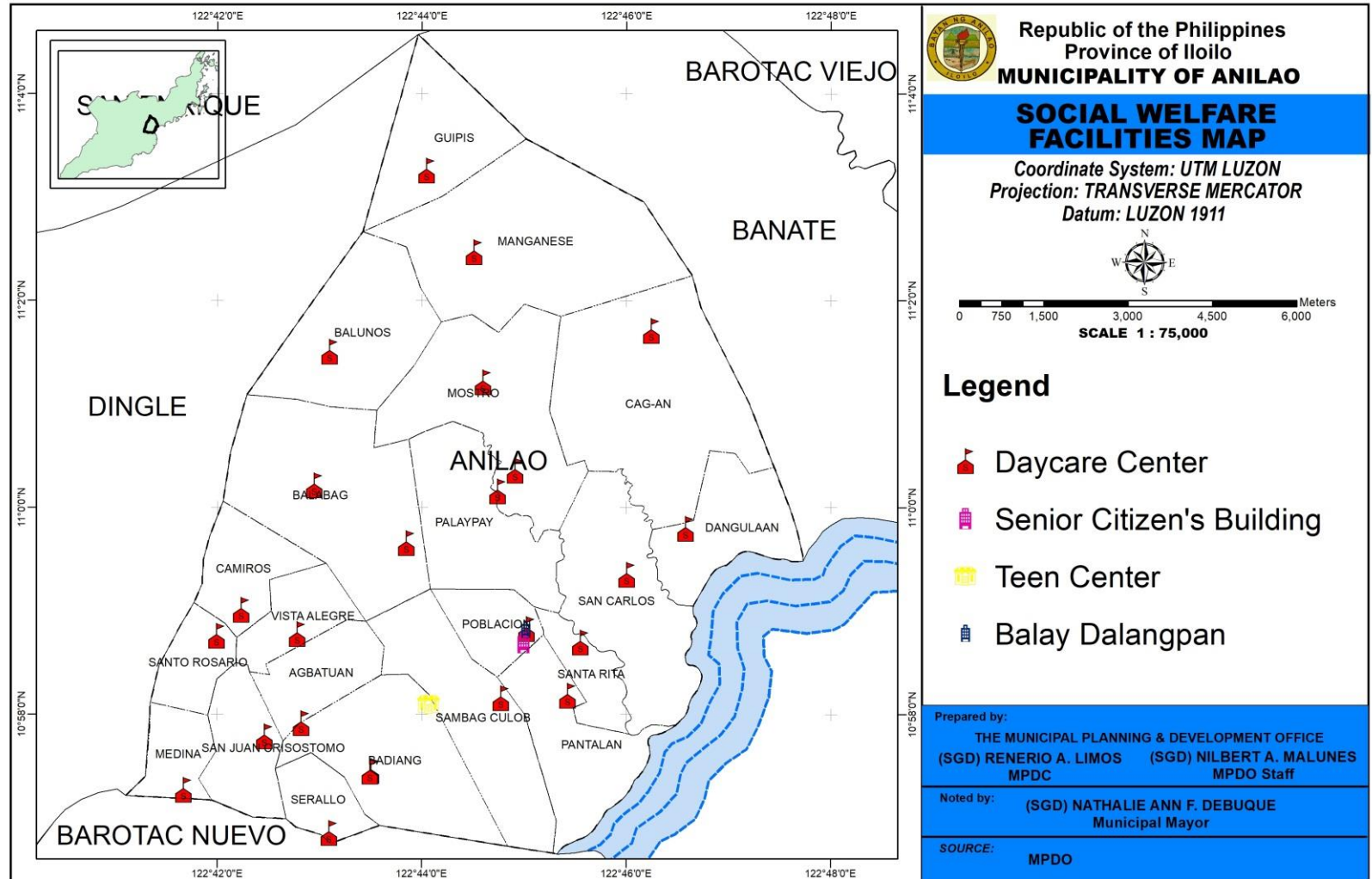
Social welfare services is being provided by the Office of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development. As of 2016, there are 21 Day Care Centers located in every barangay. There is also a Balay Dalangpan (crisis Center) as well as a Senior Citizens Building. These are both situated in the Poblacion.

The following are the basic social welfare services in the municipality;

- Sectoral Development Program
- AICS
- Municipal Livelihood Support Program
- Gender and development Program
- Child Development Program
- Health Care Program
- Senior Citizen's Development Program
- Sa Tamang Panahon (Anti-Teen-age Pregnancy Awareness Campaign)
- Mortuary Aid Services



Figure-20.Social Welfare Facilities Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## Health Services

Health services in the municipality is being catered by the Municipal Health Office also known as Anilao Rural Health Unit (RHU). It is situated in Barangay Poblacion. This health facility is manned by one doctor, one nurse, one medical technologist, 2 midwives and one sanitary inspector. The center is accredited in all four packages of Philhealth namely:

- Primary Care Package 1 (PCB1)
- Maternity Care Package (MCP)
- TB DOTS Package
- Newborn Screening.

The RHU is composed of five (5) catchment health facilities namely: The Main Health Center, Barangay Health Stations of Badiang, Camiros, Dangula-an and Mostro

The basic health development programs includes the following:

- Maternal, Neonatal and Child Care Health
- TB-DOTS
- Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control
- Non- Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control
- Reproductive Health Care
- Laboratory Services
- Sanitation Services
- Dental Services



## Education

The municipality has one (1) private pre-School, one (1) primary school and seventeen (17) complete public elementary schools. three (3) public secondary high schools.

Based on the data provided by Department of Education, only Anilao National High School have facilities necessary for teaching the K – 12 curriculum. Building facilities consist of classrooms, laboratory rooms, shops, libraries, comfort rooms, and school clinic

The Municipality of Anilao is an outstanding implementor of the Alternative Learning System has continuously catered to the basic and functional literacy needs of its constituents and effectively implemented and sustained its literacy programs and projects.

For unemployed mothers who used to patiently wait for their children's dismissal in school were given the chance to augment their household income by offering them courses such as candle making, cooking, goat-raising, pastries and food preservation classes.

Folks who were enrolled in Basic Literacy Program learned how to read and understand simple words, were able to count and improve their personality and way of life. Indigenous people were accommodated and respected according to their culture and beliefs.

The Alternative Learning System and Local Government Unit of Anilao have been working hand in hand in realizing their common dream of improving the lives of every Anilaonon.

## Housing

Based on the 2015 census of population data by PSA, the municipality has 6,561 total number of households with an average household size of 4.4.

Records also shows that the total occupied housing units comprised 6 1,509. The ratio of households to occupied housing units based on the standard is 1:1. The ratio of household population to occupied housing unit is 4.4 which indicates that there are 4 households per occupied housing unit.





Housing backlog in the municipality totaled to 407 units. This comprised the double-up households of 52 units, unacceptable housing units of 326 and housing units made of makeshift/salvage materials

Tenure status of households in the municipality indicates 88.26% owned their houses, 16 housing units are rented while the rest are either occupying the house and lot with without consent of the owner.

There is one residential subdivision in the municipality. This is situated in Barangay Badiang and occupying a total of 7.98 hectares and a total of 180 saleable lots.

One of the hardly hit municipality in the Province of Iloilo, Anilao was the recipient of Yolanda Rehabilitation Project. Approximately 1.80 hectares is allocated in Barangay Badiang for the purpose with a total of 385 household beneficiaries.

## Protective Services

### Philippine National Police

The protective Services sector involves people who have duties to serve and protect which is not only limited to public safety officers such as: Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection and BJMP It also includes barangay security forces and others who are serving for the protection and safety of the community.

The police force has a total of 31 personnel with a ratio of police to population 1:925. Of these 26 are regular PNP personnel while 4 are NUP personnel assigned at the headquarters.

The PNP are provided with 2 mobile patrol cars, one (1) motorcycle, and communication and computer equipment.



At present their headquarters is situated at the municipal building. However, the PNP had plan to establish their own station. In fact, last year the local government had donated a 400 sq. meter lot near the public market to be utilized for their headquarters.

There are 240 barangay tanods to help the police maintain the peace and order situation in all barangays.

### **Bureau of Fire Protection**

The Municipality of Anilao has a fire station situated in the Poblacion occupying an approximately area of 130 square meters. It has a total of six (6) fire personnel, having a fire topopulation ratio of 1:4,781. The station has also one(1) firetruck as of the present.

The LGU of Anilao has also donated 400 square meters of lot located at the Anilao Public Market for the construction of its own fire station building.

### **Sports and Recreation**

Sports is all forms of physical activity which through casual or organized participation, aim to use, maintain or improve physical fitness and provide entertainment to participants.

The Municipality of Anilao is known for its baseball team in elementary and high school levels. They dominated such sports category since mid-70's up to late 2014 in the entire province and consistently represented the region in PalarongPambansa.

The municipality has several sports and recreation facilities not only the Poblacion but also in different barangays. Well known is the centennial park situated in the Poblacion besides municipal plaza. This facility is utilized for sports and cultural activities. Anilanons spend past time every morning and afternoon doing strolling and walking as mode of light exercise.

Other than the plaza, there are 3 covered gyms situated Poblacion, Mostro National High School ,Barangay Dangulaan ,and Anilao Central Elementary School. A covered gym is located in the heart of the town which is the venue of different sports and social activities and a place of convergence of the people in every special occasion.



. Prevalent to all barangays are basketball courts which serve as volleyball courts. These courts also serve as multi-purpose pavements used by barangay folks during cultural activities and other special occasions and as driers for farm produce like rice and corn.

A teen center constructed through a joint venture of the Provincial Government and Anilao LGU. This is used to cater not only students of Anilao National High School but also out-of-school youth. Different equipment is provided in the teen center to develop the full potential of the beneficiaries.

## **Agriculture and Agri-Industry Facilities**

### **Agriculture**

The Municipality of Anilao is a predominantly agricultural town with farming and fishing as primary source of income. Area devoted to agriculture is 5814.65 hectares or 57.96%. Sugarcane ranks number 1 in major crops planted with an area of 2,795.68 hectares, followed by rice with 2061.2 hectares, mango with 439.5 hectares, corn with 307 hectares, fruit vegetables with 141 hectares, Squash with 98.0 hectares, Banana with 94.0 hectares, coconut with 92.27 hectares and 60 hectares of root crops.

The general slope and topography of the municipality is suitable for sugarcane and upland crops. The municipality has greater area which belonged within 18-30% 3,843.13 hectares, closely followed by 0-18% or 1,851.48 hectares and about 212.0 hectares of 30-50% slope. The biggest area has a slope of 50% and up of about 4,285.16 hectares or 41.759% , these areas are forest and forestland (FFL).

The Office of the Municipal Agriculture is the main coordinating division of the LGU with National Agencies like Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, National Irrigation Authority and other agencies. The Office of the Municipal Agriculturist with nine (9) Agricultural Extension Workers implementing the programs, projects and activities for the development of agriculture industry in Anilao.

Rural-based groups and cooperatives were organized and strengthened to provide support to agricultural programs, projects and activities. Seventeen (17) Farmers Associations, Federated FA, Rural Improvement Club, 4H, Horticulture Association, Paravet Association, Municipal



Agricultural and Fisheries Council, 7 BFARMCs, BantayPeste and 4 cooperatives are presently providing the local farmers and fisherfolks with financial needs and projects. A barangay bagsakan project is operated by Pantalan Farmers Association, Pantalan, Anilao.

Organic Farming is being promoted in some areas to produce vegetables, rice, and fruits. A municipal nursery located in Poblacion is being maintained to provide quality planting materials for the farmers and for reforestation.

The total irrigated area of Anilao is 731.23 hectares or 35.48% of the total rice area. There are four (4) communal irrigation systems located at barangays Palaypay, Mostro and Camiros serving a total of 241.75 hectares, five (5) units of SFRs which serves at least a hectare per unit, four (4) Small Diversion Dams at Barangays San Carlos, Vista Alegre, Badiang and SambagCulob also serves 104.25 hectares of Riceland. A National Irrigation or known as Jalaur Extension which traverse through Barangays Camiros, Sto. Rosario, San Juan Crisostomo and Medina and supplies irrigation water to about 356 hectares which allows the farmers to have threecroppings per year. Other irrigation facilities are shallow Tube Wells and open source. Insufficient irrigation facilities, high cost of inputs known to be a major factor that resulted to low production of agricultural crops. At present, there is an on-going project study on the establishment/construction on Small Irrigation Reservoir at Brgy. Manganese which will supply two irrigation facilities downstream with proposed expansion service area of 50-100 hectares of rice fields.

### Livestock and Poultry

Livestock species like carabao, cattle, goat and hogs are raised in the municipality through backyard scale only. Barangay Mostro and Manganese topped the record of 210 heads of carabao while Sta. Rita has the lowest carabao population of 12. Barangay Balunos leads cattle population with 368 heads and Agbatuan has the lowest of 15 heads. These animals were used as draft animals and others are sold in the market for meat purposes as culled.

These carabaos could produce meat of about 611,200 kilos (611.2 MT) with a total estimated value of ₱44,090,000.00. Cattle population could produce 891,600 kilos (891.6 MT) and a total estimated value of ₱67,590,000.00



Hog industry in the municipality is classified as backyard growing and mostly for meat purposes. There is no commercial hog and livestock farms in the municipality. Presently, there is a hog raising program with the DOLE at Barangay Mostro and Palaypay. Cattle and Goat dispersal from the Department of Agriculture was released to 100 beneficiaries. The total estimated value of backyard hog raising in the municipality is ₱16,810,200.00.

Native chicken is commonly raised in the rural and urban community. Other species are ducks, turkey, pigeon, and gamefowls. These poultry products are for local consumption and livelihood.

### Fisheries

The municipality with more or less 7.0 kilometers length of shoreline with two (2) Marine Protected areas namely; the 32.0 hectares of Seagrass Reserve and the 4.0 hectares Anilao Coral Garden, all located off the coast of Brgy Dangula-an and San Carlos, Anilao, Iloilo. There are 2 species of seagrass found in the reserve area, the *Enhalusacoroides* and *Halophila minor*. While the Coral Garden was established with 528 concrete artificial reefs planted with 20 species of corals and have recruited a number of fish species.

Brackishwater fishery is the major fishery business in the coastal area occupying the 1081.0 hectares with an additional 8.2 hectares intended for freshwater fish production (catfish and tilapia production).

### Support Facilities

There are 4 Communal Irrigation Systems located at barangays Palaypay, Mostro and Camiros serving a total of 241.75 hectares, 5 units of SFRs which serves at least a hectare per unit, 4 Small Diversion Dams at Barangays San Carlos, Vista Alegre, Badiang and Sambag Culob also serves 104.25 hectares of Riceland. A National Irrigation or known as Jalaur Extension which traverse through Barangays Camiros, Sto. Rosario, San Juan Crisostomo and Medina and supplies irrigation water to about 356 hectares which allows the farmers to have 3 croppings per year. Other irrigation facilities are shallow Tube Wells and open source. Insufficient irrigation facilities, high cost of inputs known to be a major factor that resulted to low production of agricultural crops. At present, there is an on-going project study on the establishment/construction on Small Irrigation



Reservoir at Brgy. Manganese which will supply 2 irrigation facilities downstream with a proposed expansion service area of 50-100 hectares of ricefields.

## Waste Management

Municipality of Anilao adopted a Solid Waste Management System. Its implementation is through MENRO-Anilao that facilitated the effective implementation of Solid Waste Management System.

The MENRO through the Solid Waste Action Team (SWT) managed the collection of garbage in the Poblacion area as scheduled every Monday, Wednesday and Friday with 6 garbage collectors. There are 22 Material recovery facilities and 24 composting facilities in the whole municipality. The Municipal Engineer is in charge of the equipment which is the dump truck and the pay loader.

The SWM system is supported by the polices passed by the Legislative Department. As of this writing, a Ten-Year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan is currently updated for review and approval of the National Solid Waste Commission.

A residual containment area (RCA) is maintained in Barangay Badiang and is accommodating an average of one (1) truck three times a week. The schedule of collection of residential, market and other commercial wastes is during Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Special wastes and other pathological wastes generated in the rural health centers are very minimal that the municipal sanitary inspector manages its proper disposal.



## Economic Structure

### Revenue Sources

Anilao is basically farming and fishing town and potential investments and opportunities is derived from these sectors as its main economic drivers. Its people largely depend on agri-fishery based enterprises like processing, value adding, trading and vending as their form of livelihood.

Trade and commerce in the municipality of Anilao is centered at its public market located at the Poblacion area of the town, around 500 meters away from the seat of its government . While Anilao is blessed with the abundance of natural resources-from the produce of its vast lands and teeming municipal waters, its economic activities lack vitality because most of its produce are marketed outside the town. Strategically, commerce and trade is also affected by its being in between two bigger municipalities of Btac. Nuevo and Banate.

The leading kind of trade in the municipality is by way of retail as indicated by the number of retail stores present and the absence of a bagsakan center and fish market. Many Anilaonons also engage in house to house vending of their products, especially the basic commodities.

### Employment

Data gathered by the Iloilo Provincial Population Office showed 42.83 % of population 15 years and over are unemployed. Labor Force participation rate is 49.02% for males and 27.08% for females. Likewise data from PPO in 2011 shows that majority of the total 5,723 or 51.91% are employed as laborers barangay volunteers domestic helper with the remaining 49.09% are employed as farm workers in the government offices, fishing and business sector.

### Average Family Income

PPO data in 2011 shows that average monthly per capita income of household 1,582 Php which is little bit lower compared to provincial monthly per capita threshold income.



### Development Constraints: Priority Issues and Concerns

1. Decreasing Agri-aqua production
2. Conversion of agricultural lands to other uses
3. Presence of illegal fishing
4. Rampant cutting of mangroves and forest trees
5. Presence of informal settlers along hazard prone areas
6. School buildings are used as evacuation center during calamities which causes disruption of classes
7. Shortage of potable water supply
8. Poor condition of farm to market roads
9. Lack of Food Terminal (Bagsakan Center)
10. Need for a Slaughter House
11. Some sitios have no power supply
12. Need for additional school buildings
13. Need for additional relocation sites
14. Existing controlled dump site need to be converted into an eco park
15. Non-functional material recovery facility in some barangays
16. Congested public cemetery
17. Inadequate police and fire officers based on the standard ratio
18. Non-functional crisis centers for women and children
19. No permanent police and fire headquarters
20. High rate of teenage pregnancy
21. Rivers and creeks are heavily-silted

### Comparative Advantage and Competitive Edge

#### 1. Transparent Governance



*Municipality of Anilao  
Province of Iloilo*



The Municipality of Anilao is a performer LGU in terms of awards and recognitions received from the National Government Agencies particularly from the Department of Interior and Local Government. Other than those awards, all mandatory positions required by the Local Government Code (RA 7160) has consistently implemented. Moreover, NGOs, Civil Society Organization are well represented as members of Local Special Bodies created by the Chief Executive. The Annual State of the Municipal Address is done by the Chief Executive Officer to inform its constituents of the programs and projects undertaken by the LGU. For transparency and good governance, the Municipality of Anilao was the first LGU in the whole region to set Financial Management System. In addition, advocacy in the barangays are consistently conducted.

2. High investment potentials due to:
  - a. Presence of adequate area for aquaculture development
  - b. Educated and skilled manpower
  - c. Stable peace and order situation
  - d. Presence of Incentives and Investment Code
  - e. Presence e-Business Processing and Licensing System
  - f. Presence of Tourism and Promotion Center
  - g. Presence of potential mineral resources
3. Member of the Banate Bay Resource Management Council.
 

An active member of the Banate Bay Management Council with its Chief Executive appointed as Chairman of the Council. During her term the council were able to access funds from JICA.
4. Large areas for agri- fishery industries
 

As bulk supplier of green leafy vegetable in the whole province as well as fishery products from its fishponds and coastal area. Likewise, Anilao is also known for its "shrimp paste" industry. It's the usual "pasalubong" of the people of this town to their friends and relatives.



### Functional Role of the Municipality

Anilao is blessed with its rich agricultural lands and diverse coastal resources. It has the third largest area in barckishwater fishponds that produces milkfish supplying Iloilo and Metro Manila fish ports. It is one of the biggest source of vegetables and bananas due to its vast agricultural lands tilled by mostly small farmers. Anilao also supplies sugarcane as its main agricultural crop due to its large cane lands.

## CHAPTER 2 – THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

### Vision:

"A model of excellent basic education and a premiere festival destination of the Province of Iloilo with empowered Anilaonons living in a progressive, peaceful and resilient environment under an accountable and responsive leadership".

### Goals :

1. Anilao as a premiere festival destination in the province of iloilo
2. Promotion of sustainable agri-aqua and eco-tourism development
3. Promotion of quality basic education for all anilaonons
4. Anilao as a clean, green, progressive, climate and disaster resilient municipality



**Objectives:**

- To enhance the quality of Banaag Festival as a premiere destination
- To encourage participation of barangays in the promotion of Banaag Festival
- Strengthen private and public partnerships in the promotion of Banaag Festival
- Enhance agri-aqua production through capability building of farmers and fisherfolks and provision of support facilities
- Development of eco-tourism sites
- Promotion of climate resilient agricultural technology
- Protection of prime agricultural lands from conversion
- Improvement of school buildings and facilities
- Upgrading of skills among teaching force and provision of additional teachers
- Promotion of awareness among Anilaonons on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management

**Development Thrust and Spatial Strategies**

Based on the comparative advantage and potential, the land use trends and projections, the following is the identified thrust and spatial strategies or options the municipality would like to pursue within the planning period



## Agri-Aqua and Eco-Tourism

### Spatial Strategies

1. Agricultural Development
2. Aqua-Culture Development
3. Eco-Tourism Development

### The Concept/Structure Plan

As reflected in the Concept/Structure map, the emerging growth pattern is that of centric or nodal concept. The Poblacion is visualized as the central point of activity or the core. This is supported by the minor growth centers of Barangays Serallo and Dangula-an. The Poblacion provides specialized facilities and services to its nodes and at the same time acts as its external linkage to other centers of towns. The nodes on the other hand support the major center as its captive market while at the same time providing neighborhood facilities to their areas of influence. This growth pattern should be complemented by the provision of efficient circulation system. The arrows reflected in the concept map are linkages or access to the different municipalities such as the Municipality of Banate on the north, Iloilo City on the south through Barotac Nuevo and Dingle on the western portion

### Major Growth Center (Poblacion)

1. Act as major urban center or growth center
2. Seat of the Municipal Government
3. Center of commerce and trade where Anilao Public market is situated
4. It is along the path of the national highway interlinking the nearby northern municipalities



**Minor Growth Center  
(Barangay Dangula-an)**

1. The most densely populated barangay of the municipality
2. It has a refilling station
3. Served as landing area of fishing boats
4. Access to Banate and northern towns of Iloilo
5. Presence of school buildings
6. Proposed Eco-Tourism site and also the site of Mangrove Rehabilitation Project
7. Site of another identified Eco-Tourism Area (Campsite)

**Minor Growth Center  
(Barangay Badiang)**

1. Access to Passi City and Municipalities of San Enrique and Dingle
2. Talipapa or satellite market for fishery produce

**Agricultural Development Area**

There are five(5) barangays intended for agricultural development. These are the barangays of San Carlos because of sufficient year round water for irrigation, Barangays Cag-an and Palaypan because of vast areas for sugarcane plantation, and Barangays Manganese and Balunos for its vegetable farm and high value crops.



### Aqua-Culture Development Area

Barangays Badiang, Serallo, Sambag-Culob, Pantalan, San Caros and Dangula-an are areas identified for aqua-culture development. Located in a sizeable area, there is a good prospect for its development because most of its produce are sold to nearby municipalities and cities of Iloilo and Passi. Because of the surplus in fishery products there is a proposal to establish a fish processing center in the municipality. This is proposed to be situated in Barangay Sta. Rita

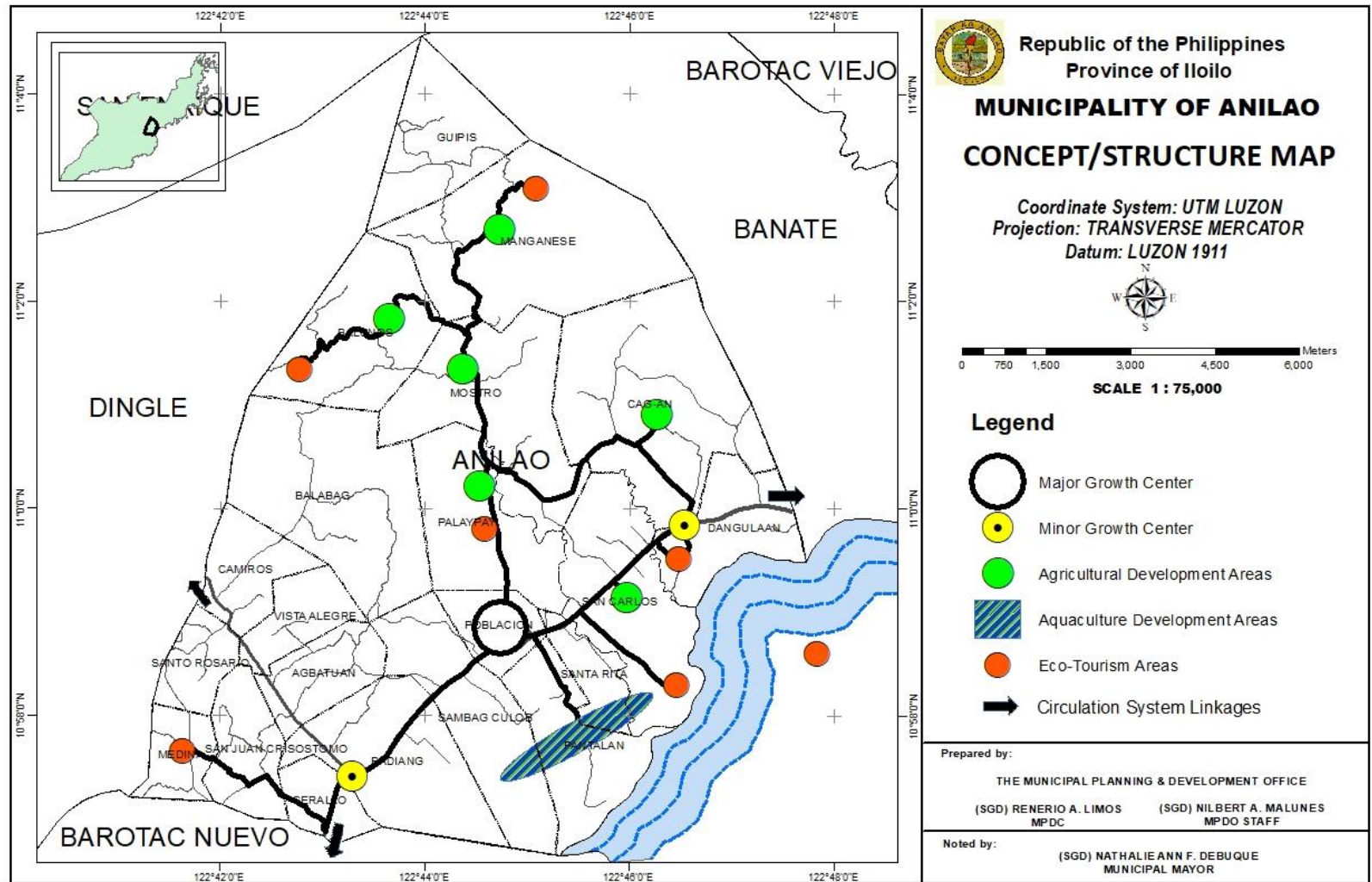
### Eco-Tourism Development Areas

Potential for Eco-Tourism Development are the following:

- Barangay Manganese - Mt Hamugnaw, the highest peak in the municipality
- Barangay Balunos –Darangkalan Falls, Agtambo Falls, Canada Cave and century old tree
- Barangay Palaypay–Boyboyan Falls and Sta. Ana Cave
- Barangay Medina – Medina Cave is found
- Barangay Dangula-an – Campsite, Coral Garden, Mangrove plantation
- Barangay San Carlos –mangrove plantation



Figure -21. Structure/Concept Map



Source: MPDO



Municipality of Anilao  
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## THE LAND USE PLAN

The following considerations were made as basis for allocating areas for various land uses for 2017-2026:

1. Existing Land Uses
2. Projected Population
3. Existing Natural and Physical Features (Topography, Slope, Soil, Hydrology, Hazards, etc.)
4. Development Thrusts/Spatial Strategies
5. Sectoral Studies
6. Functional Role
7. Comparative and Competitive Advantage
8. Major Development Issues and Concerns
9. DRR/CCA
10. Proposed Government Pipeline Projects

### Proposed General Land Use

Shown in the tabulated data on the existing and proposed land use table below, the total municipal area of 10141, 7704 hectares was utilized as basis in allocating general land uses as follows;

**Residential-** there will be an increase of approximately 42.9645 hectares in the area presently occupied for residential use within the next ten years. Area allocated for this purpose is 411.1704 hectares representing 4.05% of the total land area of the municipality. Most of these residential areas are situated in the Poblacion and in identified minor growth centers. Also in areas along major roads and highways are areas potential for residential development.





**Commercial** - Areas allocated for commercial purposes will be increased from 2.6861 hectares to 8.6851 hectares. This represents 0.09%. The proposed commercial areas will be mostly situated in the Poblacion, where the public market is situated. Areas along national roads are also potential for commercial growth within the planning period.

**Socialized Housing** - An area of approximately 3.3897 hectares or 0.03% is proposed to be allocated for the establishment of socialized housing. New sites were identified to be situated in Barangays of San Carlos and Badiang.

**Institutional** - There will be a slight increase in the area presently utilized for institutional purposes. Area intended is 11.6752 hectares representing 0.12% of the total land area. The increase includes the proposed barangay hall, day care center and evacuation in the Poblacion.

**Parks and Recreation** - There will be no changes in the area presently occupied by parks and recreation. Area allocated for this purpose is approximately 1.1355 hectares constituting 0.01% of the total land area.

**Industrial** - An area of approximately 3.19 hectares or 0.03% will be allocated for industrial purposes. An increase of about 2.1900 hectares. The proposed increase in industrial area is classified as light intensity and this is to be situated in Barangay Mostro.

**Agri-Industrial** - Proposed area for agri-industrial use is 27.7183 hectares or 0.27% of the total land area. This includes existing poultry farms and piggeries and other proposed agro-industrial projects to be situated in different barangays. Likewise, a fish processing center is also proposed to be situated in Barangay Sta. Rita within the planning period.



**Agricultural** - There will be a change in the area presently occupied for agricultural purposes from 6978.3683 hectares to 6903.4505 hectares. This will constitute 68.07% of the total land area. The decrease in the area will be allocated for residential and commercial expansion.

**Forest** –There will be no changes in the area presently covered by forest. Area allocated for forest purposes will be 961.68 hectares or 9.48%. Of these, 356.5300 hectares are classified as protection forest while 605.1500 hectares are for production.

**Quarry** - There will be no changes in the area presently occupied by quarry. The area allocated for this purpose is 7.8800 hectares or 0.08% of the total area. Quarry site is situated in Barangay Cag-an.

**Cemetery** - There will be an increase in the area presently covered by cemetery. Area allocated for this purpose constitutes 9.4 hectares or 0.09% of the total land area. The proposed area for cemetery will be situated in front of the existing municipal cemetery in Barangay SambagCulob.

**Mangroves** –As a policy mangroves should be protected. Proposed area allocated covers 218.7252 hectares or 2.16% of the total land area.

**Fishpond** –There will be no changes in the area allocated for fishpond purposes. This will cover an area of 925.8672 hectares or 9.13% of the total land area.

**Eco-Park** - The existing dumpsite in Barangay Badiang is proposed to be converted into an Eco-Park. Proposed area allocated for this purpose is 1 hectare.



**Cockpit** - Area proposed for cockpit will be situated between Barangays Poblacion and Culob. This will occupy an area of approximately 0.64 hectares or 0.01% of the total land area.

**River Easement** - Approximately river easement will occupy an area of 490.4728 hectares or 4.84% of the total land area. These are legal easements along bodies of water (3m, 20m and 40m) based on the water code of the Philippines (PD 1067).

**Roads** - A total area of 155.6905 hectares or 1.53 % is allocated for this purpose. This includes the 0.336 meters proposed municipal road to be constructed within the planning period.



Table-19. Existing and Proposed General Land Use, 2017-2026

Land Use Classification	Existing Land Use		Proposed Land Use		Decrease (+)
	Area (Has)	% to Total in Land Area	Area (Has)	% to Total in Land Area	Increase (-)
Residential Area	368.2059	3.63%	411.1704	4.05%	+ 42.9645
Commercial Area	2.6861	0.03%	8.6851	0.09%	+ 5.9990
Socialized Housing			3.3897	0.03%	+ 3.3897
Institutional	10.0500	0.10%	11.6752	0.12%	+ 1.6252
Parks and Recreation	1.1355	0.01%	1.1355	0.01%	0
Industrial	1.0000	0.01%	3.1900	0.03%	+ 2.1900
Agri-Industrial	19.1000	0.19%	27.7183	0.27%	+ 8.6183
Agricultural	6978.3683	68.81%	6903.4505	68.07%	- 74.9178
Forest	961.6800	9.48%		0.00%	0
Protection			356.5300	3.52%	
Production			605.1500	5.97%	
Quarry	7.8800	0.08%	7.8800	0.08%	0
Cemetery	1.1000	0.01%	9.4000	0.09%	+ 8.3
Mangrove	218.7252	2.16%	218.7252	2.16%	0
Fishpond	925.8672	9.13%	925.8672	9.13%	0
Dumpsite	0.1640	0.00%		0.00%	-0.1640
Eco-Park			1.0000	0.01%	+ 1.00
Cockpit			0.6400	0.01%	+ 0.64

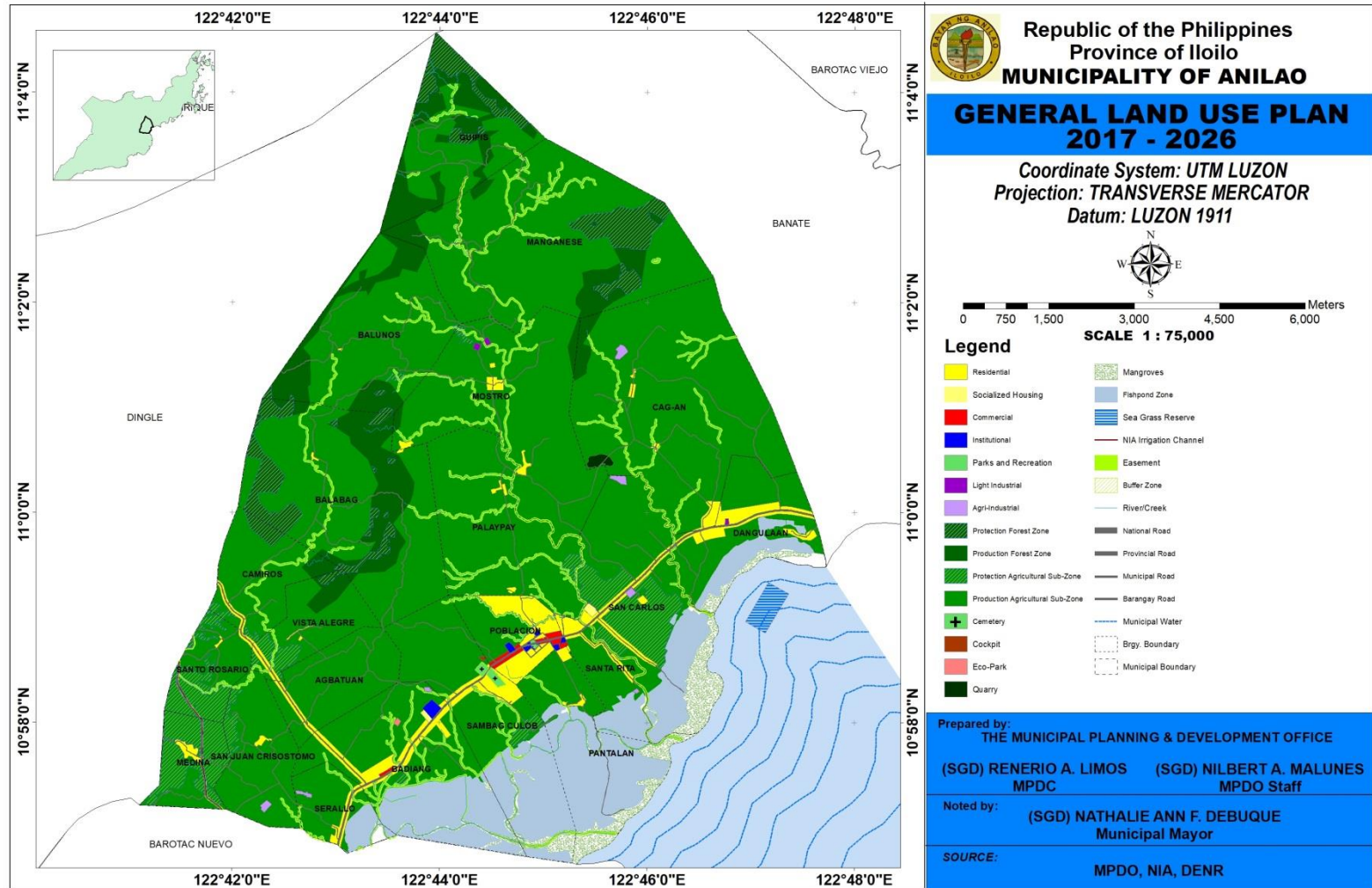


River Easement	490.4728	4.84%	490.4728	4.84%	0
National Road	032.5040	0.32%	032.5040	0.32%	0
Provincial Road	009.1098	0.09%	009.1098	0.09%	0
Municipal Road	003.0391	0.03%	003.3941	0.03%	+ 0.355
Barangay Road	110.6827	1.09%	110.6827	1.09%	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	155.3355		155.6905		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10141.7704</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10141.7704</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	
Sea Grass Reserved	32.0000		32.0000		
Coral Garden	4.0000		4.0000		

Source: MPDO



Figure-22. Proposed General Land Use Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

### Proposed Urban Land Use

The Poblacion is the only identified urban area in the municipality. The total urban area of the municipality as reflected in table below is 192.8196 hectares. This represents 1.9% of the total municipal area.

Proposed urban land uses categories are as follows;

**Residential** - area allocated for residential use will be decreased by about 10.7286 hectares. Some of the residential areas especially near the public market will be converted into proposed commercial area expansion. Total About 70.5984 hectares or 36.61% is proposed to be allocated for residential use.

**Commercial**- there will be an increase in the area for commercial purposes. The expansion in the commercial area will be concentrated areas along the national highway particularly in the Poblacion and also in areas adjacent to the public market. Total area allocated for this use is 7.5302 hectares or 3.19% of the total urban area.

**Institutional** - there will be substantial increase in the area occupied for institutional use in the urban area. The increase will be utilized for the headquarters of PNP and Fire ad also for the proposed motor pool which will be situated in the Poblacion. In addition, proposed institutional areas will include barangay hall, day care center and evacuation center also in the Poblacion. The area allocated for this purpose is 10.7492 hectares or 5.57% of the total urban land area.

**Agricultural** - there will be a slight decrease in the area covered for agricultural use in the urban area. Some agricultural areas that are still in the Poblacion will be converted to non-agricultural uses such as residential, commercial, institutional and other urban uses. An area of 75.2606 hectares or 39.03% will be utilized for this purpose.



**Parks and Open Space** - area for parks and open space of approximately 1.1355 hectares will remain the same within the planning period.

**Cockpit** – area proposed for cockpit is 0.0786 hectare or 0.04% of the total urban area. Portion of the proposed cockpit of the municipality will be situated in the Poblacion.

**River Easement** - There will be no changes in the area presently covered by river easement. Area allocated for this purpose is 19.0316 hectares or 9.8% of the total urban area.

**Roads** -There will be an increase in the area presently occupied by roads of about 0.355 hectare. Total area allocated for proposed roads in the urban area will be 8.4356 hectares.





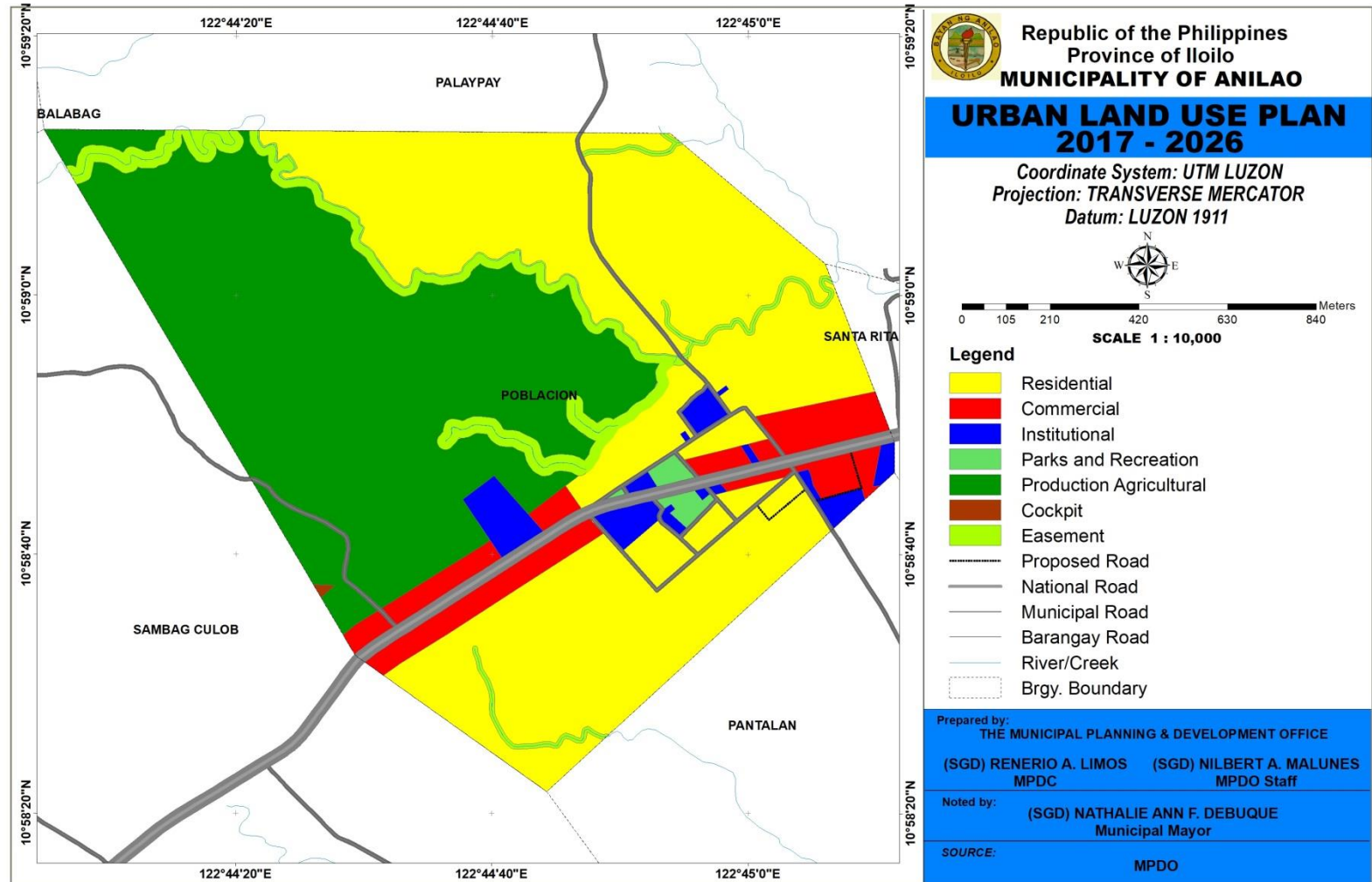
Table-20. Existing and Proposed Urban Land Use 2017-206

Land Use Classification	Existing Land Use		Proposed Land Use		Decrease (+)
	Area (Has)	% to Total in Land Area	Area (Has)	% to Total in Land Area	Increase (-)
Residential	81.3270	42.18%	70.5984	36.61%	- 10.7286
Commercial	2.6861	1.39%	7.5302	3.91%	+ 4.8441
Institutional	5.2198	2.71%	10.7492	5.57%	+ 5.5294
Agricultural	75.3392	39.07%	75.2606	39.03%	- 0.0786
Parks and Open Space	1.1355	0.59%	1.1355	0.59%	0
Cockpit		0.00%	0.0786	0.04%	+ 0.0786
River Easement	19.0315	9.87%	19.0315	9.87%	0
National Road	4.1733	2.16%	4.1733	2.16%	
Municipal Road	3.0391	1.58%	3.3941	1.76%	+ 0.355
Barangay Road	0.8682	0.45%	0.8682	0.45%	
Sub-Total	8.0806	4.19%	8.4356	4.37%	
Total	192.8196	100.00%	192.8196	100.00%	

Source: MPDO



Figure-23. Urban Land Use Plan Map



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

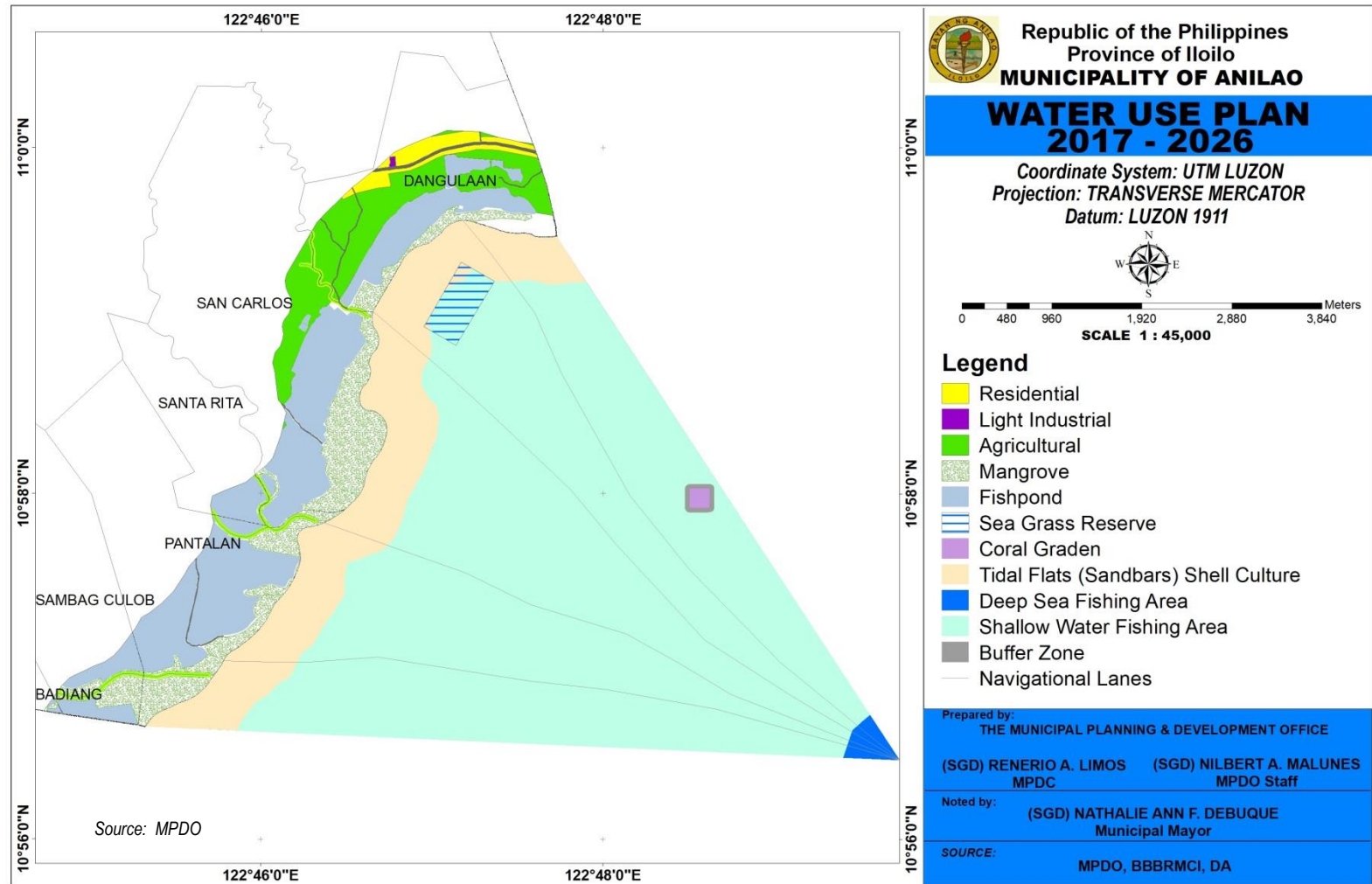
## Proposed Water Use

**Sea Grass** - About 32 hectares are identified as seagrass area within the coastal area of the municipality. Most of these areas are situated along Barangays Dangula-an and San Carlos

**Coral Garden** - Identified as Marine Protected Area by the municipality is the the coral garden. This is situated off the coast along Barangays Dangula-an and San Carlos. This covers an area of approximately 4 hectares.



Figure 24. Water Use Plan 2017-2022



Municipality of Anilao  
 Province of Iloilo

## Land and Water Use Policies

### Land Use Policies

#### A. Protection

- Prohibit the conversion of agricultural areas to other uses
- Prohibit the mangrove conversion into fishpond
- Areas under strategic agricultural, fisheries and development zones shall be set aside to ensure ecological integrity and promote food security
- Prohibit electric fishing and regulate sand extraction, or anything within the habitat for breeding and culture of marine and fresh water resources
- Areas vegetated with mangrove species and abandoned fish ponds along coastal areas shall be preserved and protected for mangrove development and shall not be converted to other uses.
- Observe easement and buffer zones
- Existing irrigated and irrigable lands for development of high value crops shall be given full protection from conversion
- Promote water security through rehabilitation and improvement of existing water shed areas.
- Implementation of terrestrial endemic species of flora and fauna protection program.
- Formulate guidelines and legislation for the implementation of integrated coastal zone management.
- Develop sustainable and efficient Solid Waste Management Policies.

#### B. Settlements

- Enact ordinance prohibiting settlements along an easement area of 10 meters (urban uses), 25 meters (agricultural) along rivers and creeks and 40 meters along the shoreline must be observed
- Define appropriate residential development limits and specifications in identified disaster prone and environmental critical areas to reduce risk
- The development of settlements shall be guided by existing laws, ordinances and issuances
- No industries to be established in the urban area



### C. Production

- Promote organic farming
- Promote livestock as a complimentary product/industry
- Promote organic/natural farming system / technology
- Rain water collection for use in homes, farms, commercial/institutional buildings and industrial projects
- Provide and support mechanisms for the establishment of agri-based enterprises and industries

### D. Infrastructure

- Encourage construction of small infrastructure projects geared towards irrigations, post-harvest facilities
- Infrastructure projects shall be compatible with existing environmental conditions and the physical, whether natural or man-made and general character of the area
- Roads construction shall be climate resilient

### Water Use Policies

- Strict implementation of water code regarding easements along waterways: 10 meters for urban uses, 25 meters for agricultural use and 40 meters for forest use
- Regulating/Prohibiting construction or establishment of any structure in the creeks, rivers or bodies of water that would obstruct the flow of water
- Households located near the bodies of water must be prohibited from disposing their wastes directly into the water
- Rehabilitate aquamarine ecosystems
- Water security through continued rehabilitation of watershed areas
- Implementation of marine endemic species protection program
- Strict implementation of RA 9275 or the Clean Water Act to improve the quality of water bodies



- Intensification of mangrove rehabilitation activities to serve as nursery ground for fish and other aquatic species
- Mangrove forest shall be declared as reserved and protected areas. The cutting of mangroves or conversion of mangrove areas into fishponds and other uses shall be strictly prohibited in accordance with Republic Act 8550 or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998
- Promote conservation and ensure sustainable and equitable utilization of coastal areas and resources
- Protect the rights of the registered municipal fisher folks in the preferential use of communal marine and fishery resources, both inland and offshore
- Allow people's full and active participation in the sustainable development, conservation, utilization and management of the coastal and aquatic resources through the organization of Barangay/Municipal FARMC and promote awareness of sustainable fisheries through education/training, technology and research, production, financial and marketing assistance
- Recognize the importance of coastal and marine resources as clean development mechanisms as well as climate change proofing mechanisms to cope with disaster risks
- All existing mangroves and beach forests shall be protected and conserved  
rare, threatened and endangered species shall be protected
- Construction of any structure on the shore, rivers, irrigation canals and other bodies of water that may obstruct navigation, flow of water or may discharge hazardous chemicals and other forms of pollutants shall be prohibited
- Establishment of Rain Water Harvesting

### Major Priority Programs and Projects

1. Establishment of socialized housing/relocation site
2. Expansion of the Municipal Cemetery Area
3. Construction of Evacuation Center
4. Establishment of Slaughterhouse
5. Establishment of Bagsakan Center
6. Concreting of minor roads



7. Construction of additional farm to market roads
8. Construction of Baseball Stadium complete with facilities
9. Construction of fire and police station
10. Construction of additional school buildings and improvement of dilapidated ones
11. Declogging of rivers and creeks
12. Reforestation of denuded forest area
13. Establishment of Demonstration Farms
14. Establishment of Eco-Park
15. Establishment of Rain Water Harvesting
16. Establishment of Early Warning System
17. Management and Protection of Watershed Areas
18. Improvement of Day Care Centers
  
19. Improvement of existing drug rehabilitation center
20. Establishment of Fish Processing Center
21. Construction of Holding Center/Crisis Center
22. Retrofitting or rehabilitation of existing Multi-Purpose/Basketball courts as temporary Evacuation Center
23. Construction of additional roads in the barangays of Poblacion, Dangula-an and Badiang.
24. Establishment of Artificial Reef
25. Establishment Marine Protective Areas
26. Mangrove Reforestation
27. Mangrove Nursery Establishment





## ANNEXES

