Item No.: 41
Date: 04 2025 FEB

December 17, 2024

SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN
RECEIVED
JAN 03 2025
PROVINCE OF LEYTE

FLORINDA JILL S. UYVICO
SP Secretary
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan
Province of Leyte
Palo, Leyte

Subject: **Endorsement of Final Draft Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) for the planning year 2024-2034 of Baybay City, Leyte**

Dear **Secretary Uyvico,**

Endorsing herewith the following specified set of documents for the review, approval, and adoption of the final draft CLUP and ZO of the City of Baybay, Leyte for the planning year 2024-2034, to wit;

1. 3 - copies of Final Draft of CLUP and ZO & CDRA
   a. Volume I – Comprehensive Land Use Plan
   b. Volume II - Local Zoning Ordinance
   c. Volume III - Sectoral and Special Area Studies
   d. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA Report)
2. 1 set of Presentation Maps (A0 size),
   a. Existing Land Use Maps
   b. Proposed Land Use Maps
   c. Zoning Maps with Overlay Zone Maps
3. 1 copy of the Executive Summary of the CLUP,
4. 1 copy of the Communication Plan
5. 1 copy of:
   a. Sangguniang Bayan (SB) Secretary's Certificate of Public Hearing conducted;
   b. Minutes of Public Hearing/Consultation;
   c. Copy of issued Invitation Letters/Notice of Public Hearing; and
   d. Copy of Attendance Sheet;
6. 1 - Flash Disk containing:
   a. Digital copy of the draft CLUP and ZO documents and presentation maps (e.g., PDF, PNG, JPEG format); and
   b. Vector file data of the presentation maps (e.g., shp/kml, dxf/dwg, tab formats).

We are happy to inform you that this set of documents has been checked by our office and was found complete with respect to our checklist for the above subject purpose. Please see attached, the checklist of required documents for CLUP and ZO Review.

We will highly appreciate your prompt transmission of this set of documents to the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) of Leyte for the conduct of technical review.

Furthermore, we respectfully request feedback on the details of action taken on this subject set of documents by your office. For inquiries, please contact Ms. Anna Marie Camille L. Bantaculo of Environment, Land Use, and Urban Development Division (ELUPDD), DHSUD VIII at cellphone number 0977 840 1712 or email address at elupdd.r8@gmail.com

Thank you very much and regards.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. MICHAEL VICTOR C. TEZON
Regional Director

LGU Name: Baybay **Province:** Leyte **Region:** VIII
LGU Contact Person: Engr. Patrick A. Postrero **Position:** MPDC
Contact Details: 0917 672 9520

Planning Period of Submitted Plan: 2024 - 2034

CHECKLIST OF REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR CLUP AND ZO REVIEW

Documents	Status (Put ☑ if yes)	Remarks
1. At least three (3) copies of the draft CLUP and ZO which includes the following documents: a. Comprehensive Land Use Plan b. Zoning Ordinance c. Sectoral Studies/Eco profile d. Climate and Disaster Risk (CDRA) Report, if separate document	☒	Complete
2. One (1) set of presentation maps in A0 size paper. Includes the following maps: a. Existing Land Use Map b. Proposed Land Use Map c. Zoning Map d. Overlay Zone maps	☒	Complete
3. Digital copy of draft CLUP and ZO documents and presentation maps (e.g. pdf, jpeg, or png formats)	☒	Complete
4. Vector file data of the presentation maps (e.g. shp for ESRI shapefiles, kml/kmz for Google Earth files, dxf/dwg for CAD files, tab for MapInfo, or other vector formats)	☒	Complete
5. Executive Summary of the CLUP	☒	Complete
6. Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP) Secretary's Certificate of Public Hearing/Consultation Conducted	☒	Complete
7. Minutes of Public Hearing/Consultation	☒	Complete
8. List of Invitees and Sector Represented	☒	Complete
9. Copy of Issued Invitation Letter/Notice of Public Hearing/Consultation	☒	Complete
10. Copy of Attendance Sheet	☒	Complete
11. CLUP Communication Plan as per DSHUD DO No. 2022-004 s. of 2022	☒	Complete
12. Information/section on the areas proposed for agricultural land reclassification (ensure compliance to limits set under Section 20 of LGC and MC 54)	☒	Complete

Reviewed by:

Darien Rio M. Jaropojop
HHRO II, ELUPDD

Noted By:

Anna Marie Camille L. Bantaculo
OIC Chief, ELUPDD

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY
CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
2nd Floor, Baybay City Hall, Diversion Road, Brgy. Gaas
Email Address: *cpdc.baybaycity6521@gmail.com*

COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN AND ZONING ORDINANCE 2024-2034

I. INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2024-2034 of Baybay City is a primary tool and basis in the sustainable allocation and proper use of land resources. This is in compliance to the provision of the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) and other pertinent laws which mandate all LGU's "to continue to prepare/revise/update their comprehensive land use plan which shall be enacted through a zoning ordinance."

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan consists of four volumes; Volume I - Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Volume II - Zoning Ordinance; Volume III - Sectoral, Ecosystems, and Special Areas Studies; Volume IV - Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Report. Generally, this plan describes among other things the physical characteristics of the City in terms of geographical location, land area, climate, topography, slopes, soils, land capability and its existing land uses. It will also layout the scope and extents of proposed land utilization with due consideration of climate change, hazards, and environmental protection and conservation.

In adherence to DHSUD's Department Order No. 2022-004 on submission of CLUP Communication Plan (ComPlan), the City Government of Baybay intends to disseminate and circulate the essential contents of its newly updated CLUP which will serve as a main planning guide for the succeeding 2024-2034 planning years.

The planning document which encapsulated four essential volumes should be properly communicated to the communities, the barangay local government units, and other relevant stakeholders to increase awareness, collaboration, and sense of ownership. Notwithstanding, the planning document contains crucial strategies on land use allocations that will impact them.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Effective communication, informed engagement, and transparency are the main guiding goals of the land use planning process with all its stakeholders.

Specifically, the goals and objectives of this undertaking are:

A. GOALS

1. Moving towards a common vision, the LGU and the general public is encouraged for greater collaboration and coordination thru this planning document

2. Provide Stakeholders with the necessary information to make informed decisions, offer feedback and engage meaningfully in the planning process
3. Promote awareness and understanding of the stakeholders about the CLUP process, its purpose and its implication to the community
4. Encourage active participation from community members ensuring that common interest and opinions are heard
5. Build trust and transparency about the development of the CLUP and how decisions will be made

B. OBJECTIVES

1. Increase public awareness by developing clear and accessible materials and organize public information campaigns
2. Enhance public involvement by conducting meetings, workshops, surveys and consultations
3. Clear and timely communication to ensure that stakeholders are kept informed on any updates
4. Ensure inclusivity and accessibility by using multiple communication platforms to make the CLUP accessible
5. Create feedback mechanism by developing channels such as online platforms, suggestion box and public forums.

III. TARGET AUDIENCE

The target audience of this communication plan shall include various stakeholders at different levels, which may include the following:

1. Local Government Unit (LGUs) who will implement the CLUP
2. National Government Agencies (NGAs) like the DENR, NIA, DPWH, LEYECO, DAR, DHSUD and other agencies involved in land use policy
3. Community members such as citizens organization, landowners, local business owners and private sector who are directly affected by land use changes.
4. Non-Government Organizations and Civil Society Groups.
5. Academe and Research Institutions, Media, Environmental Advocates and other groups with special interest.

IV. KEY CONTENT / INFORMATION

Below is a breakdown of the key content for each participant in this Communication Plan:

Participants	Key Content / Information
Local Government Unit	a. Zoning Regulations b. Implementation Guideline c. Legal Mandates d. Capacity Building e. Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

National Government Agencies	a. National and Regional Policies b. Coordination and Mechanisms c. Funding and Technical Support
Community Members	a. Land Use Changes b. Public participation opportunities c. CLUP impact on daily life d. Environmental and Social Safeguards
NGOs and CSOs	a. Sustainability principles b. Advocacy opportunities c. Monitoring Mechanisms
Private Sectors	a. Investment Opportunities b. Zoning requirements c. Public-private partnerships projects d. Environmental impact assessment
Academe and Research Institutions	a. Research collaboration b. Data and analysis c. Innovative planning approaches
Media	a. Key messages b. Press release and updates c. Success stories
Environmental Advocates	a. Environmental Impact Assessment b. Climate change adaptation strategies c. Green Infrastructure
Special Interest Groups	a. Specific sector concerns b. Collaboration opportunities
All Stakeholders	a. Vision and objectives of the CLUP b. Public consultation timelines c. Feedback mechanisms d. Transparency and accountability measures

V. COMMUNICATION PLAN STRATEGIES

Traditional Media

Traditional media are communication methods before the internet. Strategized to reach stakeholders without access to digital media particularly senior citizen sectors or communities in rural areas.

- Printing
  Printing of informative flyers and tarpaulins that have been summarized to be comprehensive and have been translated to the local dialect of Cebuano. The usage of readable and comprehensive graphs are utilized.
- Broadcast

Local radio stations are utilized particularly in the radio program: Ato Ni Bai. In such broadcast, important information are conveyed and are received in auditory means. The target audience are working sectors that have access to a radio such as PUV drivers, stores, and other workers as well as those in households.

This method allows the target audience to receive information in the local dialect, and in conversational atmosphere as the radio host and resource speaker engage relay information that is more digestible to the public.

Digital Media

Digital media refers to content, communication, and information that are created, distributed, and consumed using digital technologies. It includes a wide range of formats and platforms that enable interactive, real-time, and scalable communication. In the dawn of the internet, digital media tends

- Government websites and portals
  Soft copies of the draft documents are uploaded to the official website of the Local Government Unit for easy access.
- Email newsletters for direct communication
  Direct communications are sent electronically through official and personal emails. This is also a strategy to reduce the use of paper, thus contributing to the lowering of carbon footprint and a shift towards environmentally sustainable methods.
- Social media platforms
  Social media, being one of the most widely used platforms, especially among the working group and the youth, is utilized. Through the official Facebook pages of the Local Government Unit, Baybay City Update, Lihok Baybay and Facebook page of the City Planning and Development Office, important information and announcements are posted.

  Social media platforms are also used for easy and convenient way of communicating to the Planning Core Group as well as the other offices involved. It can also be a channel for grievances and feedback from the target audience of the CLUP.

Community-Based Channels

- Public address systems
  Announcements can be done through public address systems, especially in rural Barangays. When meetings and public hearings arise, a PA system through sound system or siren can be used to covey the objectives or purpose of the public transport as well as the time and venue.

- Local community boards
  Local Community Boards are highly effective especially in area where the availability of signal and internet are limited. Areas that are geographically challenging benefits from community boards posted at the Barangay Halls.

Public Consultations and Meetings

One of the most common and effective strategy for communication is the face-to-face public consultations and stakeholder meetings. It could be conducted through various stages of the planning and implementation process. Through this method, stakeholders can receive information and provide feedback in real-time thus concerns can be addressed more efficiently. Other communication methods are also used during the Public Consultation such as of maps and important information through PowerPoint presentation.

Hereunder is a matrix of activities, approaches, and channels of communication to strategize for the effective implementation of this communication plan.

Activities	Approach	Channel
Public Consultations	In person or virtual gatherings that allow for interactive discussions between planners and the public	• Physical venues like community centers or municipal halls • Virtual platforms for remote participation
Workshop and Training Programs	Hands-on workshops or training sessions designed for LGUs, Barangays, NGOs or specific community groups to explain technical aspects of the CLUP	• In person workshops in local government offices, academe building or private service provider • Webinar for remote training using platform
Printed Materials and Brochures	Printed materials such as flyers, brochures and posters providing a simplified summary of the CLUP's key elements for community members who may not have access to digital platforms.	• Distribution through barangays and community centers.
Online Information Portals	A website or online portal where detailed information about the CLUP such as maps, zoning regulations and public participation process can be accessed	• A CLUP specific website or section of the LGU website. • Uploading documents, maps and consultation schedule s in downloadable format. • Interactive tools like Geographic Information System (GIS) maps for land use planning.
Partnership with Community Organizations	Collaborating with local NGOs and CSOs to help disseminate information and facilitate	• Partnering with organizations that can distribute materials and host events.

	communication with hard- to reach population.	
Community Bulletin Boards	Posting announcements, updates and materials on community bulletin boards in key areas	• Posting information in markets, barangay halls, and health centers

VI. BUDGET

The breakdown of financial requirements for the implementation of this workplan is tabulated below.

ACTIVITIES	NEEDED SERVICES, FACILITIES AND MATERIALS	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Public Consultations	• Meals and snacks • Venue	P 200,000.00 P 50,000.00
Workshops and Trainings	• Meals and snacks • Venue • Resource Person/s	P 800,000.00 P 200,000.00 P 100,000.00
Printed Materials and Brochures	• Tarpaulins • Brochures	P 20,000.00 P 30,000.00
	•	
Surveys and Feedback Forms	• Survey forms • Data Gathering	P 10,000.00 P 20,000.00
Online Information Portals	• Development of website • Operation and Maintenance	Expenses are incorporated in the LGU website
Partnership with Community Organizations/ Focus Group Discussions	• Meals and snacks	P 20,000.00
Community Bulletin Boards	• Labor and Materials	P 75, 000.00
LGU Orientations	• Venue • Meals and Snack	P 10,000.00
TOTAL:		**P 1,535,000.00**

VI. ACTION PLAN

The following matrix lays out the action plan to be followed in the implementation of the communication plan.

ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES	TARGET AUDIENCE	COMMUNICATION CHANNELS/TOOLS	TIME FRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET	RESPONSIBLE BODIES
Formulation of Proposed CLUP & Zoning Ordinance (Data gathering, trainings, workshops, preparation of exposure database matrices, exposure & risk mapping)	To train and capacitate the CLUP core group, supporting group and technical working group To generate data, hazards and thematic shapefiles, trends and projections	CLUP Planning Core Group, Support Group & Technical Working Group	Face-to-face meetings	March - June 2023	2,000,000.00	CLUP Planning Core Group Chairman and CLUP Technical Working Group
Presentation of Proposed CLUP & Zoning Ordinance and gathering input from the Local Chief Executive and LGU Department Heads	To present maps and important information based on the results and analysis of data To finalize the draft and inform government officials and local government unit offices on the contents of the CLUP	Local Chief Executive, Department Heads and Section Heads of the LGU	Face to face meeting	June 18, 2024	N/A	CLUP Core Group, Support Group and Technical Working Group
Stakeholder's meeting with NGA, GOCC, Academe, Industries, Commercial Establishments	To present maps and important information to stakeholder cluster that	NGA, GOCC, Academe, Industries, Commercial Establishments	Public Hearing/Meetings; face-to-face	June 25, 2024	5,000.00	CLUP Composite Team
Dissemination of Proposed CLUP & Zoning Ordinance to Stakeholders	To present the proposed CLUP & Zoning Ordinance to all stakeholders	All stakeholders	Digital: Email	July 15, 2024	N/A	CLUP Composite Team
Presentation of CLUP and Zoning Ordinance to Liga ng mga Barangay and accredited Civil Society Organizations	To initiate awareness campaign and information drive regarding the proposed CLUP and Zoning	Liga ng mga Barangay, Accredited Civil Society Organizations	Public Hearing/Meeting: Face-to-face	July 22, 2024	300,000.00	CLUP Composite Team

	ordinance to members of society					
Information, Education and Communication Campaign on CLUP and Zoning Ordinance	To cascade wide-reach information on the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance	All residents within range of radio broadcast	Radio Broadcast	July 29, 2024	N/A	CLUP Team
Posting of Proposed CLUP and Zoning Ordinance	To widen the range of information dissemination by providing a traditional media IEC Material in the form of Tarpaulin in various conspicuous places throughout the city	All residents	Traditional Media: Printed Tarpaulin/Infographics/ Brochures/Community Boards	August 19, 2024	50,000.00	CLUP Team
Online Information Portals	Provide easy access to CLUP documents and zoning maps	General Public, different sectors of society, developers and planners	Electronic Infographics	August 2024		LGU information Unit
Survey and Feedback Forms	To gather public opinion, insights and suggestion to ensure the plans addresses the needs and concerns of the community.	General Public and different sectors of society	Online and printed surveys	August 2024	P 30,000.00	LGU composite team for CLUP/ information team

Prepared by:

ATTY. FLORANTE A. CAYUNDA JR.
CLUP Chairperson/City Administrator

Approved by:

HON. JOSE CARLOS L. CARI
City Mayor

Annex 1. CLUP Information

CLUP INFORMATION BOARD

THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN OF BAYBAY CITY 2024-2034

CLUP Information

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2024-2034 of Baybay City is a primary tool and basis for the sustainable allocation and proper use of land resources.

The CLUP consists of four volumes: Volume I - Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Volume II - Zoning Ordinance, Volume III - Sectoral Ecosystems and Special Areas Studies, Volume IV - Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Report. Generally, the plan describes among other things the physical characteristics of the City in terms of geographical location and area, climate, topography, slopes, soils, and capability and its existing and used, flow and subsystems, access and extents of population and urbanization with due consideration of climate change, hazards and environmental protection and conservation.

Development Thrust and Strategies

Urban Development

Urban development will require greater space and more facilities to drive its economy as it continues to evolve. With due consideration to climate change and its inherent risks, the city intends to adopt a mixed-use development form to create central business district, considering primarily the destructive effects of sea level rise.

Agri-Industrial Development

Manufacturing and processing ventures will be considered favorably. Use of raw materials resources present within the area will be encouraged. All of these shall be in accordance with the agriculture and commercial development. Aqua marine products and related services is prioritized for enhancement by establishing storage and processing facilities.

Commercial Development

The city is envisioned as the processing center for marketing and trading in the southwestern part of Leyte and the whole region. The gradual transition of transforming the central business district from its original location is being assisted and guided by the construction of the second diversion road.

Forest Development

To promote ecological balance and considering the presence of Forest and Forest land use and watershed areas, development, enhancement and protection of these areas will be undertaken. The planned reservoir construction at the Pagsangahan Watershed to generate electricity, provide adequate domestic water supply and mitigate flood effects is highly dependent upon the ecological health of the subject watershed.

Coastal development

The city's rich in water coastal resources. To cater the needs of the growing economy, coastal resources must be protected from abuse yet harnessed at its optimum level. The planned fish storage and processing zones for Baybay City is in harmony with the coastal development thrusts of this plan document.

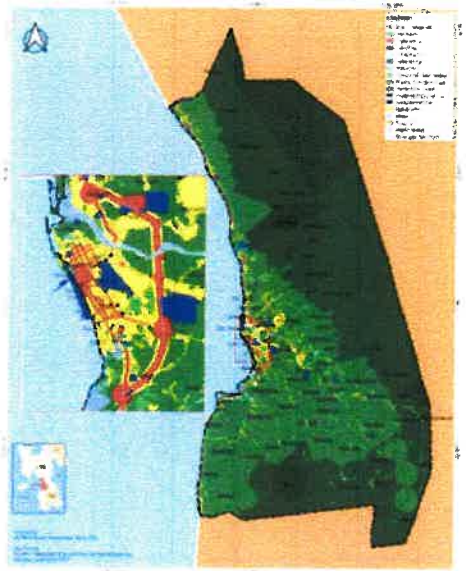
Institutional Development

The city is developing a government center complex. The city intends to organize government institutions, buildings and structures within a specified area for better access and convenience. Construction new sports and tourism complex is present sports complex in support of its athletic activities and programs while simultaneously creating an urban environment. Residential and resettlement sites are also set in the plan document in anticipation of the terminal or more populous municipality.

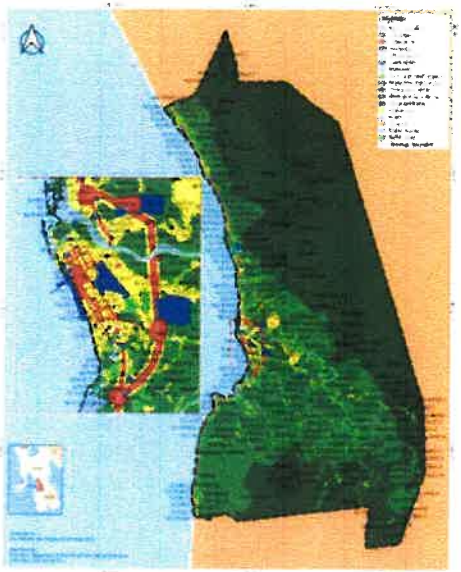
Vision Statement

"Baybay, a progressive and resilient city with a healthy environment"

Proposed Land Use Map



Zoning Map



Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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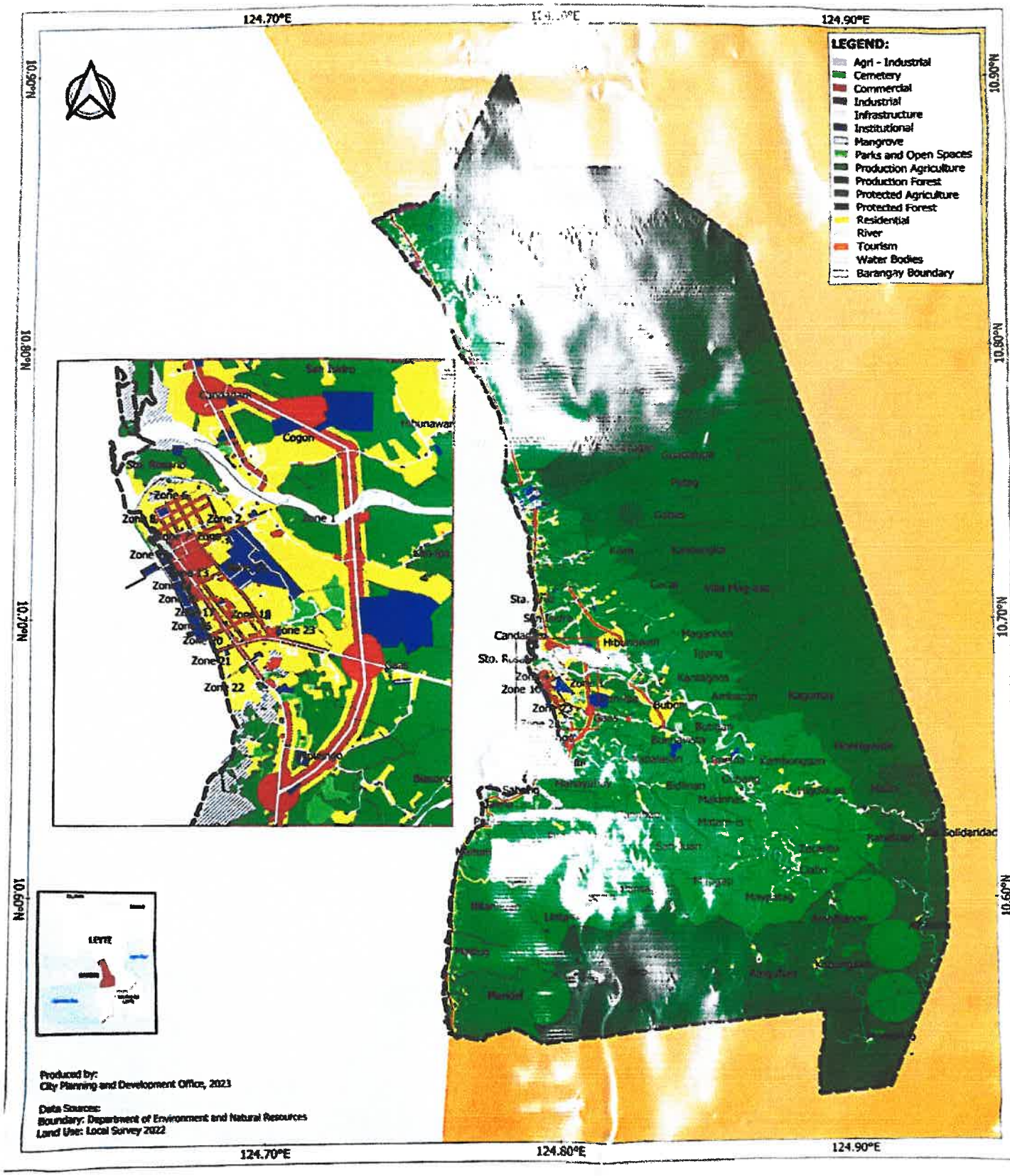
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

BAYBAY CITY PROPOSED LAND USE MAP



Produced by:
City Planning and Development Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Land Use: Local Survey 2022

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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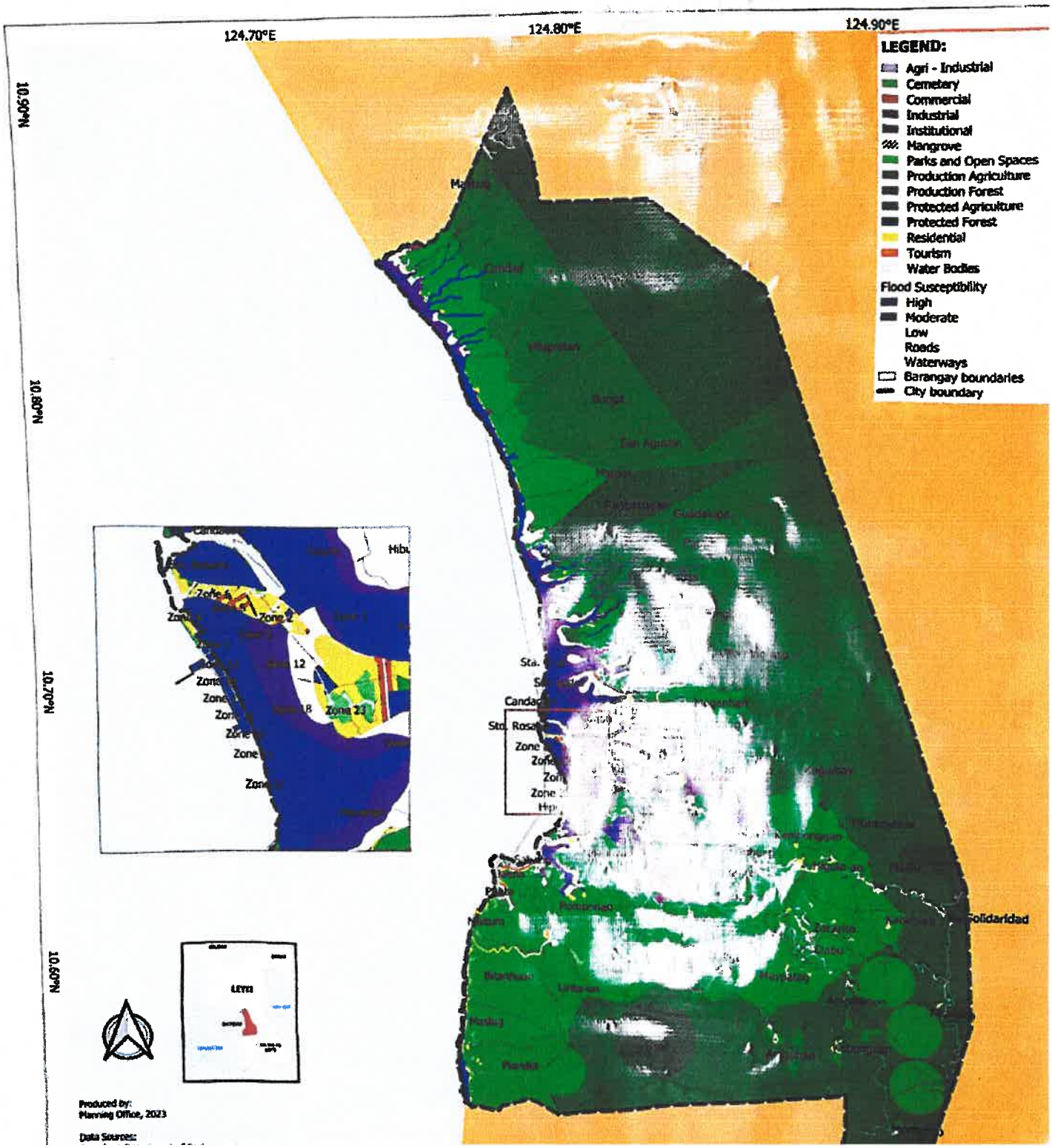
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

FLOOD HAZARD OVERLAY ZONING MAP



Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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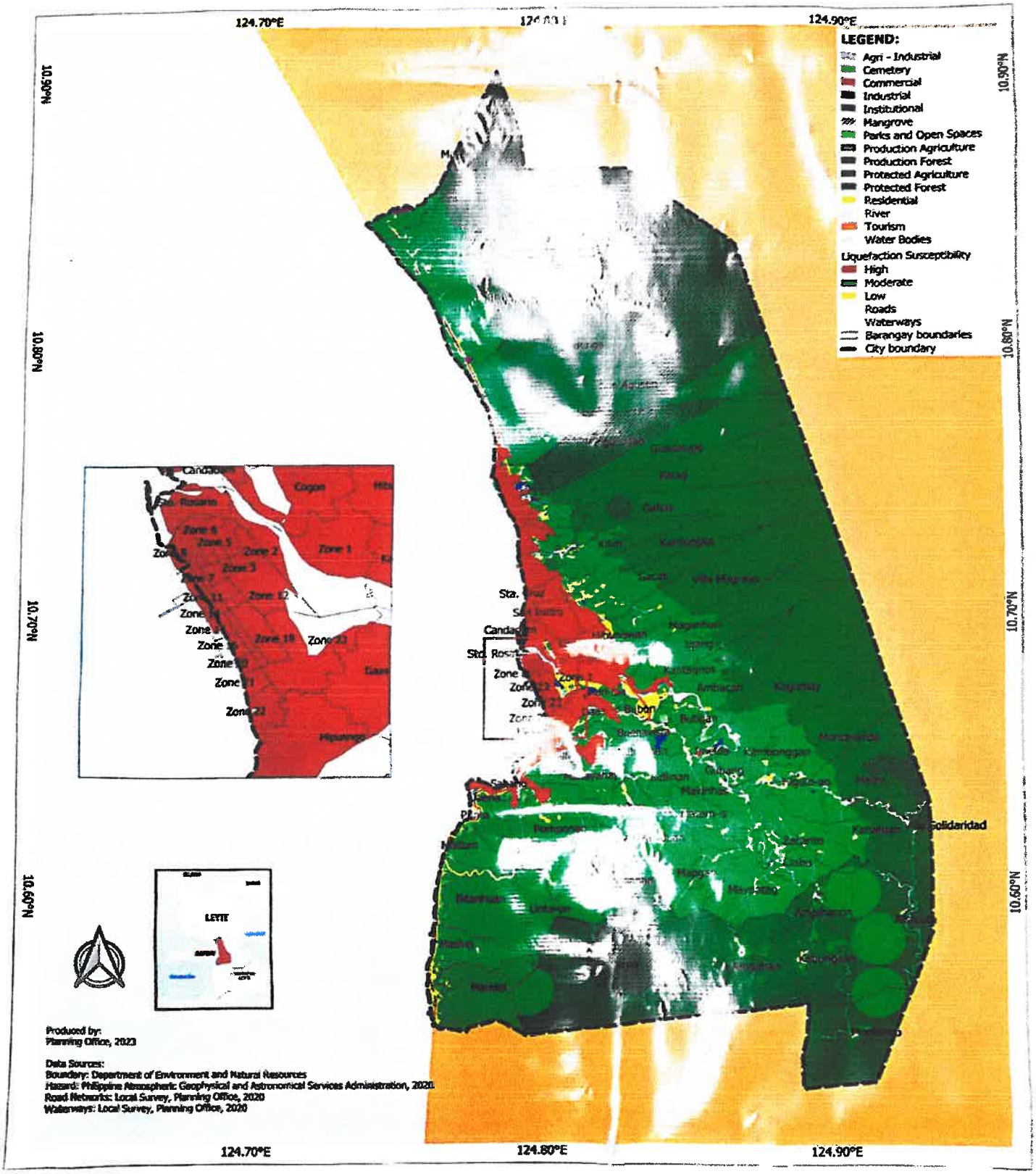
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

LIQUEFACTION HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE MAP



Produced by:
Planning Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Hazard: Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, 2020.
Road Networks: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020
Waterways: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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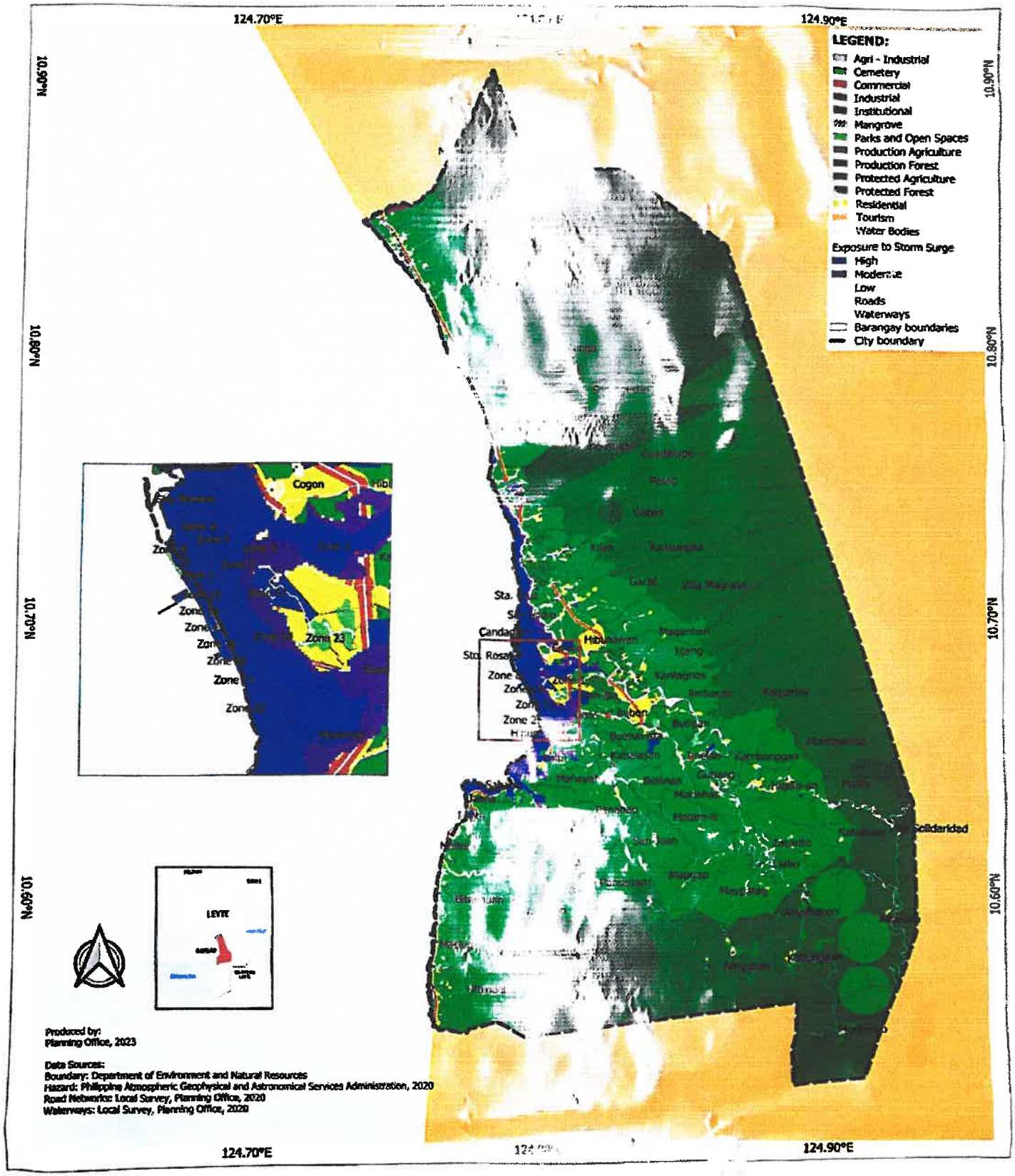
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

STORM SURGE (ALARM 3) HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE MAP



Produced by:
Planning Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Hazard: Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, 2020
Road Network: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020
Waterways: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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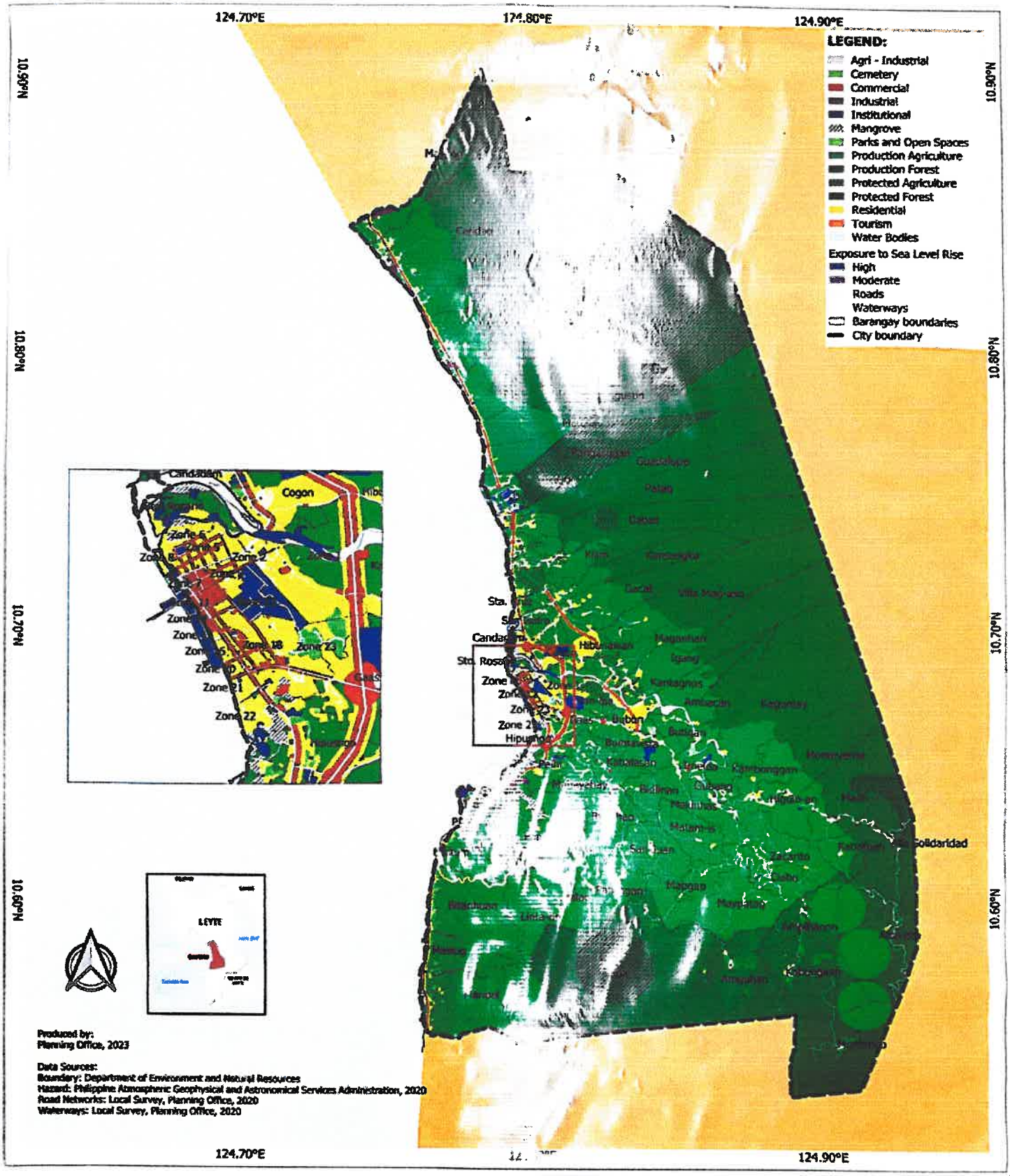
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

SEA LEVEL RISE HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE MAP



Produced by:
Planning Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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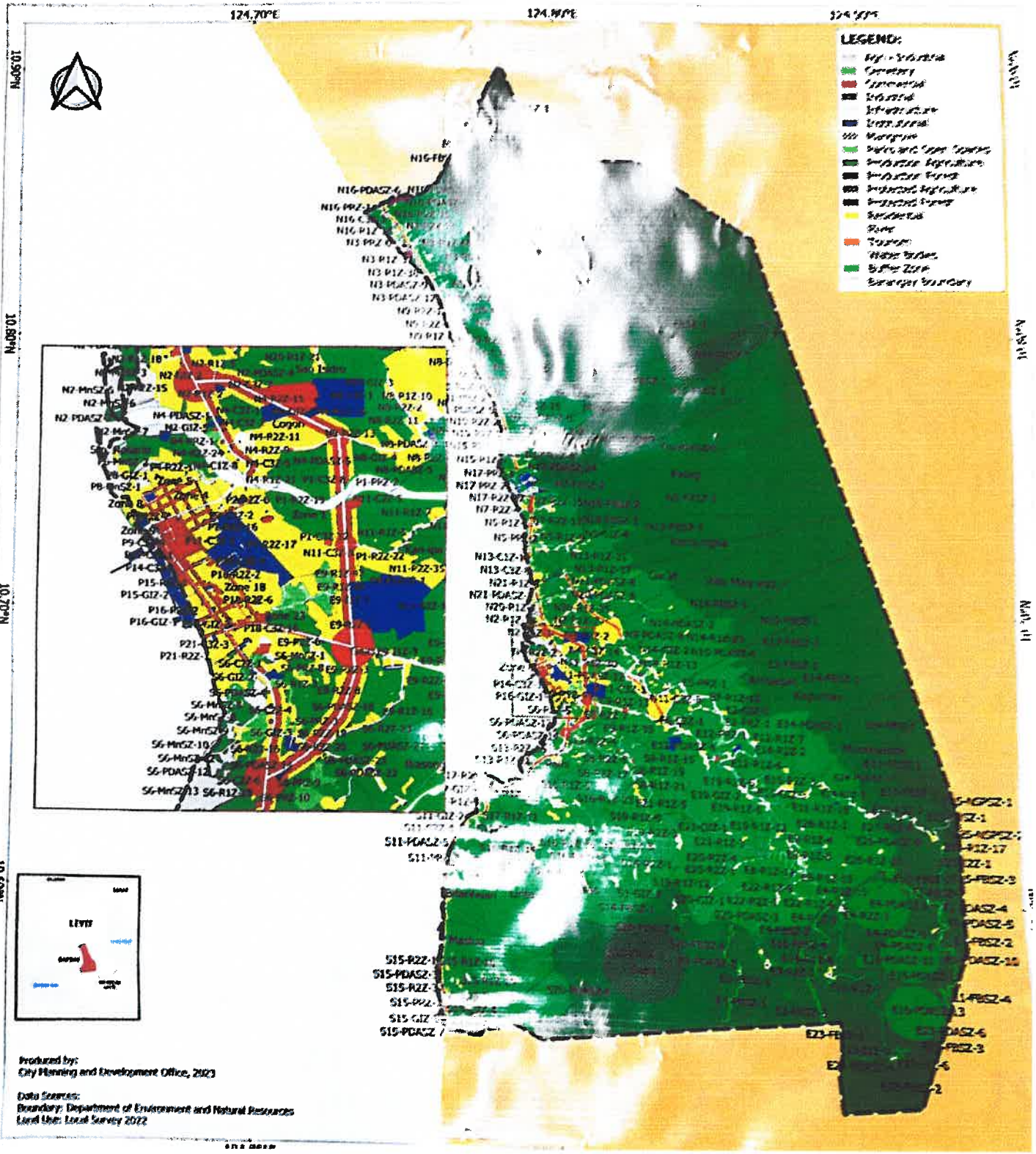
Waterways: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

BAYBAY CITY ZONING MAP



Produced by:
City Planning and Development Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Land Use: Local Survey 2022

Republic of the Philippines
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CITY OF BAYBAY

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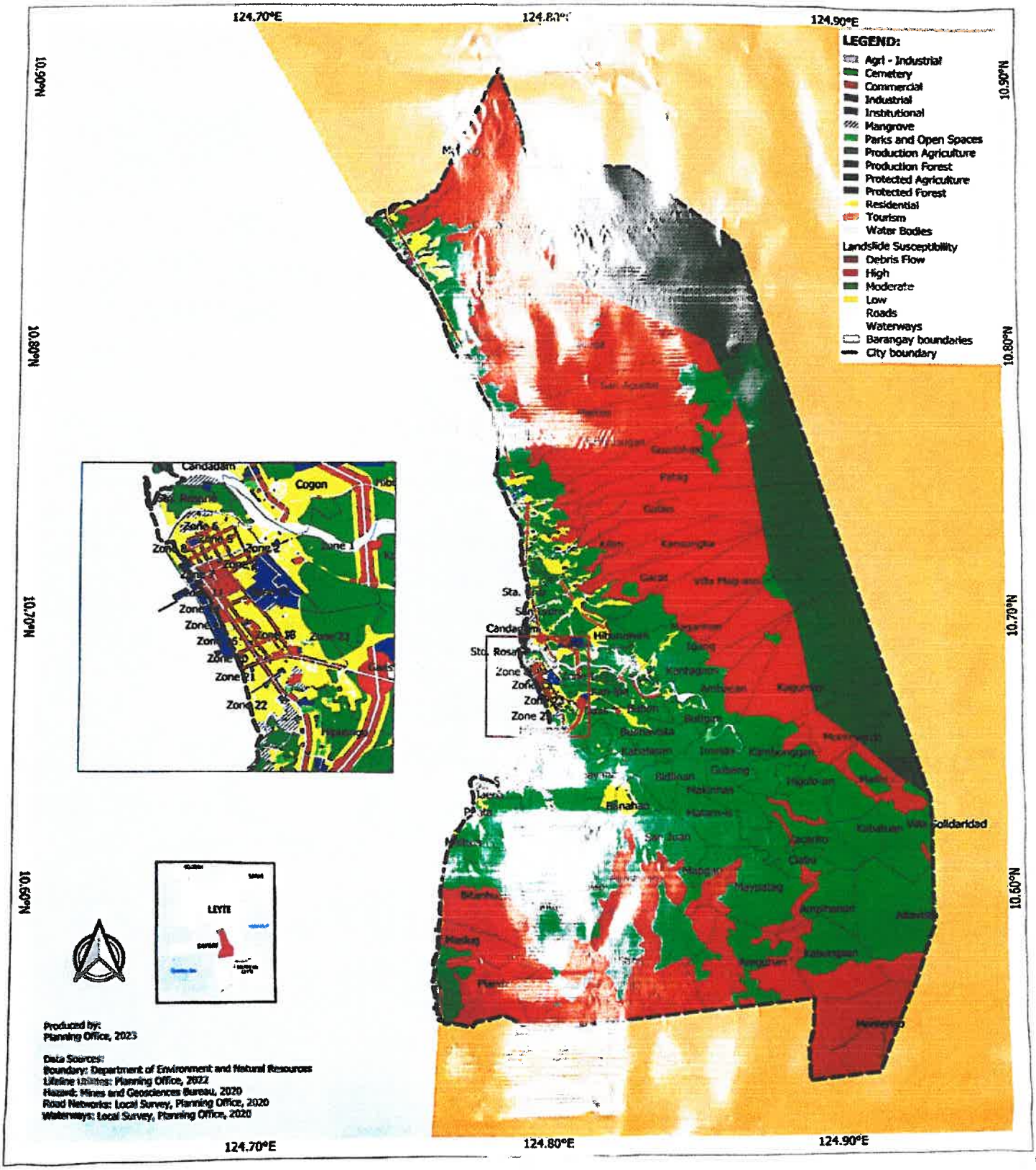
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

RAIN-INDUCED LANDSLIDE HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE MAP



Produced by:
Planning Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Lifeline Utilities: Planning Office, 2022
Hazard: Mines and Geosciences Bureau, 2020
Road Networks: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020
Waterways: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

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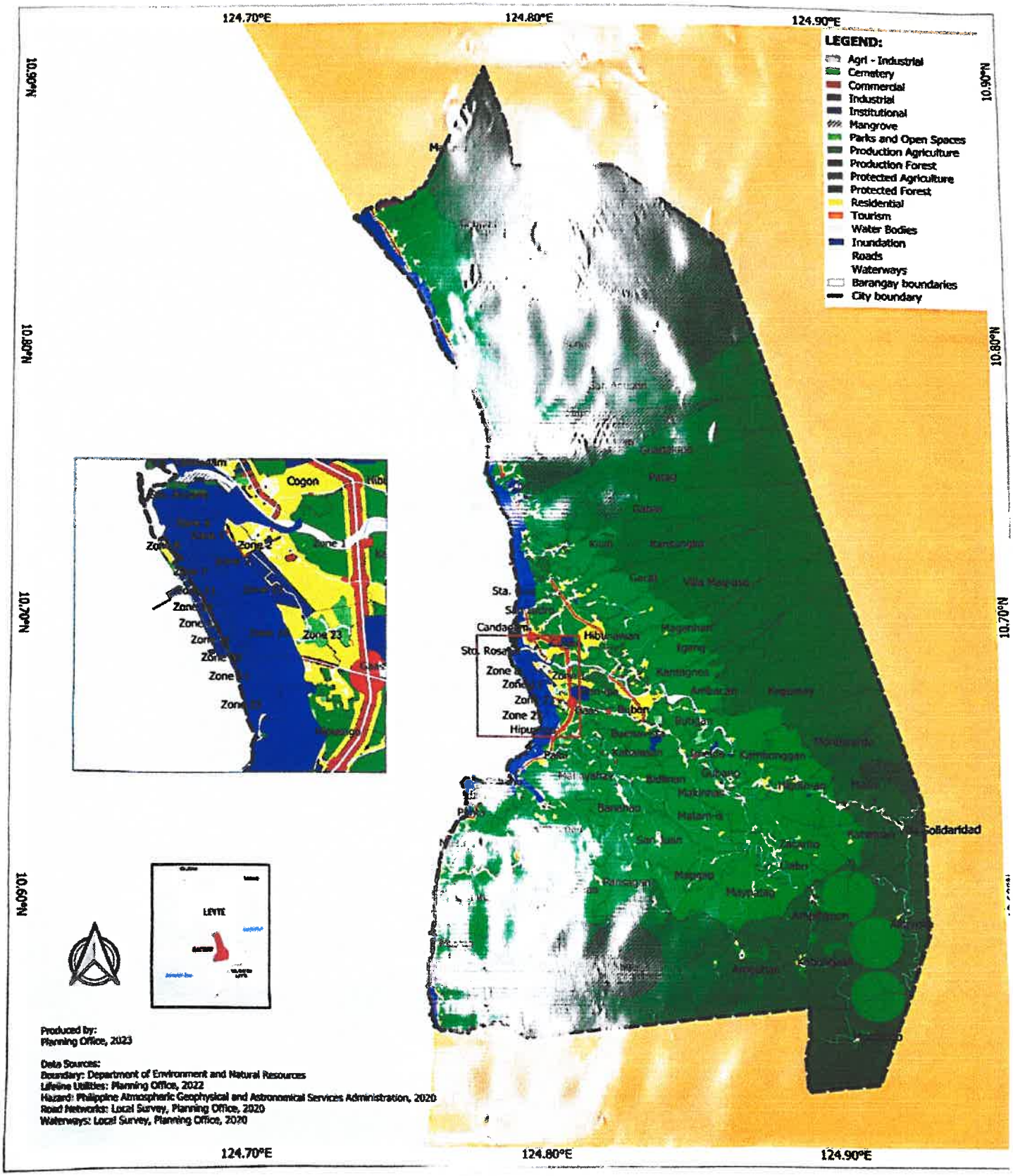
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

TSUNAMI HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE MAP



Produced by:
Planning Office, 2023

Data Sources:
Boundary: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Lifeline Utilities: Planning Office, 2022
Hazard: Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, 2020
Road Networks: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020
Waterways: Local Survey, Planning Office, 2020

CITY OF BAYBAY
Our City, Our Home, Our Future
2007
LEYTE

COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

CITY OF BAYBAY
2024 - 2034

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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I. VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

"Baybay, a progressive and resilient city with a healthy environment".

Mission:

"Optimize allocation of spatial resources. Appropriate consideration of climate change variables and impacts on development. Balanced and sustainable protection and utilization of natural resources. Appropriate harnessing of inherent development potentials of the city. Update guidance on the installation of key economic driver. Provide relevant and timely plan document for resilient governance systems and practices".

II. BRIEF SITUATIONER

A. PHYSICAL PROFILE

Baybay is a component city in the Province of Leyte located at approximately 124'47'30" E Longitude and 10'41 N Latitude. It is a city in the 5th Congressional District of Leyte that is bounded by the Cities of Albuera and Burauen in the North, La Paz, Mac Arthur, Javier, Abuyog and Mahaplag in the East, Inopacan in the South and the Camotes Sea in the West. It has an approximate land area of 48,806 hectares. The city is composed of 92 barangays which are classified into two: urban barangays composed of 23 poblacion zones and 6 barangays, and the rural barangays composed of 63 barangays. Based on the 2020 LGU Barangay Management Information (BMIS) data of Population and Housing, the total population of the city was 125,457 with 29,579 households. It has four districts namely, North, East, Poblacion, and South. See Table 1 for the name of barangays within the said districts.

Baybay is identified as an agri-fishery-based economy, with agricultural lands suited for rice, corn, coconut, root crops, fruits, vegetables, livestock production and is abundant in fisheries resources, particularly in the coastal areas. Endowed with beautiful sceneries and rich natural resources, the city offers a number of tourist

attractions. Beautiful natural rivers, hot springs, nature pools and falls, beaches, caves and old relics can be found within the city's limits.

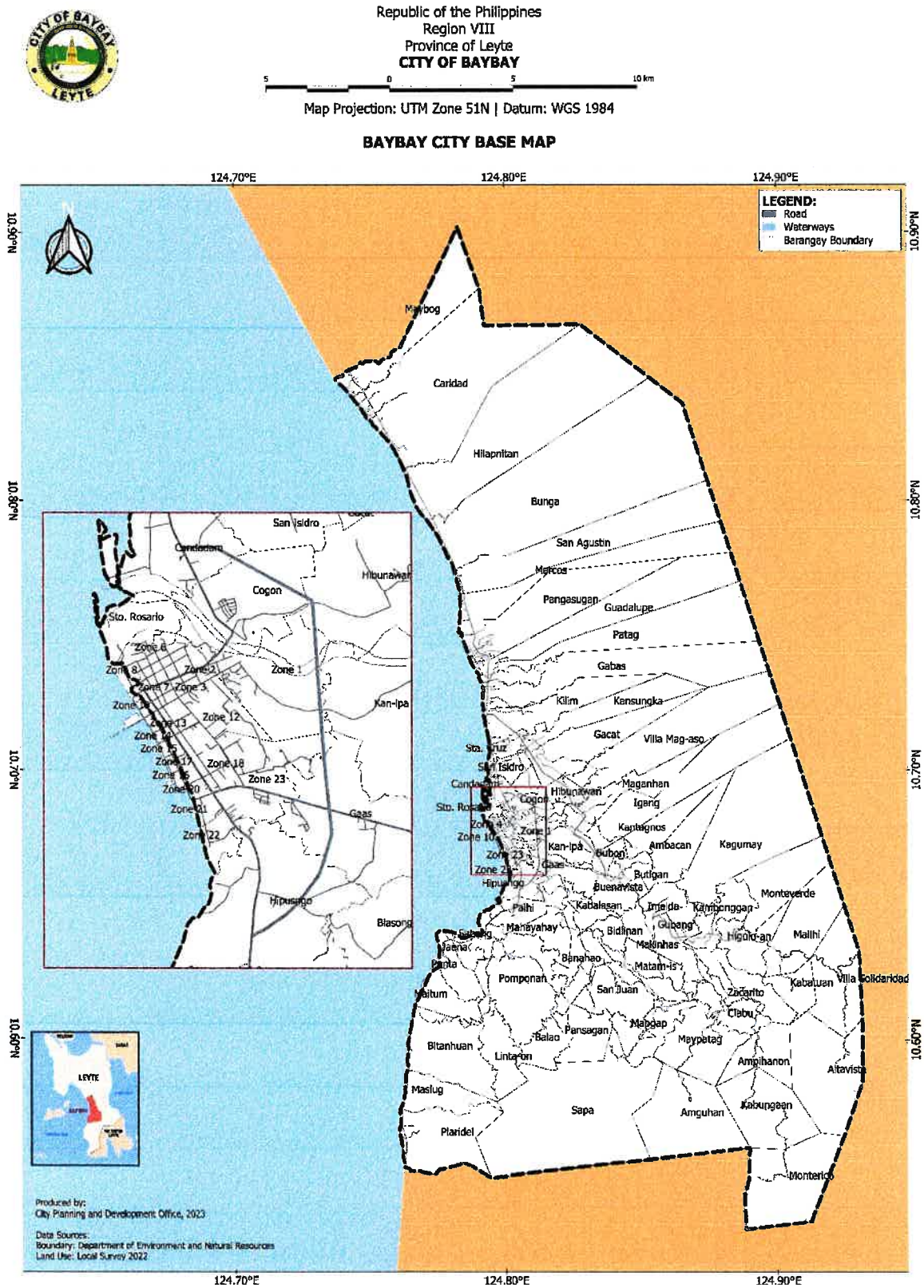
Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

25 0 25 50 km

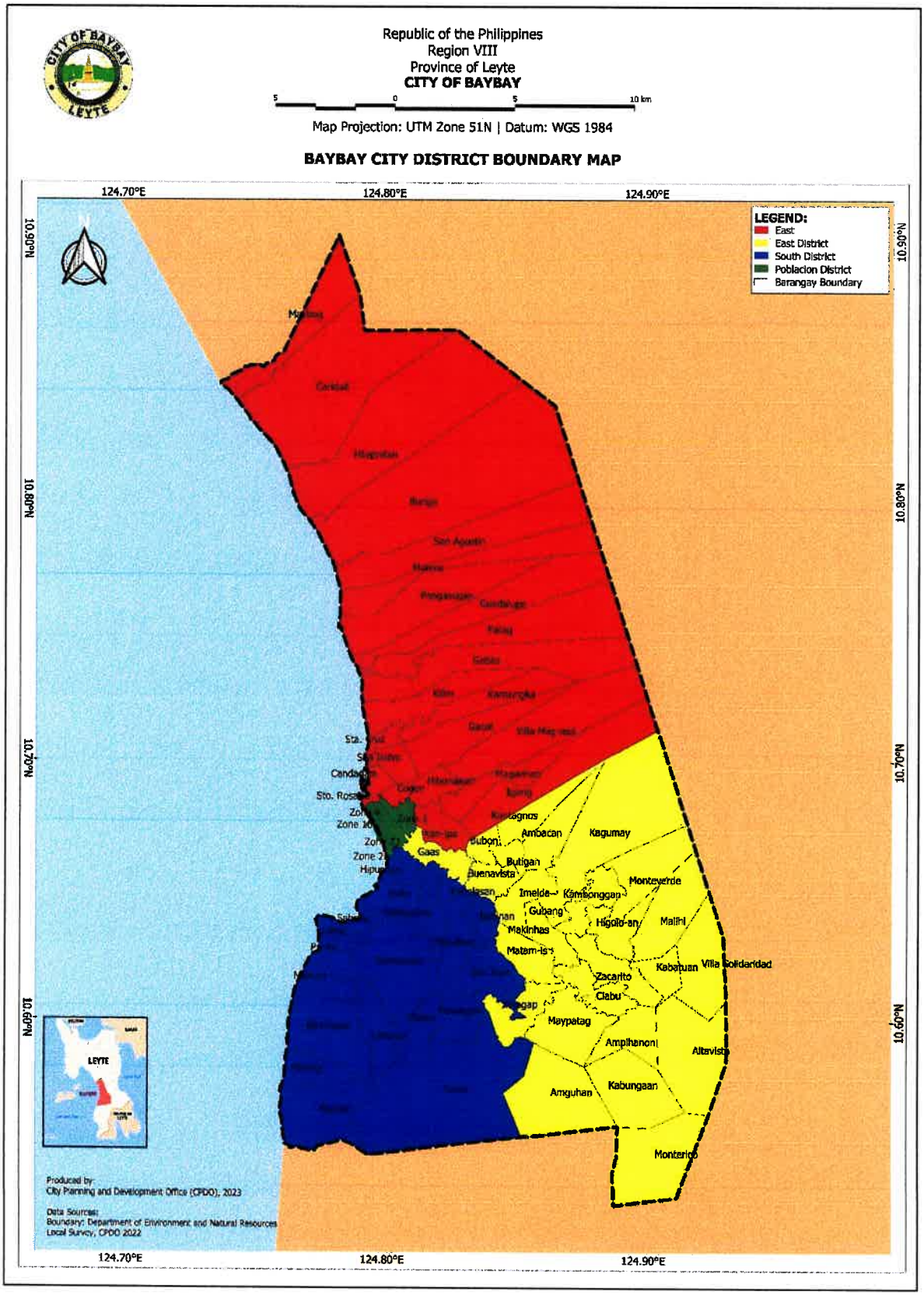
Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

BAYBAY CITY INDEX MAP

Map 1. Index Map



Map 2. Base Map of Baybay City



Map 3. District Boundaries Map of Baybay City

Table 1. List of Barangays per District

	POBLACION		NORTH		SOUTH		EAST
NO.	BARANGAY	NO.	BARANGAY	NO.	BARANGAY	NO.	BARANGAY
1	Zone 1	1	Bunga	1	Balao	1	Altavista
2	Zone 2	2	Candadam	2	Banahao	2	Ambacan
3	Zone 3	3	Caridad	3	Biasong	3	Amguhan
4	Zone 4	4	Cogon	4	Bidlinan	4	Ampihanon
5	Zone 5	5	Gabas	5	Bitanhuan	5	Bubon
6	Zone 6	6	Gacat	6	Hipusngo	6	Buenavista
7	Zone 7	7	Guadalupe	7	Jaena	7	Butigan
8	Zone 8	8	Hibunawan	8	Kabalasan	8	Ciabu
9	Zone 9	9	Hilapnitan	9	Linta-on	9	Gaas
10	Zone 10	10	Igang	10	Mahayahay	10	Gubang
11	Zone 11	11	Kan-ipa	11	Maitum	11	Higulo-an
12	Zone 12	12	Kansungka	12	Maslug	12	Imelda
13	Zone 13	13	Kilim	13	Palhi	13	Kabatuan
14	Zone 14	14	Maganhan	14	Pansagan	14	Kagumay
15	Zone 15	15	Marcos	15	Plaridel	15	Kantagnos
16	Zone 16	16	Maybog	16	Pomponan	16	Kambonggan
17	Zone 17	17	Pangasugan	17	Punta	17	Kabungaan
18	Zone 18	18	Patag	18	Sabang	18	Mailhi
19	Zone 19	19	San Agustin	19	San Juan	19	Makinhas
20	Zone 20	20	San Isidro	20	Sapa	20	Mapgap
21	Zone 21	21	Sta. Cruz			21	Matam-is
22	Zone 22	22	Sto. Rosario			22	Maypatag
23	Zone 23	23	Villa Mag-aso			23	Monterico
						24	Monteverde
						25	Villa Solidaridad
						26	Zacarito

Settlement and Infrastructure

Settlement and infrastructure land uses has a total aggregated area allocation of 1,725.628 hectares composed of residential, institutional, infrastructure land uses, parks and recreation spaces, open/idle lands, social and economic support infrastructure and utilities such as roads, communication towers, electrical substation and the controlled dumpsite.

Residential

Residential areas constitute approximately 950.493 hectares. It is the dominant built up land use in the urban core. Residential zones are in the form of blocks, adjacent to the government and educational centers. Linear residential development was also found along the national road. Subdivisions were also observed in the outskirts, east of the main urban core towards Barangay Gaas. Spatially fragmented residential areas can also be found throughout the City's 92 barangays.

Institutional

Institutional areas are composed primarily of the VSU Campus located 7.5 kilometers north of the Poblacion Zone, the local administrative buildings, churches and other educational support facilities. It has a total aggregated land area of approximately 158.132 hectares or roughly 0.32 percent of the total land area. It includes the educational center occupying the mid-eastern portions of the urban core and the government center zone located in the western portions where the executive, legislative and judicial government buildings can be found. Also included in the estimates were the provincial offices located south of the urban core where the Provincial Jail, CENRO, DPWH headquarters and LTO offices are situated. Hospital buildings and places of worship can also be found in selected sites scattered throughout the urban area.

Commercial

The Central Business District (CBD) occupies an area of 39.462 hectares or roughly 0.081% percent of the urban area. It is situated adjacent to the Government Center near the sea port area and areas along A. Bonifacio St., cor. Rizal Blvd., Magsaysay Ave. and M.L. Quezon St. This includes the old Public Market and the new Central Public Food Terminal along A. Bonifacio St. and near the western coastline, respectively. Other mixed-use residential and commercial development, where ground floors are used for commercial and upper floors used for residential purposes, was also observed in certain portions along A. Bonifacio St. towards the Institutional Center.

.

Parks and Open Spaces

Parks and open spaces constitute roughly 255.511 hectares. These are mostly found near the coastal port area near the government center. These include the Veterans Park, Baybay Plaza and the gymnasium, all of which are situated adjacent to the Old Church of Immaculate Conception Parish. Some recreation spaces can also be found within the educational centers but these are not public spaces and cannot be accessed by non-students. Some areas can be allocated for the expansion of the built-up zone subject to further consultation and site suitability studies.

Cemetery

The cemetery constitutes approximately 15.487 hectares. The public cemetery is located in Zone 23 and Brgy. Hipusngo. A private memorial garden is located in Brgy. Buenavista, and other cemeteries are located in the far barangays of the city.

Infrastructure and Utilities Spaces

Infrastructure and utilities constitute a total land area of approximately 361.492 hectares. These are composed of road networks (excluding the Road Right of Way), water collection and distribution stations/networks, communication towers,

electrical substations, and the existing controlled dumpsite.

The Port Zone is located along the western coastal boundaries of the urban area. This is adjacent to the Public Market and the Transportation Terminal. It occupies roughly one hectare of land majority of which are within the reclamation zone. This can be accessed through the A. Bonifacio St. and is bounded by the Linear Park east of the facility. The said linear park is currently being utilized as a pedestrian walkway and certain informal food establishments have been observed operating during night time. The transportation terminal is located adjacent to the new Public Market. It has an approximate area of 0.6626 hectares. The area receives heavy human and vehicular traffic on a daily basis since all municipal and provincial trips converge in the area.

Industrial

These areas cover approximately 1.222 hectares, and are currently allocated for industrial purposes. These industrial areas are currently being used as abaca processing and consolidation, warehouses, and wood processing and consolidation industrial facilities. These, however, do not generate significant levels of pollution, majority of which are located adjacent to medium density residential areas. Although residential and industrial land uses are considered incompatible land uses, this combination of land uses have coexisted in Baybay for years. Future plans must be done to allocate an industrial zone preferably away from residential areas.

Coastal Areas

Most of the coastal areas in identified mangrove areas has been prematurely converted to settlement uses mostly informal settlement. Local Government was unable to control the urban sprawl due to its proximity to the Urban Core and the lack of monitoring and enforcement. These areas were former mangrove areas covered with mangrove and nipa vegetation and there still existing vegetation in the mangrove and nipa vegetation in the periphery of the informal settlement areas. These areas however will be converted to a natural park as part of the protection land uses where

existing settlements will be transferred into classified residential zones within the Poblacion.

Water Bodies

Approximately 363.769 hectares or 0.74 percent of the total land area are rivers and waterways. The perennial rivers of Pagbanganan and Ha Rivers occupy the north and eastern margins of the urban area. These are the main sources of irrigation of the surrounding agricultural areas of the urban core.

Elevation and Surface Drainage

Baybay City is characterized by flat areas and rugged, mountain terrain. Low elevation and flat areas are concentrated in the western coastal portions of the city facing the Camotes Sea. Based on topographic maps from NAMRIA, the highest point in Baybay City is Mount Lunas with an approximate elevation of 1,175 meters above sea level. Most of the high elevation zones are found along the Leyte Cordillera on the Eastern border and some other high elevation areas in the south. Baybay's predominant landscape is characterized as very steep with 18,667.50 Ha or 38.24% of the total area having a slope greater than 50%. Steep slopes (30-50%) cover 10,962.50 Ha or 22.46%, rolling to moderately steep slopes (18-30%) cover 8,118.40 Ha or 16.63%, gently sloping to undulating (3-8%) cover 1,907.39 Ha or 3.91% of the total area while the remaining 3,931.65 or 8.05% of the land area is level to gently sloping (slope between 0 to 3%).

Vegetation/Land Cover

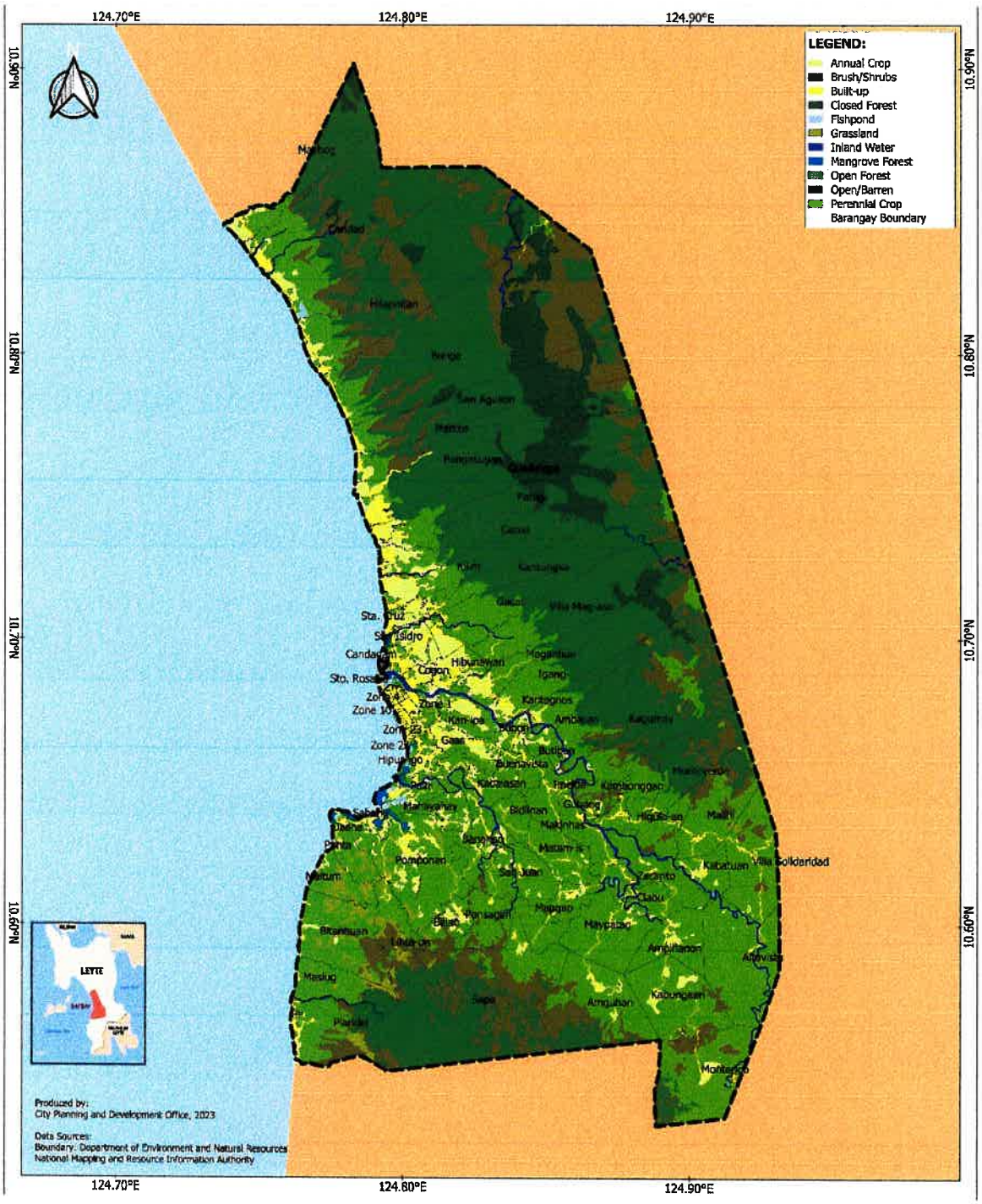
Roughly a third of the city is covered with cultivated perennial crops. Around 5.08% are covered with cultivated annual crops. Approximately half of the city is covered with forest lands either closed, open or wooded grassland or shrubs. Around 2.64% is built up and the remaining 0.43% is composed of mangrove forests, fishponds, rivers and waterways.

Republic of the Philippines
Region VIII
Province of Leyte
CITY OF BAYBAY

5 0 5 10 km

Map Projection: UTM Zone 51N | Datum: WGS 1984

BAYBAY CITY LAND COVER MAP



Map 4. Land Cover Map of Baybay City

B. IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND HAZARDS

Leyte is an island province located in the Eastern Visayas region of the Philippines. The climate of Leyte is considered tropical, with two distinct seasons: the dry season (November to April) and the wet season (May to October). The projected seasonal mean temperature for Leyte would depend on various factors such as global climate change, El Niño/La Niña cycles, and local weather patterns. It is important to note that climate projections are subject to uncertainty, and different models can produce different results. However, based on current climate projections and trends, it is likely that Leyte will experience higher temperatures in the coming years. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that global temperatures will continue to rise, and this will have an impact on regional climates.

Changes in Temperature

The climate of Leyte is characterized by a wet season from May to October and a dry season from November to April. Specifically, there may be an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme precipitation events, leading to more frequent flooding and landslides. Additionally, there may be longer dry spells in some areas, leading to droughts.

Extreme Rainfall Occurrence

More extreme daily rainfall is expected that is greater than 150mm by the year 2020 and more by the year 2050 compared to the baseline data. From 15 extreme rainfall events to 86 days in 2020 and 94 days by 2050.

Sea Level Rise

Is also projected to increase. The increasing mean temperature which resulted to warmer condition of the world, increase sea inundation in our country critically along eastern seaboard and other coastal areas. There is a potential increase in by range of 26cm to 82cm by year 2100.

Hazards

Flood is a common hazard for Baybay City. It is heavily felt during the typhoon months of the year, from June to January. The city being situated in a low-lying area with several rivers and creeks traversing through it, flooding is a highly inevitable all year round.

Rain-induced landslides has been disrupting the economic and social functions of the Baybay City. Particularly in areas with steep slopes covered with unstable soils, landslides have been a common occurrence usually following heavy or long duration rainfall.

Liquefaction is a hazard that can accompany during and after earthquakes. Ground vibration due to earthquakes could render water-saturated soil to lose its strength and stiffness, causing it to behave like a liquid and result in catastrophic structural failures and disasters. In Baybay City, the hazard inventory identifies areas with loose, sandy soil that are most at risk for liquefaction during earthquakes.

Tsunami can be considered statically rare in occurrence but cannot be underestimated due to its catastrophic potential as a hazard for the locality of Baybay City. The city is situated along the eastern coast of Leyte Island and is highly vulnerable to tsunamis that could be generated by earthquakes in the Pacific Ocean.

Storm surge is a hazard that affects a large part of barangay in Baybay City. Twenty-nine barangays of Baybay City (out of 92 barangays) are situated along the coastal areas where the national roads and majority of the settlements and population (59,675 and 13,722 HH) resides along its 37 km. coastline. This increases the vulnerability of the city to storm surges.

Sea level rise poses a serious threat to coastal life around Baybay City. Consequences include increased intensity of storm surges, flooding, and damage to coastal areas. Causing damage that threaten infrastructure necessary for local jobs and city establishments.

Table 2. Hazard Susceptibility of Barangays in Baybay City

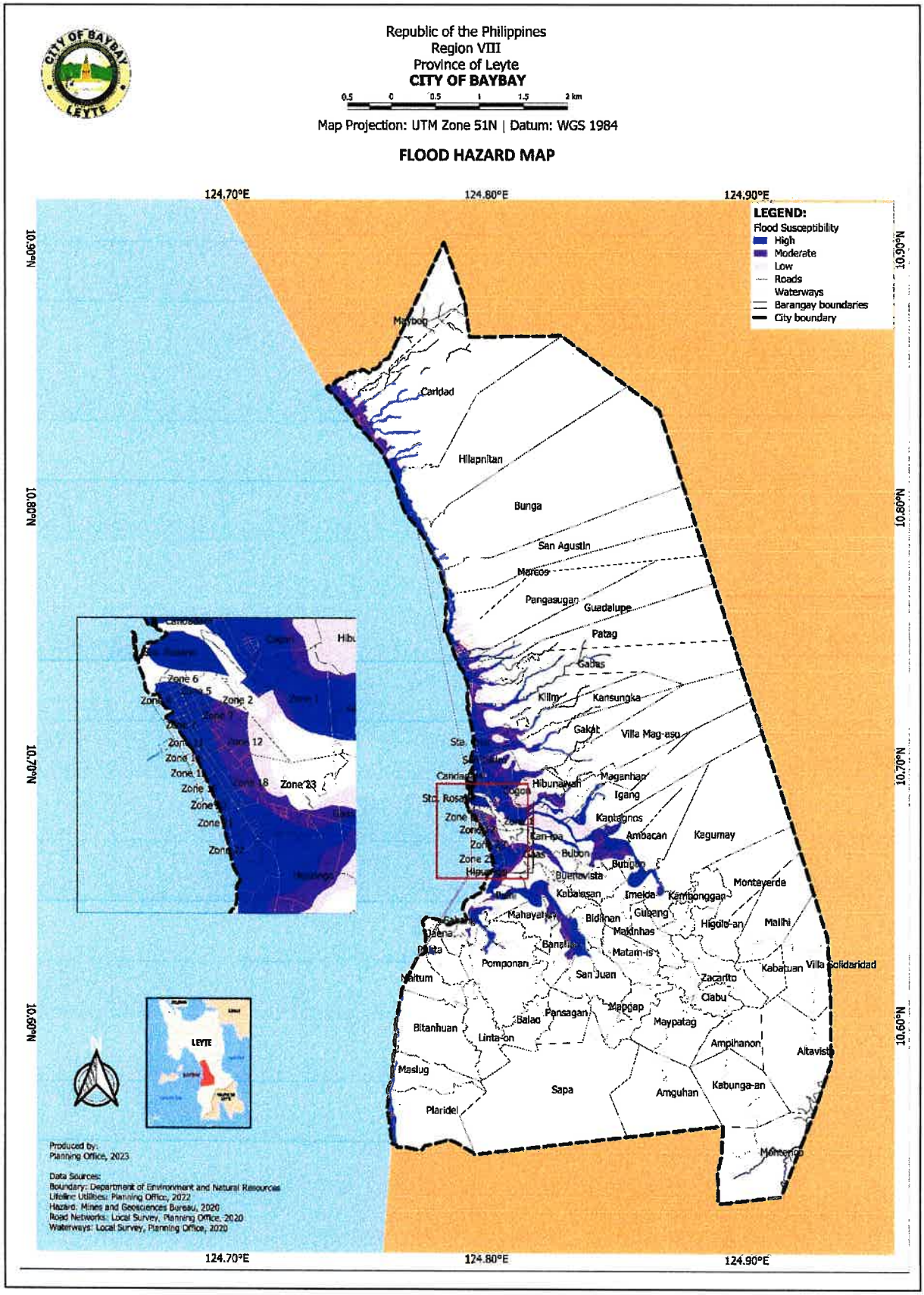
Barangay	Flood	Rain-Induced Landslide	Lique-faction	Tsunami	Storm Surge (Alarm 3)	Sea Level Rise
1. Zone 1*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
2. Zone 2*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
3. Zone 3*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
4. Zone 4*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
5. Zone 5*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
6. Zone 6*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
7. Zone 7*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
8. Zone 8*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
9. Zone 9*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
10. Zone 10*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Zone 11*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
12. Zone 12*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
13. Zone 13*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
14. Zone 14*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Zone 15*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
16. Zone 16*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
17. Zone 17*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
18 Zone 18*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
19. Zone 19*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
20. Zone 20*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
21. Zone 21*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
22. Zone 22*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
23. Zone 23*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24. Altavista***	✓	✓				
25. Ambacan***		✓				
26. Amguhan***		✓				
27. Ampihanon***		✓				
28. Balao***		✓				
29. Biasong***	✓	✓				
30. Banahao***	✓	✓				
31. Bidlinan***		✓				
32. Bitanhuan**	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Barangay	Flood	Rain-Induced Landslide	Lique-faction	Tsunami	Storm Surge (Alarm 3)	Sea Level Rise
33. Butigan***	✓	✓				
34. Bunga**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35. Bubon***	✓	✓				
36. Buenavista***	✓	✓				
37. Candadam**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38. Caridad**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39. Ciabu***		✓				
40. Cogon**	✓				✓	✓
41. Hilapnitan**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42. Hibunawan***	✓	✓			✓	
43. Higuluan***		✓				
44. Hipusngo**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45. Igang***	✓	✓				
46. Imelda***		✓				
47. Gaas***	✓	✓			✓	
48. Gabas**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49. Gacat***	✓	✓				
50. Guadalupe**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51. Gubang***		✓				
52. Jaena**		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53. Kabalasan***	✓	✓				
54. Kagumay***		✓				
55. Kilim**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56. Kan-ipa***	✓	✓			✓	
57. Kabunga-an***		✓				
58. Kantagnos***		✓				
59. Kansungka***	✓	✓				
60. Kambonggan***		✓				
61. Kabatuan***		✓				
62. Lintaon***		✓				
63. Maypatag***		✓				
64. Mahayahay***	✓	✓				

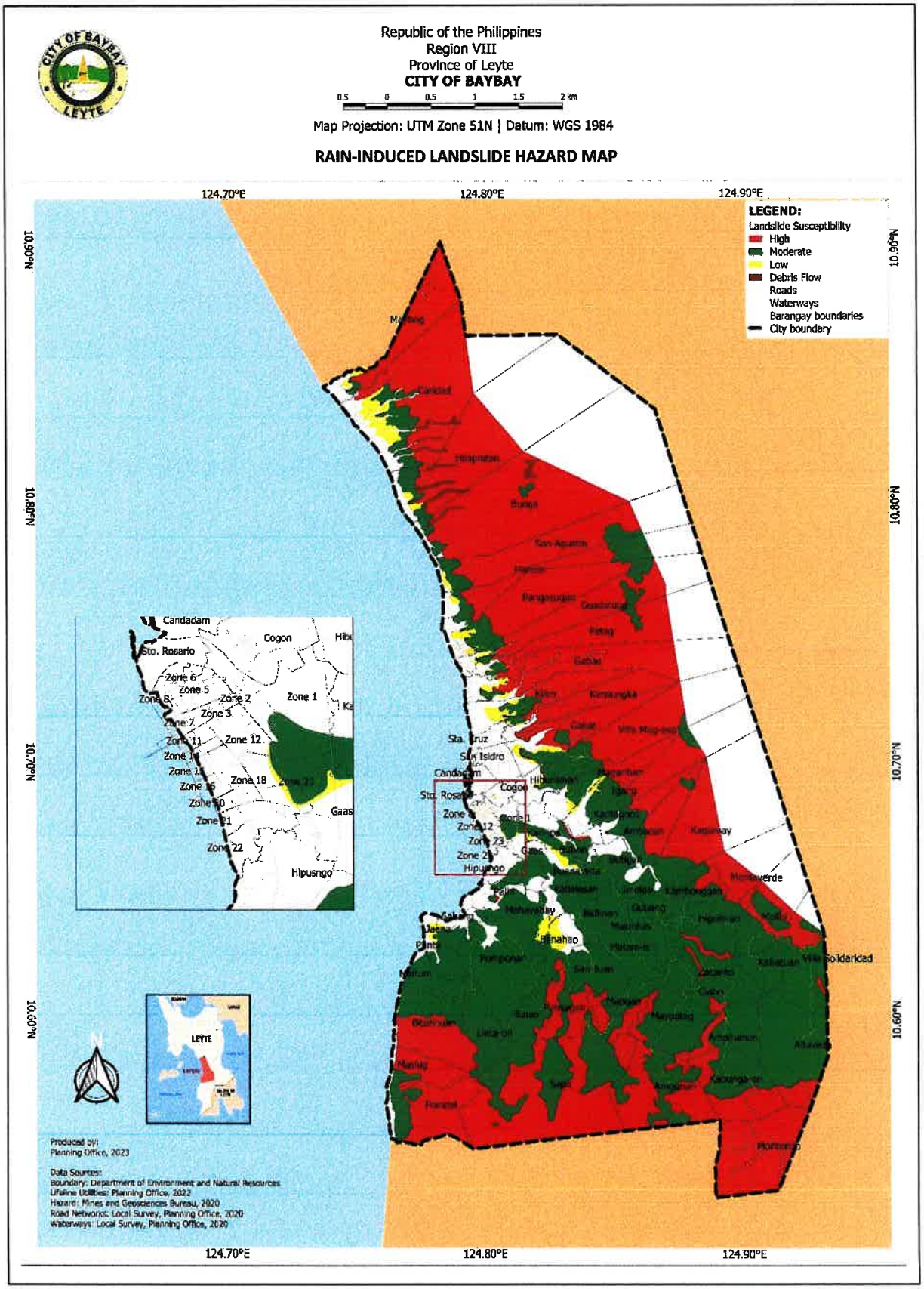
Barangay	Flood	Rain-Induced Landslide	Lique-faction	Tsunami	Storm Surge (Alarm 3)	Sea Level Rise
65. Maslug**	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
66. Mailhi***		✓				
67. Maganhan***	✓	✓				
77. Maitum**		✓		✓	✓	✓
69. Makinhas***		✓				
70. Marcos**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
71. Maybog**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
72. Matam-is***		✓				
73. Mapgap***		✓				
74. Monteverde***		✓				
75. Monterico***	✓	✓				
76. Palhi**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77. Pansagan***	✓	✓				
78. Patag**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79. Plaridel**	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
80. Pangasugan**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81. Pomponan***	✓	✓			✓	✓
82. Punta**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83. Sapa***		✓				
84. Sabang**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85. San Agustin**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86. San Isidro**	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
87. San Juan***	✓	✓				
88. Sta. Cruz**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89. Sto. Rosario*	✓				✓	✓
90. Villa Mag-aso***	✓	✓				
91. Vill-Solidaridad***		✓				
92. Zacarito***		✓				

Legend :

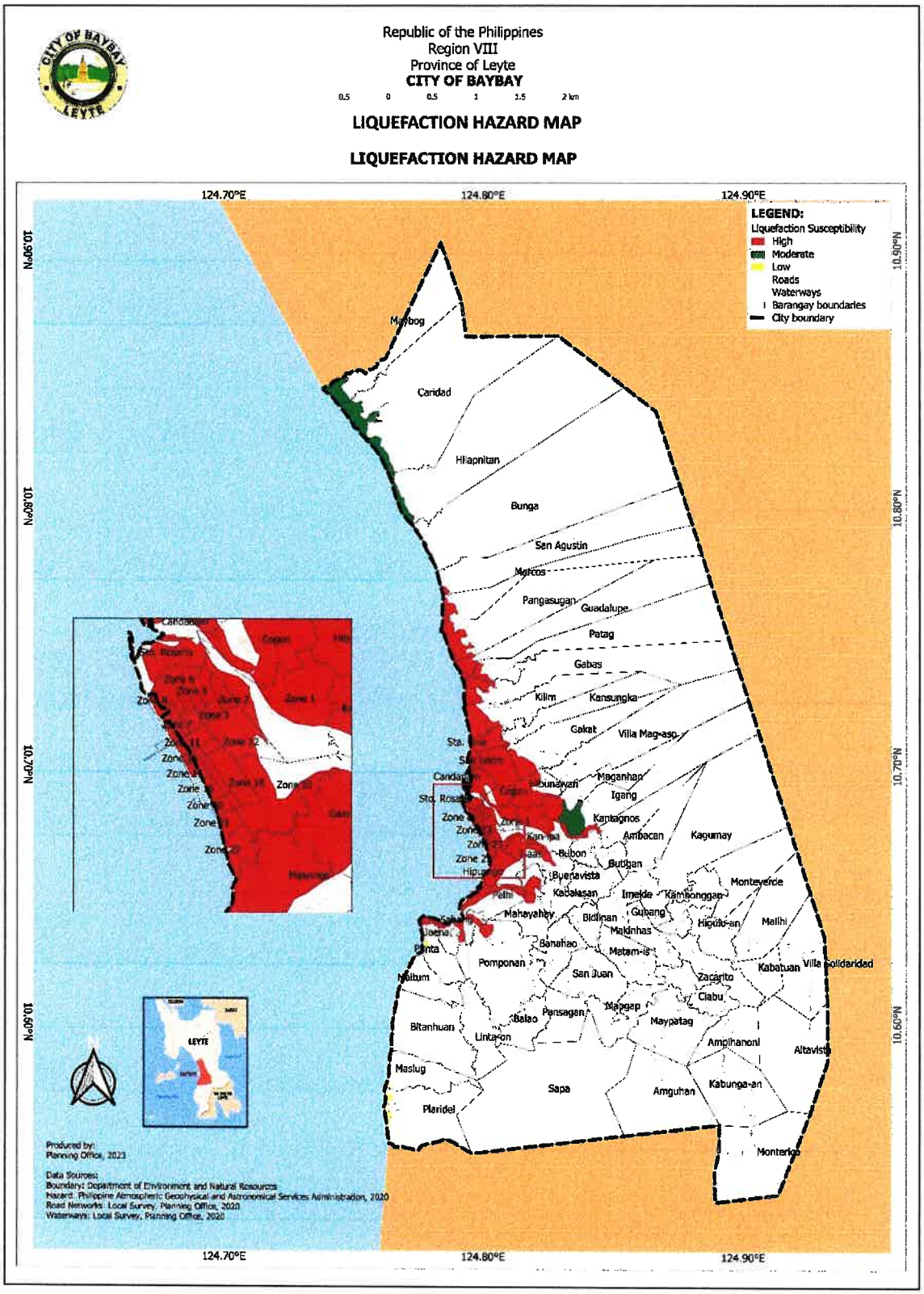
*	Urban Barangays
**	Coastal Barangays
***	Upland Barangays



Map 5. Flood Hazard Map of Baybay City



Map 6. Rain-Induced Landslide Hazard Map of Baybay City



Map 7. Liquefaction Hazard Map of Baybay City

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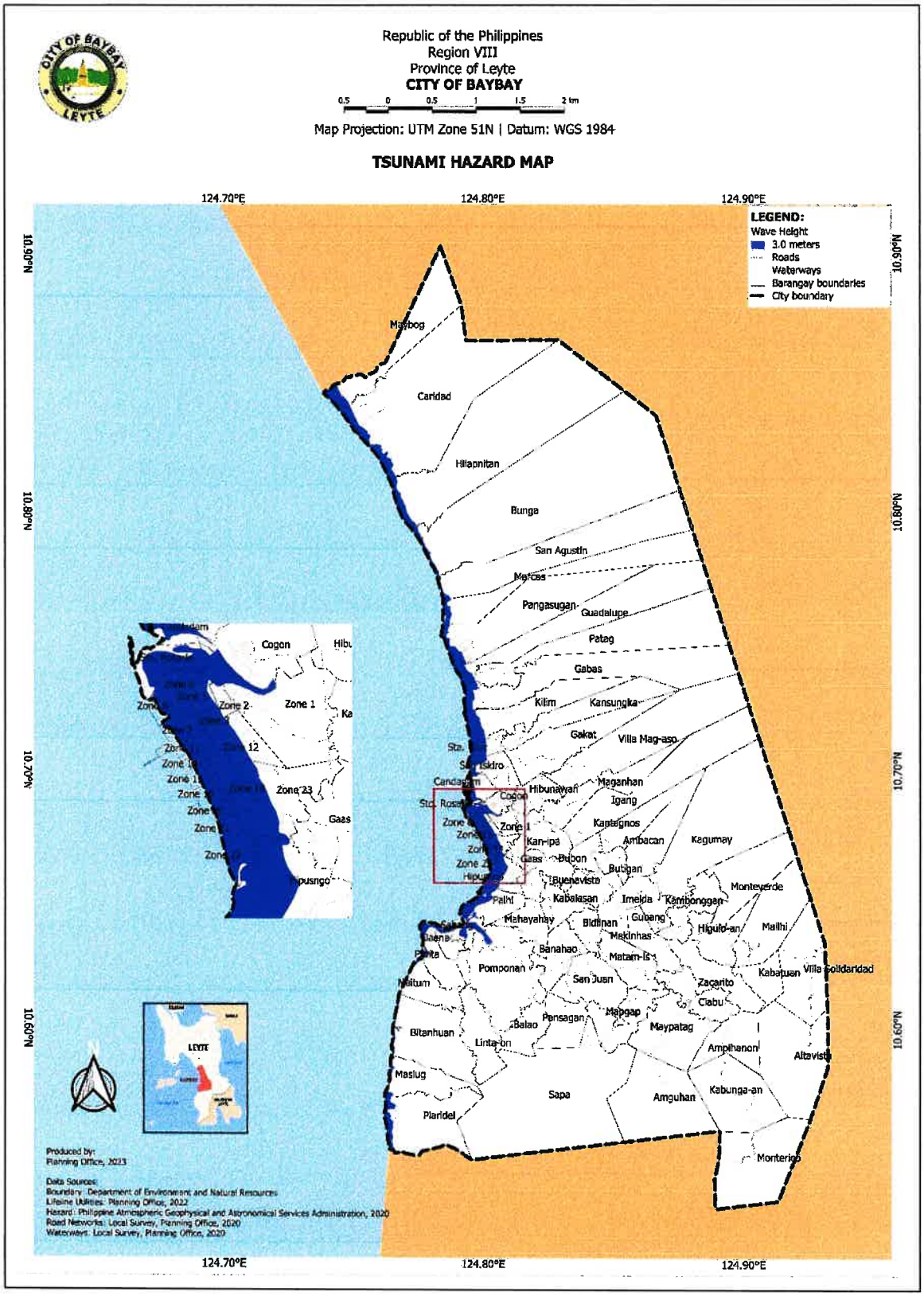
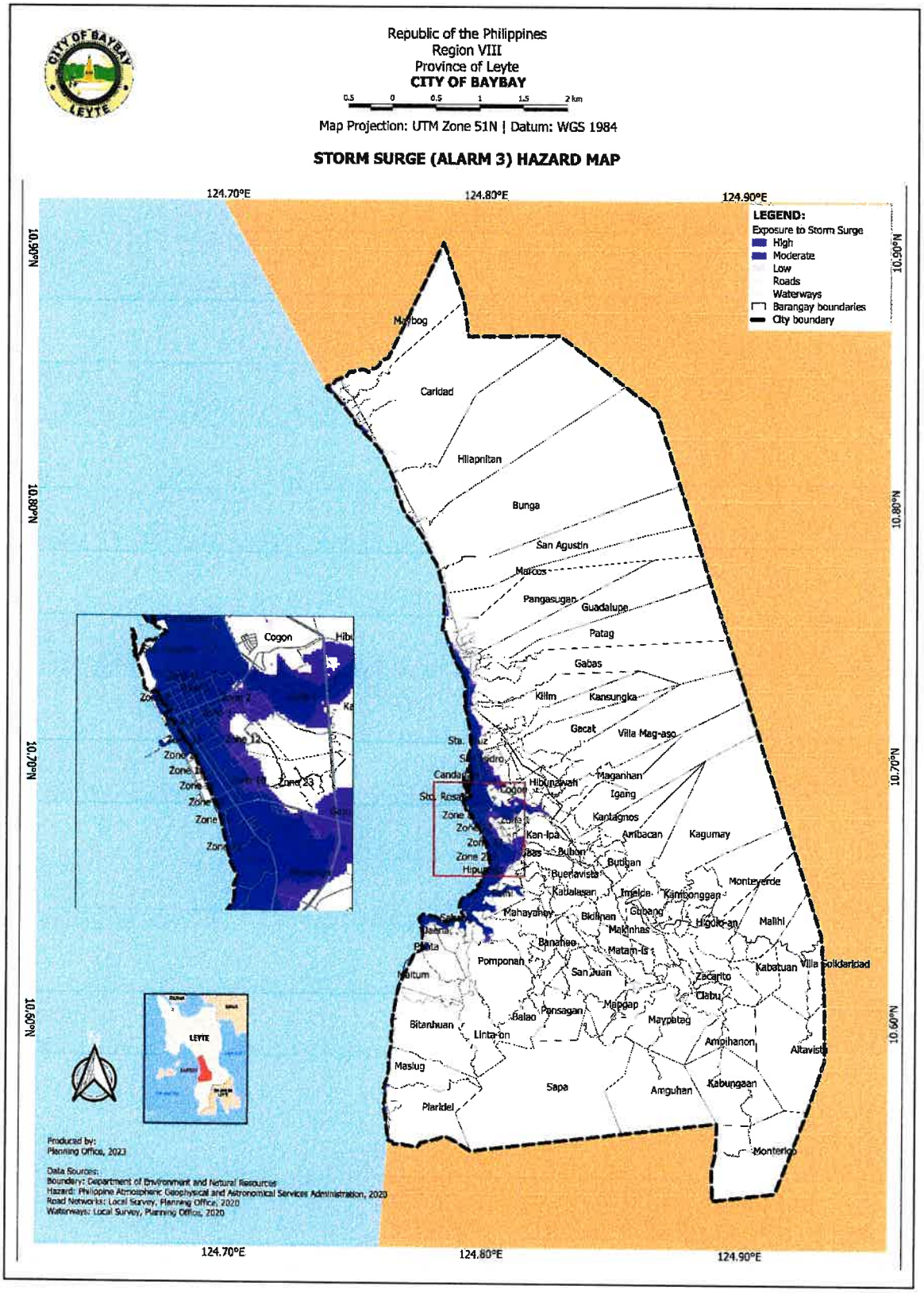
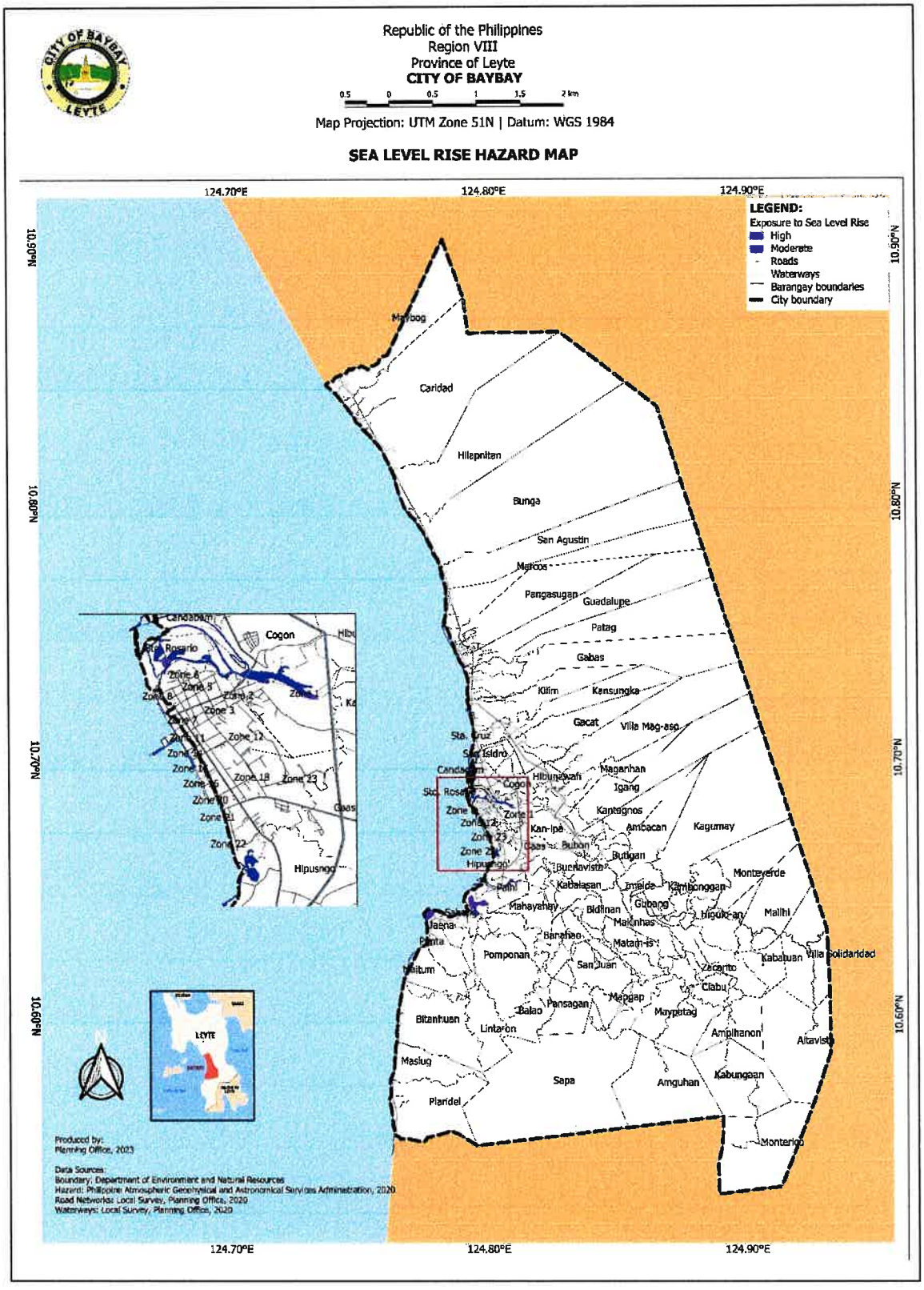


Map 8. Tsunami Hazard Map of Baybay City



Map 9. Storm Surge (Alarm 3) Hazard Map of Baybay City



Map 10. Sea Level Rise Hazard Map of Baybay City

C. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Baybay is a component city in the Province of Leyte located at approximately 124'47'30" E Longitude and 10'41 N Latitude. The city is composed of 92 barangays which are classified into two: urban barangays composed of 23 población zones and 6 barangays, and the rural barangays composed of 63 barangays.

Total Population

The total urban population which includes 29 barangays was 34,928 and the total rural population was 90,529 composed of 63 barangays. The most populated barangay in the city was Caridad having a population of 4,609, followed by Plaridel and Kilim with population of 3,616 and 3,532, respectively. These three belong to the rural barangays. Meanwhile, the highly-populated urban barangays are Hipusngo, Poblacion Zone 1, and Candadam with population of 3,375, 3,219, and 3,124, respectively.

Table 2. No. of Household (HH) and Average HH Size by Barangay, 2020

Barangay	Population (2020 census)	Number of Household	Average Household Size
A. Urban			
Poblacion Zone 1	3,219	698	4.61
Poblacion Zone 2	531	112	4.74
Poblacion Zone 3	361	76	4.75
Poblacion Zone 4	888	228	3.89
Poblacion Zone 5	791	181	4.37
Poblacion Zone 6	674	151	4.46
Poblacion Zone 7	313	70	4.47
Poblacion Zone 8	771	164	4.70
Poblacion Zone 9	356	86	4.14
Poblacion Zone 10	176	40	4.40
Poblacion Zone 11	702	131	5.36
Poblacion Zone 12	879	188	4.68
Poblacion Zone 13	229	44	5.20
Poblacion Zone 14	228	41	5.56
Poblacion Zone 15	687	120	5.73
Poblacion Zone 16	927	201	4.61
Poblacion Zone 17	667	151	4.42
Poblacion Zone 18	2,033	489	4.16

Poblacion Zone 19	188	38	4.95
Poblacion Zone 20	746	170	4.39
Poblacion Zone 21	710	169	4.20
Poblacion Zone 22	1024	222	4.61
Poblacion Zone 23	2,776	578	4.80
Candadam	3,124	746	4.19
Cogon	1,561	358	4.36
Gaas	2,818	663	4.25
Hibunawan	1,973	491	4.02
Hipusngo	3,375	823	4.10
Sto. Rosario	2,201	499	4.41
Sub-Total	**34,928**	**7,928**	
B. Rural			
Altavista	561	107	5.24
Ambacan	564	128	4.41
Amguhan	1,196	257	4.65
Ampihanon	695	168	4.14
Balao	765	156	4.90
Banahao	1,019	262	3.89
Biasong	690	164	4.21
Bidlinan	442	106	4.17
Bitanhuan	3,516	1007	3.49
Bubon	757	167	4.53
Buenavista	1,007	233	4.32
Bunga	2,982	715	4.17
Butigan	570	140	4.07
Caridad	4,609	1115	4.13
Ciabu	1,322	308	4.29
Gabas	2,836	675	4.20
Gacat	2,161	554	3.90
Guadalupe	2,575	590	4.36
Gubang	508	113	4.50
Higulo-an	601	130	4.62
Hilapnitan	2,286	546	4.19
Igang	1,889	427	4.42
Imelda	932	210	4.44
Jaena	1,131	259	4.37
Kabalasan	864	207	4.17
Kabatuan	336	79	4.25

Kabungaan	1,004	227	4.42
Kagumay	566	140	4.04
Kambonggan	865	207	4.18
Kan-ipa	1,609	428	3.76
Kansungka	1207	310	3.89
Kantagnos	614	150	4.09
Kilim	3,761	904	4.16
Linta-on	214	58	3.69
Maganhan	1,340	336	3.99
Mahayahay	361	89	4.06
Mailhi	1,090	264	4.13
Maitum	1,445	354	4.08
Makinhas	1,287	260	4.95
Mapgap	729	144	5.06
Marcos	1,620	398	4.07
Maslug	1,815	426	4.26
Matam-is	354	84	4.21
Maybog	1,782	457	3.90
Maypatag	1,084	228	4.75
Monteverde	493	112	4.40
Monterico	277	66	4.20
Palhi	3,503	888	3.94
Pangasungan	2,801	642	4.36
Pansagan	593	125	4.74
Patag	1,617	386	4.19
Plaridel	4,150	987	4.20
Pomponan	3,654	819	4.46
Punta	1,473	408	3.61
Sabang	1,313	327	4.02
San Agustin	1,698	372	4.56
San Isidro	2,341	557	4.20
San Juan	1,217	279	4.36
Sta. Cruz	538	109	4.94
Sapa	2,341	587	3.99
Villa Mag-aso	1,092	260	4.20
Villa Solidaridad	1,271	300	4.24
Zacarito	596	140	4.26
Sub-total	**90,529**	**21,651**	
Total	**125,457**	**29,579**	**4.24**

Population Distribution

The highest population age group in Baybay City in year 2020 comprise the youngest population from ages 1 to 24 with a total number of 56,220, almost half of the city's total population. The figures in 2015 have similar distribution but slightly lower in total at 55,744

Table 3. Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Year 2020 and 2015

Age Group	2020			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	4,432	4,136	8,568	3,826	3,619	7,445
5 - 9	6,132	5,718	11,850	5,983	5,479	11,462
10 - 14	6,164	5,668	11,832	6,538	5,948	12,486
15 - 19	6,265	5,880	12,145	6,466	5,981	12,447
20 - 24	6,095	5,730	11,825	6,152	5,752	11,904
25 - 29	5,601	5,133	10,734	5,681	5,108	10,789
30 - 34	5,029	4,500	9,529	4,414	4,126	8,540
35 - 39	4,105	3,802	7,907	4,074	3,692	7,766
40 - 44	3,900	3,404	7,304	3,715	3,304	7,019
45 - 49	3,558	3,203	6,761	3,403	3,266	6,669
50 - 54	3,180	3,137	6,317	3,060	2,842	5,902
55 - 59	2,869	2,762	5,631	2,521	2,453	4,974
60 - 64	2,342	2,330	4,672	1,957	1,973	3,930
65 - 69	1,752	1,833	3,585	1,512	1,638	3,150
70 - 74	1,265	1,474	2,739	1,062	1,308	2,370
75 - 79	782	1,116	1,898	778	1,015	1,793
80 and over	775	1,385	2,160	839	1,200	2,039
Total	**64,246**	**61,211**	**125,457**	**61,981**	**58,704**	**120,685**

Population Density

There were 34,928 people in the urban barangays occupying a total land area of 1,315.29 hectares consisting of 29 barangays. While in the rural barangays, 90,529 people were occupying an area of 47,500.26 hectares which comprises the total area of 63 barangays.

On the other hand, also from the same table, among urban barangays Poblacion Zone 20 got the highest population density of 190.31 and Sta. Cruz among rural barangays with a population density of 19.50

Table 4. Population, land area and population density by barangay, 2020

Barangay	Population (2020 census)	Land Area (Hectares)	Population Density
A. Urban			
Poblacion Zone 1	3,219	105.97	30.38
Poblacion Zone 2	531	6.25	84.96
Poblacion Zone 3	361	2.47	146.15
Poblacion Zone 4	888	8.73	101.72
Poblacion Zone 5	791	6.79	116.49
Poblacion Zone 6	674	7.96	84.67
Poblacion Zone 7	313	3.93	79.64
Poblacion Zone 8	771	8.82	87.41
Poblacion Zone 9	356	3.03	117.49
Poblacion Zone 10	176	9.97	17.65
Poblacion Zone 11	702	4.93	142.39
Poblacion Zone 12	879	29.08	30.23
Poblacion Zone 13	229	2.46	93.09
Poblacion Zone 14	228	1.56	146.15
Poblacion Zone 15	687	5.29	129.87
Poblacion Zone 16	927	7.39	125.44
Poblacion Zone 17	667	3.84	173.70
Poblacion Zone 18	2,033	16.95	119.94
Poblacion Zone 19	188	1.60	117.50
Poblacion Zone 20	746	3.92	190.31
Poblacion Zone 21	710	6.06	117.16
Poblacion Zone 22	1024	14.31	71.56
Poblacion Zone 23	2,776	65.08	42.66
Candadam	3,124	145.21	21.51
Cogon	1,561	90.22	17.30
Gaas	2,818	289.16	9.75
Hibunawan	1,973	231.21	8.53
Hipusngo	3,375	200.52	16.83
Sto. Rosario	2,201	32.55	67.62
Sub-Total	**34,928**	**1,315.29**	26.56
B. Rural			

Altavista	561	1,030.08	0.54
Ambacan	564	487.94	1.16
Amguhan	1,196	1,130.97	1.06
Ampihanon	695	447.29	1.55
Balao	765	308.49	2.48
Banahao	1,019	334.73	3.04
Biasong	690	108.44	6.36
Bidlinan	442	181.79	2.43
Bitanhuan	3,516	878.33	4.00
Bubon	757	145.58	5.20
Buenavista	1,007	260.64	3.86
Bunga	2,982	3962.67	0.75
Butigan	570	134.70	4.23
Caridad	4,609	2711.14	1.70
Ciabu	1,322	370.41	3.57
Gabas	2,836	1427.74	1.99
Gacat	2,161	756.76	2.86
Guadalupe	2,575	1209.00	2.13
Gubang	508	167.55	3.03
Higulo-an	601	386.78	1.55
Hilapnitan	2,286	2828.34	0.81
Igang	1,889	1153.60	1.64
Imelda	932	356.58	2.61
Jaena	1,131	110.43	10.24
Kabalasan	864	233.59	3.70
Kabatuan	336	336.56	1.00
Kabungaan	1,004	859.23	1.17
Kagumay	566	1905.13	0.30
Kambonggan	865	351.42	2.46
Kan-ipa	1,609	305.27	5.27
Kansungka	1207	587.20	2.06
Kantagnos	614	357.24	1.72
Kilim	3,761	656.70	5.73
Linta-on	214	429.48	0.50
Maganhan	1,340	499.20	2.68
Mahayahay	361	265.94	1.36
Mailhi	1,090	760.14	1.43
Maitum	1,445	306.08	4.72
Makinhas	1,287	289.96	4.44

Mapgap	729	407.27	1.79
Marcos	1,620	881.01	1.84
Maslug	1,815	393.09	4.62
Matam-is	354	385.41	0.92
Maybog	1,782	790.69	2.25
Maypatag	1,084	698.92	1.55
Monterico	493	1,073.86	0.46
Monteverde	277	674.80	0.41
Palhi	3,503	265.04	13.22
Pangasungan	2,801	1,258.06	2.23
Pansagan	593	359.22	1.65
Patag	1,617	1,379.66	1.17
Plaridel	4,150	840.01	4.94
Pomponan	3,654	1,073.92	3.40
Punta	1,473	266.58	5.53
Sabang	1,313	101.44	12.94
San Agustin	1,698	1,457.11	1.17
San Isidro	2,341	213.05	10.99
San Juan	1,217	527.82	2.31
Sapa	538	2,701.14	0.20
Sta. Cruz	2,341	120.04	19.50
Villa Mag-aso	1,092	1,386.73	0.79
Villa Solidaridad	1,271	765.38	1.66
Zacarito	596	446.92	1.33
Sub-total	**90,529**	**47,500.26**	1.91
Total	**125,457**	**48,815.55**	2.57

D. SOCIAL SERVICES

Baybay City is a 1st class component city in the province of Leyte. It has a population of 125,457 people in 2020 with a land area of 48,815.55 hectares. The city government has the genuine concern to uplift the living condition of the populace particularly the needy, affected and vulnerable sectors of the community such as the families and children in need of special protection, women in difficult circumstances, senior citizens, persons who used drugs, persons with disability and mentally ill individuals; and communities affected by calamities and disasters.

Child and Family Welfare Program

The City Social Welfare and Development Office has come up with the Local Youth Development Plan, Local Council for the Protection of Children and the Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Plan which will serve, administer and assist the development of local policies and plans for social services for children being catered and implemented by the City Government of Baybay.

Table 5. Historical Number of Population Served by type of Clientele System

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			2020	
	2017	2018	2019	No.	%
1. Disadvantaged Families	-	-	-	-	
2. Depressed Area	120,817	122,542	121,207	125,457	
3. Disadvantaged Women (18-59 yrs old)	8	17	16	16	0.04%
4. Pre-school Children/Children (0-12 yrs old)	2,457	2,175	2,364	2,562	5.70%
5. Youth (13-24 yrsold)	28,405	28,526	27,779	28,629	63.90%
6. Persons with disabilities	259	322	505	694	1.50%
7. Senior citizens/older persons (60 yrs old and above)	13,633	14,189	12,523	12,917	28.80%
TOTAL	**165,579**	**167,771**	**164,394**	**170,275**	**100%**

Education

Baybay City has 95 total number of schools within its jurisdiction; 6 private and 70 public elementary schools, 2 private and 13 public secondary schools, 1 public vocational school, 1 private tutorial center, and 1 private and 1 public tertiary school. Local government units share with the national government the responsibility of providing quality education in the locality as well as financing infrastructure facilities such as school buildings.

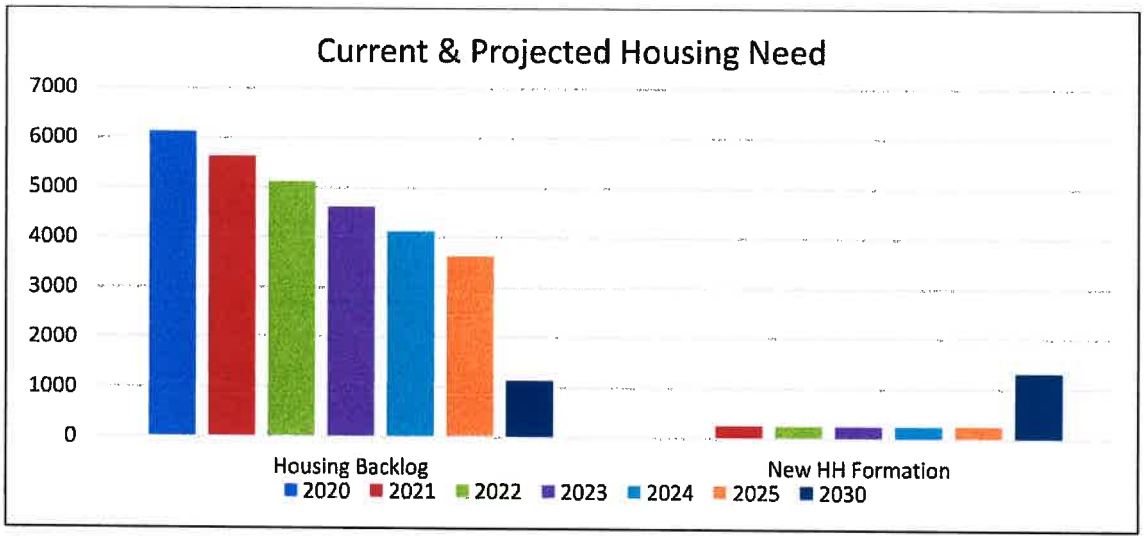
Housing

Housing is one of the basic services that the city needs to provide especially for the underprivileged population. Housing needs vary according to family life stages or perceptions of what are needed. Good quality of housing entails proper allocation of spaces and inclusion of required facilities which indicates a good living condition. Investments in shelter not only improve and expand the available of housing units, but also improve both working and living environment.

Table 6. Current and Projected Housing Need

Housing Backlog	2020 (Present Needs)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
A. Housing Backlog	6,126	5,626	5,126	4,626	4,126	3,626	1,126
B. Household Formation due to Increase in Population		248	249	252	255	256	1,316
C. Upgrading							
TOTAL	6,126	5,874	5,375	4,878	4,381	3,882	2,442

Figure 1. Graph Showing Current and Projected Housing Need in Baybay City



Sports and Recreation

Existing sports and recreational facilities in the barangays which account mostly of sports facility especially basketball courts. Practically all of these sports facilities are being used as evacuation centers during calamities

Protective Services

The peace and order situation in the City of Baybay is stable with the presence of Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Barangay Tanods, and other volunteer civic groups who are concerned with respect to the security condition of the city.

Table 7. Protective Services by Facilities and Equipment

Type of Services	Barangay	Area (sq.m)	Physical Condition of Facility	No. of Personnel	Personnel to Population Ratio	Vehicles		Contact No.	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
						No.	Types		Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
Police																
Headquarters	Gaas	2,500	Good	52	1 : 1935	7	MC/MV	9498597008	H	H			H		L	
Sub-station	Zone 15	156	Good	10					H	H			L		H	
Fire Protection																
Headquarters	Zone 23	300	Good	22	1:2000	1	Shackman		M	H			L		L	
						1	Hino									
						1	Rosenboeur									
						1	Morita									
						1	Nissan									
Sub-station	VSU (Activated)	150	Poor	2	1:2000	1	Isuzu		L	H			L		M	
For Activation	Makinhas															
For Activation	Plaridel															
Jail Management																
Provincial Jail	Hipusngo	490	Good	29				9617330633	L	H		None			H	
District Jail																
Baybay City District Jail	Zone 10	185	Poor	17	1 : 6696	1	Prisoners Van	9161580923	H	H			L		H	
Others																
Total																

Source: PNP, BFP, BJMP – Baybay City 2020
Note: Physical Condition
Fair/good - well-maintained/serviceable
Poor – needs improvement
Critical - needs priority action

Health Services

The health facilities located in the city which ranges from Level I hospitals and infirmaries, to laboratory and diagnostic centers and specialty clinics. The number of government health facilities that cater mostly to indigent clients remain low and there is still a gap in terms of the availability of birthing facilities. In addition, there are still many barangays in the city that do not have a Barangay Health Station where primary care services are supposedly rendered in the community level.

Table 8. General Health Situation for the Past Five Years

Health Indicator	Baybay City									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Fertility										
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	1369	12.5	974	8.9	836	7.6	788	7.1	923	8.3
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	-		-		-		-		-	
Morbidity										
General Medical										
Consultative Rate	25,922		23,054		16,909		15,578		5,682	
Hospitalization Rate	6,830		6,083		6,364		6,723		4,143	
Mortality										
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	159	1.5	138	1.3	134	1.2	103	1	158	1.4
Proportioned Mortality Rate (PMR)	-		-		-		-		-	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	12	0.012	7	0.007	4	0.004	2	0.002	5	0.005
Young Child Mortality Rate (YCMR)	139	52.021	9	4.178	10	4.995	5	2.897	5	2.982
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	-		-		-		1	57.937	-	

Source: CHO 2020

E. ECONOMY

Primary Sector – Agriculture

Baybay City is predominantly identified as eco-tourism and agriculture-based economy. Its agricultural lands are well-suited for rice, corn, coconut, root crops, abaca, fruits, vegetables, and livestock production. Approximately 22,815.19 hectares are classified as agricultural land which is devoted to the cultivation of the major crops such as coconut, rice, abaca, banana, along with root crops, fruits, and vegetables. Coconut and rice are regarded as the major agricultural crops grown in the city.

Baybay City is generally an agricultural city. A large portion of the population depends much on its productivity. It has a total agricultural area of approximately 22,000 hectares in which 16,000 hectares is devoted to coconut production, 2,500 hectares cultivated to various crops and the rest utilized for livestock and poultry production. The most common crops grown are rice, corn, abaca, root crops, fruit trees, and vegetables. Various cottage industries can also be found in Baybay such as bamboo and rattan craft, ceramics, dress-making, fiber craft, food preservation, mat weaving, metal craft, furniture manufacture and other related activities. The existing major agricultural crops by area, production and value in the locality which include a) rice, b) coconut, c) vegetables, d) root crops, e) fruit trees, f) corn, and g) abaca. In 2020, rice farming was cultivated by 5,522 farmers in 1,849 hectares of rice fields. Vegetables (HVCDP) was grown in 36 hectares of farmland by 241 vegetable growers. Root crops, particularly sweet potato, was produced by 271 farmers in 44 hectares land area. Fruit trees was planted by 305 farmers in 218 hectares of farm land. Meanwhile, corn production was undertaken by 570 farmers in 331 hectares of cornland. On the other hand, 304 abaca farmers planted an aggregate area of 75 hectares for abaca production. Finally, the perennial crop planted by most of the farmers numbering 5,582 in 16,000 hectares of farmland is coconut. In total, Baybay City has 10,795 farmers engaged in the production of major agricultural crops involving 18,700 hectares of agricultural land. Also in the same year, only 445 farmers were engaged in livestock production. 53 were involved in carabao raising, 54 were into hog raising, 21 were engaged in poultry-layers producing eggs, 131 livestock farmers are raising goats, 91 farmers are producing cattle, and lastly, 116 were raising (free ranged) chicken.

Secondary Sector – Industry

Industrial businesses in Baybay City are mostly agri-based. The city is strategically located at the central, western part of Leyte province, facing Bohol Sea and Cebu Island. It is one of the development hubs of the island where movements and products exchange from the greater area of Cebu takes place. Being a city port, the City is relatively active in terms of transport of products from Leyte to other islands in the Visayas. SC Global, a coconut-based industrial facility, is currently among the major manufacturing establishments in the city, located at the designated Special Economic

Zone of the City. Two other big manufacturing companies engaged in coconut products milling and abaca pulp processing are also located in the zone.

As per records, there was no increase in the number of industrial establishments from 2016 up to 2020. The six industries occupy an area of 17.36 hectares. Employment generated by the said six industries rose from 60 in 2016 to 292 in 2020, an increase of 287%. In terms of revenues, the six industrial establishments recorded an increase in their revenues from 8.7 million pesos in 2016 to 22.3 million pesos in 2020.

The inventory of existing industrial establishments by type of industry, capitalization and employment. Most of the Establishments are non-pollutive/ non-hazardous and has capitalization ranging from ₱ 2.9 million to ₱ 1.5 billion. The Specialty Pulp Manufacturing, Inc. located in Brgy. Hilapnitan occupies an area of 8.3 hectares with capitalization of P1.5 billion. The second biggest industry is the SC Global Coco Products, Inc. located in Brgy. Caridad with a land area of 4 hectares and capital of P132 million.

Table 9. Historical Data on Industrial Areas, 2016-2020

Year	Industrial Establishments		Area Covered		Employment		Revenue	
	Quantity	% Inc/(Dec)	Area (ha)	% Inc/(Dec)	Quantity	% Inc/(Dec)	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2016	6	0	17.36	0	60	0	8,729,686.64	0%
2017	6	0	17.36	0	163	172%	11,784,980.62	35%
2018	6	0	17.36	0	302	85%	14,803,840.13	26%
2019	6	0	17.36	0	242	-20%	16,486,706.38	11%
2020	6	0	17.36	0	292	21%	22,262,108.95	35%

Source: LGU

Tertiary Sector – Commercial Establishments

Baybay City is a hub of business and industry for the western coast of Leyte, with a commercial service sector in the city that includes banks, virtual assistance centers, restaurants, cafes, night spots, sports centers, as well as retail and wholesale stores.

As the center of commerce and trade, there has been an increasing number of activities in the recent years that is being favored by the adequate transportation facilities to Tacloban City, Ormoc City, Cebu City, and Metro Manila as those places serve as major points of distribution and supply of various goods and commodities, various agricultural and machine products that met local demands.

There are more than 2,000 different types of business establishments operate in the City, along with several cottage industries such as bamboo and rattan craft, ceramics, dress making, fiber craft, food preservation, mat weaving, metal craft and other related activities. The type of commercial establishment recording the highest increase is wholesale and retail trade growing by 530 from 939 to 1,469 followed by hotel and restaurants with an increase of 70.

In the same manner, there was a substantial increase in employment by 3,422 from 161 in 2015 to 3,583 in 2020 representing 2,125%. The same establishment, wholesale and retail trade, generated the highest increase in employment posting 2,215 or 3,210% increase. This is followed by hotel and restaurants increasing by 421 workers in 2020.

Table 10. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments by Industry, Capitalization and Employment, Year 2020

Barangay	Name of Industrial Establishment	Land Area (ha)	Type of Industry	Capitalization	Employment
Maybog	Green Carbon, Inc.	0.93	Medium	24,119,966.43	10
Maybog	Philippine Green Resources, Inc.	0.24	Medium	10,000,000.00	1
Caridad	SC Global Coco Products, Inc.	4.02	Medium	131,982,063.40	184
Hilapnitan	Specialty Pulp Manufacturing, Inc.	8.29	Medium	1,496,603,041.76	87
Hilapnitan	Visayas Activated Carbon, Inc.	0.58	Medium	45,041,415.13	10
Hilapnitan	Visayan Oil Mills, Inc.	3.3	Medium	2,941,380.47	0

Source: LGU

Table 11. Fuel and Chemical Depot

Name of Depot	Area Occupied (ha)	Year Constructed	Type of Depot	Capacity (cu/year)	Name of Company/Owner	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
						Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
Golden Gate Express Service (Main)	0.23		Fuel		Robles, Carmel C.	L	H						
Golden Gate Express Service I	0.08		Fuel		Robles, Carmel C.	L	H						
Golden Gate Express Service II	0.11		Fuel		Robles, Carmel C.	L	H						
Gateway Fuel Station			Fuel		Busangilan, Raphy Cariaso	L	H						
Firmvel Gas Station	0.08		Fuel		Veloso, Vicente Garcia	None	H			None		H	

Source: LGU

Table 12. Inventory of Commercial Establishment by Economic Activities

Economic Activities	2015		2020		% Increase/Decrease Over Previous Year	
	No. of Establishment	No. of Employment	No. of Establishment	No. of Employment	No. of Establishment	No. of Employment
Wholesale and Retail Trade	939	69	1469	2284	56%	3210%
Hotel and Restaurants	122	27	192	448	57%	1559%
Transport, Storage & Communication	24	0	61	90	154%	
Financial Intermediation	70	55	69	281	-1%	411%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	127	3	162	225	28%	7400%
Public Admin. and Defense	0	0	0	0		
Education	7	0	18	28	157%	
Health & Social Work	22	0	25	65	14%	
Other Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	72	7	105	162	46%	2214%
Private Household w/ Employed Persons	0	0	0	0		
Extra-Territorial Organizations & Bodies	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	1383	161	2101	3583	52%	2125%

Source: LGU

Figure 2. Graph Showing Inventory of Commercial Establishment in 2015 & 2020

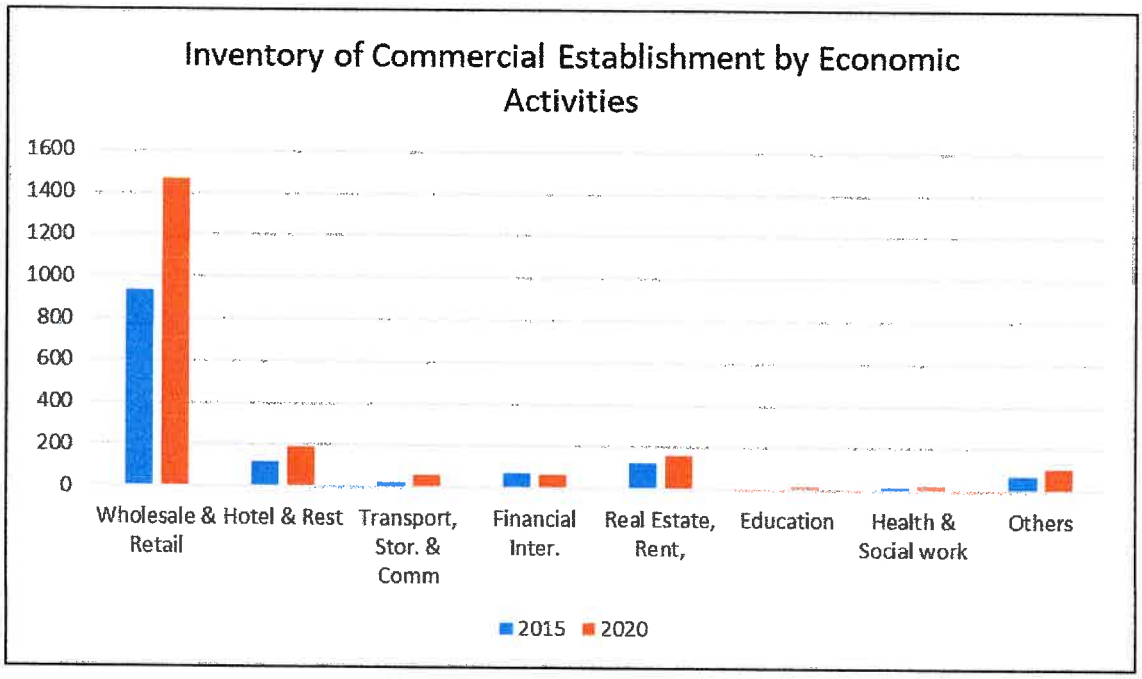


Table 13. Employment by Type/Classification/Type of Business Trade

Type/Classification Kind of Business and Trade	No. of Employment	Revenue (Php)	Population served/ Markets catered	
			Local	Outside(Export)
Wholesale Trade and Retail	2284	2,000,181.34	/	
Banking and Finances	281	1,490,151.52	/	
Real Estate/Construction	258	6,266,612.74	/	
Services	631		/	
Others	162	5,373,906.34	/	
TOTAL	3616	15,130,851.94		

Source: LGU
Notes: Services include Hotels and Restaurants, transport, storage, communication, education, health and social work, public administration and defense (refer to PSIC).

F. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation

a. Road Network

The existing road network in the city is classified as national, city and barangay roads. 100% of the national road is already concrete and asphalt paved and in good condition. On the other hand, 110 km of the barangay road is concrete, 26.5 km gravel, and 44.5 km earth road. All road network is highly susceptible to tropical cyclone & landslide, but have low susceptibility to flooding and earthquake.

b. Bridges

There are 49 bridges existing in Baybay City. All bridges have a load capacity of 15 tons and in fair condition. In terms of susceptibility to hazard, all bridges are highly susceptible to tropical cyclone but low to flooding and landslide with a few indicating moderate to high susceptibility. Some of the bridges due to their location, are susceptible to storm surge.

c. Land and Sea Transportation Terminal

The City of Baybay has a public Land Transport Terminal which is equipped with terminal complex building, comfort rooms, bus bays, jeepney, Tricycle, van, mini bus, multicab, and "habal-habal". The said terminal serves as a major venue for the transportation industry of the city. This includes the port terminal equipped with the necessary facilities for the comfort of the passengers.

Table 14. Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition Year 2020

Bridge	Barangay	Year Constructed	Type	Load Capacity	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
						Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
Bitanhuan	Pandan Bridge	2000	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		H	
Bitanhuan	Bitanhuan Bridge	1980	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		H	
Bunga	Badiang I Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		L	
Bunga	Badiang II Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		L	
Bunga	Bunga Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			L		L	
Bunga	Canbatuan Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		L	
Candadam	Lonoy Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	H	H			None		H	
Caridad	Bartolini Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		L	
Caridad	Makahila Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		L	
Caridad	Hic-gop I Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		L	
Caridad	Hic-gop II Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		L	
Ciabu	Ciabu Bridge					L	H			M		None	
Cogon	Dungca-an Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Gaas	Gaas I Bridge	1972	RCS	15	Fair	H	H			None		H	
Gaas	Gaas II Bridge	1972	RCS	15	Fair	H	H			None		None	
Gabas	Guimbalutan Bridge	1975	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		M	
Gakat	Gakat Bridge					M	H			L		None	
Guadalupe	Lago-lago Bridge	1973	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
Gubang	Gubang Bridge	1986	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			M		None	
Higulo-an	Cuapnit Bridge	1987	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			H		None	
Higulo-an	Higulo-an Bridge	1987	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			H		None	
Hilapnitan	Tugas Bridge	1988	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			M		None	
Hilapnitan	Kangapo Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			M		None	
Hilapnitan	Hilapnitan Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			M		None	

Hipusngo	Hipusngo Bridge	1984	RCDG	15	Fair	M	H			None		H	
Igang	Igang Bridge					L	H			None		None	
Kabalasan	Kabalasan Bridge					L	H			None		None	
Kilim	Buyhang Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Kilim	Tab-ang Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Makinhas	Makinhas Bridge	1986	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			H		None	
Makinhas	Pamotosan Bridge	1987	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			H		None	
Marcos	Biasong Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
Marcos	Cambanoy Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
Maslug	Bulacanon Bridge	1999	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Maslug	Canduylas Bridge	1999	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Maslug	Maslug Bridge	1999	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Maybog	Maybog Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		None	
Sabang	Maypatag Bridge	2000	RCS	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Palhi	Palhi Bridge	1980	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			L		H	
Pangasugan	Pangasugan Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
Pangasugan	Calbiga-a Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
Patag	Cagnonoc Bridge	1975	CIBISTEEL	15	Fair	L	H			None		M	
Plaridel	Plaridel Bridge	1980	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Pomponan	Pomponan Bridge	2000	RCS	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Punta	Magob-ob Bridge	1999	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			L		L	
San Agustin	Lunas Bridge	1989	RCDG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
San Agustin	Lunsoc Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		None	
San Isidro	Kiga Bridge	1989	PSCG	15	Fair	L	H			None		H	
Zone 1	Pagbanganan Bridge					L	H			None		H	

Source: LGU, DPWH

Table 15. Land and Sea Transportation Terminals by Location and Condition, 2020

Name of Terminal	Area Occupied (ha.)	Barangay	Year Constructed	Physical Condition	Owner/ Operator	Type of Terminal	Terminal Facilities	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
								Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
Land															
Baybay Bus		Zone 10		Fair	LGU Baybay	Tricycle		H	H			None		H	
Terminal						Jeepney									
						Bus									
						Van									
						Mini Bus									
						Multicab									
						R.E									
						Habal-habal									
Water															
Philippine Ports	6.6441	Zone 10	1980	Fair	PPA	Government Owned Port	Passenger Terminal Bldg	H	H			None		H	
Authority Terminal						Passenger Terminal	Comfort room								
						Cargo Terminal	Pier								
							Wharf								
							Ramp								
							Back-up Area								
Air															
None															

Source: LGU

Table 16 - Inventory of Public Land Transportation Vehicles by Type and Service Routes 2020

Type of Public Utility Vehicles	Registered in City					From Other City/Municipality		
	Total No.	Route Destination				Total No.	Route/Destination	
		W/in Brgy	Brgy to Brgy	Brgy to City Center	City Center			
Buses	8					18	SUGOD/ORMOC	BAYBAY
Jeepney						1	MAHAPLAG	BAYBAY
Taxi/FX	0							
Tricycles	1000			469	531			
R.E						95	MAHAPLAG	BAYBAY
VAN						68	ORMOC/MAASIN/TAC	BAYBAY
MINIBUS	12						INOPACAN	BAYBAY
MULTICAB	86			86				
HABAL2X	300			300				
POT2X	798				798			

Source: LGU

d. Urban and Rural Road Requirements

The need for more constructed roads for both rural and urban is evident which would cater to a more efficient way of passage to all.

Table 17. Current and Projected Road Requirements (2020 – 2030)

YEAR	URBAN ROAD REQUIREMENTS (km)	RURAL ROAD REQUIREMENTS (km)
2020	23	181
2021	3	15
2022	3	15
2023	3	15
2024	2	15
2025	2	15
2026	2	15
2027	2	15
2028	2	15
2029	3	15
2030	3	14
Total	48	330

Source: LGU
Note: Computed with the following standards:
Rural Road – Standard rural road length of 1.5 km per 100 ha of agricultural land.
Urban Road – Standard urban road of 2.4 km per 1,000 urban population

Power

Baybay City has a very stable and reliable electric power supply coming from the Tongonan Geothermal Power Plant located in Kananga, Leyte that serves the whole region. The excess power of the geothermal power plants is being supplied to Cebu, Bohol, and Luzon via the submarine power cables. At present, all the 92 barangays of the city have been energized by the LEYECO IV Electric Cooperative.

Table 18. Households Served with Electricity, Baybay City, 2020

Barangay	2020				
	Total No. of Household	Served		Unserved	
		No.	%	No.	%
Rural					
Altavista	107	107	100	0	0
Ambacan	128	128	100	0	0
Amguhan	257	257	100	0	0
Ampihanon	168	168	100	0	0

Balao	156	156	100	0	0
Banahao	262	262	100	0	0
Biasong	164	164	100	0	0
Bidlinan	106	106	100	0	0
Bitanhuan	1007	1007	100	0	0
Bubon	167	167	100	0	0
Buenavista	233	233	100	0	0
Bunga	715	715	100	0	0
Butigan	140	140	100	0	0
Caridad	1115	1115	100	0	0
Ciabu	308	308	100	0	0
Gabas	675	675	100	0	0
Gacat	554	554	100	0	0
Guadalupe	590	590	100	0	0
Gubang	113	113	100	0	0
Higulo-an	130	130	100	0	0
Hilapnitan	546	546	100	0	0
Igang	427	427	100	0	0
Imelda	210	210	100	0	0
Jaena	259	259	100	0	0
Kabalasan	207	207	100	0	0
Kabatuan	79	79	100	0	0
Kabungaan	227	227	100	0	0
Kagumay	140	140	100	0	0
Kambonggan	207	207	100	0	0
Kan-ipa	428	428	100	0	0
Kansungka	310	310	100	0	0
Kantagnos	150	150	100	0	0
Kilim	904	904	100	0	0
Linta-on	58	58	100	0	0
Maganhan	336	336	100	0	0
Mahayahay	89	89	100	0	0
Mailhi	264	264	100	0	0
Maitum	354	354	100	0	0
Makinhas	260	260	100	0	0
Mapgap	144	144	100	0	0
Marcos	398	398	100	0	0
Maslug	426	426	100	0	0
Matam-is	84	84	100	0	0
Maybog	457	457	100	0	0
Maypatag	228	228	100	0	0
Monterico	112	112	100	0	0
Monteverde	66	66	100	0	0

Palhi	888	888	100	0	0
Pangasugan	642	642	100	0	0
Pansagan	125	125	100	0	0
Patag	386	386	100	0	0
Plaridel	987	987	100	0	0
Pomponan	819	819	100	0	0
Punta	408	408	100	0	0
Sabang	327	327	100	0	0
San Agustin	372	372	100	0	0
San Isidro	557	557	100	0	0
San Juan	279	279	100	0	0
Sapa	109	109	100	0	0
Sta. Cruz	587	587	100	0	0
Villa Mag-aso	260	260	100	0	0
Villa Solidaridad	300	300	100	0	0
Zacarito	140	140	100	0	0
Urban					
Zone 1	4,348	4,348	100	0	0
Zone 2					
Zone 3					
Zone 4					
Zone 5					
Zone 6					
Zone 7					
Zone 8					
Zone 9					
Zone 10					
Zone 11					
Zone 13					
Zone 14					
Zone 15					
Zone 16					
Zone 17					
Zone 18					
Zone 19					
Zone 20					
Zone 21					
Zone 22					
Zone 23					
Candadam	746	746	100	0	0
Cogon	358	358	100	0	0
Gaas	663	663	100	0	0

Hibunawan	491	491	100	0	0
Hipusngo	823	823	100	0	0
Sto. Rosario	499	499	100	0	0
TOTAL	**33,387**	**33,387**	**100**	**0**	**0**

Water Supply

In terms of potable water sources, there are currently thirteen (13) water facilities that are producing 290 liters per second (lps) in the City of Baybay. Nine (9) springs, three (3) surface water and one (1) deep well. There are spring sources and filtration systems installed which added more production of water throughout the city.

There are three (3) levels of water supply service namely Level I, II & III. Level I water supply facility/service (point source) is a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without a distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. This normally serves an average of 15 households.

Level II service (communal faucet system) is a facility composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network with adequate treatment facility, and communal faucets. Usually, one faucet serves 4 to 6 households, generally suitable for rural and urban fringe areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system.

Level III is a water supply facility with a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network with adequate treatment facility and household taps, generally suited for densely populated urban areas.

Table 19. Level I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served, Year 2020

Barangay	Year Constructed	No. of Household	Shallow Well			Deep Well			Improved Spring			Dug Well			Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
			No.	Household Served		No.	Household Served		No.	Household Served		No.	Household Served		Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
				No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%								
Altavista		107					21	18.1					6	5.17	L	H			H		None	
Amguhan		257		1	0.38					8	3.07		1	0.38	L	H			H		None	
Ampihanon		168		2	1.02		36	18.37					2	1.02	L	H			H		None	
Balao		156								5	3.11		1	0.62	L	H			H		None	
Banahao		262					10	20		3	5		2	3.34	L	H			H		None	
Biasong		164					2	0.82		2	0.83		1	0.41	L	H			H		None	
Bidlinan		106		1	0.97								24	23.3	L	H			H		None	
Bitanhuan		1007					3	0.27					1	0.09	M	H			H		L	
Bubon		167		1	0.91					2	1.82		1	0.91	L	H			M		None	
Buenavista		233		5	1.5		8	2.4					47	14.07	L	H			M		None	
Bunga		711		5	0.7		3	0.42		3	0.42		25	3.5	L	H			H		L	
Butigan		140		1	0.7		2	1.4		1	0.7		1	0.7	L	H			H		None	
Caridad		1095		10	0.89		41	3.59		22	1.93		5	0.44	H	H			M		L	
Ciabu		307		1	0.28		5	1.42		2	0.57		5	1.41	L	H			H		None	
Cogon		358		4	1.08		1	0.27							L	H			M		H	
Gaas		663		1	0.14		37	5.03		3	0.41		53	7.22	L	H			H		None	
Gabas		676					98	13.86							L	H			M		L	
Gakat		554		18	2.14		34	0.04		45	5.35		120	14.27	M	H			H		None	
Guadalupe		588		1	0.16		7	1.11		1	0.16		3	0.47	L	H			L		M	
Gubang		113					2	0.82		1	0.42				L	H			H		M	
Hibunawan		494		1	0.2					2	0.4		1	0.2	L	H			H		None	
Hilapnitan							5	0.79		3	0.48		6	0.95	L	H			M		L	
Hipusngo		823					7	0.84		16	1.91		26	2.86	M	H			H		H	

Igang		427		2	0.43		5	1.06		8	1.7		10	2.13	M	H			H		None	
Imelda		209								1	0.22		80	17.74	L	H			H		None	
Jaena		258		1	0.38		7	2.68					3	1.15	L	H			M		L	
Kabalasan		207		1	0.46		4	1.83					17	31.97	L	H			H		None	
Kabatuan		73					1	1.3		2	2.6		2	2.6	L	H			H		None	
Kabunga-an		227					4	0.85		2	0.43		3	0.64	L	H			H		None	
Kagumay		140		3	2.11										L	H			H		None	
Kambonggan		208					1	0.48							L	H			H		None	
Kan-ipa		428											13	5.02	L	H			M		None	
Kansungka		310		7	1.97					4	1.12		15	4.21	L	H			H		None	
Kantagnos		149								1	0.35		4	1.4	M	H			H		None	
Kilim		907		1	0.11		21	2.27		4	0.43		3	0.33	L	H			M		L	
Lintaon		58		1	1.64		38	62.3					8	13.12	L	H			H		None	
Maganhan		336		3	0.76		6	1.51		22	5.54		31	7.81	L	H			H		None	
Mahayahay		89		1	0.93		10	9.26					41	37.96	L	H			H		None	
Mailhi		264		2	0.38					78	14.72		1	0.19	L	H			H		None	
Maitum		354		11	3.08		5	1.4					2	0.56	L	H			H		None	
Makinhas		260								221	38.24				L	H			H		None	
Mapgap		144		2	1.25		2	1.25					1	0.63	L	H			H		None	
Marcos		397					2	0.42		1	0.21		4	0.83	M	H			M		L	
Maslug		426											1	0.2	L	H			M		L	
Matam-is		84								2	1.98		7	6.93	L	H			H		None	
Maybog		457		27	5.59		10	2.07		4	0.83		53	10.98	L	H			M		L	
Maypatag		228		1	0.3		2	0.6					10	2.96	L	H			H		None	
Monterico		112											1	0.87	L	H			H		None	
Palhi		888		3	0.17		842	48.22		13	0.74		4	0.23	L	H			L		L	
Pangasugan		650					5	0.75					2	0.3	M	H			L		None	
Pansagan		125								1	0.78		8	6.25	L	H			H		None	
Patag		385					14	1.73					2	0.25	M	H			L		None	

Plaridel		987		4	0.38		4	0.37		5	0.47		8	0.75	L	H			M		L	
Pomponan		819		46	4.82		94	9.85		4	0.42		52	5.44	L	H			M		None	
Punta		408		5	0.84		11	1.85		1	0.17		10	1.67	L	H			M		L	
Sabang		327		3	0.97		1	0.32		2	0.65		6	1.94	L	H			M		L	
San Isidro		557											1	0.17	L	H			M		None	
San Juan		279					1	0.35		5	1.74		31	10.8	L	H			H		None	
Sapa		109											1	0.69	L	H			H		None	
Sta. Cruz		591		1	0.17		3	0.5		2	0.33				L	H			M		None	
Sto. Rosario		500								1	0.19				L	H			M		H	
Villa Mag-aso		261					2	1.42					11	7.81	M	H			H		None	
Villa Solidaridad		300		14	4.01		3	0.86		13	3.72		15	4.3	L	H			H		None	
Zacarito		140		1	0.38					2	0.75		39	14.66	L	H			H		None	
Zone 1		698					1	0.08		1	0.08		3	0.25	L	H			None		M	
Zone 11		117											4	3.85	L	H			None		H	
Zone 12		188								1	0.25				L	H			None		M	
Zone 14		42		2	4.17		21	43.75					1	2.08	L	H			None		H	
Zone 20		174											19	10	L	H			None		H	
Zone 21		179											2	0.56	L	H			None		H	
Zone 22		222								1	0.38		1	0.38	L	H			None		H	
Zone 23		578		129	12.28		30	2.86					2	0.2	L	H			None		M	
				323			1472			521			863									

Source: LGU

Table 20. Level II Surface Water Sources and Discharge Capacities

BARANGAY	WATER SOURCE	DISCHARGE CAPACITY (lps)
Patag	Busay 1 Spring	15.0
	Busay 2 Spring	19.0
	Busay 3 Spring	5.0
	Busay 5 Spring	5.0
	Kawayan Spring	5.0
	Cagnonoc River	50.0
Villa Mag-aso	Hayas 1 Spring	20.5
	Hayas 2 Spring	2.5
	Hayas 3 Spring	1.8
	Hayas 4 Spring	5.4
	Ban-utod River	80.0
Hibunawan	Deep Well	30.0
Igang	Maganhan River	50.0
TOTAL		**289.2**

Source: LGU/BCWD

Table 21. Level III Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, 2020

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer							
	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial		Others	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption
Can-ipa	254	4,832.67	1	100.5				0
Bubon	69	844.25						0
Cogon	324	6,187.17	4	83.08			6	2596.83
Candadam	648	12,548.08	11	214.08			6	26.83
Gabas	581	10,592.42	4	77.92			2	172.75
Gacat	323	5,464.33					3	54.83
Guadalupe	594	10,781.42	42	1070.42			1	7.17
Hibunawan	351	5,918.58	1	21.17			1	33
Igang	240	3,835.00	1	44.5				0
Kansungka	129	2,298.75						0
Kilim	555	9,600.92	7	118.83			3	128.17
Maganhan	185	3,287.83	1	1.92				0
Patag	116	2,459.08	4	268.17				0
San Isidro	512	9,539.25	6	104.42			1	18
Sta. Cruz	444	7,976.50	2	216.83			1	12.58
Sto. Rosario	355	6,122.75	1	4.67			4	134.5
Hipusngo*	480	7,792.33	9	913.42				583.83
Palhi	161	715.67						0
Gaas	154	2,360.75	3	48.17			5	172.75
Kantagnos	30	268.60						0
ZONE 1 (Marcelo Galenzoga)	595	11,302.50	10	340.25			2	76.58
ZONE 2 (Paulino Avellana)	147	2,928.83	22	1478.92			1	7.75

ZONE 3 (Lope Montefolka)	87	1,600.33	5	310.25				0.00
ZONE 4 (Domingo Torres)	195	3,424.50	25	862.50			3	482.33
ZONE 5 (Regino Palermo)	160	3,343.83	1	0.00				0.00
ZONE 6 (Paterno Tan)	168	3,018.83	14	758.08				0.00
ZONE 7 (Serafin Loreto)	68	1,508.33	57	1117.08			3	96.00
ZONE 8 (Domingo Veloso)	145	2,607.42	1	28.17			1	1,826.08
ZONE 9 (Eriberto Loreto)	86	2,014.50	34	634.42			13	1,821.00
ZONE 10 (Juan Galenzoga)	36	587.50	134	2661.00			8	636.42
ZONE 11 (Quiremon Alkuino)	123	2,841.50	73	1454.00			1	16.00
ZONE 12 (Filomeno Mascariñas)	173	3,861.83	13	329.75			2	201.58
ZONE 13 (Teodoro Prado)	51	972.17	9	141.33			1	164.75
ZONE 14 (Pedro de Veyra)	39	670.67	34	2164.58			2	512.17
ZONE 15 (Apolinario Tavera)	124	2,268.25	6	373.08			2	195.92
ZONE 16 (Godofredo Modina)	175	2,733.25	4	246.42			2	187.58
ZONE 17 (Zacharias Pancito)	137	2,368.67	15	292.83			2	64.25
ZONE 18 (Gregorio Loreto)	335	6,570.92	18	1423.00			2	541.58
ZONE 19 (Julian Lacerna)	44	785.83	12	100.33			1	505.42
ZONE 20 (Bartolome Bartolini)	117	2,297.25	4	42.75			1	54.08
ZONE 21 (Alejandro Avellana)	146	2,507.42	9	110.25			1	43.75
ZONE 22 (Juan Baquerfo)	175	3,063.33	6	421.67			1	30.42
ZONE 23 (Saturnino Bique)	626	11,602.33	15	351.83			8	619.75
	10457	188,306.34	94	15642.50			51	12024.66

Source: LGU/Local Water District

Agricultural Support Facilities and Services

In Baybay City, there are a total of 643 existing agricultural support facilities. There are 35 rice mill facilities, 25 of which are single pass and 10 are multi pass. The capacity of these rice milling facilities ranges from 45-500 kg of paddy/hour and all facilities are highly susceptible to tropical cyclone.

Irrigation System

All of the 9 irrigation systems are privately owned and all are pressurized system open-source type. The 9 irrigation systems serve the farmers of 13 barangays and provides irrigation water to 654 hectares of rice land. These rice farms and the irrigation facilities are highly susceptible to tropical cyclone and flooding.

Table 22. Water Irrigation Systems, 2020

Irrigation System	Year Constructed	Type of Ownership	Type of Irrigation	Capacity of Irrigation System (cu.m/day)	Area Served (ha)	Hazard Susceptability								
						Fl	Tc	Dro	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su	Others
National														
1.Gabas	2020	Private	pressurized system open source		53	H	H	L			L		H	
2.Kilim	2020	Private	pressurized system open source		37	H	L	L			H		H	
3. Igang-Maganhan	2021	Private	pressurized system open source		72	H	H	L			L		L	
4. San Juan-Kabalasan	2021	Private	pressurized system open source		106	H	H	L			L		L	
Communal														
1. Caridad	2019	Private	pressurized system open source		30	H	H	L			L		H	
2.Pangasugan	2020	Private	pressurized system open source		64	H	H	L			L		H	
3.Patag	2020	Private	pressurized system open source		124	H	H	L			L		L	
4.Sta Cruz	2017	Private	pressurized system open source		17	H	L	L			L		H	
5.San Isidro	2017	Private	pressurized system open source		76	H	H	L			H		L	
6.Kansungka	2017	Private	pressurized system open source		33	H	H	L			L		L	
7.Palhi	2017	Private	pressurized system open source		42	H	L	L			L		H	
Others														

Source: LGU

Communication

Baybay City's existing communication services include postal services, cell sites network, broadcast and television network (radio, television, cable), mobile phone, Wi-Fi/internet services, and print media.

Mobile phone communication services are provided by Smart Communication, Globe Telecom, and ALT-Global Solutions with cell site networks. There are also two radio networks operated and maintained by Groove FM and VSU Radio (DYAC), and one television network operated/owned by PCVI (Channel 8).

There are two post office stations serving the populace of the city. To type of print media available, there are two print media circulating newsletters. Kinto Distrito's area coverage is the 5th district of Leyte while VSU Amaranth operates in the VSU Campus only.

Table 23. Communication Facilities and Services, Year 2020

Type	Year Constructed	Area Occupied (sq.m)	Barangay	Ownership								
				Public	Private	Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ln	Tsu	Su
Postal Services												
Baybay Postal Services	2000	200	Zone 10	/		H	H			None		H
VSU Postal Services		30	Pangasugan	/		M	H			None		None
Telephone Service Provider	NONE											
Cell Sites Network												
1. SMART Communication Inc.	2020	256	Brgy. Bitanhuan		/	L	H			M		L
2. ALT - Global Solutions, Inc.	2020	256	Brgy. Maybog		/	L	H			M		L
3. Globe Telecom Inc.	2020	256	Brgy. Plaridel		/	L	H			M		L
Public Calling Stations	NONE											
Broadcast and Television Network (radio, television, cable)												
1. PCVI (Channel 8)		180	Zone 7		/	M	H			None		H
2. Groove FM		180	Brgy. Cogon		/	L	H			M		None
3. VSU Radio (DYAC)			Brgy. Pangasugan		/	L	H			M		None
Others												

Source: LGU

Table 24. Type of Print Media Available, Year 2020

Type of Print Media	Location	Area Coverage	Circulation		
			Number	Type	Frequency
Kinto Distrito	Brgy. Candadam	5th District	10,000	Newsletter	Semi-annual
VSU Amaranth	Brgy. Pangasugan	VSU Campus	5,000	Newsletter	Annually

Source: LGU

Table 25. Cell Site Network, Year 2020

Location	Area Occupied (sq.m)	Antenna Height(m)	Date Installed	Catchment Radius (km)	Owner
Brgy. Bitanhuan	256	4.5	11/19/2020		SMART Communication
Brgy. Maybog	256	12.6	9/18/2020		ALT - Global Solutions
Brgy. Plaridel	256	1	11/16/2020		Globe Telecom

Source: LGU

G. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Protection Forest

There are two distinct areas currently considered as forest protection areas due to its ecological significance and unique biodiversity. One of these is the Mt. Pangasugan Protected Landscape which is situated approximately 10 kilometers away from the Poblacion Zone. It covers three mountains namely: Mt. Pangasugan, Mt. Tabaan and Mt. Lunas. It is highly regarded for its unique biodiversity and is home to a range of endemic wildlife. It serves as a habitat for several endangered animals such as the Philippine tarsier (Tarsius syricta), flying lemur (Cynociphalus volans) and Fischer's pygmy fruit bat (Haplonycterus fischeri). Areas under land use protection are the vast mangrove forests and nipa areas located in Brgys. Palhi, Punta and Sabang situated along the southern coastlines.

Production Forest

Production forest areas in the city include the Kilim Community-Based Forest Management Project (CBFM No. R08-48186) and the Sitio Cienda CBFM which covers an approximate area of 2,236 hectares, covering the mountainous areas of Brgys. Gacat, Patag, Kilim and Gabas. Some portions however are within the Mt. Pangasugan Protected Landscape.

Fish Sanctuaries

Fish sanctuaries can be found in Brgys. Gabas, Guadalupe, Sta. Cruz, Punta, and Plaridel as well as areas adjacent to Mt. Pangasugan and the VSU campus. Necessary local ordinances have been enacted to ensure the protection of these marine sanctuaries.

Mangroves Areas

Mangrove areas can be found in the Poblacion Zone, and in Brgys. Palhi, Sabang, Jaena, and Punta. Mangrove zones are mostly concentrated in the southern coastal part of the city. It constitutes around 199.21 hectares or roughly 0.41 percent of the total land area. Aside from its significant ecological role, these areas are also being planned as one of the eco-tourism attractions of Baybay.

Coral Reefs

Coral Reefs can be found in the coastal areas of Mt. Pangasugan, the VSU campus, and in Brgys. Caridad, Hilapnitan, San Agustin, Marcos, Gabas, Sabang, Punta, and Plaridel. Spatial distribution suggests that these fragmented coral reefs are found throughout the coastline. Large coral reef formations can be found in the southern coastlines of Brgys. Punta, Palhi and Sabang. Dead corals were also observed in Brgy. Plaridel.

Table 26. Condition of Coral Reefs per Barangay, City of Baybay

Barangay	Percent (%) hard coral cover	Condition
Caridad	8.8	Poor
Hilapnitan	32.5	Fair
San Agustin	32.4	Fair
Marcos	18.3	Poor
Pangasugan	6.1	Poor
Gabas	7.4	Poor
Palhi	7.8	Poor
Plaridel	33.7	Good
Bitanhuan	26.1	Fair
Maslug	29.4	Fair
Maitum	10.8	Poor

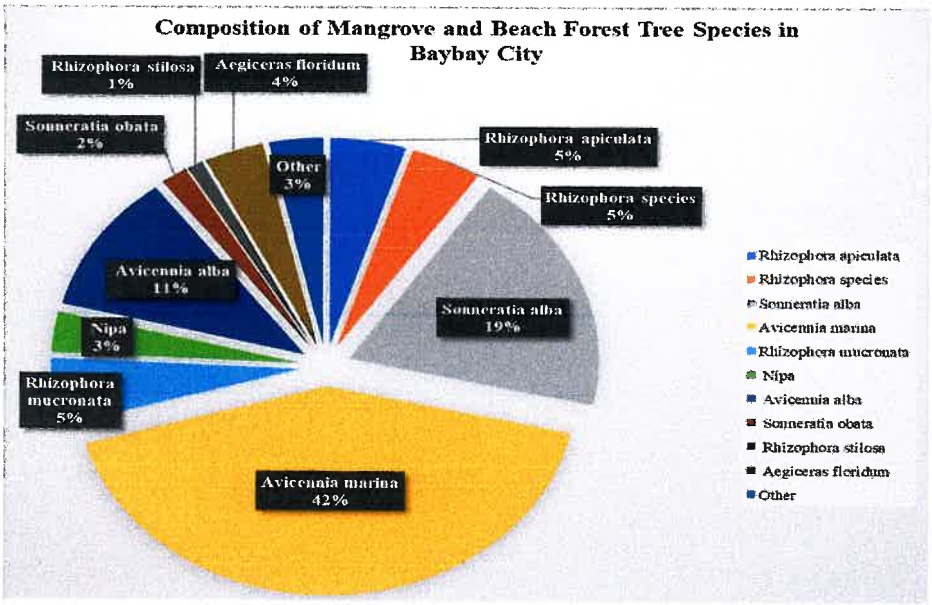
Forest Ecosystem

The Mt. Pangasugan Protected Landscape covers three mountains namely: Mt. Pangasugan, Mt. Lunas and Mt. Tabaan. It has a unique biodiversity and a home to endemic and endangered species. The said area is not legally recognized under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). Continuous efforts from its stakeholders and leaders take place in order to put it under the NIPAS to protect it from any disruptive development.

Table 27. List of Endemic Bird Species Recorded in the Last Five Years

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ver.3.1	Population Trend
Philippine Tarsius	Tarsius philipinensis	Near threatened	Decreasing
Phil Flying Lemur	Cynociphalus volans	Least concerned	Stable
Squirrel	Sundascirus samarensis	Least concerned	Unknown
Golden-capped Fruit Bat	Acerdon juatus	Near threatened	Decreasing
Little Golden-mantled Flying Fox	Pteropus pumilus	Near threatened	Decreasing
Fishers Pygmy Fruit Bat	Haploncycteris fisheri	Least concerned	Stable
Phil Forest Round Leaf Bat	Hipposideros obscurus	Least concerned	Unknown

Figure 4. Pie graph depicting species composition for mangrove and beach forest trees in Baybay City



Sea Grass

Seagrass beds provide important ecosystem services such as holding substrate in place (they have very extensive root systems), filtering water, contributing to nutrient cycling and providing feeding areas for important species such as marine turtles and dugongs. Additionally, among other ecosystem services, on average, seagrass beds in Baybay city had a percent cover of 37.59% which would categorize as "good" given the above parameters. This can be confirmed by figure 3 which shows that over 50% of the barangays in the city had seagrass beds in good condition. Throughout the city seven species of seagrass were identified.

Table 29. Seagrass Bed Cover Average Percent, Category of Health, Major Substrate and Species Present, Baybay City

Barangay	Percent Cover	Condition	Substrate	Species
Marcos	1.33	Poor	Sand	Ho
Kilim	25.00	Fair	Sand	Ho, Hu
Santa Cruz	29.29	Good	Sand	Th, Hu
Candadam	42.00	Good	Sand/rock	Th
Santo Rosario	41.00	Good	Sand/rock	Th

Zone 16	18.75	Fair	Sand	Th, Ho
Zone 20	34.09	Good	Sand	Hp, Ho, Th
Hipusngo	48.73	Good	Sand/muddy	Hu, Ho
Sabang	24.33	Fair	Sand/rock	Ea
Punta	59.67	Very Good	sand, mud, rubble	Th, Hu, Ea, Ho, Si
Jaena	26.00	Good	sand, rock	Hu, Ho, Cs
Palhi	52.00	Very Good	muddy/sandy	Hu, Cs, Th,Si
Maitum	31.70	Good	sandy/rocky	Cs, Ho, Hu

Table 30. List of Acronyms for Seagrass Species

Acronym	Species name
Ho	*Halophila Ovalis*
Hu	*Halodule Uninervis*
Th	*Thalassia Nemprichii*
Hp	*Halodule Pinifulia*
Ea	*Enhalus acoroides*
Cr	*Cymoducea rotundata*
Si	*Syringodium isoetifolium*

Waterways and Water Sources

Baybay City is characterized as highly dissected with rivers and streams. There are about 27 rivers and creeks identified which have been sources of irrigation water that sustain agricultural production activities. Domestic water supply remains prioritized in the utilization of surface and ground waters.

Table 31. Potable Water Sources and Water Facilities, Baybay City

Facilities	Rated Capacity (Lps)	Location		Status
		Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)	
Busay 1	5	124° 48'45"	10° 44'20"	Utilized
Busay 2	20	124° 48'46"	10° 44'21"	Utilized
Busay 3	12	124° 48'45"	10° 44'20"	Utilized
Busay 5	7	124° 48'44"	10° 44'15"	Utilized
Kawayan Springs	7	124° 48'31"	10° 44'16"	Standby/Reserve
Busay Filtration (Cagnonoc River)	100	124° 48'41"	10° 44'24"	Utilized
Hayas 1	10	124° 50'28"	10° 41'36"	Standby/Reserve
Hayas 2	2	124° 50'28"	10° 41'36"	Standby/Reserve
Hayas 3	2	124° 50'28"	10° 41'36"	Standby/Reserve
Hayas 4	6	124° 50'28"	10° 41'36"	Standby/Reserve
Hayas Filtration (Ban-utod River)	50	124° 50'32"	10° 42'7"	Utilized
Hayas Booster Pumps	120	124° 50'32"	10° 42'7"	Utilized
Hibunawan Deep Well	45			Utilized
Igang Filtration (Maganhan River)	50			Under construction

Table 32. Surface Water Irrigation Sources, Baybay City

River Name	Known River Tributaries	General Location
Maybog River		Brgy. Maybog
Caridad River		Brgy. Caridad
Hilapnitan River		Brgy. Hilapnitan
Bunga River 1		Brgy. Bunga
Bunga River 2		Brgy. Bunga
San Agustin River	Bakwitan	Brgy. San Agustin
Marcos River		Brgy. Marcos
Pangasugan River		Brgy. Pangasugan
Calbiga-a River		Brgy. Pangasugan
Lago-lago River		Brgy. Guadalupe
Guimbalotan River		Brgy. Patag
Gabas River		Brgy. Gabas
Gabas Creek		Brgy. Gabas
Tab-ang River	San Vicente Cienda	Brgy. Kilim
Lonoy Creek 1		Brgy. San Isidro
Lonoy River 1		Brgy. San Isidro
Pagbanganan River	Maganhan, Kan-ipa, Kambonggan	Brgy. Cogon
Hipusngo Creek		Brgy. Hipusngo
Palhi River	Budlinan, Pansagan	Brgy. Palhi
Maypatag River	Pomponan	Brgy. Sabang
Sabang Creek	Linta-on	Brgy. Sabang
Punta Creek	Mainit	Brgy. Punta
Maitum Creek	Mainit	Brgy. Maitum
Bitanhuan River		Brgy. Bitanhuan
Maslug River		Brgy. Maslug
Plaridel River		Brgy. Plaridel
Nigad Creek	San Roque	Brgy. Plaridel

H. HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROFILE

Cultural Heritage

Table 33 presents the inventory of cultural heritage built in various barangays in Baybay City from 1634 to 1940 consisting of the following:

a. Historical Buildings
b. Heritage House
c. Shrine
d. School buildings
e. Monument/Marker

Table 33. Inventory of Cultural Heritage Object, 2020

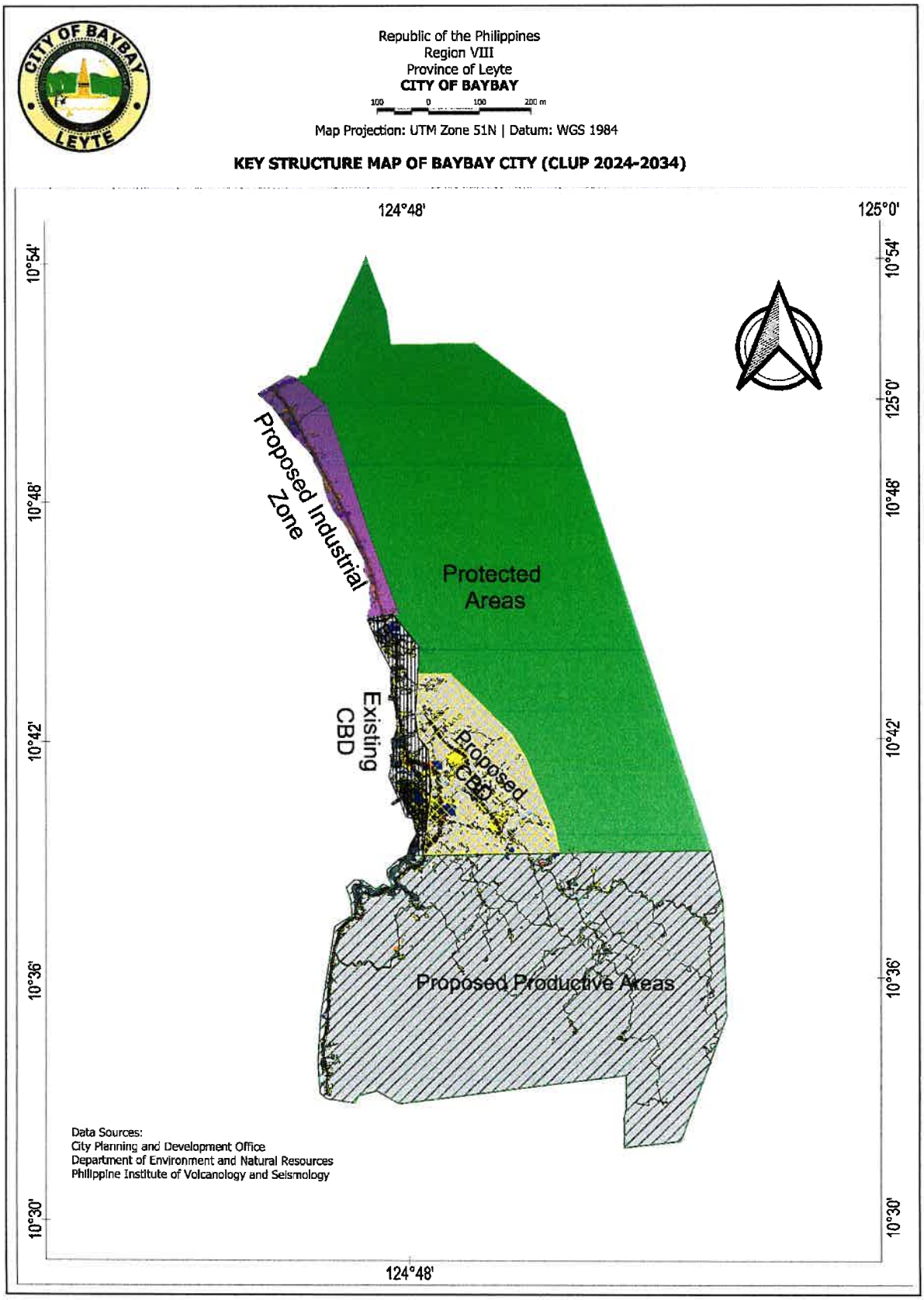
Name	Barangay	Type of Heritage Object	Year Constructed	Area Occupied	Description	Responsible Agency	Date Proclaimed (mmddyy)			Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
							Inter	National	Local	Fl	Tc	Eq	Vol	Ls	Ts	Su	Others
16th Century Old Punta Church/Historical	Punta	Historical Building	1634-1650		Tangible	Diocese of Maasin/LGU			2006	L	H	H		L		L	
Punta Church Heritage Park/Quincentenial Marker	Punta	Monument/Marker	2021		Tangible	Dio.of Maasin/LGU/NHCP		April 5, 2021	2006	L	H	H		L		L	
Immaculate Conception Church	Zone 9	Historical Building	1852		Tangible	Diocese of Maasin & LGU			2006	L	H	H		L		L	
St. Anthony of Padua Church	Pomponan	Shrine	1938		Tangible	Diocese of Maasin & LGU			2006	M	H	H		L		L	
The Visitation Shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Lintaon	Shrine	2017		Tangible	Diocese of Maasin & LGU			Sept. 8, 2021	L	H	M		M			
Dr. Hinunangan Family Residence	Zone 7	Heritage House	1930's		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Dr. Silao Residence	Zone 7	Heritage House	1931		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Coloma Ancestral House	Zone 9	Heritage House	1940		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Atty. Jesus Palermo Residence	Zone 5	Heritage House	1867		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Pical Residence	Zone 5	Heritage House	1876		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	H		L		L	
White House (Owned by Romualdez)	Zone 9	Heritage House			Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Dr. Regino Palermo's Residence	Zone 5	Heritage House	1867		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Dionisio Polo Residence	Zone 4	Heritage House	1928		Tangible	Privately Owned			2006	L	H	M		L		L	
Old Intermediate Grounds/ BNCS	Zone 12	School Building	1927		Tangible	Dep Ed, LGU			2006	L	H	H		L		L	
Gabaldon Building	Zone 9	School Building	1910-Inaug		Tangible	Dep Ed, LGU			2006	L	H	H		L		L	
HEIRLOOM																	
Dr. Silao's Sala Set	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Old Piano	Zone 7	Appliances			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Native Sala Set	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Phonograph	Zone 7	Appliances			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Cupboard	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Coffee Table with Rocking Chair	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Old Bed	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Dining Table	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Sewing Machine	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Lamp Shade	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Old Relics	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's Dresser	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures			Tangible -Movable	Privately Owned											
Dr. Silao's (Banga) Old jar	Zone 7	Furnitures/Fixtures															

I. LAND USE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The past decade has ushered in the rapid economic advancement of Baybay City. The North District barangays has slowly become host for many industrial establishments and activities. While on the other end portion of the city, the South District, has become most suitable for agricultural and other domestic productivity that serve as an important and basic economic driver of the city.

The Poblacion District composed of 23 barangays has been the most heavily built-up areas for commercial, residential and institutional purposes. However, recent infrastructural developments have provided realization of LGU's intent for radial expansion of the central business district. The construction of the first and second diversion road circumferential to the city's central business district will eventually allow the establishment of commercial centers, residential areas, and even institutional areas farther uphill from the coastlines. This trend of development is highly in consonance with the local government's effort to mitigate climate change impacts and hazards, most notable of which is the sea level rise hazard.

Most of the Eastern District barangays are either belonging to the protected areas or of the proposed productive areas (Please see Map 11. Key Structure Development Map of Baybay City).



Map 11. Key Structure Development Map of Baybay City

J. DEVELOPMENTAL CONSTRAINTS / PRIORITIZED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Baybay City has been constrained with the lack of development drivers and or economic enhancers in terms of infrastructural and technological installations. Among them are; Infrastructural works on the agri-fishery sector, on the transportation sector in both land and sea, on the industrial sector, on the telecommunication sector, on the energy sector, and the disaster and risk reduction management (DRRM) sector.

Seasonal occurrence of typhoons and heavy rains spell out disasters and economic disruption for the whole city and its nearby municipalities. These natural development constraints are highly recurrent and most often exhaustive of the city's financial and logistical resources.

The preservation of environment by specifically protecting the water quality of the sea, the underground waters, and surface waters, the air quality, and the soil integrity in terms of land green cover, fertility, and composition had become an emerging concern contributing and aggravating above mentioned development constraints.

The above general statements can be translated into the following specific needs and concerns that must be addressed during the implementation of this plan, namely:

- Complete the second diversion road
- 6-lane widening of all roads and bridges
- Construct feeder roads and barangay roads and bridges
- Construct harbor and a harbor dike or wave breaker
- Construct larger sea port or wharf
- Construct fish processing and storage facility
- Establish industrial zone with its infrastructure and technological installations
- Construct reservoir and its hydro-electric generator facility
- Construct wind power plant
- Construct telecommunication towers and facilities
- Improve drainage system in some areas of the city
- Construct Sanitary Treatment Plants (STP) and sewer lines
- Delineate resettlement sites to address the housing backlog
- Complete the government center site and its buildings and facilities

- Construct a large park and sports complex and facilities that could serve regional or national events
- Develop a larger commercial center for both dry and wet goods
- Determine specific sites for poultry and pork production
- Improve Waste Management Systems and Facilities

K. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Baybay City aims to be one of the leading fish industries in the south-western part of the Island of Leyte. Leveraging its strategic port and thriving trade network, investing in modern and efficient infrastructure which also promotes local seafood products that would strengthen the community's economic growth and development. Dedicated to becoming a business hub in the Island of Leyte, driving economic growth and providing a broad range of job opportunities for its citizens. Initiatives on infrastructure development, technological innovation, and workforce training will create a dynamic marketplace where businesses thrive and residents benefit from sustainable employment.

One of the anticipated potential economic drivers is the development of a reservoir in Barangay Imelda which could run a hydro power station and establish the city's own renewable energy infrastructure. This investment in the power supply sector, will surely fire up economic development, secure and enhance energy supply, and contribute to a sustainable economic future of the city. This envisioned development is in line with the city's commitment to responsible development of its natural resources. By harnessing the city's abundant assets—land, water, forests, and biodiversity—the city aims to drive sustainable economic growth while preserving the environment for future generations.

L. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With the City's rich natural resources and pool of professionals, LGU- Baybay pursues Agri-industrialization, eco-tourism and information and communication technology (ICT) to continue and push forward the development of the City of Baybay. Thus, in

the upcoming years, development programs, projects and policies shall be directed with the following objectives and geared towards the achievement of the desired Goal:

- Accomplish a climate risk and disaster assessed land use plan
- Update the existing land use plan availing current technology and guide the implementation of development and economic drivers
- Develop Agri-based business and industry, eco-tourism potentials, and ICT as means to generate more revenues and employment;
- Develop a productive labor force that will support the Agri- business/industry, ICT and eco-tourism sectors via an educated, highly skilled, and healthy labor force in a safe work environment.
- Take off from lessons learned on the implementation of the previous CLUP
- Optimize reconfiguration of spatial arrangements and land uses of the city
- Determine appropriate climate change variables that impacts development of the city
- Establish land zones that will protect the welfare of people and the environment, optimize the utilization of natural resources
- Address all prioritized pressing needs and concerns of the city with reference to the updated CLUP

M. DEVELOPMENTAL THRUSTS AND SPATIAL STRATEGIES

Developmental thrusts are primarily focused on the rapid infrastructural establishment with the highest intent for them to become important economic drivers. Spatial strategies are strictly hinged on the most basic land use principle of avoiding or eliminating land use conflicts and or misallocations. These strategies should always favor environmental protection and sustainable development.

Urban Development

Urban development will require greater space and more facilities to drive its economy at its optimized level. With due consideration to climate change and its inherent risks, the city intends to adopt a radial development from its original central business district considering primarily the destructive effects of sea level rise.

Agri-Industrial Development

Manufacturing and processing ventures will be considered favorably. Use of raw materials/resources present within the area will be encouraged. All of these shall be in collaboration with the agricultural and commercial development. Aqua marine products and related services is prioritized for enhancement by establishing storage and processing facilities.

Commercial Development

The city is envisioned as the processing center for marketing and trading in the south-western part of Leyte and the whole region. The gradual transition of transferring the central business district from its original location is being aspired and guided by the completion of the second diversion road.

Forest Development

To promote ecological balance and considering the presence of Forest and Forest land use and watershed areas, development, enhancement and protection of these areas will be undertaken. The planned reservoir construction at the Pagbanganan Watershed to generate electricity, provide reliable domestic water supply, and mitigate flood effects is highly dependent upon the ecological health of the subject watershed.

Coastal development

The city is rich in water/coastal resources. To cater the needs of the growing population, coastal resources must be protected from abuse yet harnessed at its optimum level. The planned fish storage and processing zones for Baybay City is in harmony with the coastal development thrusts of this plan document.

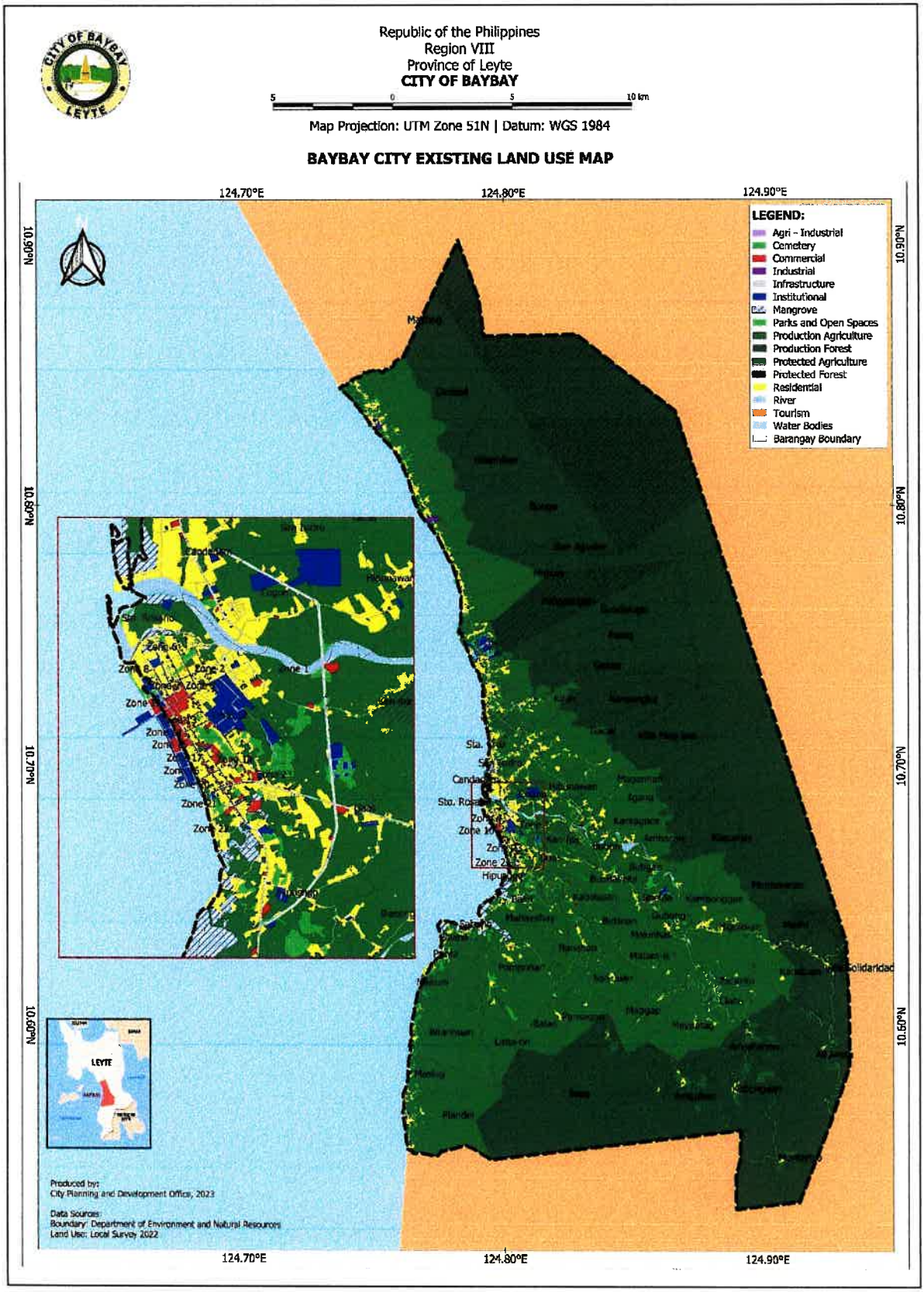
Institutional Development

The city is developing a government center complex. The city intends to organized government institutional building and compounds within a specified area for better access and coordination. Construct a new sports auditorium in addition to its present sports complex in support of its athletic activities and programs while simultaneously creating an urban environment. Residential and resettlement sites are also laid in the plan document in anticipation of the ten-year or more population projection.

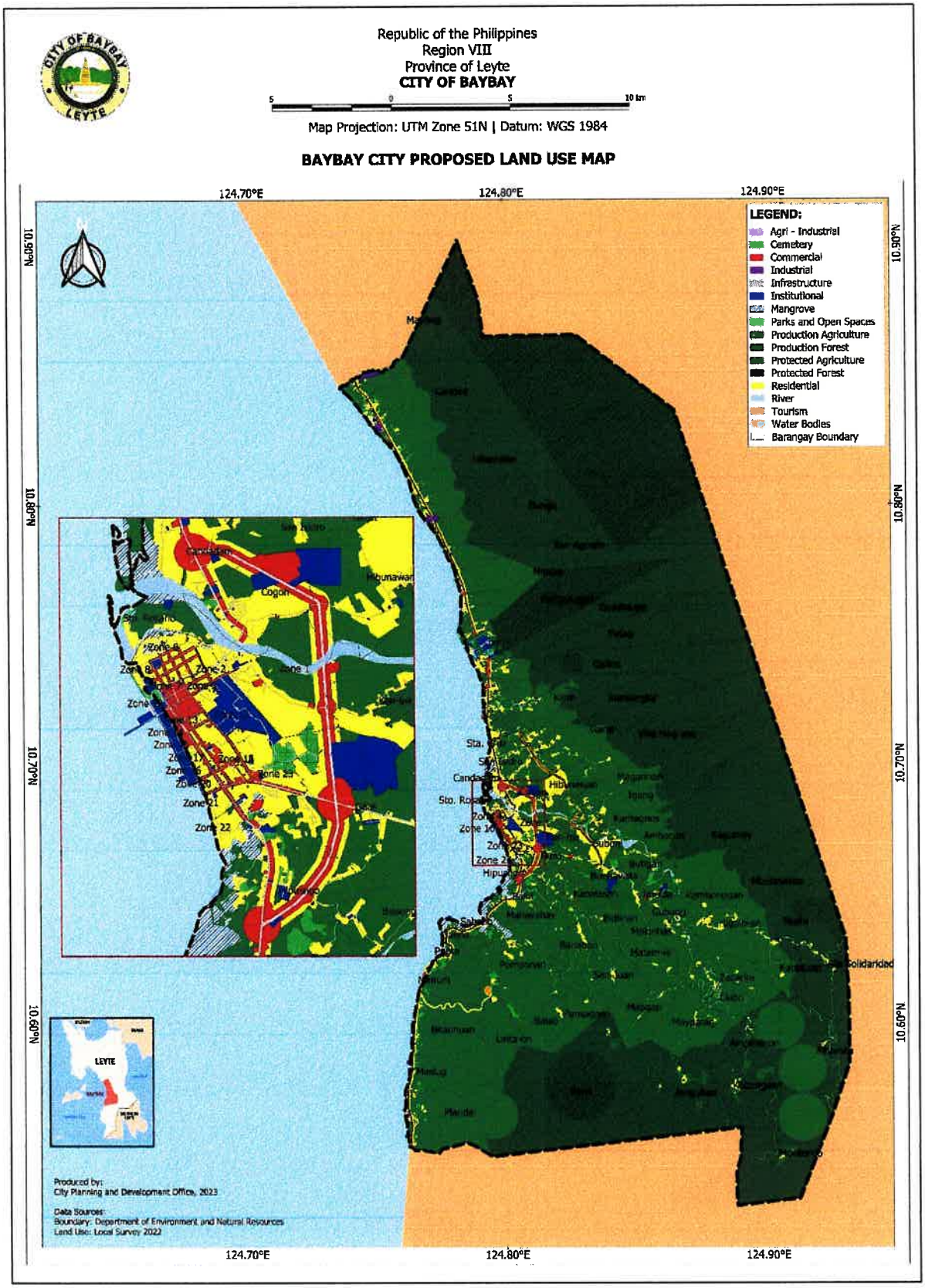
III. EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND AND WATER USES

Table 34. Comparative Land Use Area Allocation per Category, Baybay City,2023

Land Use	TOTAL					
	Existing		Proposed		Changes	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Protected Forest	6317.155	12.94%	7087.458	14.688%	770.30	12.194%
Production Forest	22807.59	46.72%	20864.381	43.240%	-1943.21	-8.520%
Protected Agriculture	305.671	0.63%	305.671	0.633%	0.00	0.000%
Production Agriculture						
A. Land Agriculture	16955.3	34.73%	17335.826	35.927%	380.53	2.244%
B. Fish processing Zone (Land)	71.079	0.15%	66.008	0.137%	-5.07	-7.134%
Residential	950.493	1.95%	1365.6235	2.830%	415.13	43.675%
Commercial	39.462	0.08%	339.5917	0.704%	300.13	760.554%
Institutional	158.132	0.33%	220.0706	0.456%	61.94	39.169%
Infrastructure	361.492	0.74%	378.293	0.784%	16.80	4.648%
Industrial	16.782	0.03%	49.029	0.102%	32.25	192.152%
Agri- Industrial	1.222	0.00%	1.222	0.003%	0.00	0.000%
Tourism	3.953	0.01%	14.457	0.030%	10.50	265.722%
Parks and Open Space	255.511	0.52%	190.5036	0.395%	-65.01	-25.442%
Cemetery	15.487	0.03%	34.708	0.072%	19.22	124.111%
Subtotal: Land Use	48,259.33	98.86%	48252.8424	100.000%	-6.49	-0.013%
Mangrove	192.443	0.39%	199.211	35.403%	6.77	3.517%
River	344.224	0.71%	343.947	61.124%	-0.28	-0.080%
Water Bodies	19.545	0.04%	19.545	3.473%	0.00	0.000%
Subtotal: Water Use	556.212	1.14%	562.703	100.000%	6.49	1.167%
Total:	**48,815.55**	**100.00%**	**48,815.55**	**100.000%**	**0.00**	**0.000%**



Map 12. Existing Land Use Map



Map 13. Proposed Land Use Map of Baybay City

IV. PROPOSED MAJOR SPATIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The following is a list of programs/projects/activities (PPAs) formulated to drive the economic development of the city.

Table 35. Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

Area of Concern	No.	Programs, Projects, and Activities
Land Transportation	1	Completion of 15km the 6-lane, 2nd Diversion Road
	2	Widening of the 10km, 1st Diversion Road to 6-lane
	3	Construction of Feeder Roads and Barangay Roads
	4	Construction of Additional Bridge across Pagbanganan and Cablason Rivers
		Construction of North and South Bus Terminal located at both ends of the 1st Diversion Road
Sea Transportation	5	Construction of Port at Brgy. Punta
	6	Construction of a Harbor Dike and Wave Breaker
Energy	7	Construction of a Hydro-electric power plant
	8	Erection of Electric Concrete Posts
	9	Construction of Electric Power Sub-station
	10	Construction of Wind Power Plant in Brgy. Linta-on
Communication	11	Erection of Telecommunication Towers
Water Supply	12	Construction of a Reservoir at Pagbanganan River
	13	Laying of Waterpipe lines for level III water supply
	14	Construction of Water supply Treatment Plant
Agro-Industry	15	Construction of a fish Processing Zone with fish Port and Storage Facilities
Industrial	16	Construction of Industrial Facilities at the Industrial Zone
Institution	17	Construction of additional government buildings
	18	Construction of Additional Highschool buildings per Barangay
	19	Construction of Astrodome and Park
	20	Construction and expansion of Public Cemetery
	21	Construction of a Slaughter house
Waste Management	22	Construction of Sanitary Treatment Plant
	23	Laying out of Sewer Line
	24	Construction of Sanitary Land-Fill
	25	Construction of Solid Waste Processing Zone
	26	Construction of Drainage Canals and Structures
DRRM	27	Capacity Development on DRRM and Procurement of Related Equipment and Paraphernalia
	28	Information Dissemination and Campaign Drives for DRRM
Forest	29	Tree Planting Activities, Giant Bamboo Propagation, Other greening program, strict implementation of anti-logging operations
Manpower Development	30	Capacity Development on livelihood and Procurement of Related Equipment and Paraphernalia
	31	Information Dissemination and Campaign Drives on all Barangays for DRRM concerns