



Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
Municipality of Pastrana

-oOo-



Item No.: 27

Date: 05 2025 AUG

## Office of the Municipal Mayor

July 08, 2025

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS**  
The Sangguniang Panlalawigan  
Province of Leyte  
Palo West Bypass Road, Palo, Leyte



**Thru: HON. LEONARDO M. JAVIER, Jr.**  
Vice Governor and Presiding Officer

**Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:**

Greetings!

Respectfully transmitting herewith, the herein Sangguniang Bayan Resolution No. 44, Series of 2025, for the adoption of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) 2023-2032 of the Municipality of Pastrana, and enacted Zoning Ordinance (ZO) through Municipal Ordinance #37, Series of 2025, for final approval by the August Body. Attached herein are the following required documents, to wit:

1. Five (5) copies of the adopted CLUP and enacted ZO which consist of the following documents:
  - a. Volume 1 - Comprehensive Land Use Plan
  - b. Volume 2 - Zoning Ordinance
  - c. Volume 3 - Sectoral Studies
  - d. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
2. Four (4) sets of presentation maps in A0 size tarpaulin which includes the following:
  - a. Existing Land Use Map
  - b. Proposed Land Use Map
  - c. Zoning Map
  - d. Flood Overlay Zone Map
3. Two (2) copies of thematic maps in A3 size paper
4. Flash drive for the digital copy of the following:
  - a. Adopted CLUP and enacted ZO documents(pdf)
  - b. Presentation maps(png)
  - c. Vector file data of the presentation maps(shapefile)
5. Executive Summary of the CLUP
6. Sangguniang Bayan (SB) Secretary's Certificate of Public Hearing/Consultation conducted
7. Minutes of Public Hearing/Consultation
8. List of Invitees and Sector represented
9. Copy of Issued Invitation Letter/Notice of Public Hearing
10. Copy of Attendance Sheet

Relative thereto, the undersigned most respectfully request that said plan be duly approved by the August Body.

Hoping for a prompt response on this matter.

Thank you very much and more power!

Very truly yours;

**HON. MARITESS B. CAYACO-MARCOS**  
Municipal Mayor



Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
 Palo, Leyte  
 -oOo-



**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN**

**EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 137<sup>th</sup> REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN OF LEYTE CONDUCTED AT THE SESSION HALL, LEYTE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT COMPLEX, PALO, LEYTE ON JUNE 25, 2025.**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2025-300**

**A RESOLUTION ACKNOWLEDGING AND TAKING NOTE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE TO ALL THE COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLUC IN RELATION TO THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCE (ZO) FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023-2032 OF PASTRANA, LEYTE.**

**WHEREAS**, submitted to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan is a copy of the **Certificate of Compliance** issued by the Chairperson of the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) relative to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) for Calendar Years 2023-2032 of Pastrana, Leyte;

**WHEREAS**, on June 10, 2025, the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance of Pastrana, Leyte for Calendar Years 2023-2032 was approved subject to compliance of PLUC Resolution No. 2025-02 Series of 2025 per SP Res. No. 2025-275;

**WHEREAS**, the August Body, deemed it proper to take note of the Certificate of Compliance to all comments and recommendations of the PLUC in relation to the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance for Calendar Years 2023-2032 of Pastrana, Leyte, and to integrate the same to the subject CLUP and ZO of Pastrana, Leyte;

**NOW THEREFORE**, on motion presented by Honorable Trinidad G. Apostol, duly seconded by Atty. Ronan Christian M. Reposar, be it

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, to **ACKNOWLEDGE AND TAKE NOTE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE TO ALL THE COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLUC IN RELATION TO THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCE (ZO) FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023-2032 OF PASTRANA, LEYTE.**

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, TO INTEGRATE THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE TO THE APPROVED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCE (ZO) FOR CY 2023-2032 OF PASTRANA, LEYTE.

Approved unanimously.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing resolution.

ATTESTED:

**HON. LEONARDO M. JAVIER, JR.**  
 Vice Governor/Presiding Officer

**FLORINDA JILLO-LUYVICO**  
 Secretary to the Sanggunian

Page 2/2 – Res. No. 2025-300 dated June 25, 2025  
acknowledging and taking note of the Certificate of  
Compliance relative to the CLUP and ZO of Pastrana,  
Leyte

Copy furnished:

LCE and the Sangguniang Bayan  
of Pastrana, Leyte

Agnes C. Rafon  
PLUC Chairperson and  
OIC - PPDC

Municipal Technical Working Group  
Pastrana, Leyte

FJSU/ASS  
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Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
Palo, Leyte  
-oOo-



**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN**

**EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 135<sup>th</sup> REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN OF LEYTE CONDUCTED AT THE SESSION HALL, LEYTE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT COMPLEX, PALO, LEYTE ON JUNE 10, 2025.**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2025-275**

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCE (ZO) OF PASTRANA, LEYTE FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023-2032, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE TO PLUC RESOLUTION NO. 2025-02 SERIES OF 2025.**

**WHEREAS**, submitted to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan is the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) for the planning years 2023-2032 of Pastrana, Leyte;

**WHEREAS**, Section 20 (a) of Republic Act (RA) 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, provides that Local Government Units (LGUs) shall, in conformity with existing laws, continue to prepare their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) enacted through Zoning Ordinances (ZOs) which shall be the primary and dominant bases for future use of land resources;

**WHEREAS**, the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance of Pastrana, Leyte was endorsed to the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) for review by the PLUC;

**WHEREAS**, the PLUC furnished a copy of PLUC Resolution No. 2025-02 Series of 2025, endorsing the 2033-2032 CLUP and ZO of Pastrana, Leyte to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for appropriate action;

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development Regional Office VIII (DHSUD RO VIII), reviewed the said Plan and its supporting documents, to determine its completeness in accordance with DHSUD Memorandum Circular 2021-005 on the Revised Review and Approval Processes of Comprehensive Land Use Plans and Zoning Ordinances of Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs), Independent Component Cities (ICCs), Component Cities and Municipalities (CCMs) and Metro Manila Cities and Municipality (MMCMs) issued on August 06, 2021;

**WHEREAS**, the August Body, deemed it proper to approve the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance of Pastrana, Leyte Calendar Years 2023-2032, subject to compliance and submission of all recommendations of the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) by the Municipal Technical Working Group (MTWG) involved in the CLUP preparation;

-over-

**NOW THEREFORE**, on motion presented by Honorable Raissa J. Villasin, duly seconded by Atty. Carlo P. Loreto and Honorable Wilson S. Uy, be it

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, to **APPROVE THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCE (ZO) OF PASTRANA, LEYTE FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023-2032, SUBJECT COMPLIANCE AND SUBMISSION OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL LAND USE COMMITTEE (PLUC) BY THE MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (MTWG) INVOLVED IN THE CLUP PREPARATION PER PLUC RESOLUTION NO. 2025-02 SERIES OF 2025.**

**Approved unanimously.**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY** to the correctness of the foregoing resolution.

  
**FLORINDA JILUS UYVICO**  
Secretary to the Sanggunian

**ATTESTED:**

  
**HON. LEONARDO M. JAVIER, JR.**  
Vice Governor/Presiding Officer

*Copy furnished:*

LCE and the Sangguniang Bayan  
of Pastrana, Leyte

Agnes C. Rafon  
PLUC Chairperson and  
OIC - PPDC



Republic of The Philippines  
 PROVINCE OF LEYTE  
 Municipality of Pastrana

Sangguniang Panlalawigan  
 Province of Leyte

**RECEIVED**

Date: Jul 08 2025  
 By: [Signature]

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*The Sangguniang Bayan*

*Excerpts from the Minutes of the Regular Session of the Sangguniang Bayan of Pastrana, Province of Leyte, held last June 23, 2025 at the Municipal Sangguniang Bayan Session Hall, this Municipality.*

Present:

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Hon. CHITO C. CAYACO</b>            | - | Municipal Vice – Mayor/<br>Presiding Officer |
| <b>Hon. RODEL M. TOBILLA</b>           | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. GERARDO S. CARIAN</b>          | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. ANGELINA C. DIOLA</b>          | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. FEDERICO M. TAN</b>            | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. ALVIN N. OPINIANO JR.</b>      | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. ELVIRA A. BOHOL</b>            | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. NATHAN G. LETRODO</b>          | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. LOIDA B. VILLABLANCA</b>       | - | Sangguniang Bayan Member                     |
| <b>Hon. JERLYN C. BORJA</b>            | - | ABC President                                |
| <b>Hon. FRANCIS CHARLES T. ALVAREZ</b> | - | SK Federation President                      |

ELVIRA A. BOHOL  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member  
*[Signature]*

NATHAN G. LETRODO  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member  
*[Signature]*

LOIDA B. VILLABLANCA  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member  
*[Signature]*

JERLYN C. BORJA  
 ABC President  
*[Signature]*

FRANCIS CHARLES T. ALVAREZ  
 SK Federation President  
*[Signature]*

**RESOLUTION NO. 494**

*Series of 2025*

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) FOR THE PERIOD 2023-2032 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA, PROVINCE OF LEYTE, AND ENACTING THE CORRESPONDING ZONING ORDINANCE.**

**WHEREAS**, Section 20(c) of the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act 7160) mandates that local government units shall continue to prepare their Comprehensive Land Use Plans enacted through zoning ordinances;

**WHEREAS**, the Municipality of Pastrana, through its Municipal Planning and Development Office, has formulated a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for the period 2023-2032, in coordination with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)/Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and in consultation with stakeholders;

**WHEREAS**, the CLUP serves as the primary basis for the allocation and regulation of land resources and the formulation of the Zoning Ordinance to ensure the sustainable development of the municipality;

**WHEREAS**, public hearings and consultations were conducted to ensure that the proposed CLUP and Zoning Ordinance

**CHITO C. CAYACO**  
 Municipal Vice-Mayor /  
 Presiding Officer

**RODEL M. TOBILLA**  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member

**GERARDO S. CARIAN**  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member

**ANGELINA C. DIOLA**  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member

**FEDERICO M. TAN**  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member

**ALVIN N. OPINIANO JR.**  
 Sangguniang Bayan Member

reflect the sentiments and aspirations of the constituents of the municipality;

**NOW, THEREFORE,** on motion of **Hon. Elvira A. Bohol**, Chairman Committee on Housing, Zoning and Land Use duly seconded unanimously by **August Body**;

**RESOLVED,** AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Sangguniang Bayan of Pastrana, in session assembled:

To adopt the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the Municipality of Pastrana for the planning period 2023-2032; and

To enact the Zoning Ordinance of the Municipality of Pastrana in accordance with the adopted CLUP;

**RESOLVED FURTHER,** that copies of this resolution be furnished to the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), the Provincial Government of Leyte, and other concerned agencies for their information, guidance, and appropriate action.

**APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY**

*I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing Resolution.*

**VERNADITH L. MIEGOS-DIZON, LPT.**  
Local Legislative Staff Officer II/  
Sangguniang Bayan Secretary- Designate

**CHITO C. CAYACO**  
Municipal Vice-Mayor /  
Presiding Officer

**RODEL M. SOBILLA**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**GERARDO S. CARIAN**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**ANGELINA C. DIOLA**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**FEDERICO M. TAN**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**ALVIN N. OPANANO JR.**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**ELVIRA A. BOHOL**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**NATHAN G. DETRORO**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**LOIDA B. VILLABLANCA**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member

**JERLYN C. MORIA**  
ABC President

**FRANCIS CHARLES T. ALVAREZ**  
SK Federation President

Attested by:



**CHITO C. CAYACO**  
Municipal Vice-Mayor/  
Presiding Officer

Approved:



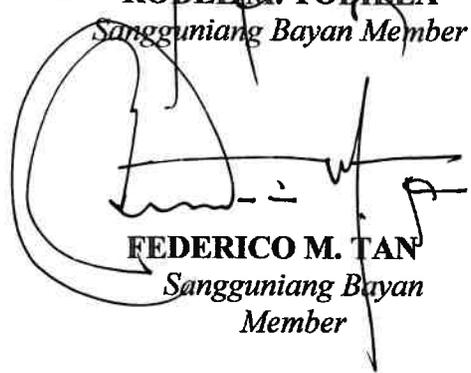
**RODEL M. TOBILLA**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member



**GERARDO S. CARIAN**  
Sangguniang Bayan  
Member



**ANGELINA C. DIOLA**  
Sangguniang Bayan  
Member



**FEDERICO M. TAN**  
Sangguniang Bayan  
Member



**ALVIN N. OPINIANO JR.**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member



**ELVIRA A. BOHOL**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member



**NATHAN G. LETRODO**  
Sangguniang Bayan  
Member



**LOIDA B. VILLABLANCA**  
Sangguniang Bayan Member



**JERLYN C. BORJA**  
ABC President



**FRANCIS CHARLES T. ALVAREZ**  
SK Federation President



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## MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR

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On behalf of the Local Government of Pastrana, it is my great honor to introduce the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for the year 2023 to 2032, our municipality's roadmap for the future strategic thrust in realizing our vision, ensuring sustainable development and a better quality of life for all our residents.



This Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) is more than just a document; it's a foundation for how we will shape our community and ensure a better quality of life for generations to come. This will serve as a guiding framework for our development efforts, balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity.

This plan is the result of extensive consultation and collaboration with our community, and it reflects our shared values and aspirations. I encourage all of you to engage with this plan, understand its implications, and participate in its implementation.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed their time, expertise, and dedication in crafting this vital document. Your unwavering support and commitment to sustainable development inspire us to work harder for the betterment of our municipality.

Let us work together, guided by this CLUP, to build a Pastrana that is not only economically vibrant but also environmentally sound and socially just. Together, we can create a future where our children and grandchildren can live in a thriving and sustainable community.

Thank you and let us begin this journey together.

*Ribhong Pastrana!*

**HON. MARITESS B. CAYACO-MARCOS**  
Municipal Mayor

## MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL VICE-MAYOR

---

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest greetings to all as we present our Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). This document serves as a blueprint for the sustainable development of our community, guiding us toward a future of progress, inclusivity, and resilience.



Our CLUP is a product of collective efforts, careful planning, and a shared vision of ensuring a livable, prosperous, and environmentally sound community for generations to come. As we navigate the ever-changing landscape of urbanization and rural development, this plan is instrumental in balancing economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity.

Through this comprehensive plan, we aim to address key concerns such as land use allocation, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure development, and economic opportunities. We remain committed to fostering participatory governance by engaging our stakeholders, local leaders, and citizens in decision-making processes that will shape the future of our town.

As we implement this plan, let us continue to collaborate and uphold our shared responsibility of making our municipality a thriving, resilient, and inclusive home for all. Together, we can turn our aspirations into reality and leave a legacy of progress for future generations.

*Damo nga Salamat!*

**HON. CHITO C. CAYACO**  
Municipal Vice-Mayor



**CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

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Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
Municipality of Pastrana  
-oOo-



*Office of the Sangguniang Bayan*

**CERTIFICATION**

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY** that the PUBLIC HEARING for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) for planning year 2023-2032 of the Municipality of Pastrana, Leyte was conducted on **March 12, 2025**, at the Municipal Auditorium.

Issued this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of April 2025 at Pastrana, Leyte, Philippines.

  
**VERNADITH N. DIZON, LPT**  
Local Legislative Staff Officer II/  
Sangguniang Bayan Secretary-Designate

9/



## LIST OF INVITEES AND SECTOR REPRESENTED



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte  
MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) and ZONING ORDINANCE 2023-2032 of the  
MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA

No.	NAME	SECTOR REPRESENTED	SIGNATURE	Date Received
1	DHSUD	Reviewing Body	emailed 2/18/2025	
2	Hon. Rodel M. Tobilla	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
3	Hon. Gerardo S. Carian	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
4	Hon. Angelina C. Diola	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
5	Hon. Federico M. Tan	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		02/24/2025
6	Hon. Alvin N. Opiniano Jr.	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2-24-2025
7	Hon. Elvira A. Bohol	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
8	Hon. Nathan G. Letrodo	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
9	Hon. Loida B. Villablanca	SB Member/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
10	Hon. Jelryn C. Borja	Liga President/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
11	Hon. Francis Charles Alvarez	SK Federation President/LGU-Legislative		2/24/25
12	Carlyn C. Nical	MLGOO		3/3/25
13	Nona M. Petilla	MSWDO		03/03/2025
14	Dr. Rolando A. Sulla	MHO		3/3/25
15	Michael Castillo	MDRRMO	-	
16	Engr. Juvilla D. Sy	MPDC		3/3/25
17	Anacleto G. Gabriente	Mun. Budget Officer	for:	3/3/25
18	Rodolfo P. Sapra, CPA	Mun. Accountant	for:	3/3/25
19	Engr. Jevia B. Tubis	OIC-Mun. Engineer	for:	03/03/2025
20	Rogelio E. Gerilla	Acting Mun. Treasurer	for:	3/3/25
21	Marites A. Enting	Mun. Assessor		3/3/25
22	Lisa S. Allunam	Mun. Agriculturist	for:	3/3/25
23	Gina Victoria C. Cayaco	MCR		3/3/25
24	Napoleon P. Nombre, J.D.	HRMO		3/3/2025
25	Felipe A. Lomo, J.D.	MENRO		2/27/2025
26	Michael Castillo	MDRRMO		3/2/25
27	Pcapt. Amado M. Castillo, Jr.	Chief of Police		2/24/25
28	SFO4 Conrado Peñaranda	Fire Marshall		3/02/25
29	Joel B. Ranes District Supervisor-PCS	Education Sector		3/02/25
30	Dennis P. Dagami School Principal-JVMHS	Education Sector		02/28/2025
31	Eva D. Callera	MARO		03/03/2025
32	Hon. Josephine R. Bohol Punong Barangay	Barangay Arabunog		2/26/25
33	Hon. Lolita F. Catlogo SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Arabunog		2/26/25



No.	NAME	SECTOR REPRESENTED	SIGNATURE	Date Received
34	Hon. Teodoro Dilloy SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Arabunog		02/24/25
35	Hon. Delma S. Nayad Punong Barangay	Barangay Aringit		02/26/25
36	Hon. Virgillo Carlan SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Aringit		02/26/25
37	Hon. Ceferino S. Nayad SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Aringit		02/26/25
38	Hon. Jerlyn C. Borja Punong Barangay	Barangay Bahay		2/26/25
39	Hon. Jeyrick C. Borja SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Bahay		2/26/25
40	Hon. Romeo N. Omoy SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Bahay		2/26/25
41	Hon. Geraldine C. Austria Punong Barangay	Barangay Cabaohan		2/25/25
42	Hon. Jocelyn C. Navarra SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Cabaohan	okay	
43	Hon. Marry Jean M. Refuerzo SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Cabaohan		2/25/25
44	Hon. Jonell B. Dominico Punong Barangay	Barangay Cancaraja		
45	Hon. Noel B. Calyas SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Cancaraja		2/26/25
46	Hon. Belinda S. Mas SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Cancaraja		
47	Hon. Andy S. Bohol Punong Barangay	Barangay Calsadahay		2-25-25
48	Hon. Ronald L. Blanco SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Calsadahay		
49	Hon. Noel G. Gerilla SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Calsadahay		3-06-25
50	Hon. Jennelyn Arrabas Punong Barangay	Barangay Caninoan		2/25/25/0926/145948
51	Hon. Elmer A. Morales SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Caninoan		2/25/25
52	Hon. Reynaldo T. Catapal SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Caninoan		2/25/25
53	Hon. Christopher P. Ladrera Punong Barangay	Barangay Capilla		02/25/25
54	Hon. Della E. Polillo SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Capilla		02/25/25
55	Hon. Junray L. Pamplona SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Capilla		02/25/25
56	Hon. Suzleta M. Omoy Punong Barangay	Barangay Colawen	EDITHA C. MAKAYA	02-25-25
57	Hon. Joel G. Polillo SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Colawen		0-25-25
58	Hon. Andy Roy F. Guba SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Colawen		02-25-25
59	Hon. Roberto S. Berino Jr. Punong Barangay	District I		02-25-25
60	Hon. Michael V. Ragasa SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	District I		02-25-25



No.	NAME	SECTOR REPRESENTED	SIGNATURE	Date Received
61	Hon. Anthonio J. Carlan SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	District I		02-25-25
62	Hon. Alza C. Gerilla Punong Barangay	District II		
63	Hon. Joanne P. Tabaranza SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	District II		2-26-25
64	Hon. Almera E. Metran SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	District II		
65	Hon. Joey L. Dominico Punong Barangay	District III		
66	Hon. Rafael M. Catilogo SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	District III		02/26/25
67	Hon. Rowena K. Basas SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	District III		
68	Hon. Alfred Francis A. Nogal Punong Barangay	District IV		
69	Hon. Rocky B. Labastida SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	District IV		2-20-25
70	Hon. Rodel P. Palamos SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	District IV		
71	Hon. Roel L. Repulda Punong Barangay	Barangay Dumarag		02-25-25
72	Hon. Etren N. Fabi SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Dumarag		02-22-25
73	Hon. Emelita P. Petronio SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Dumarag		02-22-25
74	Hon. Francisco F. Jacinto Punong Barangay	Barangay Guindapunan		02-25-25
75	Hon. Genelio E. Delicano SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Guindapunan		02-25-25
76	Hon. Nelson R. Bertulfo (CEQUITO) SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Guindapunan		02-25-25
77	Hon. Oscar M. Bertulfo Punong Barangay	Barangay Halaba		02-25-25
78	Hon. Gayo E. Badeo SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Halaba		02-25-25
79	Hon. Rommel R. Bertulfo SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Halaba		02-25-25
80	Hon. Geneta P. Sevilla Punong Barangay	Barangay Jones		02/25/25
81	Hon. Regino S. Gulmang SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Jones		02/25/25
82	Hon. Rey Angelo B. Flores SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Jones		02/25/25
83	Hon. Philip Tanauan Punong Barangay	Barangay Lanauan		02/25/25
84	Hon. Martin R. Dacuyan SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Lanauan		02/25/25
85	Hon. Rosalyn M. Eugenio SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Lanauan		02/25/25
86	Hon. Artemio B. Quitaro Punong Barangay	Barangay Lima		02/25/25
87	Hon. Edgiberto A. (Berto) PARTO SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Lima		2-25-25



No.	NAME	SECTOR REPRESENTED	SIGNATURE	Date Received
88	Hon. Ronald Bryan B. Nogal SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Lima		2-25-25
89	Hon. Teotimo D. Empillo Punong Barangay	Barangay Lourdes		2-25-25
90	Hon. Mel Magdadaro SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Lourdes		2-25-25
91	Hon. Gonzalo Orollo SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Lourdes		2-25-25
92	Hon. Teodolo T. Parcero Punong Barangay	Barangay Macalpiay	ARIEL N. CAPIODG	02/25/25
93	Hon. Edgar C. Añover SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Macalpiay	ARIEL N. CAPIODG	02/25/25
94	Hon. Mylen T. Avestruz SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Macalpiay	ARIEL N. CAPIODG	02/25/25
95	Hon. Armando A. Naclonal Punong Barangay	Barangay Malitbogay		2/25/25
96	Hon. Melinda Castillaja SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Malitbogay		2/25/25
97	Hon. Alen Malaro SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Malitbogay		2/25/25
98	Hon. Allan B. Encina Punong Barangay	Barangay Manaybanay		0907.0340/07
99	Hon. Marvin Sorlano SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Manaybanay		2/25/2025
100	Hon. Edilberto G. Parto SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Manaybanay		2/25/2025
101	Hon. Roberto Cahinde Punong Barangay	Barangay Maricum		2/25/2025
102	Hon. Salvacion Asis SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Maricum		2/25/25
103	Hon. Sherlie Lebría SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Maricum		2/25/25
104	Hon. Arturo D. Empillo Punong Barangay	Barangay Patong		2/05/25
105	Hon. Jerry Cabidog SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Patong	Jerry G. Cabidog	2/25/25
106	Hon. Elvin Rombo SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Patong	vs. Rombo	2/25/25
107	Hon. Armando P. Lagera Punong Barangay	Barangay Sapsap		2/26/25
108	Hon. Rolando P. Lagera SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Sapsap		2/26/25
109	Hon. Vincent Angelo C. Vicente SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Sapsap		2/26/25
110	Hon. Jeboy P. Nobe Punong Barangay	Barangay Socsocon		2/25/25
111	Hon. Danilo M. Piña SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Socsocon		
112	Hon. Elva C. Dagami SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Socsocon		2/25/25
113	Hon. Olivia S. Berdan Punong Barangay	Barangay Tingib		2/25/25
114	Hon. Samuel Fami SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Tingib		2/25/25



No.	NAME	SECTOR REPRESENTED	SIGNATURE	Date Received
115	Hon. Julianita Daza SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Tingib		2/25/25
116	Hon. Cita I. Costimiano Punong Barangay	Barangay Yapad		2/25/25
117	Hon. Kenneth Delloro SB Member-Chair.on Infrastructure	Barangay Yapad		2/25/25
118	Hon. Reynaldo Calno SB Member-Chair.on Agriculture	Barangay Yapad		2/25/25
119	Oliver Costimiano Barangay Aringit Farmers Association (BAFA)	Agriculture		
120	Greza L. Omoy Colawen Integrated Livelihood Farmers Association (COLIFA)	Agriculture		02/25/25
121	Virgilio Estabillo Lanauan-Maricum Integrated Association (LANMAR)	Agriculture		02/25/25
122	Leticia Mercado Tingib Integrated Farmers Association (TIFA)	Agriculture		2/25/25
123	Elisa Cabidog Halaba Farmer's Association	Agriculture		02/25/25
124	Hon. Roberto Berino Jr. Pastrana Market Vendors Association	Business/Economic		02-26-25
125	Melvin Larioma Macalpiay Drivers Association	Transport Group		02/25/25
126	Rodolfo Aures Sitio Repol Drivers Association	Transport Group		
127	Maribel Enting PDAO Focal	Social Welfare/PWD		3/3/25
128	Hertinda S. Lago OSCA Head	Social Welfare/Senior Citizen		3/3/25
129	Rev. Fr. Raymund Calubid Parish Priest, St. Francis of Assisi	Religious Group		2/26/25
130	Veronica S. Aures/Proprietor Proprietor-Jardin de Amara Resort	Tourism		2/26/25
131	Jezebel C. Nalda/Proprietor Proprietor-Green Villa Resort	Tourism		02/26/25
132	Azucena D. Paete/Proprietor Proprietor-Golden Beau Resort	Tourism		02/25/25
133	Claudia B. Cayaco/Proprietor Proprietor-Casa Marcos Resort	Tourism		02/26/25



**ISSUED INVITATION LETTER/NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**



Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
Municipality of Pastrana  
-oOo-



*Office of the Sangguniang Bayan*

Pebrero 19, 2025

**PAHIBARO HIN PUBLIKO NGA  
PAMATI**

**PARA HA PUBLIKO:**

Maupay nga adlaw!

Nagpapahibaro an lokal nga gobyerno han Pastrana, pinaagi han Sangguniang Bayan, nga magkakamay-ada pagbubuhaton nga **PUBLIKO NGA PAGKONSULTA/PAMATI** para han **PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) and ZONING ORDINANCE 2023-2032**, nga pagbubuhaton dida hit **Marso 12, 2025, Miyerkules** nga adlaw alas **8:30** hit aga ha **Municipal Auditorium, Pastrana, Leyte**.

Tungod hini, gin iimbatar ka pag atender hini nga aktibidad nga pagbubuhaton, para ipahayag an imo opinion, komento, ug rekomendasyon mahitungod hini nga plano hit bungto.

An imo presensya in gintlalaoman.

Damo nga salamati!

An nagpapagawag:

**HON. CHITO C. CAYACO**  
*Municipal Vice-Mayor*

Noted:

**HON. MARITESS B. CAYACO-MARCOS**  
*Municipal Mayor*



Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**  
Municipality of Pastrana  
-oOo-



*Office of the Sangguniang Bayan*

February 19, 2025

**TO :** ALL SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS  
ALL DEPARTMENT HEADS  
CARLYN C. NICAL, MLGOO  
EVA D. CALLERA, MARO  
JOEL B. RANES, District Supervisor-PCS  
DENNIS P. DAGAMI, School Principal-JVMHS  
Pcapt AMADO M. CASTILLO, Chief of Police  
SFO4 CONRADO PEÑARANDA, Fire Marshall  
CLUP TWG & Others Concerned  
This Municipality

**SUBJECT :** INVITATION TO ATTEND THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION/HEARING  
FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN AND ZONING  
ORDINANCE 2023-2032 OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Greetings!

Please be informed that the Local Government Unit of Pastrana, through the Sangguniang Bayan, will conduct a **PUBLIC CONSULTATION/HEARING** for the **PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) and ZONING ORDINANCE 2023-2032** on **March 12, 2025, 8:30** in the morning at the **Municipal Auditorium, Pastrana, Leyte.**

In view hereof, you are hereby requested to attend the public hearing. Your presence will be highly expected.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours;

**HON. CHITO C. CAYACO**  
Municipal Vice-Mayor

Noted:

**HON. MARITESS B. CAYACO-MARCOS**  
Municipal Mayor



MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC HEARING



Republic of the Philippines

PROVINCE OF LEYTE  
Municipality of Pastrana

ᜆᜄᜃᜅᜆᜇᜈᜉ  
*The Angguning Mayor*

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED ZONING ORDINANCE AND THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA, LEYTE HELD WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2025 AT THE PASTRANA MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM.

**PRESENT:** See attached attendance sheet

The public hearing started at 9:45 in the morning with a short opening program; a prayer and singing of the Philippine National Anthem through an overture. Thereafter, Vice Mayor Chito C. Cayaco gave his welcome remarks.

Followed by the Rationale of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan by Engineer Juvilla D. Sy, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, this municipality. She explained that the Zoning Ordinance is the implementing rules of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan which is a tool to regulate and allocate the use of land in the Municipality of Pastrana. She related that the Comprehensive Land Use Plan was prepared not just a requirement but also a policy itself. This CLUP will give an idea of what Pastrana will become for ten (10) years of its existence, this includes the use of its natural resources, maintaining ecological imbalance of its environment, features present and expected scenario of the municipality and also includes sectoral planning and program for the improvement of Pastrana. The CLUP is composed of three (4) volumes; the 1st volume is the CLUP itself, the 2nd is the zoning ordinance, the third one is the sectoral studies and the fourth one is the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment. The CLUP is composed of 236 pages and the zoning ordinance is 159 pages. She also presented the Vision of the LGU for 10 years and the map of the Land Use Plan.

Mr. Joel B. Ranes corrected the data on the number of elementary schools that should be 20 elementary schools since 1 was converted to integrated school.

Engr. Sy explained the reason why it is still 21 and it is because the baseline is from the 2022 data.

Hon. Mayor Maritess B. Cayaco corrected Volume I under vision by omitting the phrase "governed by exemplary leaders". She added to reclassify the lands along the provincial and national highways from residential to commercial citing Barangay Socsocon to Barangay Yapad road. She also added that the existing rice lands must be included in the agricultural protected areas.

Hon. Mayor Marcos asked to show them the LGU property in the map.

Engr. Sy showed that the one colored blue is the existing residential and will be reclassified as institutional.

Hon. Mayor Marcos cited the LGU property in Barangay Arabunog and shared that the existing cemetery of the municipality is a catholic cemetery and not LGU owned. She added that to organize and regulate a public cemetery they proposed to have it in the LGU-owned lot. Initial meeting was conducted with the chancery. The proposed public cemetery will be at the back of the existing catholic cemetery. She expressed that because of the formulation of CLUP they were able to identify what the municipality needs, the problems and how to address it.



Engr. Sy explained that as for the cockpit location it should be 200 meters away from the national road.

Hon. Mayor Marcos advised the respective barangay officials to take note and listen because once their lands will be classified and approved, the structure that will be built will be according to the land classification and use and if they insist to construct other than its allowed use they need to apply for reclassification.

Miss Eva D. Callera expressed that if they plan on land conversion they need to apply at DAR.

Hon. Mayor Marcos added that if the land is declared commercial it is intended for commercial use.

Hon. Rodel M. Tobilla asked if for example they are to construct a solar dryer or rice mill, what land classification would that be?

Engr. Sy answered that it is classified as agri-industrial.

Punong Barangay of Barangay Cabaohan Hon. Geraldine Austria asked if why is it that Golden Beau Resort was not identified in the proposed CLUP?

Engr. Sy explained that the area is within agricultural protection areas and as of the moment the resort has not applied for necessary permits and clearances.

DHSUD representative Miss Anna Marie Camille L. Bantaculo explained that they need to apply for locational clearance. She cited the prerequisite for securing a building permit and that is: a certification from NIA that the area is not irrigated, certification from DA that it is for agricultural production area and not protected and an application for land conversion from DAR.

Golden Beau Resort representative Miss Dina Paete expressed that they have secured a permit from EMB and as for NIA certification she assured that it will be released this year since they have applied for that 3 years ago.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo explained that even if it will be classified for tourism, when it reached to land use review there is still proper certification needed stating that it is not an agricultural protected area. It should be reclassified that it is not agricultural protected area because if it is, the proposed CLUP should be revised. She added that it can be proposed, however, that will only happen once the document will be returned back after its review.

Hon. Mayor Marcos clarified if what happens since the establishment is already existing and the permits were not approved.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo explained that the situation is tricky if it is an irrigated rice land.

Golden Beau representative Miss Paete expressed that they are just waiting for the NIA certification since both NIA and DA already inspected the area.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo advised them to secure the clearances and permits to support its claim. She added that it is really risky to construct first before securing permits and clearances. This should be a lesson learned that before construction please do secure proper permits and clearances.

Engr. Sy asked Miss Paete to provide a copy of the documents to the Municipal Planning and Development Office.

Miss Paete explained that the area is not totally rice field.



Hon. Mayor Marcos expressed that the status of Golden Beau will affect the approval of CLUP and so she asked if it is possible to help them in securing the necessary documents.

Engr. Sy assured Miss Paete that her office will coordinate with them so that before PLUC the documents are already complete and available.

Hon. Rodel M. Tobilla asked if the two solar dryers in Barangay Caninoan were identified and need to be converted to agri-industrial.

Engr. Sy explained that it is just okay because those are allowed in agricultural production land.

Hon. Tobilla shared that he is also planning to construct a solar dryer.

Engr. Sy answered that it is possible as long as it is on the agricultural production area.

Punong Barangay of Barangay Aringit Hon. Delma S. Nayad asked if why a particular residential area in their barangay was classified as commercial area.

Engr. Sy explained that it is just okay to construct houses in the area provided that it would occupy less than 50% of the total commercial land area.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo explained that the land use plan will be classified according to the Zoning Ordinance. With that, it will be classified if the land use is approved or not. Zoning Ordinance includes zoning regulation which will cite its allowable uses for every land classification. She cited an example that for a commercial land classification, it won't mean that it can't be used for residential, unless in the zoning ordinance it won't be allowed and should not exceed 50%. She reiterated that if the zoning ordinance will not be implemented, CLUP will remain as plans and will not be approved.

Punong Barangay of Barangay District III, Hon. Joey Dominico shared that those residents in their barangay with houses identified to be constructed in the land area of Barangay District I do not want to transfer since their valid ID's and other important documents are addressed in District III. He also added that there are residents with houses in Barangay District III land area but are registered residents in Barangay District IV and do not want to transfer also.

Engr. Sy explained that we cannot change the boundaries unless we request for a new cadastral survey.

Hon. Mayor Marcos suggested to have the cadastral survey after the CLUP and zoning ordinance approval. She added to reclassify the area along the National road to commercial area. She also asked if Barangay Halaba did not propose for a commercial area.

Engr. Sy answered no.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo added that for residential turned commercial area, what is just allowed are just sari sari store and big establishments are not.

Hon. Tobilla asked if there is a commercial area and the government will buy the area is it possible?

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo answered that it depends on the structure that will be built and not all will be possible.

Engr. Sy added that for clarification an agricultural production area can be reclassify, however, agricultural protected area cannot.



DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo expressed that whatever is the dominant zone it should be followed provided that it is allowed in that particular zone. She added that for Barangay Lourdes what is reflected in the map is industrial zone. She reiterated that it should have a distance requirement from that of the residential zone, however it depends on the industrial zone type. She also added that the measurement should be from the structure itself and not from the whole property.

Hon. Mayor Marcos asked regarding her commercial property at Barangay Sapsap wherein she cited that she bought a property next to her resort for their proposed expansion. The said property has a rice land, but they will leave the existing rice land as it is and she asked if their proposed expansion is possible.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo explained that it is okay to reclassify the land for as long as it will not exceed 5% and not an irrigated rice land. She added that when it will be computed it will just be enough for the reclassification requirement. She also added that for the locational guidelines rice mill has no distance requirement, but as to poultry and piggery there is a distance requirement.

Hon. Tobilla clarified that during the conduct of committee meeting Barangay Jones was identified to have its commercial zone up to the school only.

Engr. Jake Carian asked regarding the buffer zone for bodies of water if it is 20 meters.

Engr. Sy reiterated that the buffer zone is 20 meters for agricultural.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo explained that the legal easement based on water code is 20 meters distance but there is an exemption if there are mitigating factors within the legal easement.

Barangay Councilor of Barangay Bahay Hon. Romeo Omoy shared the concern of his barangay wherein there is a boundary dispute between his barangay and Barangay Tagkip of the municipality of Dagami. He shared that if there are incidents across the river, it is being address to Barangay Bahay but it is beyond their jurisdiction in terms of boundaries.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo reiterated that for them they are only concern on the land use. She added that as to boundaries it is based on the cadastral survey. She advised to just request for a survey. For the meantime, it will be the LGU who will strategize on how to address the problem in the future.

MLGOO Miss Carlyn Nical expressed that for concerns on barangay boundary disputes it should be addressed at the "KATARUNGAN PANGBARANGAY"

Punong Barangay of Barangay Jones, Hon. Geneta Sevilla asked if it is okay for an industrial zone to construct a swimming pool.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo asked if what type of establishment is in the industrial zone. She explained that for tourism it is allowed in I1 but for I2 it is not. However, if it happens in I2 it should be classified as commercial zone instead of industrial zone. For hollow blocks production establishment, the nearest zone should be commercial zone. She also added that a buffer zone (commercial zone) must be created between industrial and residential zone. A resolution of no objection from the residents and barangay certification interposing no objection is also needed.

Hon. Tobilla shared that the reason why the swimming pool was constructed in the area is because it was already subdivided as a residential zone.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo advised to ask for a development permit from the LGU.



Punong Barangay of Barangay Dumarag, Hon. Roel Ripulda shared that in their barangay there is a residential zone proposed for a private cemetery.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo asked if there is an existing concrete plan. If there's none yet, no need to reflect it. Just indicate it if a concrete plan for the proposal is available since there will still be an amendment.

Barangay Councilor of Barangay Arabunog, Hon. Lolita Catilogo cited that if the distance requirement for the cockpit arena is 200 meters from the road the space of the existing cockpit arena will be narrow.

Engr. Sy explained that in the map that was presented the cockpit arena was already adjusted to comply with the distance requirement.

DHSUD representative Miss Bantaculo expressed that for every 100,000 population in the LGU one cockpit arena is allowed and should be 200 meters away from the houses and school area. If there is an existing cockpit, it should have the complete supporting documents and locational clearance. She cited that there are some LGU's that have existing cockpit arena and does not comply with the distance requirement, yet it was approved. This is because once zoning ordinance evolve, they appealed for a locational clearance. In addition, for appeals and other concerns you can also appeal from the LZBA, DHSUD, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. She added that if there are concerns or questions it can be submitted within 15 days from the date of public hearing conducted.

After a thorough deliberation, the Local Chief Executive Hon. Maritess B. Cayaco-Marcos closed the activity by expressing her sincere thanks for the support and cooperation from all who attended and participated the activity. She made special mention of Engr. Juvilla D. Sy. She is so grateful to Engr. Sy, DHSUD personnel and staff, Sangguniang Bayan Members headed by Hon. Vice-Mayor Chito C. Cayaco, Department Heads, Punong Barangays, NGAs and all others who have helped in one way or another in the formulation of CLUP. She added that she appreciates all those who gave their comments, suggestions and corrections. There having no more questions, suggestions, clarifications or comments to the presented proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Zoning Ordinance, the moderator extended thanks to all the participants, attendees, visitors, representatives from the concerned agencies and the general public for giving time to attend the public hearing.

**ADJOURNMENT:**

The public hearing was adjourned at around 12:30 in the afternoon.

**CERTIFIED TRUE & CORRECT:**

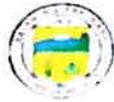
  
**VERNADITH L. NIEGOS- DIZON, LPT.**  
*Local Legislative Staff Officer III*  
*Sangguniang Bayan Secretary – Designate*

*Attested by:*

  
**HON. CHITO C. CAYACO**  
*Municipal Vice - Mayor*



ATTENDANCE SHEET DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Pastrana
-000-



ATTENDANCE SHEET

PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) and ZONING ORDINANCE (2023-2032) of the MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA

March 12, 2025

Municipal Auditorium, Pastrana, Leyte

Table with 4 columns: No., NAME, BARANGAY/OFFICE, SIGNATURE. Contains 30 rows of handwritten attendance records.



No.	NAME	BARANGAY/OFFICE	SIGNATURE
31	ALMERA METRANO	DIST 2 Pastrana Leyte	
32	Romelo Omay	Barangay	
33	MARYIN V. ROMANO	MINAYBINAY	
34	EDILBERTO G. TART	Manaybaray	
35	JERLYN C. BORJA	BARANGAY	
36	Isabelita C. Villanueva	Atinogit	
37	ROSE L. REPULOA	DUMARAC	
38	EMELITA P. PESTRONDO	DUMARAC	
39	Tedolo S. Paeupo	Macedpiay	
40	Myra F. AVETRUA	MACALPIAY	
41	MELVIN M. LAROMA	MACALPIAY	
42	Edgar C. ANOAT	MacaPiay	
43	JENUELYN M. MARATA	COLAWEN	
44	Skrieta M. Omay	Colawen	
45	MARBERIE D. AMADO	"	
46	ARTEMIO B. BUNDRID	LIMA	
47	RODRIGO C. PINDO	LIMA	
48	FRANCISCO F. JACINTO	QUINDAPUNAN	
49	MARK-WARREN MARTINO	VONTE	
50	Chona M. Noyal	canino-on	
51	JEFFREY C. DIOZA	BHARY	
52	JENNELYN J. ABBONIL	QUINDAPUNAN	
53	Jenelyn C. Demeterio	Quindapunan	
54	DELITA S. OMOY	CASA MARCOS PASTRA REPO.	
55	Oliver A. Octoniano	PARA	
56	DIDWESID G. JACINTO JR	MAD (DA)	
57	CITA I. COSTIMIANO	YAPAD	
58	Vivian T. Salano	Malitbogay	
59	Anacrista M. Juanilla	LIMA	
60	Alyson M. Tangson	BARANGAY	
61	ULZA L. PORMA	TUKID	
62	LETECIA MERCADO	TUNGIB (TUP)	
63	GLADDYS D. MORAPA	MALITBOGAY (SB)	
64	ANGIE A. PAMA	DUG STAFF	
65	Rudy Rey F. OUBA	COLAWEN	
66	Aime G. Avila	ARABUNY	
67			
68	DIANA B. PINDO	LIMA STAFF	
69	Kayne Share Castimiano	Liga STAFF	
70	Nolan L. Bago		

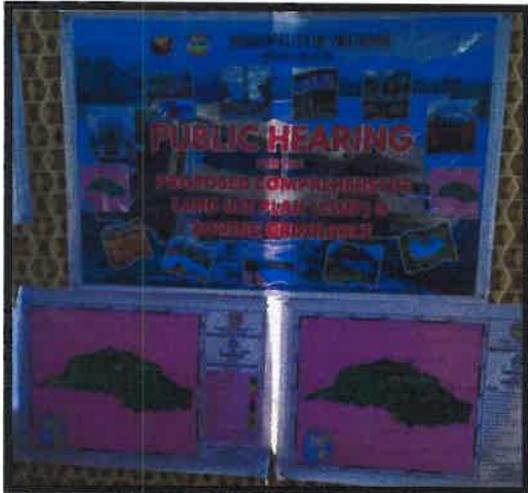


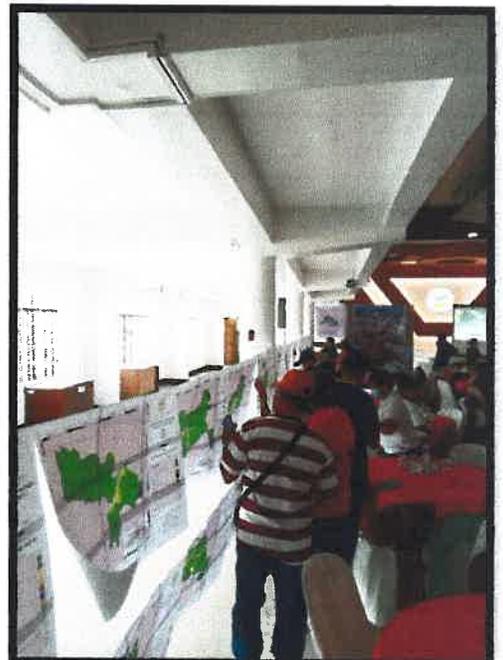
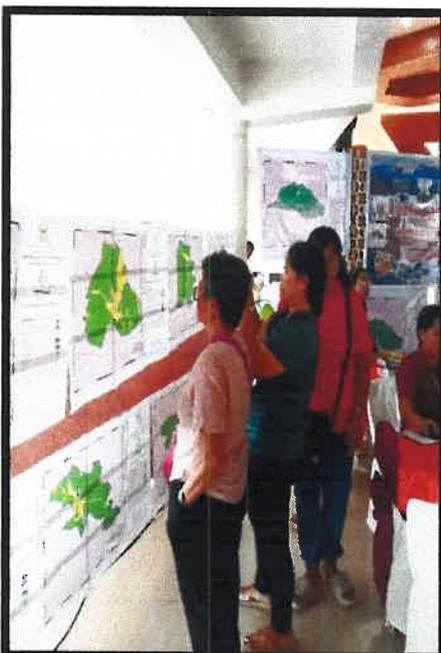
No.	NAME	BARANGAY/OFFICE	SIGNATURE
71	MARK OWEN TAMAYO	SBO	[Signature]
72	EMERY G. OCHOA	SBO	[Signature]
73	MICHAEL F. GARCIA	SBO	[Signature]
74	CHRISTINE CHENAT	SBO	[Signature]
75	PEARL TANAWAN	SBO	[Signature]
76	JENNEDIN C. NOMMO	SBO	[Signature]
77	FITCHEL ANN L. AUREA	SBO	[Signature]
78	REYEL LIPERA	SBO	[Signature]
79	JARED D.	SBO	[Signature]
80	MARY ROSE M. BACALO	SBO	[Signature]
81	PHILIP E. TANAWAN	P.B.O.	[Signature]
82	DINA D. PATTO	CAPISTAN	[Signature]
83	JOEL B. RANES	DepEd. Pastrana	[Signature]
84	JASON B. JUDARIO	SBO	[Signature]
85	ROBERTO A. VILTA	MA	[Signature]
86	Rogelio E. Garcia	MTD	[Signature]
87	YIPRA M. POTILLA	MUNDO	[Signature]
88	GMA MICHELIA C. CAYACO	MUNDO	[Signature]
89	MARITES A. ENTING	MUNDO	[Signature]
90	VERNAIDIA N. OTON	LSO II / SB 88	[Signature]
91	EWING A. BOHAI	SB MEMBER	[Signature]
92	WINDOG, JOHN LOUIS N.	NO / KAT	[Signature]
93	ALVAREZ, FRANCIS CHARLES	SK PRESIDENT	[Signature]
94	RODEL M. TORILLAS	SB MEMBER	[Signature]
95	LORA B. VILLABLANCA	SB MEMBER	[Signature]
96	ANGELINA C. DIOLA	SB MEMBER	[Signature]
97	MARITES CAYACO-MARCOS	MUNICIPAL MAYOR	[Signature]
98	REY MAE A. CADODOG	ASST.	[Signature]
99	CHITO C. CAYACO	MUNICIPAL V. MAYOR	[Signature]
100	AIDAN J. JUAN	SBO	[Signature]
101	NATHAN G. LETRADO	SB MEMBER	[Signature]
102	JOEL G. POLILLO	KAGAWAD	[Signature]
103	EDLYN M. MERTILLO	CANING-AN B. Treas.	[Signature]
104	Fate S. Delda	DASMO 8	[Signature]
105	Camille L. Bantaculo	DASMO 8	[Signature]
106	MARIBEL C. ENTING	PDAO / Focal Person	[Signature]
107	CAROL C. MACAL	MUNDO	[Signature]
108	DENNIS P. DAGAMI	DepEd / JUMHS	[Signature]
109	SFO George V. Di	BPP Pastrana	[Signature]
110	MICHAEL M. CASTILLO	MUNDO	[Signature]



	NAME	BARANGAY/OFFICE	SIGNATURE
111	APPIE MAE L. CANDE	CB	
112	Raymond Caimo	MPDO	
113	JOHN REY V. MARGANO	SB	
114	Jonell S. Dominica	P.B	
115	Analiza Regulda	MTU	
116	Judy Arabas	P.B	
117	Rizic B. Alvarez	MIL	
118	Gracela Villegas	District IV	
119	Heriberto S. Lago	OSCA HEAT	
120	Vergelito S. Dela Cruz	JOB ORDER	
121	EMERITO M. SUD	SB	
122	MELBA D. APUNYA	CSO	
123	ALMA S. ALVARO	CSO	
124	Almirar, Shazael C.	CSO	
125	Josephine Bohol	Arabunog	
126	MAYNAR GALVEZ	LYDO	
127	RYNCHENE ANN V. DUBLON	BAC	
128	Maria Or Malan	BAC	
129	VIVIAN D. LEWA	OAC	
130	MARVIC C. TANA	BAC	
131	DYONIE S. UASO	M.O	
132	EMELITA A. CABIDDE	M.O	
133	MARIFE SEQUETO	M.O	
134	RODOLFO P. SAPRA	ACCOUNTING	
135	MELBA M. CANDATA	M.O.	
136	JOHN MIVITANTE	M.O	
137	Rinalyn S. Vivero	M.O	
138	KIDA DIAZ	AA - IV	
139	GLENN T. LETNOM	TOURISM OFFICE	
140	MARCO CATHONO	Dist. N	
141	LEO S. ABANTAO	M.O	
142	LANTANER ROGER	M.O	
143	JM ABRETI	M.O	
144	MARICELA GARCIA BRAUN	PMO I	
145	JIVILLA D. SY	MPDC	

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING







## FOREWORD

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The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Pastrana Leyte 2023-2032 is a 10-year physical development plan of the municipal government which serves as a guide in the allocation and sustainable management of its land, physical and other natural resources. It delineates the actual boundaries and presents the desired land use patterns of the barangays and municipality as well which provides appropriate policies and spatial development strategies.

This plan was prepared in compliance to the provision of the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA7160) and other pertinent laws which mandates all LGUs “to continue to prepare/revise/update their comprehensive land use plan which shall be enacted through a zoning ordinance. This CLUP will lay the foundation and pathway for attaining developed municipality status by the year 2032 through rationalization of allocation and proper use of land. It shall determine the specific uses of land and other physical resources owned by both public and private entities within their territorial jurisdiction. It can be noted that land is the most important natural resource on which the livelihood of man depends. It is the prime resource, and all other natural resources have been absorbed within it. Hence land can be treated as the fundamental natural resources; it is the basis for meeting all human, biological and environmental needs. In a municipality like Pastrana, where the population is predominantly rural and depends on agriculture for their livelihood, scientific land use planning should be the prime activity approach to solve human environmental issues. These issues have become very sensitive in the whole municipality and needs to be abruptly addressed through dynamic land and water management.

Improper land use can lead to various human, biological and environmental problems. During the last few decades of natural disasters have been on the increase because of climate change impact due to improper land uses. For example, human settlement and encroachment of protected areas resulted to reduce the area for agriculture. Improper disposal of wastes silted the rivers and waterways, thereby reducing their capacity and causing floods. Because of this, significant insights and areas such as climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management and integrated eco-systems approach (ridge-to-reef) had been adopted in this CLUP to address such issues. It can be concluded therefore, that systematic land use planning must be undertaken, because of the urgent need to utilize the land and water resources of the municipality efficiently.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Pastrana is a product of the harmonized efforts of various individuals and agencies inspired by a sincere longing to bring about changes and development to this growing community. Without the efforts, ideas and skills extended by the following individuals and agencies, good results may not have come up for this plan.

The Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development (DHSUD) technical personnel deserves an appreciation and acknowledgement of gratitude for without their technical support in providing beneficial guidebook and trainings for the four (4) modules, this important document may not have finished until this time.

The Local Chief Executive, Hon. Maritess B. Cayaco-Marcos who gave the inspiration to the technical working group of this CLUP to dedicatedly pursue the work despite the squeezed monetary requirements appropriated to finance these efforts and to the Honorable Members of the Sangguniang Bayan through the Presiding Officer, Hon. Chito C. Cayaco, for their unending support are likewise thankfully acknowledged.

The necessary information and records supplied by government agencies and offices such as: The Municipal Health Office, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, Municipal Treasurer's Office, Municipal Budget Office, Municipal Accountant's Office, Municipal Engineer's Office, Municipal Assessor's Office, Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipal Civil Registrar's Office, Human Resource and Management Office, Municipal Planning and Development Office, Office of the Sangguniang Bayan, Pastrana Police Station (PNP), Pastrana Fire Station, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, Department of Education both Elementary and Secondary levels, Leyte Prime Water, Leyte Electric Cooperative, and others who in one way or another have contributed to the realization of this plan, your goodness is appreciatively recognized.

Deepest gratefulness is extended to all the heads of offices, agencies and employees of this municipality who openly shared their ideas, knowledge and never hesitated to supply important data thus considering themselves as part of the technical working group of this plan. Without you, this CLUP might have not been realized.



To the untiring efforts of Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator and together with her staff who spearheaded in molding this document and never surrender until this plan will be finished and bound, despite of tight time schedule and meager financial support profound gratitude is extended to them. The commitment and passion with which they pursued their work was exemplary. Without their dedication and competent, this important plan might still linger and have not been updated.

And lastly, to the Heavenly Father who is the source of unlimited knowledge and give guidance to the group to come up a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Pastrana, Leyte for the betterment of Pastrananhon.

*"Mabuhay and Ribhong Pastrana!!*

**ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

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A & D	Alienable and Disposable
ARC	Agrarian Reform Communities
BDRRMC	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BHW	Barangay Health Worker
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholar
BSWM	Bureau of Soil and Waste Management
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCVA	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDRA	Climate Disaster Risk Assessment
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
DA	Department of Agriculture
DCC	Day Care Center
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-LMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Land Management Bureau
DHSUD	Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FI	Flooding
JVMHS	Juan Villablanca Memorial High School
Has	Hectares
HHs	Households
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HU	Housing Unit
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LEYECO	Leyte Electric Cooperative
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMWD	Leyte Metropolitan Water District
MAO	Municipal Agriculture's Office
MCR	Municipal Civil Registrar
MBO	Municipal Budget Office
MDC	Municipal Development Council



MDRRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
MEO	Municipal Engineering Office
MHO	Municipal Health Office/Officer
MGB	Mines and Geoscience Bureau
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNHS	Manaybanay National High School
McyNHS	Macalpiay National High School
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MRE	Monitoring Review and Evaluation
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSME	Micro small and medium Enterprises
MSWDO	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office/Officer
MTO	Municipal Treasurer's Office
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIS	National Irrigation System
NPAAD	Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development
OSY	Out of School Youth
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Sciences Administration
PCS	Pastrana Central School
PGR	Population Growth Rate
PO	Private Organization
PNP	Philippine National Police
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD	Person with Disability
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RHU	Rural Health Unit
ROW	Right of Way
SEF	Special Education Fund
SAFDZ	Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone
Tc	Tropical Cyclone
ZO	Zoning Ordinance



**MUNICIPALITY OF PASTRANA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN**  
*Planning Period 2023-2032*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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**BACKGROUND**

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the planning period 2023-2032 of the Municipality of Pastrana was not just prepared for merely as compliance to the mandates of the law, however as the “primary and dominant bases for the future use of land resources of the municipality”. Planning and foresighting the future accompanied with anticipation for the transformation and progress that the local government may undergo is one of the excellent tasks of good governance. This is expected to happen as population grows and development transpires. The realization of this important document is a policy. This gives an idea about what Pastrana will be in the coming ten years of its existence, maximizing the use of its natural resources while at the same time maintaining a harmonious balance in its ecological environment. The content of this plan features the present and expected scenario of the town as anchored in its vision and mission including specific sectoral programs that summarize the improvement needs of Pastrana. Findings and analysis from sectoral studies which exert a vital influence in the economic and social improvement of the town, are hereby integrated.

**II. INTRODUCTION**

Since the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) is a document designed to guide the future actions of a community, its presentation should be purposive, focused, and directly connected to what the Local Government Unit’s vision intends to achieve. Thereby the CLUP document is presented/packaged in four (4) volumes, each with distinct significant elements but is all supportive in ensuring efficiency, transparency and accountability of the plan’s implementation.

• **Volume 1 – Comprehensive Land Use Plan**

This comprises the formal and substantive elements of Comprehensive Land Use Plan. It covers the main aspects of economic, social, land use, infrastructure and institutional development. It also defines the major development programs that has also gone through the prioritization process of the cross and inter-sectoral analysis meant to drive the development of the LGU. At the same time, it pictures out the strategy/arrangement on how the plan is to be implemented and the system of monitoring Review and Evaluation.



• **Volume 2 – The Zoning Ordinance**

This volume presents the locally enacted ordinance which embodies, among others, the reputations affecting uses allowed or disallowed in each zone or district, and the conditions and deviations legally allowed from the requirements of the ordinance.

• **Volume 3 – Sectoral Studies**

This volume comprises the detailed documentation of the sectoral and special area studies conducted that provides the bases for the preparation of the CLUP. The studies entail documentation and clear understanding of the current conditions, projected demands and introduced interventions for budgetary and expenditure management. Its present pattern of development taking into consideration several significant contributory factors such as the natural environment, population growth and distribution, economic activities, transport and infrastructure, and public administration. This comprehensive inter-sectoral diagnosis served as critical inputs in the formulation of the CLUP.

• **Volume 4 - Climate Disaster Risk Assessment**

This volume provides a process of studying the risks and vulnerabilities of exposed elements namely, the people, urban areas, agriculture, critical point facilities, and lifeline infrastructure associated with natural hazards and climate change. Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinance would guide the allocation and regulation of land use so that exposure and vulnerability of population, infrastructure, economic activities and the environment to natural hazards and climate change can be minimized or even prevented.

### III. VISION

The vision of the municipality for the next ten years is **PASTRANA: “An agri-industrial tourist destination with empowered, healthy, God-loving and peaceful citizenry, driven towards a progressive economy, in an eco-friendly and resilient environment governed by exemplary leaders.”**

### IV. BRIEF SITUATIONER

• **Physical Profile**

Before it became a town, Pastrana was a barrio in the municipality of Dagami, adjacent to south. The municipality obtained its independence on December 20, 1912, by virtue of Presidential Executive Order No. 85 - signed by Governor-General, W. Cameron Forbes. The Municipality of Pastrana is located in the northeastern part in the Province of Leyte, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) of the Philippines. The town is bounded on the north by the



municipalities of Jaro, Alangalang and Santa Fe, on the south by the municipality of Dagami, on the east by the municipalities of Palo and Tanauan and on the west-southwest by Ormoc City. Geographically, Pastrana is located between 11°8'14.56" N latitude and 124°53'15.36" E longitude, and approximately twenty-seven (27) kilometers away from Tacloban, City, the capital town of the Province of Leyte. The municipality is politically subdivided into four (4) urban barangays and twenty-five (25) rural barangays. Pastrana is a landlocked municipality with a total land area of 4,593.31 hectares. Originally, the barangay with the largest land area is Barangay Tingib at the western tip bordering Jaro and Ormoc. However, considering the Cadastral Survey of 2005 it excluded the forest land within the aforesaid portion of Barangay Tingib, and appears that Barangay Halaba has come to contain the largest land area of 300.96 hectares while the smallest in land area is District I at 10.90 hectares.

- **Impacts of Climate Change and Hazards**

The manifestations of climate change in the form of drought, flooding, typhoons and climate change related outbreaks have impacts on the municipality's population, natural resource production areas, urban use area, critical point facilities and lifeline utilities. Sectors such as economy, environment, and infrastructure had been affected producing negative impacts to the natural environment of the municipality. As per result of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment, the climate change projection that the municipality will be experiencing in the near future are increasing rainfall of 63.4mm from the observed rainfall of 689.5mm is on December-January-February (DJF) season, and mean seasonal temperature could increase by as much as 1.5°C-1.7°C considering the high emission scenario, RCP 8.5 in the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century(2036-2066).

- **Demography**

Based on the conducted 2022 Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), the population of the Municipality of Pastrana, is 19,896 which contributes 1.1% to the total population on the Province of Leyte and 0.43% in Region VIII. The population increases by 1.44 percent annually on an average with, 10,236 or 51.45% males and 9,660 or 48.55% females giving the municipality a sex ratio of 1.05. The calculated municipality's population density is 4. The total labor force is 64.86% or 12,904, of which 6,690 or 51.84% is male and 6,214 or 48.16% is female with a working age population of 12,420 or 62.42%. There are 7,476 dependents with a breakdown of 6,331 young dependents (0-14), and 1,145 old dependents (65 and over) respectively. Common dialect spoken of the population is Waray and majority belongs to Roman Catholic. Out of 12,904 population (15 years and over), 2,676 had finished their secondary education while 854 of them are college graduate or academic degree holder. Majority of the populace of the municipality aged 10 years old and over are literate with 97.7%. Literacy rate among females is slightly higher at 98.4% compared to males at 97.1%.



- **Social Services**

The analysis of data in the housing sub-sector reveals that housing stock is becoming inadequate for its households. The ratio of households to occupied housing unit based on the standard ratio of one household in one housing unit indicates the existence of doubled-up households (2:1 and/or 2:2) and a shortage in housing units. The present housing need or the backlog is computed to be 682 units, 9.24% or 63 of the housing backlog belongs to the doubled-up households, and 50.44% or 344 are the displaced units (relocation needs) of housing units in danger zones. Nevertheless, the study also shows that mostly of the houses are relatively new. Out of the total housing unit about 2,032 units or 68% of the total housing stock where newly built.

The education sector in the municipality is performing very well. The district has twenty-two (22) public elementary schools and three (3) secondary schools. All of the school building are located along the road and is accessible. There were one hundred sixty-four (164) public elementary school teachers, and one hundred sixteen (116) secondary school teachers unevenly distributed in the twenty-two (22) elementary school and three (3) secondary school. A total of one hundred fifty-nine (159) elementary school classrooms, and ninety-three (93) secondary school classrooms were available. The average ratio of teacher to student is 1:20 while classroom to student ratio is 1:21 in the elementary level and 1:23 and 1:28 respectively in the secondary level. Based on the DepEd standard for elementary level for teacher to student ratio (1:35) and classroom to student ratio (1:20), both had met the required standard. Likewise, the secondary level both had meet the required standard for teacher-student ratio (1:40) and classroom-student ratio (1:45). Pastrana district have enough number of teachers as well as classrooms for both elementary and secondary level.

The general health condition of the municipality of Pastrana is much better compared to other 5th class municipality. Records shows that the top three leading causes of mortality are cerebro vascular accident, diabetes mellitus type 2, and liver cirrhoses while the morbidity are Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) below 5 years old, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) 5 years old and above, and accidental wound. The rate of malnutrition is a slight problem in the health sub sector since double burden of malnutrition in which under nutrition and obesity are found within the same community. Poor sanitation practices on sewerage, waste segregation and disposal system exist in the municipality. There are still households in the municipality without their own sanitary toilet facilities. In terms of solid waste, the estimated generated waste by the municipality only requires a minimal area for a final disposal site (sanitary landfill). The municipality had an existing cemetery however it is already congested, and the town need to search for a strategic location for burial grounds the earliest possible time.



The peace and order situation of the municipality is doing well. PNP personnel who take charge the peace, order and security of the place had a ratio of 1:955 or one policeman per 955 population, which did not meet the standard requirement of 1:500. Every barangay has its own barangay tanods yet not all of the barangays have its own tanod outpost. Barangay tanods and civilian volunteers tasked for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective area of responsibility had been mobilized. The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) sub-station had fifteen (15) personnel who managed and respond during fire incidence and rescue activities. In terms of disaster risk management, the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is created as the forefront of DRRM. The office is responsible for enhancing the resilience of the communities where disaster incidents take place.

Projects related to sports and recreation both in the Barangay and municipal level were being put up in order to promote a healthful activity to the young and old constituents of the municipality. Basketball courts are usually found in all of the barangays of the municipality. The municipality has a total of twenty-four (24) government-owned sports and recreational facilities and there is also an existing open space/parks. Basketball tournaments and leagues are usually held in most part of the year during barangay and town fiestas, summer, school breaks and Christmas vacation.

- **Economy**

The agriculture sector remains an important contributor to the economy of the municipality with farming as the primary economic activities of the people. Nevertheless, tertiary economic activity or commerce and trade also plays an important role in the economic sector. The sector with a big volume of production is the primary economic activity. However, in terms of income return to the LGU, the tertiary economic activity contributed a big amount to the local income of the LGU. Analyzing the structure of the local economy, the sector with a big volume of production is the primary economic activity while in terms of income return to the LGU, the tertiary economic activity contributed a big amount to the local income of the LGU. This shows that agriculture is the prime driver of economic activity while small business and services sector is the primary driver of the economy of the local government unit.

- **Physical Infrastructure**

Road Network in the municipality of Pastrana is quite developed compared to the other municipalities of the province. Total road network is 73.36 kilometers, classified as national road which is 5.62 km or 7.66%, provincial road is 14.12 km., or 19.25.%, municipal road is 3.87 km or 5.28%, barangay road is 42.58 km or 58.04% and NIA road is 7.17 or 9.77% of the total road length. Concrete paved roads is 52.03 km or 71%, asphalted is 2.77 km or 4%, 12.82 km or 17% is covered with gravel and 5.74 km or 8% is earth-filled.



The main source of power within the municipality is electricity provided through power generation, transmission, and distribution to many parts of the municipality through the power transmission and distribution lines owned by the Leyte Electric Cooperative (LEYECO) III. Access of power to the twenty-nine (29) barangays of Pastrana, Leyte is 100% as LEYECO III's declaration. However, there are areas that require extension specifically at resettlement sites constructed by the Habitat for Humanity in Barangay District IV. As per record from LEYECO out of 5,146 households of the municipality, 4,062 have electricity connections.

Water system in the municipality subsists in three levels. The point source (Level I) which is in the form of shallow and deep well, hand/jetmatic pump which are very common in the rural areas, Level II (communal faucet system), & Level III (household faucet) water system. Level III water system is the dominant water supply system of the municipality. Primewater Leyte Metro is the main provider of Level III water service, catering to 21 out of 29 barangays of the municipality.

People of Pastrana follow the trend of the time in their means of communications. Mobile service penetration in Pastrana has increased dramatically over the past 10 years, with the number of subscribers growing from one percent of the population to almost 90 percent in 2022. There are four (4) existing information and communication facilities in the municipality namely the Palawan Money Transfer, the Smart communication cell towers, Globe Telecom cell towers, and DITO communication cell towers. All of the barangays in the municipality are covered with the cell site communications, however, some far-flung barangays have weak cellular/mobile/telephone signal and internet access. The postal and telegraph transactions (letters, telegrams, packages, telegraphic transfers, etc.) are served by the government owned, the Philippine Postal Corporation and J&T Express with office in the nearby municipality in Palo and Alang-Alang, Leyte. There is no letter carriers stationed in the municipality. PLDT internet service provider which are privately-owned is available in the three (3) urban barangays only while the rural barangays, their internet service facilities is only by the wireless type connections.

- **Land Use Development Trend**

Land use is surprisingly dynamic, with annual shifts in and out of different uses. In agriculture there are frequent shifts in the use of land among croplands. Looking unto the aerial view of the municipality, it can be noticed that land use trends seem to be in a concentric form with radial grid street pattern. Concentration of commercial activities is within the urban area, the Poblacion. The current land use trend shifted into a linear form expanding both to the southern, eastern, and northern part of the municipality following the major transportation route.



## V. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND LIST OF PRIORITIZED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

As determined, the priority issues and concerns which constraints the development of the LGU identified per sector are:

### **SOCIAL SECTOR:**

#### **Housing Sub-sector**

1. Settlements in flood prone areas
2. 1,209 estimated households are needed for mitigation measures based on the major decision areas of Climate Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA)

#### **Health and Sanitation**

1. Poor condition of health centers
2. Low compensation for health volunteers
3. Congested public cemetery
4. Inadequate proper garbage disposal system
5. Brgy. Tingib Health Station prone to High Flooding

#### **Education Sub-sector**

1. Lack of facilities for students' utilization in learners related activities in school
2. Threat of recovery of donated lots for school
3. Lack of information dissemination on disaster and conduct of earthquake and flood drills
4. Public school classrooms are being used as alternative evacuation center
5. Drop-out rate due to: financial constraint, child-labor, broken homes, distance from home to school, and sickness or ailments due to malnutrition.

#### **Protective Services Sub-sector**

1. Insufficient Police personnel
2. Lack of firefighting facilities
3. Lack of PNP and BFP Substations

#### **Sports & Recreation Sub-sector**

1. Absence of other sports facilities aside from basketball courts
2. Insufficient existence of parks and playgrounds
3. Absence of appropriate sports facilities in elementary and secondary schools
4. Location of sports facilities in some barangays are in highly susceptible to flooding

#### **Social Welfare Services Sub-sector**

1. Rise of psycho-social related problems in Disadvantaged children and youth
2. Absence of child-minding center
3. Insufficiency of nutritious food intake of the children



4. Existing senior citizen center utilized by other office
5. Lack of knowledge, attitudes and skills on disaster preparedness and management

**ECONOMIC SECTOR:**

**Agriculture Sub-sector**

1. Lack of capitalization for small rice farmers
2. Less number of farmers are employing organic farming methods and technologies
3. Lack of post-harvest facilities, especially on storage & transport

**Industry Sub-sector**

1. Lack of investments on the industry sector, either from local or foreign entrepreneurs
2. Declining interest and expertise on traditional skills among local folks which could actually be harnessed as potential industry

**Commerce and Trade Sub-sector**

1. Presence of unlicensed establishments
2. Increased and uncollected volume of market wastes
3. Increased traffic volume and inadequate parking areas in the CBD
4. Low turnout of new investors in the commerce and trade sector

**Tourism Sub-sector**

1. Lack of tourism-related amenities in transport terminals
2. Limited presence of historical landmark/tourist attractions
3. Lack of tourism support mechanism in the line of souvenir and handicraft item production
4. Need to establish infrastructure to support tourism development

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR:**

**Transportation Sub-sector**

1. Some of the provincial roads are in poor and critical condition
2. Terminal for jeepneys is in poor physical condition
3. Road accidents occurrence during the past three (3) years are ominous for vehicular only primarily involving single motorcycles

**Power Sub-sector**

1. Unserved power supply to resettlement housing units in District IV

**Water Sub-sector**

1. Level I water system may be contaminated with water-borne disease, specifically in the rural barangays



2. No potable water to supply in some barangays in the municipality (Aringit, Caninoan, Capilla, Colawen, Dumarag, Halaba, Lanauan, & Maricum)
3. Some communal faucets in the rural areas are non-functional

#### **Information and Communication Sub-sector**

1. Some far-flung barangays have weak cellular/mobile/telephone signal and internet access
2. No available postal offices; Telegraph; or couriers service facilities within the municipality

## **VI. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

The Municipality of Pastrana, although small and a 5<sup>th</sup> income class compared to other municipalities of the province, has slowly survived the economic hardships and rural conditions. It is one of the developing towns of the province accompanied with infrastructure support linkages. Thereby, given all the resources the development opportunities and challenges of Pastrana may be expressed and interpreted in the following scenarios:

**Strategic Location.** The town is having an accessible geographical location and being reachable to southern parts of the province and only 35 minutes away from the city of Tacloban.

**Crop Production.** The vast land resources of Pastrana serve as a primary strength as there are highly suitable for agricultural production. More than 2,223 hectares of land devoted to rice production and other crops such as corn, cassava, sweet corn and vegetables. Since its creation, Pastrana had been self-sufficient in these crop products despite of the threats of dry spells and drought. Considering its favorable slope, most of the area dedicated to agriculture is accessible to irrigation system with a rice production sufficient for the municipality's consumption.

**Commerce and Industry activities.** Commerce and trade operation in the municipality do not already remain within the Poblacion. The proposed expansion of the commercial area along the national highway going to the south, north, and eastern portion of the municipality will allow local investors to engage business in the locality.

**Tourism activities.** The Prime Water Treatment facilities which are the main source of potable water for Tacloban City & the neighboring municipalities, and its watershed area, the Binahaan Watershed, and the old Binahaan River Irrigation Dam are in the town and serve as the educational tourism establishments where most of the school visit for their educational tour. Likewise, a number of resorts are now established and emerging tourist spot of the town.



## VII. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To be able to translate the municipality's vision statement into more realistic terms, the major development goals are as follows:

### *Vision Descriptor: Empowered*

#### *Goal No.1*

- Ensure the adequate and efficient delivery of basic social support facilities and services.

### *Vision Descriptor: Healthy*

#### *Goal No.2*

- Establish safe and healthy homes, improved health facilities, emotional wellness, mental well-being and spiritual nourishment to foster a thriving and vibrant population.

### *Vision Descriptor: God-Loving*

#### *Goal No.3*

- Ensure a society with a spirit of unity, compassion, and empathy creating a harmonious and inclusive society where diversity is celebrated, and all voices are heard and respected.

### *Vision Descriptor: Peaceful Citizenry*

#### *Goal No.4*

- Establish a harmonious society with a well-functioning governance that resolves conflict through dialogue, understanding and a commitment to non-violence with adequate personnel and facilities.
- Ensure an equitable distribution of resources, knowledge and skills with a free flow of information and low level of corruption.

### *Vision Descriptor: Progressive Economy*

#### *Goal No.5*

- Ensure local food security and optimum productivity of agriculture industries.
- Establish a community that pushes innovation, sustainability, and equitable growth creating opportunities for prosperity, job creation, and economic empowerment.

### *Vision Descriptor: Eco-Friendly*

#### *Goal No.6*

- Promote sustainable environment through pro-active governance.

### *Vision Descriptor: Resilient Environment*

#### *Goal No.7*

- Ensure climate resilience infrastructures and sustainable energy system.

### *Vision Descriptor: Local Leadership*

#### *Goal No.8*

- Ensure holistic approach in Human Resource Management in the local governance and in the community.



The specific objectives of the municipality for the attainment of the stated goals are as follows:

*Objectives for Goal No. 1*

- Improve the geographical coverage and accessibility of basic social support facilities and services to reach underserved communities.
- Develop resource allocation strategies to ensure efficient utilization of funds, personnel, and infrastructure.

*Objectives for Goal No. 2*

- Establish mitigation measures of 1,209 households located within the flood prone areas of the municipality.
- Rehabilitation of one (1) existing BHS (Tingib) and the existing main RHU against potential hazards affecting the structure.
- Establishment of another 3 BHS as catchment area of neighboring barangays that are disaster and climate risk resilient by 2032.

*Objectives for Goal No. 3*

- Promote faith-based education and awareness by developing educational programs, workshops and seminars.
- Celebrate religious activities centered in community involvement.

*Objectives for Goal No. 4*

- Augmentation of additional 12 police personnel to cope with the ideal population to police ratio.
- Allocation of an additional institutional areas for police substations and the corresponding police personnel, facilities and equipment in the northside barangays and in the southern part barangays of the municipality
- Provide public safety and security by collaborating with law enforcement agencies, community watch groups, and local authorities (Tanods).
- Implement measures to address violence, crime, and antisocial behavior through community policing, neighborhood watch programs and youth engagement initiatives.

*Objectives for Goal No. 5*

- Allocate areas for livelihood and common service facilities/establishments.
- Reduce cases of land conversion of prime agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses.
- Increase in the average per hectare yield of rice.
- Increase in agricultural crop production areas with access to irrigation facilities.
- Reduce damages to farm equipment and post-harvest facilities.
- Increase area allocation for economic-based establishments, tourism, and agri-industrial.
- Increase in locally employed residents.
- Increase the area of land under organic farming practices of 25% by 2027.



- Reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides of 40% by 2032.
- Support the establishment of 500 local farmers' markets by 2028.
- Increase investment in sustainable technology research and development of 50% by 2028.

*Objectives for Goal No. 6*

- Achieve a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2032 compared to 2022 levels.
- Increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix to 70% by 2032.
- Achieve a recycling rate of 70% for municipal solid waste by 2032.
- Reduce the use of single-use plastics of 80% by 2028.
- Implement zero-waste policies in 29 barangays by 2032.
- Reduce water consumption per capita of 20% by 2032.
- Protect and restore 50% of all water sources from pollution by 2032.

*Objectives for Goal No. 7*

- Increase number establishments employing structural mitigation measures and/or decrease in the number of business establishments exposed to hazards.
- Establish alternate route for Farm to Market Road in the barangay.
- Establish locally managed potable water system.
- Increase area coverage (households & establishments) with access to potable drinking water.
- Develop climate-resilient infrastructure plans for 29 barangays by 2032.
- Implement community-based adaptation projects in vulnerable 7 barangays by 2026.
- Promote the adoption of clean technologies in key industries, aiming for a 30% reduction in industrial emissions by 2032.

*Objectives for Goal No. 8*

- Increase resilience and capacities of local communities in coping with future hazard events.
- Enforce stringent environmental regulations with penalties for non-compliance in environmental regulations.
- Ratify and adhere to international environmental agreements and commitments on climate and environmental protection.
- Establish transparent reporting mechanisms for environmental impacts and progress through the Full Disclosure Policy Board.
- Establish Ethical Guidelines: Implement and uphold a robust code of ethics within the organization.



- Support Ethical Choices: Create an atmosphere where ethical considerations are integral to the decision-making process.
- Support Ethical Choices: Create an atmosphere where ethical considerations are integral to the decision-making process.
- Establish Financial Goals: Clearly define and communicate financial objectives.
- Utilize Resources Efficiently: Optimize resource use and manage budgets effectively.
- Expand Income Sources: Identify and implement new revenue-generating opportunities.
- Display ethical behavior and integrity in every action and decision.
- Create High-Quality Products/Services: Make sure products and services fulfill or surpass customer expectations.
- Elevate Customer Support: Allocate resources and training to deliver outstanding customer service.

#### **VIII. DEVELOPMENT THRUSTS AND SPATIAL STRATEGY: THE STRUCTURE PLAN**

The development thrust of the municipality had three options. Primary development thrust focused mainly in Agricultural Development as its main engine for growth and development. To enhance this development thrust, the LGU is obliged to provide the required physical infrastructure, services and other support system significant to the thrust. Protection of prime agricultural lands or areas must be prioritized. Agri-Industrial Development and Tourism Development are also considered as drivers of progress. This is to prepare the LGU for the possible fall down of agricultural revenue stream due to climate change and disaster related factors.

The identified spatial strategies which will guide the municipality in attaining the development goals are:

- **Concentric Urban Form**

This spatial development concept reflects an outward expansion of urban development from the Poblacion, aiming to maximize land use in the Poblacion to provide more open space outside, and redirects future development in and around the población, extending to the adjoining barangay.

- **Multi-Nodal Form**

This structure plan re-directs developments away from the urban core toward identified urban growth areas or activity centers with each having its own specialization and are expected to be able to catalyze the further development of Pastrana. The nodes support



the major center as its captive market while providing neighborhood facilities and services to its area of influence.

## **IX. PROPOSED LAND USES AND ZONING ORDINANCES**

The proposed land use in this comprehensive land use plan are:

- **RESIDENTIAL AREA**

The proposed area for residential purposes is 196.18 hectares or 4.27% of the total land area of the municipality.

- **COMMERCIAL AREA**

Considering the demand of business and trade in the municipality, to develop into a town that delivers a higher standard of living for its inhabitants and greater quality of life for anyone who comes to stay, the proposed commercial area is 10.82 hectares or 0.24% of the total land area.

- **INSTITUTIONAL AREA**

Institutional area is intended for institutional facilities such as schools, churches, government offices and other institutions with an area of 21.93 hectares or 0.48% of the total land area.

- **PARKS AND RECREATION AREA**

The area intended for parks and recreation is 0.74 hectares or 0.02% of the total land area. This land use includes the area intended for recreational activities in every barangay in the municipality including the area occupied by the municipal plaza.

- **SOCIALIZED HOUSING SITE**

The proposed area for socialized housing site will then increase to 17.12 hectares or 0.37% of the total land area of the municipality.

- **UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES**

The area intended for infrastructure and utilities will increase from 70.56 hectares to 77.89 hectares or 1.70% of the total land area.

- **AGRI-INDUSTRIAL AREA**

Agri-industrial area is intended for poultry, piggery and other agri-industrial facilities in line with municipality's vision to develop into a town that is an agri-industrial tourist destination. Anticipating the demand of agri-industrial production this land use will increase its area to 2.99 or 0.07% of the total land area.



- **INDUSTRIAL AREA**

Industrial area is composed of medium industries for agricultural and other purposes. The proposed area for industrial purposes is 1.90 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area. This will cater areas within the municipality intended for sand & gravel extractions, and manufacturing of structural concrete products.

- **AGRICULTURAL AREA**

The expansion of residential area and upgrading of unpaved local road access and proposed road opening of farm-to-market roads will cause the agricultural area to decrease from 4,277 to 4,218.57 hectares or 91.84% of the total land area.

**Production Agricultural Area** – The portion of agricultural zone intended for production of all commodities with an area of 2,165.49 hectares or 47.14% of the total land area intended for agricultural purposes. Also, this land use contains a portion intended for aqua-culture or fishponds, covering an area of 0.050 hectares.

**Protection Agricultural Area** – The protected prime agricultural land within the municipality considered as NPAAD and is not allowed for reclassification and conversion with an area of 2,053.09 hectares or 44.70% of the total agricultural area. Also, there is an area intended for aqua-culture or fishponds with an area of 0.653 hectares.

- **TOURISM AREA**

Tourism areas have a proposed land demand of 10.75 hectares or 0.23% of the total land area which occupied mostly by resorts.

- **CEMETERY**

The proposed area for cemetery was increased to 4.76 hectares or 0.10% of the total land area located in Barangay Arabunog and Guindapunan which are enough until the end of the planning period.

- **OPEN SPACE**

The municipality has an existing open space of 0.41 hectares located in the District II & District IV, and the town intends to add an area of 0.08 hectares to its open space totaling of 0.49 hectares or 0.01% of the total land area.

- **SANITARY LANDFILL**

The town will acquire a lot intended for the development of its own sanitary landfill located in Barangay Halaba having an area 2.09 hectares or 0.05% of the total land area. The land is more than the required area for the disposal of the solid waste to be generated by 2032.



- **RIVERS AND CREEKS**

There is no demand to reduce or expand the surface of rivers and creeks. However, buffer and easement are allocated to maintain and sustain the quality of the water. The existing surface area of rivers is 21.94 hectares.

- **BUFFER**

A buffer zone of 4 meters around protection agricultural area to separate the protection area from built-up areas. Also, there is a need to reserve an easement for rivers and creeks of 3 meters for urban area and 20 meters for agricultural area to its adjacent land uses. These buffer zones will have an area of 95.97 hectares.

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of PASTRANA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in Hectare)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential Area	186.62	4.06	196.18	4.27	9.56
Commercial Area	0.91	0.02	10.82	0.24	9.90
Institutional Area	17.07	0.37	21.93	0.48	4.86
Parks & Recreation Area	1.65	0.04	0.74	0.02	-0.90
Socialized Housing Area	9.36	0.20	17.12	0.37	7.76
Utilities, Transportation and Services	70.57	1.54	77.89	1.70	7.32
Agri-Industrial Area	1.65	0.04	2.99	0.07	1.34
Industrial Area	1.92	0.04	1.90	0.04	-0.02
Production Agricultural Area	2,226.75	48.48	2,110.67	47.14	-61.26
Buffer-Production	0.00	0.00	54.82		
Protection Agricultural Area	2,050.25	44.64	2,017.08	44.70	2.84
Buffer-Protection	0.00	0.00	36.01		
Tourism	2.41	0.05	10.75	0.23	8.34
Cemetery	1.80	0.04	4.76	0.10	2.96
Open Space	0.41	0.01	0.49	0.01	0.08
Landfill	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.05	2.09
Rivers & Creeks	21.94	0.48	21.94	0.48	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.11	5.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,593.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,593.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**X. PROPOSED MAJOR SPATIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS**

A sound planning requires good programs and projects to support its effective implementation. Projects provide an important means by which investment and other development expenditures foreseen in plans can be clarified and realized. Sound development plans require good projects, just as good projects require sound planning. The following are the proposed Major spatial programs and projects to be implemented during the planning period, identified by sector.



## **ECONOMIC SECTOR**

- Agricultural Crop Enhancement Program
  - Rehabilitation/Concreting of all Farm-to-Market Roads
  - Road Opening/Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads
  - Construction of bridge and/or footbridge in the barangays
- Livestock and Poultry Development Program
  - Construction/Improvement of Municipal Slaughterhouse
  - Establishment of Demo Farm for livestock
- Establishment of Municipal Economic Enterprises
- Construction of infra-facilities to support economic activities
- Establishment and Development of Public Cemetery
- Construction of New Public Market
- Construction of Bagsakan Center
- Expansion of commercial areas
- Construction of resorts, cottages and lodging housed through private partner
- Local Tourism Development
- Construction of Pasalubong Center

## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

- Provision of affordable housing for Informal Settler Families (ISFs), the underprivileged families and those families located within the hazard-prone areas.
- Construction of additional classrooms with comfort rooms
- Construction of supplementary education facilities such as Library for some elementary and secondary schools, multi-purpose hall, computer rooms, etc.
- Construction of Municipal Library
- Improvement of Day care center for accreditation
- Construction of Child-Minding Center
- Expansion/Upgrading of Rural Health Unit
- Reconstruction/Upgrading of Barangay Health Stations
- Construction/Upgrading of disaster Resilient Evacuation Center
- Construction of Multi-Purpose Halls
- Maintenance and Improvement of plaza, parks and other recreational facilities

## **INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES SECTOR**

- Construction of Public Terminal with comfort rooms
- Road Opening/Concreting of farm-to-market and barangay roads



- Installation of streetlights in every street roads
- Construction of Concrete Drainage Systems
- Construction of Flood Control Systems
- Construction of Bridge and/or Box Culvert
- Rehabilitation of Municipal Building
- Construction of Legislative Building

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR**

- Development of Sanitary Landfill
- Development and Construction of Eco- Park in Barangay Jones
- Establishment of buffer strips along rivers
- Rehabilitation of Binahaan/Malirong River as Eco-Park



## CHAPTER I

### BRIEF PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

#### 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sometimes referred to as “land of fairies and *encantos*,” Pastrana is an interior town of Leyte. Geographically, it is situated in the southwestern part of the province and about twenty–seven (27) kilometers away from Tacloban City, the provincial capital. It vastly irrigated rice fields and coconut plantations are the main assets of the place. Quarrying of sand and gravel among communities within the Binahaan river is also a good source of revenue.

Before the coming of the Spaniards, the settlement was called *Pamagpagan* because of the way the native inhabitants left their hair simply unbridled and loosely hanging beyond their shoulders creating an illusion of disarray, hence *napagpag* in *Waray-waray* vernacular, the dialect of the northern part of the province. During the Spanish period, the settlements grew into small, scattered villages under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Dagami. Upon the establishment of the Franciscan Mission in Dagami, these villages were organized into a district with the center of trade, education and religious activities situated at Barrio Manaybanay, the earliest settlement. A church was established in the area which was then aptly referred to as *Visita de Manaybanay*. Periodically, a priest from the Franciscan Mission in the *pueblo* of Dagami would hear mass in that church.

In 1891, Capitan Wenceslao Nielo, with the help of a Spanish *fraile* assigned to the *visita* by the name of Eusebio Ybañez organized the settlements into a *pueblo* upon the establishment of the same into a parish separate from that of Dagami. Shortly afterwards a parochial school was established. Out of gratitude the inhabitants decided to officially name the town as Pastrana, in honor of *Fraile* Ybañez whose origin was Pastrana, a medieval town in the province of Guadalajara, Spain.

At that time the unit of local administration was the *pueblo* which embraced a number of barrios. The first *gobernadorcillo* was Capitan Wenceslao Nielo. He was assisted in the administration of the *pueblo* by the “Guinhaupan,” a group of men equivalent to the present Sangguniang Bayan members, by the *tenientes*, and by “cabeza de barangays.”

When the Philippine Revolution broke out in 1898, the people fled to the mountains of Amandiwing and for a time, the local government then headed by Andres Villablanca was temporarily suspended. It was at that moment in the history of the town that Jorge Capili, a



guerilla leader from Dagami, razed the whole town into ashes. Old vestiges of Spanish culture went down with that destructive fire.

By the year 1901, Gregorio Marquez, was appointed municipal president. The Americans who occupied the whole country stationed a detachment at Dagami. They would come once in a while to Pastrana to look after the affairs of the little town. But unfortunately, in 1903, the town was reverted back into a barrio of Dagami due to inadequate finances and political reorganization of the province. Pastrana for a time remained a barrio of Dagami.

In 1911, Agaton Villablanca worked for the restoration of the barrio back into a municipality so that its former status was finally regained by January 1, 1912. Agaton Villablanca was appointed as municipal president and after five years when the first municipal election was held, he retained his leadership of the municipal government.

When the Japanese invasion took place in 1941, the people secretly fled again to the mountains of Amandiwing. The Japanese however did not stay long. The guerillas burned the town for the second time to prevent the foreign invaders from occupying the place. But in 1943, the Japanese returned, this time for long because the soldiers constructed a garrison within the *poblacion* hidden below the ground now known as the *Japanese tunnel garrison*. The Japanese invaders ordered the civilians to live in the town proper. For two long years, the town residents suffered severely under the Japanese oppressors.

In 1944, the American liberation forces drove out the Japanese Imperial Army. Francisco Villablanca, who was the pre-war mayor, automatically resumed his position and under him, the town was restored to its former status as a peaceful community.

Local administration passed on towards Conrado Enoveso, who took the effort of constructing the municipal plaza with the Rizal Monument as the centerpiece. He was succeeded by Jesus Pasagui who became the local chief executive during the Martial Law years.

The municipality obtained its independence on December 20, 1912, by virtue of Presidential Executive Order No. 85 - signed by Governor-General, W. Cameron Forbes. At present, Pastrana is fast progressing in the agriculture field because of the biggest gravity irrigation system in Eastern Visayas, located at Brgy. Tingib, lacing the whole municipality with irrigation canals. The same source of irrigation, the Binahaan Watershed supplies water to neighboring towns as well as to Tacloban City through the Leyte Metropolitan Water District. A direct road to Palo as well as feeder roads has been constructed.

## 1.1 Municipal Seal

The official seal of the Municipality of Pastrana, Province of Leyte was approved by the National Historical Commission in May 2014. The number 1912 represents the year Pastrana became a town. The shield is the provincial seal of Leyte where the town belongs. On its upper left portion is the image of the oldest and biggest irrigation dam in the Province of Leyte, and the Binahaan River which is the source of water



Figure 1: Municipal Seal

designed to supply potable water to neighboring municipalities and entire City of Tacloban. The image at the bottom is the coconut and rice represent the principal agricultural products of the town.

## 1.2 General Information

Land Area	: 4,593.31 hectares
Currency	: Philippine Peso (Php)
Political Administrative	: One of the 45 municipalities in the Province of Leyte
Barangays	: 29 (4 Urban, 25 Rural)
Location	: Located at 11°8'14.56"N latitude, 124°53'15.36" E longitude
Distance from Capital Town:	27 kilometers
Language	: Waray-Waray
Topography	: Flat terrain
Climate	: Type IV
Population	: 19,896 (2022 CBMS)
Population Density	: 4
Sex Ratio	: 1.07
Annual Growth Rate	: 1.54%
Labor Force	: 68% of the total population
Age Dependency Ratio	: 36.20%
Number of Households	: 5,146(2022 CBMS)
Major Agri. Products	: Rice, sweet potato, cassava, corn,vegetables
Communications	: Smart, Globe, DITO
Total Income (2023)	: NTA Share-108,893,864; Local Income – 10,473,823.54
Agricultural Area	: 4,219.33 hectares
Major Livestock & Poultry	: Swine, Carabao, Native Chicken, Layering
Preschool	: 1 Private
Elementary Schools	: 22 Elementary Schools
Secondary Schools	: 3 Secondary Schools
Literacy Rate	: 97.7%
Health Station	: 3 (1 Municipal, 2 barangays)
Day Care Centers	: 30 (1 NCDC, 29 DCC)



Senior Citizen Affairs Office : 1

PWD Affairs Office : 1

### 1.3 Roll of Honor

The list of leaders that governed the Municipality of Pastrana is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Roll of Honor

TERM OF OFFICE	NAME	TITLE OF POSITION
1891 - 1898	Hon. Capt. Wenceslao Nielo	First Gobernadorcillo
1898 - 1901	Hon. Andres Villablanca	Head of the Town
1901 - 1912	Hon. Gregorio Marquez	Municipal President
1912 - 1914	Hon. Agaton Villablanca	Municipal President
1914 - 1942	Hon. Roselo Lapaz	Municipal Mayor
1942 - 1944	World War II	Broke Out
1944 -1947	Hon. Francisco Villablanca	Municipal Mayor
1948 - 1952	Hon. Conrado G. Enoveso	Municipal Mayor
1953 - 1957	Hon. Francisco Villablanca	Municipal Mayor
1958 - 1966	Hon. Conrado G. Enoveso	Municipal Mayor
1966 - 1986	Hon. Jesus M. Pasagui	Municipal Mayor
1986 - 1988	Hon. Atty. Romeo Metila	Municipal Mayor
1988 - 2000	Hon. Reynaldo E. Chan	Municipal Mayor
2000 - 2008	Hon. Joselito E. Chan	Municipal Mayor
2008 - 2016	Hon. Ernesto N. Martillo	Municipal Mayor
2016 - 2019	Hon. Alvin Opiniano, Sr.	Municipal Mayor
2019 - up to present	Hon. Maritess B. Cayaco-Marcos	Municipal Mayor

### 1.4 Local Institutional Governance

The local government in the municipality consists of the Municipal Mayor as the Local Chief Executive (LCE), the Sangguniang Bayan, and the barangay which is the smallest political unit in the municipality. The Punong Barangay complemented by seven (7) Barangay Kagawad which heads the barangay. The municipality has its own legislative body, the Sangguniang Bayan with eleven-members lawmaking body, composed of the Vice Mayor who is the Presiding Officer, eight (8) Sangguniang Bayan members, and two (2) ex-officio member represented by the President of the Liga ng mga Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Federation President.

Different departments complement the municipal government with conformity to which that is being prescribed by the Local Government Code. All their duties, functions and responsibilities conform to the provisions of the Local Government Code



### LOCAL GOVERNANCE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

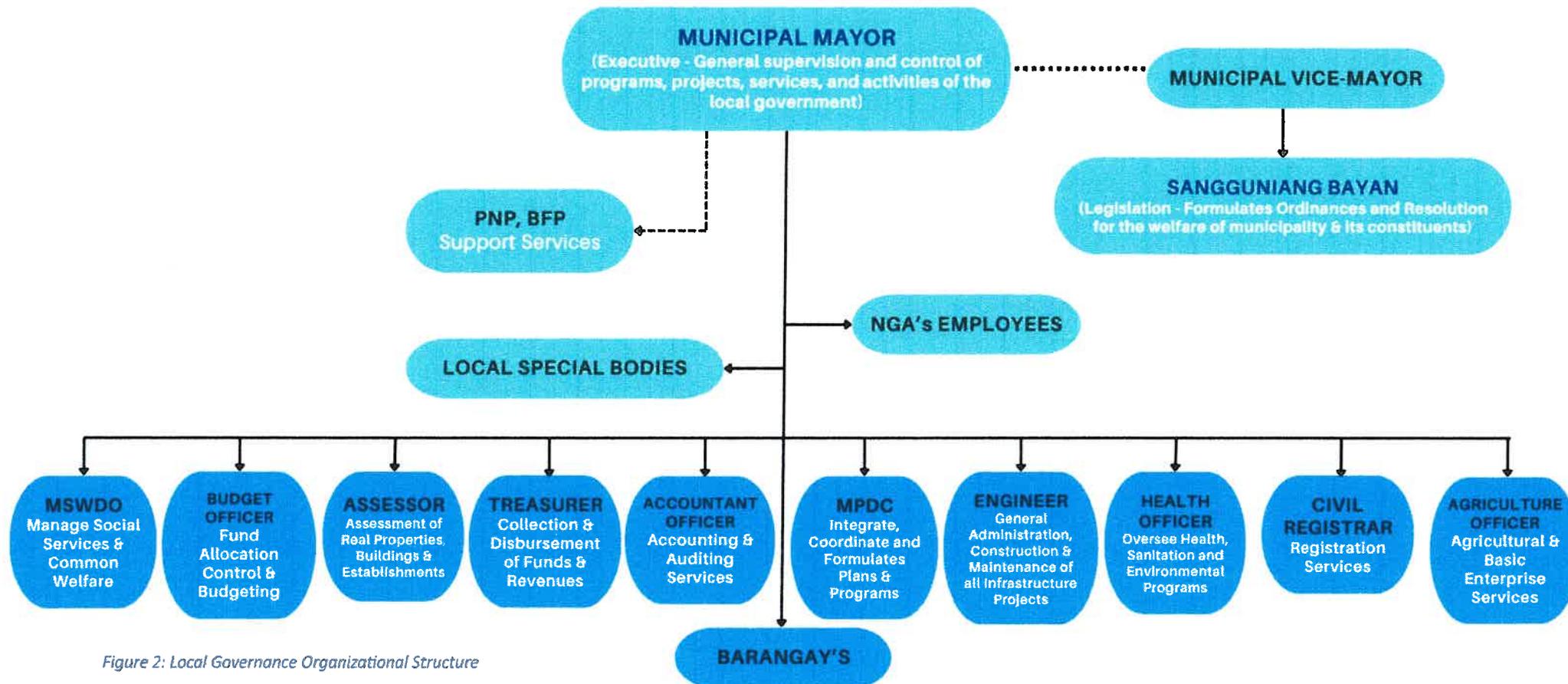


Figure 2: Local Governance Organizational Structure



## 2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demography is the study of human population, including its size, composition, density, growth and socio-economic characteristics. It is concerned with behavior of aggregates and not with the behavior of individuals. Realistic development cannot be realized without taking into consideration to its size, composition and distribution.

### 2.1 Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2022

The 2022 Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) data results reveals that 8,359 or 42.01% composes the school going population of the municipality with a sex ratio of 106. This simply shows that there is a greater number of males for every 100 female population within this composition of population. Pre-School age group from three (3) years to six (6) years old composed of 825 male and 772 females or a total of 1,597 for both sexes. In the elementary level comprising the school age from seven (7) to twelve (12) composed of 1,438 male and 1,337 female with a sex ratio of 108 or a total of 2,775 for both sexes. In the secondary level, male is predominating at about 51.93% or 1,320 students against female with 1,222 or 48.07% of a total of 2,542 for both sexes. While, in the tertiary level it accounts for 1,445 with a minimal difference for both sexes which accounts 718 for male and 727 for female.

The working age from fifteen (15) years old to sixty-four (64) years of age has a total of 12,420 for both sexes in a sex ratio of 108, however labor force although it includes ages over sixty-four, males constitute 51.84% against 48.16% females in a total of 12,904 for both sexes.

The municipality has a total dependent population of 7,476 comprising the 6,331 young dependents from zero (0) to fourteen (14) years of age and 1,145 over sixty-five years of age.

The sex distribution under school going population has a greater number of males compared to female population. On the other hand, there is a predominance of male population in working age and labor force, likewise males outnumbered females in dependent population.



Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
		No.	%	No.	%	
<b>School going population</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>51.45%</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>48.55%</b>	<b>1.06</b>
Pre-school (3-6)	1,597	825	51.66%	772	48.34%	1.07
Elementary (7-12)	2,775	1,438	51.82%	1,337	48.18%	1.08
Secondary (13-18)	2,542	1,320	51.93%	1,222	48.07%	1.08
Tertiary (19-22)	1,445	718	49.69%	727	50.31%	0.99
<b>Working Age (15-64)</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>52.00%</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>48.00%</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>Labor Force (15 and over)</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>51.84%</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>48.16%</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>Dependent Population</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>50.52%</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>49.48%</b>	<b>1.02</b>
Young (0-14)	6,331	3,296	52.06%	3,035	47.94%	1.09
Old (65-over)	1,145	481	42.01%	664	57.99%	0.72

Source: 2022 CBMS, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2: Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2022

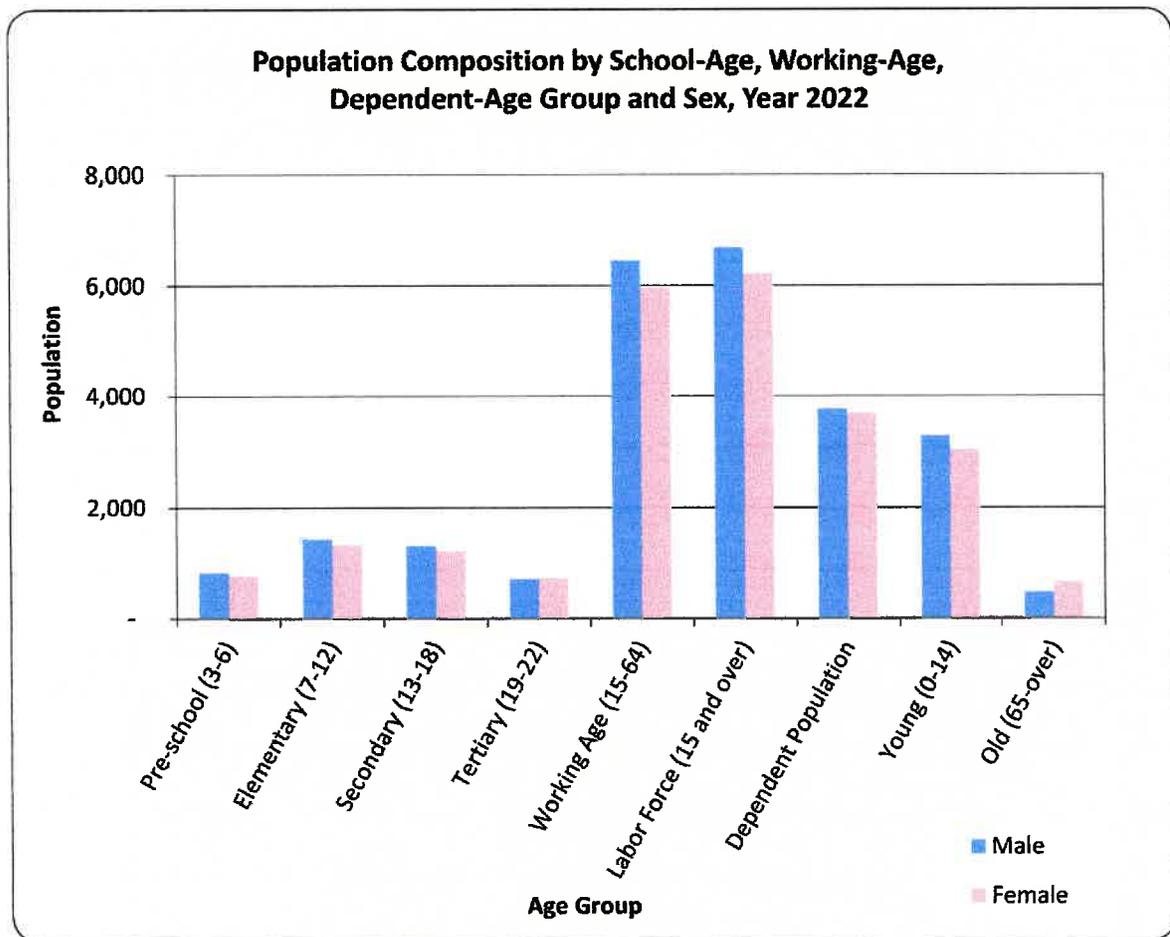


Figure 3: Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2022



## 2.2 Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, CY 2015 and 2010

The conducted 2022 Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) shows that the largest age group in terms of population is the 10-14 age group, which contributes 11.75% of the total household population. There are 2,338 males and females aged 10-14 years old in 2020 from 1,921 in 2015. The least are those aged 80 years old and above with 153, a slight increase from 110 in 2015. Sex distribution is fairly even with males, slightly outnumbering females by 2.90%.

Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, CY 2022 and 2015						
Age Group	Censal Year 2022			Censal Year 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	899	806	1,705	1,217	1,106	2,323
5 - 9	1,163	1,125	2,288	1,128	1,072	2,200
10 - 14	1,234	1,104	2,338	1,020	901	1,921
15 - 19	1,033	976	2,009	980	953	1,933
20 - 24	853	887	1,740	937	835	1,772
25 - 29	837	833	1,670	739	674	1,413
30 - 34	812	682	1,494	661	545	1,206
35 - 39	675	583	1,258	553	465	1,018
40 - 44	598	467	1,065	513	423	936
45 - 49	521	464	985	421	409	830
50 - 54	474	442	916	333	324	657
55 - 59	376	358	734	263	245	508
60 - 64	280	269	549	221	244	465
65 - 69	231	253	484	166	183	349
70 - 74	137	176	313	87	131	218
75 - 79	69	126	195	42	101	143
80 and over	44	109	153	28	82	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>9,660</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>18,002</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, CY 2022 and 2015

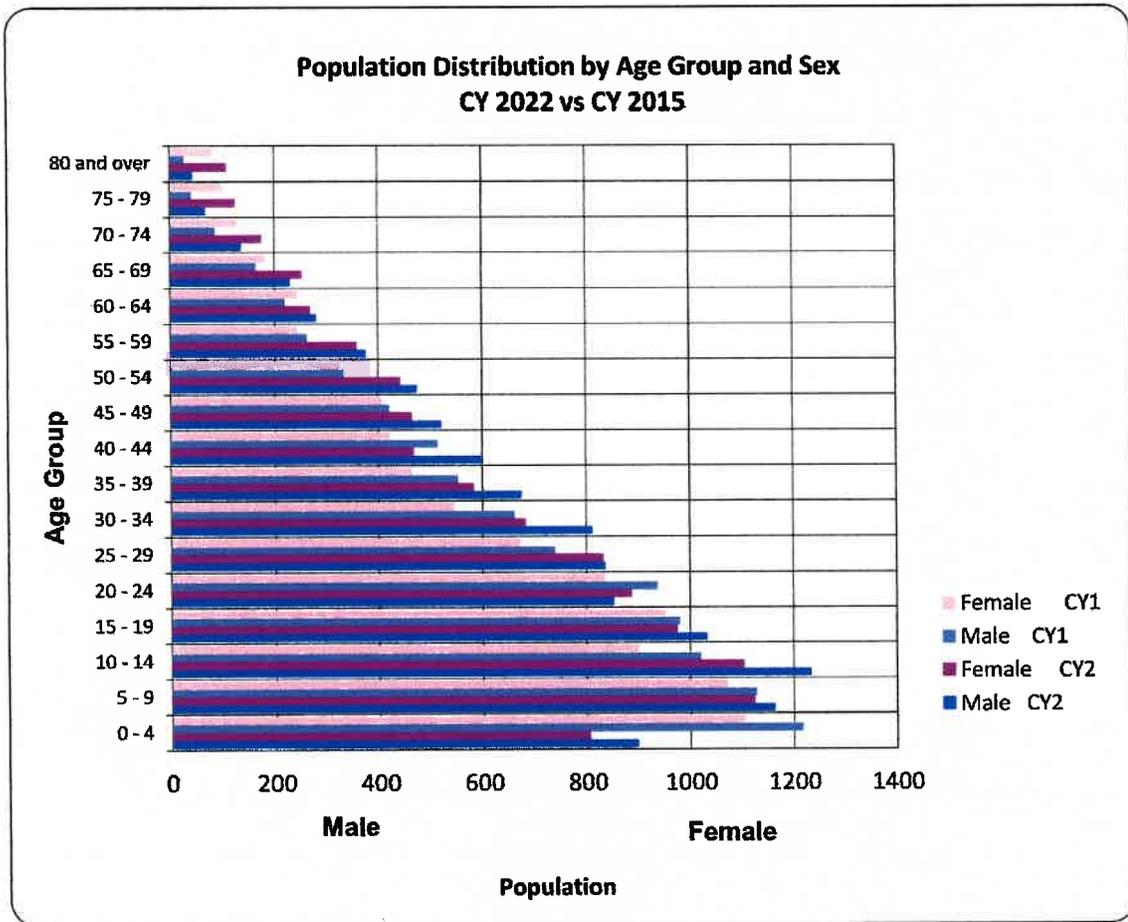


Figure 4: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, CY 2022 and 2015

## 2.2 Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay

The municipality’s inhabitants mostly live in rural barangays, comprising 80.63% (16,042) of the total population. Only 19.37% (3,854) of the total population reside in urban barangays as shown in the Table No. 4 below. District IV maintains its rank as the municipality’s most populous barangay with 1,885 inhabitants, making up 9.47% of the total population. The greatest number of households in District IV is due to the families who transferred and availed the housing units under the Pabahay Program of the government. The second most populous barangay is Barangay Manaybanay with 5.92% share of the total population followed by Barangay Yapad with 5.39% share respectively. The least populated area is Barangay Capilla with 253 people (1.27%). The next least populated area is Barangay Arabunog with 303 persons (1.52%) and Barangay Patong with 381 persons or 1.91% of the total population respectively.



**Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household Size, Year 2022**

Barangay	Population	Number of Household	Average Household Size
<b>Urban</b>			
District I	527	141	3.74
District II	1,025	246	4.17
District III	417	100	4.17
District IV	1,885	420	4.49
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>4.25</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
Arabunog	303	91	3.33
Aringit	846	217	3.90
Bahay	505	125	4.04
Cabaohan	761	189	4.03
Calsadahay	906	243	3.73
Cancaraja	420	121	3.47
Caninoan	775	192	4.04
Capilla	253	71	3.56
Colawen	803	208	3.86
Dumarag	468	116	4.03
Guindapunan	490	127	3.86
Halaba	442	114	3.88
Jones	925	241	3.84
Lanawan	929	262	3.55
Lima	511	139	3.68
Lourdes	613	147	4.17
Macalpiay	494	131	3.77
Malitbogay	596	164	3.63
Manaybanay	1178	290	4.06
Maricum	511	142	3.60
Patong	381	108	3.53
Sapsap	525	143	3.67
Socsocon	561	159	3.53
Tingib	773	200	3.87
Yapad	1073	299	3.59
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>3.78</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>3.87</b>

Source: 2022 CBMS, PSA

Table 4: Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household Size, Year 2022

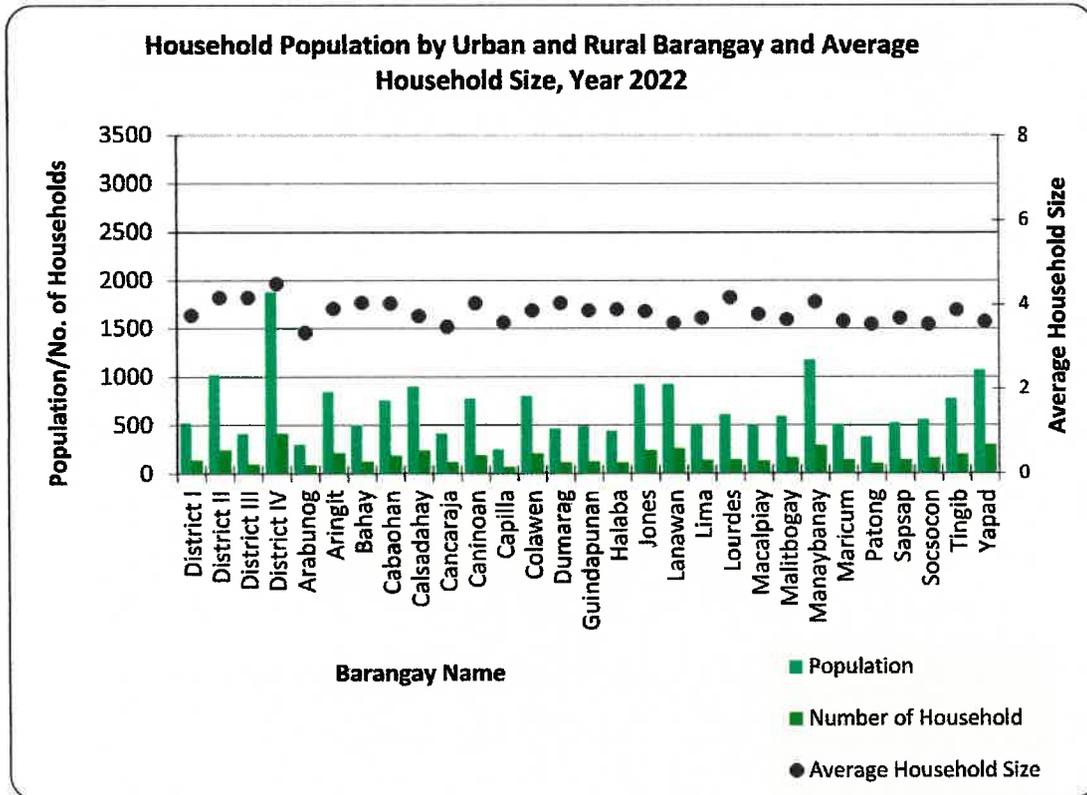


Figure 5: Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household Size, Year 2022

### 2.3 Urbanization Level

Urbanization levels of the municipality is slightly the same in 1995 and 2000 at 18.6 % and 18.0% respectively. It decreased by 16.8% in 2007 which means that no significant economic activities and opportunities in the urban areas. However, in year 2010 there is a sudden increased by 17.5% as majority growth of population in urban areas. It somewhat dropped to 17.0% in 2015. Compared to the 2010 figures, it increased to 19.4 % in 2022. The rise of population in urban areas was due to housing development where majority of the people prefer to reside.

Year	Municipal Population			Average Yearly Population Growth Rate (%)		Average 5-Year Tempo of Urbanization (%)	Level of Urbanization (%)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		Municipal	Provincial
1995	2,679	11,763	14,442				18.6	0.2
2000	2,578	11,773	14,351	-0.75	0.02	-0.77	18.0	0.2
2007	2,689	13,319	16,008	0.62	1.88	-1.26	16.8	0.2
2010	2,906	13,743	16,649	2.69	1.06	1.63	17.5	0.2
2015	3,068	14,934	18,002	1.11	1.73	-0.62	17.0	0.2
2021	3,854	16,042	19,896	3.66	1.06	2.70	19.4	0.2

Table 5: Urbanization Level for the Past 20 Years

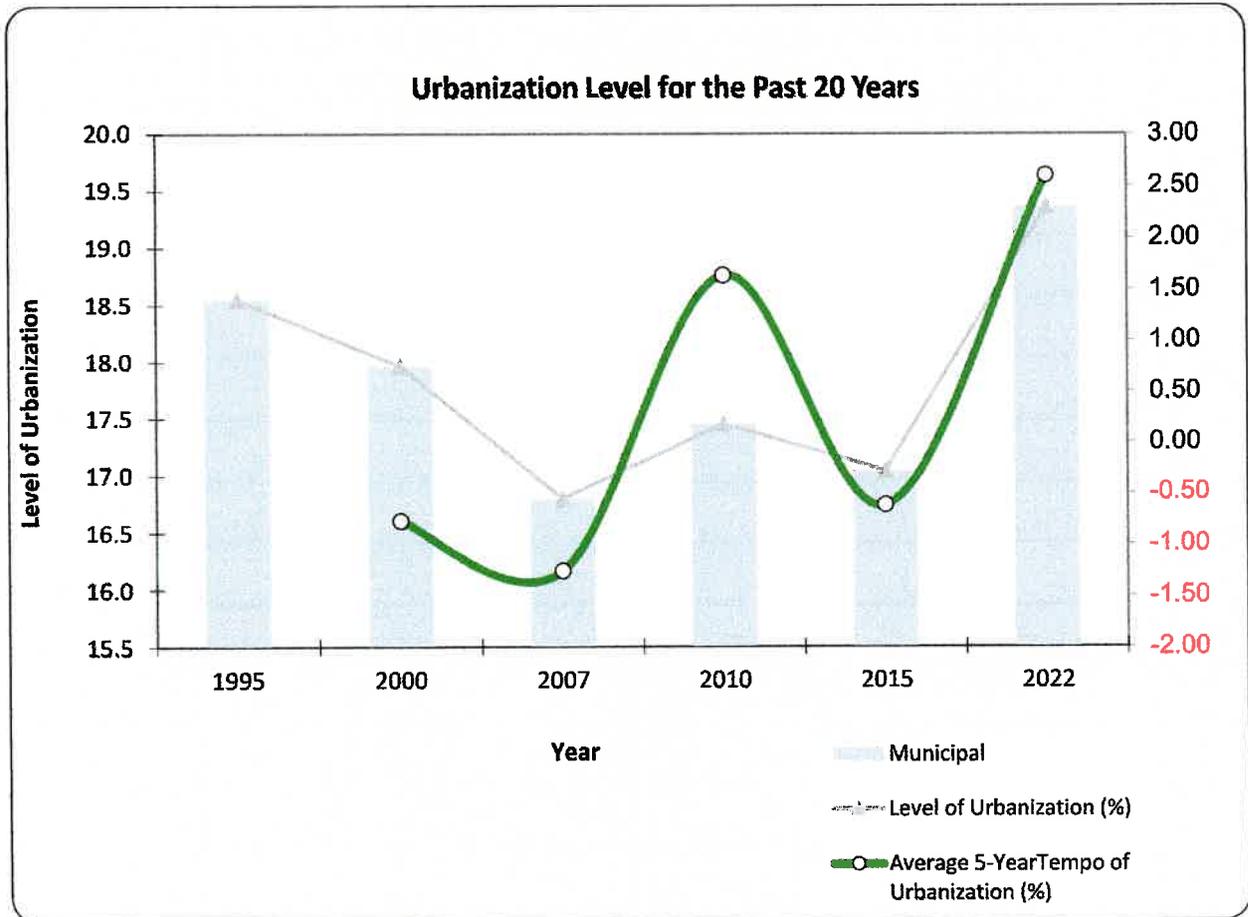


Figure 6: Urbanization Level for the Past 20 Years

#### 2.4 Population Density by Barangay, Year 2022

The municipality’s population density is four (4) persons per hectare in 2022, with no significant changes of 3.94 persons per hectare in 2015 (Table 6). Population density in urban barangays is higher with 37 persons per hectare than in rural barangays with only four (4) persons per hectare. This indicates that there is more population concentration in urban barangays than in rural barangays. The densest is recorded among urban barangays in the District IV with 84 persons per hectare. (See Map 1)

Population Density by Barangay, Year 2022			
Barangay	Population	Gross Area (ha)	Population Density (Gross Barangay Area)
<b>Urban</b>			
District I	527	10.90	48
District II	1,025	58.66	17
District III	417	11.19	37
District IV	1,885	22.80	83
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>103.55</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
Arabunog	303	126.40	2
Aringit	846	81.11	10
Bahay	505	172.23	3
Cabaohan	761	225.64	3
Calsadahay	906	220.13	4
Cancaraja	420	242.72	2
Caninoan	775	145.75	5
Capilla	253	69.16	4
Colawen	803	274.96	3
Dumarag	468	144.65	3
Guindapunan	490	98.60	5
Halaba	442	300.96	1
Jones	925	217.34	4
Lanauan	929	295.83	3
Lima	511	207.63	2
Lourdes	613	120.08	5
Macalpiay	494	148.46	3
Malitbogay	596	199.87	3
Manaybanay	1178	219.59	5
Maricum	511	213.87	2
Patong	381	176.50	2
Sapsap	525	105.82	5
Socsocon	561	153.51	4
Tingib	773	152.50	5
Yapad	1073	176.47	6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>4,489.77</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>4,593.31</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: 2022 CBMS, MPDO

Table 6: Population Density by Barangay, Year 2022

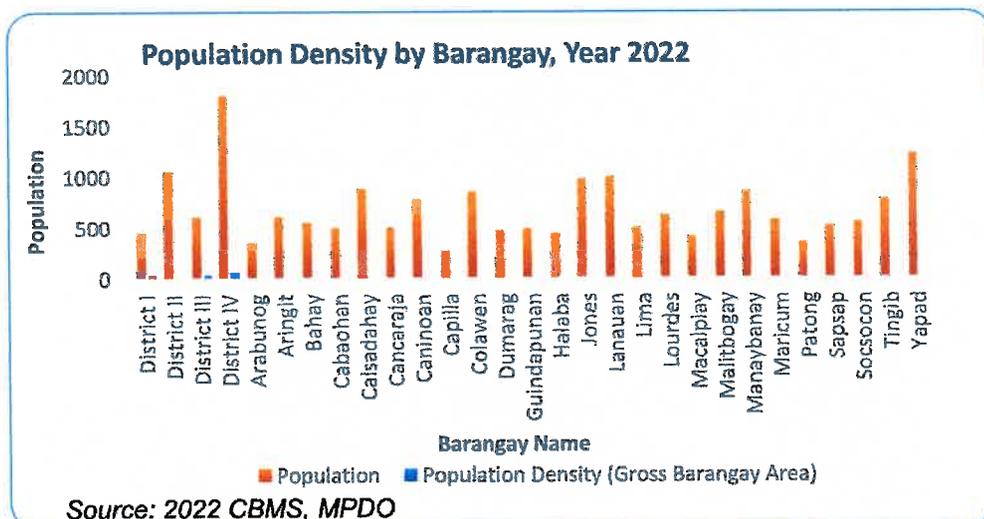
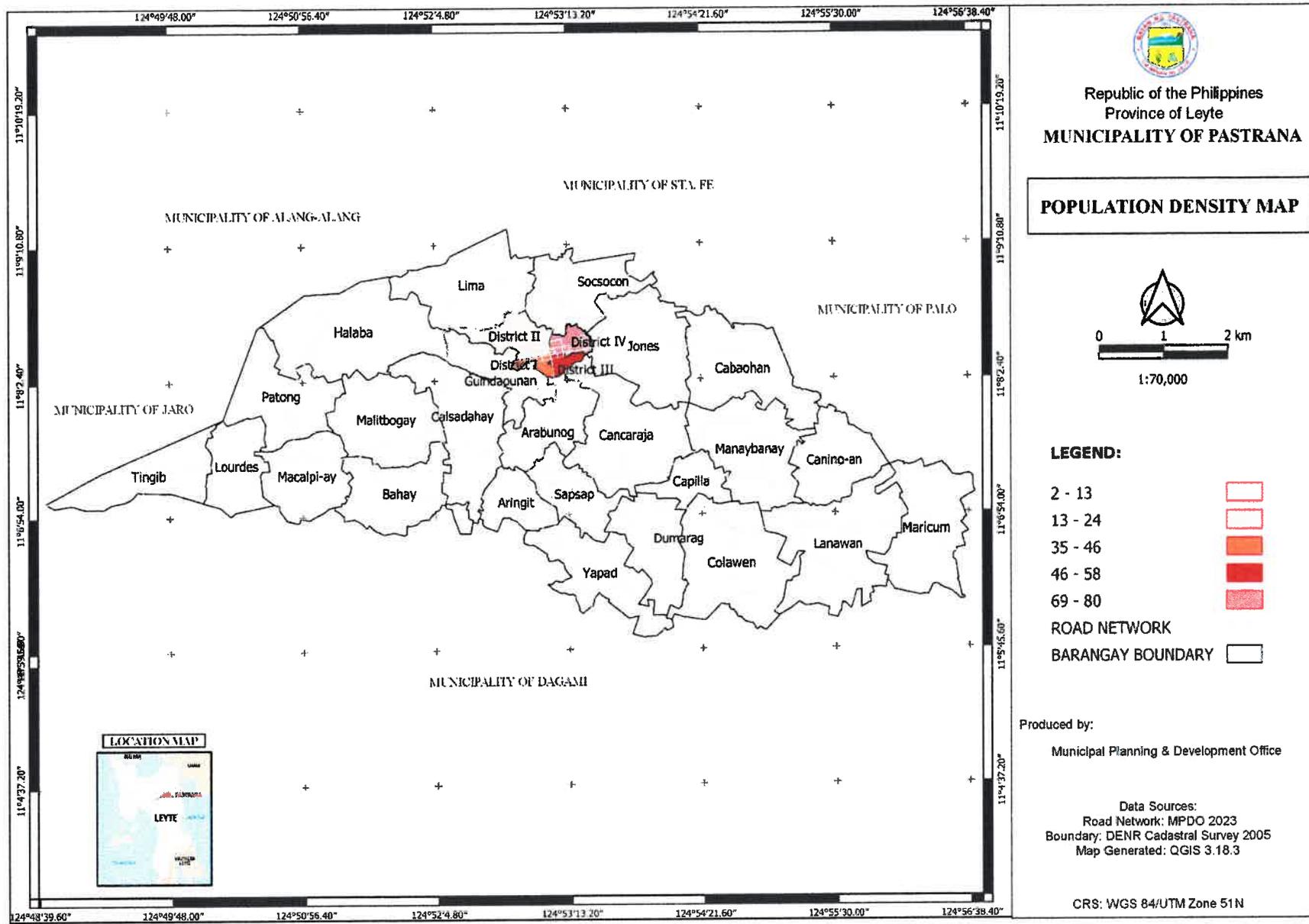


Figure 7: Population Density by Barangay, Year 2022



Map 1: Population Density Map

## 2.5 Historical Growth of Population

The municipality's population increased to 19,896 in 2022 from only 4,308 over a century ago. A huge increase in population is observed especially in 1995 with an annual growth rate of 2.82%. The municipality contributes 1.1% to the total population in the Province of Leyte and 0.43% in the region.

Year	Municipal						Annual Growth Rate (%)			
	Population			Increase/Decrease			Municipal	Provincial	Regional	National
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
1903	2,225	2,083	4,308			-				
1918	3,375	3,158	6,533	1,150	1,075	2,225	2.81			
1939	4,200	3,878	8,078	825	720	1,545	1.02			
1948	4,023	3,764	7,787	-177	-114	-291	-0.41			
1960	4,543	4,251	8,794	520	487	1,007	1.02			
1970	4,999	4,677	9,676	456	426	882	0.96	1.38		
1975	5,551	5,195	10,746	552	518	1,070	2.12	1.55		
1980	5,607	5,247	10,854	56	52	108	0.20	1.33		
1990	6,491	6,074	12,565	884	827	1,711	1.47	1.24		
1995	7,460	6,982	14,442	969	908	1,877	2.82	1.77		
2000	7,414	6,937	14,351	-46	-45	-91	-0.13	1.02		
2007	8,270	7,738	16,008	856	801	1,657	1.57	0.91	1.16	2.11
2010	8,601	8,048	16,649	331	310	641	1.32	1.35	1.58	1.41
2015	9,309	8,693	18,002	708	645	1,353	1.57	1.92	1.60	1.81
2022			19,896				1.44	0.60	0.48	1.55

Source: NSO/PSA

Table 7: Historical Growth of Population

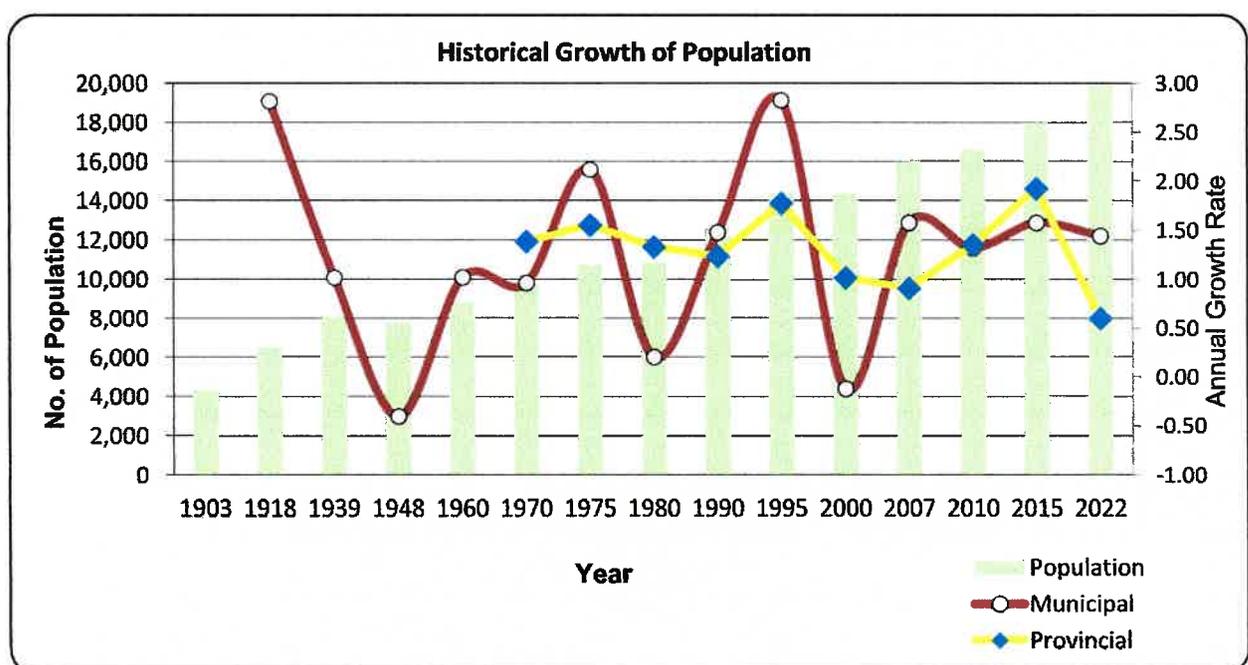


Figure 8: Historical Growth of Population



### 2.6 Fertility and Mortality

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the municipality in year 2017 and 2018 was the same with 16.8 of births per 1000 population. There is a sudden decreased of birth by 201.85% (5.4) in 2020. This attributes to the improvement of contraceptive-use among females. However, it increased in year 2021 by 6.5 births per 1000 population.

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows a fluctuating trend, hitting the highest at 4.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2021 (Refer to Table 8). Though it is lower in 2020 compared from the previous year in 2019 at 18.75% (3.2). Among the top causes of deaths include Cerebrovascular disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, electrolyte imbalance secondary to nutritional deficiency, and cancer all forms.

Period	CBR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2017	16.8		3.7	
2018	16.8	0.00	3.8	2.63
2019	16.3	-3.07	3.2	-18.75
2020	5.4	-201.85	2.7	-18.52
2021	6.5	16.92	4.4	38.64

Table 8: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Past Five Years/Planning Period (2017-2021)

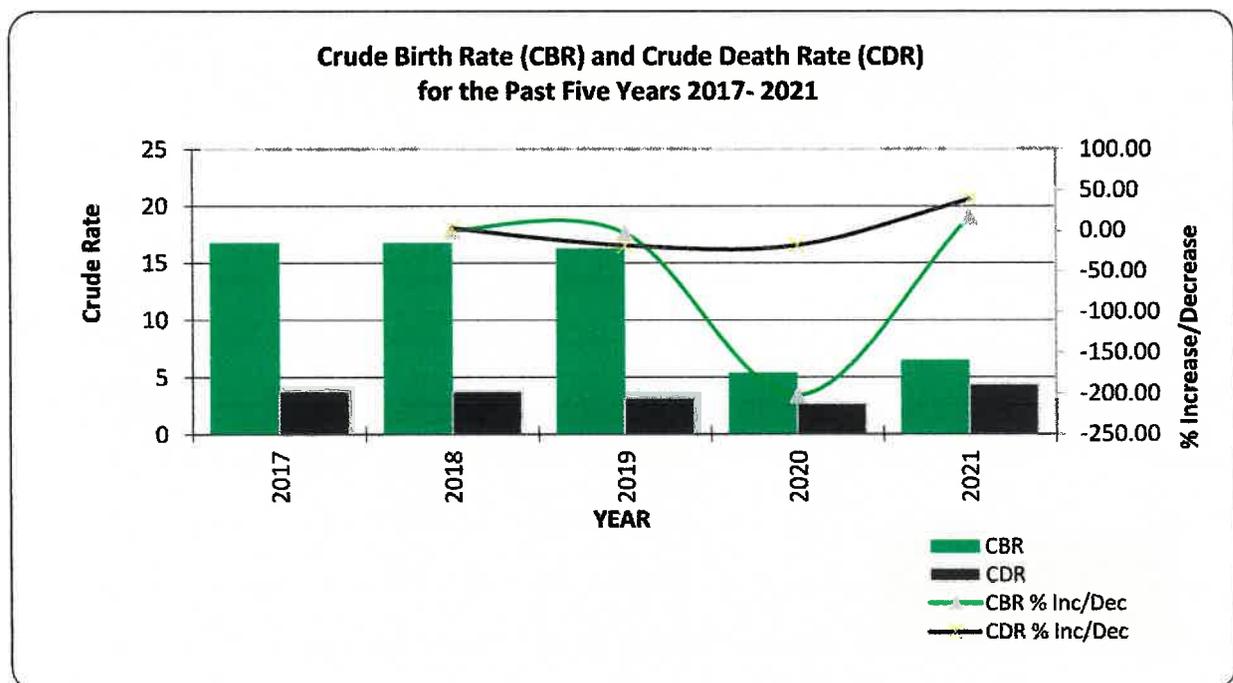


Figure 9: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Past Five Years/Planning Period (2017-2021)



## 2.7 Literacy Rate

The table below shows that majority of the populace of the municipality aged 10 years old and over are literate. Only 2.3 % are illiterate. Literacy rate among females is slightly higher at 98.4% compared to males 97.1%. The Province of Leyte has a total of 1,290,544 literate population, both male and female, 1.02% of which is from the Municipality of Pastrana.

Indicator	Municipal						Provincial					
	Male		Female		Both Sex		Male		Female		Both Sex	
	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %
Literate	6,759	97.1	6,408	98.4	13,167	97.7	658,155	96.6	632,389	97.9	1,290,544	97.2
Illiterate	203	2.9	104	1.6	307	2.3	23,140	3.4	13,895	2.1	37,035	2.8
<b>Total (Population &gt;10yr)</b>	<b>6,962</b>		<b>6,512</b>		<b>13,474</b>		<b>681,295</b>		<b>646,284</b>		<b>1,327,579</b>	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 9: Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex, Year 2015

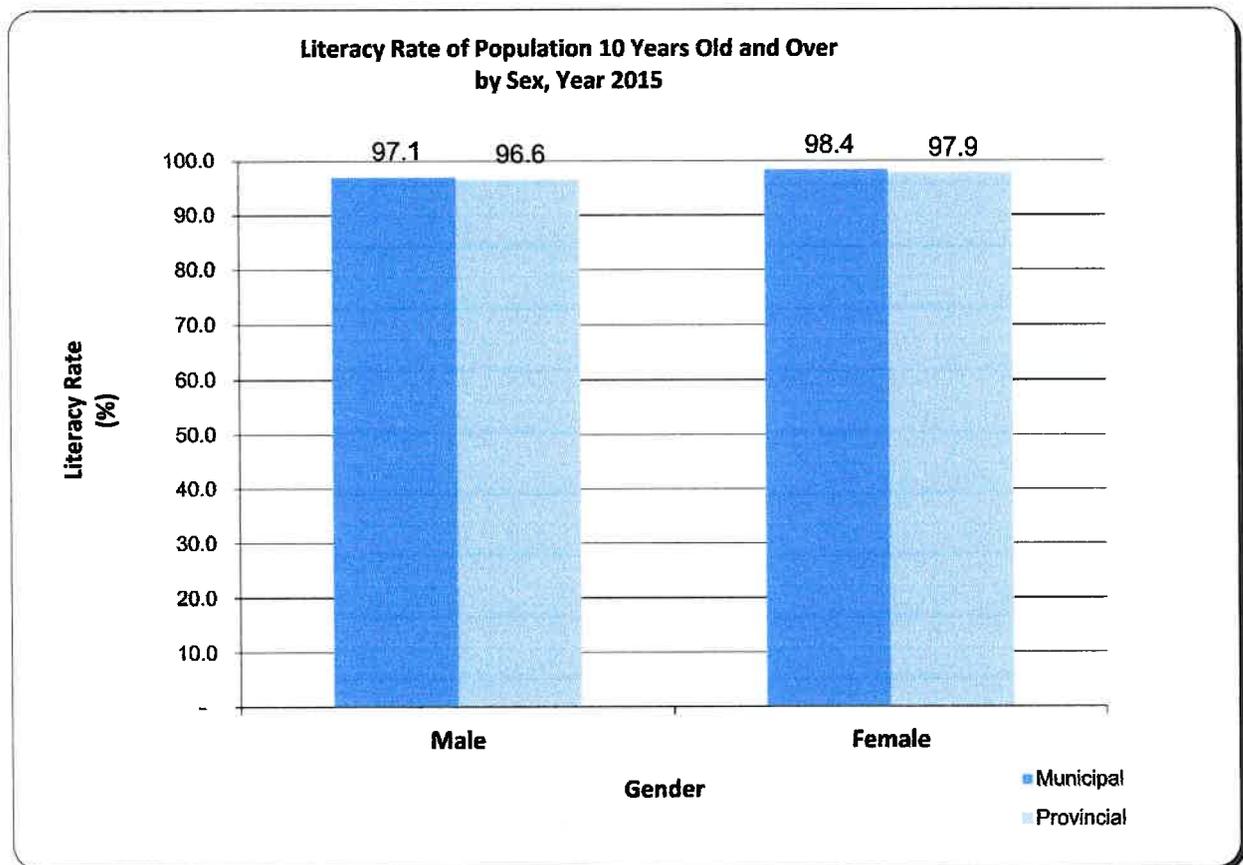


Figure 10: Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex, Year 2015

## 2.8 Mother Tongue

Majority or 98.81% of the total household population in the municipality has dialect spoken of Waray, followed by Bisaya with 0.44% and Tagalog with 0.29% as of year 2022. Bisaya/Binisaya is a mixture of dialect across Visayan region. Which signifies that there is a migration occurs in the municipality's coming from other regions.

Mother Tongue	Household No.	% of Total Household Population
<b>Waray</b>	19659	99
<b>Cebuano</b>	27	0.14
<b>Bisaya</b>	87	0.44
<b>Ilocano</b>	8	0.04
<b>Bicol</b>	12	0.06
<b>Tagalog</b>	57	0.29
<b>Others</b>	46	0.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 2022 CBMS, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 10: Household Population by Mother Tongue, Year 2022

## 2.9 Population by Religious Affiliation

People in Pastrana, Leyte are largely Roman Catholics, comprising 19,529, as of 2022 (See Table 11). The next religions with most members include Disciple of Jesus and Born-Again Christian, which comprised 150 and 90 respectively. The rest of the populace belong to other religious groups (see table for full list of details).

Religious Affiliation	No. of People	% of Total Population
Roman Catholic	19529	98.16%
Born Again Christian	90	0.45%
Baptist	75	0.38%
Member Church of God International	52	0.26%
Disciple of Jesus	150	0.75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 11: Population by Religious Affiliation, Year 2022

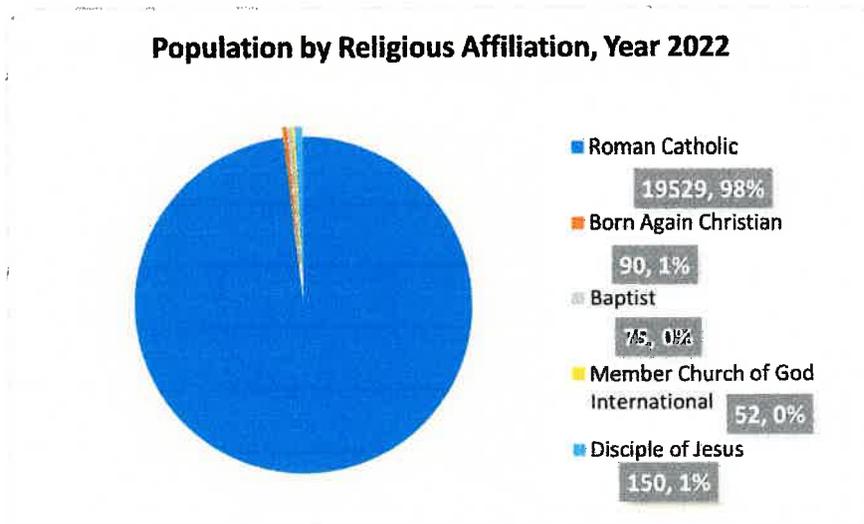


Figure 11: Population by Religious Affiliation, Year 2022

### 2.10 Inventory of Religious Establishment, Year 2022

The table below presents the religious establishment in Pastrana, Leyte. There are eight (8) religion present in the municipality aside from the Roman Catholic, and all the establishment are in low and moderate susceptible to flooding. They are not used as evacuation center in times of disaster.

Barangay	Name of Religious Establishment	Type of Religion	No. of People	Area (sq m)	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)	Used as Evacuation Center (Y/N)
					FI	
District I	Potter's Life	Born Again Christian	40	40	L	N
District I	Independent Christ Baptist Church	Baptist	75	350	M	N
District III	Jesus Our Life Global Family Church	Born Again Christian	50	270	L	N
District IV	Jehovas Witnesses	Jehova	62	640	L	N
Guindapun an	Member Church of God International	Member Church of God International	52	30	M	N
Jones	Here's Life	Disciple of Jesus	75	160	L	N
Lanauan	Soaring Eagle	Born Again Christian	60	70	L	N

Source: Primary Survey

Table 12: Inventory of Religious Establishment, Year 2022

### 2.11 Labor Force

The labor force population consisting of the population 15 years and over has a total population of 7,777 which is 39.09% of the total population of 19,896.

Table 13 below bares an employment figure in the municipality of 7,252 or 93.2% of the working age population (15 years old and above). Of the total number of employed persons, majority or 61.80% are males while only 31.5% of the working age population are females. This shows that for every female employed, there are two (2) males who will also be employed or a ratio of 1:2. On the other hand, the municipality's total workforce covers 0.68% of the number of employed persons in the Province of Leyte. Sex distribution in the Province of Leyte is reflective of the entire province, where there are more employed males (39.2%) than employed females (16.6%).

Sex	Municipal					Provincial					*Not in Labor Force
	Populati on 15 Yrs. and Over	Employ ed	%	Unempl oyed	%	Popul ation 15 Yrs. and Over	Employ ed	%	Unempl oyed	%	
Male	5,082	4,804	61.8	278	3.6	587,549	448,546	39.2	139,003	12.2	66,487
Female	2,695	2,448	31.5	247	3.2	555,511	189,590	16.6	365,921	32.0	65,432
Both Sexes	7,777	7,252	93.2	525	6.8	1,143,060	638,136	55.8	504,924	44.2	131,919

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA)

Table 13: Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status, Year 2022

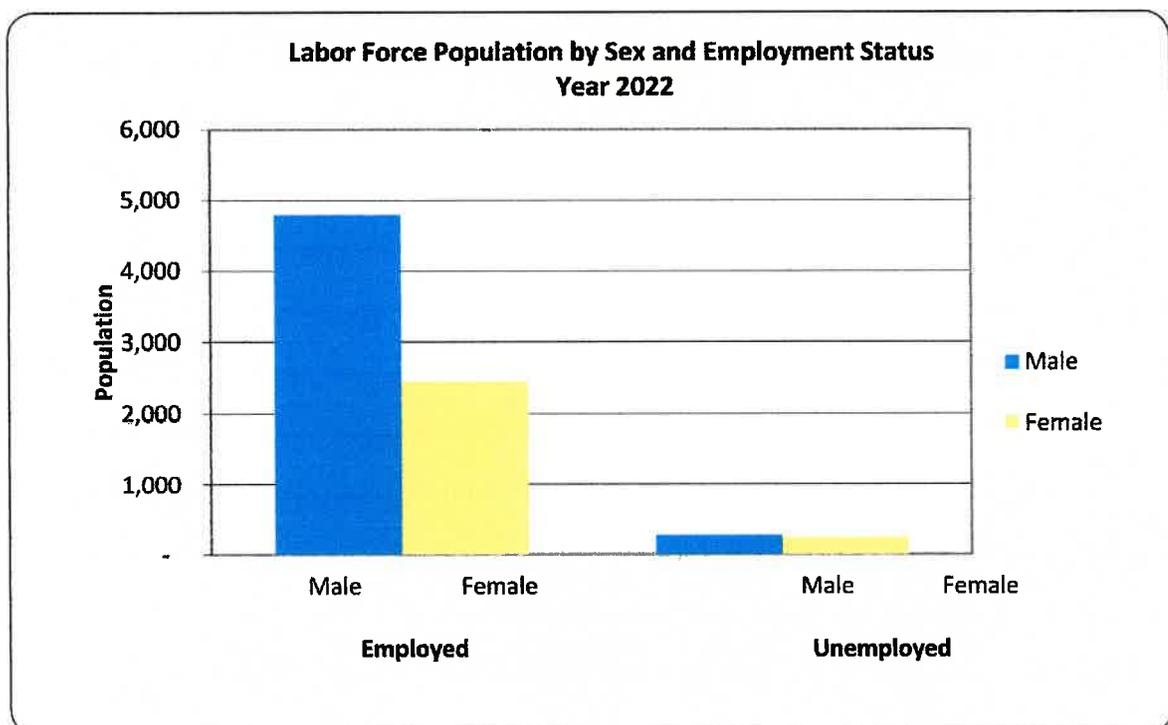


Figure 12: Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment, Year 2022



### 2.12 Overseas Workers from Pastrana, Leyte

In 2019, the number of OFWs increased by 15%. However, there was a slight decrease in year 2020 by 2%, and in year 2021 it increased by 8%. In 2022, there was a sudden decrease by 19%. Of the overseas workers processed from Pastrana, Leyte, majority are balik-manggagawa (returning workers) who are employed in land-based jobs or those who already went and worked abroad. Females outnumber males in terms on the number of overseas workers, comprising 59.40% out of the total number of OFWs from Pastrana, Leyte. This links as among the reasons why there are few female workers at the local level as a large number of them prefer to work abroad.

Year	No. of Overseas Workers			Increase / Decrease in No.			Increase / Decrease in Percent		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
2018	131	49	82						
2019	150	49	101	19.00	0.00	19.00	15%	0%	23%
2020	153	55	98	3.00	6.00	-3.00	2%	12%	-3%
2021	165	59	106	12.00	4.00	8.00	8%	7%	8%
2022	133	54	79	-32.00	-5.00	-27.00	-19%	-8%	-25%

Source: Primary Survey/2022 CBMS

Table 14: Overseas Workers for the Past Five Years

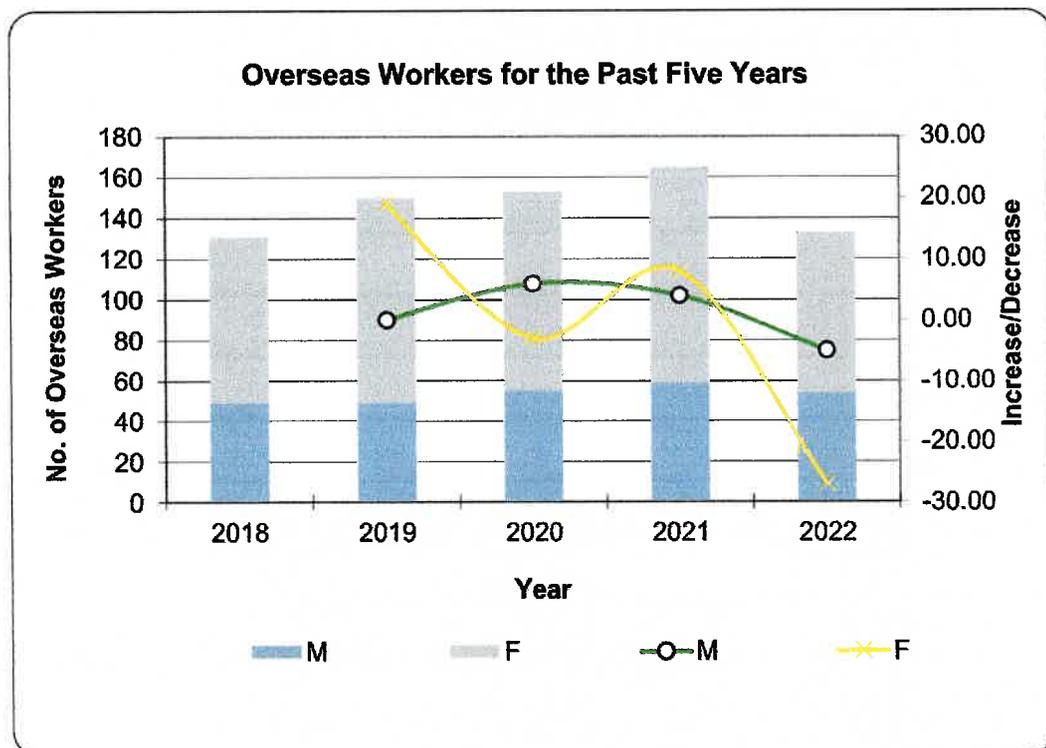


Figure 13: Overseas Workers for the Past Five Years



### 2.13 Household Population Five Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment

Almost half or 41% of the household population aged five (5) years old and above are in or have reached secondary/high school level (Table 15). Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the populace have reached or are currently enrolled in elementary. The least are those in post baccalaureate at 0.08%. On the other hand, provincial wide figures show that majority or 38.69% of the household population in Leyte Province have reached or currently in the secondary level. The household population who can reach or currently in elementary level also share 36.94% out of the total number of household population in Leyte Province. Municipality of Pastrana contributes 1.03% of household population five years old and over with highest educational attainment to provincial figures.

Highest Educational Attainment	Municipal						Provincial	
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Pre-School</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>47,183</b>	<b>3.71</b>
<b>Elementary</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>45.36</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>31.12</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>38.41</b>	<b>470,118</b>	<b>36.94</b>
Primary (Grade 1-4)	2,235	33.43	1,413	22.19	3,648	27.94	353,298	27.76
Intermediate (Grade 5-6)	798	11.94	569	8.93	1,367	10.47	116,820	9.18
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>35.85</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>45.55</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>40.58</b>	<b>492,382</b>	<b>38.69</b>
High School Undergraduate	1,215	18.17	1,407	22.09	2,622	20.08	249,820	19.63
High School Graduate	1,182	17.68	1,494	23.46	2,676	20.50	242,562	19.06
<b>Technical/Vocational Course</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>20,340</b>	<b>1.60</b>
Voc-Undergraduate	3	0.04	3	0.05	6	0.05	450	0.04
Voc-Graduate	76	1.14	75	1.18	151	1.16	19,890	1.56
<b>College</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>17.98</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>240,174</b>	<b>18.87</b>
College Undergraduate	550	8.23	625	9.81	1,175	9.00	118,864	9.34
College Graduate	334	5.00	520	8.16	854	6.54	121,310	9.53
<b>Post Baccalaureate</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,686</b>		<b>6,369</b>		<b>13,055</b>		<b>1,272,574</b>	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 15: Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2015

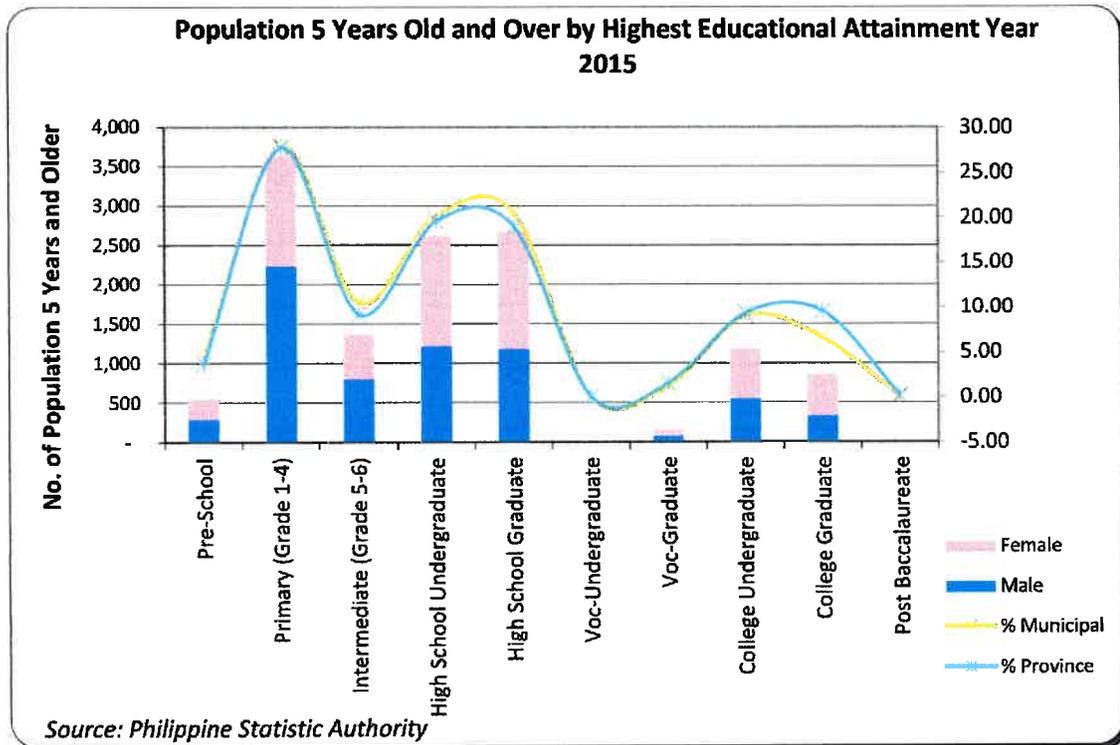


Figure 14: Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2015

### 2.14 Projected Population and Households

Municipality of Pastrana population is projected to hit twenty-one thousand marks beginning 2026. This is 5.88% higher from the current population of 19,896. By 2036, the municipality’s population is projected to further increase to 32,350. With the growing populace, the number of households is projected to register a total of 8,367 by 2036 from 5,146 in 2022.

Projected Population and Households		
Annual Population Growth Rate:		1.44%
Average HH size:		3.87
Year	Population	Household
2022	19,896	5,146
2023	20,183	5,226
2024	20,473	5,295
2025	20,768	5,372
2026	21,067	5,449
2027	21,370	5,527
2028	21,678	5,607
2029	21,990	5,688
2030	22,307	5,770
2031	22,628	5,853
2032	24,305	6,286
2033	26,106	6,752
2034	28,041	7,253
2035	30,119	7,790
2036	32,350	8,367

Source: NSO/PSA

Table 16: Projected Population and Households

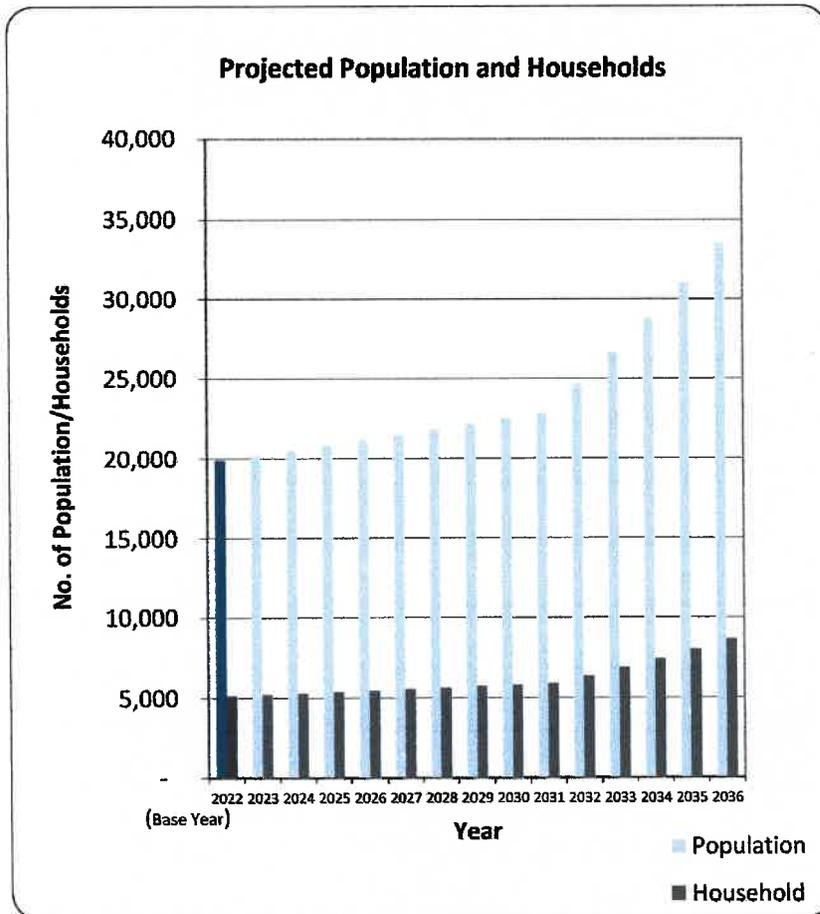


Figure 15: Projected Population and Households

### 2.15 Population Projection by Barangay

District IV is projected to continue having the highest population size with 2,854 by 2035 followed by Barangay Manaybanay with 1,783 and Barangay Yapad with 1,624 (Table 17, see next page). Barangay Capilla population size is projected to be the lowest with 383 by 2035.



Population Projection by Barangay			Population												
BARANGAY	2022	Participation Rate (PR)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>20,183</b>	<b>20,473</b>	<b>20,768</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>22,307</b>	<b>22,628</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>28,041</b>	<b>30,119</b>
<b>Urban</b>															
District I	527	0.03	535	542	550	558	566	574	582	591	599	644	691	743	798
District II	1,025	0.05	1,040	1,055	1,070	1,085	1,101	1,117	1,133	1,149	1,166	1,252	1,345	1,445	1,552
District III	417	0.02	423	429	435	442	448	454	461	468	474	509	547	588	631
District IV	1,885	0.09	1,912	1,940	1,968	1,996	2,025	2,054	2,083	2,113	2,144	2,303	2,473	2,657	2,854
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>5,834</b>
<b>Rural</b>															
Arabunag	303	0.02	307	312	316	321	325	330	335	340	345	370	398	427	459
Aringit	846	0.04	858	871	883	896	909	922	935	949	962	1,033	1,110	1,192	1,281
Bahay	505	0.03	512	520	527	535	542	550	558	566	574	617	663	712	764
Cabaohan	761	0.04	772	783	794	806	817	829	841	853	866	930	999	1,073	1,152
Calsadahay	906	0.05	919	932	946	959	973	987	1,001	1,016	1,030	1,107	1,189	1,277	1,372
Cancaraja	420	0.02	426	432	438	445	451	458	464	471	478	513	551	592	636
Caninoan	775	0.04	786	797	809	821	832	844	857	869	881	947	1,017	1,092	1,173
Capilla	253	0.01	257	260	264	268	272	276	280	284	288	309	332	357	383
Colawen	803	0.04	815	826	838	850	863	875	888	900	913	981	1,054	1,132	1,216
Dumarag	468	0.02	475	482	489	496	503	510	517	525	532	572	614	660	708
Guindapunan	490	0.02	497	504	511	519	526	534	542	549	557	599	643	691	742
Halaba	442	0.02	448	455	461	468	475	482	489	496	503	540	580	623	669
Jones	925	0.05	938	952	966	979	994	1,008	1,022	1,037	1,052	1,130	1,214	1,304	1,400
Lanawan	929	0.05	942	956	970	984	998	1,012	1,027	1,042	1,057	1,135	1,219	1,309	1,406
Lima	511	0.03	518	526	533	541	549	557	565	573	581	624	670	720	774
Macalplay	494	0.02	501	508	516	523	531	538	546	554	562	603	648	696	748
Malitbogay	596	0.03	605	613	622	631	640	649	659	668	678	728	782	840	902
Manaybanay	1,178	0.06	1,195	1,212	1,230	1,247	1,265	1,284	1,302	1,321	1,340	1,439	1,546	1,660	1,783
Maricum	511	0.03	518	526	533	541	549	557	565	573	581	624	670	720	774
Patong	381	0.02	386	392	398	403	409	415	421	427	433	465	500	537	577
Sapsap	525	0.03	533	540	548	556	564	572	580	589	597	641	689	740	795
Socsocon	561	0.03	569	577	586	594	603	611	620	629	638	685	736	791	849
Tingib	773	0.04	784	795	807	818	830	842	854	867	879	944	1,014	1,089	1,170
Yapad	1,073	0.05	1,088	1,104	1,120	1,136	1,153	1,169	1,186	1,203	1,220	1,311	1,408	1,512	1,624
Lourdes	613	0.03	622	631	640	649	658	668	678	687	697	749	804	864	928
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>16,273</b>	<b>16,507</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>16,986</b>	<b>17,231</b>	<b>17,479</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>18,245</b>	<b>19,597</b>	<b>21,049</b>	<b>22,609</b>	<b>24,284</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,896</b>		<b>20,183</b>	<b>20,473</b>	<b>20,768</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>22,307</b>	<b>22,628</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>28,041</b>	<b>30,119</b>

Table 17: Population Projection by Barangay

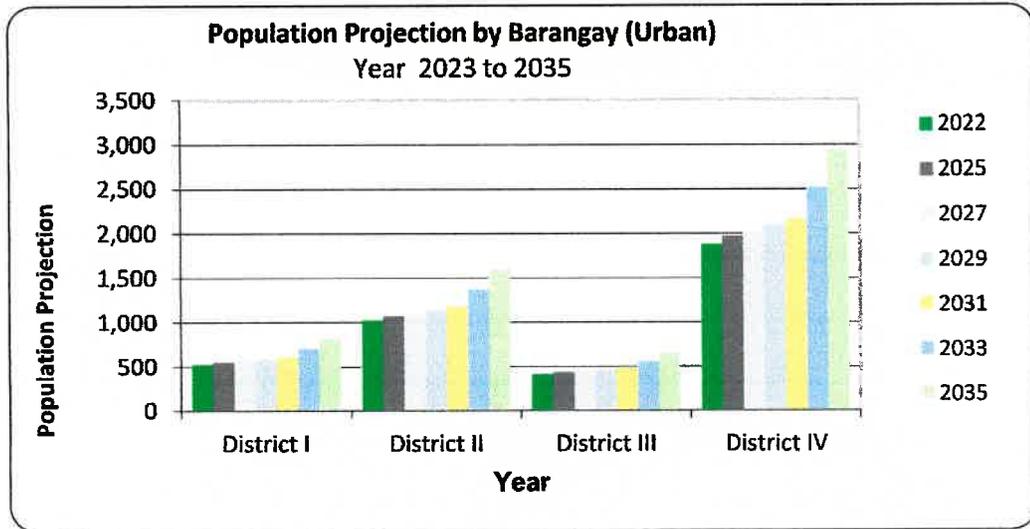


Figure 16: Population Projection by Barangay (Urban)

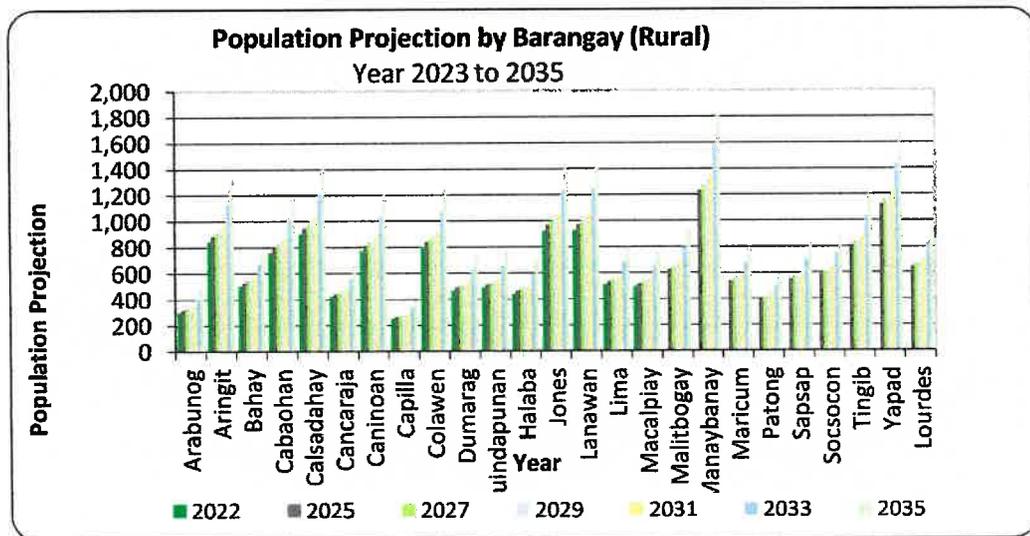


Figure 17: Population Projection by Barangay (Rural)

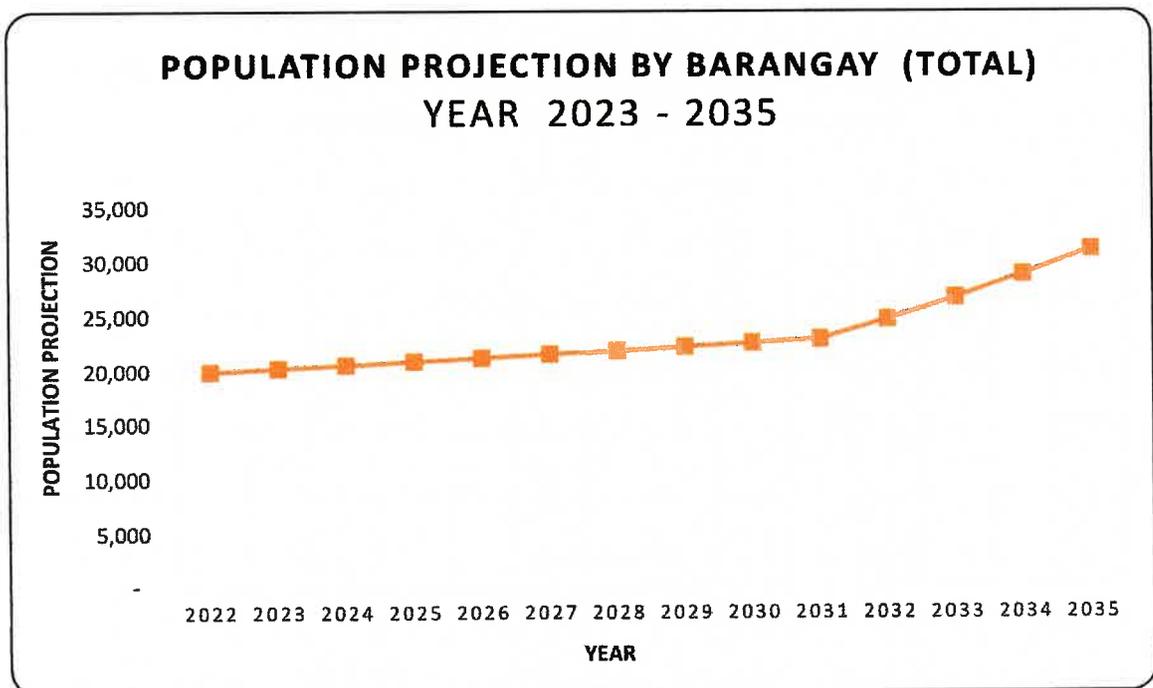


Figure 18: Population Projection by Barangay (Total)



### 2.16 Projected School-Age Population, Labor Force, and Dependent Population

Household population is projected to reach 30,119 by 2035. With the continuous growth, the school-going population, aged three (3) to 21 years old, is expected to increase to 12,654; while labor force, aged 15 years old and above, would spur to 19,534. Dependent old and young population would also grow to 11,317 by 2035.

Projected School-Age Population, Labor Force, and Dependent Population															
Grouping	Base year 2022	Participation Rate	Projected Population												
			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
<b>Population</b>	<b>19,896</b>		<b>20,183</b>	<b>20,473</b>	<b>20,768</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>22,307</b>	<b>22,628</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>28,041</b>	<b>30,119</b>
<b>School going population</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>8,601</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>9,239</b>	<b>9,372</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>11,781</b>	<b>12,654</b>
Pre-school	1,597	0.08	1,620	1,643	1,667	1,691	1,715	1,740	1,765	1,791	1,816	1,951	2,095	2,251	2,418
Elementary	2,775	0.14	2,815	2,855	2,897	2,938	2,981	3,024	3,067	3,111	3,156	3,390	3,641	3,911	4,201
Secondary	2,542	0.13	2,579	2,616	2,653	2,692	2,730	2,770	2,810	2,850	2,891	3,105	3,335	3,583	3,848
Tertiary	1,445	0.07	1,466	1,487	1,508	1,530	1,552	1,574	1,597	1,620	1,643	1,765	1,896	2,037	2,187
<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>13,278</b>	<b>13,470</b>	<b>13,663</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>14,262</b>	<b>14,468</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>15,764</b>	<b>16,932</b>	<b>18,186</b>	<b>19,534</b>
<b>Dependent</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>7,804</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>8,263</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>8,503</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>11,317</b>
Young (0-14)	6,331	0.32	6,422	6,515	6,608	6,704	6,800	6,898	6,997	7,098	7,200	7,734	8,307	8,923	9,584
Old (65 and over)	1,145	0.06	1,161	1,178	1,195	1,212	1,230	1,248	1,266	1,284	1,302	1,399	1,502	1,614	1,733

Source: 2022 CBMS, PSA

Table 18: Projected School-Age Population, Labor Force, and Dependent Population



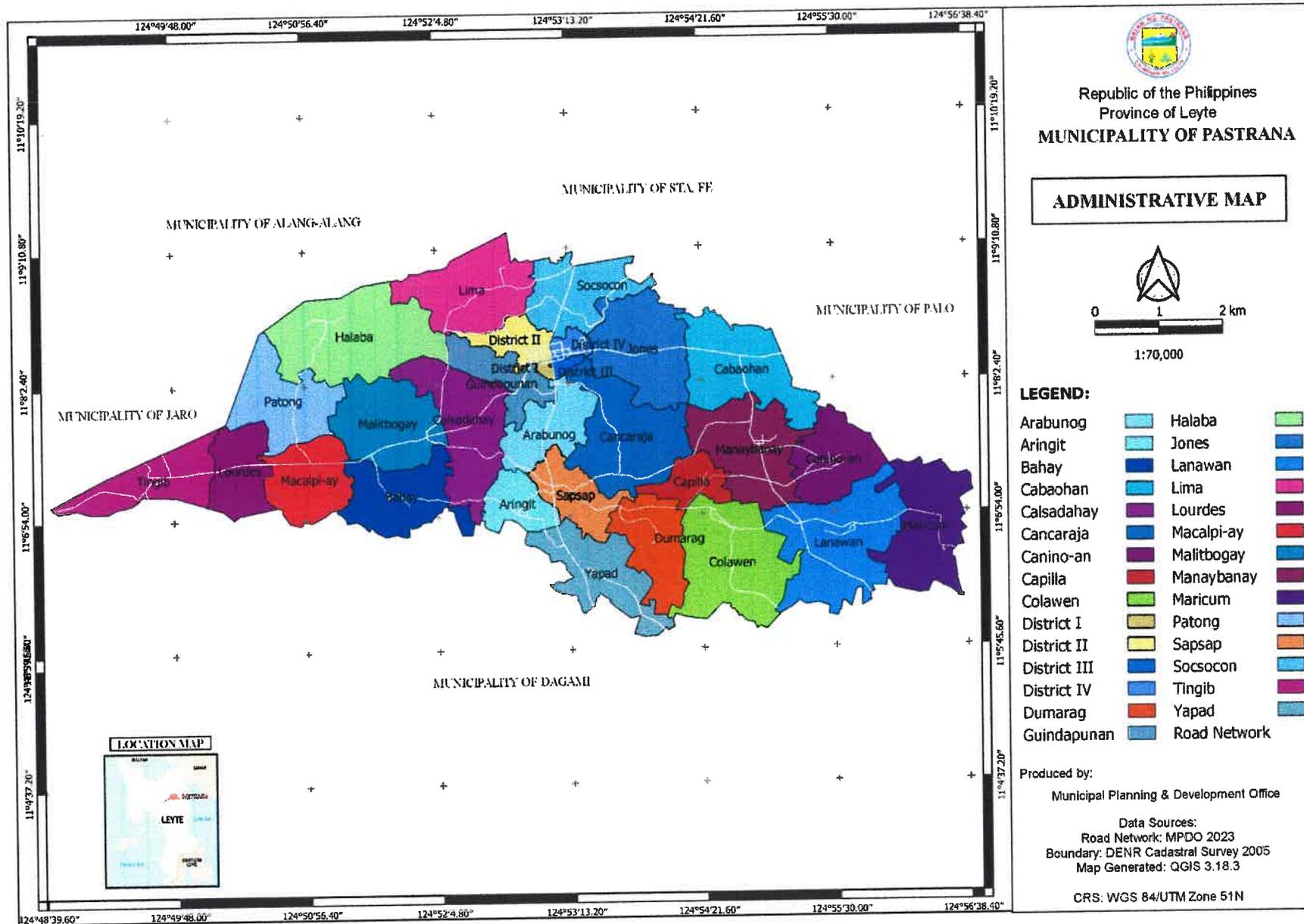
### 3. PHYSICAL FEATURES

#### 3.1 Geographic Location

The Municipality of Pastrana is located in the northeastern part of the Province of Leyte, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) of the Philippines. The town is bounded on the north by the municipalities of Jaro, Alangalang and Santa Fe, on the south by the municipality of Dagami, on the east by the municipalities of Palo and Tanauan and on the west-southwest by Ormoc City. Geographically, Pastrana is located between 11°8'14.56" N latitude and 124°53'15.36" E longitude, and approximately twenty-seven (27) kilometers away from Tacloban, City, the capital town of the Province of Leyte.

#### 3.2 Political Subdivision

The Municipality of Pastrana is politically subdivided into four (4) urban barangays and twenty-five (25) rural barangays. Pastrana is a landlocked municipality with a total land area of 4,593.31 hectares. Originally, the barangay with the largest land area is Barangay Tingib at the western tip bordering Jaro and Ormoc. However, considering the DENR Cadastral Survey of 2005 it excluded portion of land in Barangay Tingib, and appears that Barangay Halaba has come to contain the largest land area of 300.96 hectares while the smallest in land area is District I at 10.90 hectares.



Map 2: Administrative Map



Land Area per Barangay		
Barangay	Land Area	
	Hectares	% of Total
<b>Urban</b>		
District I	10.90	0.24
District II	58.66	1.28
District III	11.19	0.24
District IV	22.80	0.50
<b>Rural</b>		
Arabunog	126.40	2.75
Aringit	81.11	1.77
Bahay	172.23	3.75
Cabaohan	225.64	4.91
Calsadahay	220.13	4.79
Cancaraja	242.72	5.28
Caninoan	145.75	3.17
Capilla	69.16	1.51
Colawen	274.96	5.99
Dumarag	144.65	3.15
Guindapunan	98.60	2.15
Halaba	300.96	6.55
Jones	217.34	4.73
Lanawan	295.83	6.44
Lima	207.63	4.52
Lourdes	120.08	2.61
Macalpiay	148.46	3.23
Malitbogay	199.87	4.35
Manaybanay	219.59	4.78
Maricum	213.87	4.66
Patong	176.50	3.84
Sapsap	105.82	2.30
Socsocon	153.51	3.34
Tingib	152.50	3.32
Yapad	176.47	3.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>4593.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Municipal Planning & Development Office

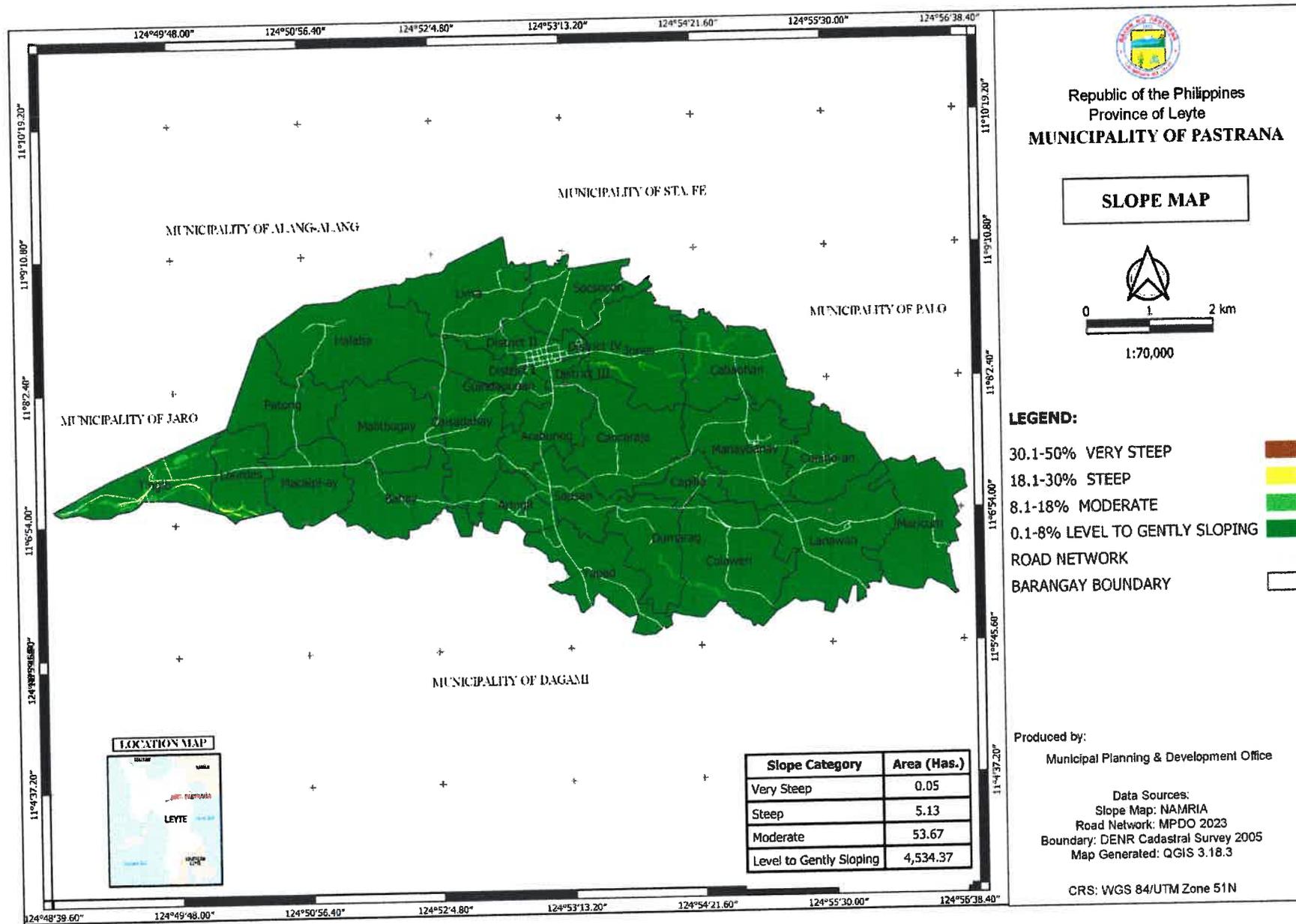
Table 19: Land Area per Barangay



### **3.3 Topography**

#### **3.3.1 Slope**

The Municipality of Pastrana is an interior town and is characterized by low flat lands. There are four (4) categories of present terrains in the municipality based on the Slope Map data from NAMRIA, DENR-PENRO. These are slope of 0.1-8% with level to gently sloping with a land area of 4,534.37 hectares or 98.72% of the total land area of the municipality, wherein majority of the land area is within this slope range. Also, slope category of moderate with a slope limit of 8.1-18% s having land area of 53.67 hectares, another slope category of steep with slope range of 18.1-30% with a land area of 5.13 hectares, and a small portion of very steep slope category with 0.05 hectares. Map in the next page present the Slope Map of the municipality.

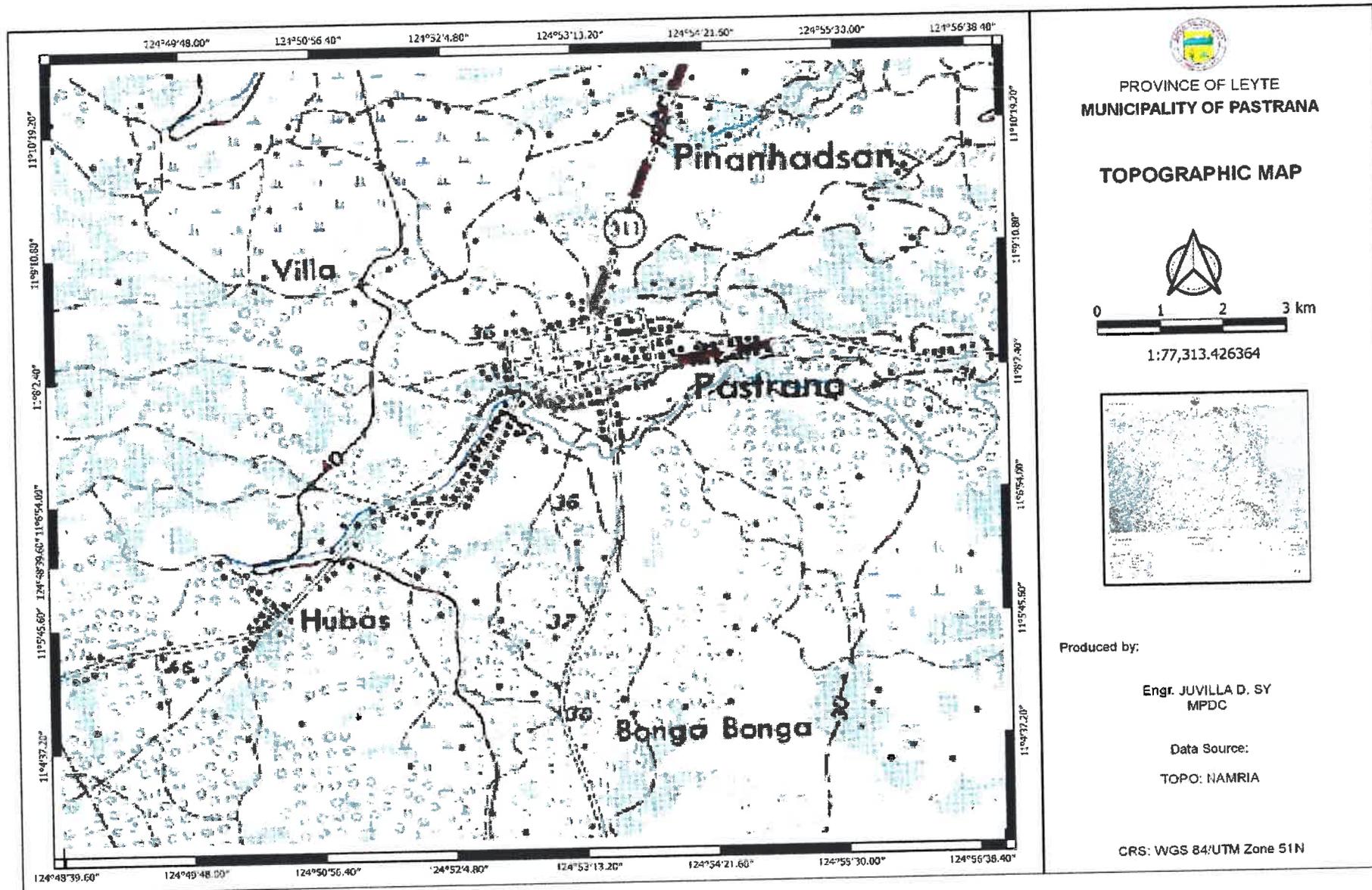


Map 3: Slope Map



### 3.3.2 Elevation

The Municipality of Pastrana is characterized by six (6) elevations. The highest point is situated at Tingib with elevation of 97.0–100.0 meters above mean sea level (mamsl) due to its proximity to the Amandiwing Mountain Range. This is followed by lower parts of Tingib, higher portions of Lourdes and Patong with an elevation ranging from 77.0–97.0 mamsl. The four (4) urban barangays are so strategically located in a higher elevation but below than those of the areas in Malitbogay and Macalpi-ay, Calsadahay, Halaba and Guindapunan which has an elevation of 57.0–77.0 mamsl. The poblacion is more or less plain with higher land impression at District 1, District 3, Guindapunan and parts of Jones. The rest are vast plain at an elevation of 17.0–37.0 mamsl devoted for rice cultivation as reinforced by the swift pull of gravity on water along irrigation canals. *(See Map in the next page, Topographic Map)*

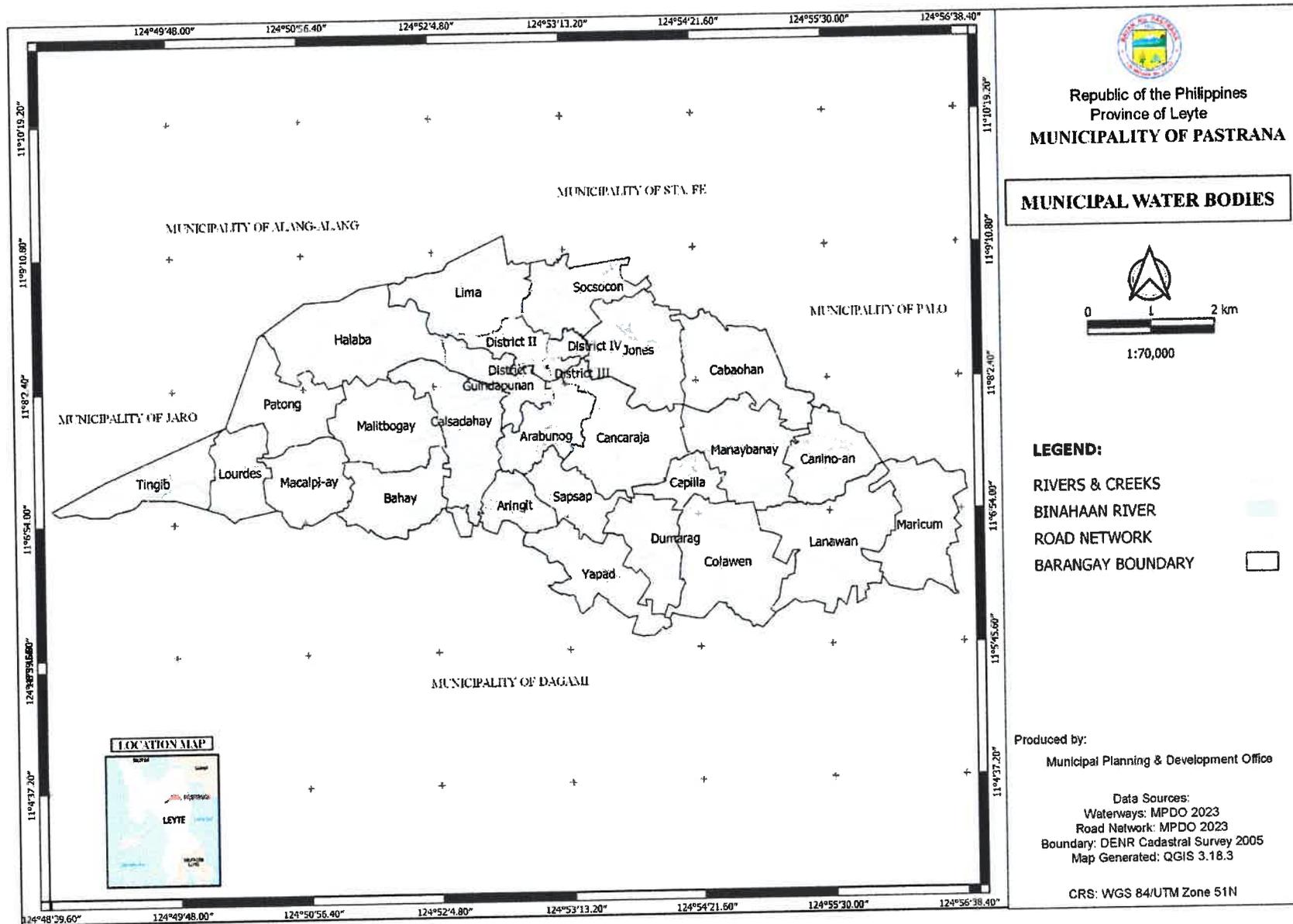


Map 4: Topographic Map



### **3.3.3 Bodies of water within the municipality**

The municipality has two major rivers and several creeks and streams. The entire municipality is also laced with irrigation canals originating from one of those major rivers. The rivers are Binahaan, with upstream sources coming from the Binahaan Watershed which in turn is a tributary of the Danao Lake system up the Amandiwing Mountain Range. The other one is the Malirong river traversing the poblacion barangays of District I and District 2, with sources coming from numerous streams in the Guindapunan, Calsadahay and Malitbogay areas. *(See Map in the next page, Municipal Water Bodies)*



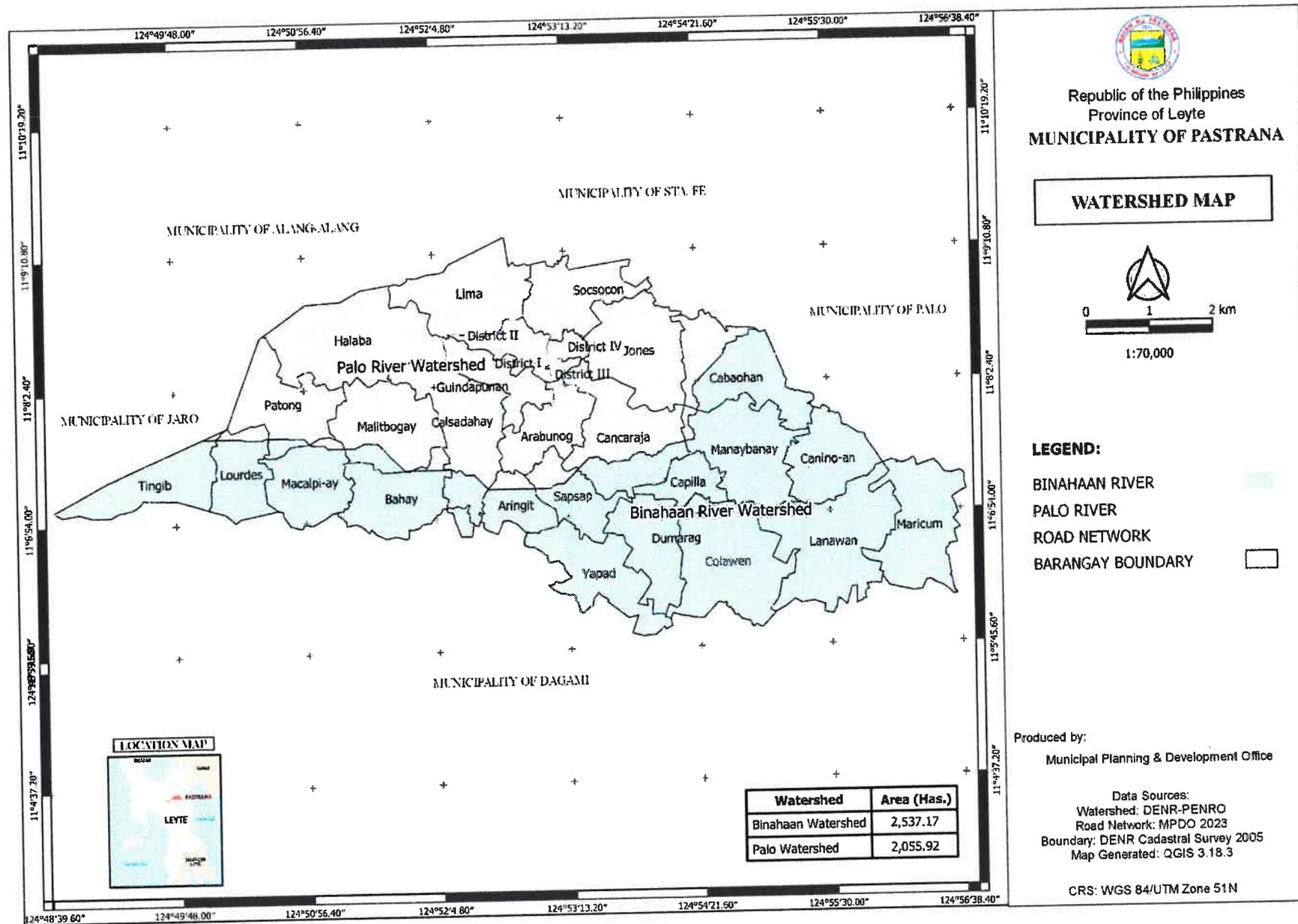


### 3.3.4 Watershed

Information Data from DENR office shows that the Municipality of Pastrana has two (2) watershed areas the Binahaan River Watershed and Palo River Watershed. The Binahaan River watershed area is the source of irrigation, potable water and other domestic water uses of the LGU in its area of coverage and nearby municipalities. It covers a land area of 2,537.17 hectares or 55.24% of the total land area while the Palo Watershed covers an area of 2,055.92 hectares or 44.76% of the total land area. Table below present the watershed area of Pastrana under Binahaan watershed and Palo watershed respectively.

WATERSHED	BARANGAY	AREA (has.)	TOTAL AREA (has.)
Binahaan River Watershed	Aringit	65.89	2,537.17
	Bahay	161.35	
	Cabaohan	151.40	
	Calsadahay	36.65	
	Cancaraja	76.70	
	Canino-an	145.74	
	Capilla	69.17	
	Colawen	274.94	
	Dumarag	144.64	
	Lanawan	295.83	
	Lourdes	106.20	
	Macalpi-ay	141.94	
	Malitbogay	23.83	
	Manaybanay	211.77	
	Maricum	213.77	
	Patong	12.70	
	Sapsap	77.39	
Tingib	150.78		
Yapad	176.47		
Palo River Watershed	Arabunog	126.40	2,055.92
	Aringit	15.21	
	Bahay	10.88	
	Cabaohan	74.22	
	Calsadahay	183.49	
	Cancaraja	166.02	
	District I	10.89	
	District II	58.65	
	District III	11.20	
	District IV	22.77	
	Guindapunan	98.60	
	Halaba	300.98	
	Jones	217.34	
	Lima	207.60	
	Lourdes	13.88	
	Macalpi-ay	6.51	
	Malitbogay	176.02	
Manaybanay	7.80		
Patong	163.81		
Sapsap	28.41		
Socsocon	153.50		
Tingib	1.73		

Table 20: Binahaan Watershed and Palo Watershed area in Pastrana



Map 6: Watershed Map



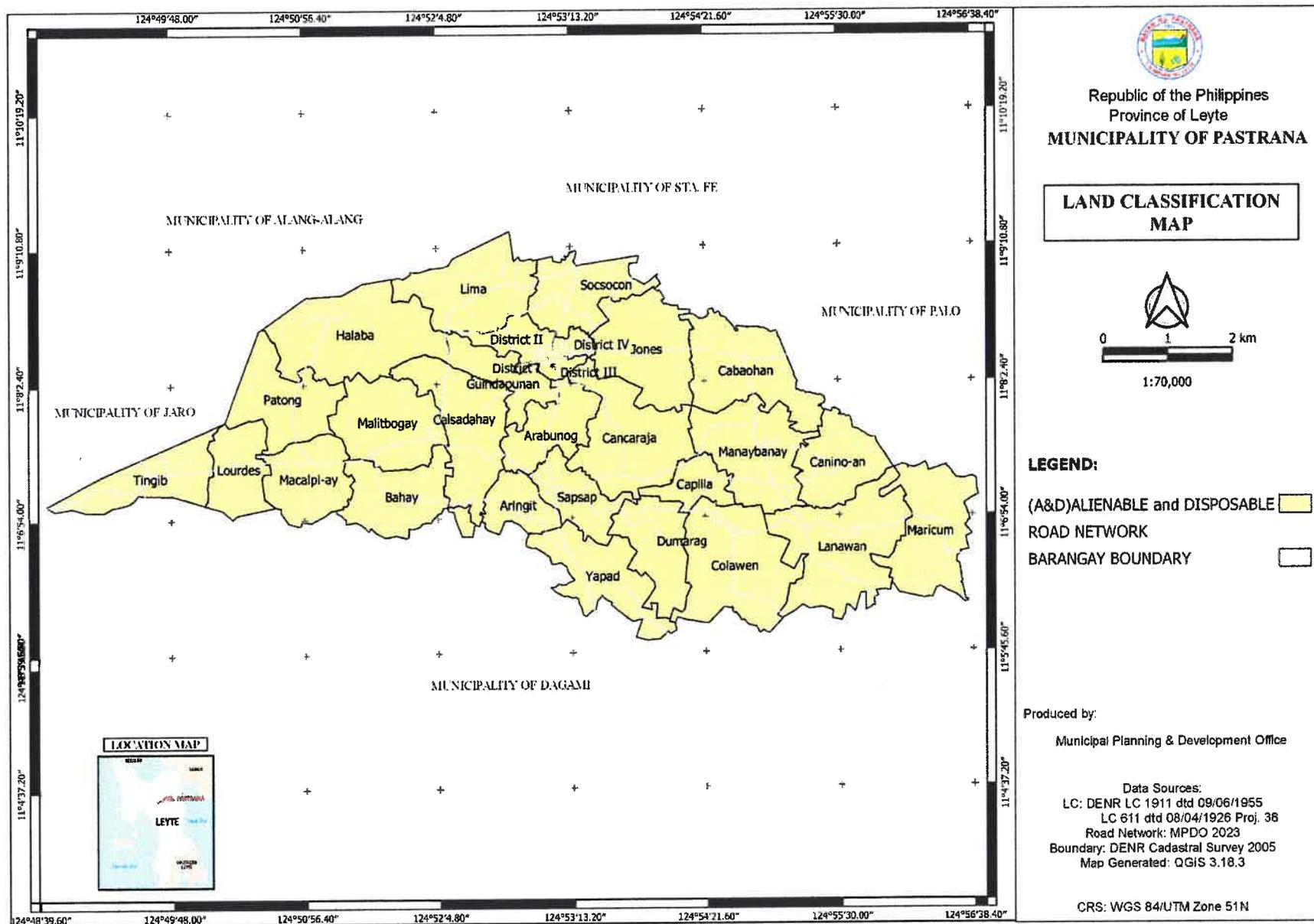
### 3.4 Land Classification and Vegetative Land Cover

#### 3.4.1 Land Classification

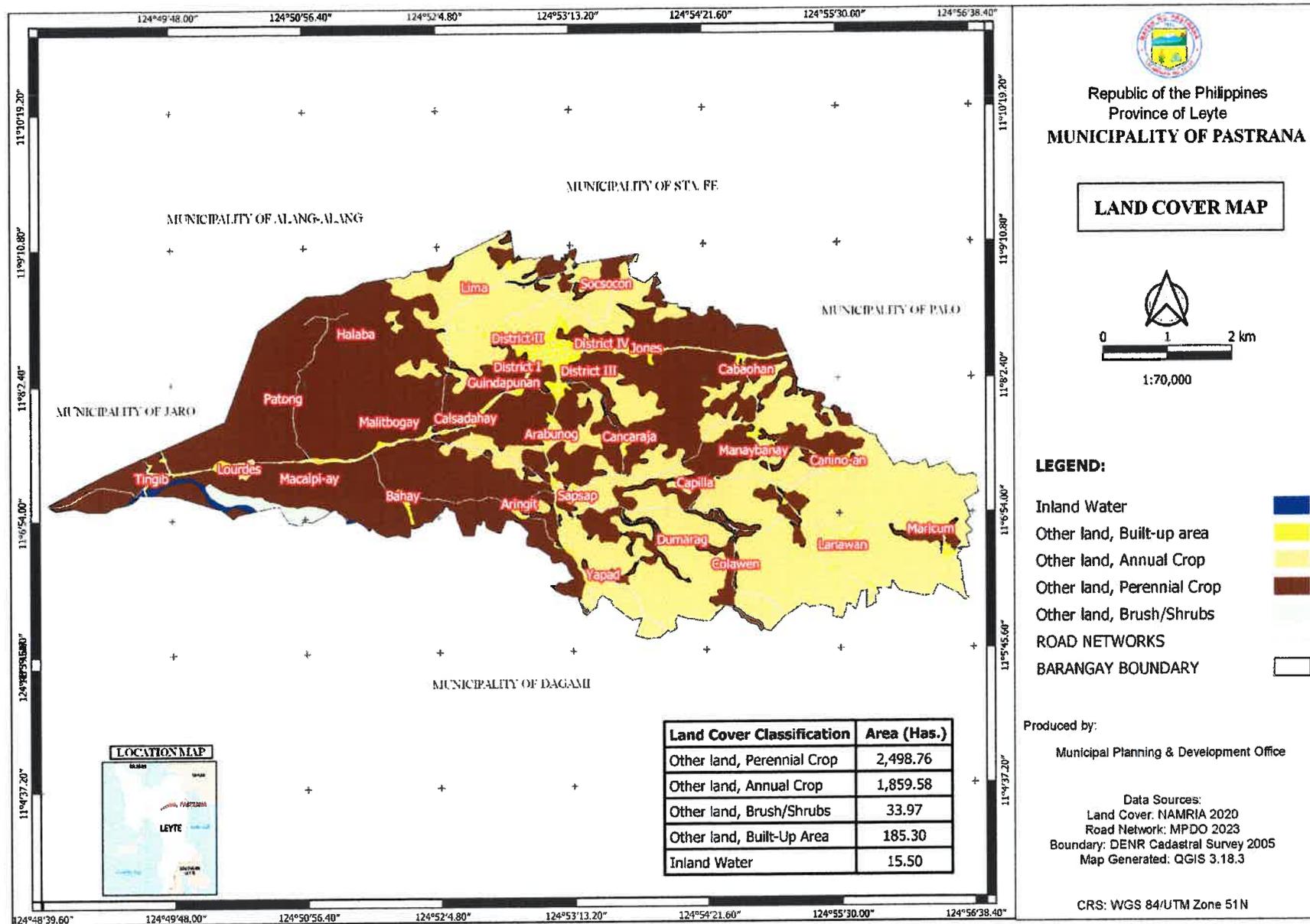
Records from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shows that Pastrana has a land classification in which the total land area is considered Alienable and Disposable (A&D) land based on the approved LC 1911 dated September 06, 1955, and LC 611 dated August 04, 1926 project 38. (See Map 7 in the next page for the Land Classification Map)

#### 3.4.2 Vegetative Land Cover

Based on the data from NAMRIA, the Municipality of Pastrana is an agriculturally based community, wherein 54.40% or 2,498.76 hectares of the land are covered by perennial crop, and 40.49% or 1,859.58 hectares are covered by annual crops which are mainly planted with rice and coconut as the major agricultural crops. A small portion of 0.74% or 33.97 hectares are land covered with brush/shrubs, 4.03% or 185.30 hectares are land covered with built-up areas, and 0.34 % or 15.50 hectares are land covered with inland water. (See Map 8 in the next page for the Land Cover Map)



Map 7: Land Classification Map



Map 8: Land Cover Map



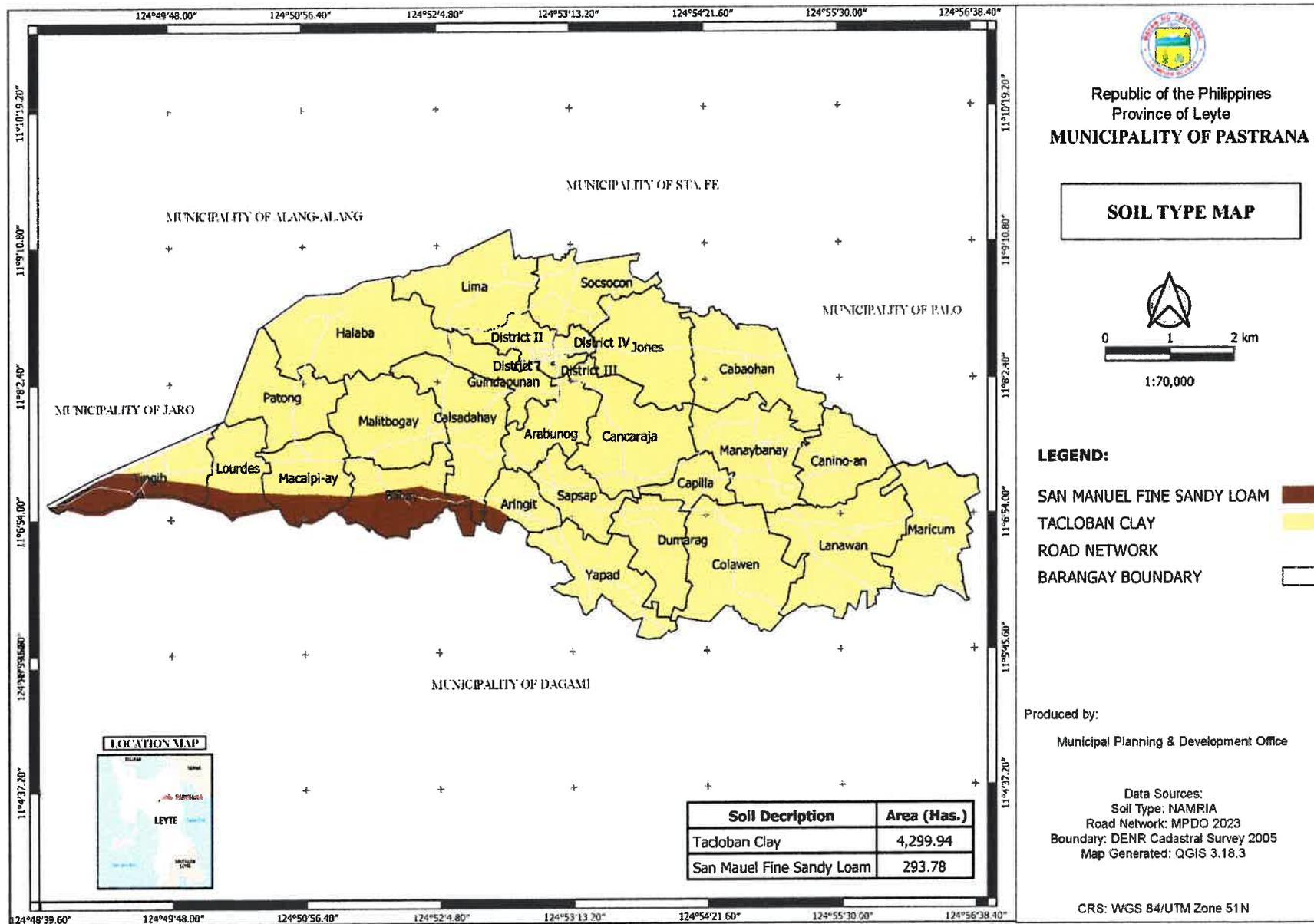
### 3.5 SOIL TYPE AND SOIL SUITABILITY

#### 2.5.1 Soil Type Classification

According to the soil type map of NAMRIA, there are two (2) classifications of soil found in the municipality. First is the Tacloban clay that covers majority of the land area of 93.60% or 4,299.94 hectares, and a small portion of San Manuel fine sandy loam that constitutes 293.78 hectares or 6.4% of the total land area. *(See Map in the next page, Map 9 - Soil Type Map)*

#### 2.5.2 Soil Suitability

The flatlands which consist 99.72 % of the total land area are considered irrigable and highly suitable for agriculture, urban and industrial uses, having a slope of 0.1– 8%. While 8.1 – 18 % slope range is characterized as moderate and is suitable for other agricultural and non-agricultural development that roughly covers 1.16% of the total land area.



Map 9: Soil Type Map



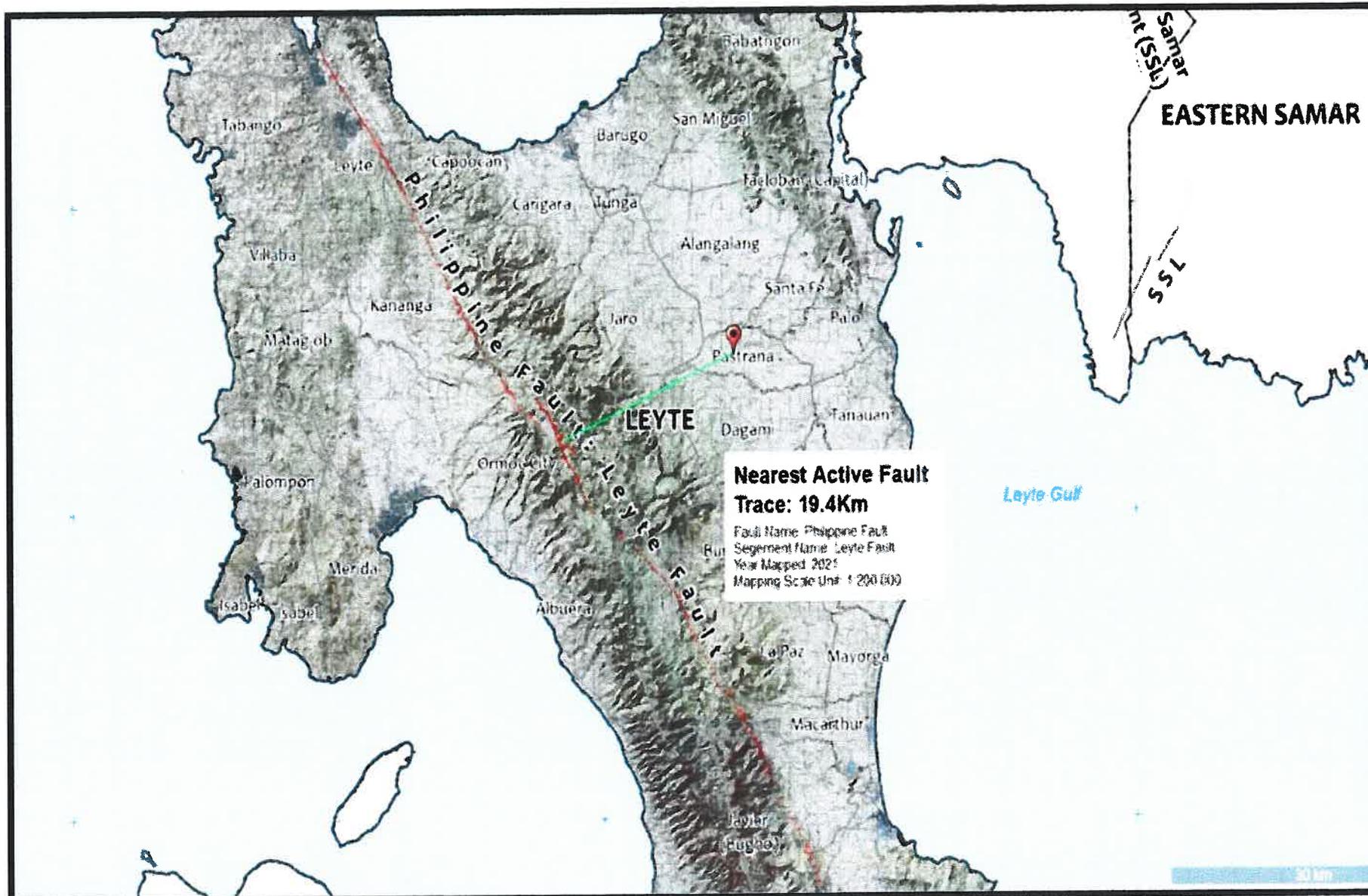
### 3.6 HYDROGEOLOGIC FEATURES

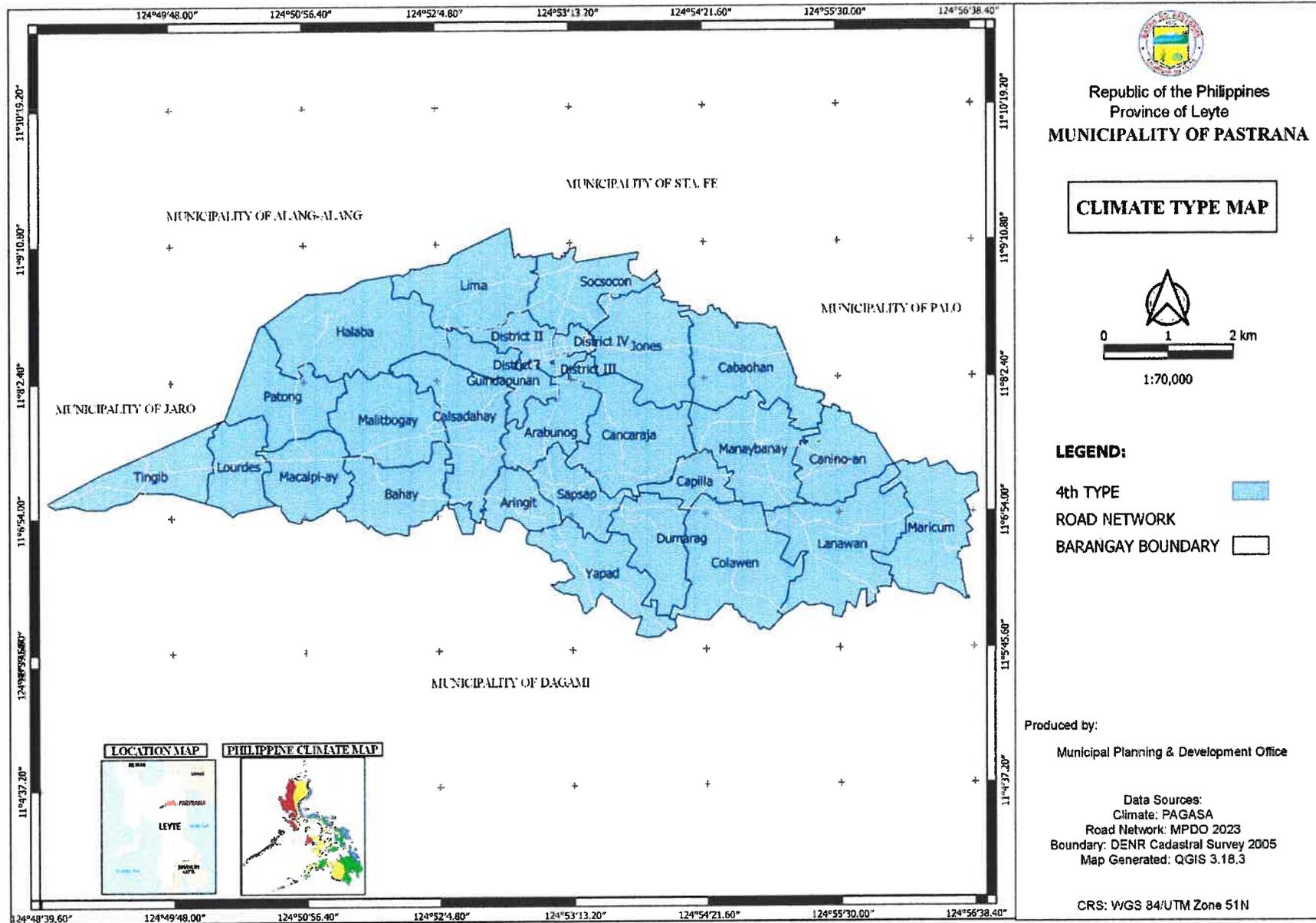
Data from DOST-PHIVOLCS on Ground Rupture Hazard Map in Province of Leyte as extracted from (Philippine and Regional Maps) <http://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph>, Municipality of Pastrana is 19.4 kilometers away from the nearest active fault lines in the Province of Leyte (See Map 10 - Ground Rapture Hazard Map in Province of Leyte in the next page).

### 3.7 CLIMATE/RAINFALL

#### A. Type of Climate:

Based on Coronas Climate Classification System of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Sciences Administration (PAGASA) there are four climate types in the Philippines (Types I to IV). The Municipality of Pastrana falls under Type IV classification wherein the rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. The climate map is shown on the next page, Map 11 (*Climate Type Map*).





Map 11: Climate Type Map



### B. Projected Changes in Seasonal Temperature and Seasonal Rainfall

The provincial data of the Province of Leyte shows climate trends in baseline period, from 1971 to 2000, and projected changes for the years 2036 to 2065 as bared in the Climate Change in the Philippines publication of PAGASA. A Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenario of 8.5 is integrated in the climate trends to easily determine what would be the climate.

Table 20 below shows the projected temperature data of the Province of Leyte. By 2036 to 2065, Province of Leyte temperature is projected to slightly increase to 29.6°C from 28°C particularly in the months of June, July, and August. On the other hand, Table 21 bared the projected rainfall data of the Province of Leyte. The amount of rainfall is projected to increase by 909.8 millimeters (mm) by 2036 to 2065 from 689.5 mm in baseline period of 1971 to 2000, specifically during Amihan or Northeast Monsoon season from December to February. The Northeast Monsoon is expected to bring heavy rainfall, which usually occurs in the months of December to February.

Season	Scenario	Range*	Projected Change	
			Change in °C	Projected Seasonal Mean Temperature (°C)
<b>December-January-February (DJF)</b> <b>Observed baseline = 26.4 °C</b>	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	1.3	27.7
		Median	1.5	27.9
		Upper Bound	2.1	28.5
<b>March-April-May (MAM)</b> <b>Observed baseline = 27.8 °C</b>	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	1.4	29.2
		Median	1.7	29.5
		Upper Bound	2.3	30.1
<b>June-July-August (JJA)</b> <b>Observed baseline = 28 °C</b>	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	1.4	29.4
		Median	1.6	29.6
		Upper Bound	2.2	30.2
<b>September-October-November (SON)</b> <b>Observed baseline = 27.7°C</b>	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	1.4	29.1
		Median	1.5	29.2
		Upper Bound	2.3	30.0

Table 21: Projected Changes in Seasonal Temperature in the Mid-21st Century (2036-2065) for Leyte relative to 1971-2000



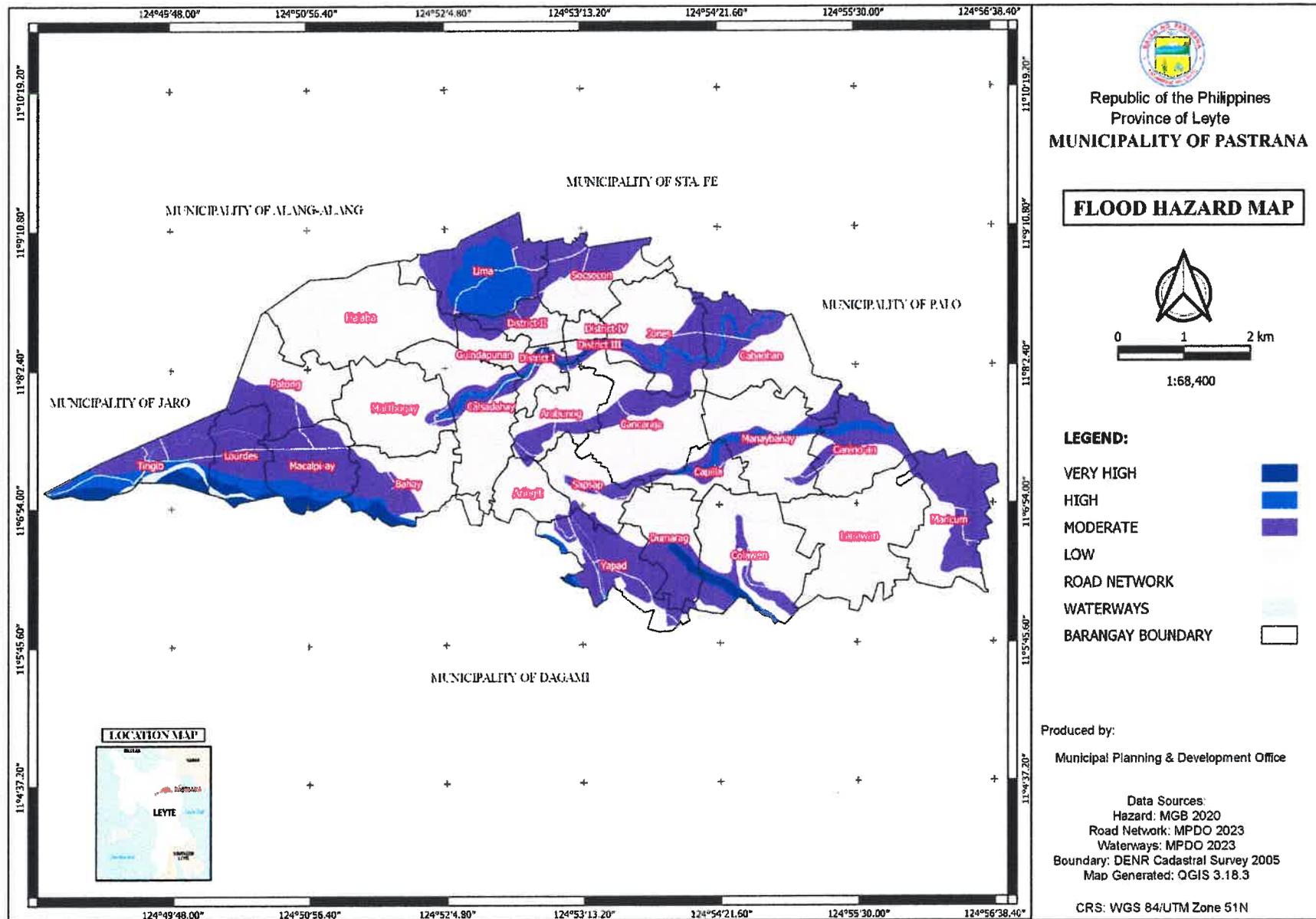
Season	Scenario	Range*	Projected Change		Projected Seasonal Rainfall Amount (mm)
			Percent (%)	Rainfall amount (mm)	
<b>December-January-February (DJF)</b>  Observed baseline = 689.5 mm	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-15.2	-104.6	584.9
		Median	9.2	63.4	752.9
		Upper Bound	31.9	220.3	909.8
<b>March-April-May (MAM)</b>  Observed baseline = 342 mm	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-7.0	-24.0	318.0
		Median	-1.2	-4.0	338.0
		Upper Bound	4.4	15.1	357.1
<b>June-July-August (JJA)</b>  Observed baseline = 568.7 mm	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-19.8	-112.7	456.0
		Median	-3.5	-20.0	548.7
		Upper Bound	6.6	37.5	606.2
<b>September-October-November (SON)</b>  Observed baseline = 725.5 mm	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-26.4	-191.5	534.0
		Median	-9.8	-70.8	654.7
		Upper Bound	6.5	47.1	772.6

Table 22: Projected Changes in Seasonal Rainfall in the Mid-21st Century (2036-2065) for Leyte relative to 1971-2000

### C. Flood Prone Areas

Flooding has been identified as major hazard in the municipality. Flooding occurs most commonly from heavy rainfall when natural watercourses, like rivers and creeks do not have the capacity to carry excess water. It also occurs when there is heavy precipitation that causes overflowing of the major river in the municipality, the Binahaan River that led to flood occurrence in some of the barangays in the municipality.

Twenty-four percent (24%), or seven (7) barangays are very highly susceptible to flood. These barangays are located near the rivers and major waterways. Flood occurrences have been further observed also in 21 barangays that are classified as highly susceptible to flood based on the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) hazard map.



Map 12: Hazard Map



### 3.8 CONSERVATION AREAS AND OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS

#### 3.8.1 Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development (NPAAAD)

Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro- Industrial Development (*NPAAAD*) are areas that are classified as prime agricultural land.

NPAAAD Areas includes the following:

- All irrigated land areas;
- All irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments;
- All alluvial plains highly suitable for agriculture, whether irrigated or not;
- Agro-industrial croplands or land presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises;
- Highland or areas located at an elevation of five hundred (500) meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and high value crops;
- All agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation; and
- All fishery areas as defined in the fisheries code of 1998.

Data from the Department of Agriculture (DA) on prime agricultural lands or the Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Development (NPAAAD) shows that the municipality has four(4) prime agricultural land classification, the irrigated land areas comprises 43.47% or 1,996.68 hectares, 1.77% or 81.21 hectares irrigable lands, 46.50% or 2,135.76 hectares with Agro-industrial croplands or lands presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises, and the alluvial plain lands highly suitable for agriculture, not irrigated with 3.05% or 139.98 hectares.

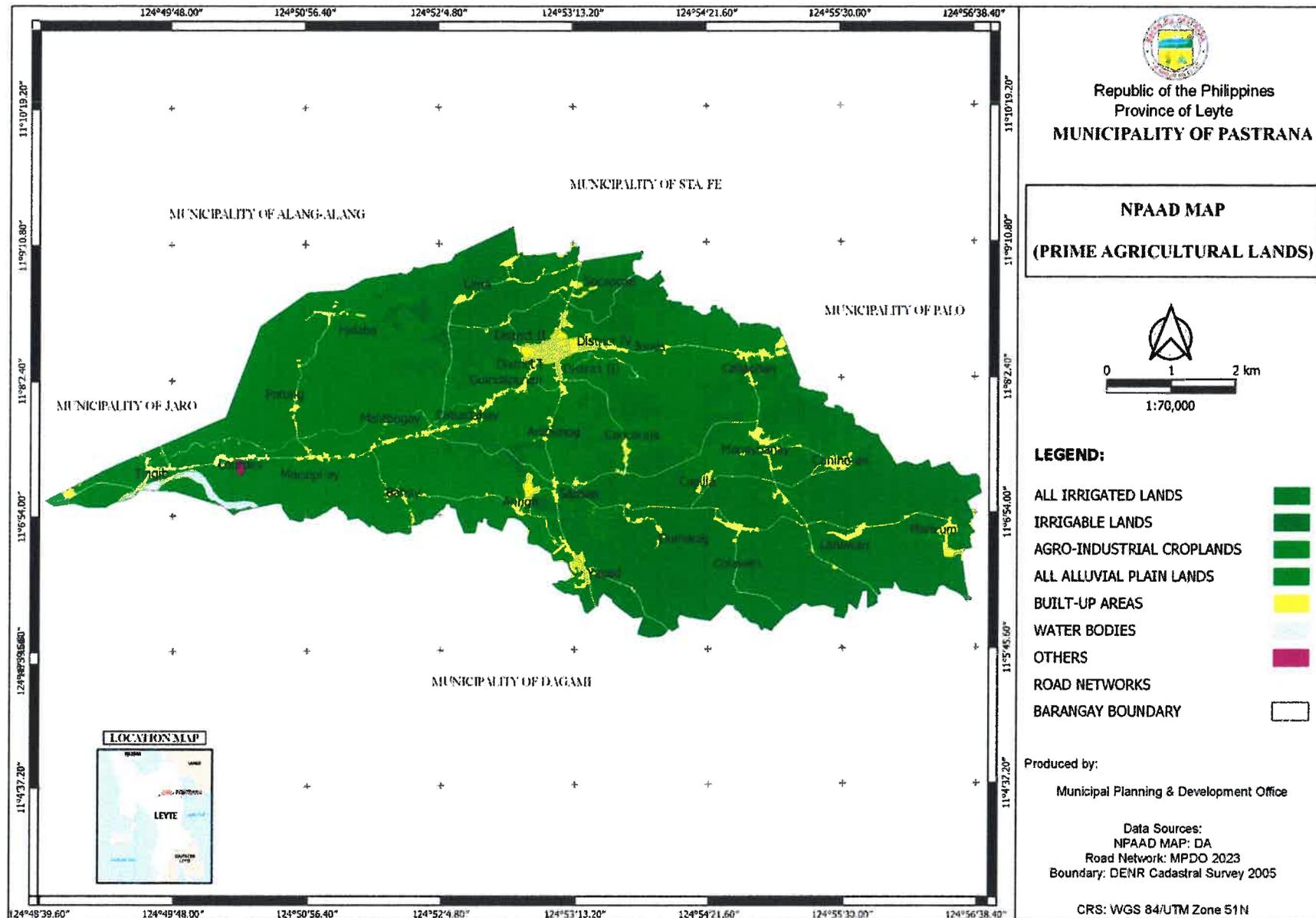
Barangay Lanauan has the largest area for irrigated land covers 281.12 hectares followed by Colawen with 268.35 hectare, while six (6) barangays in the municipality with no irrigated land namely: District I, District III, Lourdes, Macalpiay, Patong and Tingib. While four (4) barangays namely Arabunog, Aringit, Bahay, and Halaba with irrigable land. On the other hand, Barangay Halaba takes the largest area for agro-industrial cropland comprises 265.05 hectares followed by Malitbogay with 190.64 hectares.



BARANGAY	NPAAD Areas			
	Irrigated Land	Irrigable Land	Agro-industrial cropland	Alluvial Plain
Arabunog		39.71	79.48	3.08
Aringit		10.99	59.84	0.06
Bahay		2.02	165.16	0.46
Cabaohan	81.44		114.97	18.56
Calsadahay	47.6		156.05	9.44
Cancaraja	107.65		130.15	1.16
Caninoan	115.65		21.86	0.65
Capilla	46.66		18.72	
Colawen	268.35			0.83
District I			5.51	
District II	44.89		0.05	0.09
District III			3.68	3.49
District IV	0.04		6.5	0.25
Dumarag	139.07			1.71
Guindapunan	30.55		58.41	4.46
Halaba		28.49	265.05	3.53
Jones	44.32		166.64	0.28
Lanauan	281.12		3.03	4.99
Lima	178.25		22.73	0.07
Lourdes			89.44	13.31
Macalpiay			129.24	12.65
Malitbogay	0.18		190.64	0.17
Manaybanay	122.22		71.84	13.15
Maricum	193.01			11.2
Patong			173.23	0.91
Sapsap	45.82		33.48	22.4
Socsocon	115.41		24.18	4.22
Tingib			119.83	5.92
Yapad	134.45		26.07	2.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,996.68</b>	<b>81.21</b>	<b>2,135.78</b>	<b>139.97</b>

Table 23: Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development (NPAAD)

As illustrated in the above table, the total combine NPAAD irrigated and irrigable lands is 2,077.89 hectares or 45.24% of the total land area of the municipality. In the existing land use, it is considered the protection agricultural areas with a total area of 2,050.25 hectares. There is a discrepancy of 27.64 hectares between NPAAD irrigated & irrigable lands and the existing land, because in NPAAD, the data shows from previous year, and the areas intended for road networks were not deducted and were classified as irrigated and irrigable lands. While in the existing land uses, the protection agricultural areas decrease since areas for existing road network were subtracted.



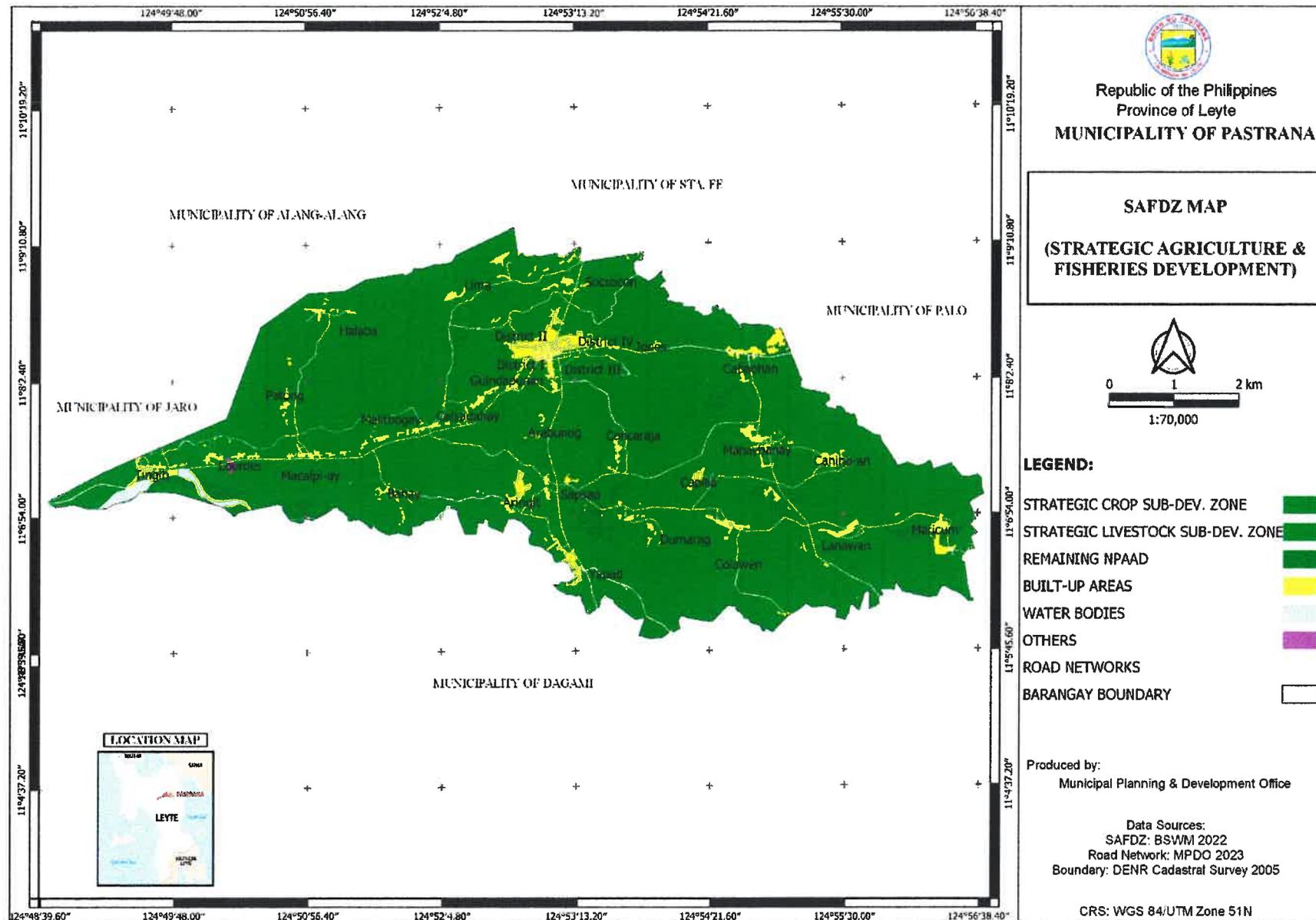
Map 13: NPAAD Map



### 3.8.2 Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)

SAFDZ refers to the areas within the NPAAAD identified for production, agro processing and marketing activities to help develop and modernize with the support of government in agriculture sectors in an environmentally and socio-culturally sound manner. (RA 8435 or Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997). SAFDZ should be recognized and incorporated into the local plans and implemented because they contribute or have the potential to contribute to attaining food self- sufficiency. Data from BSWM revealed that there are areas in the municipality as key production areas and should be protected from land conversion.

From the BSWM data on Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Develop (SAFDZ) in year 2022 shows that the municipality has two (2) SAFDZ classification, the strategic crop development zone comprises 91.80% or 4,216.43 hectares, and a small area for the strategic livestock sub-development zone which consist of .001% or 0.067 hectare.



Map 14: SAFDZ Map



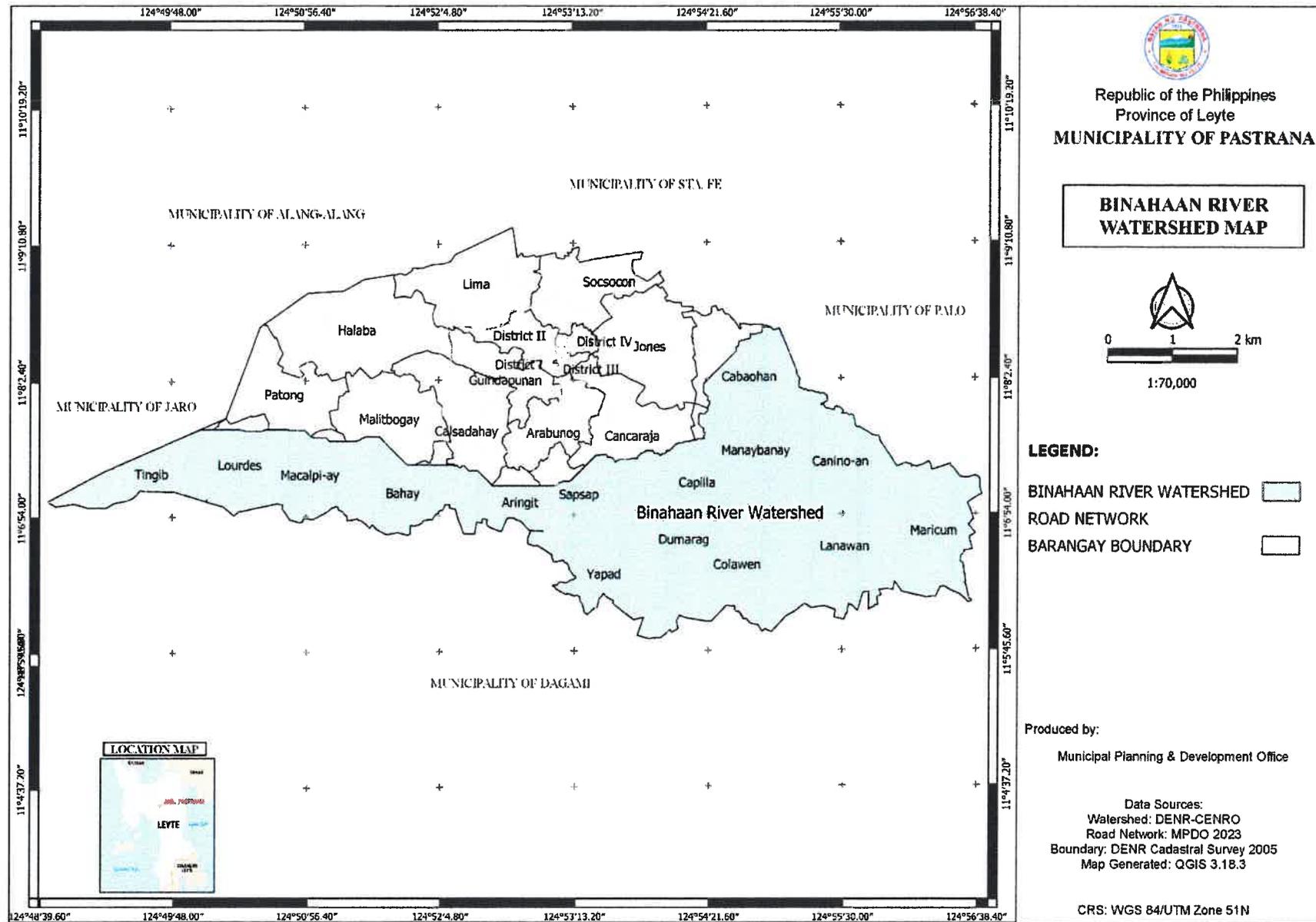
### 3.8.3 Carpable Land Areas

The municipality has a carpable lands covering 152.30 hectares with 159 CARP beneficiaries. Conversion of these land areas to other land uses is prohibited under Section 8.4 of DAR Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2002. It provides that when the agricultural land which is the subject of the application for conversion has been acquired under RA 6657, its conversion shall be allowed only if the applicant is the agrarian reform beneficiary and after the applicant has fully paid his obligation as required under Section 65 of RA 6657. The authority of cities and municipalities to reclassify agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses and to provide the manner of their utilization and disposition is provided for under Section 20 of RA 7160. The same law also provides the percentage limit of agricultural areas for reclassification as follows:

- For highly urbanized and independent component cities –15%
- For component cities and first to third class municipalities –10%
- For fourth to sixth class municipalities – 5%
- Any reclassification beyond or over 15% is subject to authorization by the President upon recommendation of NEDA "...Rule 5, Articles 36 of the Rules and Regulations Implementing the Local Government Code of 1991 cites the approved zoning ordinance as a requirement for reclassification.

### 3.8.4 Binahaan Watershed

Binahaan Watershed is a critical watershed which belongs to class C watershed (DNC No. 2005-06) as per data information from DENR-CENRO. It consists of seven (7) Municipalities and one (1) City with a total of 152 barangays inside the Binaha-an Watershed, wherein Pastrana is one of the municipalities within the Binaha-an Watershed with 19 barangays inside the Binaha-an Watershed. This watershed serves as the source of potable water being distributed by the Leyte Metropolitan Water District (LMWD) for the people of Tacloban City and other municipalities. Also, it is one of the identified watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System of the National Irrigation Administration is the Binahaan River Watershed supporting the Binahaan South RIS, Binahaan North RIS, and Lower Binahaan RIS, located in Barangay Tingib, Pastrana, Leyte.



Map 15: Binahaan River Watershed Map



## 4. EXISTING LAND USE AND LAND USE TRENDS

### 4.1 Existing General Land Use

The Municipality of Pastrana has a current total land area of 4,593.31 hectares, which constitutes 0.83% of the total land area of the Province of Leyte. The said existing land area used is the latest actual ground survey conducted by the DENR-LMB in year 2005 having a new cadastral map for the municipality. This recent ground survey reveals that the total land area of Pastrana decreases to 4,593.31 hectares from the original area of 7,930 hectares. Unfortunately, due to an assumed boundary conflict with neighboring municipalities of Dagami and Jaro, the long strip of land on the southwestern part of the municipality bordering Ormoc City consisting of timberland and several lands classified as Alienable and Disposable (A&D), were no longer included. This results into a decreased area as registered at the DENR – Land Management Bureau.

Table below present the existing general land use classifying various areas of the municipality into functional uses. The different functional uses are presented as follows:

**Residential Area.** The existing residential area of the municipality is 186.62 hectares or 4.06% of the total land area. Highest concentration of land utilized for residential use is in District IV.

**Socialized Housing Site.** The current relocation site of the municipality occupies an area of 9.36 hectares or 0.20% of the total land area located at barangay Aringit and District IV.

**Commercial Area.** The existing commercial area of the municipality is 0.91 hectares or 0.02% of the total land area. This land use is mostly concentrated in the Poblacion.

**Institutional Area.** The existing institutional area of the municipality is 17.07 hectares or 0.37% of the total land area. These areas are currently occupied by government and religious institutions such as schools and churches. Presence of these facilities and services is mainly influenced by the number and demand of population in the area intended for the promotion of their welfare and well-being and accessibility of services to the municipality's populace.

**Agri-Industrial Area.** The existing agri-industrial area is composed of light industries for agricultural. This is currently located in barangay Bahay, Cabaohan, Calsadahay, Colawen, Halaba, Jones, Lanauan, Manaybanay, Maricum, Socsocon, Yapad and intended for



poultry and rice mill. These all contains a total area of 1.65 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area of the municipality.

**Utilities, Transportation and Services.** The existing area intended for utilities, transportation and services is 70.57 or 1.54% of the total land area. This land use is consisting of facilities for transportation (roads, street, highways and right-of-ways), solid waste management and other utilities.

**Tourism Area.** The existing tourism area are occupied by the resorts having an area of 2.41 hectares or 0.05 % of the total area of the municipality located at barangay Cabaohan, District I, Jones and Sapsap.

**Parks and Recreation Area.** The different barangays in the municipality including the areas occupied by the municipal plaza was the existing designated parks and recreation area with 1.65 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area.

**Cemetery.** The existing area for cemetery is 1.80 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area of the municipality located at barangay Arabunog.

**Agricultural Area.** The existing area of the municipality intended for agricultural production is 2,226.75 hectares or 48.48% of the total land area. This is utilized for production of all commodities. While the agricultural protection specifically rice fields have an area of 2,050.25 hectares or 44.64% of the total land area.

**Rivers and Creeks.** The area occupied by rivers and creeks in the municipality is 21.94 hectares or 0.48% of the total land area of the municipality including its riverbanks.

The table in the next page shows the existing general land use area and classification of the municipality.



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Municipality of Pastrana  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	186.62	4.06
Commercial	0.91	0.02
Institutional	17.07	0.37
Parks & Recreation	1.65	0.04
Socialized Housing	9.36	0.20
Utilities, Transportation and Services	70.57	1.54
Agri-Industrial	1.65	0.04
Industrial	1.92	0.04
Production Agricultural Areas	2,226.75	48.48
Protection Agricultural Areas	2,050.25	44.64
Tourism	2.41	0.05
Cemetery	1.80	0.04
Open Space	0.41	0.01
Rivers & Creeks	21.94	0.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>4593.31</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 24: Existing Land Use Area of the Municipality of Pastrana

While the existing general land use area and classification per barangay in the municipality are shown in the following table below:

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay ARABUNOG  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.05	2.41
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.31	0.25
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.74	2.17
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	79.32	62.75
Protection Agricultural Areas	39.11	30.94
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	1.80	1.42
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.04	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 25: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Arabunog



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay ARINGIT  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.51	4.33
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.25	0.30
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.08
Socialized Housing	8.14	10.04
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.76	2.17
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	56.61	69.79
Protection Agricultural Areas	10.78	13.29
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.11</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 26: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Aringit

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay BAHAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.54	2.63
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.24	0.14
Parks & Recreation	0.05	0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.92	1.11
Agri-Industrial	0.27	0.15
Industrial	0.28	0.16
Production Agricultural Areas	162.91	94.59
Protection Agricultural Areas	2.02	1.17
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.23</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 27: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Bahay



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay CABAohan**

**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	9.81	4.35
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.26	0.11
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.16	1.40
Agri-Industrial	0.40	0.18
Industrial	0.02	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	130.12	57.67
Protection Agricultural Areas	80.48	35.67
Tourism	0.68	0.30
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.66	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>225.62</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 28: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Cabaohan

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay CALSADAHAY**

**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.98	2.26
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.36	0.16
Parks & Recreation	0.07	0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.40	1.54
Agri-Industrial	0.02	0.01
Industrial	0.02	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	163.85	74.43
Protection Agricultural Areas	46.94	21.32
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.49	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>220.13</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 29: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Calsadahay



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay CANCARAJA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.75	1.96
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.21	0.09
Parks & Recreation	0.01	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.88	0.77
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	129.11	53.19
Protection Agricultural Areas	106.68	43.95
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.08	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>242.72</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 30: Existing Land Use of Barangay Cancaraja

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay CANINO-AN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	7.52	5.16
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.24	0.16
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.36	0.93
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	21.62	14.83
Protection Agricultural Areas	114.98	78.89
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.75</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 31: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Canino-an



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay CAPILLA**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.87	5.60
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.13	0.19
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.09
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.05	1.52
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	18.58	26.87
Protection Agricultural Areas	45.47	65.75
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.16</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 32: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Capilla

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay COLAWEN**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	7.41	2.69
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.26	0.09
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.22	0.81
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.02	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	0.83	0.30
Protection Agricultural Areas	264.16	96.07
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>274.96</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 33: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Colawen



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay DISTRICT I  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.70	33.94
Commercial	0.14	1.28
Institutional	0.08	0.73
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.90	8.26
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	5.94	54.50
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.01	0.09
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.13	1.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 34: Existing Land Use Area of District I

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay DISTRICT II  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	10.62	18.10
Commercial	0.19	0.32
Institutional	0.64	1.09
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.39	4.07
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	0.09	0.15
Protection Agricultural Areas	44.32	74.02
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.41	0.70
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.66</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 35: Existing Land Use Area of District II



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay DISTRICT III  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	2.35	21
Commercial	0.22	1.97
Institutional	0.02	0.18
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.62	5.54
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	7.80	69.71
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.18	1.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.19</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 36: Existing Land Use Area of District III

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay DISTRICT IV  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	6.88	30.18
Commercial	0.23	1.01
Institutional	5.54	24.30
Parks & Recreation	0.47	2.06
Socialized Housing	1.22	5.35
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.81	7.94
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	6.60	28.95
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.04	0.18
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.01	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.80</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 37: Existing Land Use Area of District IV



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay DUMARAG**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.77	2.61
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.03	0.02
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.42	0.98
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	1.64	1.13
Protection Agricultural Areas	137.76	95.24
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.65</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 38: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Dumarag

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay GUINDAPUNAN**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	3.55	3.60
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.02	0.02
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.32	1.34
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	62.97	63.86
Protection Agricultural Areas	30.45	30.88
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.26	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.60</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 39: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Guindapunan



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay HALABA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	8.35	2.77
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.22	0.07
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.01
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.26	0.42
Agri-Industrial	0.48	0.16
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	262.42	87.19
Protection Agricultural Areas	28.19	9.37
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.96</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 40: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Halaba

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay JONES  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	9.29	4.27
Commercial	0.05	0.02
Institutional	0.32	0.15
Parks & Recreation	0.02	0.01
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.83	1.76
Agri-Industrial	0.21	0.10
Industrial	0.10	0.05
Production Agricultural Areas	159.10	73.20
Protection Agricultural Areas	43.49	20.01
Tourism	0.11	0.05
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.82	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.34</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 41: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Jones



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay LANAUAN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	5.97	2.02
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.29	0.10
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.01
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.50	1.18
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.03	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	7.61	2.57
Protection Agricultural Areas	278.39	94.10
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.83</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 42: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Lanauan

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay LIMA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	6.59	3.17
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.08	0.04
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.70	1.30
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	22.68	10.92
Protection Agricultural Areas	175.54	84.54
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>207.63</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 43: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Lima



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay LOURDES  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	8.84	7.36
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.16	0.13
Parks & Recreation	0.05	0.04
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.25	1.04
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	1.50	1.25
Production Agricultural Areas	101.63	84.64
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	6.65	5.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.08</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 44: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Lourdes

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay MACALPI-AY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.41	2.97
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	1.21	0.82
Parks & Recreation	0.13	0.09
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.37	1.60
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	139.89	94.23
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.45	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.46</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 45: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Macalpiay



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay MALITBOGAY**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	5.91	2.96
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.35	0.18
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.63	1.32
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	190.05	95.09
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.18	0.09
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.72	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>199.87</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 46: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Malitbogay

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total**  
**Barangay MANAYBANAY**  
**Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	11.72	5.34
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	1.35	0.61
Parks & Recreation	0.02	0.01
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	5.12	2.33
Agri-Industrial	0.01	0.01
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	81.70	37.21
Protection Agricultural Areas	119.67	54.50
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>219.59</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 47: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Manaybanay



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay MARICUM  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	8.60	4.02
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.49	0.23
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.14	0.53
Agri-Industrial	0.01	0.005
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	11.22	5.25
Protection Agricultural Areas	192.35	89.94
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>213.87</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 48: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Maricum

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay PATONG  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	5.58	3.16
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.05	0.03
Parks & Recreation	0.07	0.04
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.65	0.37
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	170.15	96.40
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.50</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 49: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Patong



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay SAPSAP  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.95	4.68
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.27	0.26
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.06
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.99	2.83
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	51.14	48.33
Protection Agricultural Areas	44.80	42.34
Tourism	1.61	1.52
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.82</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 50: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Sapsap

**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay SOCSOCON  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	8.87	5.78
Commercial	0.08	0.05
Institutional	0.10	0.07
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.90	2.54
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.19	0.12
Production Agricultural Areas	28.02	18.25
Protection Agricultural Areas	112.35	73.19
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 51: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Socsocon



**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay TINGIB  
Year 2023**

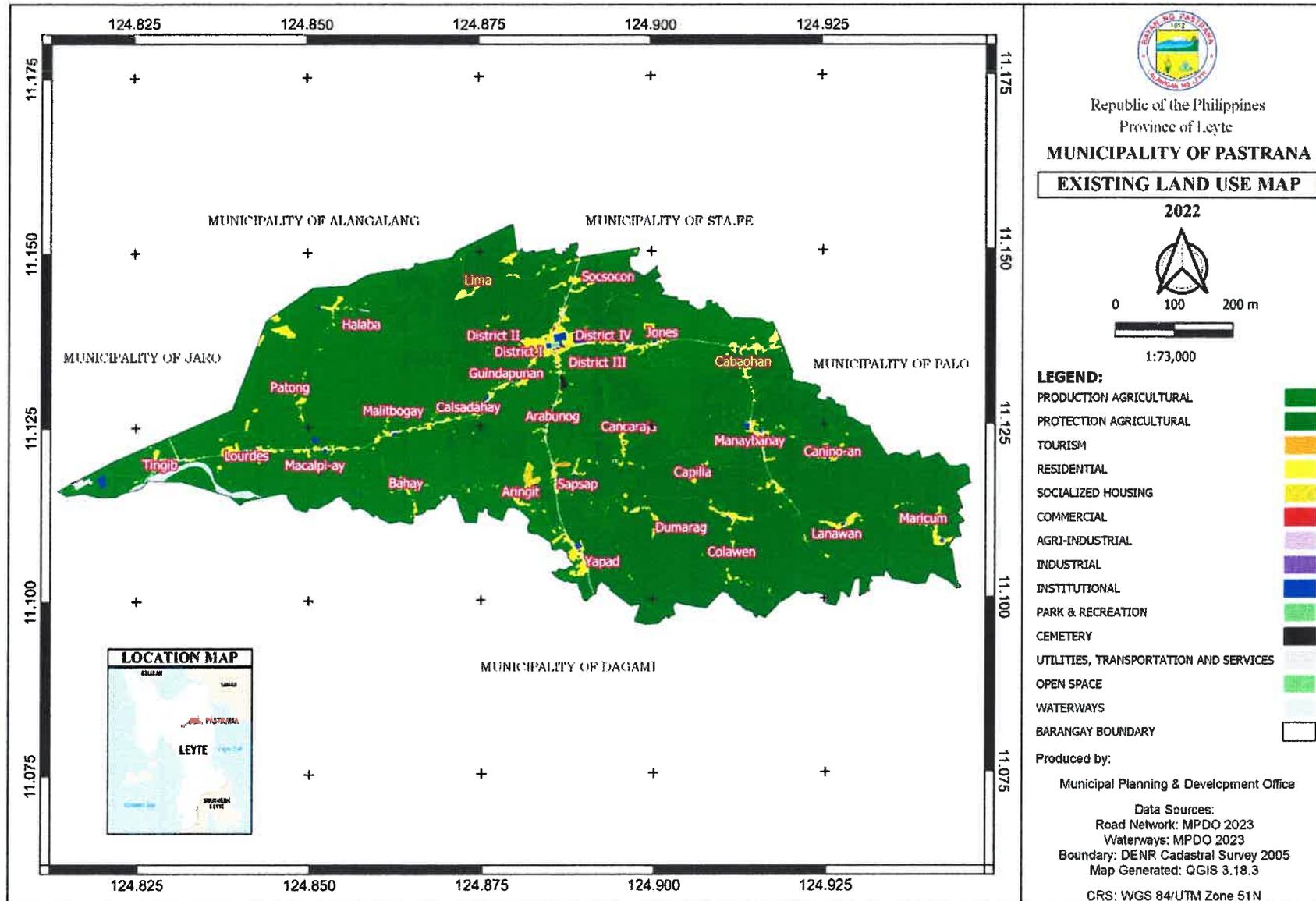
Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	4.88	3.20
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	2.76	1.81
Parks & Recreation	0.09	0.06
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	7.14	4.68
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	126.18	82.74
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	11.45	7.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>152.50</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 52: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Tingib

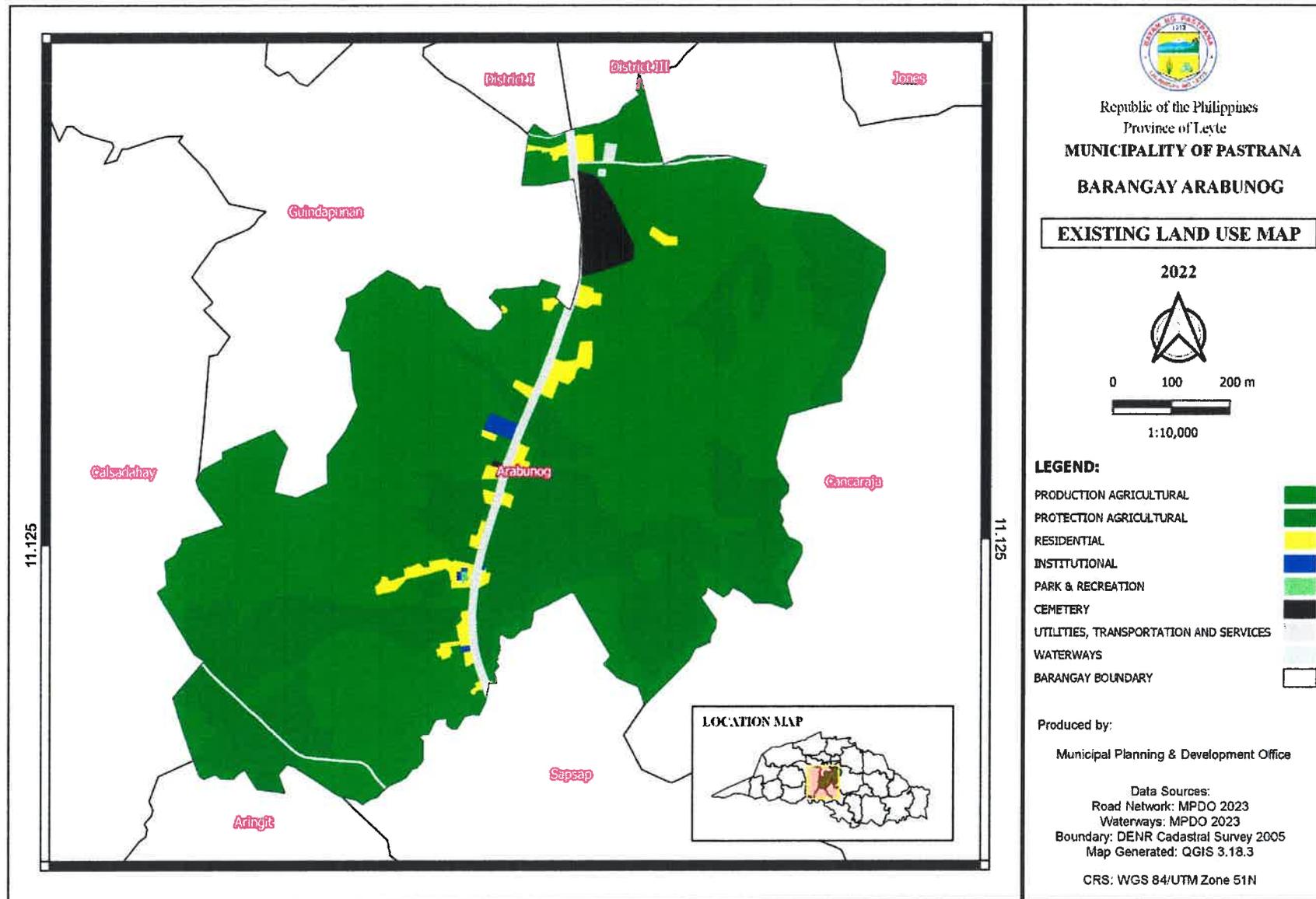
**Existing Land Use Area, Distribution and Percent to Total  
Barangay YAPAD  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	% to Total
Residential	12.35	7.00
Commercial	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.84	0.48
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	4.14	2.35
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.01	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	26.97	15.28
Protection Agricultural Areas	132.10	74.86
Tourism	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.47</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

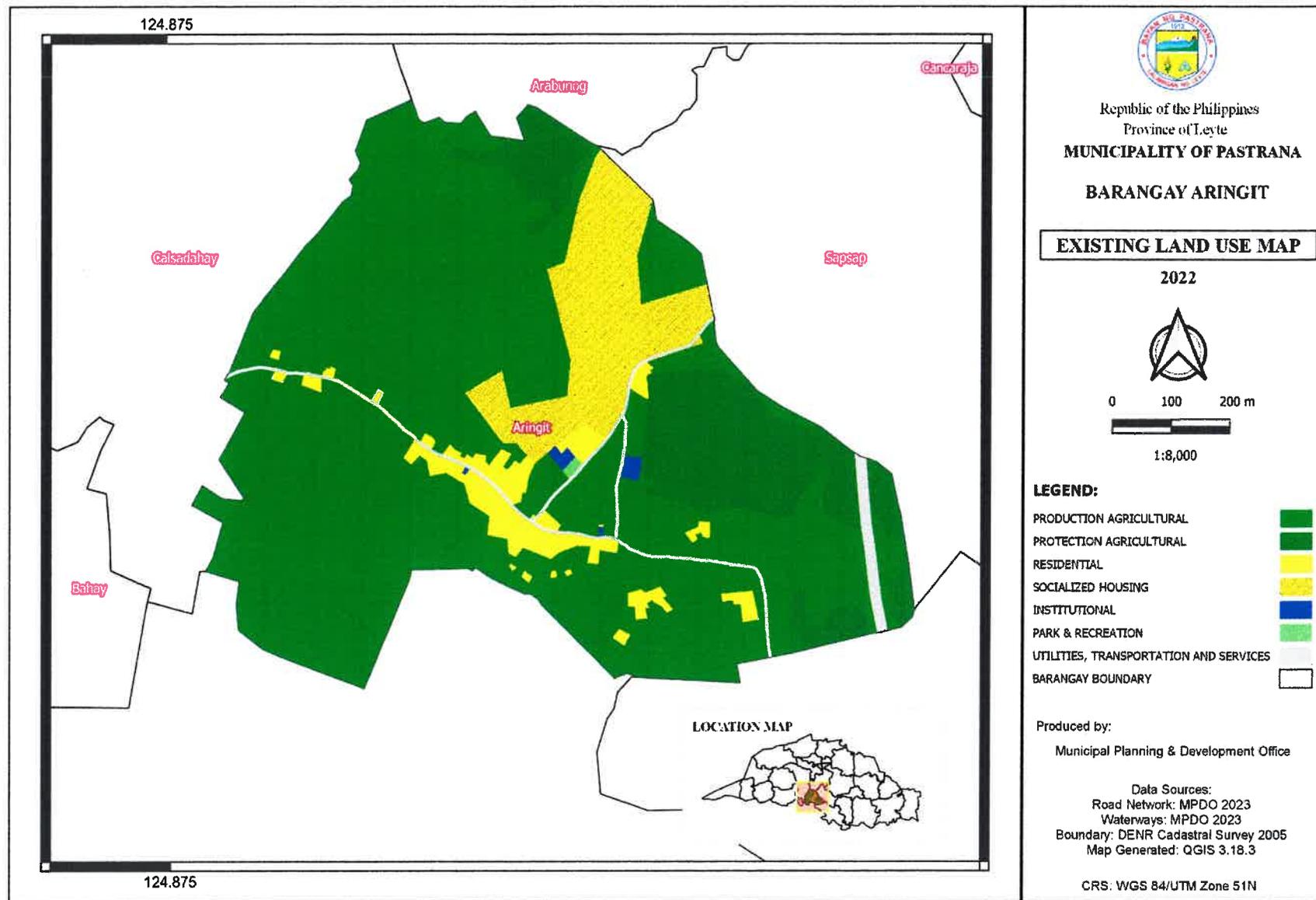
Table 53: Existing Land Use Area of Barangay Yapad



Map 16: Existing Land Use Map of the Municipality of Pastrana

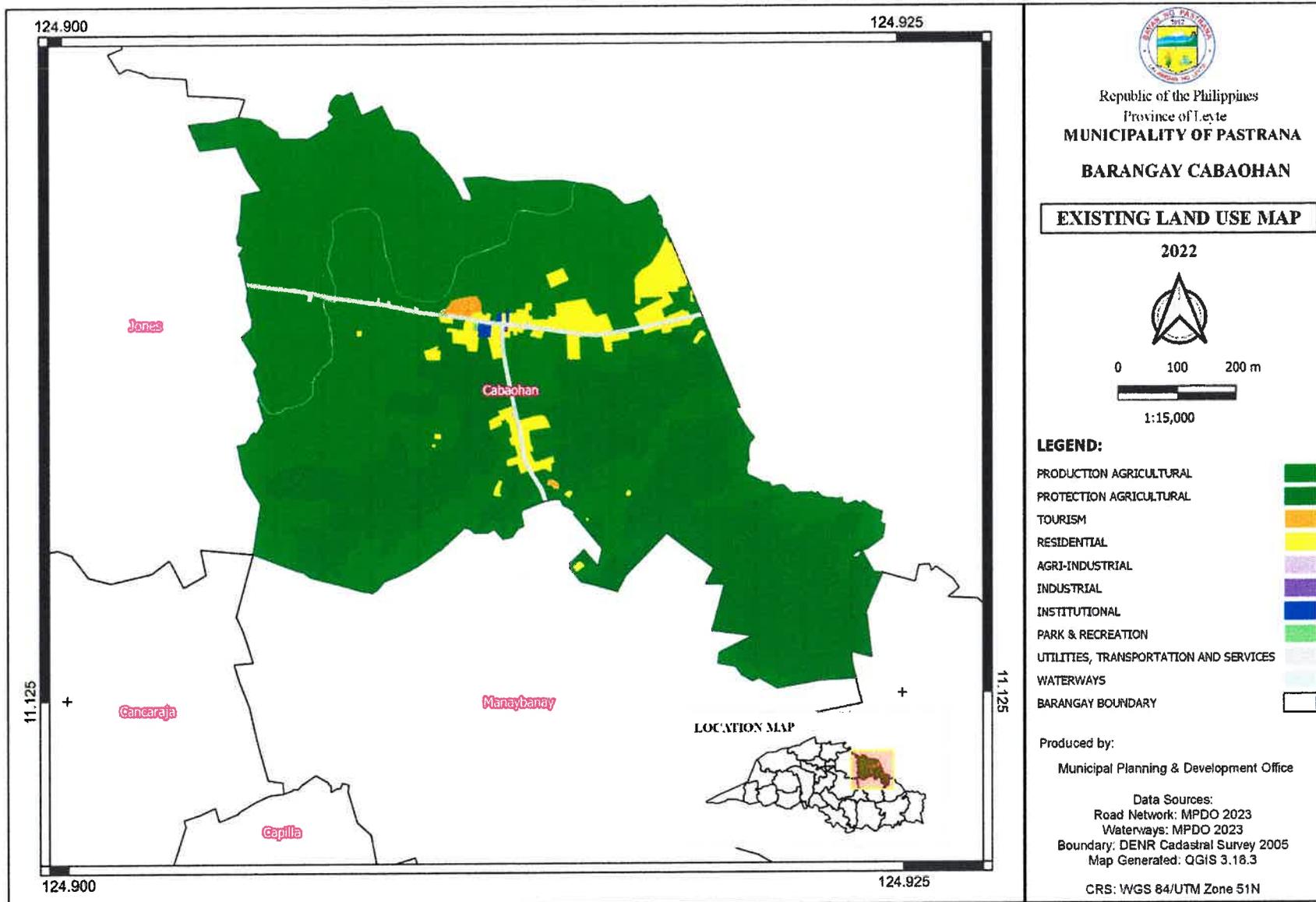


Map 17: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Arabunog

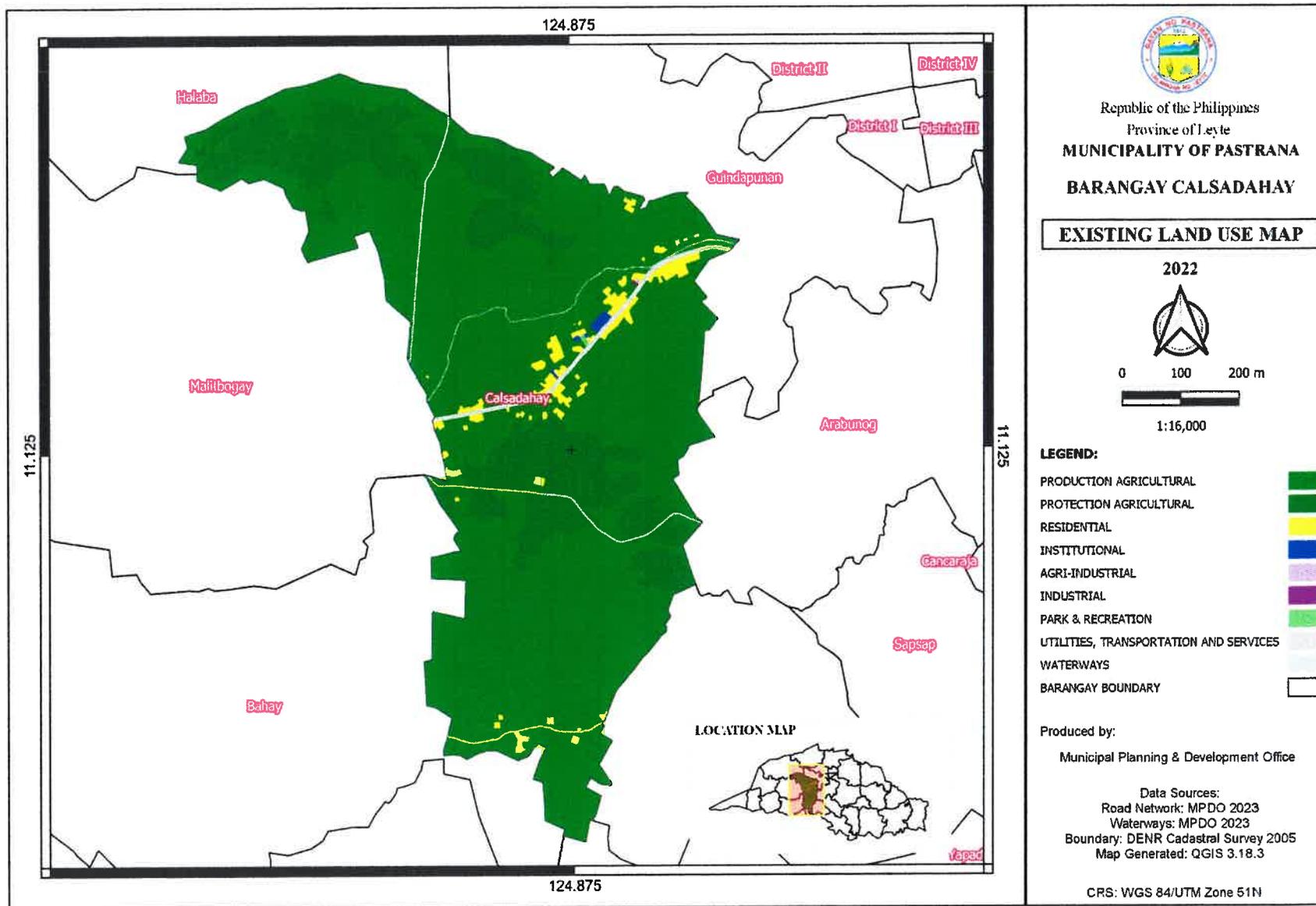


Map 18: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Aringit



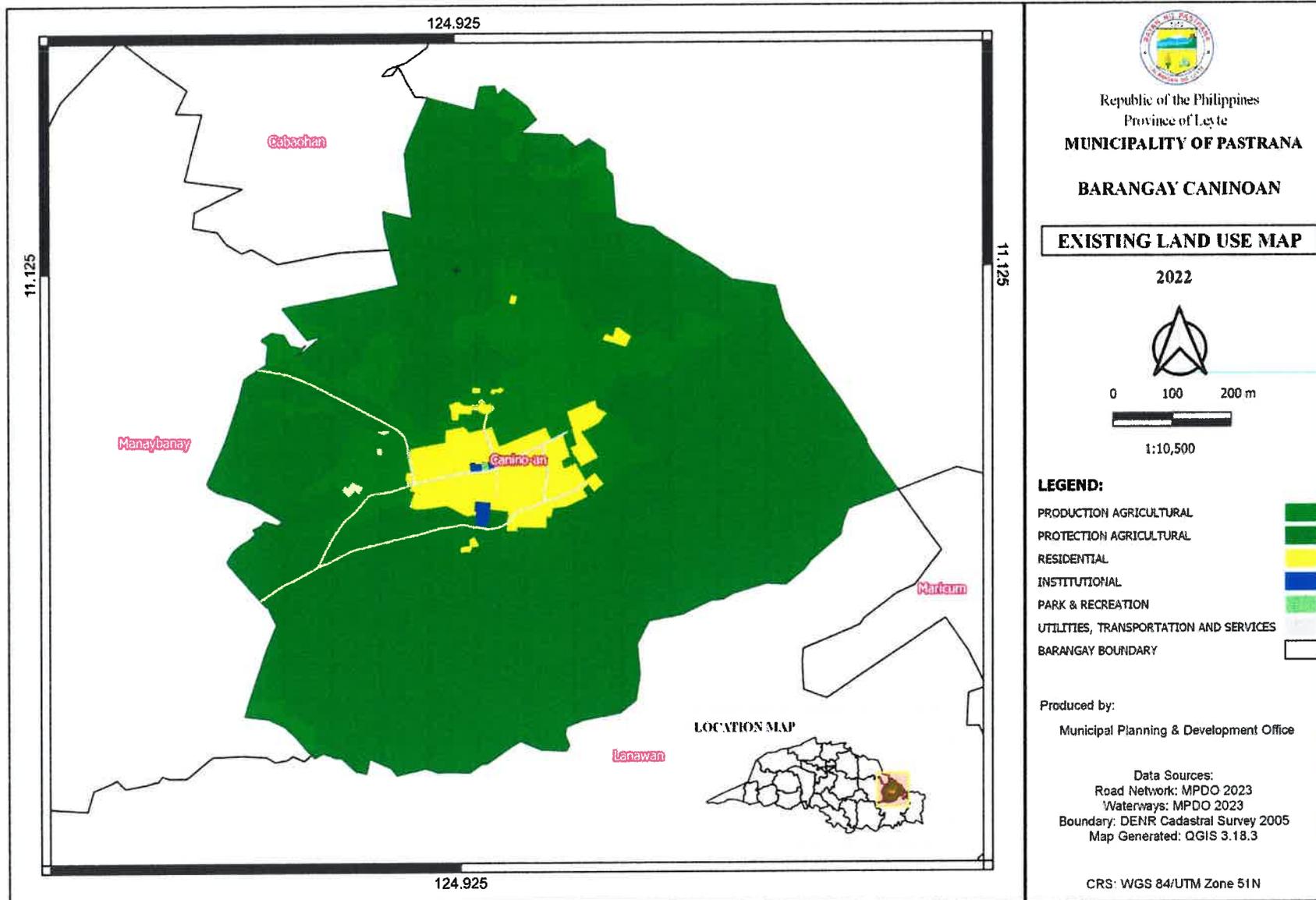


Map 20: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Cabaohan



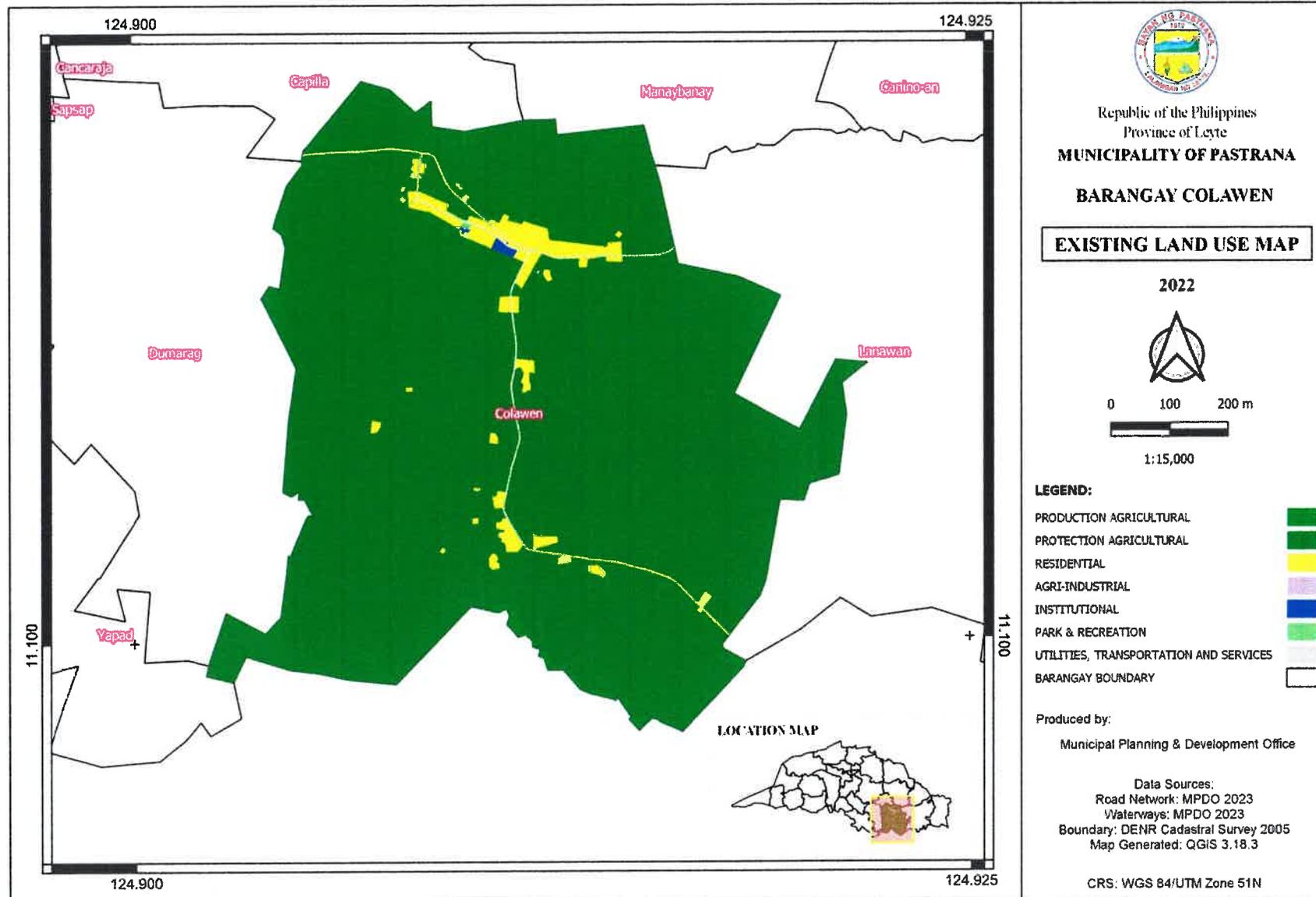
Map 21: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Calsadahay



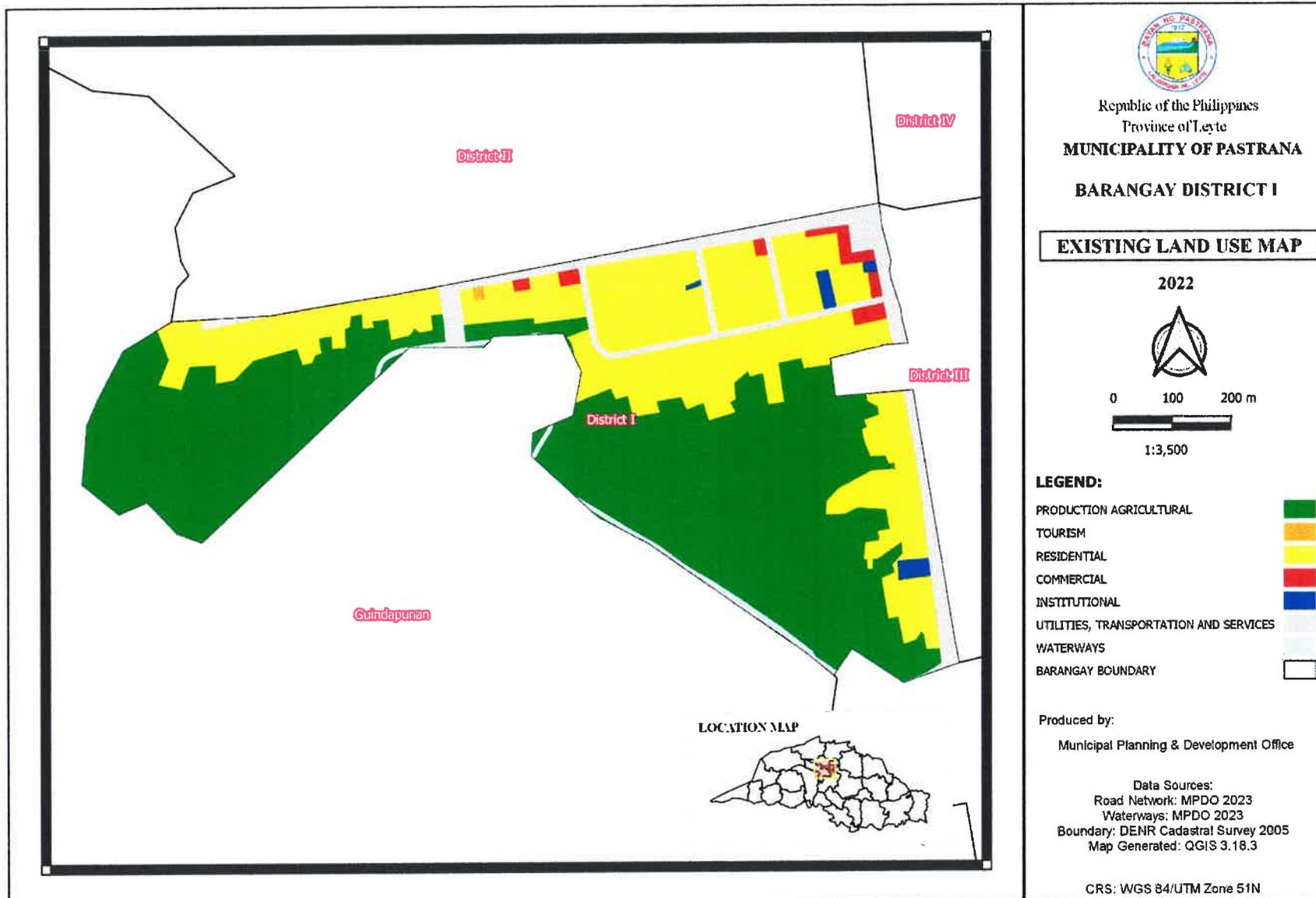


Map 23: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Caninoan

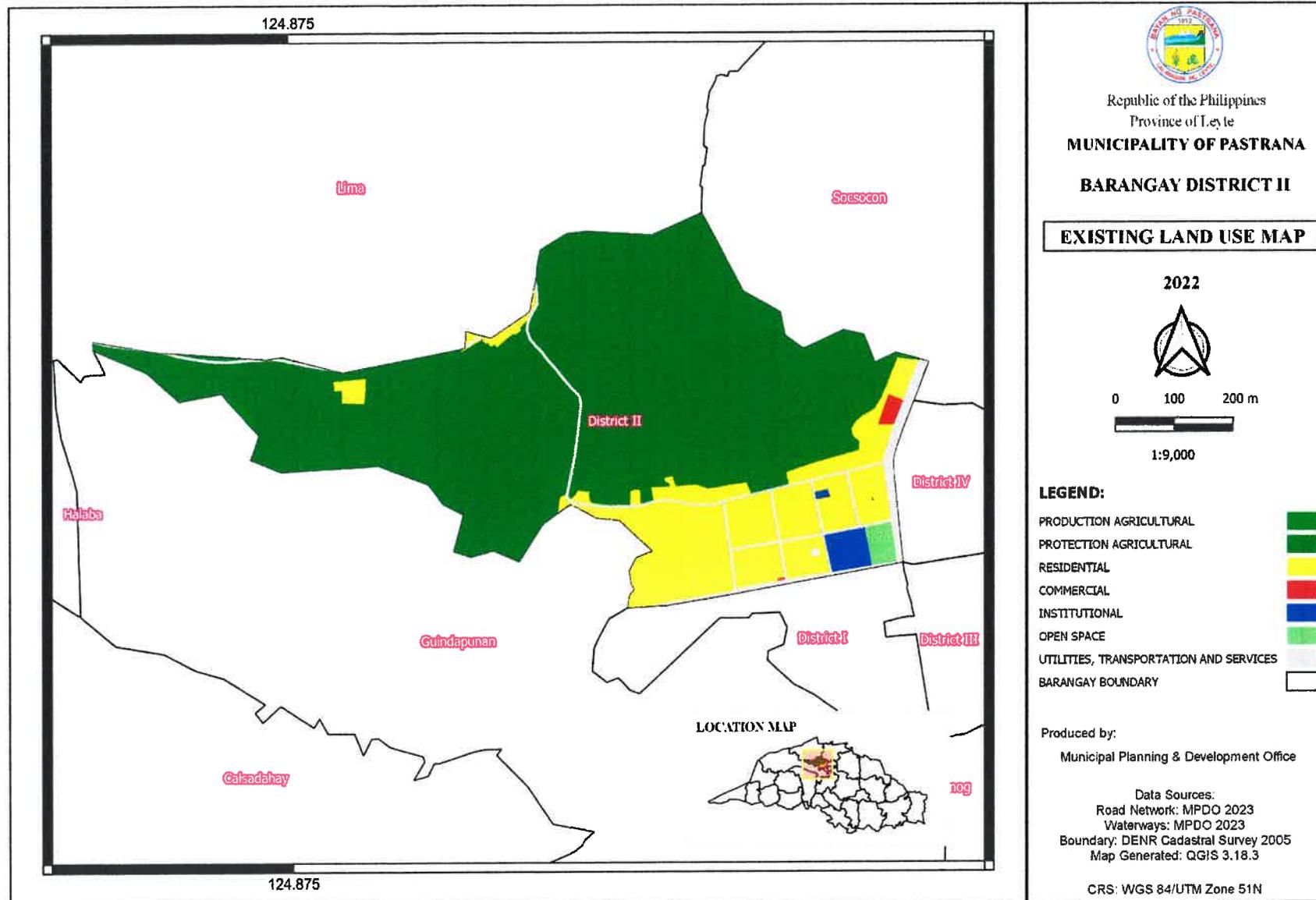




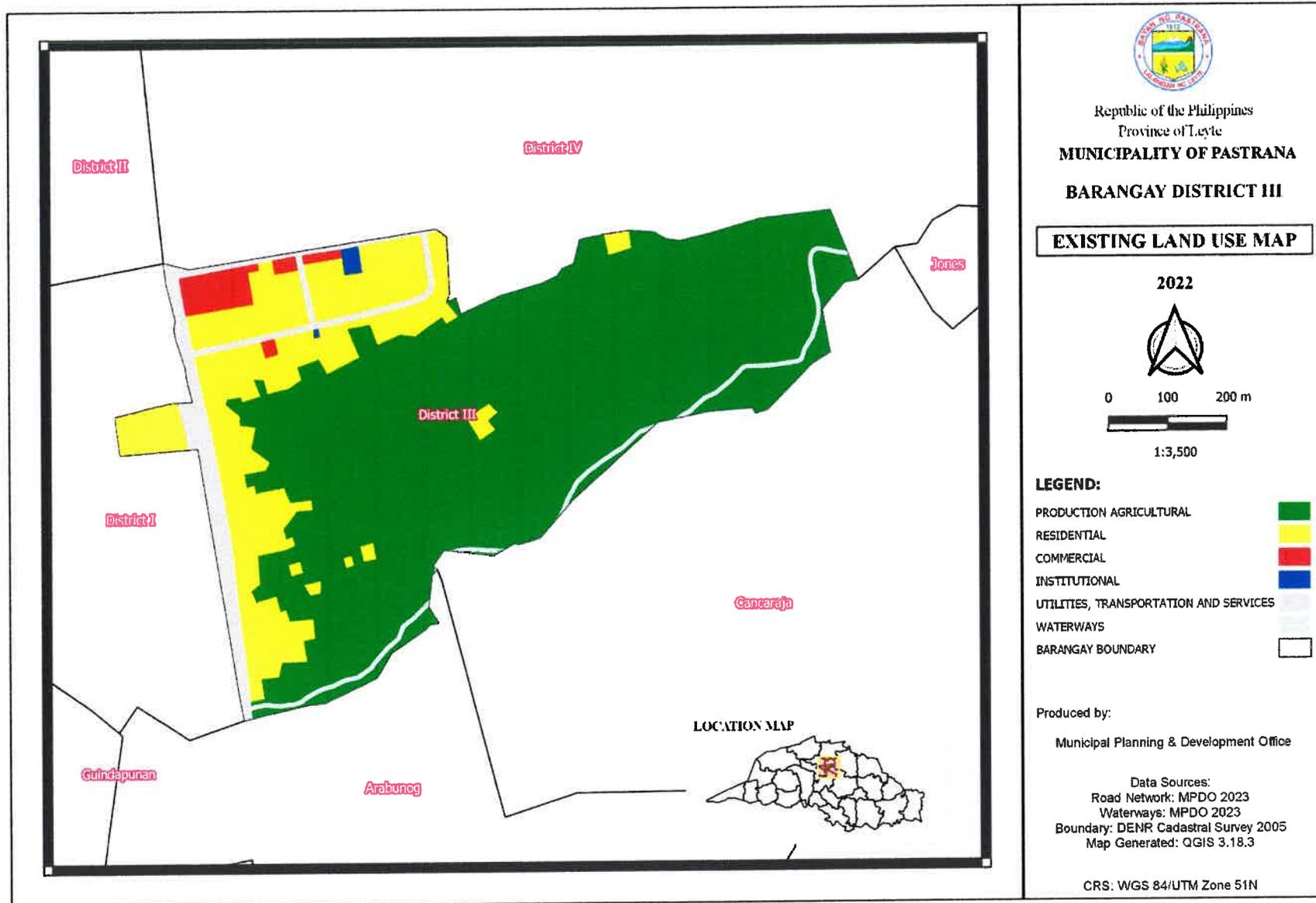
Map 25: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Colawen

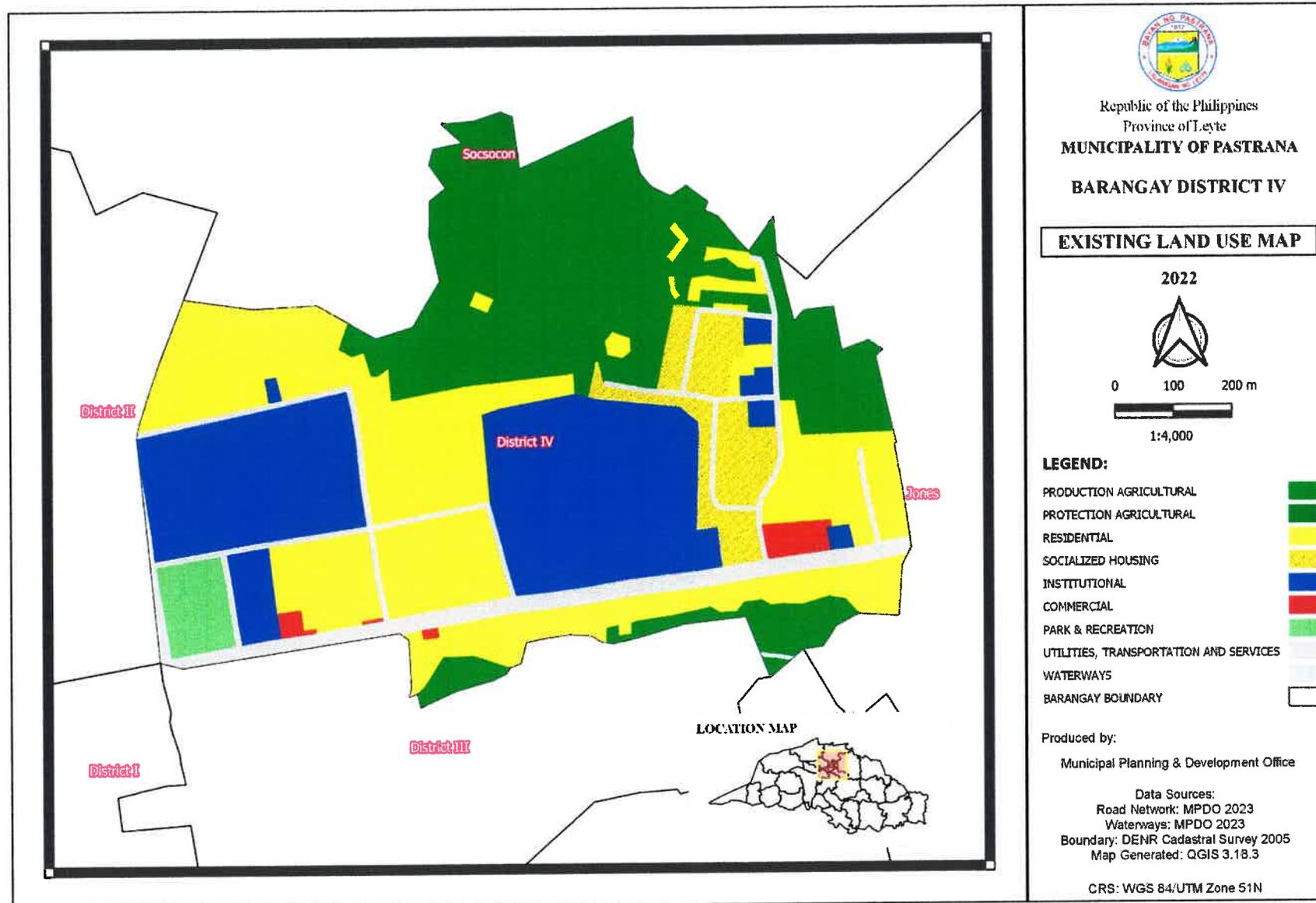


Map 26: Existing Land Use Map of District I

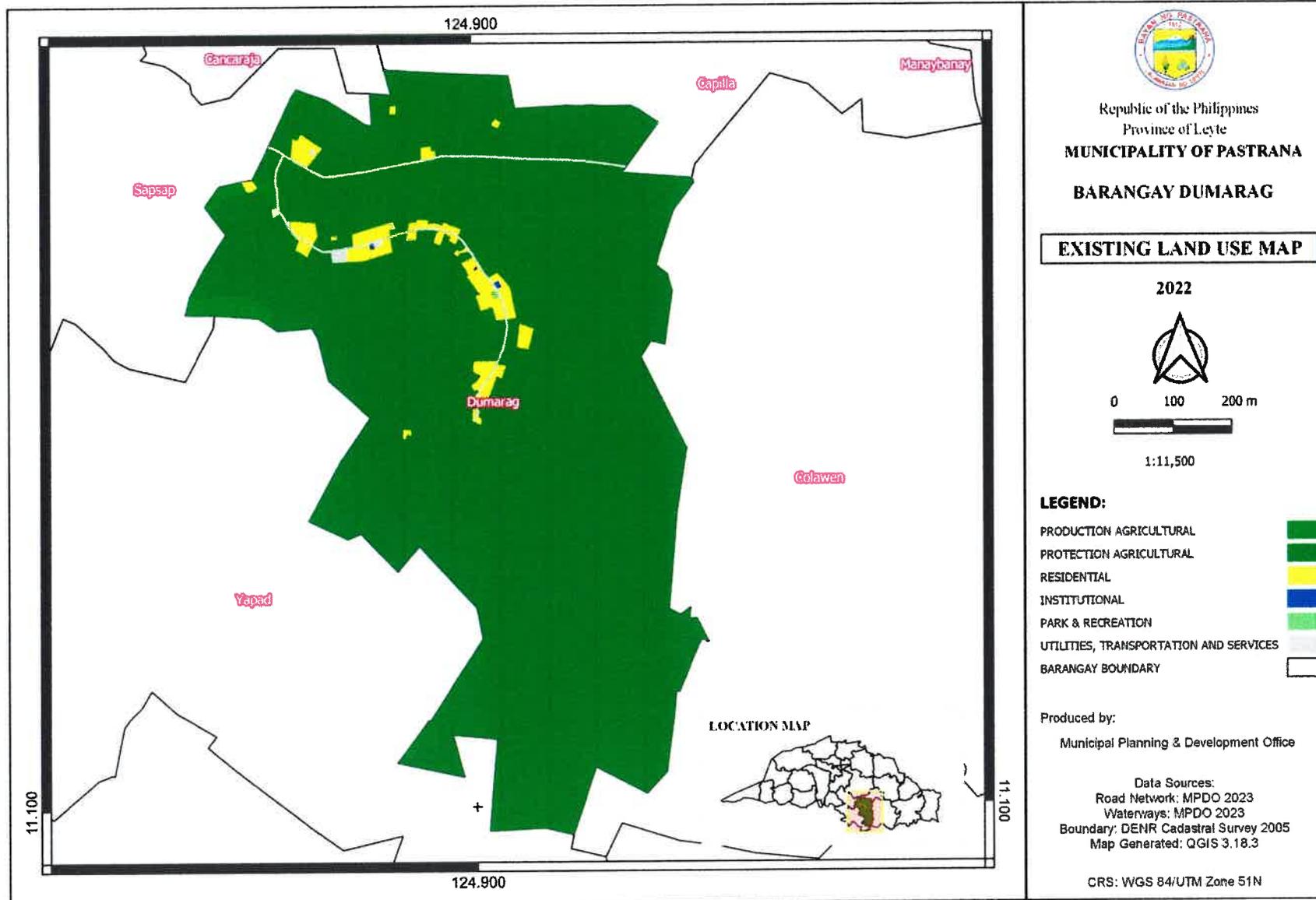


Map 27: Existing Land Use Map of District II

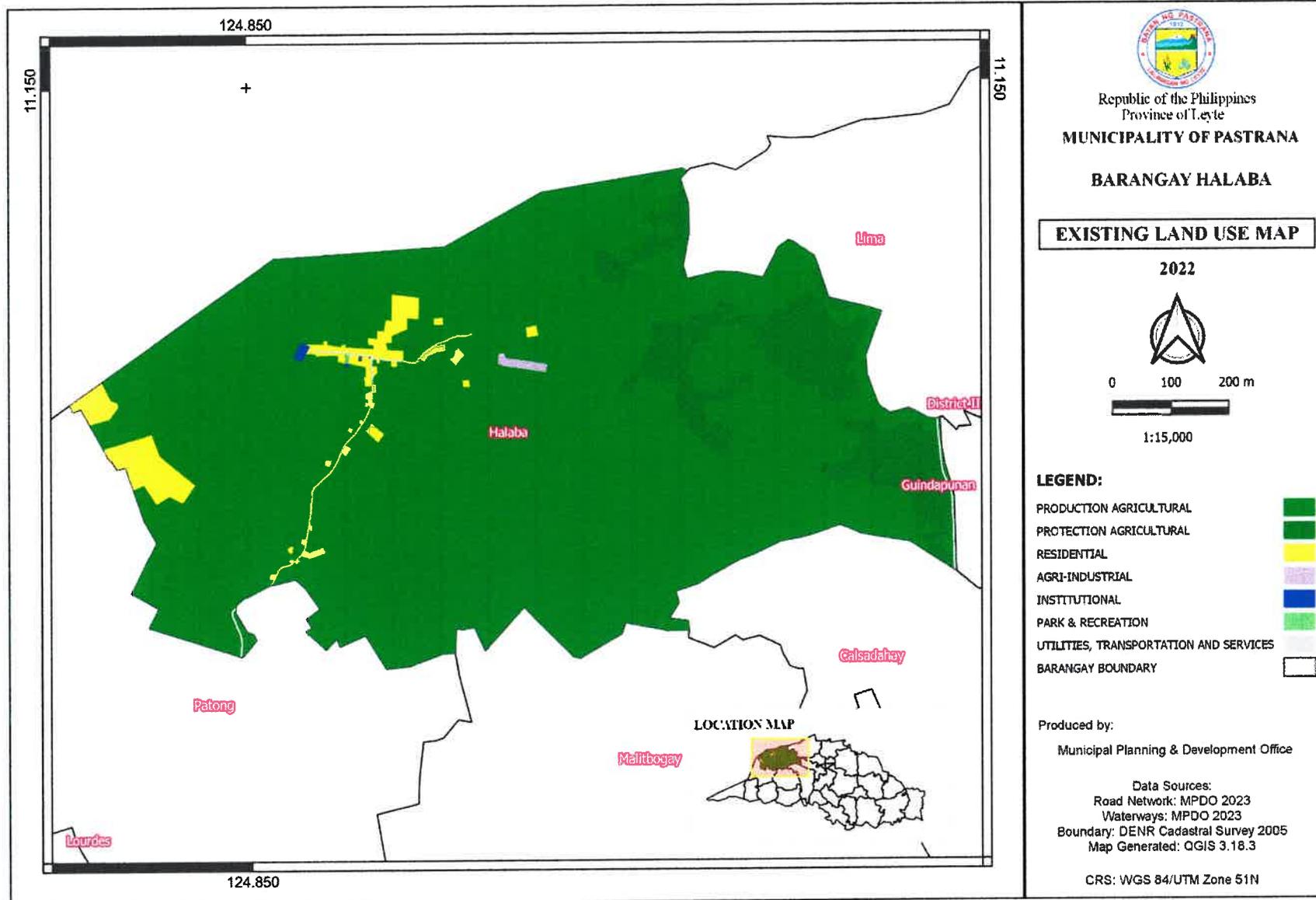




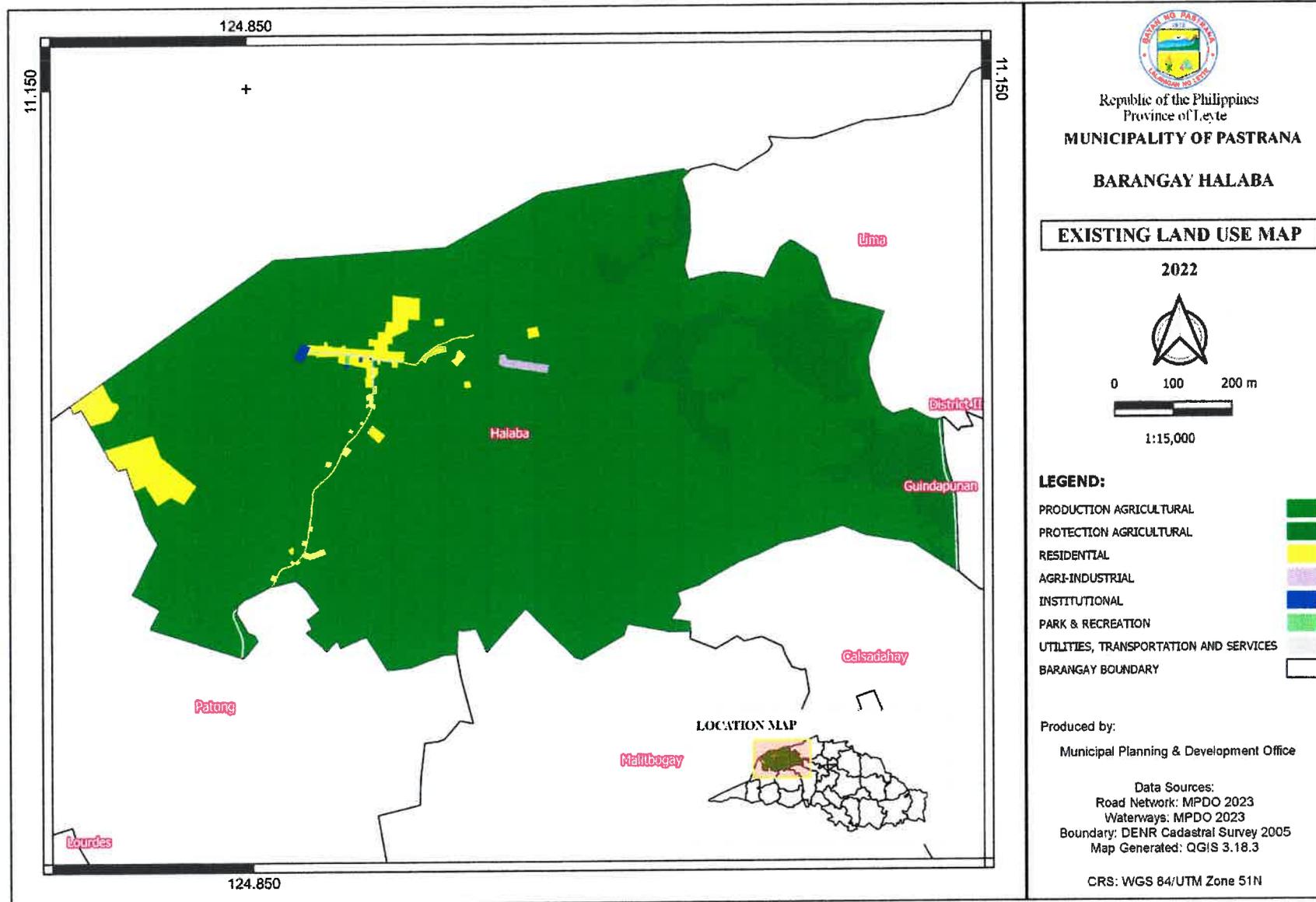
Map 29: Existing Land Use Map of District IV



Map 30: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Dumarag



Map 31: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Guindapunan

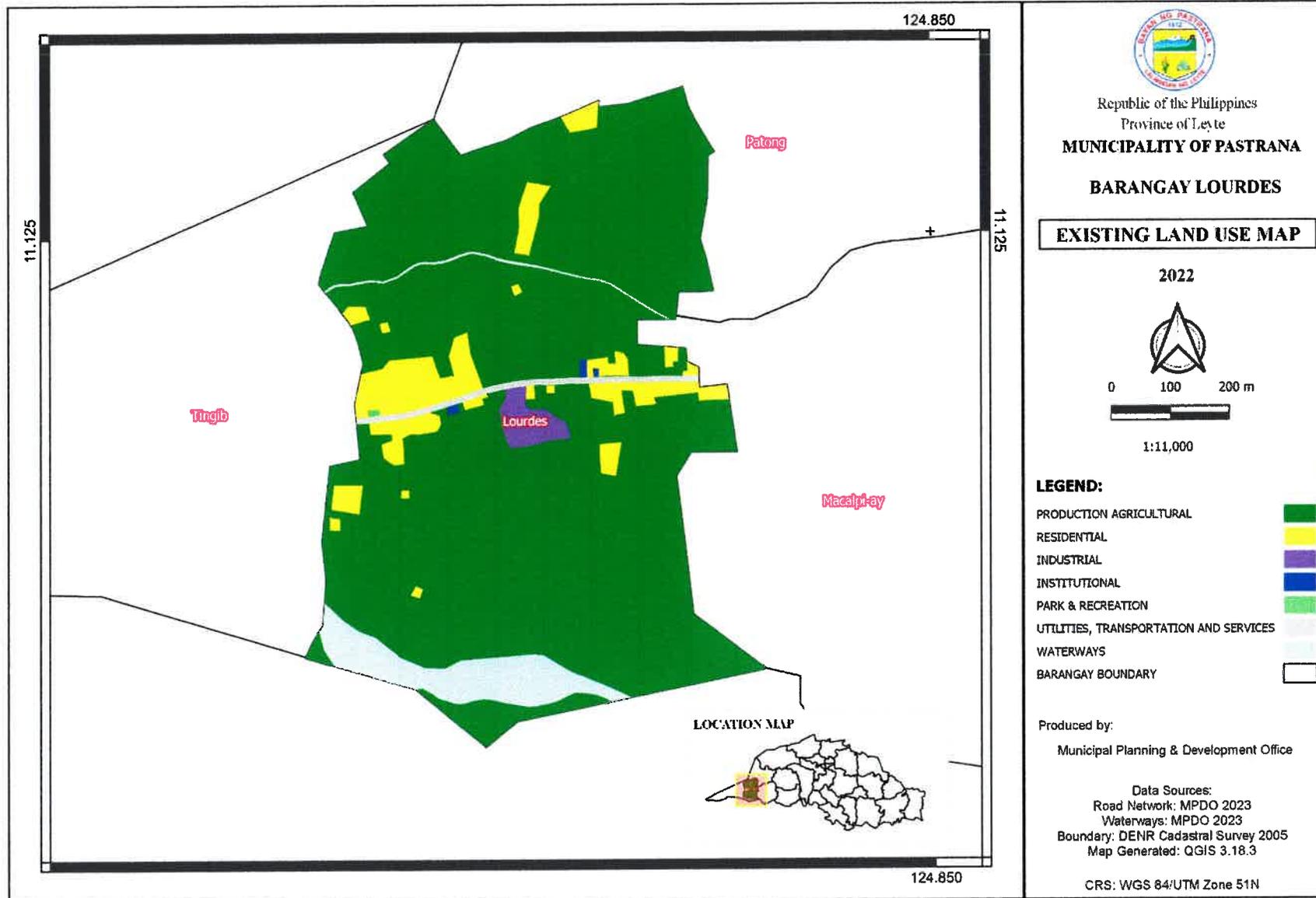


Map 32: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Halaba

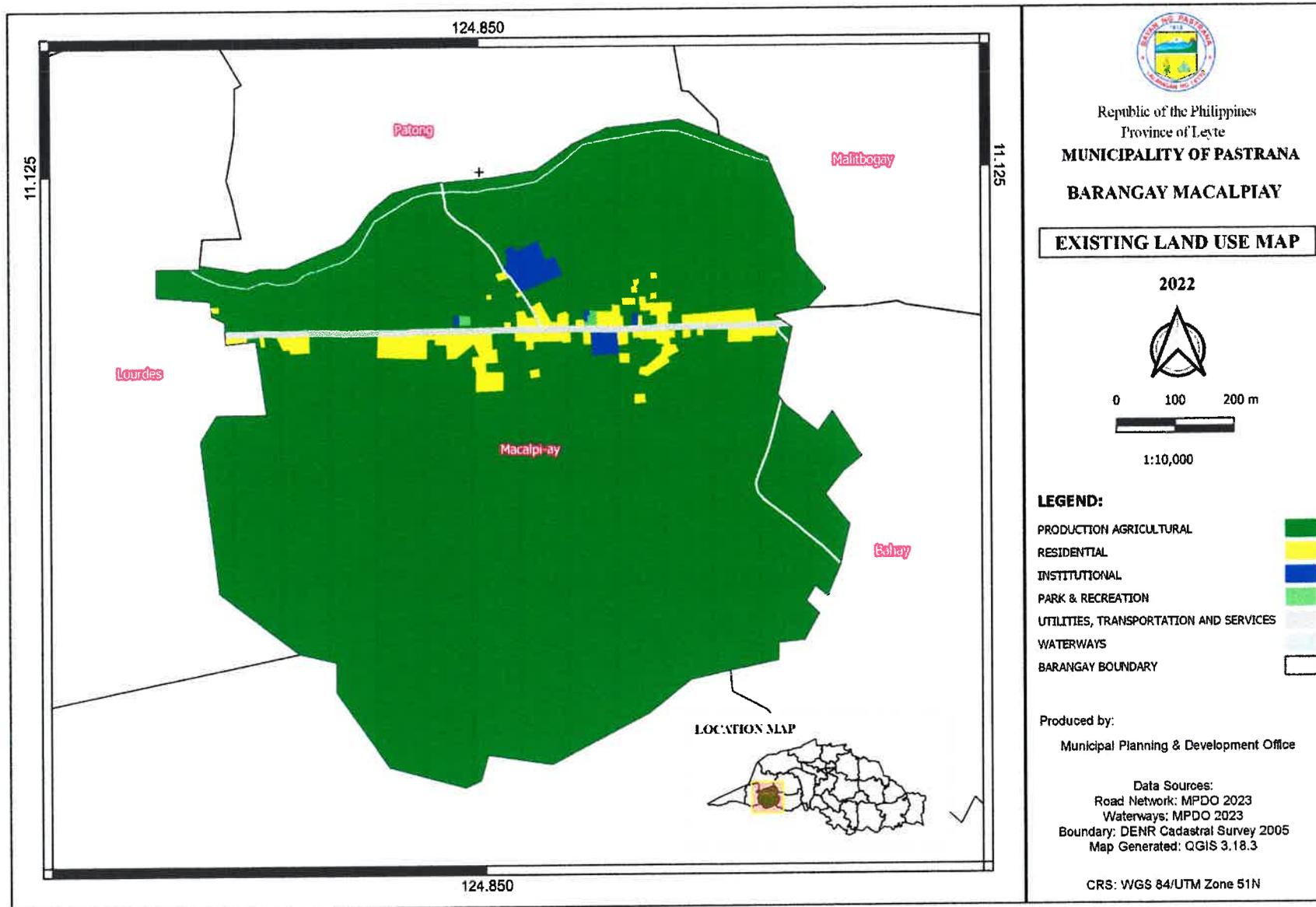




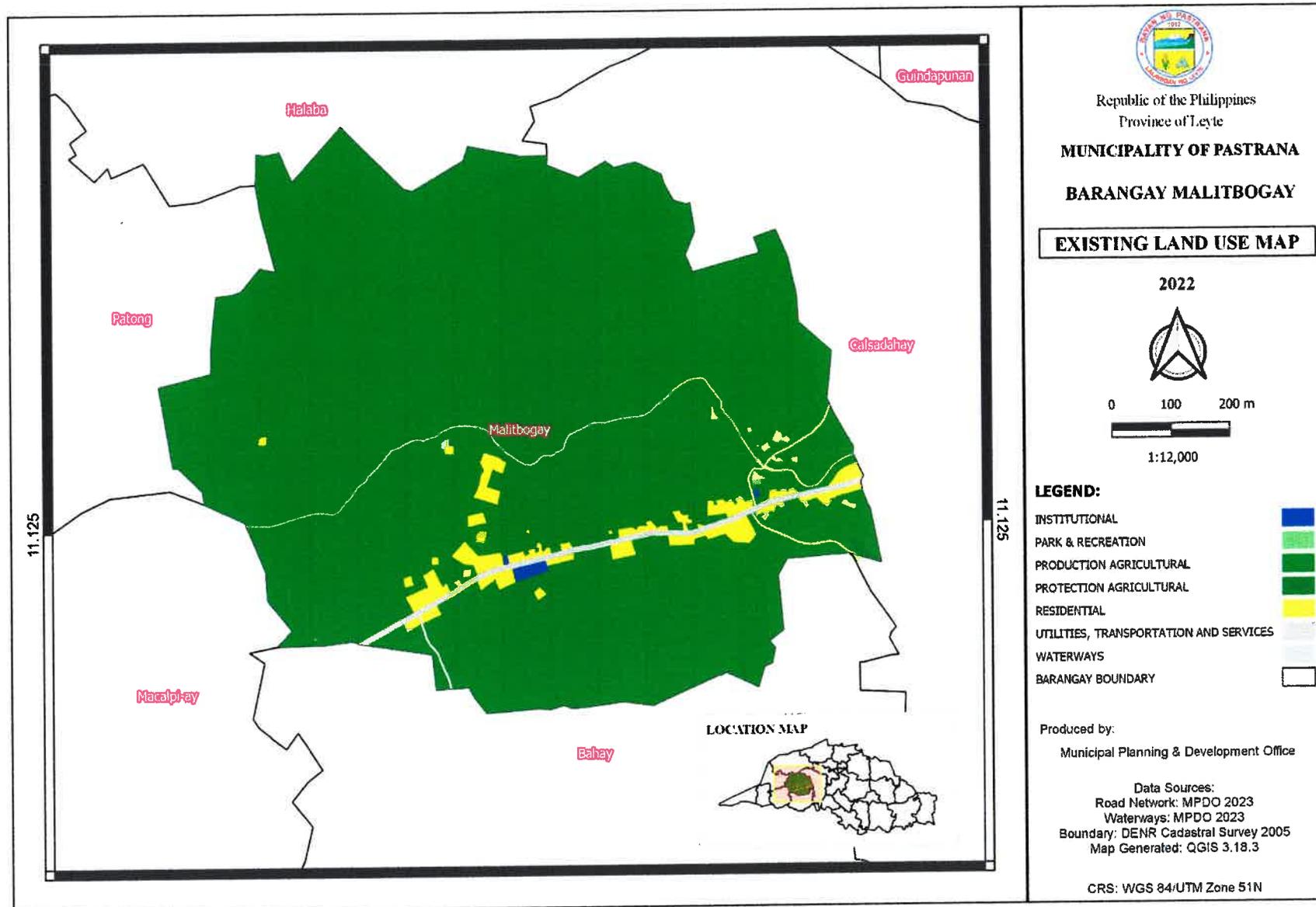




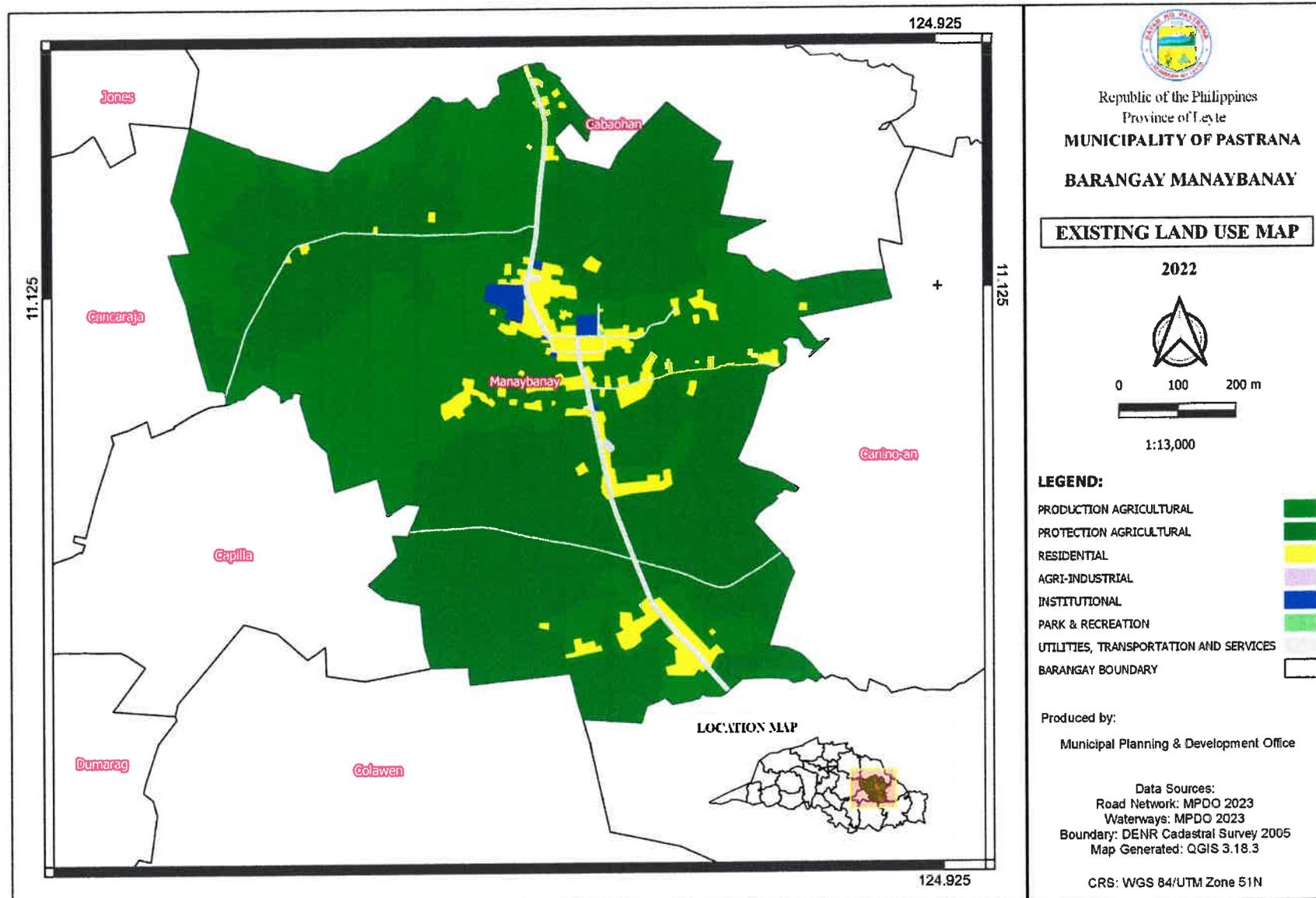
Map 36: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Lourdes



Map 37: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Macalpiay

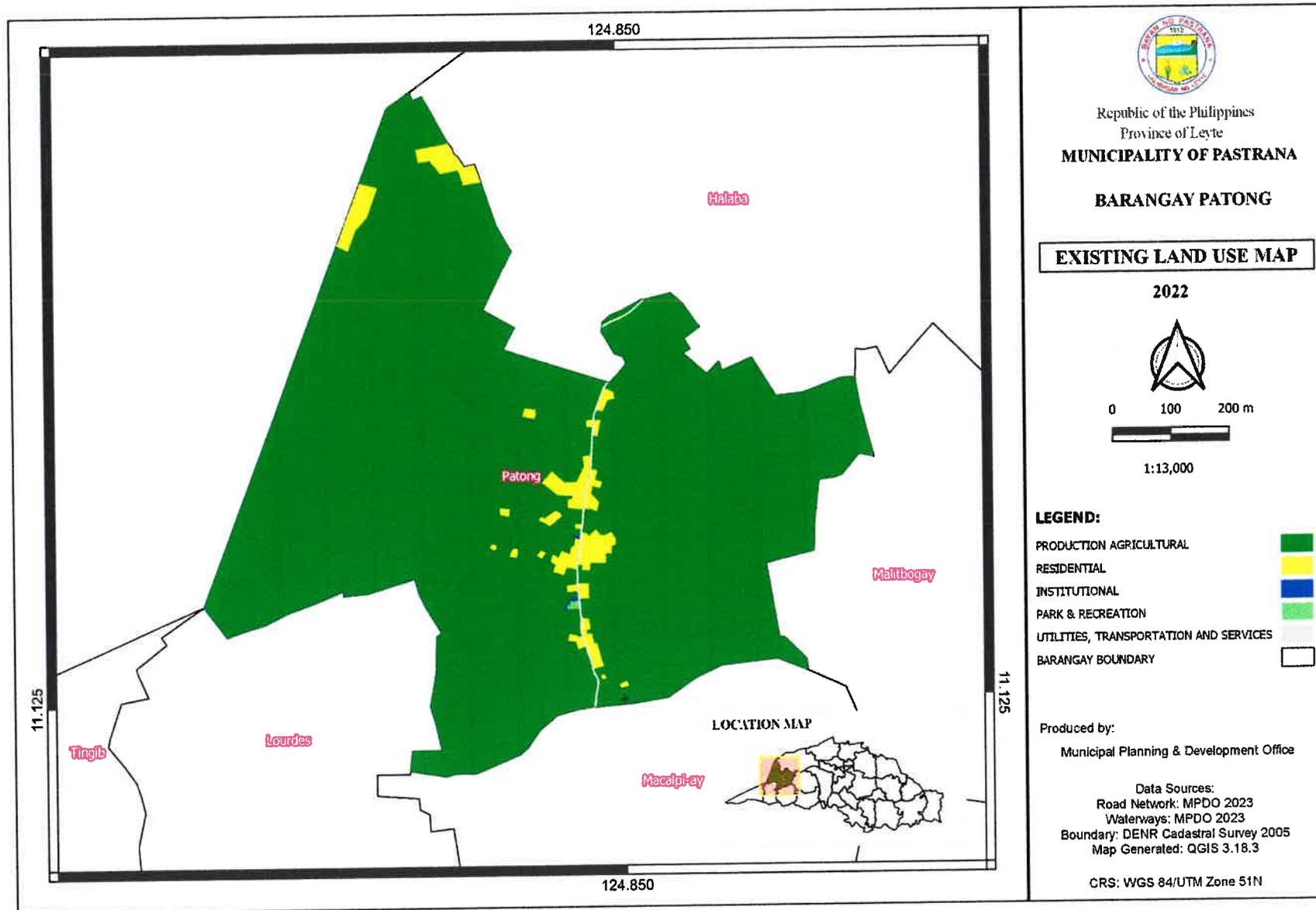


Map 38: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Malitbogay

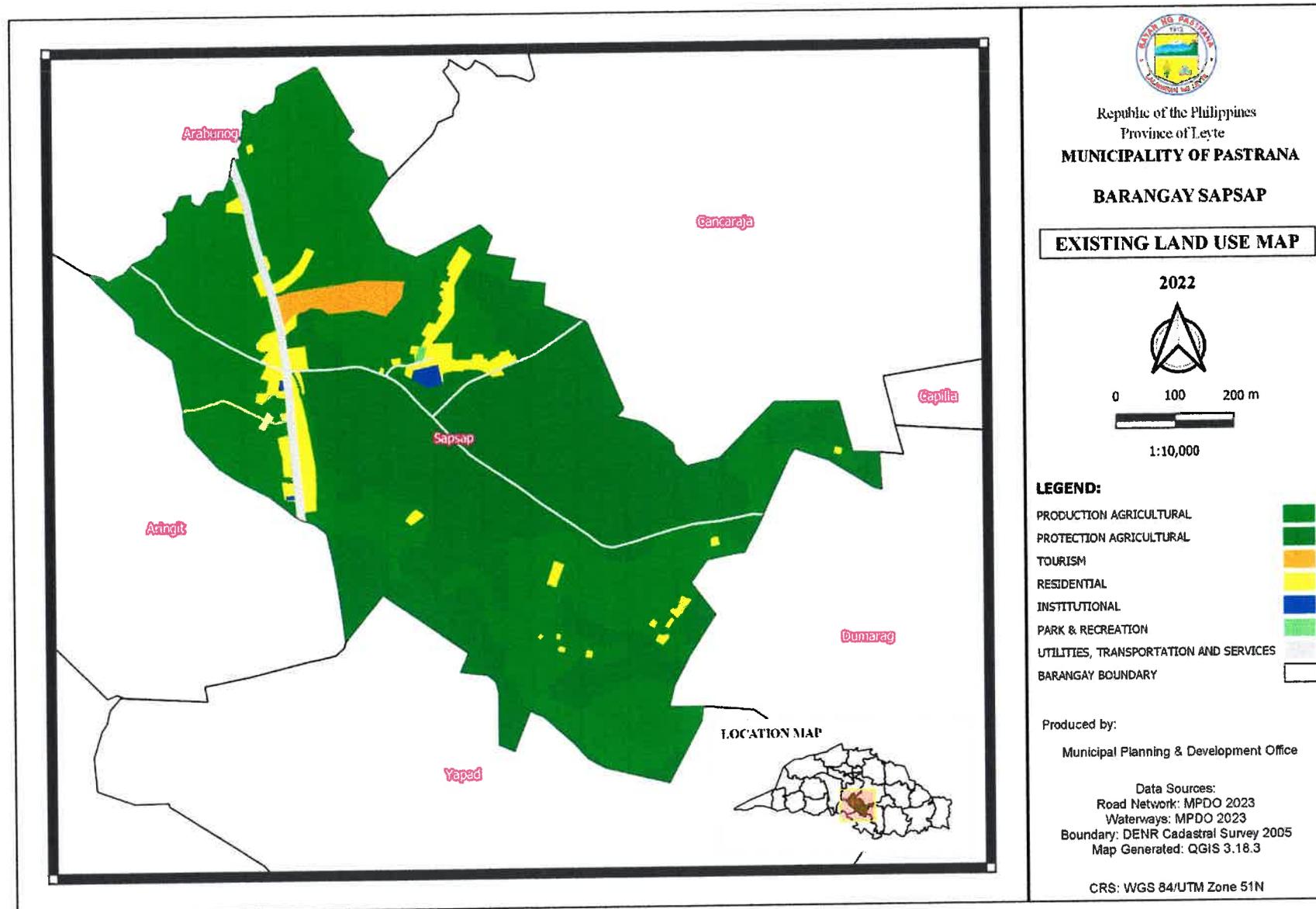


Map 39: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Manaybanay

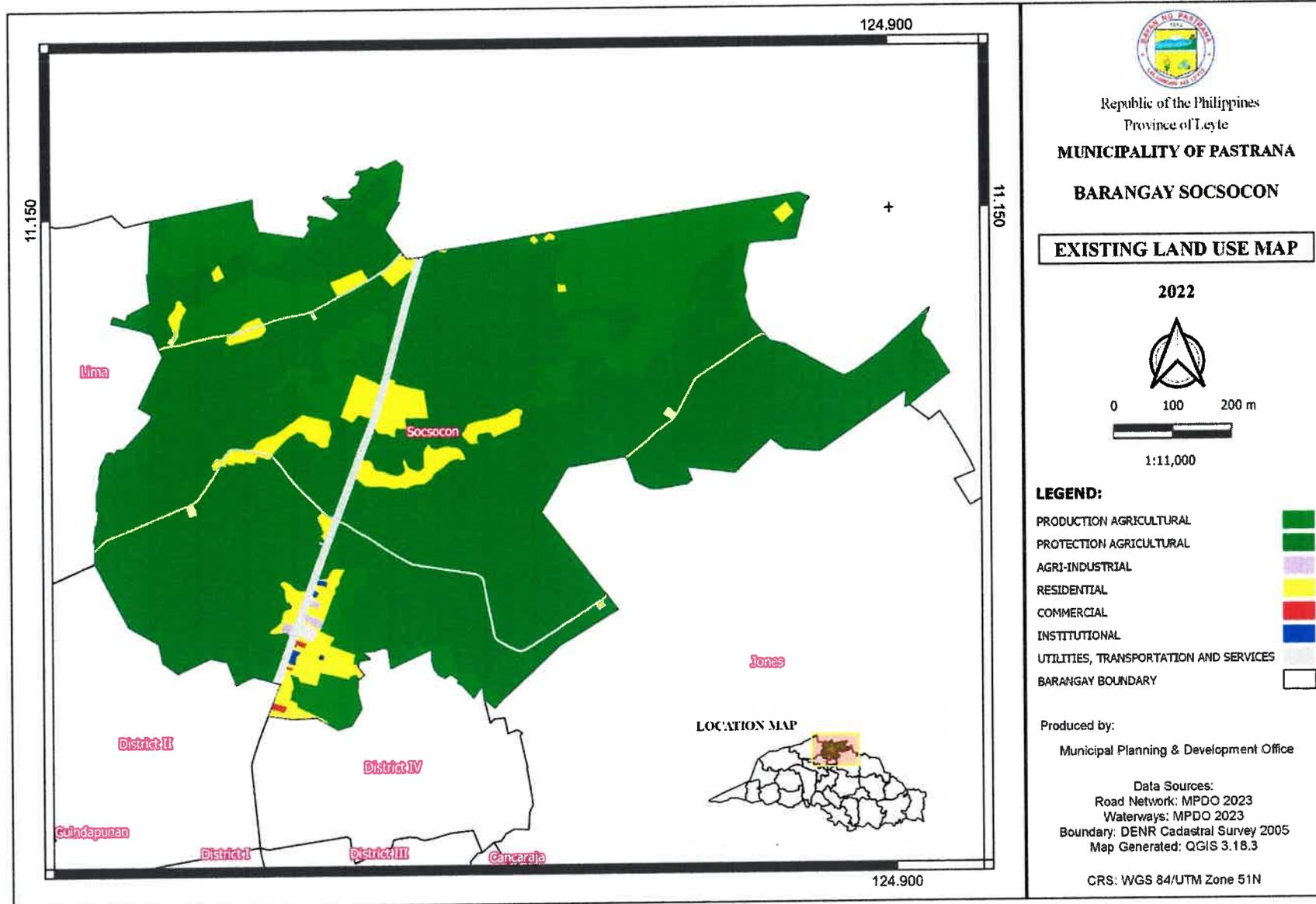




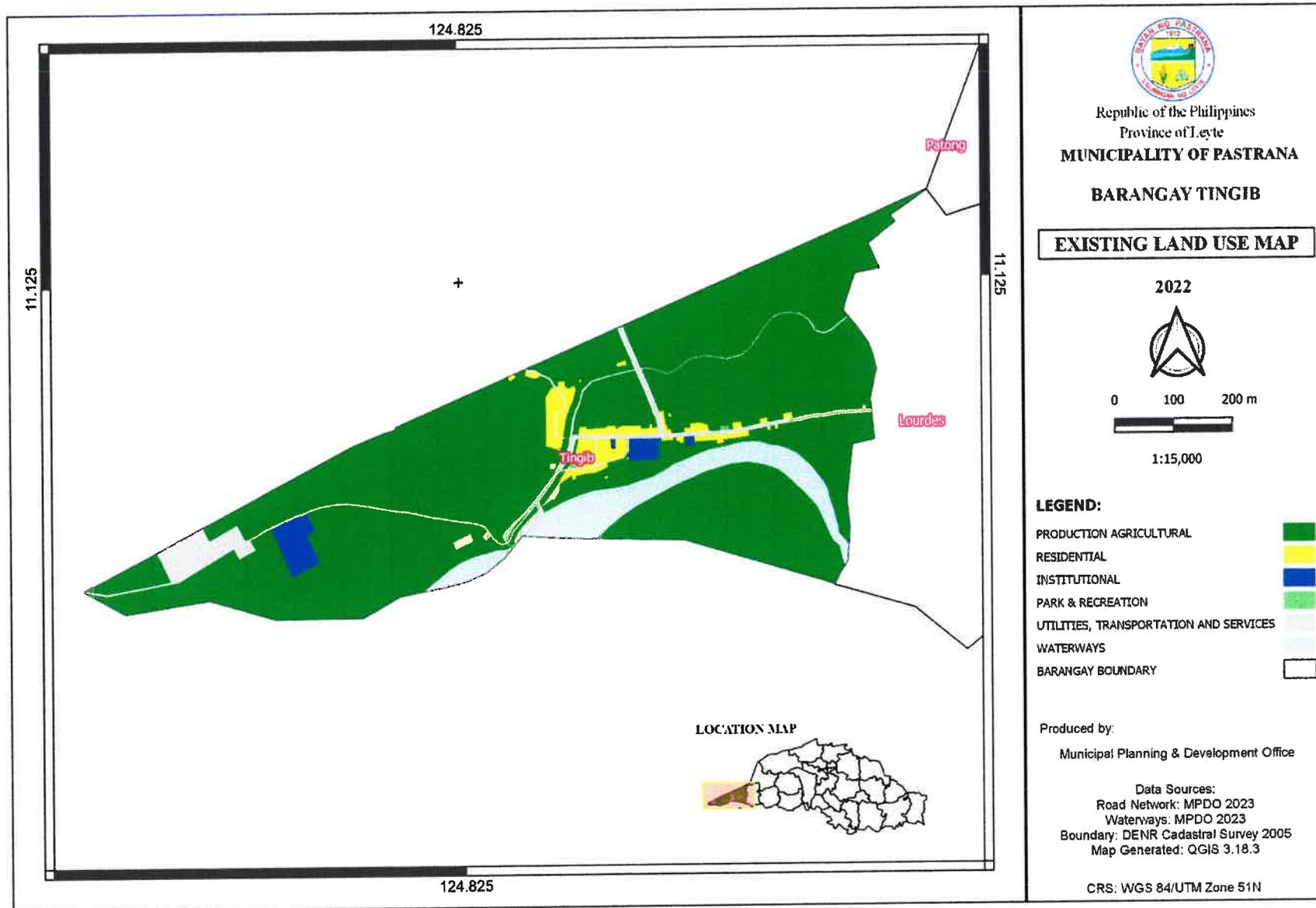
Map 41: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Patong



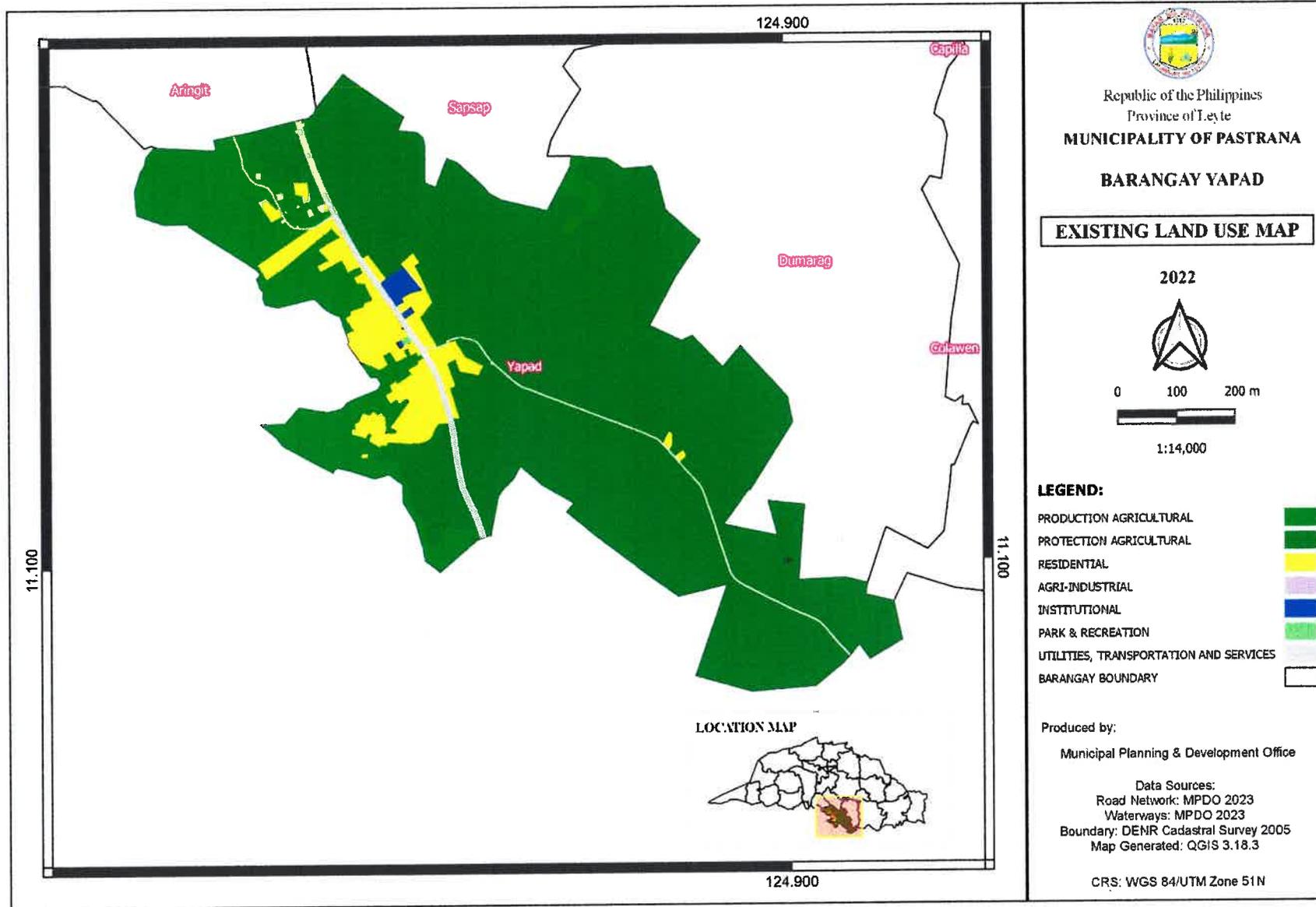
Map 42: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Sapsap



Map 43: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Socsocon



Map 44: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Tingib



Map 45: Existing Land Use Map of Barangay Yapad

## 4.2 Existing General Land Use Trend

Land use is surprisingly vibrant, with annual shifts in and out of different uses. Examining net change in land use reveals general trends but masks the real extent of land use change over time. In agriculture there are frequent shifts in the use of land among croplands. Each time land changes use, it may affect contiguity of habitat, hydrologic features of the landscape, or other natural processes or functions.

Looking unto the aerial view of the municipality, it can be noticed that land use trends seem to be in a concentric form with radial grid street pattern. Concentration of commercial activities is within the urban area, the Poblacion. Although this form reflects a good and unique characteristic of concentrating development into one continuous body originating from the center or core aiming to maximize land use in the Poblacion to provide more open space outside, yet due to its limited area, the carrying capacity of the place is almost exploited causing congestion. The good thing at this trend is it redirects future development in and around the Poblacion, extending to the adjoining barangays. As a result, the direction of growth enlarges the urban core as it is now visible in the municipality. The current land use trend shifted into a linear form expanding both to the southern and northern part of the municipality following the major transportation route.



Map 46: Aerial view of Poblacion



## 5. INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

### 5.1 Water Facilities

There are three (3) level of water services in the Municipality of Pastrana, Leyte. The point source (Level I) which is in the form of shallow and deep well, hand/jetmatic pump which are very common in the rural areas, Level II (communal faucet system), & Level III (household faucet) water system. Level III water system is the dominant water supply system of the municipality. Primewater Leyte Metro is the main provider of Level III water service, catering to 21 out of 29 barangays of the municipality.

#### 5.1.1 Level I Water Supply System

Table 53 below present the Level I water supply by type such as jetmatic pump and deep well, and the household population being served by this water supply system for the year 2022.

Barangay	No. of Households	Jetmatic Pump			Deep Well			Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
		No.	HH Served		No.	HH Served		FI
			No.	%		No.	%	
<b>Urban</b>								
District I	141	3	6	4.26%	4	8	5.67%	L
District II	246	4	4	1.63%	25	47	19.11%	L
District III	100	2	2	2.00%	8	12	12.00%	L
District IV	420	8	18	4.29%	106	206	49.05%	L
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3.31%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>30.10%</b>	
<b>Rural</b>								
Arabunog	91	1	1	1.10%	30	66	72.53%	L
Aringit	217	15	128	58.99%	15	30	13.82%	L
Bahay	125	25	88	70.40%	5	24	19.20%	L, M
Cabaohan	189	-	-	0.00%	23	47	24.87%	L - 19 M - 4
Calsadahay	243	15	76	31.28%	39	92	37.86%	
Cancaraja	121	1	2	1.65%	19	102	84.30%	L
Caninoan	192	3	5	2.60%	65	175	91.15%	L - 51 M - 17
Capilla	71	-	-	0.00%	2	13	18.31%	M
Colawen	208	5	10	4.81%	49	199	95.67%	L
Dumarag	116	9	62	53.45%	21	48	41.38%	L
Guindapunan	127	11	29	22.83%	17	45	35.43%	L - 4 M - 15 H - 8
Halaba	114	2	2	1.75%	12	110	96.49%	L
Jones	241	-	-	0.00%	16	111	46.06%	L - 10 M - 5
Lanauan	262	4	4	1.53%	47	260	99.24%	L
Lima	139	-	-	0.00%	25	106	76.26%	M,H
Lourdes	147	2	3	2.04%	4	8	5.44%	M
Macalpiay	131	6	26	19.85%	1	3	2.29%	M
Malitbogay	164	10	21	12.80%	19	80	48.78%	L
Manaybanay	290	-	-	0.00%	63	213	73.45%	L - 55 M - 5 H - 3
Maricum	142	1	1	0.70%	68	150	105.63%	L - 11 M - 58
Patong	108	2	10	9.26%	8	19	17.59%	L



Sapsap	143	1	1	0.70%	12	135	94.41%	L - 10 M - 2
Socsocon	159	-	21	13.21%	29	92	57.86%	L
Tingib	200	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
Yapad	299	1	1	0.33%	54	253	84.62%	M
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>11.58%</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>56.17%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>521</b>		<b>786</b>	<b>2,654</b>		

Source: Municipal Primary Survey

Table 54: Level I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served, Year 2022

### 5.1.2 Level II Water Supply System

The municipality has only one (1) source of Level II water system as shown in the Table 54 below which is the Binahaan river watershed. It has water treatment plant located at Barangay Tingib managed by the Leyte Prime Water, a government owned and controlled corporation (GOCC). The Level II water system with communal faucets serve some barangays in the municipality, and the water treatment plant is in fair and well-maintained condition, however, the facility is in high susceptibility to flooding.

The Level 2 water supply system by type and number of populations served for the year 2022 is presented in Table 25 below.

Out of twenty-nine (29) barangays in the municipality, seventeen (17) or 58% of the barangays are being served with communal faucets in its respective household's population of 1,906 or 38.05% of the total number of households in the municipality.

Pump ID/ Name	Barangay	Year Constructed	Pump Capacity	Water Source	No. of Communal Faucets	Barangays Served	No. of HH Served	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
									FI
-	Tingib	-	-	Binahaan River	13	Arabunog	79	Fair	M
-		-	-		0	Aringit	0		
-		-	-		14	Bahay	81	Fair	M
-		-	-		5	Cabaohan	30	Fair	L
-		-	-		27	Calsadahan	163	Fair	L
-		-	-		19	Cancaraja	114	Fair	L
-		-	-		0	Caninoan	0	-	
-		-	-		0	Capilla	0	-	
-		-	-		0	Colawen	0	-	
-		-	-		0	Dumarag	0	-	
-		-	-		0	District I	0	-	
-		-	-		0	District II	0	-	
-		-	-		0	District III	0	-	
-		-	-		0	District IV	0	-	
-		-	-		11	Guindapunan	68	Fair	M
-		-	-		0	Halaba	0	-	
-		-	-		22	Jones	134	Fair	L
-	-	-	0	Lanauan	0	-			



-	-	-	16	Lima	93	Fair	H
-	-	-	19	Lourdes	111	Fair	M
-	-	-	7	Macalpay	39	Fair	M
-	-	-	20	Malitbogay	118	Fair	M
-	-	-	35	Manaybanay	211	Fair	L
-	-	-	0	Maricum	0	-	
-	-	-	11	Patong	67	Fair	L
-	-	-	24	Sapsap	141	Fair	L
-	-	-	20	Socsocoron	118	Fair	L
-	-	-	21	Tingib	126	Fair	H
-	-	-	36	Yapad	213	Fair	M
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>396</b>		<b>1,906</b>		

Source: Local Water District

Table 55: Level II Water Supply System by Type & Number of Population Served, Year 2022

### 5.1.3 Level III Water Supply System

Level III water supply service is defined as a system with a source, a reservoir, and a piped distribution network with adequate treatment facility and household taps. Leyte Prime Water is the water source provider in Pastrana, Leyte for Level III Water System. It serves twenty-one (21) barangays of the twenty-nine (29) barangays in the municipality. Table 55 in the next page presents the average water consumptions for the year 2022. It includes the number of connections, average water consumptions and the barangays served with respect to the various type of consumers such as domestic, commercial, industrial and others.

The domestic consumer has the largest number of connections with 939 or 84.59% of the total consumers, it is followed with the commercial consumers with 95 connections or 8.56%, and the government consumers with 76 or 6.85%, having a total of 1,110 numbers of connections.

For the average water consumption, the average monthly water consumption per connection is 16.44 cu.m for residential, 18.67 cu.m for commercial, and 36.59 cu.m. for government consumer



Level III – Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, Year 2022								
Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer							
	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial		Government	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption						
Arabunog	16	18.31	5	24.20	-	-	1	14.00
Aringit	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Bahay	6	13.17	0	-	-	-	7	14.57
Cabaohan	38	15.79	3	58.00	-	-	4	30.25
Calsadahay	36	24.28	2	10.50	-	-	4	41.75
Cancaraja	12	7.83	0	-	-	-	2	10.50
Caninoan	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Capilla	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Colawen	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Dumarag	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
District I	100	26.41	28	42.61	-	-	4	27.00
District II	66	20.14	7	43.86	-	-	0	-
District III	38	21.37	8	15.00	-	-	0	-
District IV	169	22.02	20	39.65	-	-	10	137.80
Guindapunan	33	22.64	0	-	-	-	3	14.33
Halaba	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Jones	50	21.08	7	29.57	-	-	4	31.75
Lanauan	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Lima	23	5.91	0	-	-	-	1	3.00
Lourdes	45	20.58	3	23.00	-	-	9	43.22
Macalpiay	46	22.96	2	18.50	-	-	2	29.00
Malitbogay	34	20.91	2	10.00	-	-	4	32.75
Manaybanay	53	7.64	2	45.50	-	-	2	35.50
Maricum	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Patong	7	2.14	0	-	-	-	1	18.00
Sapsap	17	13.29	0	-	-	-	6	11.00
Socsocon	31	14.84	3	8.67	-	-	5	27.80
Tingib	63	17.41	3	23.00	-	-	5	243.20
Yapad	56	6.57	0	-	-	-	2	3.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>16.44</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>18.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36.59</b>

Source: Local Water District

Table 56: Table 56: Level III-Local Waterworks System by Type & Number of Consumers & Average Water Consumption, Year 2022



## 5.2 Power Facilities

The power supply in the municipality is distributed by the Leyte Electric Cooperative (LEYECO) III, the power distribution utility serving and covering eight municipalities namely Capoocan, Carigara, Tunga, Jaro, Alang-alang, San Miguel, Sta. Fe and Pastrana in the Province of Leyte. Its main office is located at Brgy. San Roque, Tunga, Leyte. LEYECO III has four (4) customer classification namely: Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Others.

The Municipality of Pastrana, Leyte has nine hundred seven (907) households in urban areas and four thousand two hundred thirty-nine (4,239) households in rural areas which sum up to five thousand one hundred forty-six (5,146) households for the year 2022. There are three thousand seven hundred thirty-five (3,735) rural households and three hundred twenty-seven (327) urban households that are served with electricity. On the other hand, there are rural households (504) and urban households (580) were not served though access is being provided by Leyeco III. Access of power to the twenty-nine (29) barangays of Pastrana, Leyte is 100% as Leyeco III's declaration. However, there are areas that require extension specifically at resettlement sites constructed by the Habitat for Humanity in Barangay District IV.

### 5.2.1 Households Served and Unserved with Electricity for the Past Three Years

In 2022, the LEYECO III disclosed it has energized all the twenty-nine (29) barangays in the municipality. The power supply is available 24 hours a day. However, there are still 1,084 households, or 21.06% of the total household population with no electric connections declined and did not avail of such connections because of financial incapacity to pay installation fees and monthly consumption fees.

Table in the next page presents the households served and unserved with electricity.



Households Served and Unserved with Electricity for the Past Three Years															
Barangay	2022					2021					2020				
	Total No. of HH	Served		Unserved		Total No. of HH	Served		Unserved		Total No. of HH	Served		Unserved	
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
<b>Urban</b>															
District I	141	34	24.11%	107	75.89%	106	34	32.08%	72	67.92%	96	35	36.46%	61	63.54%
District II	246	97	39.43%	149	60.57%	246	95	38.62%	151	61.38%	256	76	29.69%	180	70.31%
District III	100	57	57.00%	43	43.00%	149	56	37.58%	93	62.42%	147	29	19.73%	118	80.27%
District IV	420	139	33.10%	281	66.90%	402	140	34.83%	262	65.17%	347	98	28.24%	249	71.76%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>327</b>		<b>580</b>		<b>903</b>	<b>325</b>		<b>578</b>		<b>846</b>	<b>238</b>		<b>608</b>	
<b>Rural</b>															
Aringit	217	131	60.37%	86	39.63%	203	128	63.05%	75	36.95%	211	102	48.34%	109	51.66%
Arabunog	91	80	87.91%	11	12.09%	160	75	46.88%	85	53.13%	92	65	70.65%	27	29.35%
Bahay	125	101	80.80%	24	19.20%	128	101	78.91%	27	21.09%	129	90	69.77%	39	30.23%
Cabaohan	189	102	53.97%	87	46.03%	114	92	80.70%	22	19.30%	107	88	82.24%	19	17.76%
Calsadahay	243	240	98.77%	3	1.23%	238	234	98.32%	4	1.68%	228	169	74.12%	59	25.88%
Cancaraja	121	123	101.65%	-2	-1.65%	130	123	94.62%	7	5.38%	136	79	58.09%	57	41.91%
Caninoan	192	162	84.38%	30	15.63%	181	163	90.06%	18	9.94%	187	126	67.38%	61	32.62%
Capilla	71	50	70.42%	21	29.58%	76	50	65.79%	26	34.21%	74	47	63.51%	27	36.49%
Colawen	208	182	87.50%	26	12.50%	209	178	85.17%	31	14.83%	205	136	66.34%	69	33.66%
Dumarag	116	114	98.28%	2	1.72%	111	110	99.10%	1	0.90%	109	99	90.83%	10	9.17%
Guindapunan	127	127	100.00%	0	0.00%	124	124	100.00%	0	0.00%	125	94	75.20%	31	24.80%
Halaba	114	113	99.12%	1	0.88%	113	113	100.00%	0	0.00%	110	75	68.18%	35	31.82%
Jones	241	228	94.61%	13	5.39%	243	223	91.77%	20	8.23%	240	177	73.75%	63	26.25%
Lanauan	262	208	79.39%	54	20.61%	266	205	77.07%	61	22.93%	274	174	63.50%	100	36.50%
Lima	139	139	100.00%	0	0.00%	138	138	100.00%	0	0.00%	152	131	86.18%	21	13.82%
Lourdes	147	121	82.31%	26	17.69%	148	120	81.08%	28	18.92%	142	117	82.39%	25	17.61%
Macalpiay	131	98	74.81%	33	25.19%	109	97	88.99%	12	11.01%	111	82	73.87%	29	26.13%
Malitbogay	164	168	102.44%	-4	-2.44%	168	168	100.00%	0	0.00%	171	130	76.02%	41	23.98%
Manaybanay	290	276	95.17%	14	4.83%	287	275	95.82%	12	4.18%	284	229	80.63%	55	19.37%
Maricum	142	133	93.66%	9	6.34%	150	133	88.67%	17	11.33%	150	105	70.00%	45	30.00%
Patong	108	108	100.00%	0	0.00%	99	99	100.00%	0	0.00%	105	90	85.71%	15	14.29%
Sapsap	143	130	90.91%	13	9.09%	162	130	80.25%	32	19.75%	142	121	85.21%	21	14.79%
Socsocon	159	128	80.50%	31	19.50%	141	123	87.23%	18	12.77%	141	112	79.43%	29	20.57%
Tingib	200	187	93.50%	13	6.50%	197	184	93.40%	13	6.60%	178	149	83.71%	29	16.29%
Yapad	299	286	95.65%	13	4.35%	345	248	71.88%	97	28.12%	318	216	67.92%	102	32.08%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>3,735</b>		<b>504</b>		<b>4,240</b>	<b>3,634</b>		<b>606</b>		<b>4,121</b>	<b>3,003</b>		<b>1,118</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>78.94%</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>21.06%</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>76.98%</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>23.02%</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>65.25%</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>34.75%</b>

Source: Leyte Electric Cooperative (LEYECO) III

Table 57: Households Served and Unserved with Electricity for the Past Three Years



### 5.3 Information and Communication Technology Facilities

There are four (4) existing information and communication facilities in the municipality namely the Palawan Money Transfer, the Smart communication cell towers, Globe Telecom cell towers, and DITO communication cell towers. All of the barangays in the municipality are covered with the cell site communications, however, some far-flung barangays have weak cellular/mobile/telephone signal and internet access.

The postal and telegraph transactions (letters, telegrams, packages, telegraphic transfers, etc.) are served by the government owned, the Philippine Postal Corporation and J&T Express with office in the nearby municipality in Alang-Alang, Leyte. There is no letter carriers stationed in the municipality.

PLDT internet service provider which are privately-owned is available in the four (4) urban barangays only while the rural barangays, their internet service facilities is only by the wireless type connections.

Communication Service Facilities, Year 2022						
Type	Year Constructed	Area Occupied (ha)	Barangay	Ownership		Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
				Public	Private	Tc
Smart - Cell Site Network	2004	0.024	Arabunog		1	M
Globe - Cell Site Network	2014	0.0269	District II		1	M
DITO - Cell Site Network	2021	0.0256	Arabunog		1	M
Ivan's Internet Shop	2023	0.0024	District I		1	L
Resti Internet Shop	2023	0.0035	District I		1	L
Money Transfer	2015	0.0040	District III		1	L

Source: NTC, Public/Private Companies

Table 58: Communication Service Facilities, Year 2022

### 5.4 Administrative Infrastructures

Aside from the local offices serving the constituents immediate needs, there are also national government offices situated and operating in the municipality. The Commission on Election (COMELEC) has its own office being manned by an Election Officer with her staff. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of Trade and Industry, and Municipal Trial Court have also their office and assigned personnel rendering services of their respective offices. Also, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) has an assigned MLGOO in the municipality and has an its own office. The Philippine National Police (PNP) and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) have its own building and an assigned Chief of Police and Fire Marshall, respectively, manning the office.



## 6. TRANSPORTATION/ROAD NETWORK

### 6.1 Road Network

Transportation linkages from the municipal central business district to all the component barangays of the municipality can be reached using a motorcycle for hire (*Habalhabal*) except for those barangays located within the poblacion wherein pedicabs are being used as the means of transportation. The neighboring towns of Sta. Fe and Palo can be reached by transportation jeepneys and/or by motorcycle for hire (*Habalhabal*). Transportation Jeepneys plying the route Pastrana – Tacloban City and Vice-Versa are available with daily trips leaving @ 30 minutes interval starting from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

Table 58 in the next page shows the Inventory of Roads by System Classification and Type of Pavement, Year 2022, which serves with a total road length of 73.36 km classified into five (5) categories: the National Road, which is 5.62 km, provincial road is 14.12 km, municipal road is 3.87, NIA (National Irrigation Administration) road is 7.17 km, and barangay road is 42.58 of the total road length.

Basically, the barangay road has the highest total length of 42.58km having 30.07km or 71% resulted a “fair” condition under concrete road surface type. Second, the illustration suggests that there is no asphalt type of road surface which resulted to 0%. Third, it has been posted that there is 9.76km or 23% gravel road surface type which resulted in a “poor” condition. And lastly, a 2.75km or 6% of Earth type of road surface is being recorded resulting in a “critical” condition.

Generally, out of the total road length, concrete paved roads are 52.03km or 71%, asphalted is 2.7km or 4% resulted to a “fair” condition, with gravel is 12.82km or 17% and 5.74km or 8% is earth-filled conditioned as “critical”.

Based on CDRA, the LGU have roads and transportation facilities that are identified affected by flooding hazard as described below:

- 3.15 Km (56.02%) of total length of National Roads exposed to high susceptible to flooding (1-1.50 M flood height),
- 2.32 Km (41.30%) of total length of National Roads exposed to moderate susceptible to flooding (0.60-1.00 M. flood height),
- 0.11 Km (0.77%) of total length of Provincial Roads exposed to very high susceptible to flooding (above 1.50 M flood height),



- 1.59 Km. (11.29%) of total length of Provincial Roads exposed to high susceptible to flooding (1.0 -1.50 M. flood height),
- 1.58 Km (22.16%) of total length of NIA Roads exposed to moderate susceptible to flooding (0.60 – 1.00M flood height);
- 4.04 Km. (9.48%) of total length of Brgy. Roads exposed to high susceptible to flooding (1 - 1.50 M flood height),
- 0.16 Km. (0.37%) of total length of Brgy. Roads exposed to very high susceptible to flooding (above 1.50 M. flood height),
- 0.08 Km. (2.18%) of total length of municipal roads exposed to moderate susceptible to flooding (0.60 – 1.50 M flood height)



Inventory of Roads by System Classification and Type of Pavement, Year 2022															
Road Classification	Right of Way (RoW) Width	Total Length (Km)	Road Surface Type												Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
			Concrete			Asphalt			Gravel			Earth			FI
			L (Km)	%	C	L (Km)	%	C	L (Km)	%	C	L (Km)	%	C	
National	20	5.62	2.85	51%	Fair	2.77	49%	-	0	0%	-	0	0%	-	L-56.02% M-41.30% H-2.67%
Provincial	15	14.12	13.49	96%	Fair	0	0%	-	0	0%	-	0	0%	-	L-50.71% M-37.23% H-11.29% VH-0.77%
			0.63	4%	Critical	0	0%	-	0	0%	-	0	0%	-	
Municipal	10	3.87	3.73	96%	Fair	0	0%	-	0.14	4%	Poor	0	0%		L-97.82% M-2.18%
NIA	4 & 5	7.17	1.26	18%	Fair	0	0%	-	2.92	41%	Poor	2.99	42%	Critical	L-77.38% M-22.162%
Barangay	4 & 5	42.58	30.07	71%	Fair	0	0%	-	9.76	23%	Poor	2.75	6%	Critical	L-64.12% M-26.02% H-9.48% VH-0.37%
<b>Total</b>		<b>73.36</b>	<b>52.03</b>	<b>71%</b>		<b>2.77</b>	<b>4%</b>		<b>12.82</b>	<b>17%</b>		<b>5.74</b>	<b>8%</b>		

Source: Municipal Engineering Office

Table 59: Inventory of Roads by System Classification and Type of Pavement, Year 2022



## 6.2 Bridges

There are ten (10) bridges in the nine (9) barangays namely, Brgys. (a) Socsocon which has a concrete box culvert with a road capacity of 15 tons and a fair physical condition which means this bridge is acceptable and serviceable for utilization; (b) Malirong bridge in Guindapunan which has a Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) bridge with a capacity of 20 tons and a good physical condition which is still serviceable; (c) Malirong bridge in Arabunog, also a Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) bridge with a capacity of 20 tons and a good physical condition which is also serviceable; (d) Cabaohan has two (2) bridges both have a Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) bridge with 20 tons and 15 tons road capacity respectively and both have fair physical condition likewise acceptable and serviceable bridges; (e) Manaybanay has a box culvert with capacity of 15 tons and in poor condition that needs immediate improvement; (f) Patong has also Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) bridge with a capacity of 15 tons with a fair physical condition which is serviceable; (g) Maricum has a box culvert with a capacity of 15 tons with a fair physical condition which is also serviceable; (h) Tingib has a Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder (RCDG) bridge with a capacity of 20 tons and in good physical condition, and (i) Dumarag has a box culvert with a capacity of 15 tons and a fair physical condition which is also acceptable and serviceable for public utility.

Table 59 reflects the inventory of bridges by location, capacity and condition for the year 2022.

Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition, Year 2022							
Bridge Name	Barangay	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Load Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
							FI
<b>Within National Road</b>							
Uldon Creek Bridge	Socsocon	Box Culvert	2.00	10.70	15 tons	Fair	L
<b>Within Provincial Road</b>							
Malirong Bridge	Guindapunan	RCDG	23.00	10.00	20 tons	Good	L
Malirong Bridge	Arabunog	Concrete	23.00	10.00	20 tons	Good	L
Binahaan Bridge	Tingib	RCDG	220.00	10.60	20 tons	Fair	H
Cabaohan Bridge	Cabaohan	RCDG	36.40	10.90	20 tons	Fair	L
Cabaohan - Manaybanay Bridge	Cabaohan	RCDG	8.70	7.20	15 tons	Fair	L
Manaybanay Bridge	Manaybanay	Box Culvert	7.30	5.00	15 tons	Poor	L
Dumarag Bridge	Dumarag	Box Culvert	7.10	3.90	15 tons	Fair	L
<b>Within Barangay Road</b>							
Patong Bridge	Patong	RCDG	7.10	7.70	15 tons	Fair	L
Maricum Foot Bridge	Maricum	Box Culvert	5.80	2.10	15 tons	Fair	L

Source: Municipal Engineering Office

Table 60: Inventory of Bridge by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition, Year 2022



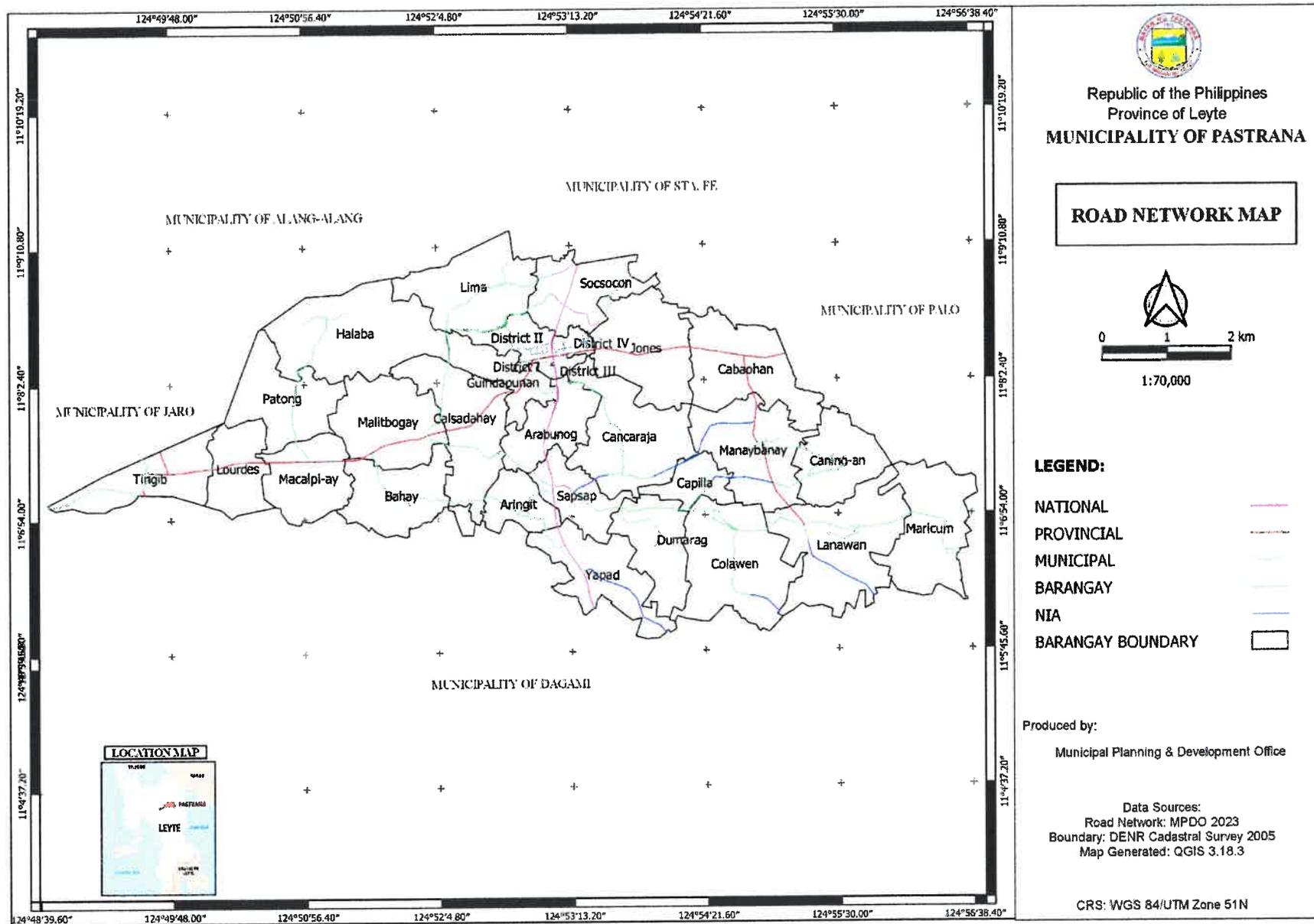
### 6.3 Public Land Transportation Vehicle

Table 60 below shows the current number of public utility vehicles in the municipality serving the commuting public which are jeepneys, mini-buses, motorcycles, and pedicabs. There are five (5) registered jeepneys and six (6) minibuses plying the route from the municipality to the City of Tacloban and vice-versa. In addition, there are one hundred fifty (150) motorcycles which their routes are from different barangays in the municipality to poblacion and vice versa, and one hundred five (105) pedicabs plying their routes within the municipal proper only.

Type of Public Utility Vehicle	Registered In Municipality					From Other Municipality	
	Total No.	Route/Destination				Total No.	Route/ Destination
		Within Barangay	Barangay to Barangay	Barangay to Municipal	Municipal/Center		
Mini-Buses	6	x	x	x	✓	6	Pastrana - Tacloban City
Jeepney	5	x	x	x	✓	5	Pastrana - Tacloban City
Motorcycle	150	x	x	✓	x	150	Barangay to Barangay
Pedicab	105	x	x	x	✓	105	Municipal Proper Only

*Source: Municipal Records*

Table 61: Inventory of Public Land Transportation Vehicles by Type and Service Routes, Year 2022



Map 47: Road Network Map



## 7. SOCIAL SERVICES FACILITIES/UTILITIES/AMINITIES

### 7.1 Education

The Municipality of Pastrana has a total of twenty-two (22) public elementary schools within the different barangays and three (3) secondary schools, the Juan Villablanca Memorial High School (JVMHS), Manaybanay National High School (MNHS), and Macalpiay National High School (McyNHS) as shown in the table below.

The type of school in both elementary and secondary schools of Pastrana District is a public school. There are no private schools in the said district.

The following facilities and their corresponding conditions can be found in either or both the elementary and secondary schools, such as:

**Laboratory.** In the elementary level, there are no existing science laboratories while in the secondary level, there is one laboratory located at the JVMHS of which condition is well maintained.

**Shop.** In the elementary level, there are no existing shops while in the secondary level has one (1) shop at JVMHS and indicates a well-maintained facility.

**Library.** In the elementary level, there are no libraries. While in the secondary level, there is sufficiency in number of books and reading materials at the JVMHS, including a well-maintained library system since there is a librarian who accommodates the students-clientele for their research works and other library related activities. On the other hand, the MNHS had to improvise an area as their school library since school buildings are yet to be constructed.

**Clinic.** Among the 22 elementary schools, only two (2) schools have clinic, the Pastrana Central School with a well-maintained facility and Macalpiay Elementary School of which condition is critically requiring priority action for repairs, while the rest of schools in the barangays have none. In the secondary school, the JVMHS has a clinic with a well-maintained condition. The elementary and secondary schools are provided by at least one (1) school nurse coming from the Leyte Division Office of the DepED.

**Comfort Room.** All the elementary and secondary schools in Pastrana have their own comfort rooms. Majority has good and well-maintained comfort rooms, except for Cabaohan ES, Calsadahay ES, Lanauan ES, and Yapad ES which need improvements.



**Playground.** The playgrounds of both elementary and secondary schools also need improvements. There are available areas that serve as playgrounds, but there are no sufficient facilities for the pupils and students to be used in their sports training such as in basketball, volleyball and other athletic activities.

**Computer Laboratory.** Only the Macalpiay ES has a computer laboratory while the rest of the elementary and secondary schools have no available computer laboratory.

Of the twenty-five (25) schools both elementary and secondary, eight (8) schools were used as evacuation centers during emergencies or disasters. In such cases, classes were disrupted impending the educational development of the students.

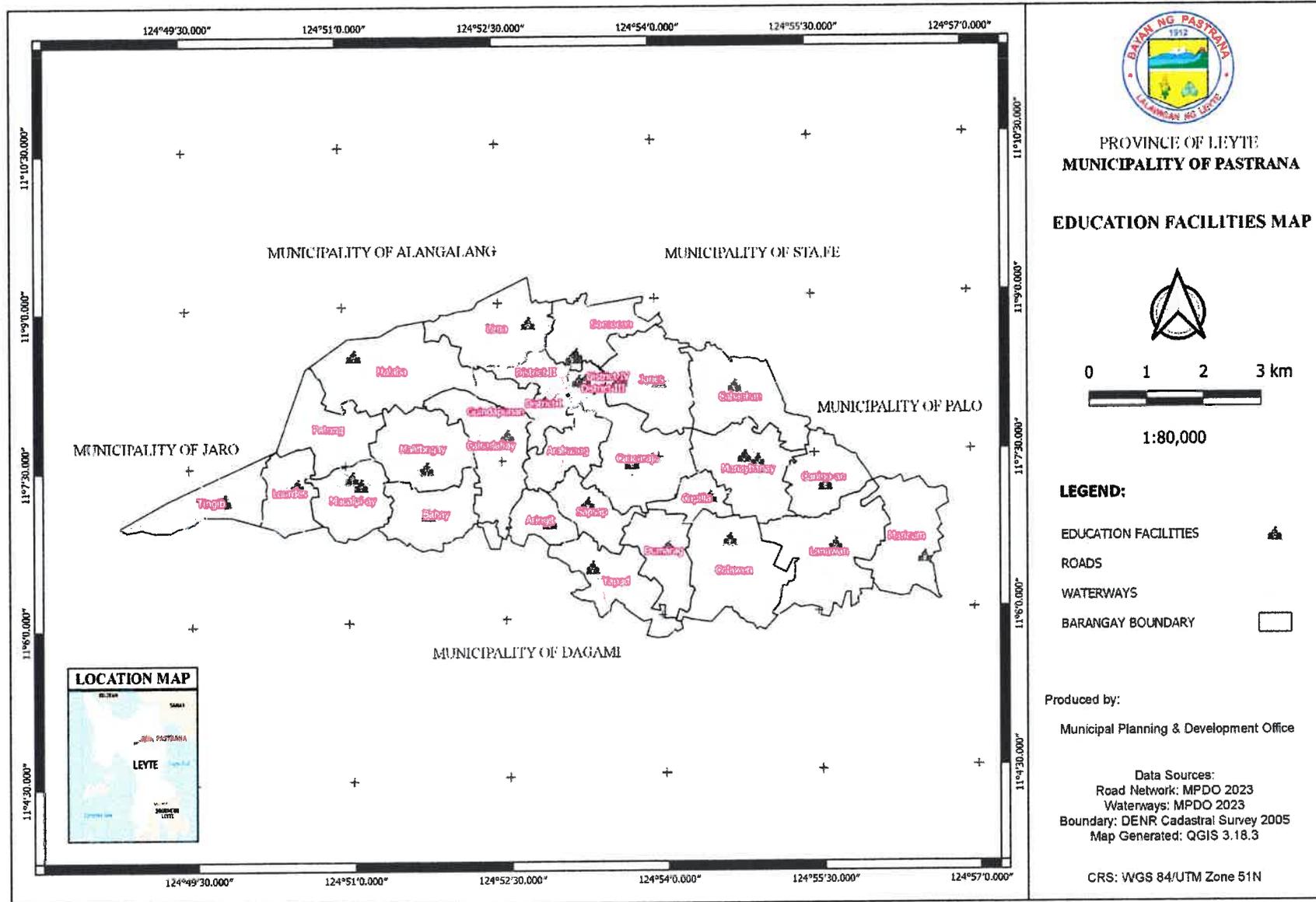
In terms of hazard susceptibility, there are 13.63% or 3 elementary schools that are highly susceptible to flooding. These schools are located near the riverbanks. The rest of the schools' buildings are in moderate and low susceptible to flooding.



Schools by Level, Type, Facilities and Condition, SY 2022-2023												
School	Barangay	Area Occupied (ha)	Ownership	Facilities And Condition							Used as Evacuation Center (Y/N)	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
				Lab.	Shop	Library	Clinic	Comfort Room	Playground	Others (Specify)		FI
<b>Elementary</b>												
Aringit Elem. School	Aringit	2.43	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Bahay Elem. School	Bahay	0.0956	Complicated	N	N	N	N	C	G		N	M
Cabaohan Elem. School	Cabaohan	0.5497	Donated	N	N	N	N	P	G		N	L
Calsadahay Elem. School	Calsadahay	0.2891	Donated	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	H
Cancaraja Elem. School	Cancaraja	0.3747	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	P		N	L
Canino-an Elem. School	Canino-an	2.32	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Capilla Primary School	Capilla	0.14	Public	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Colawen Elem. School	Colawen	0.5	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Pastrana Central School	Pastrana	2.132	Donated	N	N	N	P	G	G		Y	L
Dumarag Elem. School	Dumarag	2.76	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		Y	L
Halaba Elem. School	Halaba	2.307	Private	N	N	N	N	G	N		N	L
Jones Elem. School	Jones	0.5	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Lanauan Elem. School	Lanauan	0.174	Donated	N	N	N	N	P	P		N	L
Lima Elem. School	Lima	0.315	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	N		Y	H
Lourdes Elem. School	Lourdes	0.5	Public	N	N	N	N	G	N		N	M
Macalplay Elem. School	Macalplay	3.024	Public	N	N	N	P	G	N	Computer Room - G	Y	M
Malitbogay Elem. School	Malitbogay	0.5152	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		Y	L
Manaybanay Elem. School	Manaybanay	0.5475	Public	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Maricum Elem. School	Maricum	0.402	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	M
Sapsap Elem. School	Sapsap	0.1898	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	L
Tingib Elem. School	Tingib	0.09	Donated	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	H
Yapad Elem. School	Yapad	0.9866	Public	N	N	N	N	P	G		N	M
<b>Secondary</b>												
Juan Villablanca Memorial High School	District IV	2.16	Donation	G	G	G	G	G	G		Y	L
Macalplay National High School	Macalplay	1	Public	N	N	N	N	G	G		N	M
Manaybanay National High School	Manaybanay	0.9194	Public	N	N	N	N	G	G		Y	L

Source: DepEd District Office

Table 62: Schools by Level, Type, Facilities and Condition, SY 2022-2023



Map 48: Education Facilities Map



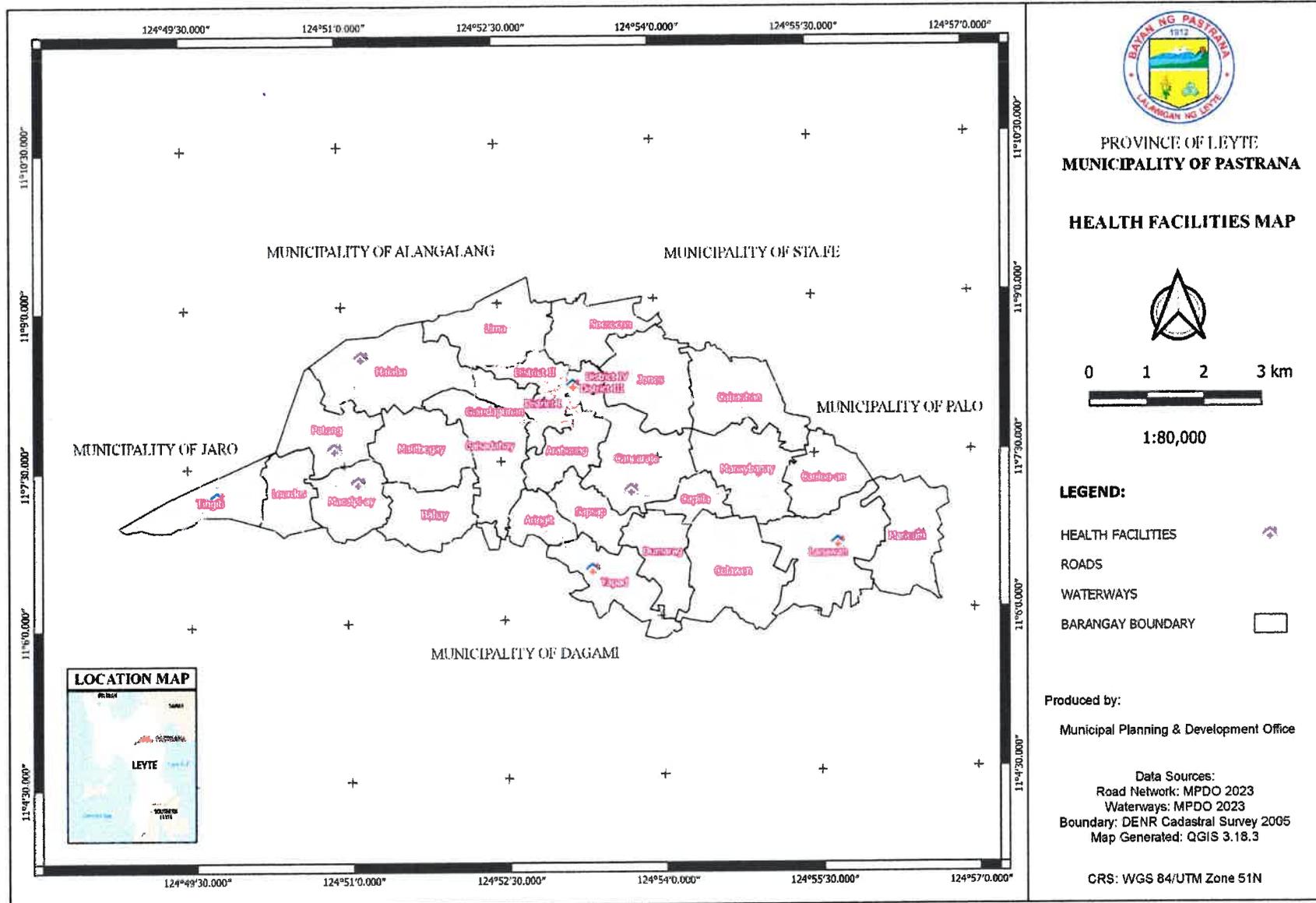
7.2 Health

There is no hospital in Pastrana, however the Rural Health Center classified as outpatient/outreach facility caters all the health needs/problems of the residents. It has a License to Operate (LTO) from the Department of Health (DOH) as a birthing facility and accredited by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (Philhealth) for performing newborn screening. It is manned by eleven (11) regular manpower personnel which consists of one (1) Doctor, two (2) Nurses, two (2) Midwives, one (1) Sanitary Inspector, one (1) Admin. Aide, three (3) Ambulance Drivers, and one (1) Utility.

There are seven (7) barangay health stations located in barangay Yapad, Aringit, Tingib, Macalpiay, Manaybanay, Caninoan and Maricum. Each barangay health station has an assign midwife to provide basic medical assistance such as immunization and prenatal check-up. Private birthing clinic located in barangay Socsocon and pharmacy located in District III & IV are also present in the municipality. Table 62 below presents the health facilities and personnel in the municipality.

Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, Year 2022												
Name of Health Facility	Brgy.	Ownership	Capacity (No. of Beds)	No. of Personnel						Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)	
				Doctor	Nurses	Midwives	Sanitary Inspector	Others	Total			
<b>Municipal Health Centre</b>												
Rural Health Unit	District IV	Public	1	1	2	2	1	3 JO, 1 Admin. Aide, 1 Utility, 2 RHMPP, 3 Ambulance Driver	17	O	L	
RHU Birthing Facility	District IV	Public	2	1	2	2		3 JO, 1 Utility, 1 RHMPP, 1 Ambulance Driver	11	NR	L	
<b>Barangay Health Station</b>												
Barangay Health Station in School	Yapad	Public	-					1NDP, 1 School Nurse	2	O	M	
Barangay Health Station	Aringit	Public	-					1 NDP	1	O	L	
Barangay Health Station	Tingib	Public	-			1		3 NDP	4	O	M	
Barangay Health Station	Macalpiay	Public	-					3 NDP	3	O	M	
Barangay Health Station	Manaybanay	Public	-			1		3 NDP	4	O	M	
Barangay Health Station	Caninoan	Public	-					1 NDP, 1 School Nurse	2	O	L	
Barangay Health Station	Maricum	Public	-					1 NDP	1	O	L	
<b>Private</b>												
Birthing Clinic	Socsocon	Private	2			2		2 Utility	5	O	L	

Table 63: Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, Year 2022



Map 49: Health Facilities Map



## 7.3 Housing

### 7.3.1 Local Housing Situation

The Housing situation for the last three (3) censal years of 2010, 2015 and 2022 presented in Table 63 below in terms of households, household population, housing units (occupied and vacant), ratio of households to occupied housing units and ratio of household population to occupied housing units. And the variables are being compared to last three censal year, respectively.

In terms of the households, in 2010 it has 3,536 households wherein it has an increase of 795 households compared in year 2015 with a total of 4,331 households. It increased also of 815 households in the results of 2022 CBMS with 5,146 households. It is observed that as the year increases the number of households also increases this is so because the population likewise increase during the three censal years.

The household population in the three censal years 2010, 2015, and 2022 shows that there is a 1,353 increase of household population of 16,649 to 18,002 from the 2010 & 2015 census of population, respectively. Likewise, in the 2015 and 2022 censuses, there is an increase of 1,894 household population.

The housing units are categorized into occupied and vacant HU wherein in the censal years 2010(3,436 HU), 2015 (4,176HU) and 2022 (5,080HU). There is an increase of occupied housing units of 683 and 412 housing units from year 2010 to 2015, and from year 2015 to 2022, respectively. Likewise in the vacant housing units 45 HU (2010), 80 HU (2015) and 653 HU (2022) there is also an increase of 35 and 573 housing units. The sudden increase of vacant housing units in year 2022 is due to unoccupied housing units in Barangay Aringit under the National Housing Authority's Yolanda Permanent Housing Program.

The ratio of household population to the occupied housing units are 1.04 in year 2010, 1.06 in year 2015, and 1.00 in year 2022.

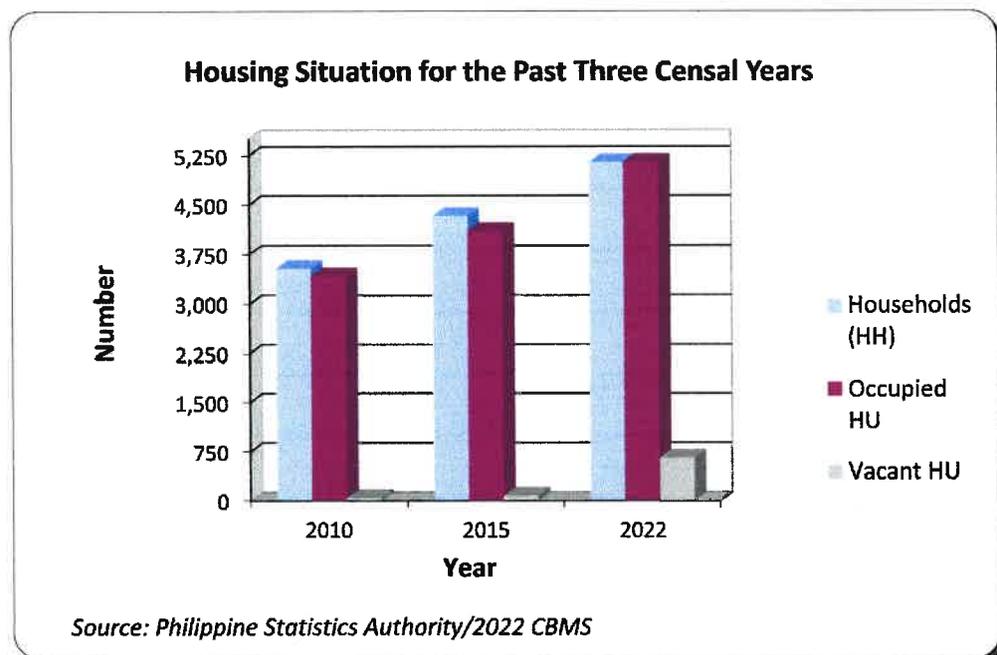
Thus, there is a decreasing trend of the ratio of the household population to the occupied housing units during the three censal years.



Housing Situation for the Past Three Years					
	2010	2015		2022	
	No.	No.	% Increase/Decrease	No.	% Increase/Decrease
Households (HH)	3,536	4,331	22.48%	5,146	18.82%
Household Population	16,649	18,002	8.13%	19,896	10.52%
Housing Units (HU)	3,436	4,176	21.54%	5,080	21.65%
Occupied HU	3,413	4,096	20.01%	5,146	25.63%
Vacant HU	45	80	77.78%	653	716.25%
Ratio of HH to Occupied HU	1.04	1.06		1.00	
Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU	4.88	4.40		3.87	

Source: PSA/2022 CBMS

Table 64: Housing Situation for the Past Three Years



Graph 1: Housing Situation for the Past Three Censal Years

### 7.3.2 Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Three Censal Year

For the past two censal years, the housing units with a tenure status of "owned " have the greatest percentage compared to the others. In 2010, 81% have housing units that are owned but decreased in 2020 with 54% and 53% in 2022.

As to Table 64 in the next page, the decreasing percentage of both housing unit and lot in 2010 is a good sign given that owners are taking control also. In year 2010, almost 405 households do not own the housed they occupy nor within the status of owning in the future through amortization. It is alarming to note that houses and/or lots being occupied either

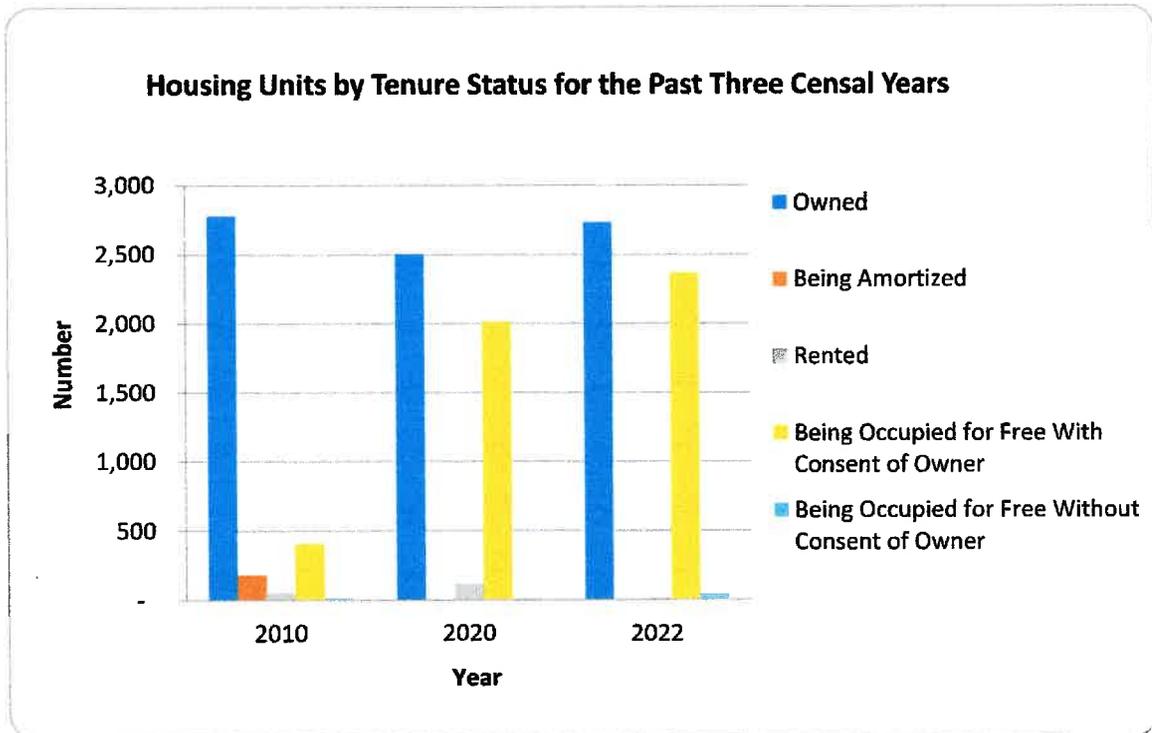


with or without the consent of the owners are on an increasing trend from year 2020 to 2022 which may directly mean owners are not taking back properties for their own utilization.

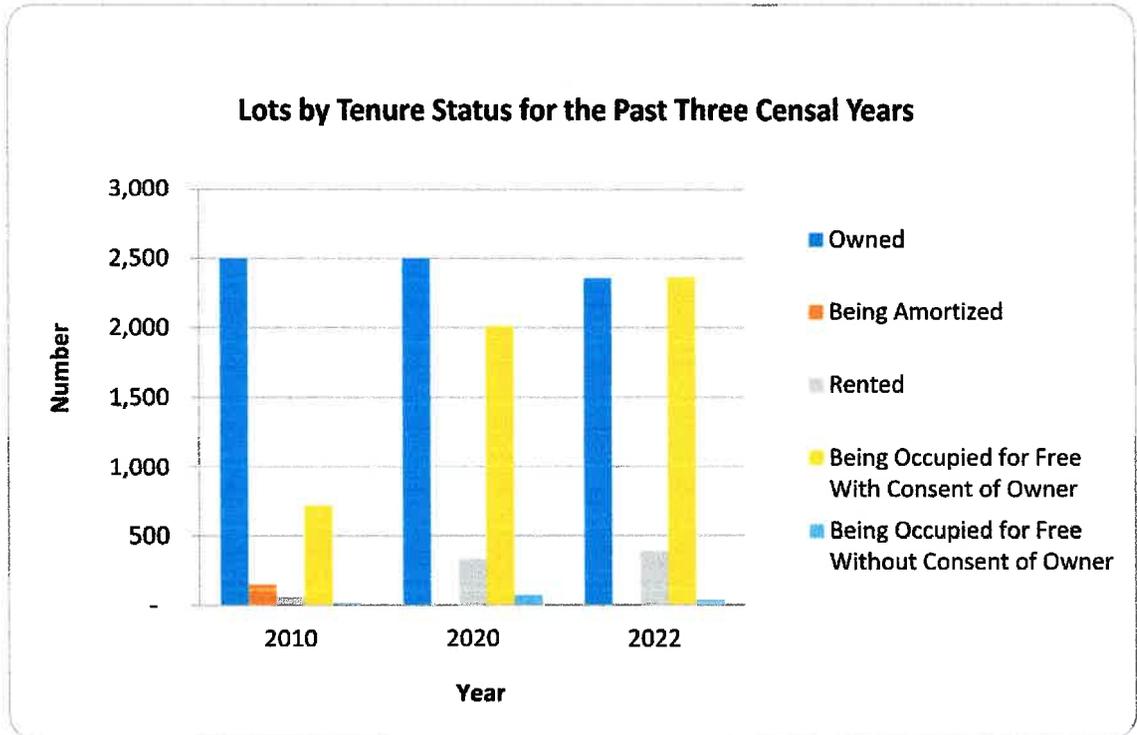
Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Three Censal Years												
Tenure Status	2010				2020				2022			
	Housing Unit		Lot		Housing Unit		Lot		Housing Unit		Lot	
	No.	%										
Owned	2,780	81%	2,500	73%	2,503	54%	2,503	51%	2,734	53%	2,359	46%
Being Amortized	180	5%	150	4%	0	0%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Rented	56	2%	56	2%	115	2%	332	7%	11	0%	386	8%
Being Occupied for Free With Consent of Owner	405	12%	715	21%	2,010	43%	2,010	41%	2,363	46%	2,363	46%
Being Occupied for Free Without Consent of Owner	15	0.44%	15	0.44%	6	0.13%	76	2%	38	1%	38	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NSO/PSA/2022 CBMS

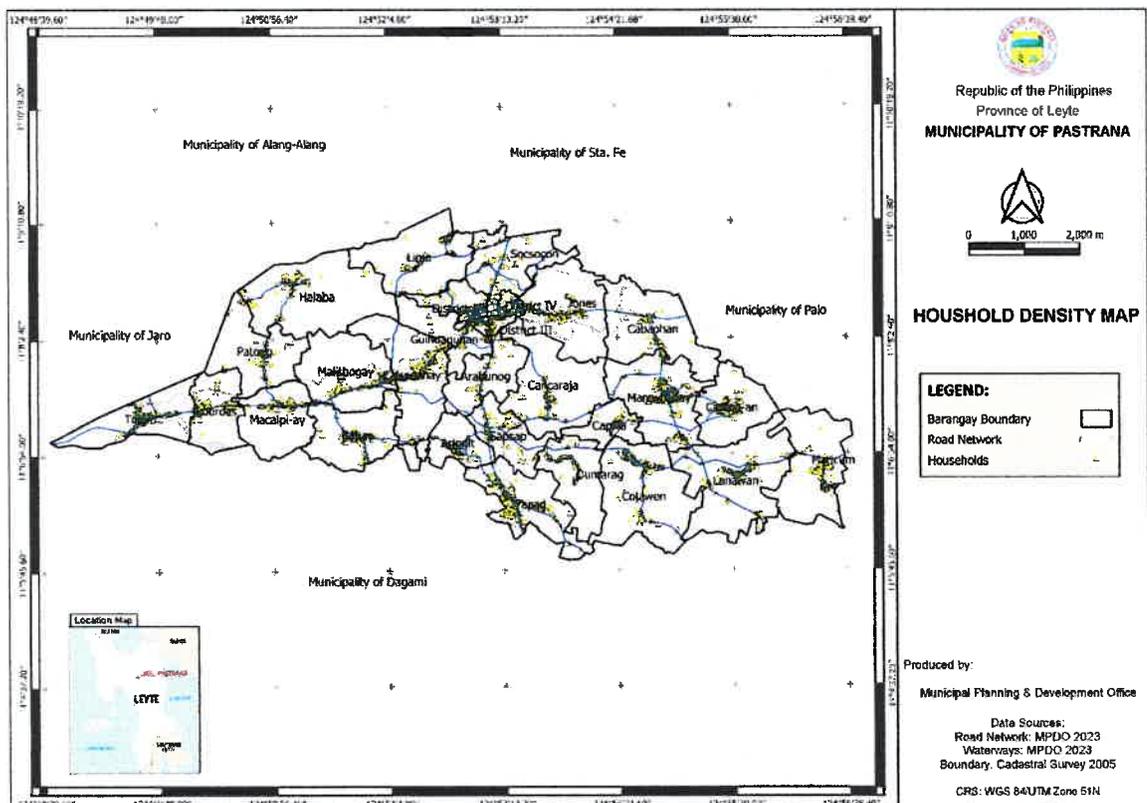
Table 65: Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Three Censal Years



Graph 2: Housing Units by Tenure Status for the Past Three Censal Year



Graph 3: Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Three Censal year



Map 50: Household Density Map



### 7.4 Protective Services Facilities

The Pastrana PNP station is located in District IV, Poblacion along the provincial highway. Five (5) vehicles which includes patrol jeep and motorcycle serve as the service of the men in uniform in responding for peace and order problems. Every barangay has its own barangay tanods yet not all of the barangays have its own tanod outpost. The Bureau of Fire Protection had also an office in the municipality located at the back of the police station. Two-unit firetruck is available during fire occurrence. There is no municipal jail except for the lock-up cell that the PNP Station of Pastrana is maintaining for temporary safekeeping of lawbreakers or violators and for temporary detainees charged with crime and offense.

In terms of disaster risk management, the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is created as the forefront of DRRM. DRRM had been given much priority by the local government of Pastrana. As a matter of fact, the office is equipped with necessary facilities and equipment intended for search, rescue and retrieval. The MDRRMO is the Incident Commander of the Incident Command System of the LGU. Three (3) rescue vehicles are assigned in the office to respond to any disaster and hazards. Handheld Radios are also provided to the Emergency Response Team for easy communication. A total of twenty-five (25) personnel assigned in the office to help the MDRRMO carry out the functions and responsibilities of the office.

Protective Services by Facilities and Equipment, Year 2022									
Type of Services	Barangay	Area (sq m)	Physical Condition of Facility	No. of Personnel	Personnel to Pop'n Ratio	Vehicles		Contact No.	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
						No.	Types		FI
<b>Police</b>									
Headquarters	District IV	420	Fair	21	1:940	5	Patrol Car Motorcycle	9985986512	L
Sub-Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outpost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fire Protection</b>									
Headquarters	District IV	422	Fair	15	1:1317	2	Firetruck	915692527	L
Sub-Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jail Management</b>									
District Jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/Mun. Jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Others</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Philippine National Police, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Bureau of Fire Protection

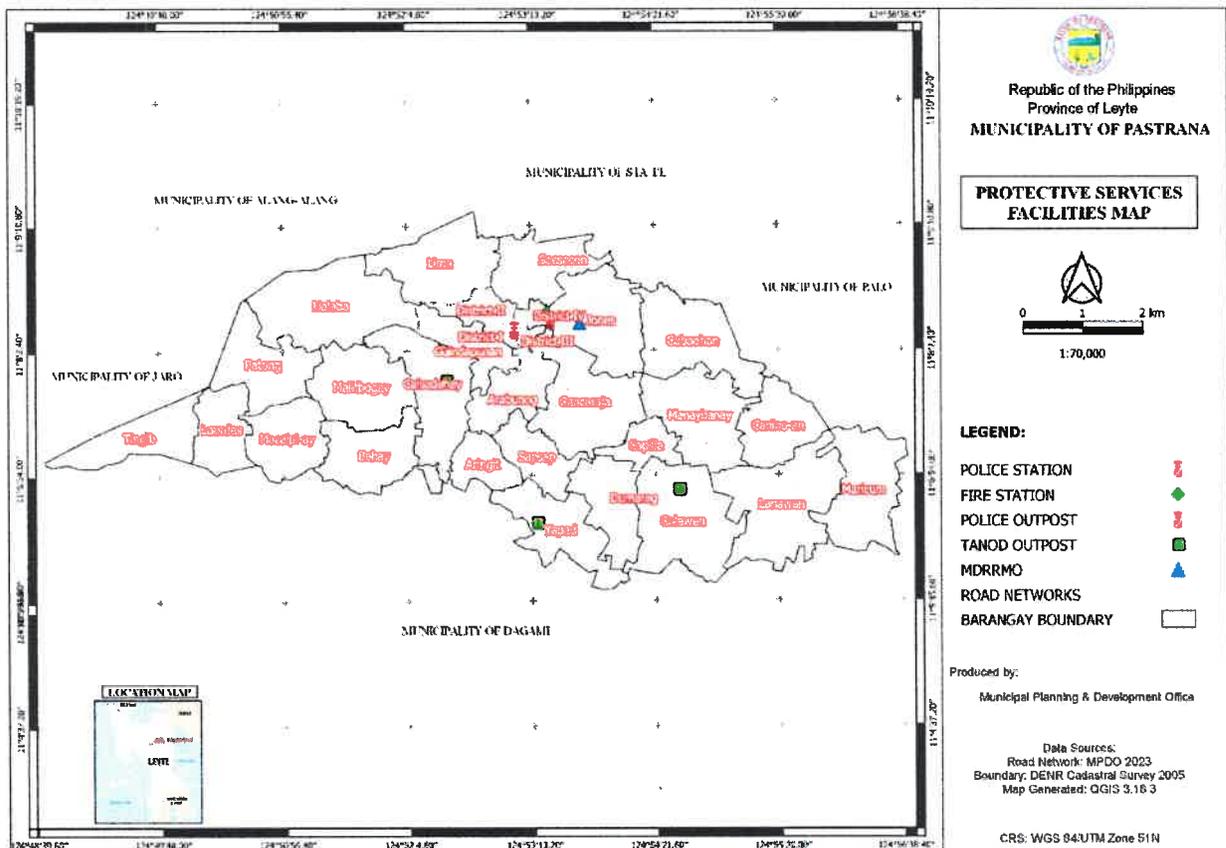
Table 66: Protective Services by Facilities and Equipment, Year 2022

**Barangay Security Force and Volunteers by Type of Service, Year 2022**

Type of Services	Number of Security Force/Volunteer	Facilities / Equipment	Condition of facilities/equipment
Traffic	-	None	N/A
Peace and Order	116	Uniform/Batota	Serviceable
Disaster, Auxiliary Services	25	Rescue Equipment's/ Rescue Vehicle	Serviceable
		Flashlights/ Raincoat	Fair

Source: Barangay Office

Table 67: Barangay Security Force and Volunteer by Type of Service, Year 2022



Map 51: Protective Services Facilities Map



### 7.5 Sports and Recreation Facilities

The youth in the locality are the most active in sports and majority of them prefer the basketball game, which is the most popular sports in the country until today. Basketball courts are usually found in all of the barangays of the municipality. Basketball tournaments and leagues are usually held in most part of the year during barangay and town fiestas, summer, school breaks and Christmas vacation.

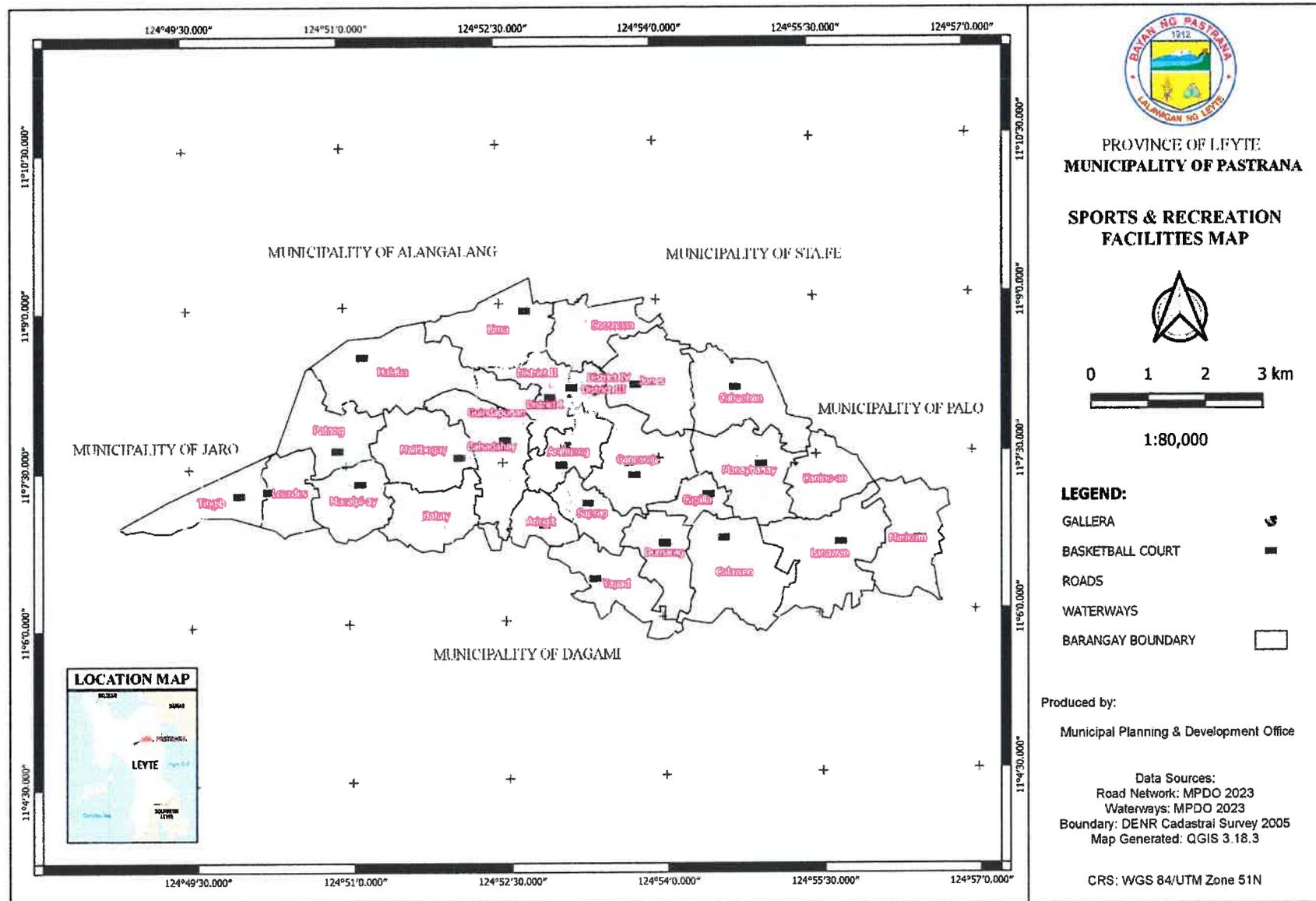
Less popular sports such as volleyball and other ballgames, outdoor and indoor events are mostly played during athletic meets authorized by the Department of Education which are just periodically held.

Most of the barangays in the municipality have their own sports facilities. The municipality has a total of twenty-four (24) government-owned sports and recreational facilities with an estimated total land area of 10,805 sq.m. There is also an existing open space/parks in the municipality having an area of 3,097 sq.m. Out of the 24 facilities, seven (7) need renovation while the rest are still well-maintained and in good condition.

Existing Sports and Recreational Facilities by Barangay, Year 2022						
Barangay	Type of Facility	Lot Area (sq m)	Ownership	Physical Condition of Facility	Used as Evacuation Center (Y/N)	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
						FI
District IV	Mun. Plaza	3,097	Public	Fair	N	L
	Sports	1,343	Public	Fair	Y	L
Arabunog	Sports	317.61	Public	Poor	N	M
Aringit	Sports	677.22	Public	Fair	N	L
Bahay	Sports	522.97	Public	Fair	N	M
Cabaohan	Sports	359.23	Public	Fair	N	L
Calsadahay	Sports	717.13	Public	Fair	N	M
Cancaraja	Sports	117.87	Public	Fair	N	L
Caninoan	Sports	281.83	Public	Fair	N	L
Capilla	Sports	640.04	Public	Fair	N	M
Colawen	Sports	607.27	Public	Poor	N	M
Dumarag	Sports	299.08	Public	Fair	N	L
Guindapunan	Sports	212.68	Public	Critical	N	H
Halaba	Sports	360.37	Public	Fair	N	L
Jones	Sports	316.69	Public	Critical	N	L
Lanawan	Sports	430.07	Public	Fair	N	L
Lima	Sports	330.27	Public	Poor	N	M
Lourdes	Sports	507.3	Public	Fair	Y	M
Macalpiay	Sports	376.53	Public	Fair	N	M
Malitbogay	Sports	426.19	Public	Poor	N	M
Manaybanay	Sports	274.5	Public	Fair	N	M
Maricum	Sports	378.46	Public	Fair	N	M
Patong	Sports	338.1	Public	Fair	N	M
Sapsap	Sports	402.01	Public	Fair	N	L
Tingib	Sports	325.51	Public	Poor	N	H
Yapad	Sports	242.68	Public	Fair	N	M

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office

Table 68: Existing Sports and Recreational Facilities by Barangay, Year 2022





## 7.6 Social Welfare Services Facilities

The Municipality of Pastrana is committed to providing social services for its constituents to ensure their welfare. It provides social welfare facilities to uphold the rights of the children, women, persons with disabilities, and senior citizens. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office of Pastrana, Leyte is the agency mandated in the Local Government Unit of Pastrana, Leyte to implement the social welfare programs and services to local targeted clientele. The Office is manned by one (1) Registered Social Worker, as Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer; one (1) Registered Social Worker as Social Welfare Officer I; one (1) Social Welfare Assistant; three (3) Social Welfare Aide; Three (3) Job Orders, and 29 Day Care Workers.

With the implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in the Municipality of Pastrana, DSWD Regional Office has appointed one (1) Registered Social Worker as Municipal Link; one (1) Education Graduate as LGU Link; and one (1) Job Order.

The office also extends its function to the management of Office of Senior Citizens Affairs Office (OSCA) manned by OSCA Head, a senior citizen.

### Day Care Services

Day Care Centers are found in the municipality. All Day Care Workers were trained on Early Childhood Education (ECE) Program. This aims to improve and enhance the knowledge, attitude and skills of Day Care Workers (DCWs) particularly in their methods of teaching. Day care services aims to provide supplemental parental care when parents are at work. It focused basically on Early Childhood Care and development activities, which offer opportunities for creative learning, mental stimulation, physical cognitive skills and values formation.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services are provided in all barangays of the municipality. In 2022, a total of 526 children aged 3-4 years old were served in a twenty-nine (29) ECCD center. Almost all of the facilities are in fair and well-maintained condition except for Daycare Center in Barangay Capilla which is in poor condition and needs improvement.

Daycare Center in Barangay Guindapunan and Tingib is in high susceptible to flooding, while the rest of the ECCD are located in a moderate and low susceptible to flooding.



## Senior Citizens

Republic Act No. 9994, otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010." has the objective to recognize the rights of senior citizens to take their proper place in society and make them a concern of the family, community, and government. Secondly, it will give full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation as an integral part of the local community. Thirdly, it motivates and encourages the senior citizens to contribute to nation building. Fourth, it encourages their families and the communities they live in to reaffirm and apply the valued Filipino traditions of caring for the senior citizens. Fifth, it will provide a comprehensive health care and rehabilitation system for senior citizens with disability, to foster their capacity to attain a more meaningful and productive ageing. Lastly, it recognizes the important role of the private and the non-government sectors in the improvement of the welfare of senior citizens and to actively seek their partnership.

Among the specific objectives in the implementation of the Senior Citizens Program are to provide opportunities for Senior Citizens to participate in the economic and social development activities in the community giving them feelings of fulfillment and self-esteem and to provide a venue for policy formulation affecting the Senior Citizens Association.

As of 2022, the municipality has a Senior Citizen Day Center with 1500 senior citizens and older persons served. The facility supposedly served as the place for the senior citizens for their meetings or any related activities, however, it is currently used as office of the KALAHI-CIDDS personnel.

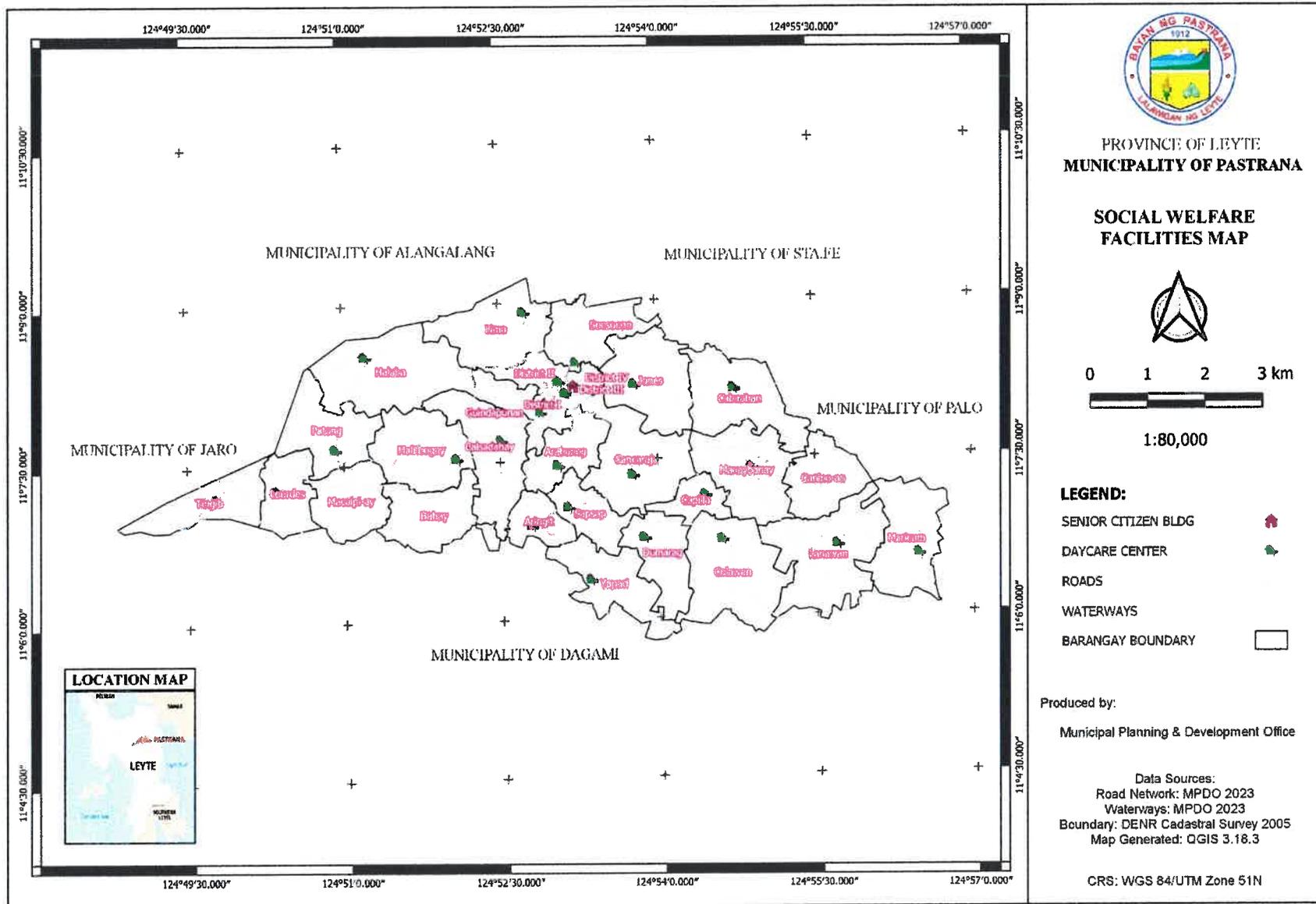
Table 69 in the next page shows the Social Welfare Facilities, Services and Clientele in year 2022.



Social Welfare Facilities, Services and Clientele, Year 2022								
Facility	Barangay	Services Offered	Type of Clientele	No. of Clientele	Staff	Ownership	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
								FI
Senior Citizen Day Center	District IV	Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen/ Provision of Cash grant to Nonagenarian & Octogenarian/ Social Enhancement	Senior citizens/ older persons	1500	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	District I	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	14	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	District II	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	20	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	District III	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	20	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center/NCDC	District IV	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	34	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Arabunag	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	7	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Aringit	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	24	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Bahay	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	14	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Cabaahan	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	23	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Calsadahay	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	32	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Cancaraja	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	16	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Caninoan	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	17	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Capita	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	11	4	Public	Poor	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Colawen	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	23	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Dumarag	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	12	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Guindapunan	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	15	4	Public	Fair	H
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Halaba	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	15	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Jones	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	15	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Lanawan	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	25	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Lima	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	19	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Lourdes	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	16	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Macalpiay	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	17	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Malibogay	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	12	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Manaybanay	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	23	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Maricum	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	15	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Patang	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	14	4	Public	Fair	M
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Sapsap	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	15	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Sacsocon	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	16	4	Public	Fair	L
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Tingib	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	23	4	Public	Fair	H
Daycare Center/Feeding Center	Yapad	Day Care Service/ Supplemental Feeding Program	Pre-School Children	19	4	Public	Fair	M

Source: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office

Table 70: Social Welfare Services and Clientele, Year 2022



Map 53: Social Welfare Facilities Map



## 8. AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-INDUSTRY FACILITIES

### 8.1 Crop Production

Various agriculture and agri-industry facilities are present within the municipality in order to support the agricultural activities. The National Irrigation System (NIA) VIII has one (1) water irrigation system in Pastrana, Leyte, the Binahaan River Irrigation System which was established in the year 1950 and it is operational. The Binahaan River Irrigation System is a gravity type irrigation system that cater the total irrigated farmlands in the municipality of about 1,878.12 hectares.

As of 2022, Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) record shows three (3) post-harvest and support facilities and services in the municipality. There are fourteen (14) rice mills in seven (7) barangays that are operational with single pass type/capacity, nineteen (19) multi-purpose drying pavements with a minimum capacity of five (5) sacks to a maximum of one hundred (100) sack in twelve (12) barangays, and two (2) mechanical dryers present in two (2) barangays. In terms of technical assistance, the office of the Municipal Agricultural Officer serves and extends package of improved and advanced technologies to our farmers.

Existing Agricultural Support Facilities and Services, Year 2022					
Post Harvest Facilities and Support	Barangay	No.	% Utilization	Type/ Capacity	Remarks
Rice Mill	Calsadahay	1	100%	10 sacks/hr.	Operational
	Manaybanay	2	100%	600 kls/hr.	Operational
	Colawen	1	100%	10 sacks/hr.	Operational
	Cabaohan	2	100%	600 kls/hr.	Operational
	Maricum	2	100%	600 kls/hr.	Operational
	Socsocon	2	100%	400 kls/hr.	Operational
	Yapad	4	100%	400 kls/hr.	Operational
Multi-Purpose Drying Pavement	Jones	2	100%	50 sacks	Operational
	Aringit	1	100%	20 sacks	Operational
	Sapsap	2	100%	50 sacks	Operational
	Malitbogay	1	100%	5 sacks	Operational
	Lourdes	1	100%	10 sacks	Operational
	Tingib	2	100%	100 sacks	Operational
	Halaba	1	100%	100 sacks	Operational
	Maricum	1	100%	50 sacks	Operational
	Cabaohan	2	100%	30 sacks	Operational
	Lanauan	1	100%	100 sacks	Operational
	Manaybanay	4	100%	60 sacks	Operational
	Socsocon	1	100%	50 sacks	Operational
Mechanical Dryer	Maricum	1	100%	120 sacks	Operational
	Manaybanay	1	100%	6 tons	Operational

Source: Municipal Agriculture's Office

Table 71: Existing Agricultural Support Facilities and Services, Year 2022



## 8.2 Livestock and Poultry

Technical assistance on animal diseases control such as immunization and vaccination are being extended to the livestock raisers through practical farmer's classes and leaders' trainings. Likewise, there are poultry broiler and egg layering present in the municipality which are privately owned and others managed by the accredited farmers' association in the municipality.

## 9. WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 9.1 Solid Waste Management

Municipality of Pastrana waste generation continues to rise with the increase in population, improvement of living standards and economic growth especially within the urban areas. The calculated waste generated in the municipality based on the 10Year Solid Waste Management Plan for the current year is 6.03 tons per day or 5,472.09 kgs per day.

Solid wastes are generated from different sources, and these are categorized into Domestic, Commercial, Institutional, and Hospital (RHU). Residential wastes account for the bulk of the total solid waste generated by 96.29% or 5.81 tons per day which comes from biodegradable, recyclable, residual, and special waste. Wastes from commercial sources which include food establishments, general stores, public markets and recreational centers total to 3.33% or 0.20 tons per day. On the other hand, wastes from institutional sources which include academic institutions, government offices, and church add up to 0.52% or 0.03 tons per day. While RHU wastes generate 0.21% or 0.01 ton per day.

Currently, urban barangays or 14% or four (4) out of twenty-nine (29) barangays in the municipality are covered by collection. The rest of barangays have their own strategy in managing solid waste. The proposed Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan aims to establish a Sanitary Landfill, Category I to achieve 100% of the barangays covered by service collection.

Also, the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan aims at conserving and protecting the environment through proper solid waste management and disposal; ensuring public health among constituents and protect them from environmental hazards, pests, and diseases; and improving efficiency and effectiveness of the local government in delivering SWM services. Table in the next page shows the solid waste generation by source in the municipality.



As to the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste, it is the responsibility of the Local Government Unit as stated in the Republic Act 9003 or also known as Solid Waste Management Act. At present, the municipality owns a two (2) garbage collection trucks and the scope of collection only covers four (4) barangays and only residual and special waste are regularly collected and deposited at the Residual Containment Area of the municipality. Recycling and waste segregation continue to be a challenge despite the environmental campaigns, and the rules and regulations as mandated in the Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance. Every barangay in the municipality has their own Material Recovery Facility (MRF) to serve as their end of pipe destination of their solid wastes. To sustainably manage their solid waste, barangay is required to establish its Barangay Solid Waste Management Committees and to come up with their Barangay Solid Waste Management Program. The municipality is in the process of establishing a sanitary landfill.

Solid Waste Generation by Source, Year 2023					
Source	Types of waste	Volume of solid waste generated (tons/day)	Volume of solid waste collected (tons/day)	Disposal methods/ treatment facilities	Disposal site
Domestic	Biodegradable	3.10	0.43	Composting Facility	Backyard Compost Pit
	Recyclable	2.36	0.33	Saleable/Processed Recyclable	MRF-Ecoshed
	Residual	0.30	0.04	Disposal Facility	RCA
	Special	0.04	0.01	Stored at Special Chamber	Mun. Septic Vault
Commercial	Biodegradable	0.12	0.02	Centralized Composting Facility	Vermi-composting Facility
	Recyclable	0.04	0.006	Saleable/Processed Recyclable	MRF-Ecoshed
	Residual	0.03	0.004	Disposal Facility	RCA
Institutional	Biodegradable	0.01	0.001	Centralized Composting Facility	Vermi-composting Facility
	Recyclable	0.01	0.001	Saleable/Processed Recyclable	MRF-Ecoshed
	Residual	0.01	0.001	Disposal Facility	RCA
Hospital (RHU)	Health Care Waste	0.01	0.001	Septic Vault	Mun. Septic Vault

Source: Municipal Records from SWMP

Table 72: Solid Waste Generation by Source, Year 2023

Methods of Solid Waste Disposal/Treatment, Year 2022			
Methods	Quantity (Total municipal solid waste generated)	No. of household served	Agency Responsible
1. Collected and disposed to:			
Residual Containment Area	21.29 kgs. /day	903	Municipal SWMO
- Sanitary Landfill	No Landfill Yet		
2. Composting	2931.95 kgs. /day	5008	Barangay
3. Recycling	2,188.29 kgs/day	5008	Municipal SWMO, Barangay

Source: SWMO

Table 73: Methods of Solid Waste Disposal/Treatment, Year 2022



## 9.2 Air Quality

Municipality of Pastrana so far has a good air quality. Air pollution is nonetheless a problem for it is still manageable. Although burning of waste within the homelots cannot be avoided, nevertheless it is controllable since almost all of the households practice recycling and composting of solid waste hence it does not contribute much problem into the air quality of the municipality.

## 10. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

### 10.1 Primary Economic Base

#### 10.1.1 Crop Production

Pastrana having a type of soil which entirely fitted for crops production is agriculture based, fifth class municipality. As per Comprehensive Land Use Plan, a total of 4,268.74 hectares classifies for agricultural purposes. These account for almost 92.93% of the total land area of the municipality.

Table 73 below presents the lists of major crops in terms of volume production based on the record of the Municipal Agriculture's Office which includes rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, and vegetables.

On rice areas, there is an increase in cultivated land and its production increases also. The reasons for this notable increase in production due to the planting of certified and hybrid seeds, favorable weather condition and adoption among farmers of new farming technology package.

On root crops, cassava reduces the planted area due to the results of flooding on the identified areas devoted to it, which caused the reduction of production. Likewise, on sweet potato (camote), there was a reduction both in the cultivated area and in production due to said flooding.

On vegetables, about three-hectare increase in area, while in production side a high increase of 11.78 % was seen.

Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, 2020 - 2022						
Major Crops	Area (ha)			Volume of Production MT		
	2020	2022	%Increase/ Decrease	2020	2022	%Increase/ Decrease
Rice, Irrigated	1755.9	1,878.12	6.51	10158.71	12,756.04	19.42
Rice, Non-irrigated	25.45	26.7	4.68	135.1	149.52	9.64
Corn	53.5	65.1	17.82	57.2	67.62	15.41
Cassava	25	18	-38.89	312.1	216	-44.49
Sweet Potato	6.2	5.9	-5.08	152.5	141.6	-7.70
Vegetables	23.10	26.56	13.03	16.4	18.59	11.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,889.15</b>	<b>2,020.38</b>	<b>6.25%</b>	<b>10,832.01</b>	<b>13,199.85</b>	<b>17.91%</b>

Source: Municipal Agriculture's Office

Table 74: Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, 2020-2022



**10.1.2 Livestock and Poultry**

Other thrusts of Pastrana towards increased productivity is the integration of livestock and poultry production. Presently, livestock and poultry farming are limited to backyard enterprise. Although there is limited commercial scale production.

Livestock and poultry farms cover 1.23 hectares or 0.03% of the municipal's total land area. Majority, or native chicken production is the most produced in seventeen (17) barangays within the municipality with a total of 4,775 heads raised in backyard. It is followed with the poultry (layering) with a total of 2,860 heads who produce eggs, and duck with 1,669 heads. The least is the sheep production with 44 heads.

Livestock percentage of production value with that of total agricultural production value is at 95.35% in the year 2022 with product market locally. While the poultry production value is at 4.65% of the total agricultural production value

Table 75: Existing Livestock and Poultry Farms, Year 2022

Existing Livestock and Poultry Farms, Year 2022									
Type	Barangay	Area (ha)	No. of Heads	Production Classification	Production		Product Market	No. of Tenants	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
					Volume (MT)	Value (Php)			FI
<b>Livestock</b>									
Carabao	Arabunog	1.07	4	Backyard	0.96	302,400.00	Local	-	L
	Aringit	4.80	18	Backyard	4	1,360,800.00	Local	-	L
	Cabaohan	1.87	7	Backyard	2	529,200.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	3.47	13	Backyard	5	1,719,900.00	Local	-	M
	Cancaraja	5.60	21	Backyard	5	1,587,600.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	5.07	19	Backyard	5	1,436,400.00	Local	-	L
	Colawen	3.47	13	Backyard	3	982,800.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.80	3	Backyard	1	226,800.00	Local	-	M
	Halaba	2.93	11	Backyard	3	831,600.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	2.93	11	Backyard	3	831,600.00	Local	-	L
	Macalpiay	0.80	3	Backyard	0.72	226,800.00	Local	-	M
	Maricum	6.13	23	Backyard	6	1,738,800.00	Local	-	L
	Patong	2.13	8	Backyard	2	604,800.00	Local	-	L
	Socsocon	5.07	19	Backyard	5	1,436,400.00	Local	-	L
	Tingib	3.73	14	Backyard	3	1,058,400.00	Local	-	H
Yapad	4.00	15	Backyard	4	1,134,000.00	Local	-	L	
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>53.87</b>	<b>202</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>16,008,300.00</b>			
Goat	Arabunog	3.00	12	Backyard	0.26	52,800.00	Local	-	
	Aringit	6.75	27	Backyard	0.59	118,800.00	Local	-	
	Cancaraja	2.50	10	Backyard	0.22	44,000.00	Local	-	
	District I	2.75	11	Backyard	0.24	48,400.00	Local	-	
	Halaba	0.50	2	Backyard	0.04	8,800.00	Local	-	
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>15.50</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>272,800.00</b>			
Sheep	Aringit	0.27	1	Backyard	0.02	4,400.00	Local	-	
	Calsadahay	0.27	1	Backyard	0.02	4,400.00	Local	-	M
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>0.53</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0.04</b>	<b>8,800.00</b>			



<b>Swine</b>	Arabunog	0.027	179	Backyard	11	3,114,600.00	Local	-	L
	Aringit	0.009	57	Backyard	3	991,800.00	Local	-	L
	Cabaohan	0.004	25	Backyard	2	435,000.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.010	67	Backyard	4	1,165,800	Local	-	M
	Cancaraja	0.011	70	Backyard	4	1,218,000.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	0.012	79	Backyard	5	1,374,600.00	Local	-	L
	Colawen	0.004	24	Backyard	1	417,600.00	Local	-	L
	District 1	0.003	22	Backyard	1	382,800.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.005	30	Backyard	2	522,000.00	Local	-	M
	Halaba	0.003	21	Backyard	1	365,400.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.005	36	Backyard	2	626,400.00	Local	-	L
	Macalpiay	0.008	51	Backyard	3	887,400.00	Local	-	M
	Maricum	0.012	83	Backyard	5	1,444,200.00	Local	-	L
	Patong	0.004	25	Backyard	2	435,000.00	Local	-	L
	Socsocon	0.015	97	Backyard	6	1,687,800.00	Local	-	L
Tingib	0.004	28	Backyard	47	13,641,600.00	Local	-	H	
Yapad	0.015	100	Backyard	6	1,740,000.00	Local	-	L	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>994</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>30,450,000.00</b>				
<b>Poultry</b>									
<b>Broiler</b>	Cabaohan	0.0002	4	Backyard	0.01	1,020.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.0010	17	Backyard	0.03	4,335.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	0.0001	2	Backyard	0.003	510.00	Local	-	L
	Maricum	0.0020	32	Backyard	0.05	8,160.00	Local	-	L
	Patong	0.0145	237	Backyard	0.36	103,095.00	Local	-	L
	Yapad	0.0013	21	Backyard	0.03	5,355.00	Local	-	L
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>313</b>		<b>0.47</b>	<b>122,475.00</b>				
<b>Layering</b>	Aringit	0.0241	395	Backyard	6	28,835.00	Local	-	L
	Colawen	0.0732	1,200	Backyard	18	87,600.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.0256	420	Backyard	6	30,660.00	Local	-	L
	Malitbogay	0.0296	485	Backyard	7	35,405.00	Local	-	L
	Socsocon	0.0220	360	Backyard	5	26,280.00	Local	-	L
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>2860</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>208,780.00</b>				
<b>Gamefowl</b>	Aringit	0.0018	30	Backyard	0.06	21,000.00	Local	-	L
	Cabaohan	0.0005	9	Backyard	0.02	6,300.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.0014	23	Backyard	0.05	16,100.00	Local	-	L
	Cancaraja	0.0011	18	Backyard	0.04	12,600.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	0.0082	135	Backyard	0.27	94,500.00	Local	-	L
	District 1	0.0050	82	Backyard	0.16	57,400.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.0041	67	Backyard	0.13	46,900.00	Local	-	M
	Halaba	0.0003	5	Backyard	0.01	3,500.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.0012	20	Backyard	0.04	14,000.00	Local	-	L
	Macalpiay	0.0001	2	Backyard	0.004	1,400.00	Local	-	M
	Maricum	0.0004	6	Backyard	0.01	4,200.00	Local	-	L
	Socsocon	0.0016	27	Backyard	0.05	18,900.00	Local	-	L
Tingib	0.0043	70	Backyard	0.14	49,000.00	Local	-	H	
Yapad	0.0010	16	Backyard	0.03	11,200.00	Local	-	L	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>510</b>		<b>1.02</b>	<b>357,000.00</b>				
<b>Native</b>	Arabunog	0.0198	325	Backyard	0.36	78,650.00	Local	-	L
	Aringit	0.0483	793	Backyard	0.87	191,906.00	Local	-	L
	Cabaohan	0.0212	348	Backyard	0.38	84,216.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.0305	501	Backyard	0.55	121,242.00	Local	-	L
	Cancaraja	0.0119	196	Backyard	0.22	47,432.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	0.0143	234	Backyard	0.26	56,628.00	Local	-	L



	Colawen	0.0001	2	Backyard	0.002	484.00	Local	-	L
	District 1	0.0150	247	Backyard	0.27	59,774.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.0126	207	Backyard	0.23	50,094.00	Local	-	M
	Halaba	0.0021	35	Backyard	0.04	8,470.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.0026	43	Backyard	0.05	10,406.00	Local	-	L
	Macalpiay	0.0073	120	Backyard	0.13	29,040.00	Local		L
	Maricum	0.0099	162	Backyard	0.18	39,204.00	Local	-	L
	Patong	0.0157	257	Backyard	0.28	62,194.00	Local	-	L
	Socsocon	0.0186	305	Backyard	0.34	73,810.00	Local	-	L
	Tingib	0.0150	247	Backyard	0.27	59,774.00	Local	-	H
	Yapad	0.0459	753	Backyard	0.83	182,226.00	Local	-	L
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>4775</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1,155,550.00</b>			
<b>Duck</b>	Arabunog	0.0080	132	Backyard	0.20	29,700.00	Local	-	L
	Aringit	0.0163	268	Backyard	0.40	60,300.00	Local	-	L
	Cabaohan	0.0026	42	Backyard	0.06	9,450.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.0077	126	Backyard	0.19	28,350.00	Local	-	L
	Cancaraja	0.0024	40	Backyard	0.06	9,000.00	Local	-	L
	Caninoan	0.0145	238	Backyard	0.36	53,550.00	Local	-	L
	Colawen	0.0002	3	Backyard	0.005	675.00	Local	-	L
	District 1	0.0002	3	Backyard	0.005	675.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.0014	23	Backyard	0.03	5,175.00	Local	-	L
	Halaba	0.0005	8	Backyard	0.01	1,800.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.0032	53	Backyard	0.08	11,925.00	Local	-	L
	Macalpiay	0.0003	5	Backyard	0.01	1,125.00	Local	-	L
	Maricum	0.0131	215	Backyard	0.32	48,375.00	Local	-	L
	Patong	0.0004	6	Backyard	0.01	1,350.00	Local	-	L
Socsocon	0.0158	259	Backyard	0.39	58,275.00	Local	-	L	
Yapad	0.0151	248	Backyard	0.37	55,800.00	Local	-	L	
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1669</b>		<b>2.50</b>	<b>375,525.00</b>			
<b>Turkey</b>	Arabunog	0.0020	22	Backyard	0.04	11,000.00	Local	-	L
	Aringit	0.0063	69	Backyard	0.14	34,500.00	Local	-	L
	Calsadahay	0.0005	6	Backyard	0.01	3,000.00	Local	-	L
	Cancaraja	0.0014	15	Backyard	0.03	7,500.00	Local	-	L
	Guindapunan	0.0003	3	Backyard	0.01	1,500.00	Local	-	L
	Lima	0.0006	7	Backyard	0.01	3,500.00	Local	-	L
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>122</b>		<b>0.24</b>	<b>61,000.00</b>			
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>70.68</b>	<b>11,509</b>		<b>208.39</b>	<b>49,020,230.00</b>			

Source: Municipal Agriculture's Office



### 10.1.2 Aquaculture

Pastrana has an existing freshwater fishpond in four (4) barangays. These fishponds are engaging in bangus production with a gross volume of 12.812 metric tons at harvest time. These fishpond owners are organized into an association through the MAO.

Existing Aquaculture Production, Year 2022									
Fishing Grounds	Barangay	Production		Post-Harvest Facilities				Product Market	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
		Volume (mt)	Value	Type	Number	Capacity	Status		FI
Inland									
Fishponds	Cabaohan	4.5	675,000.00	-	-	-	-	Local	L
	Colawen	0.102	15,300.00	-	-	-	-	Local	L
	Capilla	0.036	5,400.00	-	-	-	-	Local	L
	Yapad	8.174	1,266,025.00	-	-	-	-	Local	L

Source: Municipal Agriculture's Office

Table 76: Existing Aquaculture Production, Year 2022

## 10.2 Secondary Economic Base

### 10.2.1 Industry

#### Historical Data on Industrial Areas

There are no available official data for the industrial establishments for the last five (5) years in the municipality, but observation proved that its numbers grow annually. Present establishments occupy 5.89 hectares or 0.13% of the area of the municipality. Rice mills rank number one with fourteen (14) establishments, followed with hollow block production with three (3) establishments, sand & gravel aggregates with two (2) establishments, and mining & quarrying with two (2) establishments.

#### Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments by Intensity, Capitalization and Employment

Table 76 below presents the inventory of existing industrial establishments by intensity and capitalization for the year 2022. The establishment that are existing in the municipality are rice mills wherein four (4) barangays have these industrial establishment covered a total land area of 0.448 hectares. It is classified as non-pollutive / non-hazardous with a capitalization asset of 150,000 and below which scale considered as micro-industry and no specific workers of each rice mill.

Another industrial establishment present is the mining and quarrying wherein two (2) barangay is producing such industry that utilized land area of 4.34 hectares as classified



pollutive/ hazardous with a capitalization of above 1.5M – 15M and with 6-20 number of employments.

The two (2) sand & gravel industries are present in two (2) barangays covered in a land area of 0.77 hectares, which is also classified as pollutive/hazardous and considered as cottage industry with 4-6 workers for each sand & gravel industry.

And the concrete hollow block making in three (2) barangays which cover an industrial land area of 0.324 hectare and classified as a non-pollutive / non-hazardous industry and with 4-5 employees.

**Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments by Intensity, Capitalization and Employment, Year 2022**

Barangay	Name of Industrial Establishment	Land Area (ha)	Intensity Classification	Capitalization	Employment
District I	Sand & Gravel Aggregates	0.2	Pollutive/Hazardous	Cottage Industry	6
District II	Sand & Gravel Aggregates	0.57	Pollutive/Hazardous	Cottage Industry	4
District II	Hollow Block Making	0.2	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	Cottage Industry	4
Bahay	Mining & Quarrying	2.846	Pollutive/Hazardous	Medium-Scale Industry	6
Calsadahay	Hollow Block Making	0.024	Pollutive/Hazardous	Cottage Industry	4
Cabaohan	Rice Mill	0.037	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	Cottage Industry	2
Jones	Hollow Block Making	0.1	Pollutive/Hazardous	Cottage Industry	5
Jones	Rice Mill	0.212	Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	Cottage Industry	2
Lourdes	Mining & Quarrying	1.497	Pollutive/Hazardous	Small-scale Industry	20
Maricum	Rice Mill	0.008	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	Micro-Industry	2
Socsocon	Rice Mill	0.191	Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	Micro-Industry	7

Source: Municipal Treasurer's Office

Table 77: Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishment by Intensity, Capitalization and Employment, Year 2022

**Inventory of Industrial Establishments by Manufacturing/Industrial Process**

There are four (4) major industries by industrial process and raw material inputs in the locality namely, rice milling, hollow block making, sand and gravel dealership, and mining & quarrying. Being an agricultural town, the main focus of the people is the production of rice, hence, mechanical dryers and rice mills are very prevalent among local entrepreneurs. Sand and gravel extraction through mining and quarrying is also being explored as major source of revenue, with two major firm exploiting the abundant construction materials along the Binahaan river, the Leyte Rock, Inc. and Red Dragon Industry.



Inventory of Industrial Establishment by Manufacturing/Industrial Process; Raw Material Input; Production and Markets												
Name of Industry	Brgy.	Type of Industry (Light, Medium, Heavy)	Year Established	Area	Raw Material		Production			Product Market		Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)
					Material	Source	Product	Volume	Value	Local	Export (other)	FI
Hollow block Making	District II	Light	2020	0.2	Mixed Sand	Local	Hollow blocks			Local	-	L
Hollow block Making	Jones	Light	2022	0.5	Mixed Sand	Local	Hollow blocks			Local	-	L
Rice mill	Cabaohan	Light	2019	0.144	Palay	Local	Milled Rice			Local	-	L
Rice mill	Jones	Light	2022	0.5	Palay	Local	Milled Rice			Local	-	L
Rice mill	Socsocon	Light	2022	0.54	Palay	Local	Milled Rice			Local	-	L
Rice mill	Maricum	Light	2019	0.2	Palay	Local	Milled Rice			Local	-	L
Sand and Gravel	District I	Medium	2020	0.2	Aggregates	Local	Sand and Gravel			Local	-	L
Sand and Gravel	District II	Medium	2019	0.57	Aggregates	Local	Sand and Gravel			Local	-	L
Mining & Quarrying	Lourdes	Heavy	2013	0.72	Aggregates	Local	Sand and Gravel			Local	-	H
Mining & Quarrying	Bahay	Heavy	2020	0.6	Aggregates	Local	Sand and Gravel			Local	-	H

Source: Treasurer's Office/Mayor's Office

Table 78: Inventory of Industrial Establishment by Manufacturing/Industrial Process; Raw Material Input; Production and Markets



### Local Revenue and Industrial Establishments

Pastrana Leyte generated an increase in revenue for industrial establishment from 3.8 million in year 2018 to 8.7 million in year 2021. However, there is a sudden decrease in revenue from 2021 to 2022 for about 1 million. These local industries are starting to grow because of the presence and abundance of local raw materials such as sand and gravel. As to food security supply, local farmers are improving their productivity in rice farming thereby processing facilities such as rice mills are present.

LGU Pastrana is making sure in providing rigorous safety nets since if these conditions will not be properly managed and controlled, it will contribute to the decline of industrial resources as well as its surroundings that may become a threat to sustainability.

The municipality is profoundly considering and gearing towards the immediate development and advancement of local food security related industries for it complements other local economic activities. Table 78 presents the gross revenue generated for a period of five (5) years.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease</b>
2018	₱3,895,293.48			
2019	₱4,653,564.66	758,271.18	327	
2020	₱4,399,069.33	-254,495.33	323	-1.2%
2021	₱8,773,158.98	4,374,089.65	248	-30.2%
2022	₱7,765,849.98	-1,007,309.00	347	29%

Source: Treasurer's Office/Mayor's Office

Table 79: Local Revenue and Industrial Establishment



### 10.3 Tertiary Economic Base

#### 10.3 Commerce and Trade

Pastrana is a 5<sup>th</sup> class municipality based on income classification. The majority of the working force belong to the middle- and marginal-income earners. Commerce and trade are generally sluggish, especially on the public market. Aside from other factors, this is mainly attributed to the unconvergency geographic location of the town and the absence of income-generating and livelihood opportunities that could squarely address the number one problem, unemployment. High unemployment level leads to low purchasing power. Attempts of the local government to solve this problem through sound fiscal policies have somehow improved the economic condition of the town but only to a certain extent. Implementation of LGUs project cannot be done in haste due to budgetary constraints. However, the LGU could invite capitalists to pour investment in the locality especially on Agro-industrial development projects to boost production in agriculture thereby reducing the unemployment problem, such as the fabrication and repair of farm tools and equipment. With a full blast and sustainable operation of all public utility enterprises and road construction projects, the town could also try its hand in the tourism industry. In this case, every sector will benefit because there will be fast interaction between all economic sectors. This will be the time the town can maintain a general equilibrium.

The commerce and trade sector are always an active and leading partner in pushing the municipality's development towards a dynamic and thriving economy. The increasing trend of small businesses would mean economic activity that started to take place. The services sector provided the necessary support to facilitate transactions between producers and ultimate consumers. The good performance was primarily influenced by the development in the industry and agriculture sectors and the promotion of domestic tourism.

#### Inventory of Commercial Areas

Commercial areas consist of public markets, commercial business district, and commercial strips. In terms of land area, Commercial Business District (CBD) occupy the largest space, which total 0.417 hectare located in urban areas. Commercial strips, on the other hand, come in second with land area totaling 0.082 hectare, and the rest of the commercial establishments have land areas of 0.199 hectare for public market.



Type of Commercial Areas	Location	Area (ha)	Market Catered	
			Local	Outside (export)
Public Markets	District I	0.041	√	x
	District III	0.158	√	x
Commercial Business District (CBD)	District I	0.099	√	x
	District II	0.192	√	x
	District III	0.059	√	x
	District IV	0.067	√	x
Commercial Strips	Socsocon	0.082	√	x

Source: Municipal Treasurer's Office/Primary Survey

Table 80: Inventory of Commercial Areas, Year 2022

### Historical Data on Commercial Areas

Commercial areas in Pastrana, Leyte has increased by 12.2% in 2022 from 0.613 hectare in 2019. This increment is attributed to the rise of commercial establishments inside and outside the Central Business District. As shown in Table 99 below, the commercial footprint in another barangay like Barangay Socsocon has increased to 0.082 hectare. On the other hand, commercial areas in most barangays in District I, II, and IV, which are situated in Central Business District has an increased of commercial areas, however, District III remain constant with few land areas left for expansion.

Location	Commercial Areas (ha)		% Increase/Decrease
	2019	2022	
District I	0.129	0.14	7.9%
District II	0.177	0.192	7.8%
District III	0.217	0.217	0
District IV	0.055	0.067	17.9%
Socsocon	0.035	0.082	57.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.613</b>	<b>0.698</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

Source: LGU Business Permits Department/Primary Survey

Table 81: Historical Data on Commercial Areas

### Business Permits Granted for the Past Five Years

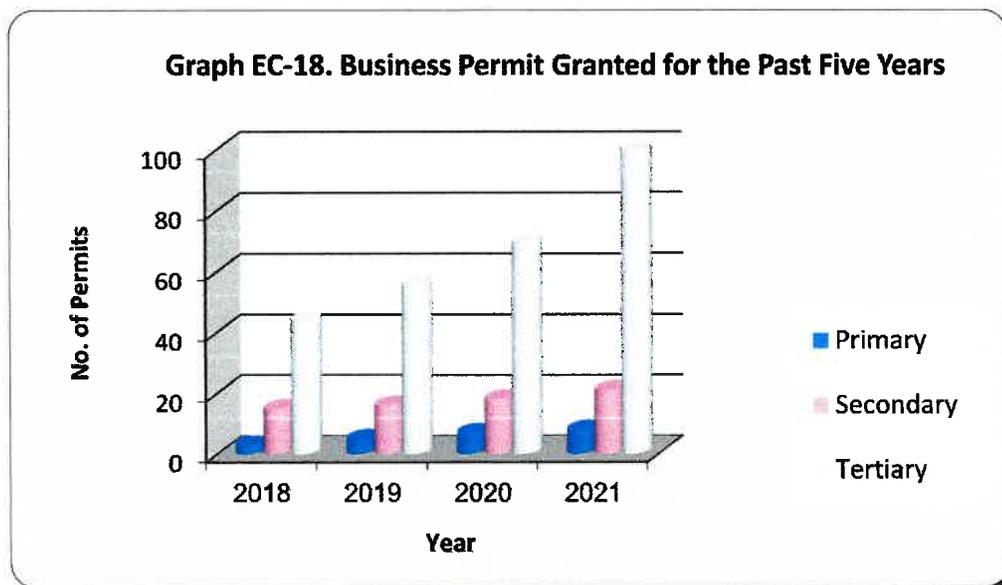
The number of business permits issued in the past five (5) years displayed an upward trend. From 62 business lines in 2018, the number hiked by almost doubled in 2022 at 148 business lines. Almost all or 90% are under tertiary sub-sector. Businesses under primary which comprised of agriculture, mining and quarrying, increased from 3 in 2018 to 37 in



2022. The number of businesses under secondary, which comprised of manufacturing, electricity, gas, and water supply, and construction, also increased from 15 in 2018 to 21 in 2022. On the other hand, businesses under tertiary, which comprised of service industries, increases from 44 in 2018 to 90 in 2022.

The Local Government Unit of Pastrana, Leyte aims to improve its local revenue generation and attract more local investors not just for trading and services but most specially to manufacturing and small-scale processing. The Business Permit and Licensing Office (BPLO) together with the Department of Trade and Industry launched the Negosyo Center pursuant to Republic Act No. 10644 otherwise known as “Go Negosyo Act” last September 26, 2016. Its primary purpose is to bring the Government services closer to micro entrepreneurs through its establishment and facilitates processing and documentation of checklist of requirements. It boosts assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to grow and flourish through conducting on-site trainings, seminars, dialogues, publications, and business counseling. It intensifies the promotion of entrepreneurship in the locality and provide MSMEs advisory services tailored according to their needs, access to market, product development, access to finance and investment promotion.

Another continuing project of the BPLO is the Business One Stop Shop which was launched in 2016 and has been a continuing activity by the BPLO to cater the needs of local entrepreneurs in processing their requirements necessary in the establishment of their businesses. Table 81 shows the number of business permits issued by the Treasurer’s Office in the municipality.



Graph 4: Business Permit Granted for the Past Five Years



**Table EC-18. Business Permits Granted for the Past Five Years**

Business Permits	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Primary</b>										
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	2	67%	3	60%	5	71%	6	75%	30	81%
Fishing	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	8%
Mining & Quarrying	1	33%	2	40%	2	29%	2	25%	4	11%
Primary Sub-Total	3	5%	5	6%	7	7%	8	6%	37	25%
<b>Secondary</b>										
Manufacturing	11	73%	12	75%	14	78%	16	76%	5	24%
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3	20%	3	19%	3	17%	4	19%	7	33%
Construction	1	7%	1	6%	1	6%	1	5%	9	43%
Secondary Sub-Total	15	24%	16	21%	18	19%	21	16%	21	14%
<b>Tertiary</b>										
Wholesale & Retail trade/repair of motor vehicles motorcycles personal & household goods	34	77%	40	71%	51	73%	75	75%	38	42%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	6	14%	6	11%	7	10%	7	7%	16	18%
Transport, Storage & Communication	1	2%	2	4%	3	4%	4	4%	4	4%
Financial Intermediation	3	7%	4	7%	4	6%	5	5%	5	6%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	13%
Public Administration & Defense/ Compulsory Social Security	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Education	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Health & Social Work	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	6	7%
Other Community, Social & Personal Service activities	0	0%	4	7%	4	6%	8	8%	9	10%
Private Household w/ Employed Persons	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Extra-Territorial Organizations & Bodies	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tertiary Sub-Total	44	71%	56	73%	70	74%	100	78%	90	61%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>129</b>		<b>148</b>	

Source: Municipal Treasurer's Office

Table 82: Business Permits Granted for the Past Five Years



**Inventory of Commercial Establishment by Economic Activities**

Table 83 presents the inventory of commercial establishment by economic activities in Pastrana, Leyte. Wholesale and retail trade has the greatest number of establishments with fifty-one (51) in 2020 and a sudden increase of 32% or seventy-five (75) establishments in year 2022. It is followed by financial intermediation, and social & personal service, both with four (4) establishments in 2020. It has an increase in 2022 for financial intermediation of 20% or five (5) establishments, while 50% increase or a total of eight (8) establishments for social and personal service in year 2022.

<b>Inventory of Commercial Establishment by Economic Activities</b>						
<b>Economic Activities</b>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2022</b>		<b>% Inc/(Dec.) Over Previous Year</b>	
	<b>No. of Establishments</b>	<b>No. of Employment</b>	<b>No. of Establishments</b>	<b>No. of Employment</b>	<b>No. of Establishments</b>	<b>No. of Employment</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51	121	75	126	32%	4%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities, Transport & Storage	1	10	1	10	0%	0%
Communication	2	7	3	7	33%	0%
Financial Intermediation	4	19	5	19	20%	0%
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Renting and Business Activities	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Public Administration and Defense	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Education	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Health and Social Work	1	3	1	3	0%	0%
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	4	11	8	11	50%	0%
Private Household with Employed persons	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Extra Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>3%</b>

Source: LGU Business Permits Department/Primary Survey

Table 84: Inventory of Commercial Establishments by Economic Activities



**11. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS: Priority Issues and Concerns**

In order to assess the state of development of the municipality, the matrix of local development indicators was used to identify the observed conditions /problems in five sectors of local governance to wit: social, economic, infrastructure, environmental and institutional sector. In every observed conditions/problem certain explanation or cause are identified so that implications when unresolved will be determined in order to ascertain policy options to solve the conditions/problems. Everything presented in this portion of the plan is a result of a collaborative ideas, observations and perceptions of all stakeholders during sectoral planning and consultations. The priority issues and concerns which can be consider as the development constraints of the municipality is presented in a table.

**PRIORITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS PER SECTOR**

**SOCIAL SECTOR**

*Housing Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns*

<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Settlements in flood prone areas	Expose lives of residents to wrath of natural calamities	Provision of mitigating measures thru Construction of River Protection.  Improve early warning information and alert systems to increase readiness on flood.  Develop regulations with emphasis on hazard resistant design.  Establish open spaces, recreation or parks along the Malirong river.
1,209 estimated households are needed for mitigation measures based on the major decision areas of Climate Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA)	High cost of emergency/disaster fund	Disaster-risk preparedness, resilience and high mitigating measures against disaster/calamity

Table 85: Housing Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concern



**Health & Sanitation Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Health and Sanitation</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Poor condition of health centers	Not conducive environment for health workers and patients	- Rehabilitation of Rural Health Unit  - Provision of additional Brgy. health worker and medicines in catchment barangay  - Intensify health programs and services in catchment barangay
Low compensation for health volunteers	- Poor work output - Poor monitoring of the health status of the community	- Maximize service of Health Volunteers. - Barangay & LGU to provide incentive for all active health volunteers. - Increase incentives for BHW and other Health Workers.
Congested public cemetery	- Risks of burials spilling on adjoining properties/ critical areas - Illegal burial grounds	- Impose law prohibiting burial grounds near house dwellings (PD 856 Sanitation Code of the Philippines) - Fast track the establishment of new municipal cemetery
Inadequate proper garbage disposal system	- Population at risk to infection/spread of diseases - pollution of air, land & waterways - possible clogging of waterways - May cause flooding	- Development/ Establishment of Sanitary Landfill  - Implement Municipal Ordinance against improper waste disposal, including imposition of penalties  - Strict implementation of Mun. Solid Waste Management Plan
Brgy. Tingib Health Station prone to High Flooding	- Disruption on the delivery of health services during occurrence of flooding - Possible loss of life and basic medical supplies, equipment, and properties during occurrence of hazard	- Consider for the structural upgrading/retrofitting of Tingib BHS to a 2nd Floor Level Building

Table 86: Health & Sanitation Priority Issues & Concerns



**Education Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Education</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Lack of facilities for students' utilization in student related activities in school	Poor Quality Education	Provide adequate facilities from school funds (MOOE) or from the SEF or donation from NGOs
Threat of recovery of donated lots for school	Existing schools will be demolished	Titling of lot for school sites
Lack of information dissemination on disaster and conduct of earthquake and flood drills	Students and teachers are unaware of proper and full information regarding disaster awareness	DepEd and LGU coordination on information dissemination regarding disaster awareness of the constituents
Public school classrooms are being used as alternative evacuation center	- Suspension of classes - Number of hours of students spent on learning and development has diminished	Construction of Evacuation Centers
Schools easily flooded or situated in flood-prone areas	Poor Quality education due to frequent disruption of classes	Possible relocation of school sites
Hazard Risk Two (2) elementary schools, Lima Elem. School & Tingib Elem. School are highly susceptible to flooding	Suspension/Disruption of classes	Structural mitigation with emphasis on all safety standards
Drop-out rate due to: - Financial Constraint - Child-labor - Broken homes - Distance from home to school - Sickness or ailments due to malnutrition	Increasing number of Out- of- School Youths (OSY's)	Provide comprehensive program for OSY's including livelihood opportunities  Initiate implementation of feeding program in schools

Table 87: Education Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns



**Protective Services Sub-Sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Protective Services</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Insufficient Police personnel  Personnel to Population Ratio: Actual: 1:955 Ideal: 1:500	Response, prevention and investigation of criminality is compromised	Request for augmentation of personnel to meet the ideal standard ratio of police
Lack of firefighting facilities	- Spread of fire is not easily contained  - Delayed time of response leading to possible conflagration of fire and loss of lives and properties.	- Procurement of firefighting equipment's  - Recruitment and training of fire volunteer brigades
Lack of PNP and BFP Substations	Emergency Response Time to far flung barangays takes too long compromising the effectiveness of protective services response operations	Establish Police and Fire substations and the corresponding deployment of police personnel, facilities, and equipment's in the northside barangays and another in the southern part barangays for an ease access of police services in the mentioned areas

Table 88: Protective Services Priority Issues & Concerns

**Sports & Recreation Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Sports and Recreation</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Absence of other sports facilities aside from basketball courts	Limited opportunity for residents to indulge in sports and recreation	Identify areas and provide facilities for other sports and recreation
Insufficient existence of parks and playgrounds	Limited opportunity for residents to indulge in passive and active sports and activities to promote mental and physical development	Identify areas and provide facilities suited for parks and playground
Absence of appropriate sports facilities in elementary and secondary schools	Students resort to cutting classes to play ball games at the basketball court in front of the municipal hall	Allocate or seek financial assistance from other agencies for the construction of covered court inside the school campus
Location of sports facilities in some barangays are in highly susceptible to flooding	Risk to the lives/ health of the people	Provide measures to avoid accidents/ any danger; relocate sports/ recreational facilities away from any health hazard structure/ infrastructure

Table 89: Sports & Recreation Priority Issues & Concerns



**Social Welfare Services Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Social Welfare Services</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Rise of psycho-social related problems in Disadvantaged children and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing number of crimes and domestic violence</li> <li>- Increasing number of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. child abuse cases</li> <li>b. child labor</li> <li>c. delinquent youth</li> <li>d. children in conflict with the law</li> <li>e. out-of-school youth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensify local legislation to protect children and youth</li> <li>- Reorganize and activate councils for the protection of children and youth in the municipality and in the barangay</li> <li>- Capability building on the different laws on children &amp; youth</li> <li>- Improved DCCs in the 29 barangays and increased honorarium of DCWs</li> </ul>
Absence of child-minding center for delinquent youth, youthful offender, abused and neglected child for temporary shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing number of crimes and domestic violence</li> <li>- Increasing number of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. child abuse cases</li> <li>b. child labor</li> <li>c. delinquent youth</li> <li>d. children in conflict with the law</li> <li>e. out-of-school youth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of child minding in the municipality for temporary shelter of abused, neglected, abandoned, delinquent youth, youthful offenders and provision of manpower to manage the center</li> </ul>
Insufficiency of nutritious food intake of the children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of malnutrition among children 0-6 years old</li> <li>- Presence of sickly children and underweight children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of Supplemental food assistance to moderately and severely underweight pre-school children to improve their nutritional status.</li> <li>- Capability building on proper food handling</li> </ul>
Existing senior citizen center utilized by other office (KALAHI-CIDDS)	Unmet senior citizens' need for socialization and more active community involvement	Impose policy for the use of Senior Citizen Center exclusively for senior.
Lack of knowledge, attitudes and skills on disaster preparedness and management	No efficient and effective disaster management	Reorganize and reactivate BDRRMC in the barangay
Disaster prone/vulnerable to disaster of some vulnerable communities	Flooded area	Enact legislations towards the relocation of vulnerable community to disaster.

Table 90: Social Welfare Services Priority Issues & Concerns



**ECONOMIC SECTOR**

*Agriculture Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns*

<b>Agriculture</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observation</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Lack of capitalization for small rice farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small farmers resort to loan for production capitalization.</li> <li>- The "agaron system" perpetuates.</li> <li>- Less economic stability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate and implement an equitable agricultural loan facility for small rice farmers.</li> <li>- Revitalize the mobilization of farmer-irrigators' cooperatives.</li> <li>- Facilitate the availment of agricultural grants both from concerned national government agencies and foreign donors</li> </ul>
Less number of farmers are employing organic farming methods and technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil fertility becomes depleted.</li> <li>- Hazard to human becomes very imminent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct massive advocacy strategies on the advantages, benefits and methods of organic farming.</li> <li>- Regulate the influx of fertilizer and pesticide dealers in relation to distribution of their products that have an impact on the ecological balance.</li> <li>- Revitalize technology transfer towards farmer beneficiaries from DA, BFAR, BSWM, and related offices on the latest organic farming methods.</li> </ul>
Lack of post-harvest facilities, especially on storage & transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newly harvested palay are instantaneously transported by middlemen to rice traders in Tacloban City.</li> <li>- Low selling price due to downgraded palay quality.</li> <li>- False rice supply stability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocate sufficient funding for the agro-infrastructure development.</li> <li>- Conduct physical inventory of available post-harvest facilities and FMRs to determine the magnitude of the presence and absence of said needs in the locality.</li> <li>- Explore the possibility of availing infrastructure financing.</li> </ul>

Table 91: Agriculture Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns



**Industry Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Industry</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Lack of investments on the industry sector, either from local or foreign entrepreneurs	Vast economic opportunities are abandoned and ignored.	Formulate a local industry program encouraging investment both from local and foreign entrepreneurs, focusing on the provision of technology transfer and technical assistance, including capitalization.
Declining interest and expertise on traditional skills among local folks which could actually be harnessed as potential industry (e.g. as bolo-making, handicraft-making out of bamboo materials, etc.)	Skills transfer from one generation to another is abruptly halted; and  Potential income from traditional industries such as blacksmith or food processing (achara, binagol, etc.) becomes seasonal	Explore the possibility of enhancing traditional or home-based skills through the assistance of TESDA, TLRC, DTI or DOST; and  Organize interest group with similar potentials and skills for probable assistance from DOLE both technically and on capitalization.
No industry locators in designated industrial area for the last 5 years.	Land remains idle/ undeveloped  Projected income not realized	Consider rezoning the area or portion thereof to other uses (i.e. agricultural, residential, etc.)  Develop an investment promotion plan in close coordination with DTI, BOI, etc.

Table 92: Industry Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns

**Commerce & Trade Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Commerce and Trade</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/Observation</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/Interventions</b>
Deteriorating condition of the public market	Decreasing revenue from public market operations	Improvement/Relocation/ Replacement of the existing public market
Presence of unlicensed establishments	Loss of revenue from business permits and licenses	Initiate apprehensions to violators and implement a revenue generation plan
Increased traffic volume and inadequate parking areas in the CBD	Area is prone to traffic accidents; Loss of revenue for most establishment	Implement a workable traffic improvement plan
Increased and uncollected volume of market wastes	Danger to health	Regular and more frequent collection and disposal of market wastes
Low turnout of new investors in the commerce and trade sector	Low economic activity decreases employment opportunities, and lower income/revenue.	Need to pass a municipal investment code/ordinance that can attract new investors in the commerce, trade and industry.

Table 93: Commerce & Trade Priority Issues & Concerns



**Tourism Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Tourism Analysis Matrix</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observation</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Interventions</b>
Absence of Tourism office & Tourism Officer	- Unmanage tourism affairs, programs and activities	Establishment of tourism office and appointment of plantilla position for Tourism Officer and staff to manage programs and activities
Absence of Tourism Development Plan	May lead to a weak and unreliable support mechanism in tourism industry	Formulate Tourism Development Plan and ensure the existence of strong and reliable support mechanism
Lack of tourism-related amenities in transport terminals	No tourist exciting and impressive transport terminal experience	Request the Department of Transportation to improve transport terminals as tourist destination
Limited presence of historical landmark/tourist attractions	- Tourists will have less tourism experience  - Tourists may opt to transfer in other areas	- Establish historical landmarks that will attract tourists  - Entice investors to venture in developing tourist attractions
Lack of hotel/lodging establishments to cater tourist/visitors' accommodation	- May lead to decrease in rate of visitors/tourist's arrival dues to lack of accommodation  - Decrease in tourism generated revenues  - Less employment generation and opportunities	Establish joint ventures with the national government and/or tie-up with the private sector to cater the need in the tourism industry for hotels
Lack of tourism support mechanism in the line of souvenir and handicraft item production	- Less employment opportunities  - Less tourism generated revenues	Provision of livelihood projects such as souvenir production and handicrafts that will support in the provision of souvenir items
Need to establish infrastructure to support tourism development	- Low revenue  - Cannot maximize the purchasing power of tourist	- Develop on-site facilities destination  - Implement Tourism Infrastructure Enhancement Program of DOT

Table 9A: Tourism Priority Issues & Concerns



**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

**Transportation Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Transportation</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Recommended Interventions</b>
Some of the provincial roads are in poor and critical condition	- Poor road condition - Poor Accessibility	Rehabilitation/ reblocking of some provincial roads
Terminal for jeepneys is in poor physical condition	- Poor Public motorist services - Improper passenger disembarkment	Provision of permanent jeepney terminal location and ancillary facilities such as waiting sheds
Road accidents occurrence during the past three (3) years are ominous for vehicular only primarily involving single motorcycles	- Less / poor road signages' relevant to road warnings and precautions  - Poor traffic education on the public/pedestrian and motorist about road utilities.	- Provision of additional road signage.  - Public information through LGU with regards to traffic education about road utilities.  - Assistance of the PNP on the major pedestrian roads near public places such as school, public markets, terminals, etc.

Table 95: Transportation Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns

**Power Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Power</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Recommended Interventions</b>
- Unserviced power supply to resettlement housing units in District IV	- New Resettlement Housing Sites remain un-energized/deprived access to modern conveniences  - Possible cause to low socio-economic activities	- Coordinate or workout with power supplier and provide funding for the electrification of this identified areas  - Introduction of new type of energy electricity generation technology.

Table 96: Power Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns



**Water Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Water</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Policy Options/ Recommendations</b>
<p>Level I water system maybe contaminated with water-borne disease, specifically in the rural barangays</p> <p>Shallow &amp; deep wells are near the drainage and sewerage system</p>	<p>Health risk to the health of the constituents</p>	<p>Upgrading to Level II water supply system</p> <p>Relocation of nearby drainage and sewerage system to eliminate groundwater contamination</p>
<p>No potable water to supply in some barangays in the municipality (Aringit, Caninoan, Capilla, Colawen, Dumarag, Halaba, Lanauan, &amp; Maricum)</p>	<p>Expensive cost of water for the constituents</p>	<p>Develop potential water sources</p> <p>Coordinate with local water district to increase water pressure/supply in the area</p>
<p>Some communal faucets in the rural areas are non-functional</p>	<p>Less potable drinking water to the specified barangays</p> <p>Poor Level II water supply</p>	<p>Repair of the non-functional faucets.</p> <p>Provision on the maintenance of the Level II water system</p>

Table 97: Water Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns

**Information & Communication Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns**

<b>Information and Communication</b>		
<b>Technical Findings/ Observations</b>	<b>Implications (Effects)</b>	<b>Recommended Interventions</b>
<p>Some far-flung barangays have weak cellular/mobile/telephone signal and internet access</p>	<p>- Lack of information and communications technology access in the municipality.</p> <p>- Slow down efficiency in circulating information.</p>	<p>Provide more cell sites in coordination with tele-communication companies, and other concerned national agencies.</p>
<p>No available postal offices; Telegraph; or couriers service facilities within the municipality.</p>	<p>Residents and businesses will face difficulties in sending and receiving physical mail and packages.</p> <p>Lack of telegraph services may hinder quick long-distance communication, particularly for urgent matters.</p>	<p>Invest in the establishment of postal offices and courier service facilities within the municipality, ensuring adequate coverage for both urban and rural areas.</p>

Table 98: Information & Communication Sub-sector Priority Issues & Concerns



## 12. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND COMPETITIVE EDGE

The Municipality of Pastrana, although small and a 5<sup>th</sup> income class compared to other municipalities of the Province of Leyte, has continued to survive the economic hardships and rural conditions focusing on its vision for “an agri-industrial tourist destination with empowered, healthy, God-loving and peaceful citizenry, driven towards a progressive economy, in an eco-friendly and resilient environment governed by exemplary leaders.” The municipality is one of the developing towns of the province accompanied with infrastructure support linkages. Thereby, given all the resources mentioned above, the competitive edge of Pastrana may be expressed and interpreted in the following scenarios with the expectations that the place will be a better place to live in for the Pastrananhons:

**Strategic Location.** The town is having an accessible geographical location and being reachable to southern parts of the province and only 35 minutes away from the city of Tacloban.

**Crop Production.** The vast land resources of Pastrana serve as a primary strength as there are highly suitable for agricultural production. More than 2,223 hectares of land devoted to rice production and other crops such as corn, cassava, sweet corn and vegetables. Since its creation, Pastrana had been self-sufficient in these crop products despite of the threats of dry spells and drought. Considering its favorable slope, most of the area dedicated to agriculture is accessible to irrigation system with a rice production sufficient for the municipality’s consumption.

**Commerce and Industry activities.** Commerce and trade operation in the municipality do not already remain within the Poblacion. The proposed expansion of the commercial area along the national highway going to the south will allow local investors to engage business in the locality.

**Tourism activities.** The Prime Water Treatment facilities which are the main source of potable water for Tacloban City & the neighboring municipalities, and its watershed area, the Binahaan Watershed, and the old Binahaan River Irrigation Dam are in the town and serve as the educational tourism establishments where most of the school visit for their educational tour. Likewise, a number of resorts are now established and emerging tourist spot of the town.



### 13. FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The updated Disaster Risk Reduction Climate Change Adaptation – Enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan – 2019 – 2029 (DRR-CCA –EPDPFP) was a product of a harmonized planning pursuant to DILG-NEDA-DBM-DOF Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 1, Series of 2007, that mandates provinces (municipalities and component cities) to harmonize and synchronize planning, investment programming, revenue administration, budgeting and expenditure management.

Furthermore, such updated plan is aligned with the national government's thrusts, such as: (a) the 0+10 Economic Agenda, (b) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and (c) Ambisyon Natin 2040. The latter plan is also inclusive of the policies and guidelines set in the Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP).

Based on the Disaster Risk Reduction Climate Change Adaptation – Enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan – 2019 – 2022 hierarchy of centers C.Y. 2022, Pastrana, Leyte is one of the ten (10) municipalities in the Province of Leyte classified as small towns and projected to be an expansion area of the province in opening of small and medium agri-processing industries and services for agricultural products.



## CHAPTER II

### THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Pastrana will serve as a framework for a more detailed planning of the municipality. It is the guiding development concept on how the land resources shall be put and utilized into the proper use in the next ten years and onward. The plan shall serve as guide for putting up investments in the current and future scenario. Any changes in a particular landscape shall be given high importance particularly on the environment and the natural resources, so that all activities will be in the context of sustainable development. Moreover, this Comprehensive Land Use Plan is itself a policy to maximize opportunities for creativity, innovation and flexibility in land allocation in consonance with the goals and objectives of the municipality which will guide the policy makers to properly and sustainably manage and utilize land resource for the benefit of the existing and future generation.

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Pastrana contains the proposed General and Urban Land Use. In the context of general land use planning, objectives are determined by the land use planning principles and standards, environmental policies set forth in the various rules, regulations and legislations affecting the use of the land. In the urban land use planning, the objectives are determined by the interplay of economic, socio-cultural and consideration of public interests. Given the limited land and the constraint imposed by the presence of development projects, it would be most appropriate for the municipality to make an efficient and optimum use of its remaining land resources.

#### 1. VISION

An agri-industrial tourist destination with empowered, healthy, God-loving and peaceful citizenry, driven towards a progressive economy, in an eco-friendly and resilient environment governed by exemplary leaders.

#### 2. MISION

The municipal government of Pastrana, thru the initiative and quality leadership of elected officials and active involvement of the various sectors shall take the lead in the implementation of priority programs, projects and activities that will cater the needs of its constituents.



### 3. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The municipality will ensure full compliance and implementation of the goals and objectives set forth in the succeeding items to attain efficiency and effectiveness in management and operation of the municipal government. All these efforts will redound to, and reflect, the desired state of excellence in governance.

#### 3.1 GOALS

To be able to translate the municipality's vision statement into more realistic terms, the identified goals of the municipality are as follows:

*Vision Descriptor: Empowered*

*Goal No. 1*

- Ensure the adequate and efficient delivery of basic social support facilities and services.

*Vision Descriptor: Healthy*

*Goal No. 2*

- Establish safe and healthy homes, improved health facilities, emotional wellness, mental well-being and spiritual nourishment to foster a thriving and vibrant population.

*Vision Descriptor: God-Loving*

*Goal No. 3*

- Ensure a society with a spirit of unity, compassion, and empathy creating a harmonious and inclusive society where diversity is celebrated, and all voices are heard and respected.

*Vision Descriptor: Peaceful Citizenry*

*Goal No. 4*

- Establish a harmonious society with a well-functioning governance that resolves conflict through dialogue, understanding and a commitment to non-violence with adequate personnel and facilities.
- Ensure an equitable distribution of resources, knowledge and skills with a free flow of information and low level of corruption.

*Vision Descriptor: Progressive Economy*

*Goal No. 5*

- Ensure local food security and optimum productivity of agriculture industries.
- Establish a community that pushes innovation, sustainability, and equitable growth creating opportunities for prosperity, job creation, and economic empowerment.



*Vision Descriptor: Eco-Friendly*

*Goal No. 6*

- Promote sustainable environment through pro-active governance.

*Vision Descriptor: Resilient Environment*

*Goal No. 7*

- Ensure climate resilience infrastructures and sustainable energy system.

*Vision Descriptor: Local Leadership*

*Goal No. 8*

- Ensure holistic approach in Human Resource Management in the local governance and in the community.

### **3.2 OBJECTIVES**

The specific objectives of the municipality for the attainment of the stated goals are as follows:

*Objectives for Goal No. 1*

- Improve the geographical coverage and accessibility of basic social support facilities and services to reach underserved communities.
- Develop resource allocation strategies to ensure efficient utilization of funds, personnel, and infrastructure.

*Objectives for Goal No. 2*

- Establish mitigation measures of 1,209 households located within the flood prone areas of the municipality.
- Rehabilitation of one (1) existing BHS (Tingib) and the existing main RHU against potential hazards affecting the structure.
- Establishment of another 3 BHS as catchment area of neighboring barangays that are disaster and climate risk resilient by 2032.

*Objectives for Goal No. 3*

- Promote faith-based education and awareness by developing educational programs, workshops and seminars.
- Celebrate religious activities centered in community involvement.

*Objectives for Goal No. 4*

- Augmentation of additional 12 police personnel to cope with the ideal population to police ratio.



- Allocation of an additional institutional areas for police substations and the corresponding police personnel, facilities and equipment in the northside barangays and in the southern part barangays of the municipality
- Provide public safety and security by collaborating with law enforcement agencies, community watch groups, and local authorities (Tanods).
- Implement measures to address violence, crime, and antisocial behavior through community monitoring, neighborhood watch programs and youth engagement initiatives.

#### *Objectives for Goal No. 5*

- Allocate areas for livelihood and common service facilities/establishments.
- Reduce cases of land conversion of prime agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses.
- Increase in the average per hectare yield of rice.
- Increase in agricultural crop production areas with access to irrigation facilities.
- Reduce damages to farm equipment and post-harvest facilities.
- Increase area allocation for economic-based establishments, tourism, and agri-industrial.
- Increase in locally employed residents.
- Increase the area of land under organic farming practices of 25% by 2027.
- Reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides of 40% by 2032.
- Support the establishment of 500 local farmers' markets by 2028.
- Increase investment in sustainable technology research and development of 50% by 2028.

#### *Objectives for Goal No. 6*

- Achieve a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2032 compared to 2022 levels.
- Increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix to 70% by 2032.
- Achieve a recycling rate of 70% for municipal solid waste by 2032.
- Reduce the use of single-use plastics of 80% by 2028.
- Implement zero-waste policies in 29 barangays by 2032.
- Reduce water consumption per capita of 20% by 2032.
- Protect and restore 50% of all water sources from pollution by 2032.

#### *Objectives for Goal No. 7*

- Increase number establishments employing structural mitigation measures and/or decrease in the number of business establishments exposed to hazards.
- Establish alternate route for Farm to Market Road in the barangay.
- Establish locally managed potable water system.



- Increase area coverage (households & establishments) with access to potable drinking water.
- Develop climate-resilient infrastructure plans for 29 barangays by 2032.
- Implement community-based adaptation projects in vulnerable 7 barangays by 2026.
- Promote the adoption of clean technologies in key industries, aiming for a 30% reduction in industrial emissions by 2032.

*Objectives for Goal No. 8*

- Increase resilience and capacities of local communities in coping with future hazard events.
- Enforce strict environmental regulations with penalties for non-compliance in environmental regulations.
- Ratify and adhere to international environmental agreements and commitments on climate and environmental protection.
- Establish transparent reporting mechanisms for environmental impacts and progress through the Full Disclosure Policy Board.
- Establish Ethical Guidelines: Implement and uphold a robust code of ethics within the organization.
- Support Ethical Choices: Create an atmosphere where ethical considerations are integral to the decision-making process.
- Establish Financial Goals: Clearly define and communicate financial objectives.
- Utilize Resources Efficiently: Optimize resource use and manage budgets effectively.
- Expand Income Sources: Identify and implement new revenue-generating opportunities.
- Display ethical behavior and integrity in every action and decision.
- Create High-Quality Products/Services: Make sure products and services fulfill or surpass customer expectations.
- Elevate Customer Support: Allocate resources and training to deliver outstanding customer service.



#### 4. DEVELOPMENT THRUSTS AND STRATEGIES

In order to achieve and realize the desired vision and goals of Pastrana, Leyte, the development thrusts and strategies shall be formulated taking into consideration the municipality's physical, natural, economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions as well as assets and features present in the locality. Based on these development thrusts, the Municipal Government shall align and rationalize the use of its natural and human resources to support its development thrusts and strategies. The following are the development thrusts and strategies of Pastrana, Leyte:

<b>DEVELOPMENT THRUST</b>	<b>SPATIAL STRATEGIES</b>
<b>Agri-Industrial Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Establishment of Kadiwa Center in the Poblacion.</li><li>2. Establishment of Rice Mills and Post Harvest Facilities (Lanawan, Manaybanay, Cancaraja, Maricum, Colawen)</li><li>3. Establishment of AA Slaughterhouse (Poultry and Livestock)</li><li>4. Swine Dispersal</li><li>5. Establishment of Eco-Friendly Industrial Scale of Poultry, Piggery and other Livestock</li><li>6. Establishment of Organic Backyard, Poultry, Piggery and other Livestock</li></ol>
<b>Tourism Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Construction of Bridge (RCBC) at (Dumarag, Colawen, Lanawan,</li><li>2. Construction of Pasalubong Center at New Public Market</li><li>3. Construction of tourism office/building</li><li>4. Improvement of Municipal Plaza and Rizal Monument</li><li>5. Construction and Rehabilitation of Flood Control Areas (Along Hubas and Malirong River –Calsadahay to Tingib)</li><li>6. Improvement of Binahaan Bridge at Brgy. Tingib and Brgy. Guindapunan (Beautification and Installation of Electrical Lights)</li><li>7. Construction of Municipal Hall and Legislative Building</li><li>8. Construction of Public Transportation Terminal and Facilities such as Waiting Shed and Public Toilets</li></ol>



	<p>9. Establishment of Alternative Roads for Barangays with Single Entrance-Exit Roads (Dumarag, Colawen, Lanawan, Maricum, Lima)</p> <p>10. Installation of Roads Signages and Markers</p> <p>11. Development of Riverwalk (Along Binahaan, Hubas and Malirong River)</p> <p>12. Establishment of LGU Managed Level III Potable Water System</p> <p>13. Installation of Public Wifi at Municipal Plaza</p> <p>14. Construction of Pension House or Hostel</p> <p>15. Establishment of Eco-Tourism Park at Brgy. Jones</p>
<b>Agricultural Development</b>	<p>1. Construction of Farm to Market Roads (Halaba to Lima), (Colawen- Dumarag to Yapad), (Arabunog to Cancaraja), (District II to Lima Proper), (Maricum to Lanawan), (Halaba to Sitio Lawaan)</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canal from Lanawan to Maricum</p> <p>3. Construction of Footbridge (Colawen, Dumarag, Jones to Socsocon)</p>

Table 99: Development Thrust & Spatial Strategies

## 5. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE PLAN

For the purpose of establishing the spatial development concept or the physical growth pattern of the municipality to underscore its identified development thrusts, approach to land use planning and management has been crafted using two mutually reinforcing approaches, both ensuring alignment to the municipality's development vision as well as to its economic, social, environmental and other multi-sectoral objectives. Multi-Nodal and Concentric Urban Form will be adopted to anticipate the spillover of urban development opportunities. *(Please refer to Concept Structure map in the next page)*. Taking into account the limited land area of the urban center, congestion can be experience when commercial



activities will be concentrated in the area. Thereby a need for dispersal of growth across the municipality is very necessary to avert future congestion.

### 5.1 Concentric Urban Form

This spatial development concept reflects an outward expansion of urban development from the Poblacion, aiming to maximize land use in the Poblacion to provide more open space outside, and redirects future development in and around the población, extending to the adjoining barangay.

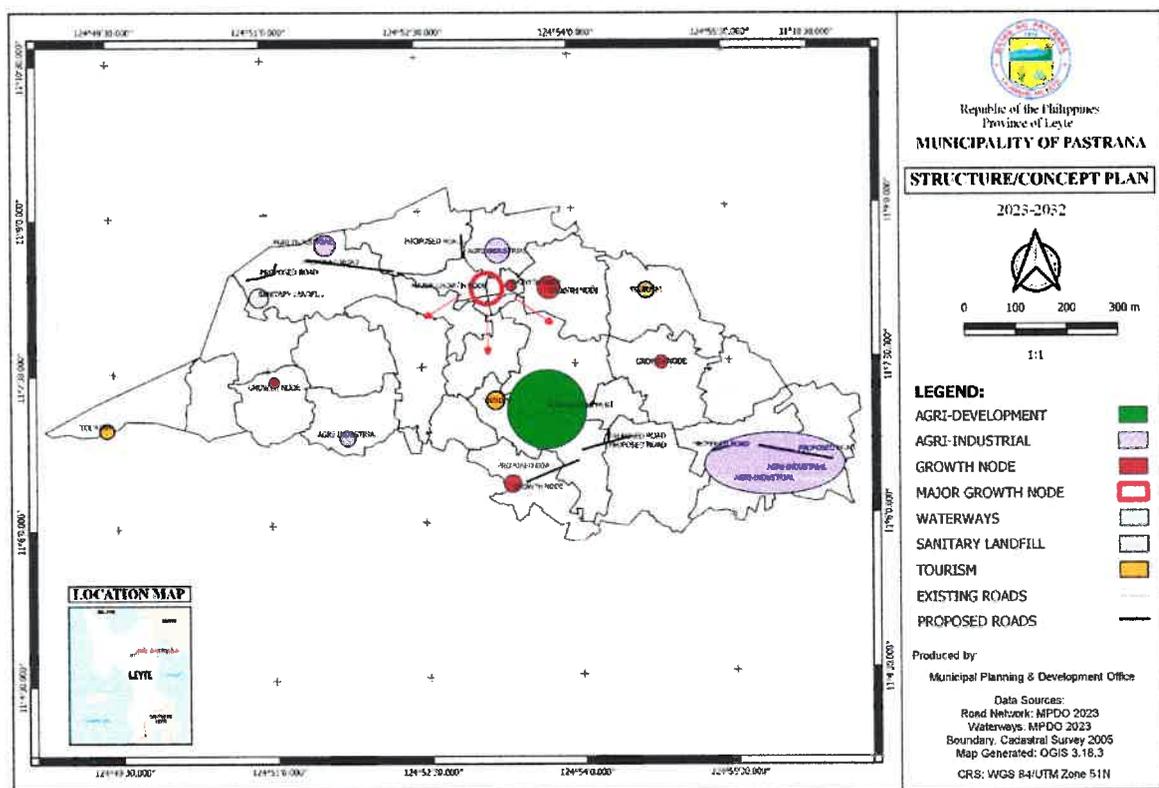
**Major Urban Center.** The major urban center is still the Poblacion. It shall remain as the seat of municipal administration, as well as the focus of trade and services. It will provide specialized facilities and services to its nodes and acts as its external linkage to other centers of the municipality. The Poblacion area is the heart of the municipality. It is bounded in the north by Barangay Socsocon, in the west by Barangay Guindapunan, in the South by Barangay Arabunog and in the east by Barangay Jones. This follows an almost radial like pattern of streets with a distinct increase in density in its business district: around the public market. There is a marked concentration of residential, commercial and institutional establishments in this area with several light industries and services. Commercial activities are dominated by small establishments engaged in retailing, such as sari-sari stores, food stores, vegetable stand, housewares and hardware. Bakeries and pastries, auto repair shop characterize light industrial activities while computer shops, and parlor cater the services needs of the people. Government interventions shall focus on enhancing infrastructure and increasing their capacities to absorb the expected intensification of urban growth. This would come in the form of improving utilities (water, power and drainage) as well as the road infrastructure (pavements and sidewalks). An urban reforestation program shall be implemented in order to further upgrade the quality of the Poblacion's physical environment.

### 5.2 Multi-Nodal Form

This structure plan re-directs developments away from the urban core toward identified urban growth areas or activity centers with each having its own specialization and are expected to be able to catalyze the further development of Pastrana. The nodes support the major center as its captive market while providing neighborhood facilities and services to its area of influence. They provide critical services and being the new place of development, has to be upgraded at the immediate term. This prioritization is based on a strategy that the focusing of efforts in these areas will generate immediate results in terms of being able to accommodate more growth which can radiate to the other parts of the municipality. Interventions shall focus on the upgrading of old and the development of new internal infrastructure and utilities. This shall create a good dynamism between the centers

and open up more economic opportunities in the less-developed areas of the municipality. A number of additional mixed-use growth areas will be developed outside the poblacion area, the existing center of development.

**Growth Node Center.** Barangay Jones, Cabaohan, Socsocon, Macalpiay, Manaybanay, and Yapad shall be the Secondary Urban Center. The new growth center is proposed to have tourism, commercial, industrial, and agri-industrial development zones. These growth nodes provide functional roles to each other therefore serving and providing facilities and services needed.



Map 54: Structure Concept Map

## 6. THE LAND USE PLAN

The Proposed Land Use Plan designates broad areas of the municipality into functional uses with their respective development regulations. It identifies areas suitable for urban development, agriculture, built-up and areas where development must be carefully regulated for conservation and preservation. The classification of areas was based on proximity, commonality of concerns, level of urbanization, environmental characteristics and development potentials. In addition, land capability classification, soil suitability and vulnerability to hazard are also given of due importance considering that some part of the land is prone to flooding. Based on the sectoral studies and analysis of the existing situation increase in the land requirement of each zone is necessary to accommodate the existing and future development pressing in each zone. Big change must be considered in the built-up areas such as residential and commercial zones to accommodate the increasing



urbanization trend of the municipality and the expected increase in its economic activities, provision of additional institutional zone and area for additional infrastructure and facilities.

The enumeration of allowed uses within each zone is based on the general classification system of the HLURB. The detailed lists of uses within each standard general classification per the HLURB’s model were screened in order to remove activities that shall not be automatically allowed within a specific zone. Based on the foregoing analysis of the physical characteristic of the municipality, significant environmental issues and resources, a general land use plan is formulated classifying various areas of the municipality into functional uses. The actual current uses of each kind of land in every barangay and in the whole municipality was taken based on the actual survey conducted by the CLUP TWG, and the land area was based on the approved cadastral survey in 2005 by the DENR-LMB and serve as basis for land allocation. The different functional uses and changes in areas for the whole municipality are presented as follows:

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of PASTRANA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in Hectare)			% to total	Increase/ Decrease(-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed		
Residential Area	186.62	4.06	196.18	4.27	9.56
Commercial Area	0.91	0.02	10.82	0.24	9.90
Institutional Area	17.07	0.37	21.93	0.48	4.86
Parks & Recreation Area	1.65	0.04	0.74	0.02	-0.90
Socialized Housing Area	9.36	0.20	17.12	0.37	7.76
Utilities, Transportation and Services	70.57	1.54	77.89	1.70	7.32
Agri-Industrial Area	1.65	0.04	2.99	0.07	1.34
Industrial Area	1.92	0.04	1.90	0.04	-0.02
Production Agricultural Area	2,226.75	48.48	2,110.67	47.14	-61.26
Buffer-Production	0.00	0.00	54.82		
Protection Agricultural Area	2,050.25	44.64	2,017.08	44.70	2.84
Buffer-Protection	0.00	0.00	36.01		
Tourism	2.41	0.05	10.75	0.23	8.34
Cemetery	1.80	0.04	4.76	0.10	2.96
Open Space	0.41	0.01	0.49	0.01	0.08
Landfill	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.05	2.09
Rivers & Creeks	21.94	0.48	21.94	0.48	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.11	5.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,593.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,593.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 100: Proposed Land Use Area of the Municipality



While the different functional uses and changes in areas per barangay in the municipality are presented as follows:

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
ARABUNOG  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.05	2.41	2.33	1.84	-0.72
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.52	0.66
Institutional	0.31	0.25	2.65	2.10	2.34
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.74	2.17	2.74	2.17	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	79.32	62.75	75.36	59.62	-3.96
Buffer-Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	39.11	30.94	38.43	30.89	-0.06
Buffer-Protection	0.00	0.00	0.62		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	1.80	1.42	3.07	2.43	1.27
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.37	0.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>126.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 101: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Arabunog

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
ARINGIT  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.51	4.33	4.79	5.91	1.28
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.25	0.31	0.22	0.27	-0.03
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.07	0.064	0.08	0.00
Socialized Housing	8.14	10.04	8.12	10.01	-0.02
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.76	2.17	1.8	2.22	0.04
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	56.61	69.79	55.33	68.22	-1.28
Buffer-Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	10.78	13.29	10.66	13.28	-0.01
Buffer-Protection	0.00	0.00	0.113		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.013	0.02	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 102: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Aringit



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
BAHAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.54	2.64	5.66	3.29	1.12
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.24	0.14	0.33	0.19	0.09
Parks & Recreation	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.05
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.92	1.11	1.92	1.11	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.27	0.16	0.26	0.15	-0.01
Industrial	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.16	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	162.91	94.59	160.216	93.02	-2.69
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	2.02	1.17	2.02	1.17	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.89	1.54
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>172.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 103: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Bahay

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
CABAOHAN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	9.81	4.35	8.77	3.89	-1.04
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.08
Institutional	0.26	0.11	0.24	0.11	-0.02
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.04
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	5.47	2.42	5.47
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.16	1.40	3.16	1.40	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.40	0.18	0.53	0.23	0.13
Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Production Agricultural Areas	130.12	57.67	116.26	55.23	5.52
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	8.34		
Protection Agricultural Areas	80.48	35.67	80.31	35.89	0.50
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.67		
Tourism	0.68	0.30	1.09	0.48	0.41
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.66	0.29	0.66	0.29	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>225.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>225.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 104: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Cabaohan



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
CANCARAJA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.75	1.96	5.26	2.17	0.51
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.21	0.09	0.28	0.12	0.07
Parks & Recreation	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.06
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.88	0.77	1.88	0.77	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	129.11	53.19	127.12	52.37	-1.99
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	106.68	43.95	105.97	44.08	0.31
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	1.02		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.43	1.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>242.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>242.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 105: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Cancaraja

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
CALSAHAHAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease(-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.98	2.26	7.14	3.24	2.16
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.27	0.59
Institutional	0.36	0.16	0.44	0.20	0.08
Parks & Recreation	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.07
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.40	1.54	3.7	1.68	0.30
Agri-Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	163.85	74.43	154.72	72.67	-3.89
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	5.24		
Protection Agricultural Areas	46.94	21.32	46.10	21.33	0.02
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.86		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.33	0.72
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.49	0.22	0.49	0.22	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>220.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>220.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 106: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Calsadahay



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
CANINOAN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in Hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	7.52	5.16	7.75	5.32	0.23
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.06
Institutional	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.17	0.01
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.36	0.93	1.77	1.21	0.41
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.24
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	21.62	14.83	21.03	14.43	-0.59
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	114.98	78.89	112.93	78.64	-0.36
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	1.69		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0	0.00	0.001	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>145.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 107: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Caninoan

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
CAPILLA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.87	5.60	3.64	5.27	-0.23
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.13	0.19	0.06	0.09	-0.07
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.05	1.52	1.23	1.78	0.18
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	18.58	26.87	18.28	26.43	-0.30
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	45.47	65.75	44.82	66.35	0.42
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	1.07		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.01	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 108: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Capilla



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
COLAWEN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease(-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	7.41	2.69	4.66	1.69	-2.75
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.26	0.09	0.30	0.11	0.04
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.22	0.81	3.01	1.09	0.79
Agri-Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	0.83	0.30	0.83	0.30	0.00
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	264.16	96.07	261.82	96.73	1.81
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	4.15		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>274.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>274.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 109: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Colawen

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
DISTRICT I  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease(-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.70	33.94	3.31	30.37	-0.39
Commercial	0.14	1.28	0.81	7.43	0.67
Institutional	0.08	0.73	0.03	0.28	-0.05
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.90	8.26	0.90	8.26	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	5.94	54.50	5.56	51.93	-0.28
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.10		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.13	1.19	0.13	1.19	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.55	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 110: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay District I



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
DISTRICT II  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	10.62	18.10	8.71	14.85	-1.91
Commercial	0.19	0.32	1.96	3.34	1.77
Institutional	0.64	1.09	0.64	1.09	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.39	4.07	2.55	4.35	0.16
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.00
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	44.32	75.55	43.29	75.76	0.12
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	1.15		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.41	0.70	0.17	0.29	-0.24
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.1	0.17	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>58.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 111: Proposed Land Use Area of District II

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
DISTRICT III  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	2.35	21.00	1.49	13.32	-0.86
Commercial	0.22	1.97	0.96	8.58	0.74
Institutional	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.62	5.54	0.62	5.54	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	7.80	69.71	7.33	67.02	-0.30
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.17		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.18	1.61	0.18	1.61	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.44	3.93	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 112: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay District III



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
DISTRICT IV  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	6.88	30.18	5.73	25.13	-1.15
Commercial	0.23	1.01	1.61	7.06	1.38
Institutional	5.54	24.30	5.28	23.16	-0.26
Parks & Recreation	0.47	2.06	0.00	0.00	-0.47
Socialized Housing	1.22	5.35	1.22	5.35	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.81	7.94	1.94	8.51	0.13
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	6.60	28.95	6.48	28.42	-0.12
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.18	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.57	0.13
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.40	0.32
Rivers & Creeks	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 113: Proposed Land Use Area of District IV

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
DUMARAG  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.77	2.61	3.32	2.30	-0.45
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.03	0.02	0.23	0.16	0.20
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.42	0.98	1.80	1.24	0.38
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	1.64	1.13	1.59	1.10	-0.05
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	137.76	95.24	135.09	95.18	-0.08
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	2.59		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.65</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>144.65</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 114: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Dumarag



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
GUINDAPUNAN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	3.55	3.60	3.52	3.57	-0.03
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
Institutional	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.32	1.34	1.62	1.64	0.30
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	62.97	63.86	58.01	61.06	-2.76
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	2.20		
Protection Agricultural Areas	30.45	30.88	30.51	30.98	0.10
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.04		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.70	1.68
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.65	0.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>98.60</b>		

Table 115: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Guindapunan

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
HALABA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	8.35	2.77	8.81	2.93	0.46
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.22	0.07	0.22	0.07	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.26	0.42	2.62	0.87	1.36
Agri-Industrial	0.48	0.16	1.08	0.36	0.60
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	262.42	87.19	258.03	85.74	-4.39
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	28.19	9.37	27.07	9.27	-0.29
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.83		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.17
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landfill	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.69	2.09
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 116: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Halaba



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
JONES  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	9.29	4.27	8.54	3.93	-0.75
Commercial	0.05	0.02	2.83	1.30	2.78
Institutional	0.32	0.15	2.70	1.24	2.38
Parks & Recreation	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	2.31	1.06	2.31
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.83	1.76	2.91	1.34	-0.92
Agri-Industrial	0.21	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.21
Industrial	0.10	0.05	0.29	0.13	0.19
Production Agricultural Areas	159.10	73.20	141.98	69.56	-7.91
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	9.21		
Protection Agricultural Areas	43.49	20.01	42.84	20.10	0.20
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.85		
Tourism	0.11	0.05	1.91	0.88	1.80
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.82	0.38	0.82	0.38	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>217.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 117: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Jones

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
LANAUAN  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	5.97	2.02	5.94	2.01	-0.03
Commercial	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.29	0.10	0.29	0.10	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.50	1.18	4.07	1.38	0.57
Agri-Industrial	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.07
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	7.61	2.57	7.40	2.50	-0.20
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.01		
Protection Agricultural Areas	278.39	94.10	272.92	93.93	-0.51
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	4.96		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>295.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 118: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Lanauan



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
LIMA  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	6.59	3.17	5.96	2.87	-0.63
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.01
Parks & Recreation	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.70	1.30	2.84	1.37	0.14
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.07
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	22.68	10.92	22.36	10.77	-0.32
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	175.54	84.54	171.97	84.75	0.41
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	3.98		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.24
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>207.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>207.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 119: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Lima

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
LOURDES  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	8.84	7.36	9.84	8.19	1.00
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.28	0.34
Institutional	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.17	0.05
Parks & Recreation	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.25	1.04	1.25	1.04	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	1.50	1.25	1.27	1.06	-0.23
Production Agricultural Areas	101.63	84.64	94.23	83.67	-1.16
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	6.24		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	6.65	5.54	6.65	5.54	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>120.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 120: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Lourdes



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
MACALPIAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.405	2.97	8.04	5.42	3.64
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	1.21	0.82	1.45	0.98	0.24
Parks & Recreation	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.13
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.37	1.60	2.462	1.66	0.09
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	139.89	94.23	130.70	91.65	-3.83
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	5.36		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.30	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>148.46</b>		

Table 121: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Macalpiay

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
MALITBOGAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	5.91	2.96	10.20	5.10	4.29
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.35	0.18	0.43	0.22	0.08
Parks & Recreation	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.03
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.63	1.32	2.9	1.45	0.27
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	190.05	95.09	177.58	92.78	-4.61
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	7.86		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.004		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.72	0.36	0.72	0.36	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>199.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 122: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Malitbogay



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
MANAYBANAY  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	11.72	5.34	12.49	5.69	0.77
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	1.35	0.61	1.36	0.62	0.01
Parks & Recreation	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	5.12	2.33	5.08	2.31	-0.04
Agri-Industrial	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Production Agricultural Areas	81.70	37.21	80.41	36.63	-1.26
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.03		
Protection Agricultural Areas	119.67	54.50	117.79	55.70	0.45
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	2.33		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>219.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>219.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 123: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Manaybanay

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
MARICUM  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	8.6	4.02	8.81	4.12	0.21
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.49	0.23	0.49	0.23	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	1.14	0.53	1.74	0.81	0.60
Agri-Industrial	0.01	0.005	0.09	0.04	0.08
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	11.22	5.25	10.76	5.03	-0.46
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	192.35	89.94	189.71	89.71	-0.49
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	2.15		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>213.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>213.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 124: Proposed Land Area of Barangay Maricum



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
PATONG  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	5.58	3.16	9.34	5.29	3.76
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.05	0.03	0.31	0.18	0.26
Parks & Recreation	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.06
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	0.65	0.37	1.26	0.71	0.61
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.18	0.32
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	170.15	96.40	165.04	93.58	-4.99
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.12		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.10
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>176.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 125: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Patong

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
SAPSAP  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.95	4.68	4.78	4.52	-0.17
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.60	0.63
Institutional	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	2.99	2.83	2.99	2.83	0.00
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	51.14	48.33	48.630	45.96	-2.51
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	44.80	42.34	43.66	42.49	0.16
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	1.30		
Tourism	1.61	1.52	3.49	3.30	1.88
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.007	0.01	0.01
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>105.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 126: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Sapsap



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
SOCSOCON  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	8.87	5.78	8.44	5.50	-0.43
Commercial	0.08	0.05	0.26	0.17	0.18
Institutional	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.01
Parks & Recreation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	3.90	2.54	3.94	2.57	0.04
Agri-Industrial	0.19	0.12	0.22	0.14	0.03
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	28.02	18.25	27.66	18.02	-0.36
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	112.35	73.19	109.51	73.38	0.29
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	3.13		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>153.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 127: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Socsocon

**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
TINGIB  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	4.88	3.20	7.05	4.62	2.17
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	2.76	1.81	2.19	1.44	-0.57
Parks & Recreation	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.03	-0.05
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	7.14	4.68	8.88	5.82	1.74
Agri-Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	126.18	82.74	111.57	79.68	-4.67
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	9.94		
Protection Agricultural Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	11.45	7.51	11.45	7.51	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.90	1.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>152.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>152.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 128: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Tingib



**Proposed Land Use Area  
Municipality of Pastrana  
YAPAD  
Year 2023**

Land Use Category	Area (in hectares)				Increase/ Decrease (-) (in hectare)
	Existing	% to total	Proposed	% to total	
Residential	12.35	7.00	11.85	6.72	-0.50
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0.84	0.48	0.84	0.48	0.00
Parks & Recreation	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00
Socialized Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities, Transportation and Services	4.14	2.35	4.31	2.44	0.17
Agri-Industrial	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Agricultural Areas	26.97	15.28	26.11	14.80	-0.86
Buffer Production	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Protection Agricultural Areas	132.10	74.86	129.44	74.77	-0.16
Buffer Protection	0.00	0.00	2.50		
Tourism	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.73	1.29
Cemetery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rivers & Creeks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buffer	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>176.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>176.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Table 129: Proposed Land Use Area of Barangay Yapad

• **RESIDENTIAL AREA**

The proposed area for residential purposes is 196.18 hectares or 4.27% of the total land area of the municipality. This area is intended to accommodate the future demand for housing such as the projected increase in households of the municipality, the families that are located in danger/hazard-prone areas and the informal settlers. These residential areas are expected to sprout around the proposed growth nodes/centers, along the major transportation routes such as the national road along Sta. Fe-Pastrana-Dagami and along the provincial and barangay roads of each barangay.

• **COMMERCIAL AREA**

Considering the demand of business and trade in the municipality, to develop into a town that delivers a higher standard of living for its inhabitants and greater quality of life for anyone who comes to stay, the proposed commercial area is 10.82 hectares or 0.24% of the total land area. The increase is brought by urban corridor in the major urban center in Poblacion and going east to barangay Jones and going south to Sapsap striping down 350 meters on one side of the national highway.



- **INSTITUTIONAL AREA**

Institutional area is intended for institutional facilities such as schools, churches, government offices and other institutions with an area of 21.93 hectares or 0.48% of the total land area. This is to accommodate the demand of increasing school population and other institutions in government and for other institutional facilities of the municipality to be put up in the future.

- **PARKS AND RECREATION AREA**

The area intended for parks and recreation is 0.74 hectares or 0.02% of the total land area. This land use includes the area intended for recreational activities in every barangay in the municipality including the area occupied by the municipal plaza.

- **SOCIALIZED HOUSING SITE**

The current socialized housing and relocation site of the municipality occupies an area of 9.36 hectares located at barangay Aringit and District IV. To cater the needs of the less privileged families and those located within the danger zone as identified in the sectoral analysis for the housing sector, a socialized housing site is proposed to be located in barangay Jones stripping an area of 2.31 hectares in an agricultural zone. The proposed area for socialized housing site will then increase to 17.12 hectares or 0.37% of the total land area of the municipality.

- **UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES**

The area intended for infrastructure and utilities will increase from 70.57 hectares to 77.89 hectares or 1.70% of the total land area. A need to increase the area is necessary to support the future development initiative of the town such as facilities for transportation (roads, street, right-of-ways and transport terminals), and other major facilities and utilities. Additional area is intended for farm-to-market roads opening and concrete paving of existing unpaved local road access such as barangay.

- **AGRI-INDUSTRIAL AREA**

Agri-industrial area is intended for poultry, rice mill, and piggery in line with municipality's vision to develop into a town that is an agri-industrial tourist destination. The existing area intended for agri-industrial purposes is 1.65 hectares. Anticipating the demand of agri-industrial production this land use will increase its area to 2.99 or 0.07% of the total land area.

- **INDUSTRIAL AREA**

Industrial area is composed of medium industries for agricultural and other purposes. The proposed area for industrial purposes is 1.90 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area. This



will cater areas within the municipality intended for sand & gravel extractions, and manufacturing of structural concrete products.

- **AGRICULTURAL AREA**

Being a landlocked municipality where majority of the land use are agricultural areas. The expansion of residential area and upgrading of unpaved local road access and road opening of farm-to-market roads will cause the agricultural area to decrease from 4,277.00 to 4,218.57 hectares or 91.84% of the total land area. As per sectoral analysis, the decrease would not have a significant effect on crop production since mostly of the converted agricultural areas are already non-irrigable and outside of the strategic agriculture development zone.

**Production Agricultural Area** – The portion of agricultural areas intended for production of all commodities with an area of 2,165.49 hectares or 47.14% of the total land area of the municipality. Also, this land use contains a portion intended for aqua-culture or fishponds, covering an area of 0.050 hectares.

**Protection Agricultural Area** – The protected prime agricultural land within the municipality considered as NPAAD and is not allowed for reclassification and conversion with an area of 2,053.09 hectares or 44.70% of the total agricultural area. Also, there is an area intended for aqua-culture or fishponds with an area of 0.653 hectares.

- **TOURISM AREA**

Tourism areas have a proposed land demand of 10.75 hectares or 0.23% of the total land area which occupied mostly by resorts. These tourism sites have a direct impact and will boost the progress of local economy.

- **CEMETERY**

Based on the sectoral analysis and the existing situation of the burial grounds which are already congested, the existing area which is 1.80 hectares or 0.04% of the total land area is not enough for the need of the constituents. The proposed area for cemetery was increased to 4.76 hectares or 0.10% of the total land area located in Barangay Arabunog and Guindapunan which are enough until the end of the planning period.

- **OPEN SPACE**

Open Space or green space are areas where permanent building structures are not allowed. The municipality has an existing open space of 0.41 hectares located in the District II & District IV, and the town intends to add an area of 0.08 hectares to its open space totaling of 0.49 hectares or 0.01% of the total land area.



- **SANITARY LANDFILL**

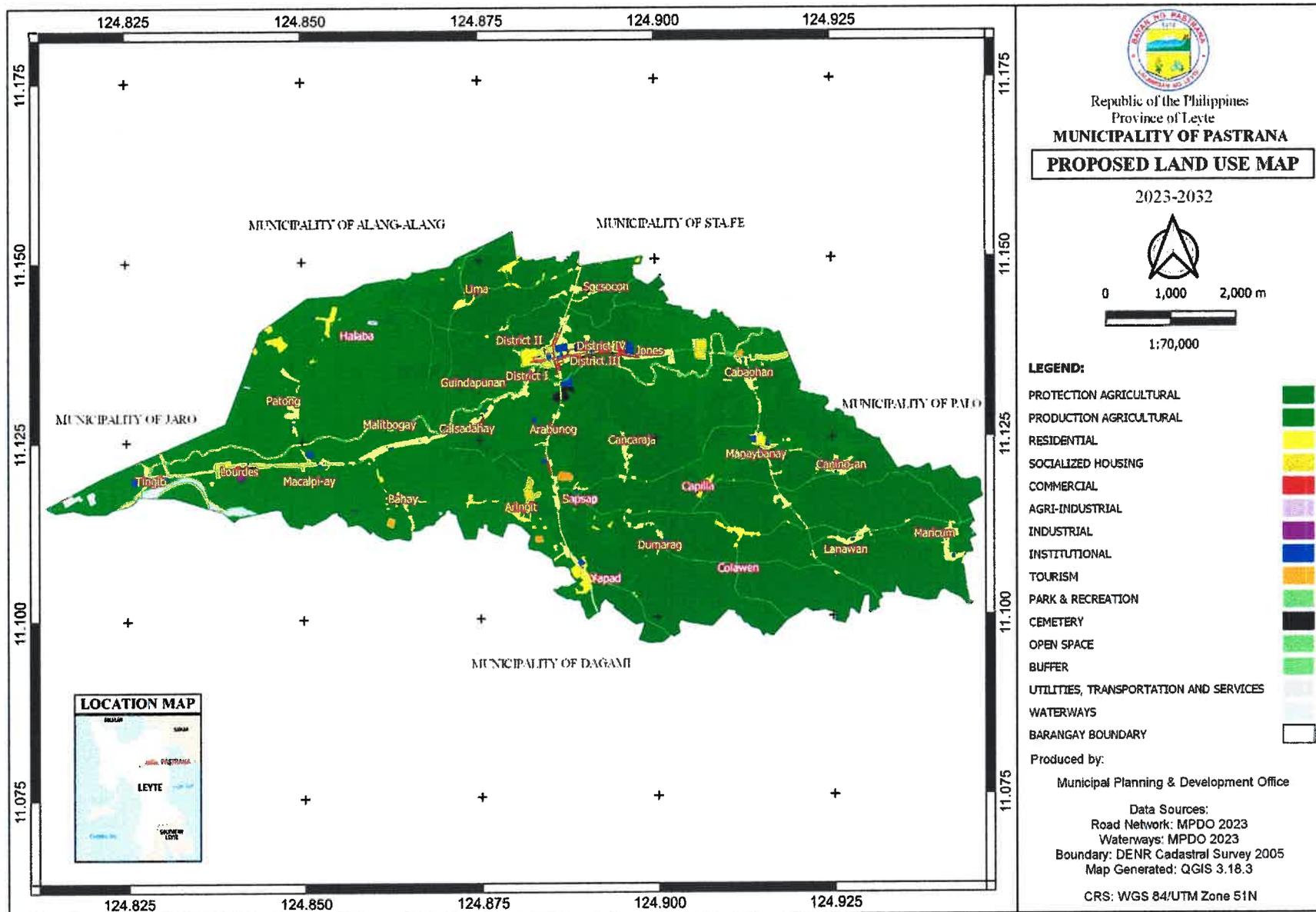
With the goal of the municipality for the solid waste management to reduce waste at source and increase waste management, the town will acquire a lot intended for the development of its own sanitary landfill located in Barangay Halaba having an area 2.09 hectares or 0.05% of the total land area. The land is more than the required area for the disposal of the solid waste to be generated by 2032.

- **RIVERS AND CREEKS**

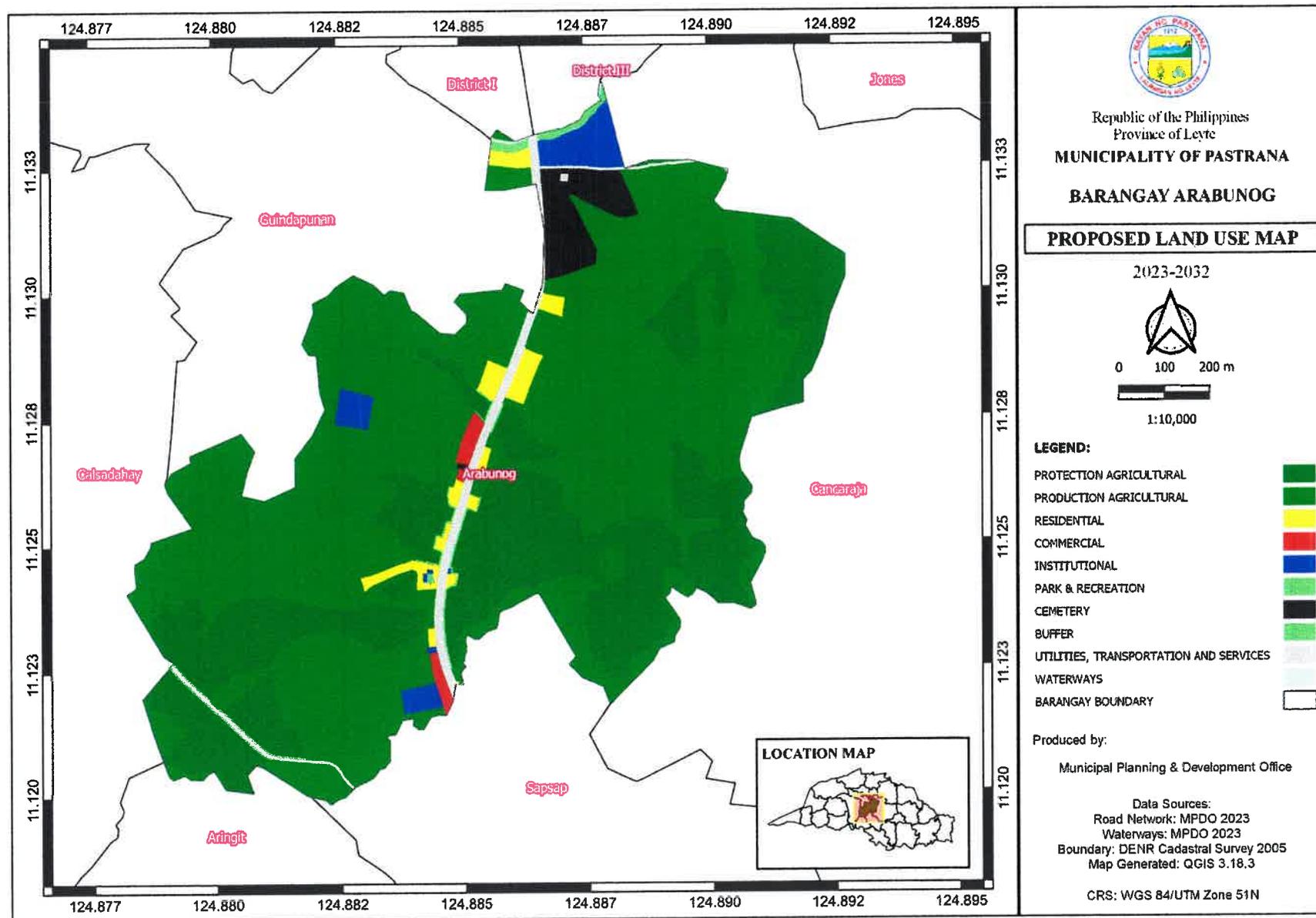
There is no demand to reduce or expand the surface of rivers and creeks. However, buffer and easement are allocated to maintain and sustain the quality of the water. The existing surface area of rivers is 21.94 hectares.

- **BUFFER**

A buffer zone of 4 meters around protection agricultural area to separate the protection area from built-up areas. Also, there is a need to reserve an easement for rivers and creeks of 3 meters for urban area and 20 meters for agricultural area with its adjacent land uses. These buffer zones will have an area of 5.14 hectares.

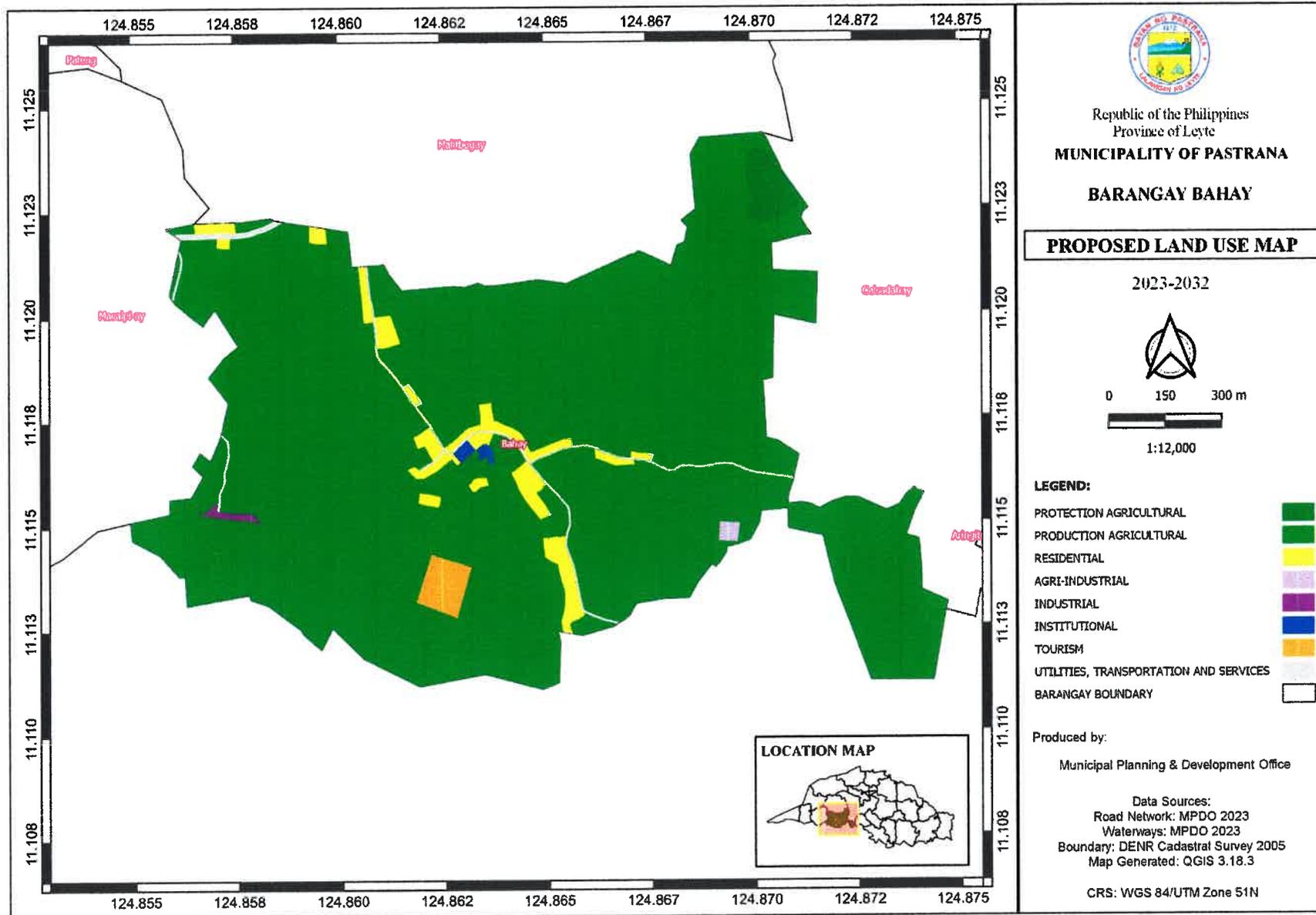


Map 55: Proposed Land Use Map of the Municipality of Pastrana

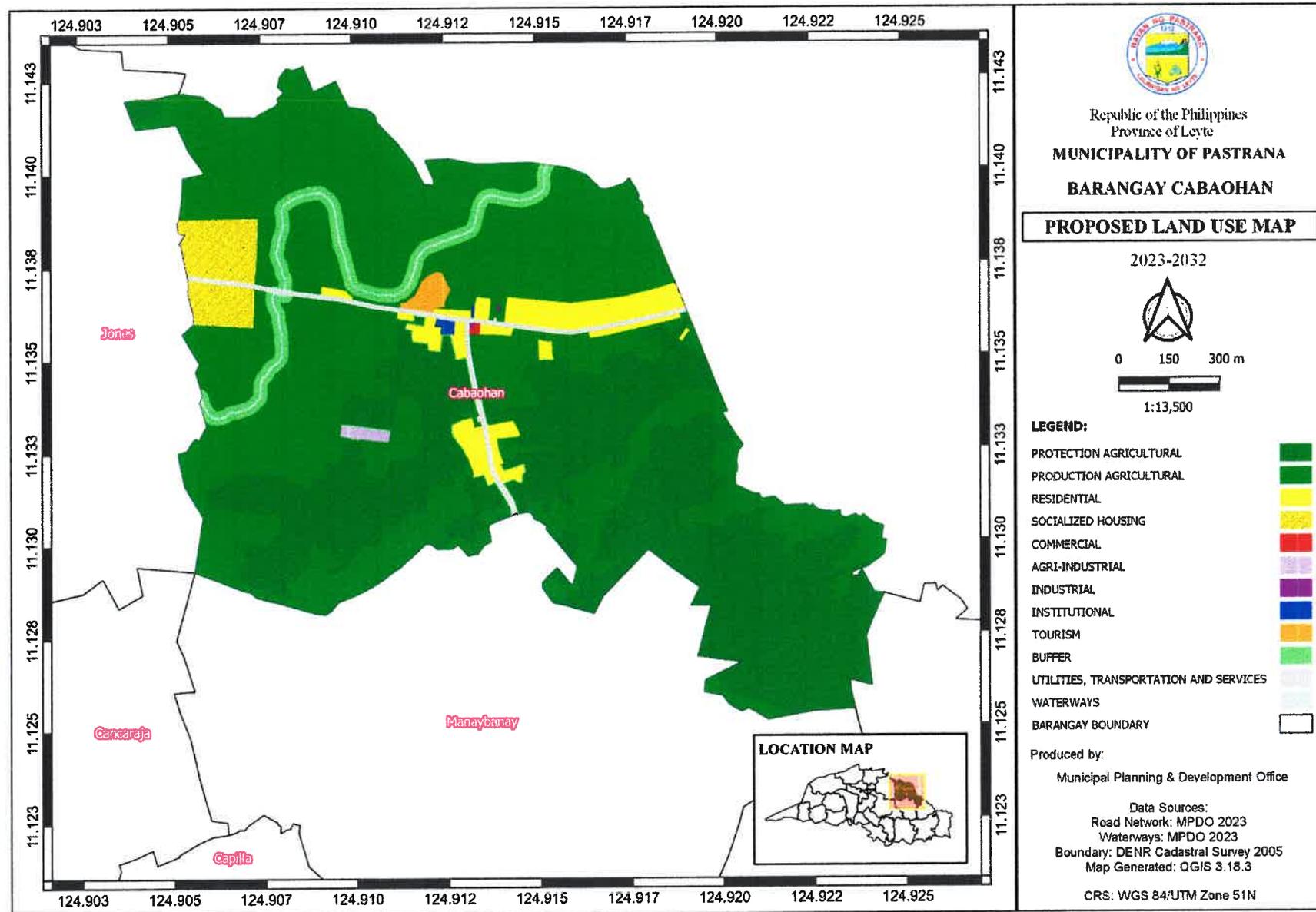


Map 56: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Arabunog

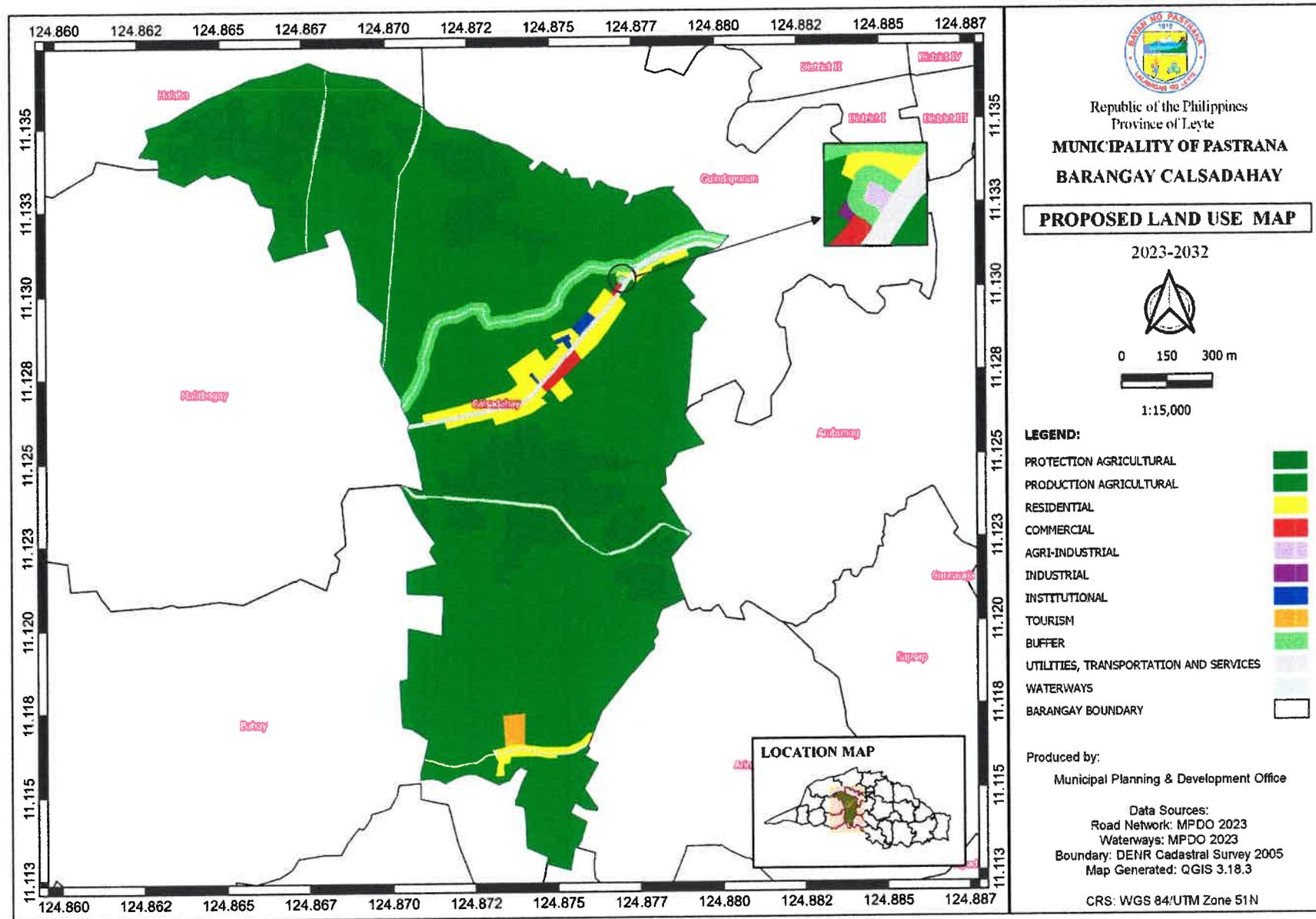




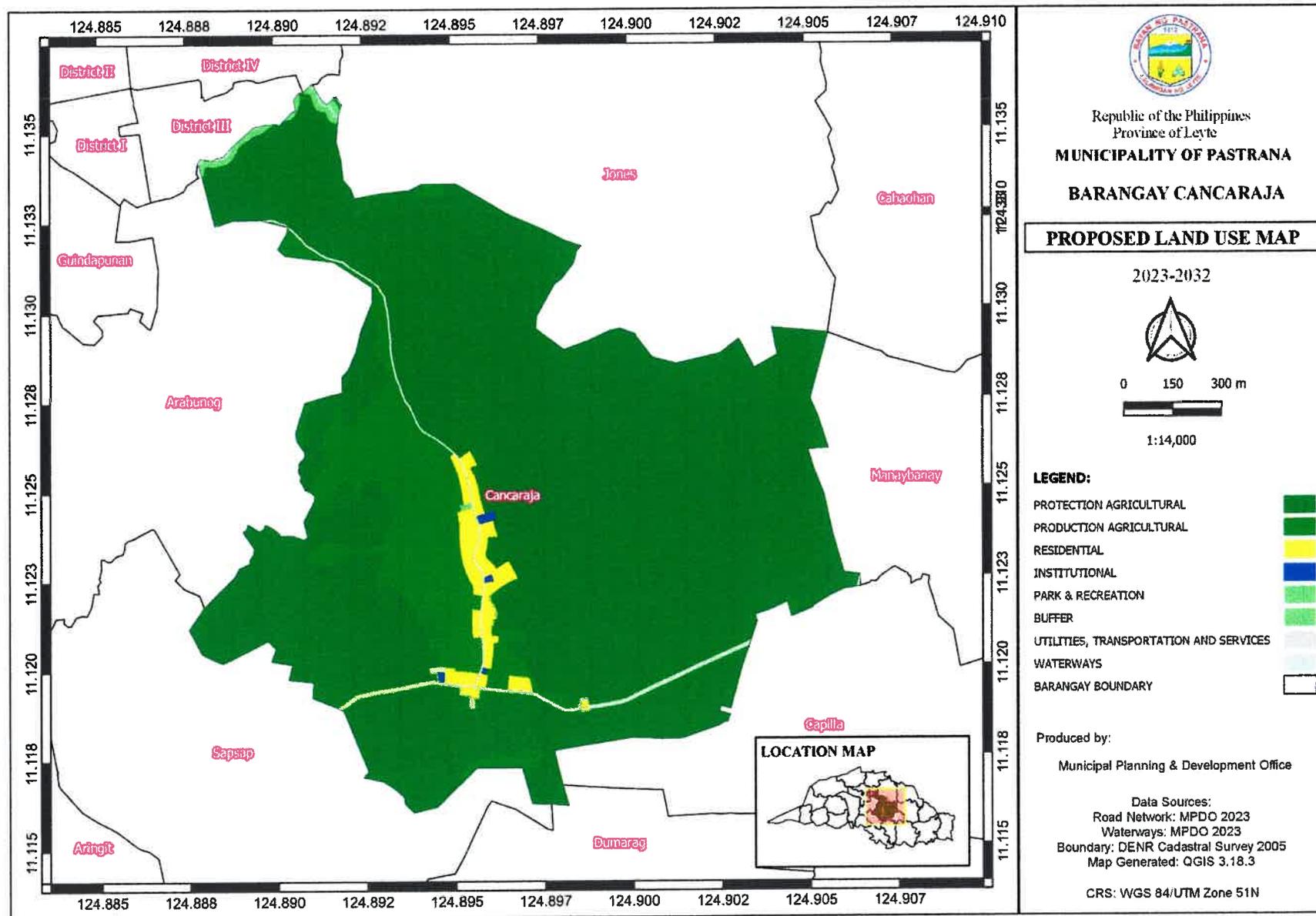
Map 58: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Bahay



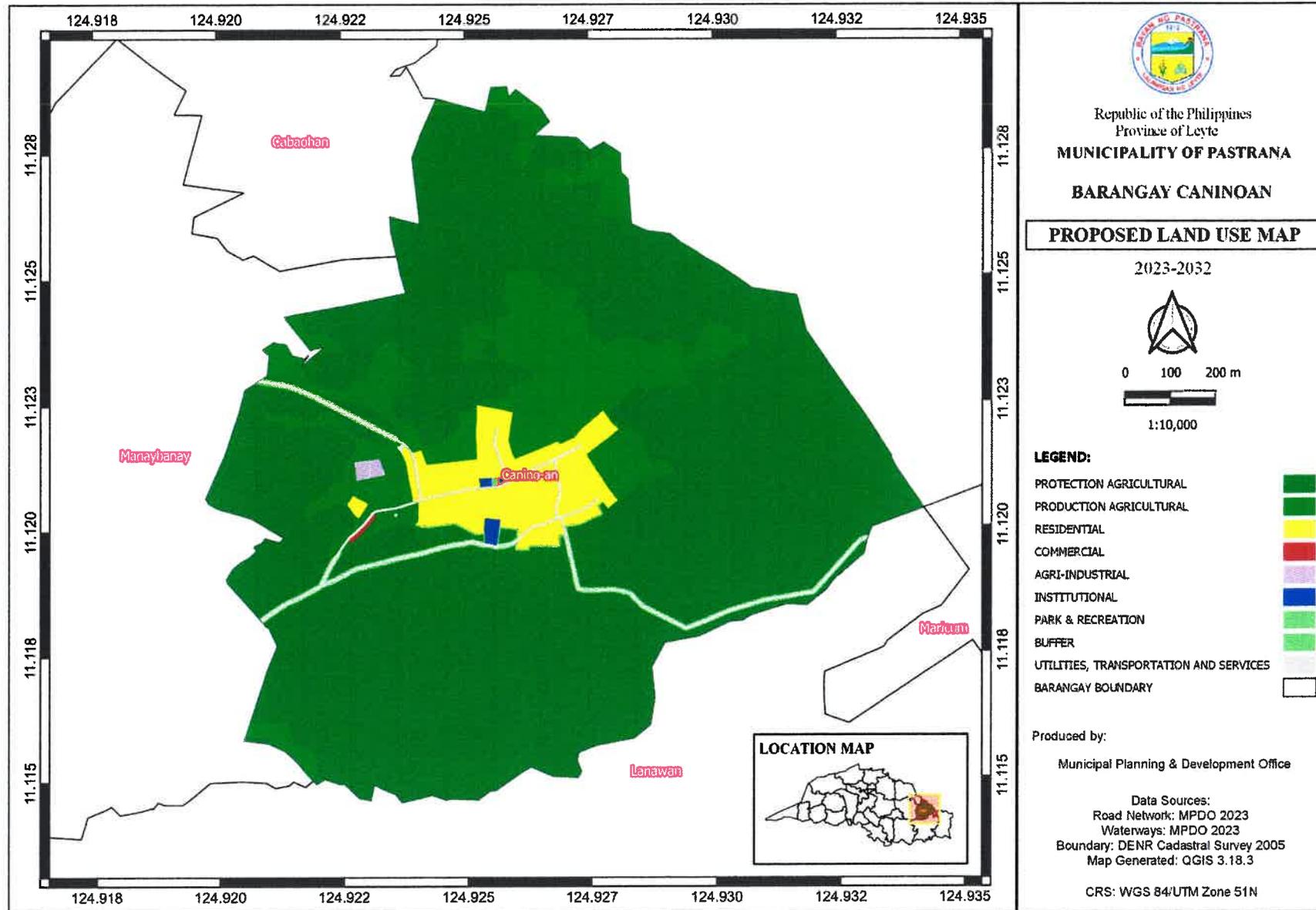
Map 59: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Cabaohan



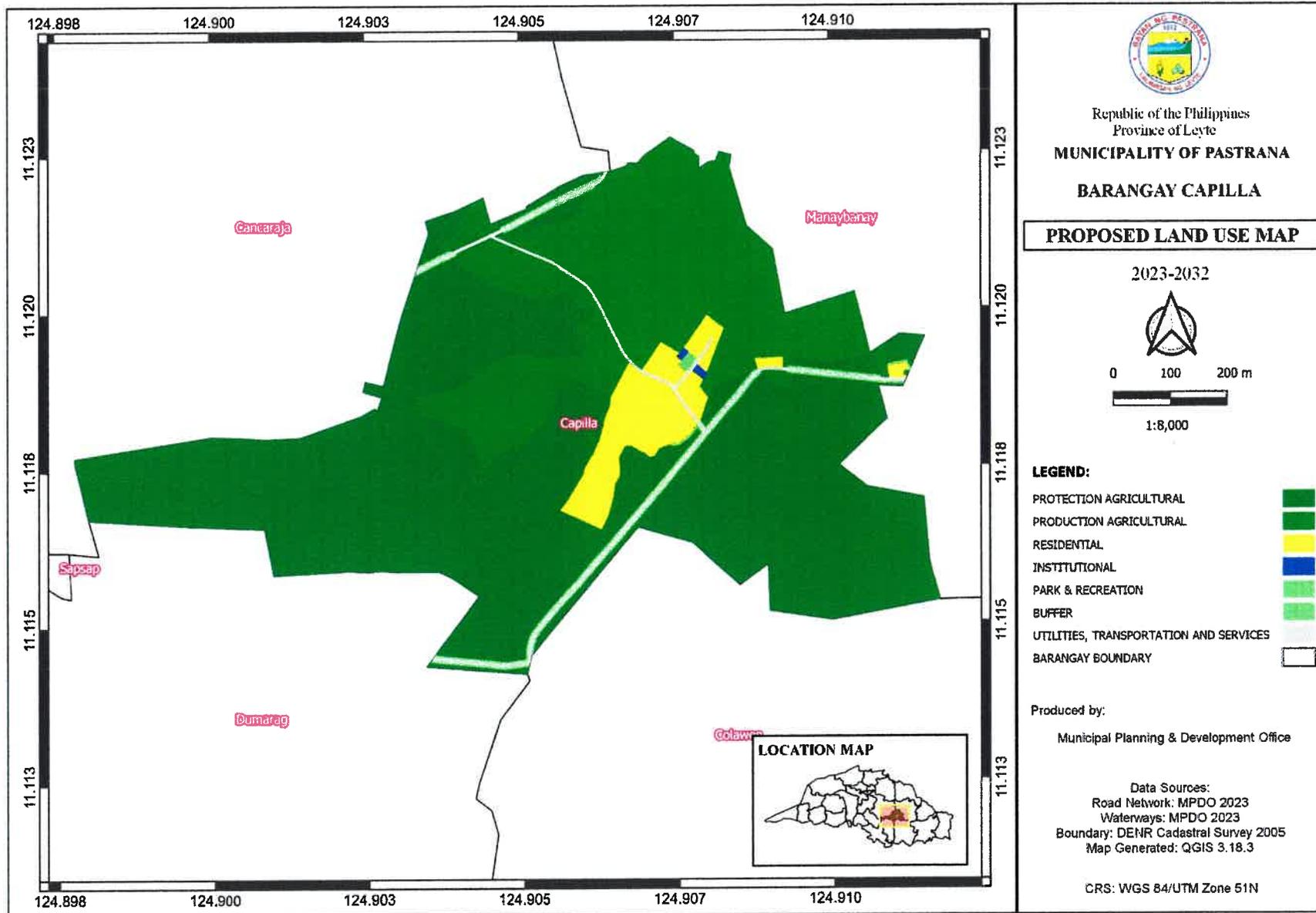
Map 60: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Calsadahay



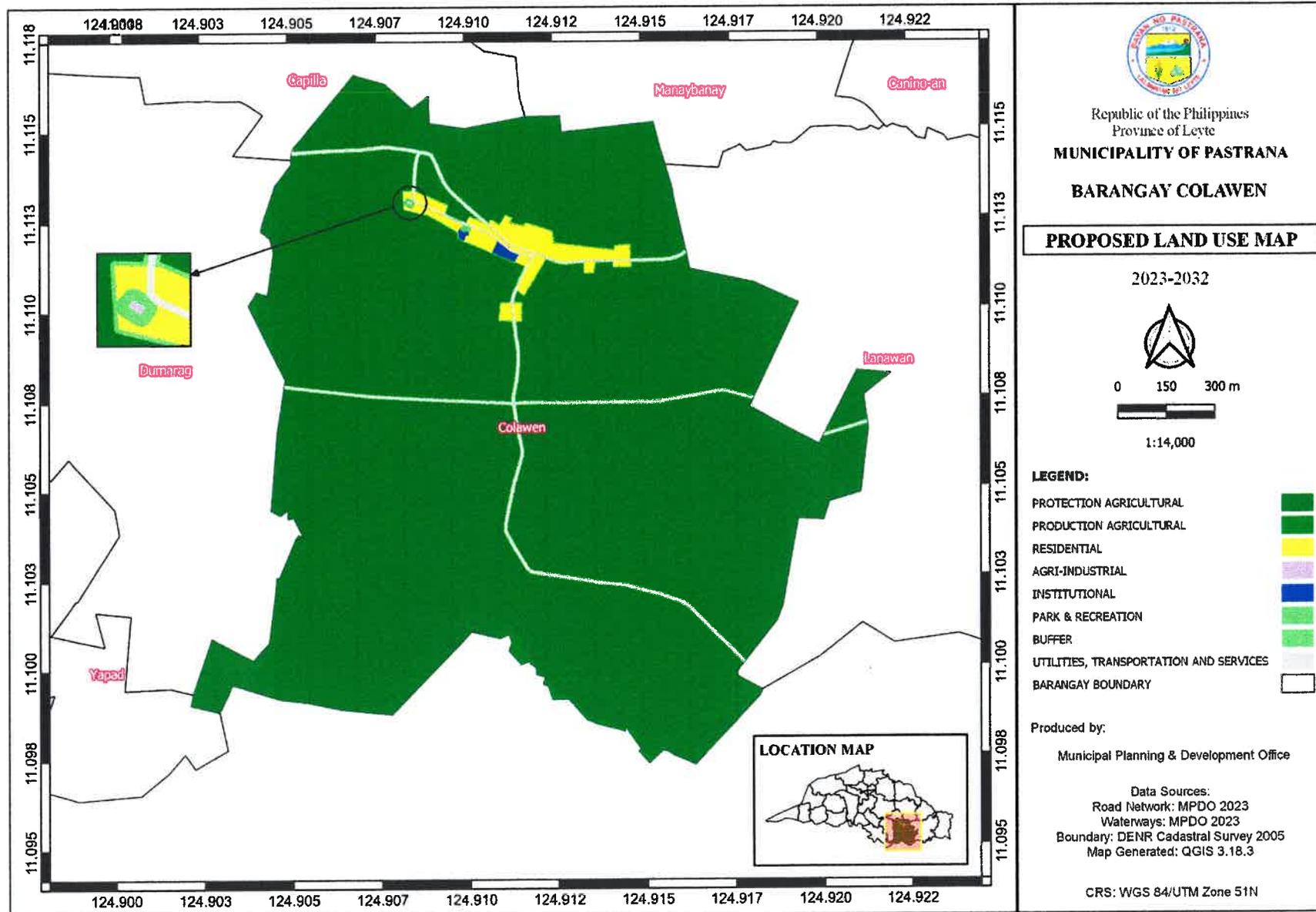
Map 61: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Cancaraja



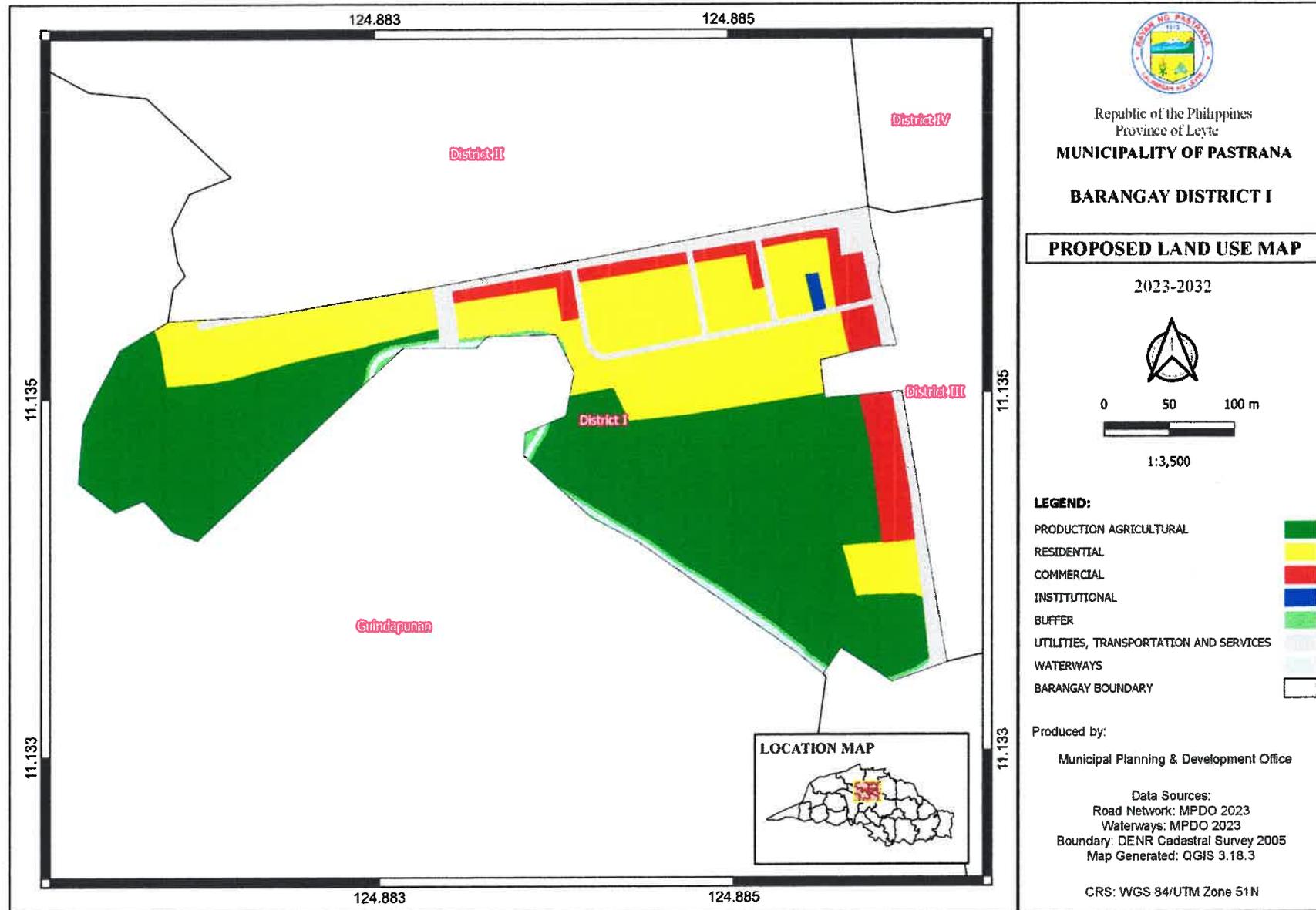
Map 62: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Caninoan



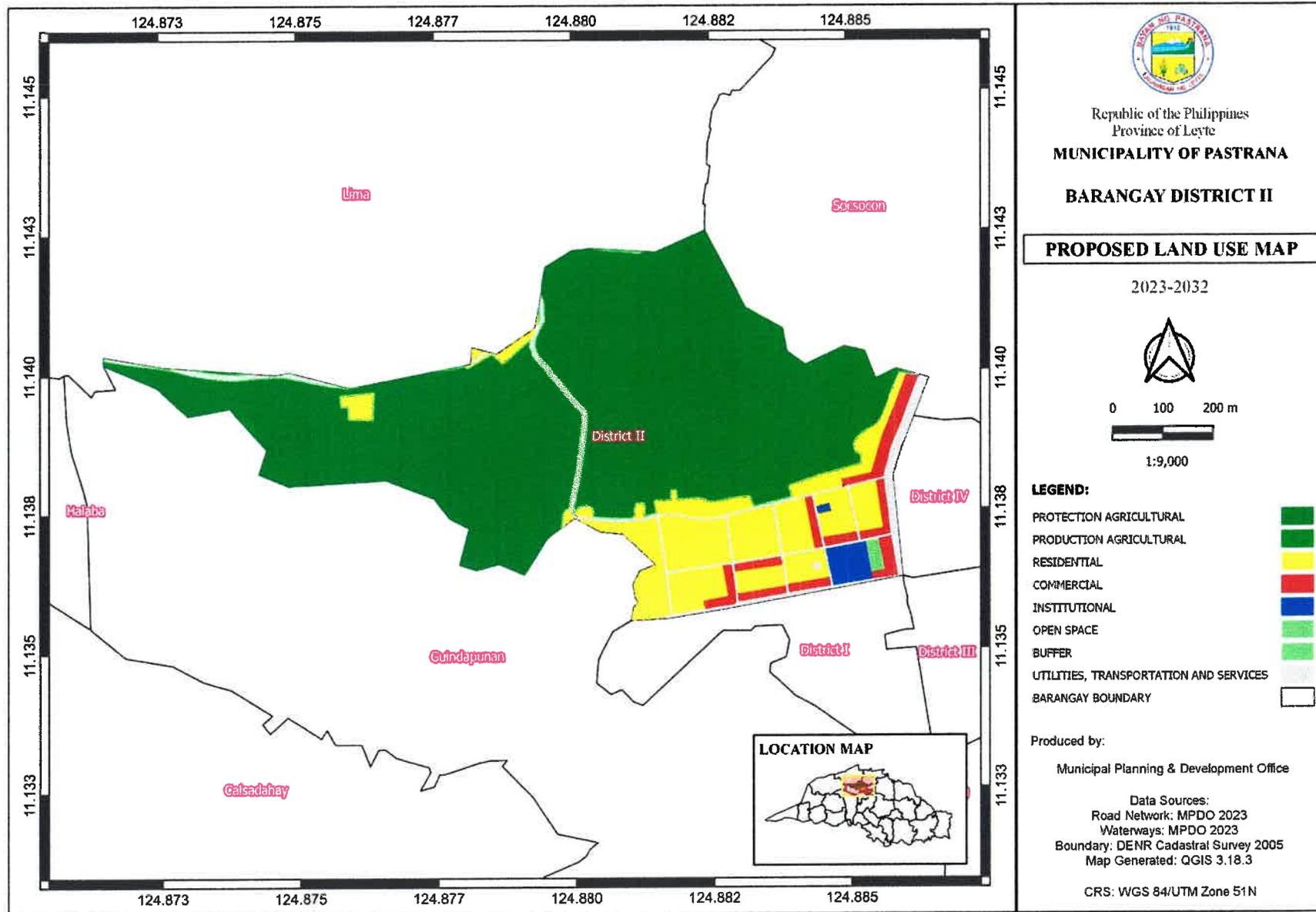
Map 63: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Capilla



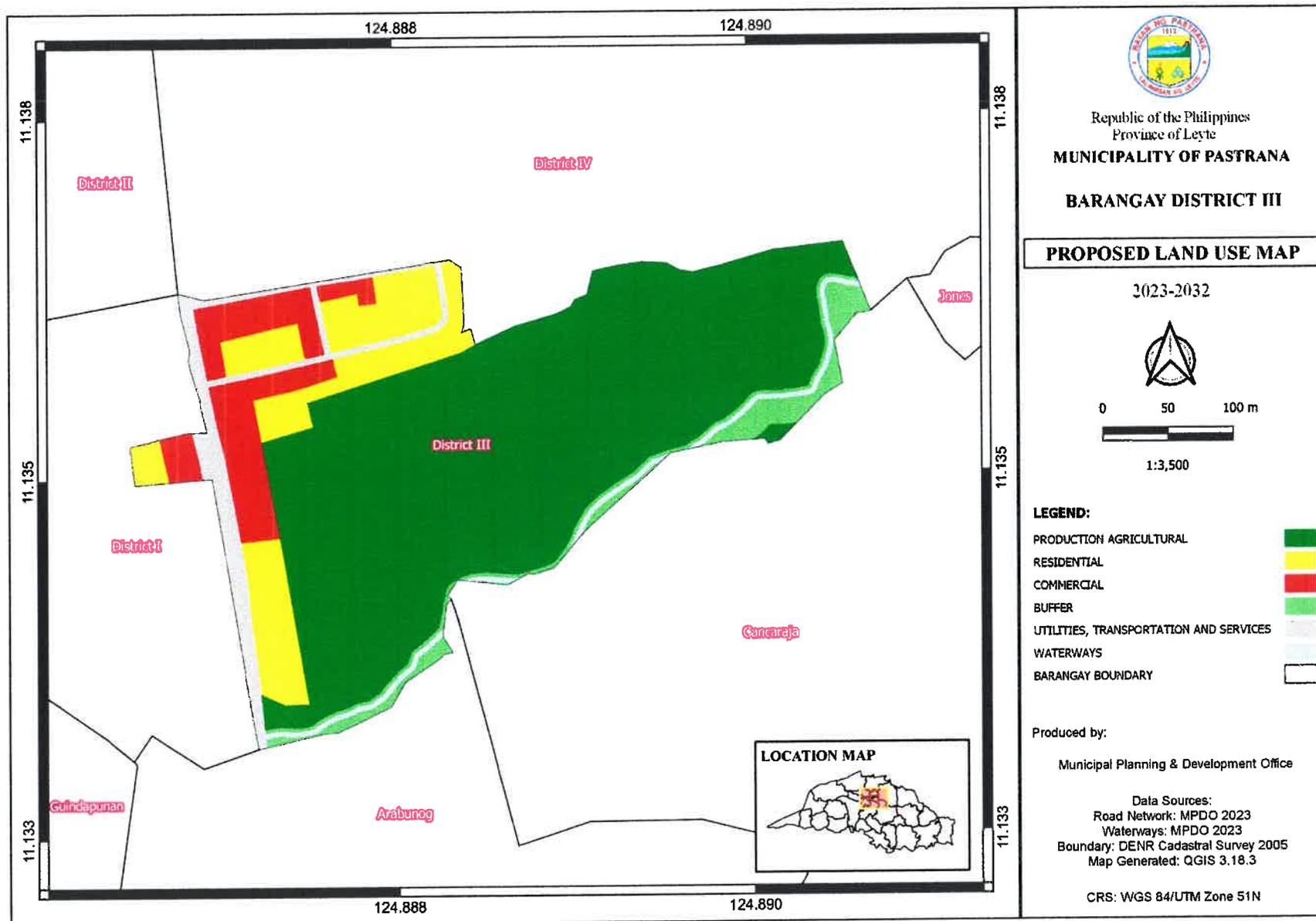
Map 64: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Colawen



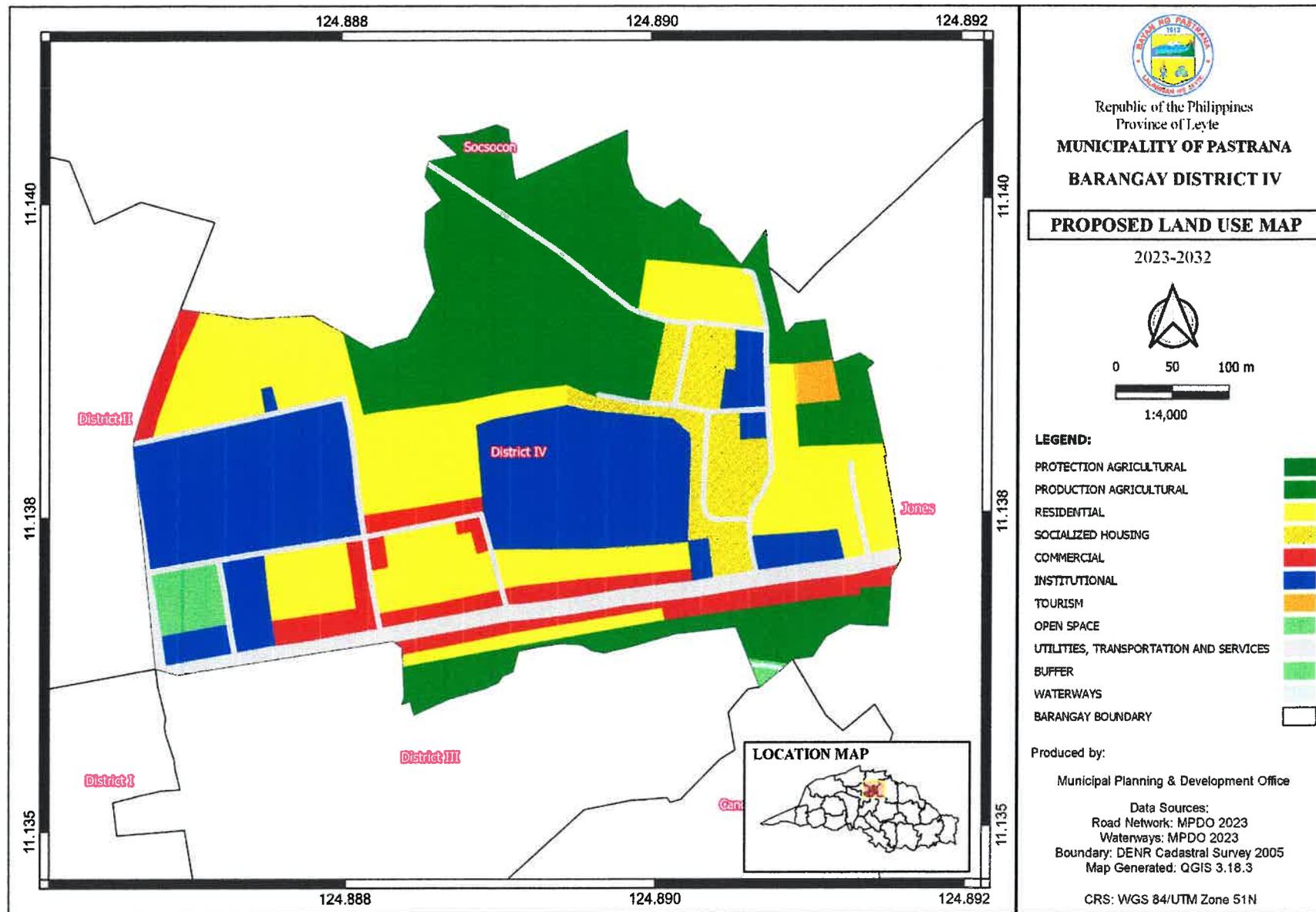
Map 65: Proposed Land Use Map of District I



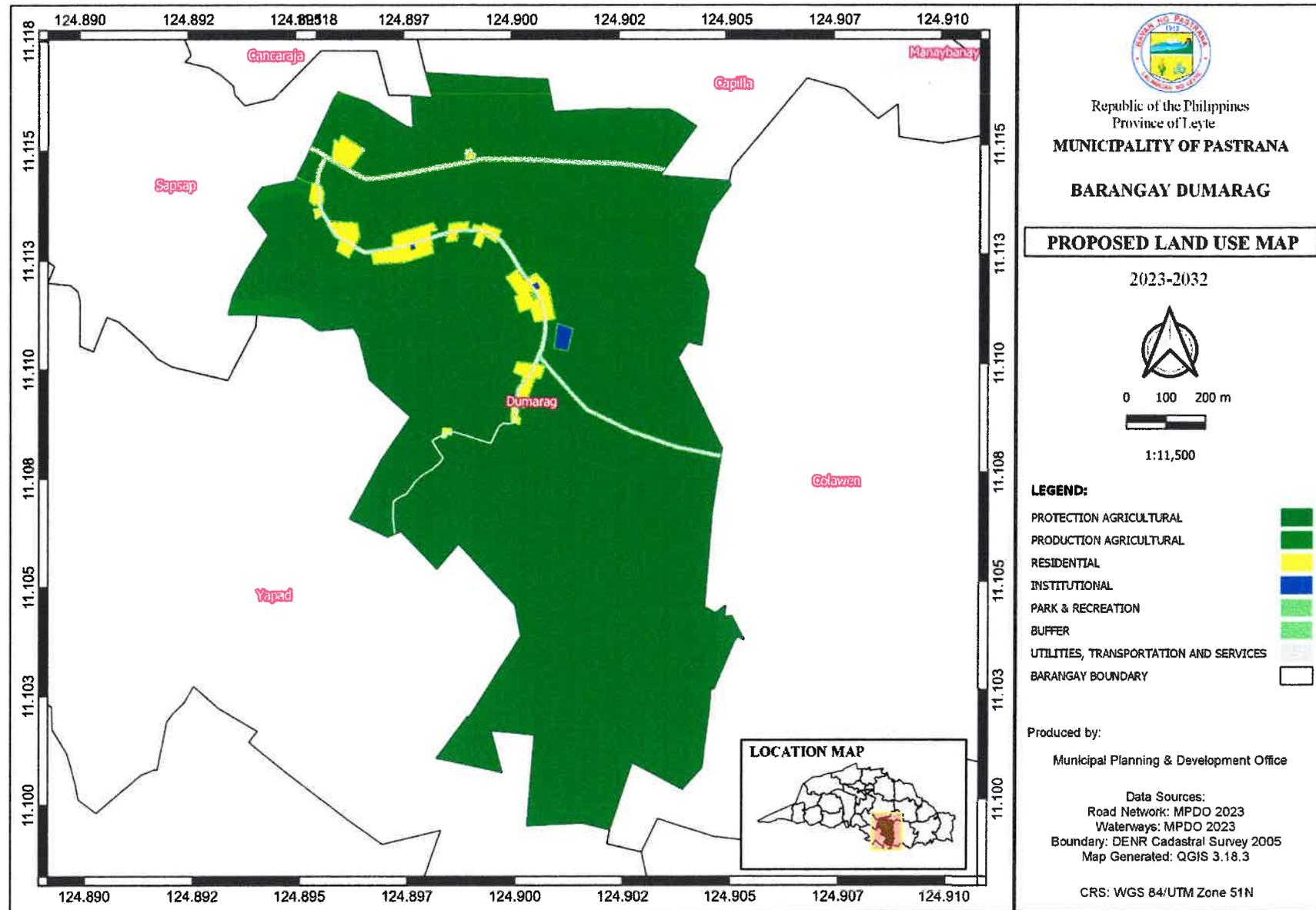
Map 66: Proposed Land Use Map of District II



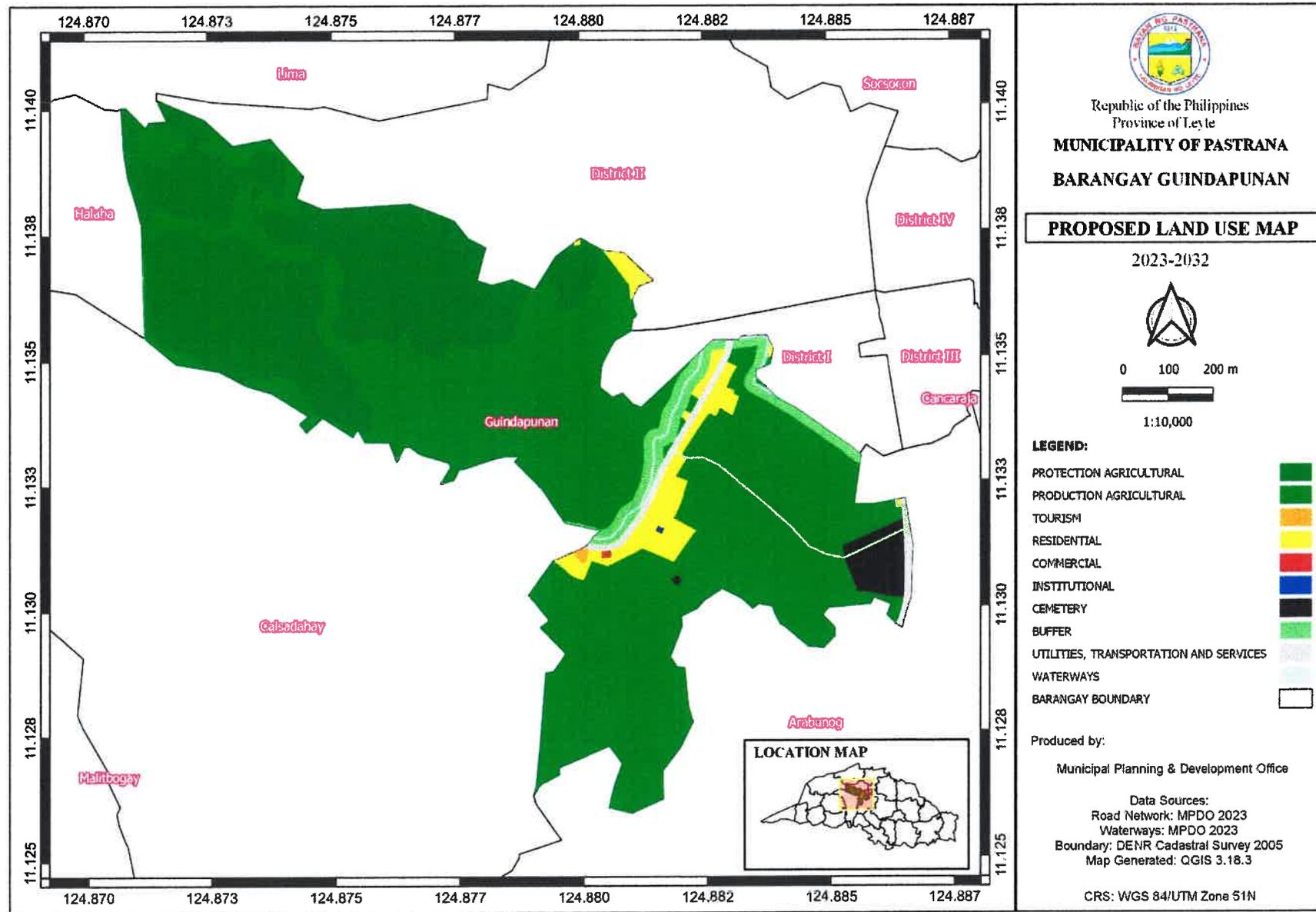
Map 67: Proposed Land Use Map of District III



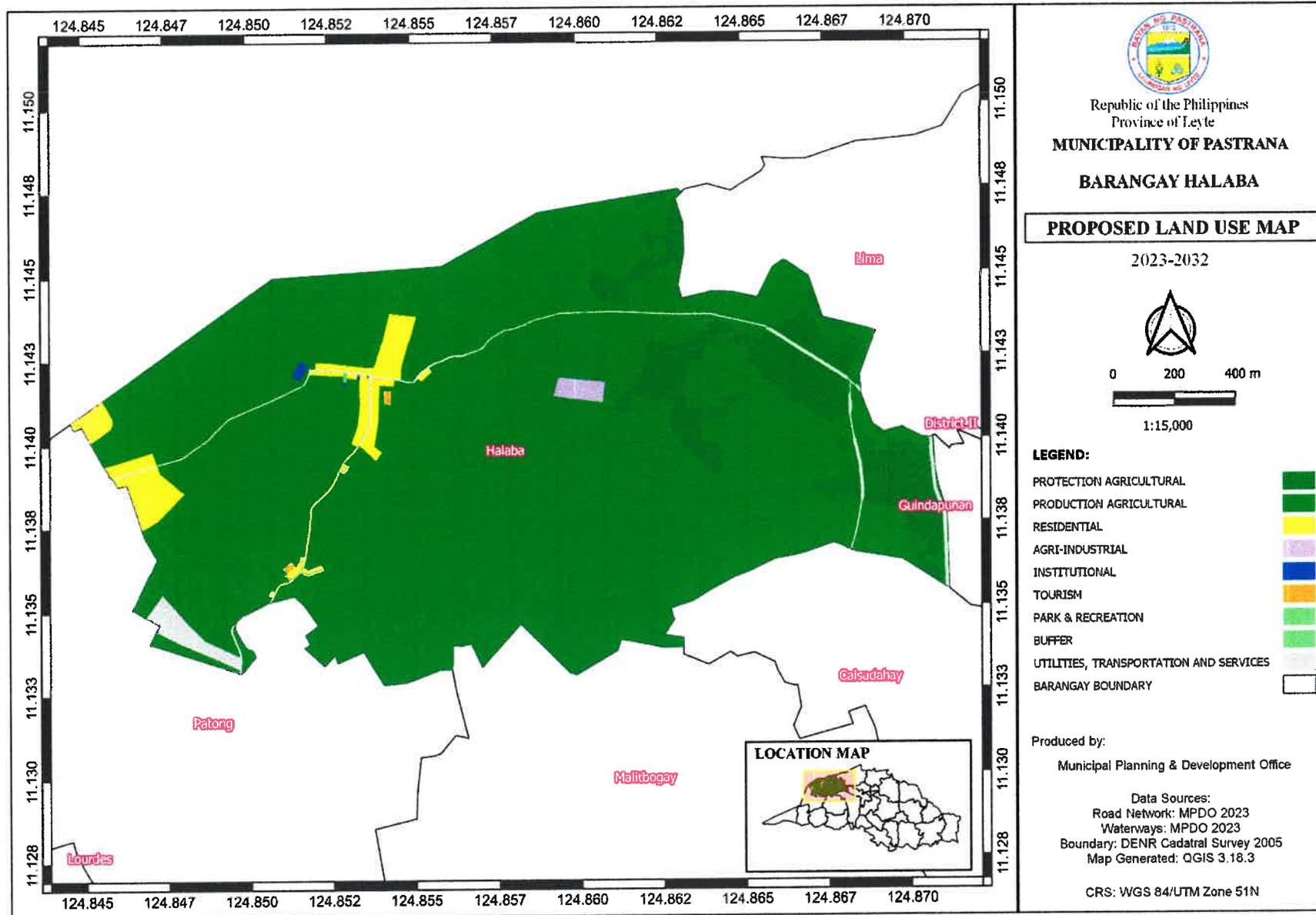
Map 68: Proposed Land Use Map of District IV



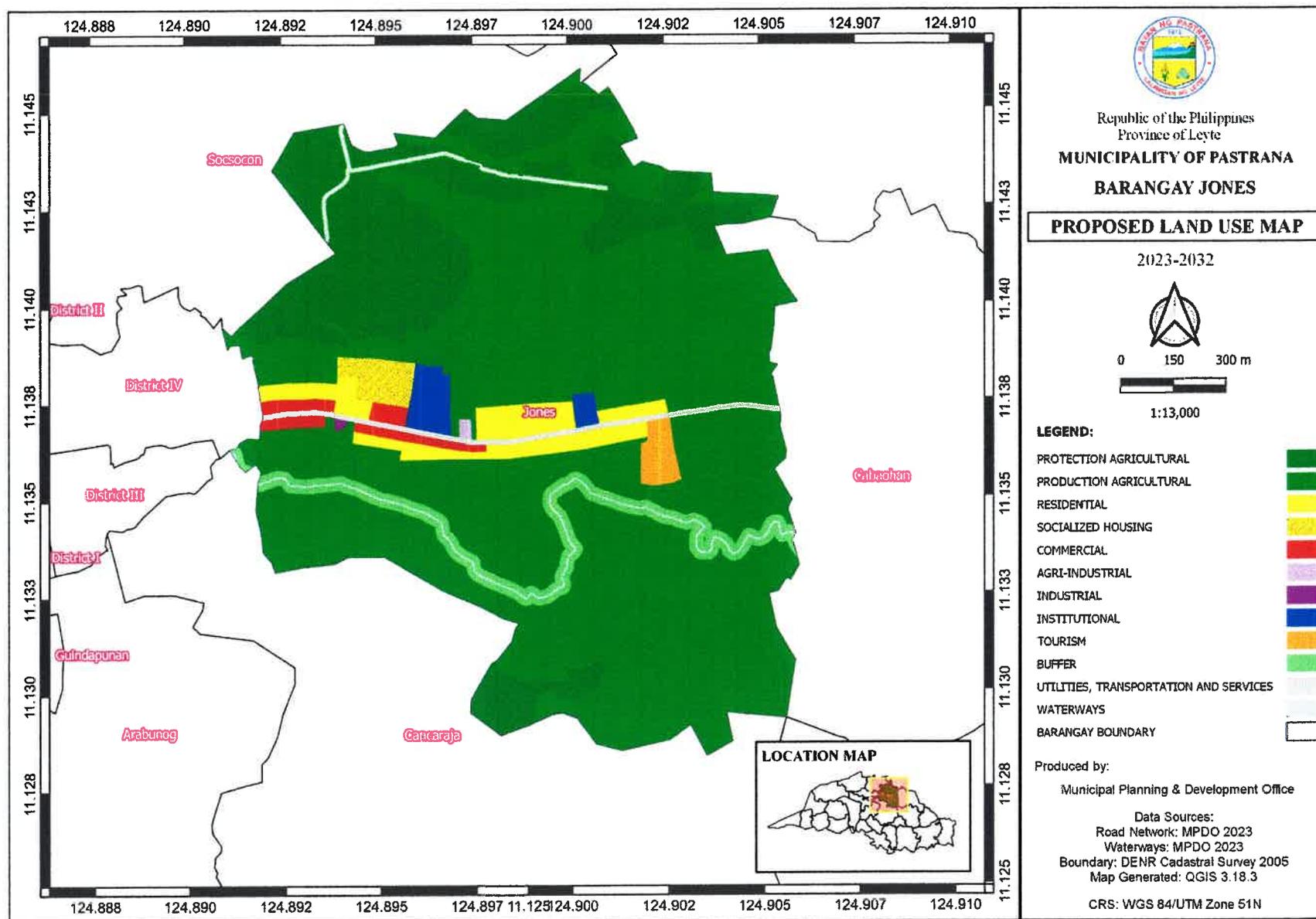
Map 69: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Dumarag



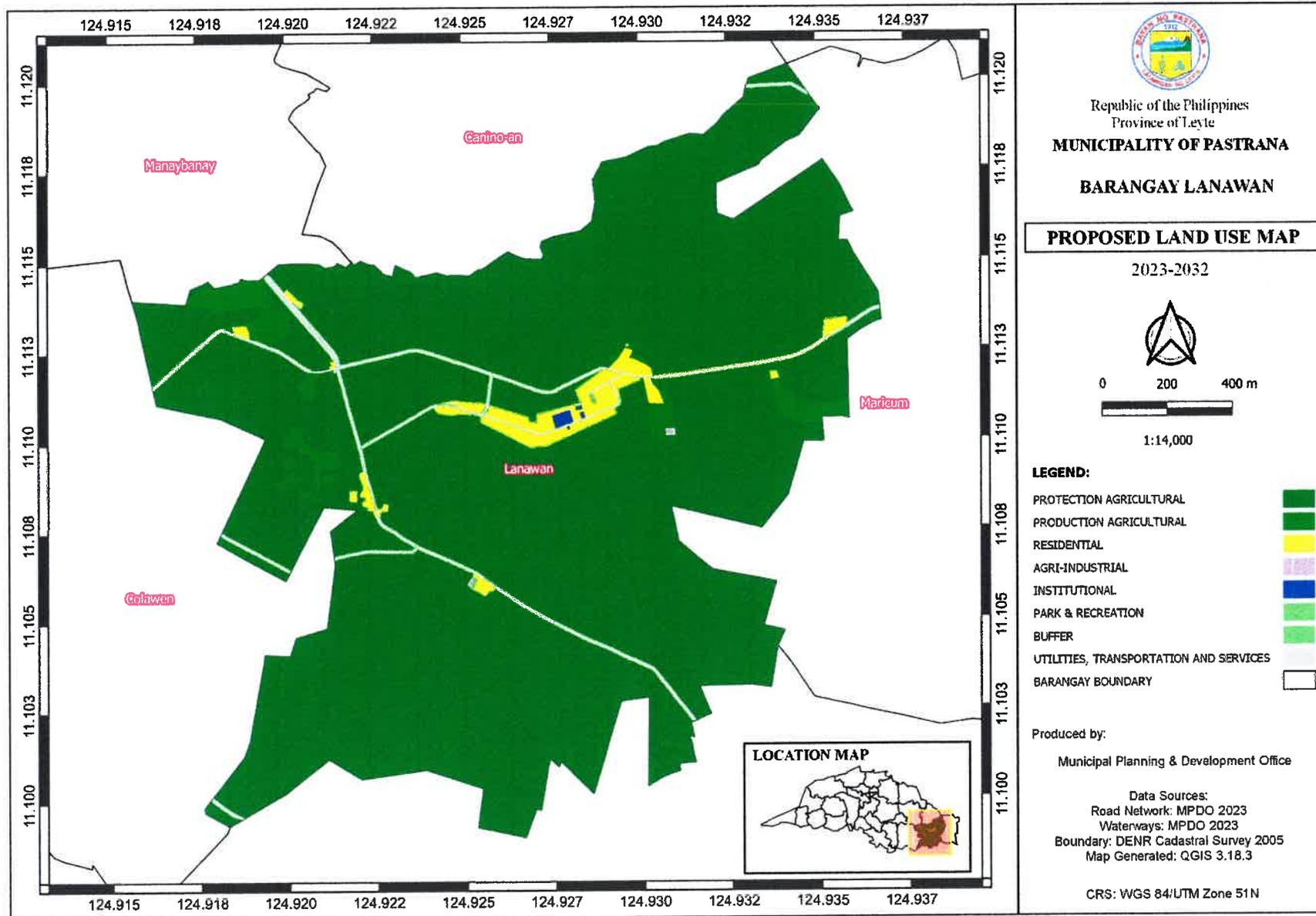
Map 70: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Guindapunan



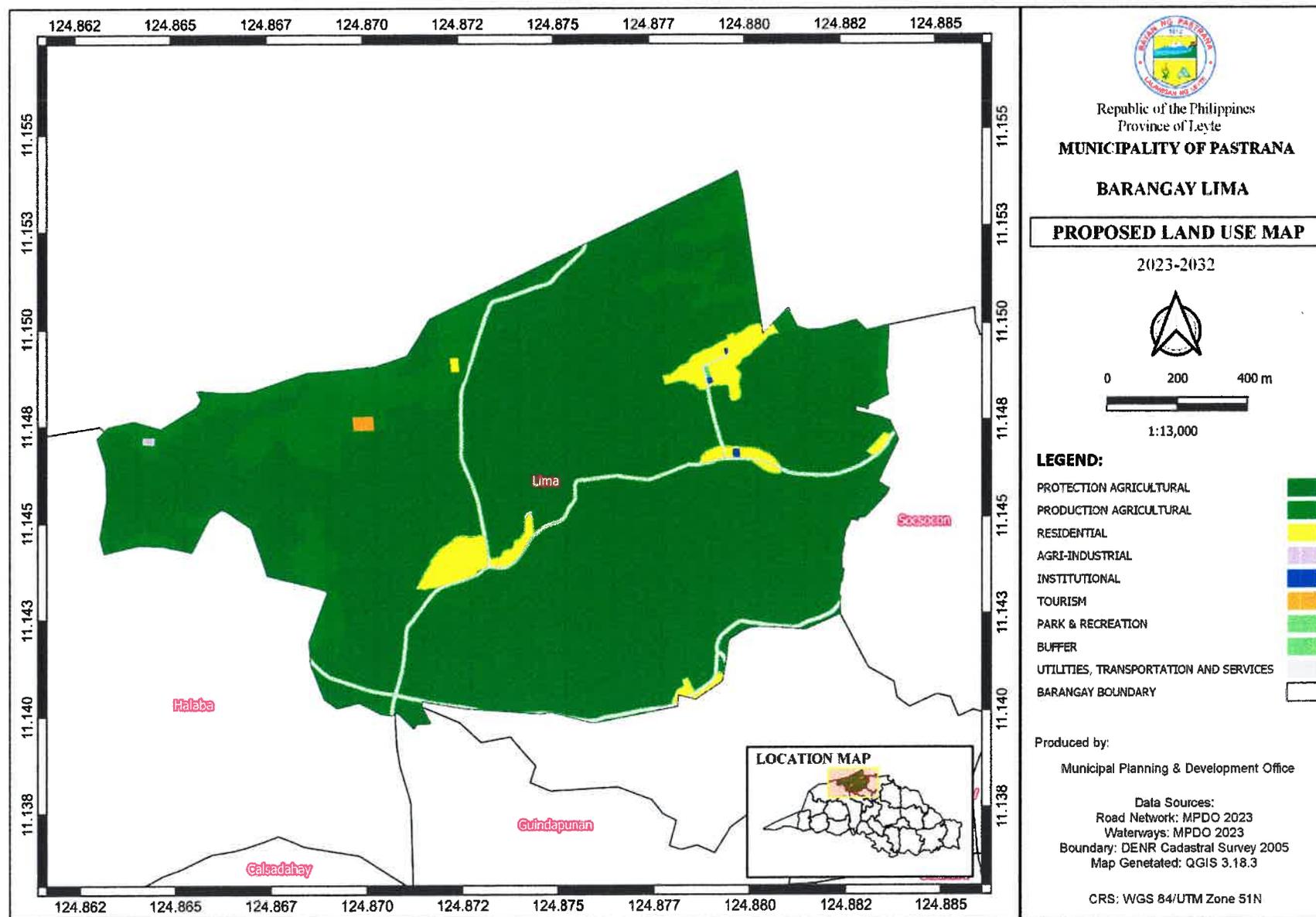
Map 71: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Halaba



Map 72: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Jones

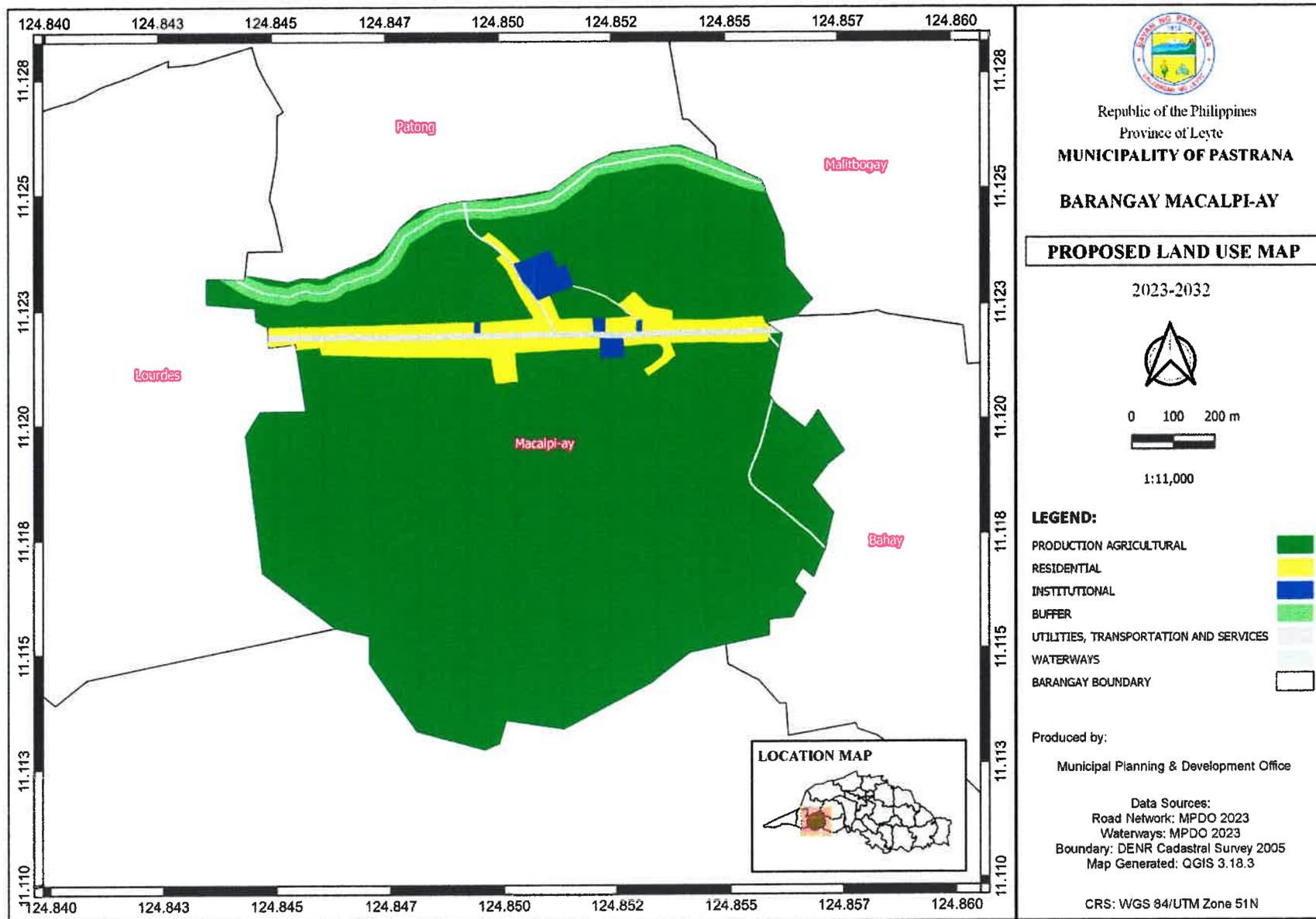


Map 73: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Lanawan

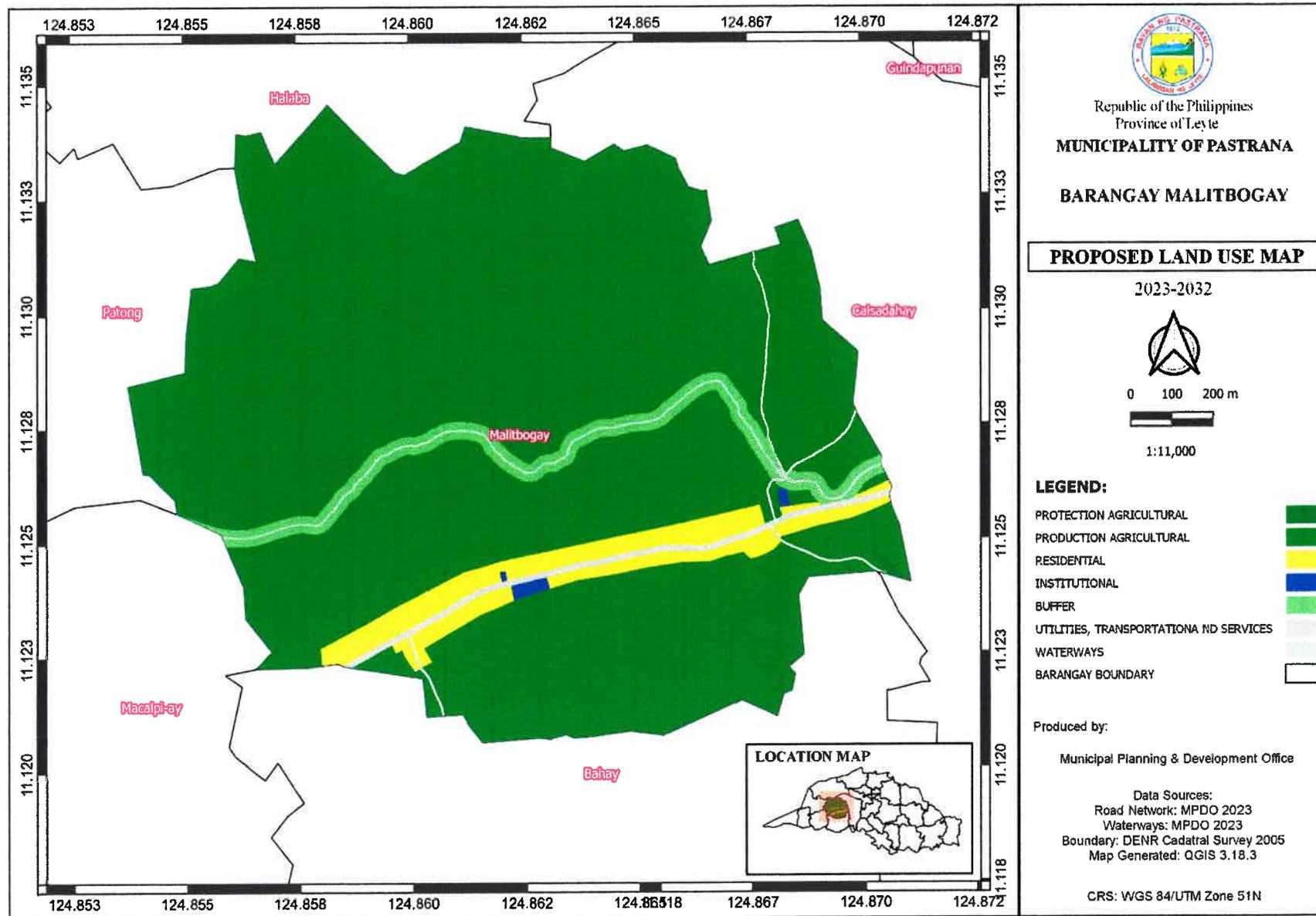


Map 74: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Lima

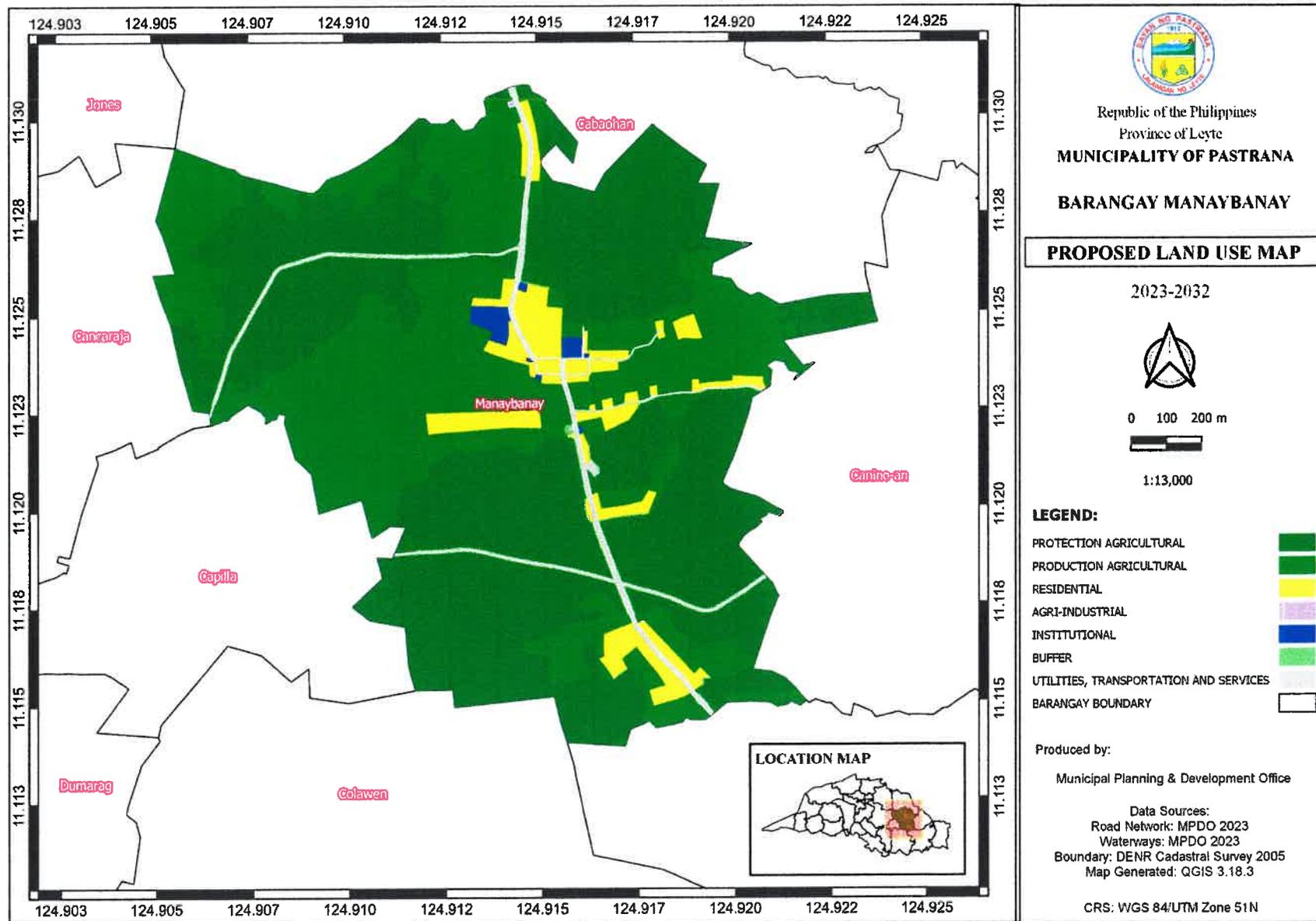




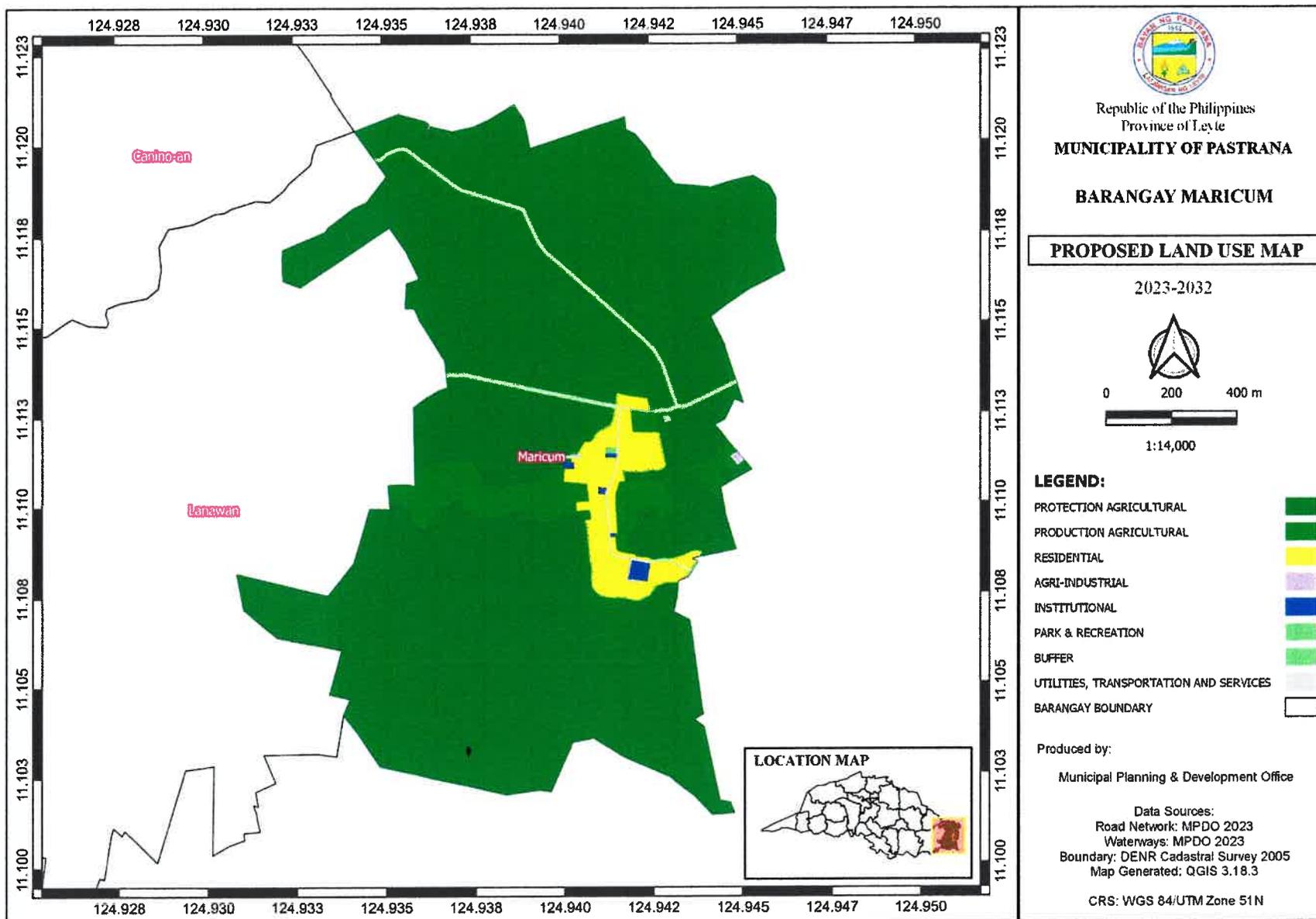
Map 76: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Macalpi-ay



Map 77: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Malitbogay

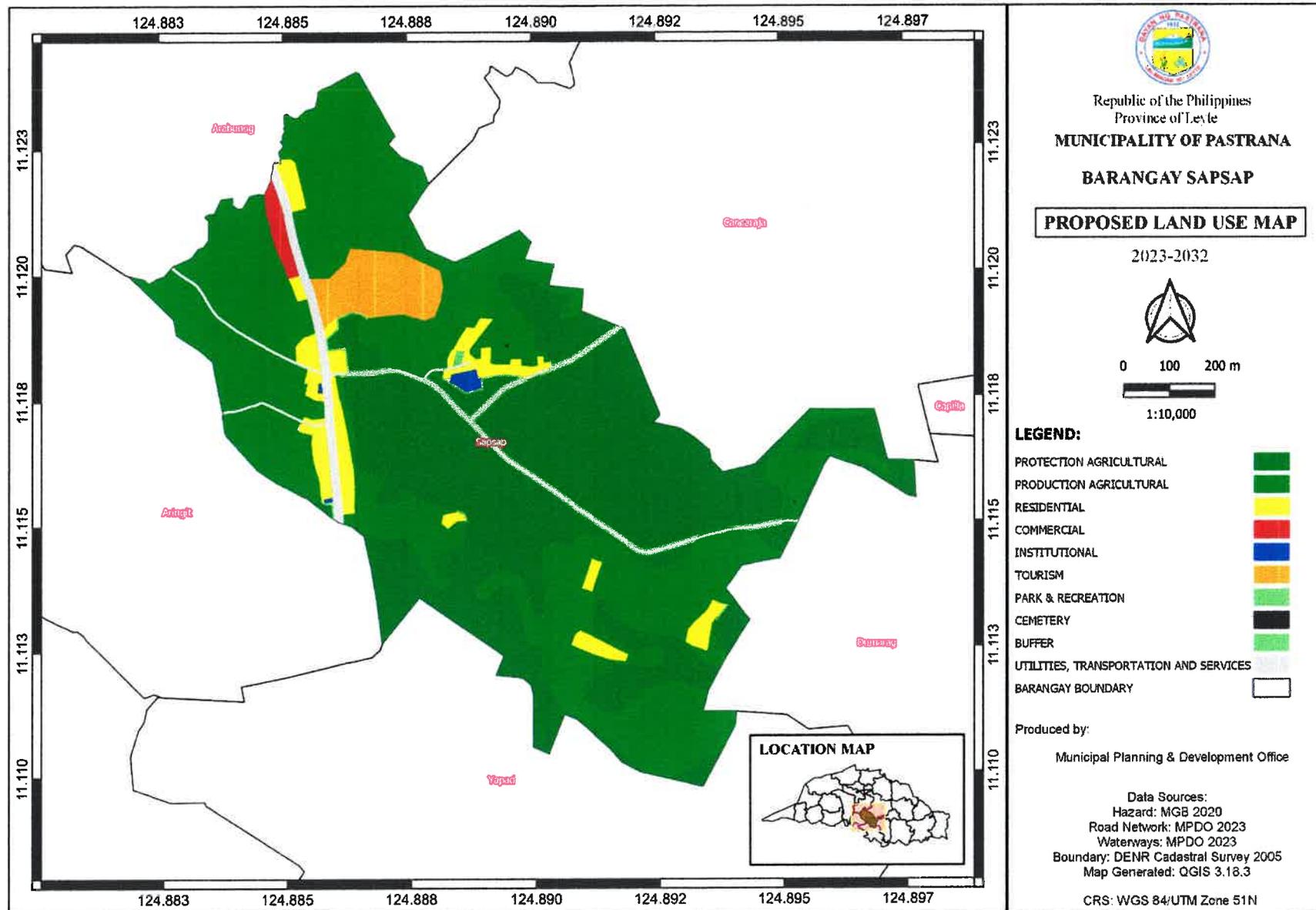


Map 78: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Manaybanay

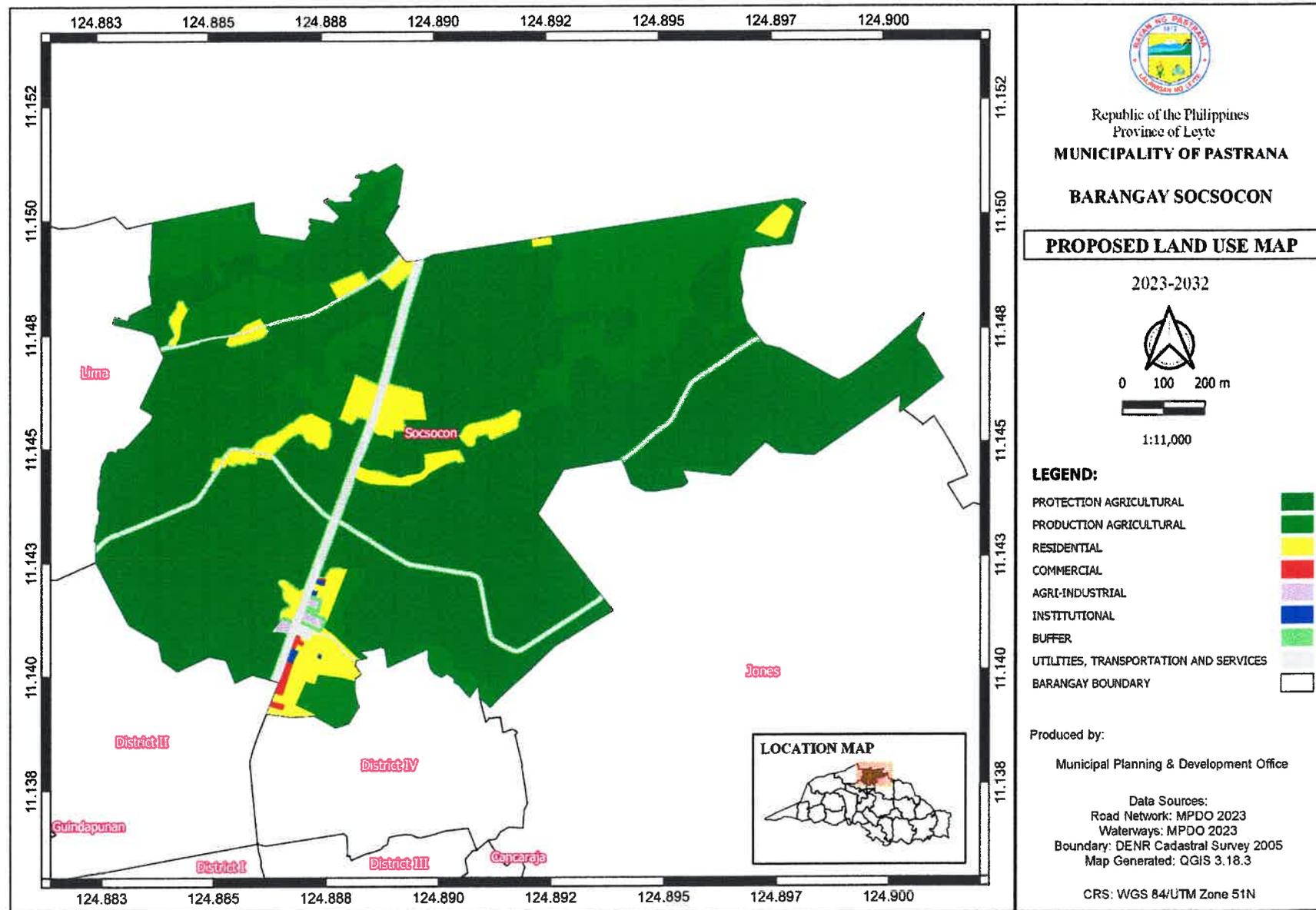


Map 79: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Maricum



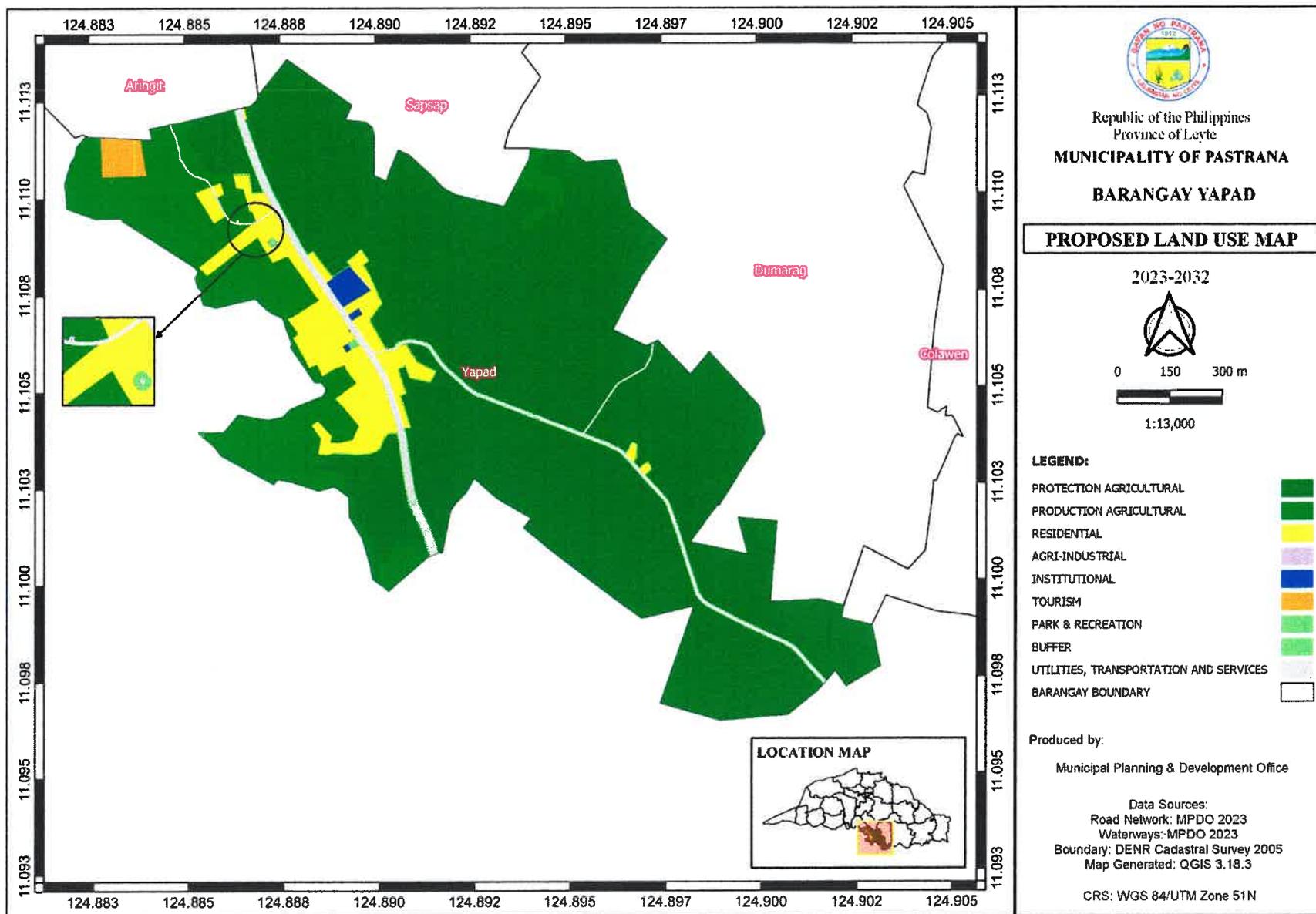


Map 81: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Sapsap



Map 82: Proposed Land Use Plan of Barangay Socsocon





Map 84: Proposed Land Use Map of Barangay Yapad



## 7. LAND AND WATER USE POLICIES

The proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan designates specific uses of the different zones based on feasible economic and environmental benefits of the land and water resources of Pastrana. The plan will also address the issues related to priorities of certain users and the need to reconcile and/or prevent incompatibilities between and among the different stakeholders and users of the municipal waters and land resources of the town at the same time preparation for the adverse effects of climate change in the land and water areas.

### 7.1 Land Use Policies

Land is the most important natural resource on which the livelihood of man depends. It is the prime resource, and all other natural resources have been absorbed within it. Hence land can be treated as the fundamental natural resources; it is the basis for meeting all human, biological and environmental needs. In a municipality like Pastrana, where the population is predominantly rural and depends on agriculture for their livelihood, identification of effective land use policies should be the prime activity approach to solve human environmental issues. Improper land use can lead to various human, biological and environmental problems. The proposed policy on land use is presented under three main premises.

- a. Land and People
- b. Land and Nature
- c. Land and Food Security

#### 7.1.1 Land and People

In order to improve land management and productivity through land use planning, the laws and regulations related to land have to be reviewed and a new legal framework introduced. While adopting an integrated approach to land resources management all the stakeholders in the use of land will be consulted and decisions must be taken through a participatory process. To ensure people's participation in land use, the following policies must be adopted.

- Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) will be prepared as basis for land utilization.
- Peoples' participation in the sustainable use of land resources will be enhanced.
- Allocation of lands by the state to the people will be based on land suitability evaluation.



- Institutions providing services / facilities for land use will be strengthened so as to provide the people, with a better service.
- Areas of cultural, historical and aesthetic values will be protected.
- Conversion of prime agricultural lands for non-agricultural uses in urban fringe areas will be discouraged.
- Strict implementation of the National Building Code and integration of green architecture for new buildings shall be observed.
- Rural settlement programs will be encouraged.
- Action will be taken to rehabilitate degraded lands.
- Action will be taken to avoid land uses that constrain sustainable development of Pastrana.
- Steps will be taken to prevent encroachments on public lands and easement/buffers.
- Awareness and educational programs on proper and scientific land use will be implemented.

### **7.1.2 Land and Nature**

Land resources include all environmental and natural resources. Such as climate, soil, water, and biodiversity. And all the living beings have the right to enjoy the bounty of these resources, not just only people. Hence, for the sustainable management of land resources it is necessary to protect and conserve some lands. Not all the lands in the municipality can be utilized for development. The protection, conservation and improvement of the quality of natural resources, associated with land will ensure the long-term well-being of the land without damaging it. To effectively preserve and conserve the quality of natural resources, associated with land, the following policies will be adopted.

- Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified, and measures will be taken to protect and conserve such areas.
- Conservation and protection measures must be undertaken to identified areas prone to high, medium and low susceptibility to flooding.
- The reservations of all natural and man-made watercourses and sources whether private or public will be demarcated and protected through appropriate conservation measures. If needed, action will be taken to acquire private lands.
- In managing land and water resources, river catchments will be considered as the management unit.
- Training, awareness and educational programs relevant to the protection, conservation and improvement of the quality of the natural resources associated with land will be implemented.
- Regulating the construction of structures within the 20 meters right-of way for national road, 15 meters for provincial road and 10 meters for municipal roads



### 7.1.2 Land and Food Security

In formulating the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, priority should be given to agricultural activities to ensure food security. As based on the development concept, agriculture is still the main source of economy of the town. Hence, policies in the Land Use Plan must focus attention on the rational allocation of land, improvement of productivity and guiding the conversion of agricultural land to other uses is necessary. It must also envision the expansion of the agriculture sector to ensure self-sufficiency in food. The following policies must be undertaken to ensure protection of the agricultural lands for food-security.

- Ensure food security and income generation through the sustainable utilization of agricultural lands.
- Diversification of agricultural land use will be encouraged only when land productivity can be increased.
- Adoption of suitable and effective conservation measures will be a pre-requisite and essential condition for agricultural land use.
- Action will be taken to minimize the fragmentation of agricultural lands.
- All marginal and uncultivated lands will be developed through appropriate land uses.
- Agricultural lands, more suitable for rice, corn, vegetables, mixed crops and other high commercial value crops will be identified and developed. Conversion of these lands to other uses will be discouraged.
- Link agricultural areas to markets through developed and well-maintained support facilities

### 7.2 Water Use Policies

Water is one of the main natural resources in Pastrana and it is the main factor which contributes to the country's economic development since the past. Pastrana being an agricultural municipality, farming had a unique contribution towards country's agro economy from history to this date. In spite of that the water resource has become a prominent source in industry, supply of services, consumption (drinking) as well as recreation activities and tourism. The requirement of a new strategic approach on water resources management in the municipality has been included in all Plans and agendas where the municipality is forging ahead towards development through a new economic vision appropriate for the 21st century.

There were two (2) main rivers and several creeks in Pastrana. The major rivers are the Binahaan River and Malirong River. These rivers are the main sources of water for domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes in Tacloban, City and neighboring municipalities. In order to ensure the protection and conservation of all the water sources



and their source areas in the municipality, the following policies should be implemented through an optimum management with the following principal elements:

- a. Water Allocation
- b. Water Resources Development and Management
- c. Delivery of Water Services
- d. Private Sector participation
- e. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation
- f. Data, Capacity Building, Research and Development

### 7.2.1 Water Allocation

Priority in the use of water should adopt a participatory and negotiated approach for water allocation to avoid competition in uses. Water supply for domestic use must have the highest priority over all other uses and water rates must be regulated to protect the rights of the poor to equitable water services. Anent this premises, the following policies must be considered:

- Priorities in the use of water shall be in the following order of preference: (a) domestic and municipal use, (b) ecosystem maintenance, (c) irrigation, (d) fisheries, (e) livestock raising, (f) industrial use, and (g) other uses, provided however, that the priorities in the use of water based on the existing water rights granted under the Water Code shall be respected. In times of water shortage from a given source, the use of water for domestic and municipal purposes shall have a prior right over all other uses.
- Water services shall be priced equitably as to convey the scarcity value of the resource to the users and to foster the motivation for economy in water-use.

### 7.2.2 Water Resources Development and Management

Despite its relative abundance, water is becoming the most critical resource in Pastrana. Population growth, economic development, urbanization, and industrialization are causing serious pressures on the water resources of the municipality. One consequence is an increased competition in the use of water resources for domestic water supply, irrigation, and other uses. Another is an increased pollution of water resources that continues to damage the environment and threaten thousands of lives. Considering the complexity of the water sector where there are a multitude of stakeholders, the following policies should be considered:



- Conserve the lands in the areas delineated as water sources and their catchments and related reservations by adopting suitable strategies taking into account their present use;
- Avoid inappropriate use of land in the areas related to water sources through the preparation of land use plan;
- Rehabilitate the degraded lands in the areas related to water sources;
- Pay special attention on protection and conservation of the areas related to water sources in all programs and projects of the municipality;
- Strict implementation of water code regarding easements along waterways: 3 meters for urban uses, 20 meters for agricultural use and 40 meters for forest use;
- Regulate/Prohibit construction or establishment of any structure in the creeks, rivers or bodies of water that would obstruct the flow of water;
- Enact ordinance to prohibit the disposal of wastes directly into the water and impose penalties to violators;
- Sustainable development and management of water resources shall be based on the principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM) that considers water, land, and related resources and activities and optimizes economic benefits and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital environmental systems.

### 7.2.3 Delivery of Water Services

It is necessary to adopt policy elements in the delivery of services in water supply, sanitation and sewerage, irrigation, flood control and mitigation. These policy elements will set the goals and objectives in developing programs and projects regarding efficient delivery of water services. It is therefore a policy of the state that the establishment, operation and maintenance of water service providers must be supervised and controlled by the state. With this consideration, the following policy should be undertaken:

- The attainment of complete coverage of an integrated water supply, sanitation, and sewerage services for the whole municipality at reasonable rates shall be pursued and fostered in an orderly, rational, efficient, and vigorous manner by providing a favorable environment for water service providers and the private sector to enable them to provide such services;
- Irrigation development shall be anchored on food security and environmental protection and uplifting the socio-economic conditions of farmers through the rehabilitation of existing systems and the development of irrigation systems that are effective, affordable, appropriate and efficient;



- Prevention and mitigation measures for floods and droughts shall consider the overall effects on the local economy and on reducing poverty through the implementation of integrated and holistic structural and non-structural measures.

#### 7.2.4 Private Sector Participation

The participation of private sector in the management and development of water resources of the municipality is very crucial. The government has continuously relied on the participation of the private sector in the development and management of its water resources for the reasons of fostering a market-oriented behavior to improve performance and efficiency; and the promotion of market-based incentives to rationalize water utilization. Anent this, it is necessary for the government to provide a regulatory framework that enhances competition and at the same time ensures public welfare, safety and environmental quality. With the foregoing considerations, the following water use policies must be undertaken:

- Encourage participation of the institutions which contribute directly or indirectly for the protection and conservation of the areas related to the water sources.
- Private sector participation in the financing, construction, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructures for water resources management, utilization and development shall be encouraged by providing incentive for private sector investments and promoting market-based incentives to rationalize water utilization;
- Gender concerns shall be integrated specifically in project development and management activities and women's participation therein shall be encouraged accordingly.

#### 7.2.5 Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

The active participation of all stakeholders - the government, the private sector, and the community - at all levels is very vital to the achievement of an Integrated Water Resources Management. The concerns and potential conflicts of all users and uses, including the environment, must be considered. The allocation of water shall be rationalized based on social, economic and environmental considerations. Planning, development and management of projects should be coordinated within the water sector as well with other sectors of the government. In this premises, policies to be undertaken are the following:

- Encourage the stakeholders and the community participation on the protection and conservation of the areas related to water sources;
- Stakeholder consultation and participation at all levels in the decision-making process of development and management of water resources shall be considered.



### 7.2.6 Data, Capacity Building, Research and Development

The first priority in the strengthening of water sector institutions should be directed at the data collection and management. Priority shall be given to research and development of applicable and appropriate technologies for groundwater assessment and water conservation, sanitation and pollution control both in concession areas and resource/watershed sites. With the foregoing considerations, the following is proposed as an element of the Water Use Policy of the municipality.

- Continuing programs for the water resources sector on basic data collection, capacity building, research and development of applicable, appropriate, effective and efficient technologies shall be maintained and shall be given priority since these are indispensable components of water resources development and management;
- Take action to educate all the stakeholders including the General Public and the students through the school curriculum on the importance of protection and conservation of the areas related to water sources.

### 7.3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change Adaptation (DRRM-CCA) Land and Water Use Policies

Looking at the predictions of the changes of climate for 2030 and 2065 we see that an overall slight increase in temperature and precipitation is eminent. However, this does not tell the whole story. What cannot be measured or predicted is how the weather will be more extreme. Larger and more frequent storm events and longer and more common drought events can be expected. The manifestations of climate change in the form of sea level rise, storm surge, drought, flooding, stronger and intensified typhoons and climate change related outbreaks have impacts on the municipality's economy, environment, infrastructure and on the municipality's 29 barangays. Given its location and rivers around it, Pastrana is greatly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and has already experienced noticeable adverse effects in recent years. Without concerted action, the challenges the municipality will face as a result of climate change are expected to intensify in the medium or long term. With this scenario the response must be two pronged: adaptation and mitigation.

Because of its geographical setting, Pastrana has a high risk of natural disasters causing damage to the area's population, property, and economy. A changing climate will result in these natural disasters becoming stronger, more frequent and having greater widespread effects. The effects of climate change will be felt in rising temperatures, stronger more frequent extreme weather events and wetter wet seasons and dryer dry seasons. Since climate change is happening now, and evidence being seen support the fact that the change cannot simply be explained by natural variation. The current warming has increasingly



posed quite considerable challenges to man and the environment, and will continue to do so in the future threatening the lives of all living things. Managing disaster risks and effects of climate change is one of the noble goals of sustainable development. A risk is great if exposure and vulnerability is high. Thereby in order to reduce risk, a need for functional and efficient policies to manage and reduce the effects of disaster hazards and to mitigate and adapt climate change is very essential. With these foregoing assertions, the following policies to relative to disaster risks reduction and climate change adaptation must be considered:

### 7.3.1 On Population

- Hazards vulnerable settlements with a significant number of vulnerable groups that cannot be relocated shall have an operational community-based disaster management plan. Ensure that women and other vulnerable groups are involved in the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) mapping and in the formulation of the disaster management plan to ensure that their particular situation and specific needs are considered.
- Access to minimum standards in disaster response as set forth in the Humanitarian Charter including need for water, sanitation, nutrition, food, shelter, clothing, healthcare and others.
- Physical ability to labor and good health maintained in normal times through adequate food and nutrition, hygiene and health care.
- Ensure effective and efficient intervention measures, such as but not limited to preparedness and response to health emergencies, appropriate standards, regulations and accreditation mechanisms.
- Undertake inter-sectoral response and community participation, collaborative efforts for advocating and implementing Climate Change Adaptation on Health Sector.
- Access to sufficient quantity and quality humanitarian assistance and services during disaster and crises.
- Provides appropriate adaptation response and services to the constituents related to but not limited to managing health effects of Climate change and disaster risks.
- Improve the potential of public health professionals in understanding resilience, vulnerability and risk to allow them to begin to see themselves as both public health and DRR practitioners.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation of structural quality of dwellings.
- Strict enforcement of zoning ordinance and other settlement laws and policies.
- Procurement and installation of early warning devices and systems
- Construction of river protection and slope protection.



- Conduct inventory and assessment of informal settlers/structures along the riverbanks and waterways.
- Provide relocation site for informal settlers/squatters along the riverbanks, and waterways.
- Transfer informal settlers to relocation site and provide alternative livelihood to affected settlers.
- Prohibition of construction of houses and establishments in danger zones
- Formulation of Contingency Plan for all hazards.
- Relocation of population exposed to flooding to areas with high exposure to flooding.
- Conduct trainings and disaster preparedness on flood.
- Improve early warning information and alert systems to increase readiness on flood.

### 7.3.2 On Critical Point Facilities

- Property insurance coverage for the existing facilities.
- Improve early warning information and alert systems to increase readiness on flood
- Training on disaster risk reduction management.
- Enforcement of local ordinance on locational clearance in terms of building structures.
- Conformity to the building code in all types of building construction.
- Construction of flood control structures along riverbanks and creeks.
- Construction of drainage system and declogging of drainage canal.
- Elevation of vertical facilities and infrastructure such as multi-purpose halls, child development centers, evacuation centers, etc.
- Imposition of hazard resistant design standards/regulations within highly susceptible areas.
- Clearing of river mouth and other floodway channels from obstruction.
- Establish civil works that assist nature to rehabilitate itself or to maintain its own integrity
- The interest of the common people should be considered in planning, designing and conceiving infrastructure facilities. Its ultimate objective shall be the improvement of the quality of life of the people.
- The development infrastructure, its direction, location and intensity should be based on the structural plan and urgent need of the community.
- Materials to be used should be disaster resilient and climate change adaptive.
- Integrating flood prevention and mitigation measures in the municipality's development plans, programs and policies.



### 7.3.3 On Lifeline Utilities

- Strategic establishment of alternate/escape routes leading to relatively safer areas.
- Climate proofing of existing route through road drainage upgrading in coordination with NGAs (I.e. DPWH, DILG, DA).
- Formulation of flood contingency plan.
- Lifeline utilities must have property insurance and project design must integrate property insurance.
- Regular monitoring of conditions of roads.
- Concreting of climate resilient roads as emergency lifeline services in times of disaster.
- De-clogging of drainages and other man-made canals (municipal-wide and within the barangays).
- Tree planting activities along riverbanks.
- Imposition of hazard resistant design standards/regulations for future construction especially within a highly susceptible areas.
- Dredging/desilting of rivers.

### 7.3.4 On Urban Use Areas

- Implement forced evacuation during extreme rainfall events.
- Implement mandatory relocation policy on houses within the 20-meter river easement along riverbanks.
- Develop regulations with emphasis on hazard resistant design.
- Mandatory relocation policy of structures/dwellings on low lying areas with high susceptibility to hazards.
- Establish and strictly enforce buffer zones and other zoning policies that will lessen exposure of urban use areas.
- Residential use shall enjoy priority over all other uses in the allocation of hazard free areas.
- Construction of climate resilient evacuation centres with complete facilities.
- Enforcement of Zoning Ordinance on non-buildable protections areas (i.e. buffers, water easement, setbacks, open spaces, special zones, etc.).
- Strict zoning regulation shall be enforced on livestock, poultry and piggery houses located in residential areas.
- Promote property insurance for dwelling units and other establishments located in highly susceptible areas.
- Advocacy and IEC for household water conservation.



- Construction of municipal-wide drainage system for diversion of water channels to minimize floods.
- Prohibition of burning of solid wastes and promoting composting.
- Impose low density development in areas prone to high levels of flooding.

### 7.3.5 On Natural Resource Based Areas

- Extension services for climate sensitive production.
- Promote the use of flood resistant crop varieties.
- Encourage crop insurance.
- Intensify the utilization of early warning system for crop production.
- Establishment of field demonstration farms to facilitate technology transfer on climate/hazard sensitive crop production.
- Provide seedlings for higher crop yield regardless of season.
- Provision of alternative livelihood.
- Establish and strengthen people's organizations to improve communication and management between farmers and concerned agricultural institutions on program related to agriculture.
- Embark on high level of economic activity and employment particularly among the vulnerable groups; ensuring that women have sustainable livelihood and income by providing them with skills training and inputs.
- Equitable distribution of wealth and livelihood assets in community.
- Since Pastrana is an agricultural community, rice production must be the utmost priority however, farmers can shift to plant other high-value crops to augment their income.
- All prime agricultural land shall not be subject to and non-negotiable for conversion to urban uses as per Administrative Order No. 20, s of 1992.
- All agricultural lands other than those referred under A.O. 20 as non-negotiable for conversion may be converted only upon strict compliance with existing laws, rules and regulations, however, the preferred spatial strategy shall determine the degree of the conversion in accordance with the approved CLUP.
- Adoption of crop diversification.
- Allocation of funds to distribute drought resilient seeds varieties to farmers.
- Implementation of irrigation projects and facilities in coordination with the NIA.
- Planting of drought tolerant varieties of rice.
- Adjustment of cropping patterns.



## 8. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

A sound planning requires good programs and projects to support its effective implementation. Projects provide an important means by which investment and other development expenditures foreseen in plans can be clarified and realized. Sound development plans require good projects, just as good projects require sound planning. The two are interdependent. But effective project preparation and analysis must be set in the framework of a broader development plan. Projects are a part of an overall development strategy and a broader planning process; as such, they must fit appropriately. The Local Government Unit of Pastrana intend to allocate its available financial and administrative resources among many sectors and many competing programs to pursue its mission of uplifting the quality of life of Pastrananhons by providing necessary basic services and ensure harmonious balanced environment through active participation in local governance and collaboration with national and non-government organizations. All identified spatial-related programs and projects are expected to answer the needs and concerns of the municipality as spelled out in the Sectoral Studies and prioritized by the Technical Working Group based on concerned sector. All programs and projects identified which do not require space shall be included in the updating of Comprehensive Development Plan.

### 8.1 Economic Sector

- Agricultural Crop Enhancement Program
  - Rehabilitation/Concreting of all Farm-to-Market Roads
  - Road Opening/Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads
  - Construction of bridge and/or footbridge in the barangays
- Livestock and Poultry Development Program
  - Construction/Improvement of Municipal Slaughterhouse
  - Establishment of Demo Farm for livestock
- Establishment of Municipal Economic Enterprises
- Increase Rice production and other crops through trainings and provision of input subsidies to farmers
- Strengthening of Farmers Association for Economic Development and Empowerment
- Provision of Crop Insurance Policies
- Provision on Other High Value Crops
- Construction of infra-facilities to support economic activities
- Establishment and Development of Public Cemetery
- Construction of New Public Market
- Construction of Bagsakan Center
- Expansion of commercial areas



- Construction of resorts, cottages and lodging houses through private partner
- Local Tourism Development
- Construction of Pasalubong Center

## 8.2 Social Sector

- Provision of affordable housing for Informal Settler Families (ISFs), the underprivileged families and those families located within the hazard-prone areas.
- Construction of supplementary education facilities such as Library for some elementary and secondary schools, multi-purpose hall, computer rooms, etc.
- Construction of Municipal Library
- Improvement of Day care center for accreditation
- Construction of Child-Minding Center
- Expansion/Upgrading of Rural Health Unit
- Reconstruction/Upgrading of Barangay Health Stations
- Construction/Upgrading of disaster Resilient Evacuation Center
- Construction of Multi-Purpose Halls
- Maintenance and Improvement of plaza, parks and other recreational facilities

## 8.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Sector

- Construction of Public Terminal with comfort rooms
- Road Opening/Concreting of farm-to-market and barangay roads
- Installation of streetlights in every street roads
- Construction of Concrete Drainage Systems
- Construction of Flood Control Systems
- Construction of Bridge and/or Box Culvert
- Rehabilitation of Municipal Building
- Construction of Legislative Building

## 8.4 Environmental Sector

- Development of Sanitary Landfill
- Development and Construction of Eco- Park in Barangay Jones
- Establishment of buffer strips along rivers
- Rehabilitation of Binahaan/Malirong River as Eco-Park



## 9. CLUP AND ZONING IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY/ARRANGEMENT

In this 2023-2032 Comprehensive Land Use planning process, a renewed emphasis is placed on implementation and results as well as establishing the necessary machinery to boost progress and establishing key partnerships for a better utilization of limited land and water resources of the municipality without compromising environmental sustainability. In the current land use plan, less emphasis is placed on ensuring that programs and projects are adequately linked to policies and strategies to maximize the use of land and water resources while achieving the desired developmental impact. Thereby, in order to realize this, result all segments of society must play a role in our development. Government will do its part in facilitating private sector led development as well as in improving its efficiency, transparency and service delivery towards achieving the vision. In order to achieve better development results, government will take decisive action to increase the rate of implementation of development interventions with regards to land and water use.

Offices, organization, local special bodies and even civil societies responsible for executing the Comprehensive Land Use Plan will be expected to work in new and collaborative ways in developing their efforts, with strengthened structures and systems for execution and performance management, grounded in the Vision and Mission of the municipality and supported by a robust and relevant investment program. Government will build the human and institutional capabilities to ensure effective implementation of the said plan and by extension the achievement of our national goals, both at the local and national levels, and indeed across all sectors. In moving forward, the successful implementation of this Comprehensive Land Use Plan will rest on critical and foundational reforms which, given their importance, were highlighted in five areas. These are:

### 9.1 Creation and Strengthening of local organizational structure and bodies

The implementation of this plan requires much cooperation and support by all key institutions and citizens as well. Without the support of both party, this Comprehensive Land Use Plan will be a failure. To further the result of its implementation, review of all existing operating units and special bodies created to implement the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance is very necessary. If change in organizational structure to improve development performance and eventually attain the vision, goals and objectives of the CLUP is a requisite, then the LGU must give due priority. At the same time, strengthening of staff and personnel skills and knowledge through capacity building programs must be given due priority. The creation of the following local special bodies and operating units must be undertaken upon the approval of this plan:

- Local Development Council



- Local Housing Board/Unit
- Local Zoning Officer
- Local Zoning Board of Appeals
- Local Zoning Review Committee

## **9.2 Establishing Operational Guidelines and other development regulations and mechanisms**

To ensure transparency, accountability, efficiency and compliance with recent national policies, establishment of operational guidelines and other development regulations vis-à-vis the requirements to implement the approved CLUP and Zoning Ordinance must be put in place. There is a need to revisit the details of existing operational guidelines such as the Development Control Guidebook Guide to Zoning Preparation and Implementation of HLURB to make it consistent with the development framework, vision, goals and objectives and policies in the approved CLUP. As a tool for this strategy, the following activities must be undertaken:

- Establishment of permitting system to govern land and water use development regulations consistent and in compliance with the approved CLUP and ZO such as in terms of processing Locational clearance of development projects, Building permits, Business permit and investment potentials, Local Revenue Assessment, Environmental clearance and Development permits for subdivision.
- Assess applications for land use development permits and management schemes based on: Conformity with the approved integrated Zoning Ordinance and CLUP in terms of site zoning classification, use regulations, area regulations, documentary requirements and other; Determine whether proposed development project is a permitted use, allowable use or a possible variance within the zone applied for and; Use Decision Guidelines for Land Development Projects/Development Assessment Guidelines in assessing projects.

## **9.3 Popularize and Localize the CLUP and ZO to barangay and community level**

Because CLUP outlines the general land use strategic development spatial strategies of the LGU, the realization and accomplishment of its long-term vision, goals and objectives depend on how the identified land use and spatial arrangements, including zoning and development controls are applied at the ground level. This could be done through effective and efficient information, education and communication advocacy. Campaign materials on the key provisions of the approved CLUP and ZO must be prepared by all relevant LGU



Offices to be disseminated to different LGU offices and barangay centers. Maps will be displayed in conspicuous places within the LGU. Barangay level technical orientation and briefings will be held to facilitate understanding of the implications of the approved CLUP and ZO to certain arrangements in each community. Barangays must integrate the land use and zoning policies in their respective barangay plans and ordinances. Involving local communities and ordinary citizenry in local governance is one of the principles of effective government and sustainable resource management.

#### 9.4 Establishing inter-LGU partnership or co-management agreements

This strategy is very important to holistically manage the resources of the LGU. Because there are areas covered by ecosystems which are not defined by political or territorial boundaries, the implementation of this CLUP and ZO must be coordinated closely with other LGUs especially the adjacent ones such as Palo, Sta. Fe, Dagami, and Jaro. At the same time, co-management agreement for common resource areas can be undertaken with national agencies such as the DENR, DILG and DOH. The intended management strategy, including the level of activities and efforts must be adopted through legislation for identified common resources or conflicted areas as set out in the approved land use plan and its applicable management and zoning arrangement.

#### 9.5 Implementing Investment Incentive Programs and Innovations

The Local Government Code provides a lot of powers for the LGU to impose or provide incentive to pursue its development goals and objectives reflected in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The following mechanisms will be used as strategy to assure the fulfillment of the vision of the CLUP:

- **Permits, Licensing and Fees Systems.** The issuance of building permits, locational clearance, fire safety clearance, environmental clearances, and other should be consistent and compliment with municipal land use management ordinances or zoning restriction.
- **One-stop Shop for LGU permits and licenses.** This administrative innovation simplifies the securing of necessary permits and licenses to conduct business in the municipality. This is integration of key LGU offices and units that are co-located in a single physical space within the LGU to facilitate faster processing and approval of LGU documents.
- **Regulatory Mechanisms.** The local sanggunian must enact ordinances that impact physical, spatial or environmental quality standards or requirements for compliance. These includes floor-area ratio (FARs) in accordance with local zoning ordinance,



easement and buildable areas, anti-littering and smoking zones, use of public spaces/roads and building code restrictions.

- **Policy Implementation Instruments.** These instruments include the conduct of consultation prior to any major changes in the CLUP/ZO, prioritization and rationalization of CDP and allocation of services/infrastructure to targeted development areas or constituencies.
- **Capital Investment Programming.** Infrastructure projects should reinforce land use planning policies. The location of major infrastructure projects which is a major determinant of development patterns must be discouraged in hazard-prone areas unless mitigating measures must be provided. Climate change and disaster risk mitigation must be incorporated into infrastructure location and design.

## 10. MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The monitoring, review and evaluation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance implementation is a guide for the LGU to focus its development efforts and intervention towards the achievement of its vision, hence needs to be strengthened. The following activities must be undertaken to ensure an effective RME system and in order to track the progress reached by the CLUP and ZO.

### 10.1 Organization of Monitoring, Review and Evaluation (MRE) Body

In addition to the lead technical and implementing arm of the CLUP and ZO composed of the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), Local Zoning/Enforcement Office and Local Zoning Review Committee, within the Municipal Development Council (MDC), a multi-sectoral MRE Body shall be created with identified members and defined functions through an Executive Order issued by the Local Chief Executive.

### 10.2 Conduct actual MRE of CLUP and ZO for updating

Monitoring, review and evaluation, as one (1) component of this development plan will be conducted regularly. Results of monitoring and recommendations will be reported to the Office of the Mayor and Sangguniang Bayan for this guidance, information and reference of action to be undertaken with regards to delivery of basic services. The MRE Body shall evaluate the results of the monitoring activities. Evaluation will be done in two ways: during the period of implementation to provide early feedback and after the period of implementation to assess whether the objective of the completed project was realized.



Review of the CLUP and ZO will be conducted every four years or as the need arises through monitoring of the outcome and results indicators and the operationalization of the different implementing mechanisms, including local citizen bodies created.

**10.2.1 Sample CLUP/ZO Results Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix**

Desired CLUP Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Plan Target			Means of Verification	Unit/Offices Responsible	Accomplishment		
			2023-2025	2026-2028	2029-2032			2023-2025	2026-2028	2029-2032

**10.3 CLUP Monitoring Report Card**

To exercise the transparency and accountability of the municipality to its citizens, a CLUP Report Card is a mechanism to track progress and/or level of changes resulting to the achievement of the vision. This report card shall be based on the results of the RME Matrix. Specifically, the Report Card shall monitor land use changes through locational clearances, exceptions, variances, approved application for reclassification of lands. It shall be facilitated by the MPDC in coordination with the TWG and other stakeholders.

A rating system shall be established for the CLUP Progress Report Card. The local government shall identify and agree on the desired rating system that they will be using to monitor the results of its interventions and progress. The MPDC may use the 1-5 scalar system wherein 1- 2 being the lowest or no progress; 3 for neutral, stable or no difference; and 4-5 being the highest or the desired outcome has been achieved.

On the other hand, a perception and satisfaction survey of local stakeholders and constituents may be conducted periodically to complement the technical and scientific findings of the CLUP Progress Report Card. This is best facilitated by a third party of the Multi-Sectoral Monitoring Body to ensure the objectiveness and reliability of the results. Through this satisfaction survey, the municipality may identify the positive and negative feedback of the community which in return may serve as a guide to better and efficient implementation of the CLUP and ZO.