

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

BRIEF PROFILE

Jordan's central location serves well its function as the provincial capital. From this ideal location all points on the island are relatively accessible allowing easy dissemination of services and information.

The main point of entry into the municipality of Jordan is the Jordan Wharf located in Barangay Rizal. It is the nearest point of access from Iloilo City allowing the municipality better trade opportunities and development stimuli than other municipalities in Guimaras. This is the reason why Jordan is also regarded as the commercial center of the Province. However, this locational advantage should be complemented by strengthening further the infrastructure supports, such as improved Jordan Wharf, paved roads, communications and other utilities.

The Municipality of Jordan is located just across the City of Iloilo separated by Iloilo Strait at a distance of 1.5 nautical miles. It is accessible by sea transport via pumpboat in Ortiz Wharf having regular trips and the RORO in Port San Jose in Hoskyn which cater cargoes. Travel time for pumpboat is about 15-20 minutes.

Demography

Population Size and Density

On the latest census count of population conducted by the NSO sometime in 2010, Jordan has a total population of 34,791 with 6670 households. Fifty nine percent (59%) of the total population are dispersed in the rural areas while 41% in the urban areas. The reduction of large area of Jordan mean an increase of population density, wherein more people will be sharing a much smaller land area. Based on the 2010 survey, Jordan had a population density of 200 persons per hectare.

Population & Household Size by Barangay 2010

Barangay 2010 Population *No. of Household Average No. of HH **Urban 14,491 3083 5** Hoskyn 2,431 493 5
Poblacion 3,419 773 4 Rizal 2,321 531 4 San Miguel 6,320 1286 5

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Rural 2010 Population *No. of Household Average No. of HH

Alaguissoc 2,264 462 5 Balcon Maravilla 1,869 390 5 Balcon Melliza 1,503 276 5 Bugnay 1,771 408 4 Buluangan 841
179 5 Espinosa 1,509 271 5 Lawi 1,536 493 3 Morobuan 2,674 317 8 Sta. Teresa 4,655 1031 4 Sinapsapan 1,678
369 4 Total 20,300 4196 5 Source: 2010 NSO (*RHU Data, 2010)

Jordan has a total population of 34,791 as of NSO POPCEN 2010. Out of five municipalities in the Province of Guimaras, Jordan rank third as the most populated area. Buenavista rank first with a total population of 46,703, 2nd is Nueva Valencia with 37,852. In terms of growth rate, Jordan has the highest growth rate with a 2.09 percent.

POPULATION AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality

Comprehensive Development Plan

Total Population	Population	Population Growth Rate	May 1, 1990	May 1, 2000	May 1, 2010	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010																										
Buenavista	34,655	41,717	46,703	1.87	1.13	1.50	Jordan	22,998	28,745	34,791	2.25	1.93	2.09	Nueva Valencia	26,726	30,716	37,852	1.40	2.11	1.75	Sa n Lore nzo	16,732	20,168	24,032	1.88	1.77	1.83	Sibunag	16,879	20,104	19,565	1.76	-0.27	0.74

Source: National Statistics Office, 2010

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. HEALTH SERVICE

The Municipality of Jordan has been provided with better health facilities. There is one (1) Rural Health Unit which is the main health office, fourteen (14) Brgy. Health Stations (BHS) and Four (4) Health Nutrition Post that provide health services to the barangay. The Rural Health Unit (RHU) and (5) Brgy Health Stations are new buildings that were constructed and funded by the Integrated Community Health Services Project (ICHSP). Other health projects such as Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMP), People and Environment Co-Existence Project (PESCODEv), Fifth Country Program for Children (CPC V), Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project Local Government Performance (LPP) and Water Sanitation Project (WSP) provided equipment, drugs/medicines and medical supplies.

Manpower support includes one (1) Municipal Health Officer, one (1) Rural Health Dentist, one (1) Public Health Nurse, twelve (12) Rural Health Midwives, one (1) ambulance driver, one (1) Office Clerk, two (2) Utility Workers, Ninety-nine (99) Barangay Health Workers (BHW), Fourteen (14) Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) and twenty-three (23) Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)

The role of the Rural Health Unit is to provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the population.

The Rural Health Unit maintains the following services: General Consultation (including suturing of minor wounds, irrigation and drainage, removal of foreign bodies and circumcision), maternal and child health services, immunization, sputum smearing and anti-TB Drug Dispensing, Anti-Leprosy Drug Dispensing, Micronutrient supplementation, Dental Services, Family Planning Services, PAP Smearing, Environmental Health Services,

Licensing Services, Counseling and Health Education, Laboratory Services and Outreach Clinic.

B. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) is the local arm responsible for the implementation of social welfare programs in Jordan. Its personnel are composed of one (1) Municipal Social Welfare, one (1) Social Welfare Officer I, one (1) Social Welfare Assistant, one (1)

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

Social Welfare aide, 1 clerk and 28 Day Care Workers in 14 barangay. To augment this small number of personnel, organized barangay volunteers such as women's groups and youth groups are sometimes called upon to assist in particular projects.

The department has a number of concerns; namely;

1. Abandoned, neglected, orphaned, abused and exploited children and other children in need of special protection

a. Children in conflict with the law 2. Out of school youth and other youth in special needs 3. Women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) 4. Persons with disabilities or

differently-abled persons 5. Senior citizens 6. Marginalized and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities

a. Indigenous group/s, those in crisis situation, internally displaced due to armed conflict and other development projects. 7. Victims of natural and man-made calamities/disasters

The Social Welfare and Development Program and services but not limited to the following:

1. Child and Youth Welfare

a. Child Placement Services – provision of appropriate parental care, whether temporary or permanent, to orphaned, abandoned,

abused and those with special needs thru various interventions such as, adoption, foster care and legal guardianship. b. ECCD – Early Childhood Care and Development service is comprise of care for basic health, nutrition and safety needs of young

children ages 0-6 year old and providing for the multi dimensional growth of their mental, emotional and social development. These includes: day care centers, child minding centers, home-based ECCD. c. Peer Groups Service – refers to opportunities provided to out of school youth (OSY) who are members of the Pag-Asa Youth

Association (PYA), a duly constituted organization of the OSY who are clientele of the DSWD thru the Pag-Asa Youth Movement (PYM) the young persons are provided with opportunities to actualize his potentials and aspirations, experience s elf-fulfillment, participate in the task of nation building and contribute to the growth of his/her community. It is provided to the OSY below 13

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

to 18 years of age, single and whose family cannot provide opportunities for his/her social and economic development and is a member of the PYM. d. Community-Based Services for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) – refers to the provision of interventions and opportunities to prevent CICL from entering the Juvenile Justice System and direct their activities to more gainful and productive ones to enable them to acquire socially acceptable behavior. The service calls for a level of intervention addressed to the community and the law enforcement. e. Supplemental Feeding – refers to the provision of food assistance to the moderately and severely underweight pre-school children of families whose monthly income below the food threshold to improve their nutritional status to prevent any permanent physical and mental retardation.

2. Women's Welfare –

a. Self-Enhancement Skills Development – refers to the provision of opportunities for the improvement of women as human being

person, including the enhancement of their self image thru the discovery and understanding of their potentials and capacities leading to change/acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes about themselves, their families and larger community and environment. b.

Productivity Skills Capacity Building – refers to the provision of skills training to socially disadvantaged women to enable them to

gain employment and or livelihood either thru self, open employment, or sheltered workshops thus contributing to increase family Income. c. Community Participation Skills Development –

refers to the mobilization of women for them to be able to relate and interact with other women in the community over common interest and concerns affecting women/s welfare resulting in community level actions in relation to them.

3. Persons with Disabilities Welfare –

a. Disability Prevention Service refers to information dissemination of disability prevention thru the provision of services or conduct of activities designed to raise the level of awareness of individuals and families at risk on the causes in effects of

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

disabling condition, awareness program for pregnant women on the avoidable risks during the conception and encourage the practice of disability prevention. This will be done thru the conduct of symposia/fora and use of tri-media.

b. Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention of Disability (EDPID) – refers to the assessing possible disability among 0-6 years

old children using the EDPID tool to determine signs and symptoms of disability or those with apparent disability; new-born screening and regular prenatal check-up of pregnant women.

c. Assistance to Physical Restoration Service – refers to helping the person with disabilities who lacks financial resources attain

maximum improvement of their physical, residual capacities to facilitate integration to family and community life thru provision of the assistive devices, referral for medical intervention, counseling and resources mobilization.

d. Tuloy-Aral Walang Sagabal (TAWAG) for children with disabilities – refers for mainstreaming of 3-6 years old children with disabilities into day care center/Tawag Resource Center. Children of school age into regular schools or SPED centers, to responds to their education needs.

C. HOUSING

In a culture where people keep silent over their level of income, one of the most impartial determinations of gauging the economic status is through looking at their living conditions. Housing construction on type of materials used for repair usually an indicator of the degree of household income & for surplus. A survey of 6657 households in Jordan shows that 40.44% of dwelling are made of light materials, 14.42% are mixed but predominantly strong materials, 29.53 are strong materials, 14.30% are mixed but predominantly light materials and 0.27% are salvaged/makeshift materials.

As surveyed, a big number of squatters are in Brgy. Hoskyn and Brgy. Morobuan. They are concentrated along the coastal areas with fishing as their primary source of income. It can be seen that a high number of squatters are along the coastal areas than in the landlocked. Based on this, it can be concluded that coastal areas are more accessible and thus easier to occupy as compared to inland areas where the need for an efficient transport service is necessary. Furthermore, aside from being near the source of livelihood, these areas have direct access to the sea and to the

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

urbanized areas of Panay Island. Choosing relocation sites for large housing projects, as well as in convincing these squatters to move would rather difficult. Provision of alternative livelihood and sources of income should also be taken into consideration.

In consonance to the provision of Urban Development Housing Act or R.A.7279 regarding socialized housing, areas have been provided to beneficiaries of agrarian reform (Agrarian Reform Communities) at Brgy. Alagusioc and Brgy. Balcon Melliza. A two-hectares lot is also being developed for municipal employees in Brgy. San Miguel-Sta. Teresa area. A ten-hectare lot was donated by the Chavez family to cultural minority group in Sitio Kati-kati, San Miguel. A 4.9561 hectares located at Sta. Teresa-San Miguel-Alaguisoc donated by the Mosqueda Family intended for the provincial employees housing and also a one hectare lot

located at San Miguel intended for CORE Shelter beneficiaries. Subdivision developers are required to provide a certain portion of subdivision to socialized housing and prices of lot are much lower than other prime lot locations.

The Abad Family signifies to donate 3 hectares lot intended for Jordan municipal employees' housing, this is located in Brgy. Alaguisoc.

D. EDUCATION

There are 14 elementary schools in the Municipality of Jordan, two (2) national high schools and 1 private school, the St. Joseph School. There is also a college, an extension campus of the Guimaras State College, situated in the Brgy. Alaguisoc, Jordan, Guimaras. They offered ladderized courses leading to bachelor's degree. With regards to the pre-school education the Municipality has 28 day care centers covering the 14 barangays and 28 day care workers.

E. PROTECTIVE SERVICES (Potentials)

1. Philippine National Police

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is responsible for securing public safety, protection of life and properties, enforcement of laws and maintenance of peace and order, these services are rendered by the Jordan Municipal Police Station, located in Poblacion, Jordan, Guimaras near the Municipal Hall. The total police force is composed of 39 active policemen serving the populace of 34,791 with a ratio of 1:944.

Police facilities include 1 unit of Patrol Car, motorcycles, internet connection and boat for the bantay-dagat operation. They have two (2) Community Police Assistance Center located at Jordan Wharf and Brgy. San Miguel.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2. COAST GUARD

Potentials Presence of Coast Guard Sub-Station Office located at the Jordan Wharf is an additional force regulating the sea transport system/activities of Jordan.

3. BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION (BFP)

The Jordan Fire Station is located at Brgy. Alaguisoc, approximately 500 meters from the

Jordan Food Terminal Market in Brgy. San Miguel. it is occupying 1000 sq. meters with 10 personnel. At present, firefighting equipment/apparatus are accounted as follows: 1 unit Hino FF Fire Truck equipped with numerous Fire Hoses, Nozzles, Lights and some Fire Jackets, Boots and Helmets. Fire hydrants are located in the urban barangays.

I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. Economic Enterprises:

o PORT AND WHARVES

Jordan wharf in Brgy Rizal is the entry and exit point of passengers and cargoes from and to Iloilo City. The wharf is managed by the municipal government that caters 60% of the commuters from and to Iloilo City which has potentials for revenues .

The RO-RO facilities in Brgy Hoskyn is managed by the Philippine Ports Authority. It caters shipment of goods that increased economic activities thereby generate income and employment.

Comprehensive Development Plan **MUNICIPAL PROFILE**

Comprehensive Development Plan

○ MEMORIAL PARKS AND EMBALMING CENTER

There is an on-going construction of the Jordan Memorial Park in Balcon Maravilla, it is about 250 meters from the national road and is about 3 kilometers from the Jordan Wharf. This facility will operate like a private memorial park. It will have lawn, mausoleum, apartment and garden type areas for sale and bone boxes and tree parks for those expired contract in the apartment type. The apartment type will have a 5 year contract and after which bones will be transferred to either in but one-boxes or in tree park at the choice of the relatives.

A private memorial park in Sa Miguel offers same services but expected to be full in the near future.

Embalming Center which is located within the Jordan Memorial Park will cater the embalming needs the Municipality and the whole Province. It will be operated commercially wherein all funeral parlors will be paying for their embalming activity. Facilities will be provided and health and sanitation will be observed.

- **SLAUGHTERHOUSE**

There is a Municipal Slaughterhouse in Balcon Maravilla manned by four (4) personnel. In 2012, the average volume of livestock being butchered per week is about 65 heads/hogs and 24 heads for cattle. There is an increasing trends annually.

- **PUBLIC MARKET**

The Municipality of Jordan has two public markets, one is the Jordan Food Terminal Market located in a two-hectare lot, just about 1 kilometer away from the Guimaras Provincial Capitol. It was relocated in this area in 1992 with an Agora type of its main building. This main building is surrounded with six other smaller buildings utilized as stalls for the different market sections. Although the market operates daily, its main market day is Sunday. It is during this day that bulk of business transactions commence where both Guimarasnons and Iloilo-based producers as well as consumers benefits from operations, the area being the center of trade and commerce for the Province of Guimaras.

The other public market is located in Brgy Rizal, where it catered the surrounding barangays of Hoskyn, Poblacion and Rizal.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

B. Agriculture & Fisheries

1. AGRICULTURE

The Municipality has scattered patches of rice producing areas. There are only three (3) out of nine (9) rice producing barangays which have the NIA irrigation system servicing an area ranging from 13.0 to 30.0 hectares. Other irrigated areas lie on strips between sloping areas, mostly along creeks and springs. The average rice production per hectare per harvest in this area is 3.57 metric tons, or an average annual production of 7.14 metric tons at two cropping per year. About 83% of the lowland rice area is rainfed. The rice-rice cropping pattern in this area is dependent on the climatic conditions. If weather favors and drop early, farmers plant

rice early in May or June. If weather doesn't warrant, second season planting in September to October, suffer water stress due to absence of rainfall. When this situation occurs, some farmers resort to planting of corn and/or vegetables to provide them supply of green corn (glutinous) and source of income at the onset of the dry season. The average yield of rice in this area during the first cropping season is 2.73 metric tons per hectares per year.

- Upland Areas

Jordan has primarily an upland-based agricultural eco-system. Areas with higher slopes are primarily utilized for orchard development. Varied species of fruit-bearing trees are planted, priority for which is mango and a dominance of others such as chicos, sineguellas, atis, banana, jackfruit and cashew. At the lower slopes, green corn (glutinous variety) production is prevalent. Only few farmers plant yellow corn or other varieties for feed purposes. In most cases, glutinous corn production is done twice a year. First cropping commence in April to July and the second one comes in October to December. Production dried corn is very low considering that about 90% of the total production is consumed or marketed as green corn (boiled or broiled) and portion of the matured ones are shelled and marketed as processed into a native delicacy "baya-baya" or sold for "baya-baya" production. Most farmers retain only their own reserve of the production for seeds purposes during the next season. In several barangays, some upland areas are utilized for assorted vegetable production. In higher slopes. Legumes as pigeons pea intercropped with rootcrops (cassava & gabi) is prevalent during the months from May to October. Areas with lower slopes produce leafy and fruit vegetables twice a year. Only a few farmers grow vegetables year round.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2. FISHERIES

Jordan consists of eight (8) coastal barangays representing 57 % of the barangays. It has 33.6 kilometers coastline having a total coastal population of 13,799 residents to a total 2,377 coastal households. There are 700 municipal fishermen earning a living in the municipal waters of the municipality. Eighty (80) people are classified fishworkers, 50 engage in aquaculture and 100 are fish processors. There are eight (8) functional FARMC's in the municipality and an active Municipal FARMC empowered as an effective LGU partner in developing coastal communities. Jordan FARMC was adjudged and awarded as the Model FARMC of the Philippines in 2000. For capture fishing by municipal fishermen, major fishing grounds are Iloilo Strait, Panay Gulf, the coastal waters along Morobuan and the Santa Ana Bay in Lawi.

Visibility of marine turtles and dugong has been observable in the municipal waters of Jordan. Recognizing the need of protecting the endangered species for marine life, the Municipal Government of Jordan declared Sitio Lusay, Lawi as Marine Sanctuary for marine turtles and other Marine Life in 1997 and Sitio Singcalang, Balcon Melliza as Marine Protected Area for all Marine Life in 2012. Efforts to maintain and institutionalize this development initiative has been sustained and accessing to funding institutions for the full development of the Marine Reserve Areas is still given priority by the present administration.

C. TOURISM Guimaras has been one of the favorite havens to picnickers, excursionists and pleasures seekers from the different parts of the province & other places. The island is simple, undisturbed & scenic with its verdant forest, white sand beaches & tropical islets, which give promises of thrilling adventure, peace and solitude. Jordan who has its own share of the beauty of the island is nestled amidst the setting of lush greenery & verdant forest and boast of white sand beaches, tropical islets & rolling hills. Some tropical islets offers challenge & suspense to adventure seekers & nature worshippers, white sand beaches are ideal for swimming, sun bathing & beach-combing, crystal clear sea water gives divers the thrill of discovering the beauty of multi-colored corals and fishes that abound the depths of the sea. For tourists who seek refuge & relaxation, Jordan offers them its idyllic atmosphere & beauty.

Jordan's potential for tourism development is considerable. It is endowed with natural & scenic quality that is enough to attract people from all walks of life, various ages and different places. Its vast area of opens spaces and beaches ideal for recreational pursuits make it a potential ground for picnics, camping and other adventures.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

II. ENVIRONMENT, LAND, MARINE and NATURAL RESOURCES

A. TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of Jordan is characterized by Karst domes and rolling hills, this restricts its capability for intensive agricultural production. Only 17% of its areas are characterized by areas of level to gently sloping area which is suitable to intensive agriculture and density urban development.

Jordan, gently sloping areas which make up 20.40% is suitable to medium density urban development, orchard production & intensive agriculture but with carefully planned erosion control measures. The rest constituting around 62.60% has limited arability and crop suitability and maybe suited to orchard development, pasture and forest purposes.

B. WATERSHED & FORESTLAND

There are two major watersheds, the boundary of which runs the western portions of Brgy. Tamborong, Alaguisoc, San Miguel and Ravena. The elevation range of the Municipality is between 0-250 meters above mean sea level with the highest point at Mt. Bundolan, located in Brgy Balcon Melliza.

Of the total land area which is 12,611 hectares forestland covers an area of 1208.6243 hectares. The primary forest areas of the Municipality have long been destroyed and what remains now are secondary growth forests as well as grass and shrub land. Kaingin is one of the major causes of forest denudation aside from natural calamities such as bushfires during extremely hot and dry conditions.

C. RIVER & CREEKS

The immediate adverse effect of denudation of forest is the gradual diminution of water in the rivers and the drying up of creeks during season. There are no rivers in Jordan comparable in size to those found in Panay mainland. There are also three lesser rivers, two of which converge at the Poblacion separating Rizal and Hoskyn and meet the sea at Jordan Wharf.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

D. SWAMPS/MARSHES/FISHPONDS/MANGROVES

Jordan possesses around 110.0491 hectares of swamps and fishponds. These are located in Brgy. Lawi, Sinapsapan, Morobuan, Rizal and Poblacion. Of the total, more than one half is developed while the rest are mangroves and nipa.

Mangrove areas are present from Buluangan-Lawi area, Sinapsapan, Hoskyn, Poblacion and Rizal with only a total of about 22.60 hectares. Species of *Nypa fruticans*, *rhizophora* and *avicennia* grow in the area.

E. MINERAL RESOURCES

In terms of mineral resources, Jordan has comparatively little of both metallic and non-metallic minerals than its neighboring municipalities. It has deposits of limestone and some quantities of shale but the amount is undetermined.

Jordan is endowed with a high quality of limestone and dolomites limestone, much of which is located in the northwestern portion of the Municipality particularly in Brgy. Balcon Melliza, Espinosa and Hoskyn. Limestone or Igang as it is locally called is used for the manufacture of cement and other industrial purposes as well as for the production of lime which is used in neutralizing the acidity levels of soils.

There was also an increased need for housing, educational, protective and institutional establishments that required space and those conversions of agricultural lands to settlement purposes. With the trust to make San Miguel the Province center, the industrialization of Jordan and the development of its tourist areas, agricultural lands will evenly give away to urbanization

F. CORAL-LIFE FORM AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES

- **Coral Reefs** - Coral Reef in the area are present with about 60.0 hectares in Punta Lawi to Sinapsapan, with Acropora & Montipora species, and 6.0 hectares Acropora in Espinosa.
- **Seagrass** - Seagrass is notably observed in Punta Lawi having 30.0 hectares Halophilia minor, Ephalus acondes growing and an eight hectare of Thalassia in Hoskyn.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

G. CLIMATE Climate in Jordan is milder and cooler than in the other provinces of Western

Visayas. Jordan and Guimaras as a whole has two pronounced seasons; the dry and the wet seasons.

The mountains of Negros Island which intercepts the rain clouds blown by the northeast monsoon from November to early May bring about the dry season. The wet season is caused by the northwest monsoon which brings rain during the rest of the year. Jordan is located far

from the typhoon path and typhoon damage has constantly been minimal.

H. FRESHWATER RESOURCES

Ground water levels are deeper in western watershed due to the deeper penetration of groundwater into limestone and clastics. Limestone has an aquifer storage of 10-20% giving a discharge volume of 100-200 liters per unit volume of the aquifer. Infiltration is generally rapid, due to high permeability and groundwater levels deep with multiaquifer systems occurring where there are intercalated marls. Unfortunately, the water potential in these rocks are difficult to utilize because of the very steep and hilly terrain and deeper groundwater levels making locations of deep wells inaccessible and construction more expensive. Barangay San Miguel, Alaguisoc, and Bugnay are barangays which are identified as the difficult areas for groundwater.

I. LAND USE

Urban Areas

At present, there were two (2) areas considered as urban, each playing its specific role but complementing and supporting each other, namely: Poblacion-Rizal-Hoskyn Area and San Miguel Area.

A. POBLACION-RIZAL-HOSKYN AREA

The Poblacion-Rizal-Hoskyn Area - are comprises the contiguous built-up areas of the three (3) barangays of Poblacion, Rizal and Hoskyn. These barangays are adjacent to each other and lie along the coast of Iloilo Strait facing Iloilo City.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

The presence of Jordan Wharf, which is the origin-destination point for the various modes of transportation in the municipality and from other municipalities had made it a relatively busier and congested area. Due to physical constraints, however, expansion area is very limited. These three (3) barangays of Rizal-Hoskyn-Poblacion are characterized by a rough topography with the area generally exhibiting 15-40% slope. But the area presents big potential for commercial and tourism.

• Residential

The distribution of residential units in the area is along the coastline and roads where topography is plain. Residential use covers around 22.56 hectares. Expansion is limited due

to steep slope, the economic activity which will be realized as result of the development in trade and industry brought about by improvement in transportation and facilities sees this area as potential commercial and industrial center. Residential uses will tend to stay away from this high intensity area. Allocation and sitting of residential area is along the national road going south.

▪ **Commercial**

The establishment of Roll-On/Roll-Off Facility in Barangay Hoskyn had increased economic activity in the area. This made transport of goods and services relatively easy and it encouraged the inflow of people and the growth of trade and commerce.

▪ **Institutional**

In the Poblacion, institutional areas comprise of the municipal hall its complementing facilities and other services, public and private school and religious services. Expansion for institutional use is minimal. .

▪ **Industrial**

Geographically, Poblacion-Rizal-Hoskyn Area is settled in the northern part of the Municipality facing Iloilo City and protected from strong winds from the east by its mountainous terrain. This afforded the Municipality's natural harbor in Iloilo Strait that can accommodate ocean-going vessels.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

▪ **Fishponds/Swamps/Marshes**

Fishponds/marshes located within the Poblacion cover around 18.5 hectares the past years saw large areas of marshlands converted into settlements. With the trust to increase fish production, both inland and deep-sea existing marshes and swamplands is vital. Thus, the remaining swamplands/marshes are reserved for development to fishponds.

▪ **Forest**

The topography in the Hoskyn-Poblacion-Rizal area is characterized by rugged terrain of slopes 15-40%. Steep slopes dominate the landscape. With the importance of forest in keeping the ecological balance, as well as its importance as natural areas with slopes of 25-40%, which are presently covered with marshlands, need reforestation.

▪ **Agricultural**

Agricultural areas cover 843.34 hectares. Because of the terrain which is gently to moderately sloping areas are mostly planted to coconuts and orchard. With the expansion in commercial, industrial, residential and other non-agricultural area is expected to decrease to around 828.15 hectares.

D. SAN MIGUEL AREA

San Miguel Area - as the provincial center of Guimaras is expected to supply the needs of not only the residents of Jordan but also whole of the province of Guimaras.

A change in socio-economic activities is foreseen and urban gravity is seen to bring needs as well as facilities to the area. The basis for land use plan for San Miguel is the role it will play in the province as commercial, institutional and administrative center, hence allocation for different land uses is based not only on the prescribed space standard but also in consideration of anticipated growth of population and urban activity.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

• Residential

For residential purposes a total of 162.5938 hectares is identified this is based on the standard of 150 sq. m. per household. However, a number of subdivision projects have been put up in anticipation of the increased housing needs since San Miguel is to become the provincial center. This brings the total existing residential use to increase.

• Institutional

The existing institutional area is 53.94 hectares which includes educational , cultural, religious, health, protective and other government services.

Based on the prescribed space standard of 5 hectares/15,000 population, the existing institutional area is way beyond the standard. This is to say that population which is the criteria in determining space requirement is less and services too many. The existing institutional area is reserved and no expansion is prepared since most of the areas presently classified as institutional can still accommodate future establishments.

• **Commercial**

Since San Miguel being considered as the center of trade and commerce it has to supply not only the needs of Jordan but the needs of the whole province as well. Allocation for commercial area is based on the anticipating rapid urban growth and its increasing demand of economic activities

• **Parks and Playgrounds**

The capitol site provides as open space for outdoor activities usually used by schools and other agencies for athletic meets and sports activities. Another is the ten (10) hectares lot sports complex which is also used for athletic meets and sports activities in the province. In the overall design of its land use, a general provision of parks and playground was considered, recognizing its importance in promoting the psycho-socio balance of its residents. A 4.4 hectares lot within the provincial capitol site is reserved for parks to serve its constituent both passive and active recreation.

• **Agricultural**

Land devoted to coconuts & orchards comprise the agricultural lands in San Miguel. The expansion and conversion to other land uses like residential and commercial decreases its land area.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The issues concerning land use which must be given due attention to by the Municipality of Jordan is that of illegal land conversions and the related issue of non-conformity with and weak implementation of municipal zoning ordinances. It has been a common practice among many landowners with large landholdings to convert lands classified as agriculture into non-agriculture in order to avoid having their properties subjected to land reform policies. This is usually achieved by converting their land into residential areas by developing them into subdivisions. Conversions from agriculture into commercial or industrial land uses, however, are rare but when they do occur, it usually involves the selling of the property.

There are two major implications of illegal land conversions. The first would be the loss of

valuable and needed agricultural lands and the other would be the unplanned growth and development of the area. The Municipal government of Jordan should therefore re-assess and give due regard to their comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinances as well as exercise their political will if they envision a sound development.

E. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The problem of solid waste generation and its management has become a genuine concern of the Municipality of Jordan. The rapid swelling population, increasing urbanization, and intensifying economic activities have all contributed to the generation of solid waste.

In response to this pressing concern, the Local Government of Jordan has adopted measures to anticipate vis-à-vis expansion of solid waste management services, provision of a more cost-effective waste collection and transport, development, and establishment of cost effective solid waste disposal facility. The enhancement of the municipality's solid waste management will be done in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act 9003 otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

While every household is responsible for its waste segregation at source, the municipality is primarily in-charge of collection and transport of residuals until final disposal. Thus, the Municipal Government of Jordan formulates a Ten (10) Year Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan will serve as a guide to public and private stakeholders in the implementation geared towards compliance of R.A. 9003.

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

III. INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES/UTILITIES

TRANSPORTATION

The Municipality of Jordan is located just across the City of Iloilo separated by Guimaras Strait at a distance of 1.5 nautical miles. It is accessible by sea transport via ferryboats in Muelle Loney & pumpboat in Ortiz Street with both having regular trips. Travel time is about 15-20 minutes. There is no regular trip from Guimaras to Negros or vice versa & the

destination for special trips are Pulupandan & Valladolid in Negros Occidental. Pumpboat have the advantage over the ferry in terms of the number of trips made because of their size & speed. They may also be hired for special trips.

Within the Municipality, transportation is provided by jeepneys, private cars, tricycles, and motorcycles for hire. The most common route taken by jeepneys coming from Municipalities of Jordan, Nueva Valencia, Sibunag & part of Lorenzo is San Miguel route.

WATER SYSTEM

The household serves by level I are 465 households represented by 55% of the households in the Municipality; 879 household served by Level II and 2101 are served by Level III, and those taking from doubtful sources are 749 or 9.5% of the total households.

The seven (7) barangays served by the Jordan Water District are Poblacion, Rizal, Hoskyn, San Miguel, Buluangan, Concordia and Ravina. The minimum rates as of Aug. 2013 are as follows:

Consumption Residential Commercial 1-10 cubic meter P177.00 P354

11-20 22.50 450 21-30 27.30 54.60 31-40 32.75 65.50 41-up 38.20 76.40 Source: Jordan Water District, 2013

Comprehensive Development Plan

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

POWER SUPPLY

The power supply in Jordan is provided by the Guimaras Electric Cooperative (GUIMELCO) which source its power supply from a substation located in Bryg, Ingore La Paz, Iloilo City, through the use of a 2.5 kilometer submarine cable. The substation power comes from the Palinpinon Geothermal in Negros Occidental, which is operated by the National Power Corporation (NEA).

The number of energized barangays is 14 or about 100%. In terms of the number of households electrified are 3559 households out of the 4655 potential households. Of the total electrified household-customers, only 76% are served. At present, the unserved households rely on other sources of energy like kerosene, firewood, charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas. Kerosene is the most commonly used since it can be bought from the local sari-sari stores

and is used for lamps.

INSTITUTIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Development Plan

Local Administration & Functions

Jordan is a third (3rd) class municipality composed of 12 offices namely; The Office of the Mayor, Office of the Sangguniang Bayan, Office of the Municipal Planning & Development, Local Civil Registrar, Treasurer's Office (includes Food Terminal Market, Slaughterhouse, & Rizal Market), Assessor's Office, Rural Health Office, Social Welfare & Development Office, Agriculture Office & Engineering Office.

a) Local Chief Executive – exercise general supervision and control over all programs, projects, services & activities of the municipal government; enforce all laws and ordinances relative to the governance of the municipality; and, to initiate and maximize the generation of resources & revenues.

b) The Vice-Mayor – shall be the presiding officer of the Sangguniang Bayan and sign on the operation of the municipal treasury for all expenditures appropriated for the operation of the Sangguninang Bayan. The Sangguniang Bayan shall approve ordinances & resolutions necessary for an efficient & effective municipal government; to generate & maximize the use of resources & revenues for the development plans, programs, objectives and priorities of the municipality; enacts ordinances, levying taxes, fees and charges, regulate activities relative to

the use of land, buildings and structures within the municipality; and, approved ordinances which shall ensure the efficient & effective delivery of the basic services & facilities.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

c) The Planning & Development Coordinator – shall formulate, integrate economic, social, physical and other development plans & policies for consideration of the local development council; integrate and coordinate all sectoral plans & studies undertaken by the different function groups or agencies; participation to development planning activities, conduct of training programs, monitoring and evaluation of the desired objectives, continues replanning activities based on the trends and direction for the development of the local development unit.

d) The Civil Registrar shall record the vital events and other documents affecting the civil status of person. Likewise, it is tasked to file, keep and preserve the books, transcribe and enter immediately upon receipts all registrable documents and transmit them to the Office of the Civil Registrar General.

e) The Budget Office shall prepare forms, orders and circulars embodying instructions on budgeting and appropriations matters for signature of the Mayor; review and consolidate the budget proposal of different departments and offices of the municipality, assist the mayor for the preparation of the budget, study and evaluate the budgetary implication of proposed legislation and submit comments and recommendations & coordinate with the treasurer, accountant and the planning & development coordinator for the purpose of budgeting and perform other functions mandated by the local government code.

f) The Accountant shall take charge of both the accounting and internal audit services of the municipality, install and maintain an internal audit system in the municipality; prepare and submit financial statements, certify the availability of budgetary allotment to which expenditures and obligations may be properly charged, and perform functions in accordance with RA 7160.

g) The Treasurer – shall act as an adviser to the Mayor regarding the disposition of local government funds; take custody of and exercise proper management and disbursement of the same; inspect private, commercial and industrial establishments; and maintain and update the tax information system of the local government.

h) The Assessor shall ensure that all laws and policies governing the appraisal and assessment of real properties for taxation purposes are properly executed; initiate, review and recommend changes in policies and objective plans and programs, techniques, procedures and practices in the valuation and assessment of real properties for taxation; establish a systematic method of real property assessment and other functions pertaining to real property review in accordance with RA 7160.

i) The Health Officer shall take charge of the office on health services, supervise the personnel and staff of said office, formulate program implementation guidelines and rules & regulations for the operation of the said office for the approval of the mayor in order to assist him in the efficient, effective and economical implementation of health-related projects & activities.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Comprehensive Development Plan

j) The Social Welfare & Development Officer shall formulate measures and ensure the delivery of basic services and provisions of adequate facilities related to social welfare and development services.

k) The Agriculture Office is responsible for the agricultural development of the municipality. It takes charge of the production, certification and dissemination of relevant information for productivity and development through extension services delivery programs, tapping existing agricultural resources available without disregarding the environment. It shall promote agricultural productivity in the municipality.

l) The Engineering Office shall undergo engineering functions such as preparations of plans &

programs procedures & practices in infrastructure development within the local government unit and make proper review & recommendations.

In the area of personnel administration, the entire municipal personnel including the officials totals to 116, out of these 13 are elected, 100 permanent & 3 co-terminus. The Office of the Mayor has 20 personnel all have acquired permanent status, except for the private secretary, security officer I and driver II which have co-terminus appointment. SB Office 12 elected & 3 permanent; planning – 4; LCR – 3 permanent; Budget- 3 permanent; Accounting-7 permanent; treasurer – 10 permanent; assessor – 4 permanent; RHU – 14 permanent and 1 vacant position; social welfare – 5 permanent; Agriculture – 14 permanent; Engineering –5 permanent; JFTM – 5 permanent; Rizal Market – 3 permanent; Slaughterhouse – 2 permanent.