



## SOCIAL SECTOR



### 3 SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

The analysis of the social sector can help the local government formulate policies that will improve the level of human development within the community. This part will further discuss the component sub-sectors which are EDUCATION, HEALTH, HOUSING, SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES, PROTECTIVE SERVICES, and SPORTS AND RECREATION. Analysis of these sub-sectors will determine and understand the underlying causes and effects of existing conditions which will aid in generating interventions that can have a positive impact on the overall development of the individuals in the community.

#### 3.1 Education

Education plays a significant role in planning because public policies directly affect the quality of education. Education is one of the several important contributors to the skills of an individual, and thus, the human capital. It has noticeable effects on the distribution of skills and income that can be observed in a population.

##### 3.1.1 Schools by Level, Type, Facilities and Condition

The Municipality of Delfin Albano has 4 private pre-school, 20 public elementary schools, and 2 public secondary schools; 1 private elementary school and 1 private secondary school. There are no tertiary and vocational schools in the municipality.



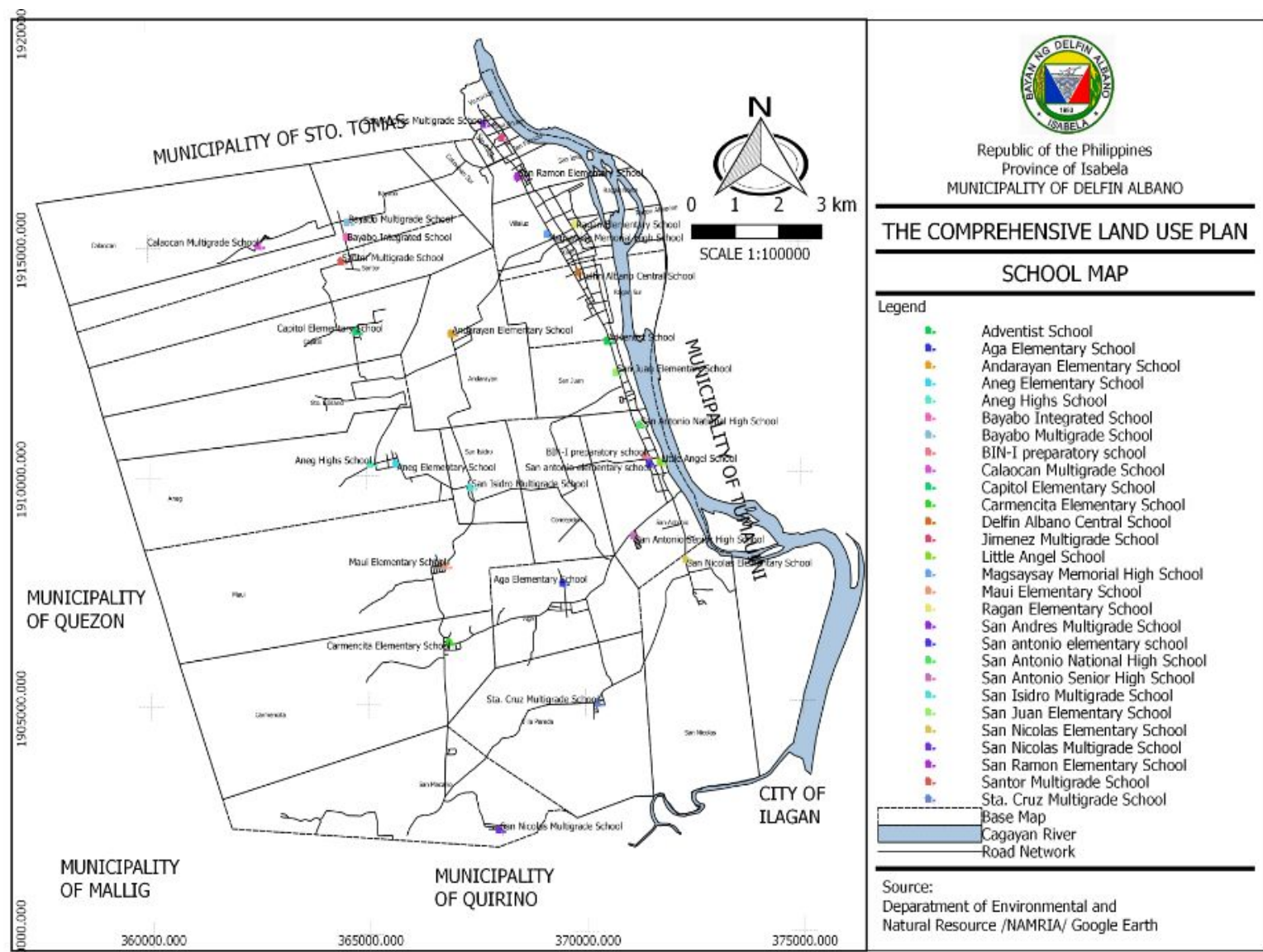
Table SO-1. School by Level, Type, Facilities and Condition

School	Barangay	Area Occupied (Ha)	Ownership	Facilities and Condition							Used as evacuation center? (Y/N)	Hazard Susceptibility									
				lab	shop	library	clinic	Comfort rooms	playgrounds	Others		fL	IN								
Aga Elementary School	Aga	1.13	Public		0	0	0	6	1												
Andarayan Elementary School	Andarayan	0.62	Public	0	0	0	0	10	1												
Aneg Elementary School	Aneg	0.73	Public	0	1	0	0	12	1												
Bayabo Integrated School	Bayabo	0.70	Public	0	1	0	0	13	1												
Capitol Elementary School	Capitol	0.55	Public	0	0	0	0	9	1												
Calaocan Multigrade School	Calaocan	0.91	Public	0	0	0	0	8	1												
Carmencita Elementary School	Carmencita	0.31	Public	0	1	0	0	6	1												
Maui Elementary	Maui	0.18	Public	0	1	0	0	9	1												

School																				
Jimenez Mutigrade School	Quibal	0.1	Private	0	1	0	0	7	1											
Ragan Norte Elementary School	Ragan Norte	0.825	Public	0	1	1	0	13	1											
Delfin Albano Central School	Rizal	1.1	Public	0	0	1	1	17	1											
San Andres Elementary School	San Andres	0.66	Public	0	0	0	0	10	1											
San Antonio Elementary School	San Antonio	1.69	Public	0	1	1	1	13	1											
San Isidro Multigrade School	San Isidro	0.11	Public	0	0	0	0	5	1											
San Juan Elementary School	San Juan	0.59	Public		1			15	1											
San Ramon Elementary School	San Jose	1.18	Public	0	1	1	1	17	1											
San Macario Elementary	San Macario	0.24	Public	0	1	0	0	5	1											

School																				
San Nicolas Elementary School	San Nocolas	0.42	Public	0	0	0	0	11	0											
SantorMulti grade School	Santor	0.39	Public	0	0	0	0	10	0											
Sta. Cruz Multigrade School	Villa Pireda	0.32	Public	0	0	0	0	5	1											

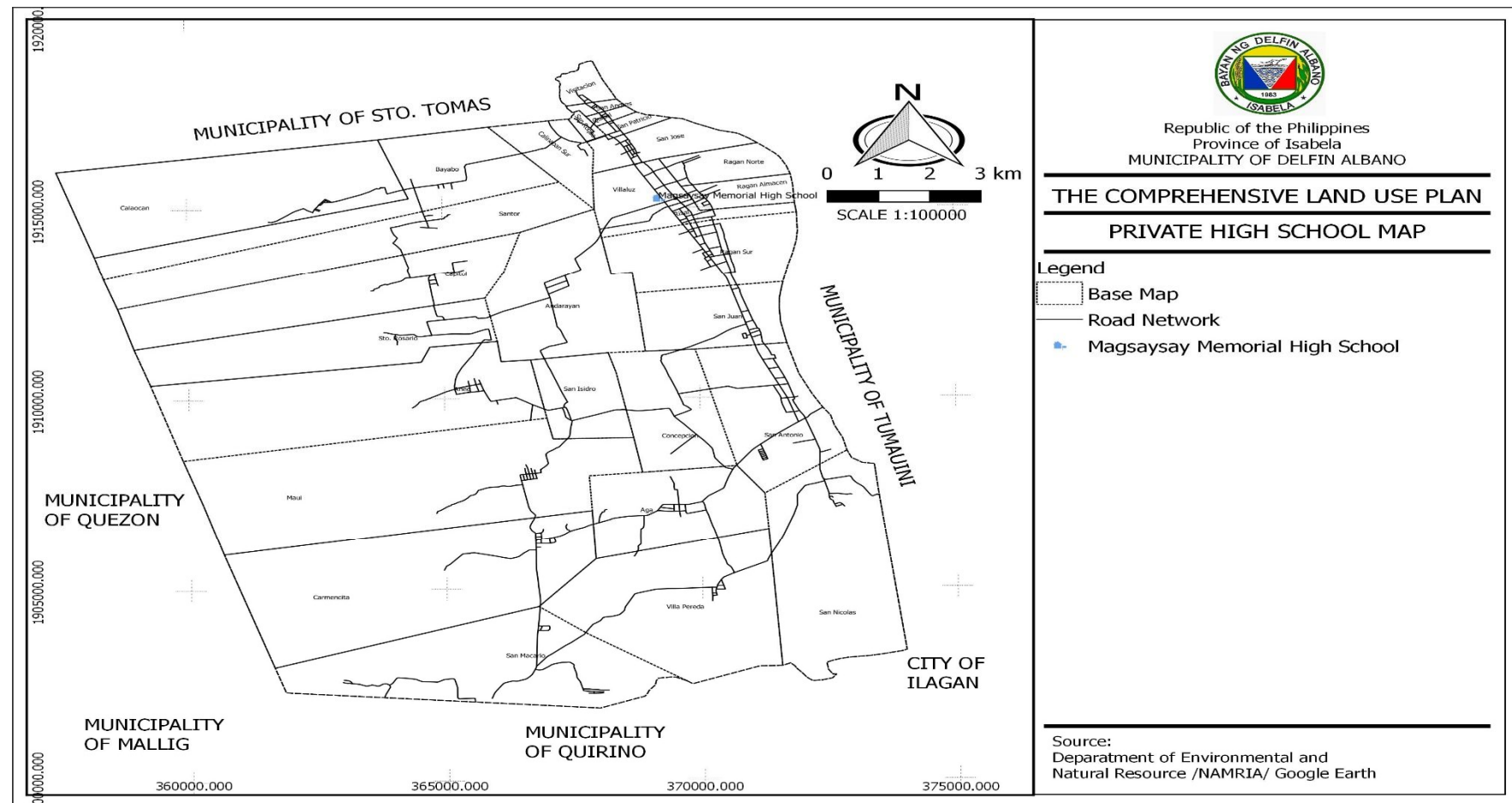




Almost all school have inadequate school facilities. Facilities present in all schools are comfort rooms and a playground for each school. As to school area, thirteen (13) schools have adequate school lots and seven (7) schools with deficient school area. The schools not compliant with DepEd standards are the Carmencita E/S, Maui E/S, Jimenez Multigrade School, San Macario E/S, San Nicolas E/S, Santor Multigrade School and Sta. Cruz Multi-grade School.

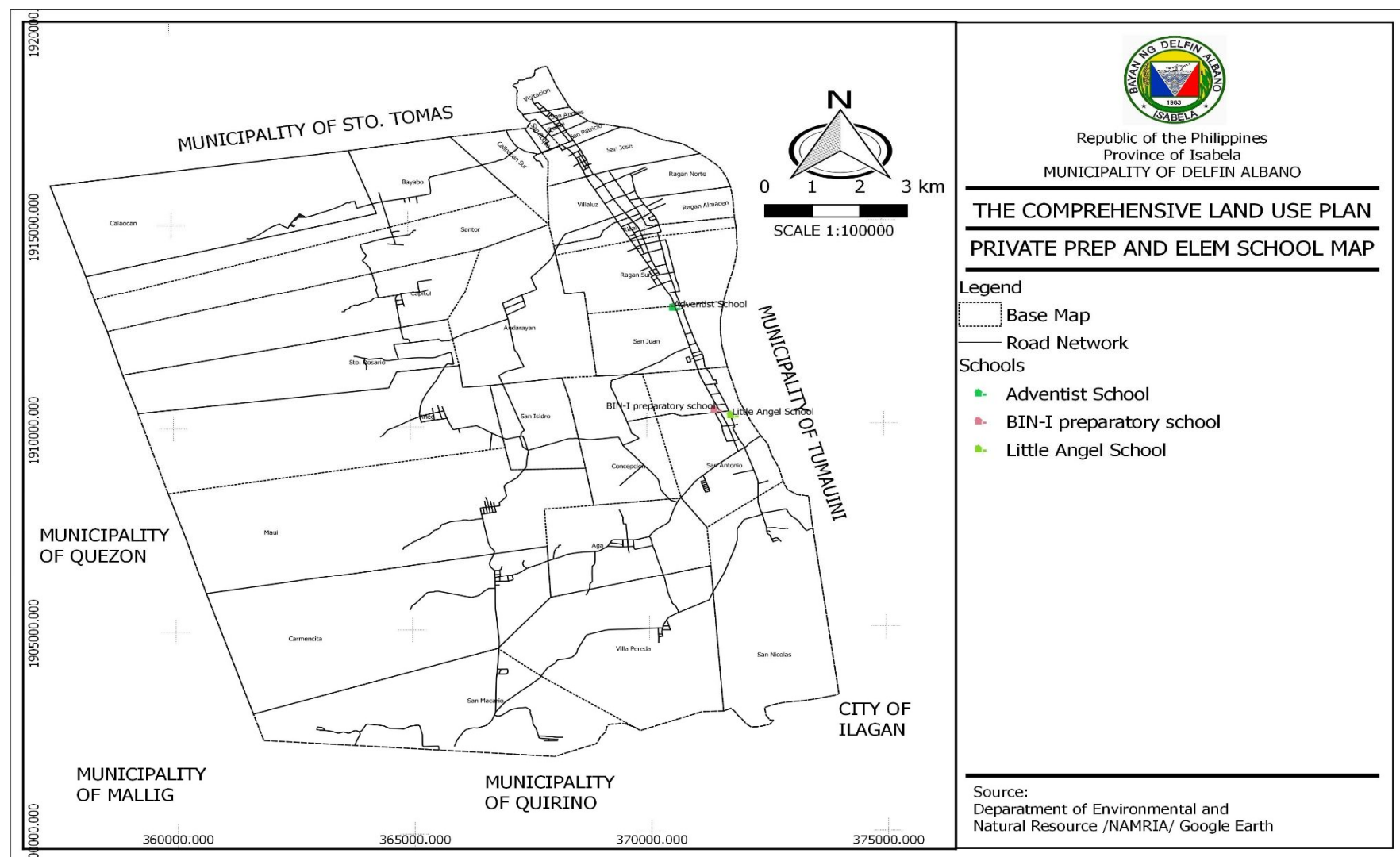
The school are found to be in relatively safe locations though exposure to likely hazards like flooding and landslide are present.

The map above shows the different schools operating within the municipality and their relative location in the barangays where they are situated.



Map III-1: Private High School Map in Delfin Albano, Isabela

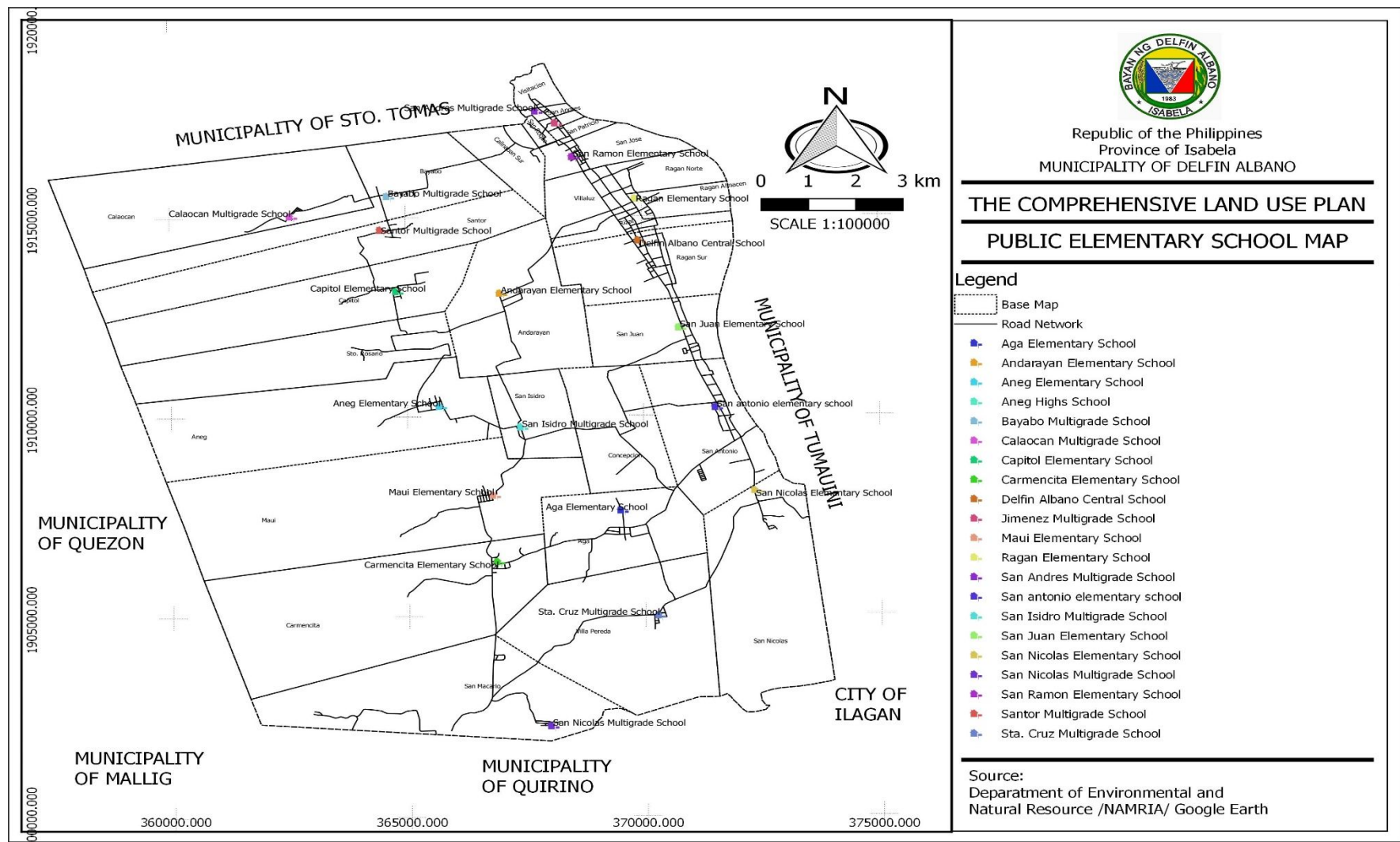
Map II-1 shows the private high school in Delfin Albano. The map shows that there is only one private school in the municipality which caters to high school students. Magsaysay Memorial High School is located in Barangay Rizal and Barangay Ragan Norte.



Map Error! No text of specified style in document.-1. Private Preparatory and Elementary School in Delfin Albano

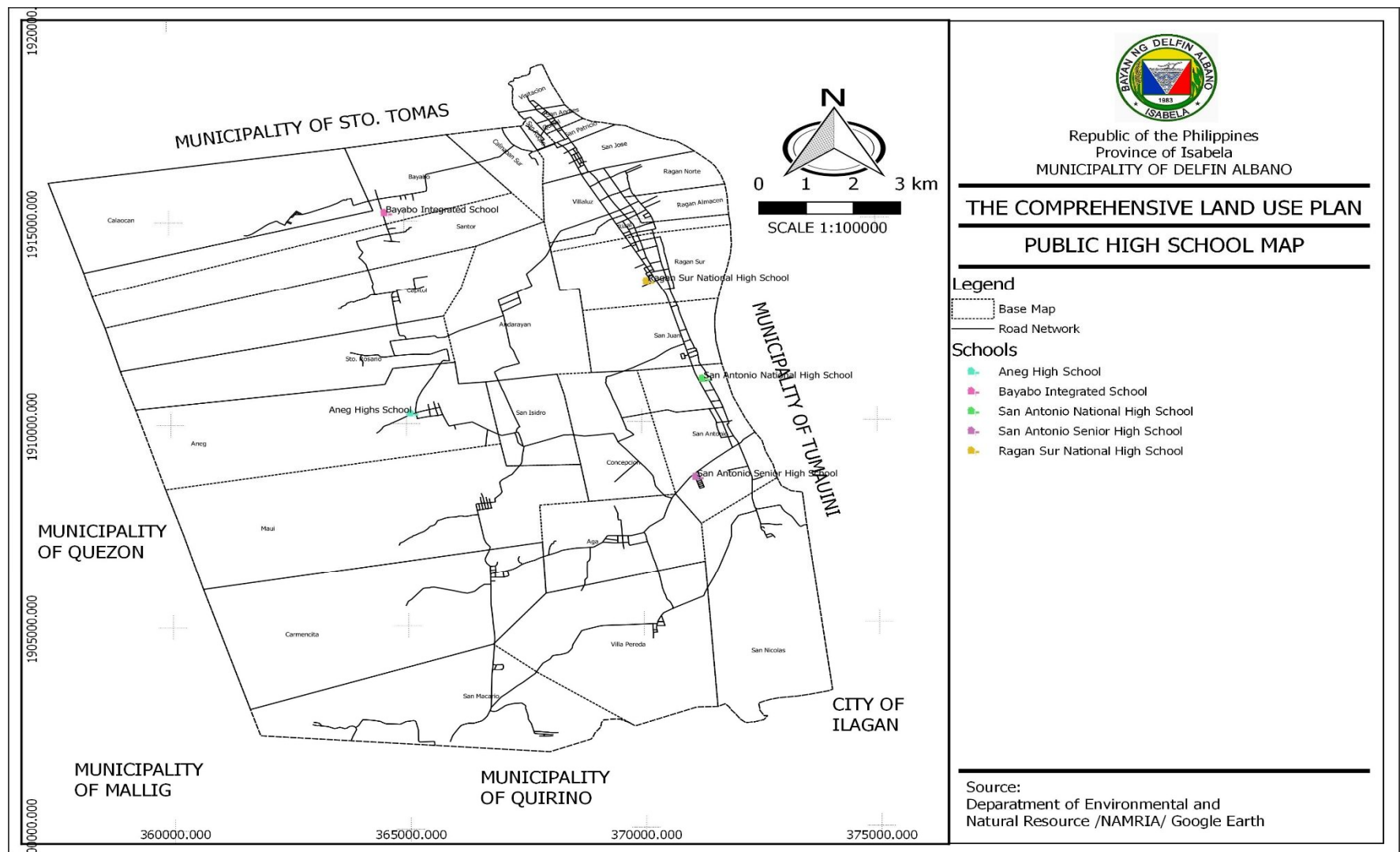
Map II-2 shows that there are three (3) private preparatory and elementary schools in Delfin Albano. Adventist School is located in Ragan Sur while BIN-I Preparatory School and Little Angel School are both located in San Antonio.





Map II-3. Public Elementary School Map of Delfin Albano, Isabela

Map II-3 shows the location of the public elementary schools in Delfin Albano. There are 20 public elementary schools located in the municipality. The Delfin Albano Central School is located in Ragan Sur. Almost every barangay has their own public elementary school which is a good indicator of their regard for education.



#### Map II-4. Public High School Map of Delfin Albano, Isabela

There are five (5) public high school in the municipality of Delfin Albano as displayed in Map II-4, two (2) of which are located in San Antonio. The municipality has one (1) Senior High School which is in San Antonio together with its National High School.

##### 3.1.2 Teacher-Student and Teacher-Classrooms Ratios

The different schools in the municipality, both public and private, show adequacy of teacher and classrooms.

The public elementary schools reveal an over-all teacher-student ratio of 1:17 or 1 teacher for every 17 students. The lone private elementary school has a ratio of 1 teacher to 15 students.

For the secondary schools, the public high school has a ratio of 1:21 while the private high school has a 1 teacher to 32 students.

As to student-classroom ratio, the public elementary schools have an over-all ratio of 1:18 while the private school has a ratio of 1:17. Taken individually by schools, all are compliant to the ideal standard of 1:35. The secondary schools having student-classroom ratios of 1:32 for the private school and 1:29 for the public high school conform to the standard of 1:40.

With sufficient teachers and classrooms to serve in the entire educational system of the municipality, the student population is assured of an atmosphere conducive to learning and developing skills and knowledge.

**Table SO-2. Student-Teacher and Student-Classroom Ratio by Level, SY 2016-2017**

Type/Level	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms	Teacher-Student Ratio	Student-Classroom Ratio
<b>Private</b>					
Preparatory	175	15	11	1:12	1:25
Primary (1-3)	154	9	9	1:17	1:17
Intermediate (4-6)	109	6	6	1:18	1:18
Secondary (J/SHS)	472	15	15	1:32	1:32
Sub-Total	910	45	41	1:20	1:22
<b>Public</b>					
Preparatory	466	19	20	1:25	1:23
Elementary	3,452	172	156	1:20	1:22
Primary (1-3)	1,351	69	69	1:19	1:19
Intermediate (4-6)	1,635	67	67	1:24	1:24
Secondary (J/SHS)	2,022	90	69	1:23	1:29
Sub-Total	5,474	262	225	1:21	1:24

Source: DepEd/Private Schools

### 3.1.3 Enrolment Participation Rate

For the current school year, the municipality has a combined 8,333 school-going age population belonging to the pre-school, elementary and secondary schools and a total of 6,384 enrollees in all school levels. This reflects that for the current school year, the Enrolment Participation Rate (EPR) is 76.61%.

Taken by individual educational tier, the EPR for the pre-school level is 29.27%. Meanwhile for the elementary level the EPR is 103.87% while the secondary level EPR is 82.69%. The EPR for the elementary level which exceeds 100% implies that not only all of the elementary school going age population for elementary are in school but some come from other school going-age population level (secondary level) who were not able to enroll during the right ages for elementary education.

### 3.1.4 Current and Projected Teacher and Classroom Requirements



Table SO-3 reflects the current and projected teachers and classroom requirement for the different school level of the municipality. For the current school year 2016-2017, the different educational levels are adequate in terms of teachers and classrooms. Since there is sufficiency in both educational indicators, the educational system maybe improved in terms of improving the skills of the teaching force through development trainings. Classrooms in need of improvement and repair should be the given priority in program setting. In addition, since all schools lack facilities, the provision of facilities not present should be an immediate concern.

With the existing teaching force of 262 teachers, the future requirement until year 2027 is already satisfied even showing an excess of eleven (11) teachers. For the classroom need, the existing 225 classrooms, the next ten years will require building of additional classrooms per school year and at the end of the planning period 2027, there should be at least 251 classrooms or an additional twenty-six (26) over a period of ten years.

Table SO-3. Projected Classroom, Teacher Requirements in Public Schools by Level

Level	Planning Period						
	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027
<b>Projected Enrollment</b>	<b>8,333</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>8,644</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>9,217</b>
Pre-school	2,190	2,231	2,251	2,272	2,293	2,314	2,422
Elementary	3,128	3,185	3,215	3,244	3,274	3,304	3,459
Secondary	3,016	3,071	3,100	3,128	3,157	3,186	3,335
<b>Classroom</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>251</b>
Pre-school	63	64	64	65	66	66	69
Elementary	89	91	92	93	94	94	99
Secondary	75	77	77	78	79	80	83
<b>Teacher</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>251</b>
Pre-school	63	64	64	65	66	66	69
Elementary	89	91	92	93	94	94	99
Secondary	75	77	77	78	79	80	83

Source: Demographic Study for Projected School-Going Age Population

## 3.1.5 Sector Analysis Matrix

SO- 5 Analysis Matrix for Education.		
Technical Findings/Observations	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/Interventions
1. Lack of school facilities in all schools	- Poor Quality of education	- Provision of facilities not present in the school
2. Some schools lacking in school area: Carmencita E/S, Maui E/S, Jimenez Multigrade School, San Macario E/S, San Nicolas E/S, Santor Multigrade School and Sta. Cruz Multi-grade School.	- Poor Quality of education	- Allocate adequate land area for expansion
3. Low EPR among pre-schoolers	Inability for pre-schoolers to adopt to the curricular requirements of elementary education	IECs on the importance of pre-education
2. Some schools are prone to flood	- Disruption of classes	- Redesign the school structure that could adapt to flood
	- Absences of both students and teachers	- Construct classrooms to areas which are not affected by flood
	- Increase in drop-out rate	

### 3.2. Health and Sanitation

#### 3.2.1 General Health Situation for the Past Five Years

Fertility, morbidity and mortality are the major indicators of the general health situation of the municipality discussed in this section.

For fertility, one of the indicators is Crude Birth Rate (CBR). For year 2012-2016 as shown in Table SO-7, there is a significantly decreasing trend in the CBR. From as high as a CDR of 20.67 per 1000 mid-year population in 2012, it decreased by 0.99% in 2013, further lowering to 0.87% in year 2014, the lowest CBR in that five-years period. In 2015, the CBR further drop by 0.95% difference from year 2013 tapering down again in 2016 by 0.92%. The marked improvements in low CBR can be an outcome of the aggressive programs on responsible parenthood of the Department of Health which prospective mothers were taught and subsequently adopted by them.

Morbidity indicators measured in the municipality for years 2012-2016 were Consultative Rate and Hospitalization Rate. Consultative Rate was highest in year 2015 and lowest in year 2016. As to Hospitalization Rate, the year 2016 recorded the highest no of people confined in the hospital at 81.3% followed by year 2014. It was lowest in year 2013 at a rate of 72%





There were four indicators measured for mortality. One indicator, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the municipality for years 2012-2016 showed fluctuating results in its CDR. In year 2012, the CDR was at 5.15 but was reduced in 2013 by 0.92% but again increased in year 2014. The following year 2015 saw a decrease in CDR at 4.62%, the lowest CDR so far but suddenly jacked up in 2016 at 5.41 which is the highest CDR in the five year period. Another mortality indicator is the Proportional Mortality Rate (PMR) which is the number of deaths among 50 years old and over. It was highest in year 2012 recording 514.90 death per 1000,000 population. PMR was lowest in year 2015 at 46.25 deaths per 100,000 population.

Other mortality indicators recorded for the municipality were the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Manifesting fluctuating rates during the past five years it was highest in year 2014 at 7.46 infant deaths per 100,000 population. Inversely, it was least in year 2012 at 1.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

There were no maternal deaths experienced during the period 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016. It was only in year 2014 that maternal deaths occurred at a Maternal Mortality Rate of 7.46%.

Table SO-7. General Health Situation for the Past Five Years

Health Indicator	City/Municipal									
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Fertility</b>										
Crude Birth Rates (CBR)		20.67		20.38		17.69		16.75		15.42
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)										
<b>Morbidity</b>	6,614		5,575		5,696		4,510		8,187	
General Medical										
Consultative Rate	29		37		37.00		38		19	
Hospitalization Rate	8.5	78.00	7.8	72	7.20	79	7.9	81.3	81.3	
<b>Mortality</b>										
Crude Death Rate (CDR)		5.15		4.42		4.84		4.62	5.41	
Proportioned Mortality Rate (PMR)	514.90		472.88		48.47		46.25		54.19	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		1.90		3.8		7.46		2.25		-
Young Child Mortality Rate (YCMR)										
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		-		-		7.46		-		-

Source: Municipal Health Office, Local Civil Registry / Hospital Records

### 3.2.2 Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, 2016

**Table SO-8. Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, Year 2016**

Name of Health Facilities	Barangay	Ownership	Capacity (No. of Beds)	Personnel (No.)						Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
				D	N	M	SI	O	Total		FI	Tc	Dr
1. Hospital													
Delfin Albano Comm. Hospital	Ragan Sur	LGU- DA	10	3	10	5	0	0	18	Good	L	L	L
2. Main Health Center													
RHU	Ragan Sur		10	1	1	5	1	2	10	Good	L	L	L
3. Barangay Health Station													
a. Barangay Health Station	San Antonio		0			1				Good	L	L	L
b. Barangay Health Station	San Jose		0			1				Good	L	L	L
c. Barangay Health Station	Carmencita		0			1				Good	L	L	L
d. Barangay Health Station	Andarayan		0			1				Good	L	L	L
e. Barangay Health Station	Bayabo		0			1				Good	L	L	L

Source: RHU/Hospital

Table SO-8 shows the medical health facilities of the municipality, their physical condition and the personnel attending to the health concerns of the population of the municipality of Delfin Albano.

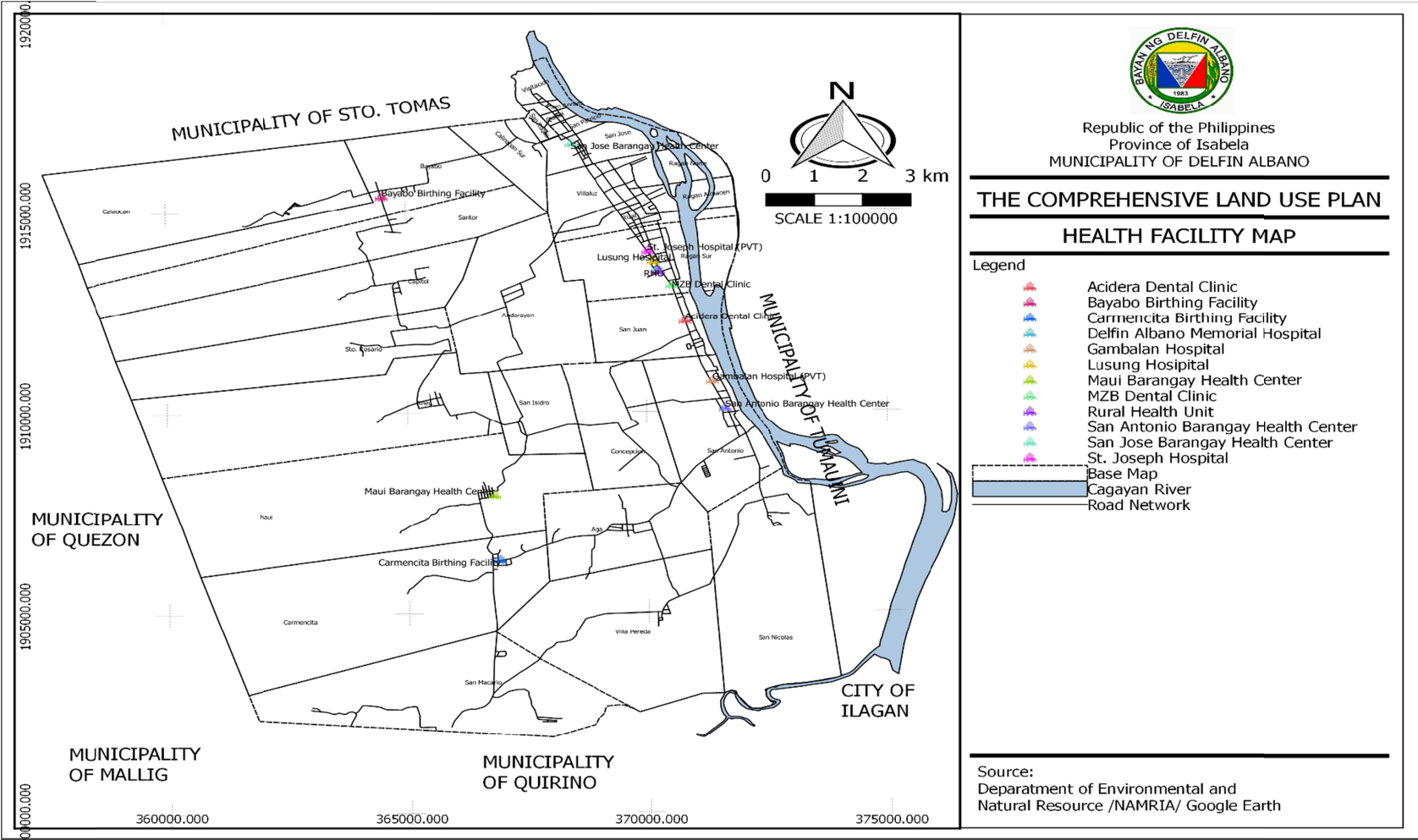
There is one (1) general hospital, the Delfin Albano Community Hospital located in Ragan Sur, one (1) Main Health Center also in barangay Ragan Sur and five (5) barangay health units based in San Antonio, San Jose, Carmencita, Andarayan, and Bayabo. These medical health facilities are all in good condition.

Generally, the health service providers are sufficient except that the dentist requirement is not fulfilled as both the hospital and the RHU don't have dentists to render dental care. The barangay health units having one (1) midwife each is compliant to health standards.

Based on Department of Health standards, the municipality is not lacking in doctors, nurses and midwives. However, the municipality needs one (1) more Sanitary Inspector to fulfill the 1 sanitary inspector for every 20,000 population ratio.

So far, the only hazards these medical facilities are exposed to are flood, tropical cyclone and drought but only at a low susceptibility level.

Complementing the services of the public medical institutions are three (3) private hospitals, the Lusung Hospital, Gambalan Hospital and the St. Joseph Hospital. In the absence of public dentist are two (2) private dental clinics.



Map II-5. Health Facility of Delfin Albano, Isabela

Map II-5 gives the visual representation of all the health facilities in Delfin Albano and the proximate locations in the barangay they are found.

3.2.3 Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity for the Last Three (3) Years

Table SO-9. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity for the Past Three Years			
Causes	No. of Cases		
	2014	2015	2016
URTI	2085	1504	2001
Hypertension	749	582	1139
Wounds All kinds	527	219	166
Age	387	318	307
Skin Disorder	358	150	158
ATP	245	215	210
Influenza	242	120	176-Dyspepsia
UTI	165	128-BPPU	DM-153
B. Asthma	165		
A. Peptic Ulcer	150		
Pneumonia	72	256	135
AVI	72	456	307
Total	7231	5,963	6,768

Source: Municipal Health Office / Hospital Records/ Local Civil Registrar

Table SO-9 shows the leading causes of morbidity for the last three years. Morbidity is the incidence of disease in an area. In Delfin Albano, the number one leading cause of morbidity is the infection of upper respiratory tract (URTI) which is the non-specific term that describes acute infections involving nose, sinuses, pharynx, larynx, trachea, and bronchi. Hypertension is the next cause of morbidity in the municipality. Age is also a factor in morbidity, which also appears in the list. Pneumonia is the last on the list which contributes to morbidity in the municipality.

Another cause of morbidity which is wounds of all kinds and skin disorders is an alarming concern for the municipality. This points to non-observance of clean hygiene and even unkempt surroundings that leads to people contracting skin problems.

3.2.4 Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Past Three (3) Year

While morbidity is the incidence of death, mortality is the phenomenon of death in an area. Table SO-10 shows the leading causes of mortality in the municipality of Delfin Albano. Pneumonia is the leading cause of mortality in the municipality which also appears in the leading causes of morbidity in Table SO-9. Heart diseases, cancer, and hypertension follow pneumonia in the least. There are also accidents (vehicular/gunshot wounds) as the cause for death among the people of the municipality.



Table SO-10. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Past Three (3) Years

Causes	2014		2015		2016	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Pneumonia	24	19.2	19	16.5	33	22.6
Heart Diseases	22	17.6	17	14.8	48	32.9
Cancer	17	13.6	14	12.2	14	9.6
Hypertension	16	12.8	18	15.7	20	13.7
Bronchial Asthma	11	8.8	12	10.4		
Accident	7	5.6	3	2.6		
Peptic Diseases	5	4.0	16-CUA	13.9		
P. Tuberculosis	5	4.0	3-Hemorrhagic Stroke	2.6		
Anemia	3	2.4	2-Gunshot Wounds	1.7	2-Gunshot Wound	1.4
Liver Cirrhosis	3	2.4	1	0.9		
Epilepsy	2	1.6	1	0.9	1	0.7
Acute Pancreatitis	2	1.6	2-UGUB	1.7		
Multiple Organ Failure	2	1.6	1-Snake Bite	0.9	2	1.4
Kidney Diseases	1	0.8	1-AVI	0.9	4	2.7
Hydrocephalus	1	0.8	1-Fall/Drowning	0.9	2-Cerebral Hemorrhage	1.4
Dehydration	1	0.8	1-Senility	0.9	2-Senility	1.4
Drunkenness/Intoxication	1	0.8	1	0.9	1-Severe Depression	0.7
Emphysema	1	0.8				
Septicemia	1	0.8				
Meningitis	1	0.8				
TOTAL	125		115		146	

Source: Municipal Health Office, Local Civil Registrar

## 3.2.5 Status of Nutrition

## 3.2.6 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

## 3.2.6.1 Burial Grounds

The municipality has five (5) government owned cemeteries and three (3) are private burial grounds. The total land area occupied by these burial grounds regardless of ownership is 223,446 square meters or about twenty-two (22) hectares. These sites are relatively free from flooding hazard.

The public cemeteries are located at five (5) different barangays. The Delfin Albano Public Cemetery is already found to be congested while the four other cemeteries have numerous vacant plots.

## 3.2.6.2 Toilet Facilities

## 3.2.7 Determination of Current and Projected Health Personnel

For the current year, there is a need to recruit additional health care workers particularly one (1) doctor, two (2) dentists and one (1) sanitary inspector.

## 3.2.8 Sector Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings/ Observations	Implications (Effects)	Recommended Interventions
1. Lack of public health care personnel	-Unhealthy/sickly population Access to primary health care is low	-Recruitment of 1 doctor, 2 dentists and 1 sanitary inspector
2. Partial implementation of Hazard Pay and other Magna Carta benefits for health workers	-It certainly weakens the morale of health workers to produce more output	-Lobbying to the LCE and Municipal Budget Officer to allocate funds
3. Need to organize Women's Health Team	-Promote women's right and influence women's movement and prevent health risk among pregnant women and mothers	-Community assembly and conduct of IEC on Maternal and Child Care
4. About ___% of the current total HH have no sanitary toilets	-Increase risk of acquiring Acute Gastro-Enteritis and other forms of diarrheal diseases	-Provision of water sealed toilets among indigent families with Barangay counterpart
5. Poor compliance of Municipal Ordinances regarding environmental sanitation	-Increase risk to certain diseases (e.g. : skin diseases, diarrhea, lung disease, typhoid, dysentery)	-Intensify IEC on the effects of non-compliance that can lead to exposure to certain diseases
6. Poor compliance in the segregation of waste (e.g. : biodegradable, non-biodegradable)	-Can lead to poor solid waste management system	-Implementation of "NO Segregation, NO Collection" Policy

### 3.3 Social Welfare Services

#### 3.3.1 Social Welfare Instrumentalities, Services and Clientele

The Department of Social Welfare and Development is the lead agency in the delivery of social welfare services for the community. In the LGU, it is the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office that is involved in providing services to the needy people whose income is below poverty line; and to the socially needy people like delinquents, abandoned orphans, disturbed children and youth offenders, unwed mothers, drug addicts, alcohol-dependents, senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PWDs). It is also involved in offering services like medical care and relief/ rehabilitation to senior citizens, also rendering day care services and supplemental feeding to children.

The target groups are taught to become self-reliant and to actively participate in community development. Currently, these are the services rendered by the MSWD:

- Full attention to children's needs such as childcare and early education, psychological upbringing of the children, emphasis of the nutritional value of food they eat; timely protection and exercise of their basic human rights; prevention of child abuse and exploitation
- Welfare assistance to the elderly group to make them fully aware of their self-worth;
- Open avenues for alternative livelihood for the low-income families, assist them with programs that promote self-reliance in the face of economic opportunities;
- Gender development such as empowering women in community and economic development.

Generally, the services of the local MSWDO reach the following stakeholders:

1. Women in especially difficult circumstances
2. Children in need of special attention
3. Senior citizens
4. Family Head needing assistance

#### 3.3.2 Social Welfare Services Instrumentalities and Personnel

The MSWDO has its office within the Municipal Hall Building. It is manned by two (2) staff.

A venue for different programs and activities for the 2,589 registered elderly population of the municipality is the Senior Citizen Building located at Barangay Ragan Sur.

Except for three barangays, Conception, Ragan Almacén and San Patricio, the twenty-six barangays have a Day Care Service Center which is manned by one Social Worker each.

All of the social welfare facilities present in Delfin Albano are well-maintained and serviceable. They are in safe locations but are not exempt from low susceptibility exposure to flooding, tropical cyclones and impacts of drought.

**Table SO-18. Social Welfare Facilities, Services and Clientele, Year 2016**

Facility	Barangay	Services Offered	Type of Clientele	No. of Clientele	Staff	Ownership	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)		
								Flood	Tropical Cyclone	Drought
Senior Citizen Center	Ragan Sur	Senio Citizen Services	Senior citizens	2,589	1	Public	well maintained/serviceable	L	L	L
Daycare Centers (DCC)	Aga	1. Day Care Services 2. Supplemental Feeding (all DCCs)	Pre-school children (all DCCs)	27	1	Public (all DCCs)	well maintained/serviceable(all DCCs)	L	L	L
	Andarayan			42	1			L	L	L
	Aneg			39	1			L	L	L
	Bayabo			45	1			L	L	L
	Calaocan			32	1			L	L	L
	Calinaoan Sur			29	1			L	L	L
	Capitol			34	1			L	L	L



	Carmencita			32	1			L	L	L
	Concepcion			0	0					
	Maui			43	1			L	L	L
	Quibal			34	1			L	L	L
	Ragan Almace n			0	0					
	Ragan Norte			45	1			L	L	L
	Ragan Sur			53	1			L	L	L
	Rizal			42	1			L	L	L
	San Andres			15	1			L	L	L
	San Antonio			43	1			L	L	L
	San Isidro			23	1			L	L	L
	San Juan			31	1			L	L	L
	San Jose			39	1			L	L	L
	San Macario			39	1			L	L	L
	San Nicolas			19	1			L	L	L
	San Patricio			0	0					
	San Roque			17	1			L	L	L
	Sto. Rosario			31	1			L	L	L

	Santor			42	1			L	L	L
	Villa Luz			51	1			L	L	L
	Villa Pereda			34	1			L	L	L
	Visitacion			19	1			L	L	L
Source: City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office										

### 3.3.3 Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System

#### 3.3.3.1 Senior Citizens

There are currently 2,589 registered senior citizens being served by the MSWD Office. Major services being accorded them are mostly on medical/financial care and counselling.

#### 3.3.3.2 Day Care Services

A total of 900 pre-school children ages 3-5 are recipients of the different Day Care services. These pre-school children are not only taught the basic fundamentals of education but also recipients of regular supplemental feeding for these children to grow up normally. The 26 Day Care Centers extend temporary care for children 3-5 years old.

### 3.3.4 Adequacy of Social Welfare Facilities

Each barangay should have at least one Day Care Center per standard. With 29 barangays and only 26 existing DCCs, the municipality is deficient of three (3) DCCs to fully serve the needs of its target clientele, the pre-schoolers.

## 3.3.5 Sector Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings and Observations	Implications if Technical Findings are not Addressed	Policy Options/Interventions
1. Three barangays are without DCCs namely: 1. Conception 2. Ragan Almacen 3. San Patricio	Pre-schoolers are deprived of early education and nutrition programs of the MSWD	Establishment of DCCs in these barangays
2. High percentage of families below the poverty threshold (30%)	Population will continue to grow fast Increased number of families below the poverty threshold	Strict implementation and advocacy in responsible parenthood Creation of job opportunities commensurate to the abilities of the people in need Strict implementation of the K-12 program
3. Day Care Centers are exposed to flooding of low susceptibility level	Vulnerability to flooding among pre-schoolers Health risks, occurrence of water-borne diseases	Retrofitting of the day care center Buildings to lessen risks
4. Marginalized Housing	Low state of well-being Vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards	Low Cost Socialized Housing opportunities  Availability of housing assistance for construction of a more secured shelter for every family
5. Strong Financial Dependency on Welfare Services programs	Disadvantaged families and communities to increase in number	Strong monitoring and evaluation on outcomes of Social welfare development programs

### 3.4 HOUSING

One of the basic social service requirements to having a quality of life for every household in Delfin Albano is shelter and consequently access to land tenure. It may seem that the problem on shelter are limited to those households with makeshift houses that are vulnerable to elements, however the more critical issue is non-ownership of lot for housing for reasons of poverty, inability to buy land which is the focus of this analysis.

#### 3.4.1 Housing Situation for the Last Three (3) Censal Years, 2000, 2007 and 2010

**Table SO-14. Housing Situation for the Past Three Censal Years**

	2000	2007		2010	
	No.	No.	% Increase/ Decrease	No.	% Increase/ Decrease
Households (HH)	5001	5715	14.28	5948	4.08
Household Population	23619	24899	5.42	26614	6.89
Housing Units (HU)	4617	5479	18.67	5832	6.44
Occupied HU	4617	5479	18.67	9277	69.32
Vacant HU					
Ratio of HH to Occupied HU	0.21	0.23		0.22	
Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU	5.12	4.54		2.87	

Source: NSO/PSA

As revealed in the Table SO-14, the following findings are relevant to the discussion on housing:

Year 2000 reveals a total household population of 23,619 and a household of 5,001. There were a total of 4,617 occupied housing. This reveals a HH to Occupied HH ratio of 1: 0.21 and about 5 members per household.

For year 2007, the total household population was 24,899 and total household was 5,715 and the total occupied dwelling units totaled to 5,479 thus generating the following ratios:

- 1 HH for every 0.23 housing unit;
- 4.54 occupants for every 1 housing unit

For year 2010, with a 26,614 household population and 5,948 households, the housing ratios showed changes over the previous year 2007 to wit:

- 1 HH for every 0.22 Housing unit;
- 2.87 or about 3 members per 1 housing unit
- The increase in housing units and the decrease in occupancy rate in 2010 are significant improvements in the housing situation of the municipality. This may be indicative of the improvement on the economic condition of households or affordability of a family to construct a dwelling unit regardless of construction materials used.

#### 3.4.2 Housing Backlog

Housing backlog for the municipality is presented for the past three census years 2000, 2007 and 2010. Doubled-up household showed a three-folds decrease from year 2000-2010 or at a rate of about 70%. This implies economic improvements in the income of the people enabling them to build houses of their own. However for year 2010, despite the decrease in doubled-up household there still exist 116 doubled-up households.

For households living in unacceptable dwelling units, the year 2010 experienced a decrease in the number from year 2007. Unacceptable dwelling units which is 5% of Housing Units made of mixed materials for year 2010 totaled to 106 units. This has to be replaced for the current year 2010.

There still exists housing units made up of makeshift materials. All dwelling units made of makeshift/salvage/improvised materials are considered housing backlog and should be replaced. For year 2010, there are 32 housing units that need priority attention.

**Table SO-15. Housing Backlog**

<b>Backlog</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>2007</b>		<b>2010</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Doubled – Up Households	384	1	236	0.67	116	0.45
Unacceptable Housing Units			112	0.32	107	0.42
Makeshift / Salvage/ Improvised HU			2	0.01	32	0.13
Total Backlog	384		350		255	

Source: NSO/PSA



## 3.4.3 Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Two (2) Census Years

Table SO-16 reflects the tenure status of occupied housing units and lots of the households of Delfin Albano whether these are owned/amortized, rented, occupied dwelling units with or without the consent of the owner.

**Table SO-16. Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Two Censal Years**

Tenure Status	2007				2010			
	Housing Unit		Lot		Housing Unit		Lot	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned/Being Amortized	5,454	95%	5,454	95%	4,783	80%	4,783	80%
Rented	3	9%	3	9%	36	1%	36	1%
Being Occupied	222	4%	222	4%	1,093	18%	1,093	18%
Being Occupied for Free Without		0%		0%	23	0.39%	23	0.39%
Not applicable	35	1%	35	1%	13	0.22%	13	0.22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NSO/PSA/LGU

A decline as to ownership was noted from year 2007 to 2010 or a 15% decrease from 95% to 80%. Correspondingly, a dramatic increase was noted for household either renting, occupying with consent of the owner, and without consent of the owner at 1%, 18% and 0.39% of the total household in year 2010, respectively. It was also noted that 23 housing units are occupied without consent of the owner. This implies that there

is already an upsurge of informal settlers into the municipality bringing about problems of non-ownership of land among the household of the municipality.

#### 3.4.4 Current Housing Need

The current housing need for the municipality is 1,407 housing units to address the housing need in terms of housing backlog, household formation due to increase in population and land tenure.

**Table SO- 17. Current and Projected Housing Needs**

Housing Needs	2015	Future Housing Needs					
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027
A. Housing Backlog	255	25	25	25	25	25	130
b. Household Formation due to Increase in Population		159	63	63	64	65	332
C. Upgrading(Land Tenure)	1152	115	115	115	115	115	577
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,039</b>

##### 3.4.4.1 Future Land Needs for Projected Population Growth

Land is the most critical among the resources required for a shelter program. Land area is fixed but increasing population and poverty exacerbates the problem for land. Further land for housing competes with commercial and industrial needs and recent national policies stress the need to conserve prime agricultural lands specifically all prime agricultural lands. Locating future residential expansions especially in a prime agricultural community like Delfin Albano is a great challenge to the planners and decision makers.

The standards to be followed in the projection are as follows:

- One housing unit per household, house and lot owned
- Dwelling unit is habitable and safe from hazards
- An average household size of 2-3 from the current 2.87 assuming an improvement that will be the result of development projects to be carried out to address the poverty problem i.e., family planning, education and livelihood; and

- An average of 250 square meter lot for 70% of total households and 100 square meter for 30% marginalized group.

For the next ten planning period with a total of 7,426 projected households, a total of 152.23 hectares should be allocated exclusively for residential development.

#### 3.4.5 Housing Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings/Observations	Implications if Findings/Observations Not Addressed	Policy Options/Interventions
There are no sites identified for socialized housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scattered relocation sites to housing needs of informal settlers cannot be addressed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of possible socialized housing sites</li> </ul>
There are no sites identified for socialized housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scattered relocation sites to housing needs of informal settlers cannot be addressed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of possible socialized housing sites</li> </ul>
About 19.37% HH don't own the land of their dwelling unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Squatting may create social problems and lead to lack of safety and security</li> <li>• Those who rent/use lands without the consent of the owner will be displaced once the owner may want to use their land for other purposes</li> <li>• Dwelling can deteriorate in a short span of time which can cause social problem</li> <li>• Exposure to typhoons and other natural hazards</li> <li>• Encroachment on prime agricultural land</li> <li>• Unhealthy HH members prone to sickness and water-borne diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Accelerate identification of Socialized housing site and its implementation</li> <li>-Acquire idle unclaimed land for socialized housing, using applicable legal means</li> <li>-Provision of livelihood as a solution to poverty</li> <li>-Provision of construction materials subsidized by the LGU</li> <li>-Invite residential subdivision development into the municipality only in marginalized production areas</li> <li>-Identification of socialized housing sites</li> </ul>

<p>32 (.13%) HH in Makeshift Shelters</p> <p>For the next ten years, a total of 646 new households shall be formed needing at least 16.15 hectares residential land</p> <p>Lack of potable domestic water for drinking and cooking</p>		<p>-Population planning programs to reduce HH sizes to 2-3 members</p> <p>-Expansion of the coverage of the waterworks to reach to a larger number of HHs</p>
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### 3.5 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

#### 3.5.1 Public Safety Instrumentalities

The Police and Fire Management are the major public safety instrumentalities providing protection services to Delfin Albano. The organized Municipal Peace and Order Council, the people's law enforcement board like the Barangay Tanods that each barangay has as per provisions of the 1991 New Local Government Code (R.A. 7160) and the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council actively chaired by the Local Chief Executive are allied bodies supporting the local police and firemen. All of these are in place for the maintenance of a peaceful environment the municipality is happily enjoying.

The peace and order instrumentalities are found in strategic locations in the municipality where the main Police Headquarter having an area of 800 square meters is located at barangay Ragan Sur and an 80 square meter Police sub-station located at barangay San Antonio. The 200 square meters Fire Station is also located barangay Ragan Sur. These instrumentalities are equipped with facilities and equipment such as vehicles i.e. two (2) police car and three (3) motorcycles for the local PNP, one (1) car for the Police Sub-station, one (1) fire-fighting truck and office equipment relative to the delivery of their respective functions.



As to public safety personnel, the local PNP has 30 strong force, of which its existing ratio to the population is 1:887. This ratio is within the standard of 1:1000, meaning, there is sufficiency of police force in the municipality. Fire protection has 8 firemen, its existing ratio to municipal population is 1:3,327 implying that as it overshoots the prescribed standard ratio of 1:2000 the municipality is insufficient in fireman requirement. The municipality has no Jail management staff but has two (2) jail cells located within the Police Station which is temporarily a detention cell for criminals not yet given final judgement.

A Rescue Team called the DART 13 responding to disaster-related concerns has an operation center in Ragan Sur. It is equipped with one (1) ambulance, one (1) rubber boat, one (1) Porta boat, one (1) jumpkit, one (1) Genset and one (1) chainsaw for response, emergency and post-disaster activities.

Table SO-20. Protective Services by Facilities and Equipment, Year 2016

Type of Services	Barangay	Area (sq m)	Physical Condition of Facility	No. of Personnel	Personnel to Pop'n Ratio	Vehicles		Hazard Susceptibility		
						No.	Types	FI	Tc	Dr
<b>Police</b>										
Headquarters	Ragan Sur	800	well-maintained	26	1:887	2	Patrol Car	L	L	L
Sub-Station	San Antonio (Maneuver)	80		4		3	Motorcycle	L	L	L
						1	Patrol Car			
<b>Fire Protection</b>										
Headquarters	Ragan Sur	200		8	1:3,327	1	Firetruck	L	L	L
<b>Jail Management</b>										
Municipal Jail	Ragan Sur	24						L	L	L
<b>Recue Team</b>										
Operation Center (DART 13)	Ragan Sur	300					1 Ambulance			
						1	Rubber Boats	L	L	L
						1	Porta- Boat			
						1	JumpKit			
						1	Genset/Chainsaw			

Source: Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection



## 3.5.2 Other Protective Services

To augment the protection force of the municipality in the maintenance of peace and order in the municipality, the government institutionalized the services of Barangay Tanods and other volunteers. There are a total of 419 Barangay Tanods distributed equitably based on population to the twenty-nine

**Table SO-21. Barangay Tanod by Type of Service, Year 2016**

Barangay	No. of Tanod	Type of Service
Aga	11	Peace and Order
Andaragan	13	Peace and Order
Aneg	14	Peace and Order
Bagabo	19	Peace and Order
Calaocan	17	Peace and Order
Calinaoan Sur	18	Peace and Order
Capitol	12	Peace and Order
Carmencita	20	Peace and Order
Concepcion	12	Peace and Order
Maui	12	Peace and Order
Quibal	15	Peace and Order
Ragan Almacen	10	Peace and Order
Ragan Norte	9	Peace and Order
Ragan Sur	24	Peace and Order
Rizal	14	Peace and Order
San Andres	14	Peace and Order
San Antonio	24	Peace and Order
San Isidro	18	Peace and Order
San Jose	14	Peace and Order
San Juan	16	Peace and Order
San Macario	13	Peace and Order
San Nicolas	14	Peace and Order
San Patricio	10	Peace and Order
San Roque	15	Peace and Order
Santor	12	Peace and Order
Sto. Rosario	10	Peace and Order
Villaluz	19	Peace and Order
Villa Pereda	10	Peace and Order
Visitacion	10	Peace and Order
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	

Source: MPDC

barangays of Delfin Albano as shown in Table SO-21.

3.5. Fire Incidence

Fire is an unexpected phenomena/catastrophe in every locality which may lessen or totally eradicate through adaptation of the basic precautionary measures of fire prevention. It is primarily human-induced due to negligence. Some may even last a whole day depending on the intensity. It can cause loss of lives and damage/destruction to property on an instant. Some fires are naturally caused, like the forest and grass fire due to high temperature.

However, for the past three years there were only four (4) recorded fire incidents. This scenario of fire incidence, taking a look at the urbanization level of the municipality can be considered insignificant. Nonetheless, zero fire incidence is still the ideal situation. Cause or origin of fire incidence are mostly faulty wiring, short circuit or electrical defects which mostly occurred in the urban areas of San Antonio, Villaluz and Ragan Sur.

Table SO- 22. Fire Incidence for the Past Three Years

Barangay	Origin / cause	Frequency of Occurrence		
		2013	2014	2015
San Antonio	Short circuit			1
	Faulty Wiring		1	
Villaluz	Faulty Wiring		1	
Ragan Sur	Electrical	1		
Total		1	2	1

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection Local Fire Protection Office

### 3.5.3 Determination of Current and Projected Public Safety Personnel

The municipality for year 2015 has adequate police but lacks five (5) firemen to conform to the ideal ratio of 1:2000. For the next ten years 2018-2027 the projection on public safety personnel shows that the existing number of policemen will still meet the ideal ratio of 1:1000. It will only be the number of fire protection personnel that should be upgraded to 14 firemen.

Table SO-23. Current and Projected Requirement for Police, Fire and Jail Personnel									
TYPE	Existing No. (2015)	Projected Population and Required No. of Personnel							
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027
Population*	26,614	26,859	27,106	27,355	27,607	27,861	28,117	28,376	29,706
Police Force**	30	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	30
Fire Force	8	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14

**Notes:**  
 \*based on population increase rate = 0.92% per annum  
 \*\* computed based on population projection and standard ratios

### 4.4 Protective Services analysis Matrix

Technical Findings/ Observations	Implications (Effects)	Recommended Interventions
1. Insufficiency of Firemen	- The locality will be in great danger in case of big fire occurrences	-Recruitment of additional Firemen

2. Fire Incidence	-Loss of lives and properties, -poverty	-Conduct fire drills, information education campaign among population
3. Disaster Occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Loss of lives, properties;</li> <li>-Damage to properties, infrastructures;</li> <li>-Social unrest, health problems;</li> <li>-Insufficient funds for disaster preparedness and quick response;</li> <li>-Absence of some disaster equipment and facilities i.e. radio communication devices, early warning devices;</li> <li>-Insufficient drills and trainings on disaster preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conduct disaster drills in accordance to R.A. 10121;</li> <li>-Conduct activities relative to disaster preparedness mitigation, prevention;</li> <li>-Provision of livelihood assistance among victims;</li> <li>-Provision of food and medical assistance to victims;</li> <li>-Procurement of disaster facilities and equipment;</li> <li>-Preparation of all identified evacuation centers;</li> <li>-Tap help to civic minded person, CSOs, NGOs;</li> <li>-Introduce climate change adaptation activities, programs among population;</li> <li>-Formulate MDRR and CCA Plan for the municipality</li> </ul>
4. Occurrence of Conflicts/ issues among population; petty crimes	-Social unrest, economic sabotage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strict enforcement of PCEB;</li> <li>-Tap barangay court / lupon tagapamayapa for settlement of conflicts/ issues;</li> <li>-Tap barangay tanods, auxillary to maintain peaceful community</li> </ul>

### 3.6 Sports and Recreation

#### 3.6.1 Sports

Sports facilities available in the municipality are used during athletic meets for ballgames courts. All the twenty-nine (29) barangays have basketball courts which at the same time are being used as volleyball courts. Basketball court being the major facility is evident to barangays manifests that basketball is most preferred sport among the population. This accounts for the yearly tournament being held during municipal and barangay festivities.

The San Antonio National High School has a Sport Field where sport events and other school activities are being held. Sport being competed among athletes during athletic meets particularly during elementary schools district meets, schools intramurals of both elementary and secondary are track and field, disc-cast throw, high jump, hurdle, 5 - 10 km. Fun run, among others. Another sport facility is the Aranda Complex also found in barangay San Antonio where sports as well as cultural festivities are being held.



### 3.6.2 Recreation

The Delfin Albano Sports and Community Center is the main recreational facility being availed by the general public. This gymnasium is used for

**Table SO-24. Existing Sports and Recreational Facilities by Barangay, Year 2016**

Barangay	Sport/Recreational Facility	Hazard Susceptibility		
		FI	Tc	Dr
Aga	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Andarayan	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Aneg	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Bayabo	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Calaoocan	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Calinaoan Sur	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Capitol	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Carmencita	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Concepcion	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Maui	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Quibal	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Ragan Almacen	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Ragan Norte	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Ragan Sur	Basketball Court	L	L	L
	Delfin Albano Sports and Cultural Community	L	L	L
Rizal	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Andres	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Antonio	Basketball Court	L	L	L
	San Antonio National High School Sports Field	L	L	L
	Aranda Complex	L	L	L
San Isidro	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Jose	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Juan	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Macario	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Nicolas	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Patricio	Basketball Court	L	L	L
San Roque	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Sto. Rosario	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Santor	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Villaluz	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Villa Pereda	Basketball Court	L	L	L
Visitacion	Basketball Court	L	L	L

socials gatherings and cultural presentations. This is well maintained and in good condition. The presence of cable television station, and some household



electronic appliances such as internet surfing provides entertainment among populace. Hence, some prefer to be at home during their leisure time. The municipality has no developed Municipal Park. It is a requirement that for every municipality there should be at least 500 square meter public space for every 1,000 population. With the existing population of 26,614, there should be at least 1.33 hectares allocated as a municipal park. This could be developed as several pocket parks located strategically near neighborhoods and areas that need a carbon sink such as buffer for industrial sites.

### 3.6.3 Sector Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings/Observations	Implications (Effects)	Policy Options/Interventions
<b>Sports and Recreation</b>		
1. No developed Municipal Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population is deprived of wholesome Leisure/Recreation opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of municipal park/pocket parks</li> </ul>
2. Potential athletes and active athletes prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Athletes will have the zest to continue their chosen field of sports and schooling at the same time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have scholarships for the athletes that will cater to their schooling and at the same time have continued training programs for their field of sports</li> </ul>
3. Continue the programs of priority sports: ball games, contact sports, table games, athletic games and precision sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the municipality in terms of sports and known athletes</li> </ul>	Continue identifying potential athletes and continue to support active athletes to create world- class players coming from the municipality

4.New techniques and strategies on supervising the athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For upgrading advancements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seminars and trainings for coaches.</li></ul>
5. Sports recognitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For athletes' and coaches' prestige</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have a regular sport awards programme annually.</li></ul>