



**OUTGOING**

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: APR 19 2023

March 31, 2023

**MEMORANDUM**

**FOR :** The Regional Executive Director  
DENR MIMAROPA Region  
1515 DENR By the Bay Bldg.  
Roxas Blvd., Barangay 668  
Ermita, Manila

**THRU:** The Assistant Regional Director  
for Technical Services

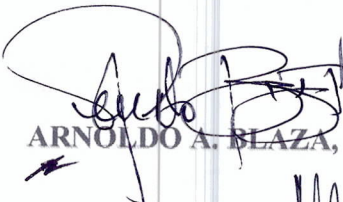

**FROM :** The OIC, PENR Officer  
Odiongan, Romblon

**SUBJECT :** PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PROTECTED AREA  
SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) OF THE PROVINCE OF  
ROMBLON FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VERDE ISLAND  
PASSAGE UNDER NATIONAL INTEGRATED PROTECTED  
AREAS SYSTEM (NIPAS) FOR THE 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER, C.Y. 2023

Respectfully submitting are the pertinent documents in support to the progress report on the Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) of the Province of Romblon for the establishment of Verde Island Passage under National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) for the 1st Quarter, C.Y. 2023.

Please be informed that this Office is still on process of data gathering, compilation and analysis of relevant information on the biophysical, socio-cultural and economic characteristics as well as environmental features of the island municipalities of Concepcion, Banton, Corcuera and Calatrava, Romblon.

For information and further instruction.

  
ARNOLDO A. BLAZA, JR.  




**OUTGOING**

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

March 31, 2023

**MEMORANDUM**

**FOR : THE OIC, PENR OFFICER**

**THRU : THE CHIEF, TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION**

**FROM : THE PASA TEAM**

**SUBJECT : PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) OF THE PROVINCE OF ROMBLON FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE UNDER NATIONAL INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM (NIPAS)**

**1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background**

The Verde Island Passage (VIP) is globally renowned as the “center of the center of marine shore fish biodiversity in the world” (Carpenter and Springer, 2005). The original VIP delineation encompassed about 1.14 million hectares of marine waters within the provinces of Batangas, Marinduque, Romblon, Oriental Mindoro, and Occidental Mindoro.

In 2006, former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo signed the Executive Order No. 578 “establishing the national policy on biological diversity, prescribing its implementation throughout the country, particularly in Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecosystem and the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor” which paved the way to enable interest groups to engage in marine biodiversity conservation initiatives particularly in the said areas. Past initiatives led to the proposed establishment of VIP as Protected Area under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS).

In the province of Romblon, included in the Verde Island Passage Marine Protected Area Network (VIP-MPAN) are the three (3) island municipalities of Banton, Corcuera, and Concepcion. These municipalities formed the Maghali Network which was institutionalized on December 2016 through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Likewise, the Maghali Coastal and Marine Law Enforcement Network was also institutionalized on the same date entered into by and among the province of Romblon and the three (3) municipalities with the inclusion of the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Provincial Fishery Office (DA-BFAR-PFO), Philippine National Police-Maritime Group, Philippine Coast Guard, and the Philippine National Police.

However, the recent delineation of the proposed Verde Island Passage Protected Seascape (VIPPS) included the island of Guindawahon in the municipality of Calatrava,



Romblon as part of the VIP. Thus, in the province, the four (4) municipalities of Banton, Corcuera, Concepcion, and Calatrava encompassed the VIPPS.

Prior to the establishment of the Verde Island Passage under NIPAS, Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) must be undertaken consistent with the existing guidelines stipulated in the BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2016-04.

The conduct of PASA aims to provide a new set of baseline data mainly through rapid screening and evaluation of the proposed areas in order to determine their suitability prior to its establishment as protected area and inclusion to the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS).

PASA was conducted within the four municipalities included in the VIP namely: Banton, Corcuera, Concepcion, and Calatrava, Romblon.

## **1.2 Provincial Profile**

The Province of Romblon is situated within the MIMAROPA Region and grouped under the Luzon Island Group. It is an archipelagic province strategically located at the center of the Philippines with geographical coordinates of 12.5294 latitude and 122.2880 longitude. The province is surrounded by deep waters, bounded by Masbate Island in the east, Mindoro Island in the west, Marinduque Island in the north, and Panay Island in the south.

Romblon has a total land area of 135,590 hectares representing only 0.46% of the Philippines' and 4.6% of the MIMAROPA Region's total land area. Romblon is a lone Congressional District with 17 municipalities and 219 barangays. It is composed of three major islands namely: Tablas, Sibuyan, and Romblon, the latter being the capitol of the province. It also has four island municipalities namely: Banton, Corcuera, Concepcion, and San Jose.

The province of Romblon is a home to a total of 308,985 persons as of May 2020 census of population. Of this total, the household population comprised 99.7% or 308,072 persons. This number is about 16.5 thousand higher than the 291,569 household population in 2015, and 24.6 thousand more than the 283,482 household population posted in 2010.

Among the seventeen (17) municipalities of Romblon, Odiongan had the highest number of households in 2020 with 10.3 thousand. This was followed by the municipality of Romblon with 8.1 thousand households. These municipalities comprised 29.4% of the total households in the province. Meanwhile, the municipality of Concepcion posted the least number of households at 1.1 thousand.

The terrain of the whole Romblon province is generally mountainous, with 39.72% having slopes which are very steep or those with slopes greater than 50%. Only 13.53% of the total land area is developable consisting of those with 0-8% slopes. Area for agricultural production is limited due to physical constraints. The total highly-buildable area of the province is 17,414.85 hectares representing only about 13% of the total land area of the province and mostly located in Tablas and Sibuyan Islands.

As an archipelago, the province is rich in coastal and marine resources. The long coastal area and municipal waters is a home to a diverse marine biodiversity. The fishing grounds of Romblon are migratory path from Sulu and Visayan Seas passing Tablas Strait, Sibuyan Sea and Romblon Pass. The waters abound with demersal fishes due to the presence of coral reefs of different species.

The marine waters of the island municipalities of Banton, Corcuera, and Concepcion located at the North-Western portion of the province is part of the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor (VIPMC) which is the center of center of marine shore fish biodiversity in the whole world.

The province is likewise endowed with mineral resources. Economic minerals contained within the various rock types are abundant throughout the islands. These minerals are classified as metallic mineral prospects and non-metallic deposits. The former include iron, copper, gold, mercury, lead, nickel, and chromium whereas the latter consist of marble, white clay, limestone and shale, sand and gravel, guano and phosphate rocks, marbleized limestone, dimension stone, black dimension stone, and silica.

Although Romblon is primarily an agricultural economy, very minimal capital is invested in agriculture-based endeavors. The basic agricultural sub-sectors - agriculture, livestock and fishing have not evolved into an industry. With vast natural resources, such as rich fishing grounds, coconut, banana, cassava, and high value crops for commercial production, the province could become a major producer of fish and agricultural products.

Under the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) of Romblon, eco-tourism was identified as a major development strategy; however, there are issues and concerns for this sub-sector including the non-functionality of the Provincial Tourism Council, the unavailability of local tourism statistics and database system, the absence of a Tourism Code and Tourism Development Plan, among others.

## **2. PASA FORM NO. 1- PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) ON SITE OBSERVATION**

### **2.1 BANTON**

#### **PASA FORM No. 1**

#### **PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) (ON SITE OBSERVATION)**

Name of Proposed Protected Area:

Verde Island Passage Protected Seascape (VIPPS)

Location of Study Site/s: Banton, Romblon

Study Site No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Assessment/s: February 22, 2023



**General Instruction:** Please describe all relevant information and indicate such information in a map, if possible, together with geo-tagged photos.

## 1. General Information

### 1.1 Geographic location and accessibility

The municipality of Banton is geographically located on the northernmost part of the province of Romblon. It is situated within 122°04' longitude and 12°55' latitude. It is bounded by the province of Marinduque on the north, municipality of Corcuera on the south, Sibuyan Sea on the east and the municipality of Concepcion on the west. It is composed of the main island of Banton and the uninhabited islets of Bantoncillo, La Carlota, Isabel, and Puyo. The main island has a mountainous and rocky topography due to its volcanic origin, hence the name Banton which is from the Asi word *Batoon*, meaning "rocky".

The total land area of Banton including the four islets within its territorial jurisdiction is approximately 3,244.6549 hectares representing only 2.12% of the province's total land area which makes Banton as the fourth smallest municipality in the province of Romblon.

Banton consists of seventeen (17) barangays, namely: Balogo, Banice, Hambi-an, Lagang, Libtong, Mainit, Nabalay, Nasunogan, Poblacion, Sibay, Tan-ag, Toctoc, Togbongan, Togong, Tungonan, Tumalum, and Yabawon. Among these, Barangay Tan-ag covers the biggest land area at 10.21% share of the total land area while barangay Poblacion covers the smallest area at 0.41% only. The latter is also the only one urban barangay classified. The table below shows the other details which pertain to the land area by barangay in the municipality.

**TABLE 1. LAND AREA BY BARANGAY**

BARANGAY	LAND AREA (ha)	DISTANCE (km)	PERCENTAGE
<b>Balogo</b>	168.4536	6.30	5.65
<b>Banice</b>	183.2170	8.06	5.19
<b>Hambi-an</b>	154.9455	1.40	4.77
<b>Lagang</b>	127.5477	3.00	3.93
<b>Libtong</b>	372.7388*	7.20	11.48
<i>Isabela</i>	118.3607	-	
<i>La Carlota</i>	98.3904	-	
<i>Bantoncillo</i>	19.8532	-	
<b>Mainit</b>	309.2949	9.60	9.53

BARANGAY	LAND AREA (ha)	DISTANCE (km)	PERCENTAGE
Nabalay	107.7070	4.00	3.32
Nasunogan	151.2354	7.20	4.66
Poblacion	13.3974	(Point of reference)	0.41
Sibay	123.0782	5.50	3.79
Tan-Ag	331.2294	6.82	10.21
Toctoc	151.1783	1.40	4.69
Togbongan	176.0168	2.70	5.42
Togong	267.9337	5.00	8.26
Tumalum	160.3513	2.3	4.94
Tungonan	208.3477	8.50	6.42
Yabawon	237.9822**	8.40	7.33
<i>Puyo Island</i>	1.725		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3, 245.6549</b>	—	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Municipal Assessor's Office, Cadastral Map

\* Area of Isabela, La Carlota and Bantoncillo included

\*\* Area of Puyo Included

Banton is accessible through sea travel via RORO vessels operated by Starhorse Shipping Lines that leaves Lucena City on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 4:00pm and returns from Banton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:00pm. Alternative routes are also available including RORO vessel from Batangas City Pier to Odiongan (via Montenegro and 2GO Travel ship vessels) or the Roxas, Oriental Mindoro to Odiongan route. From Odiongan, a jeepney going to San Agustin can be tried. Schedule of trips from San Agustin to Banton via Starhorse ship vessels is during Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3:00pm and returns to San Agustin on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at midnight. Another alternative route is renting a motorized boat from Calatrava port.

The island is also accessible through air travel via the closest airport in the province which is the Tugdan Airport located in Alcantara, Romblon. It has an active airline service operated by AirSwift with flights during Tuesdays and Saturdays from Manila. From Alcantara, a jeepney travel going to Calatrava and San Agustin can be made.



Main form of transportation within the island is through “habal-habal” or passenger motorcycles since four-wheeled vehicles cannot maneuver in the island’s narrow roads. There are a few private tricycles but it is only within the Poblacion area (CLUP, 2020-2040).

## 1.2 Geographic features such as elevation, terrain, slope

Banton generally has a rugged terrain with approximately 95% of the land having a slope of 18% and above. Only the Poblacion and small portions of Hambisan, Tumulung, Tactoc, Lagang, Libtong, Banice, Togbongan and the islets of Isabelita and La Carlota have slopes ranging from 0-18% characterized as level to rolling.

The highest peak of Banton is Mount Ampongo which rises 614 meters above sea level. The elevation in the area is about 0.596 km (PSA, 2010).

**TABLE 2. AREA AND SLOPE BY LAND TYPE**

SLOPE RANGES	DESCRIPTION	AREA (hectare)	%
0-8	Level to undulating	47.32	1.63
8-18	Undulating to rolling	81.81	2.82
18-30	Rolling to hilly	477.12	16.43
30-50	Hilly to mountainous	266.51	9.18
50 and above	Mountainous	2,031.52	69.95
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,904.28</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau (2019)

## 1.3 Climatic conditions to include current and projected climate, monthly and annual averages of rainfall and temperature, extreme rains and temperatures, droughts, typhoons, etc.

The Municipality of Banton, as part of the Province of Romblon falls under the Type III climate which is characterized by pronounced seasons and is relatively dry from November to April and wet during the rest day of the year (Modified Coronas Climate Classification, 1951-2003).

Climate projection under Medium-Range Emission Scenario shows that there will be increasing temperature from the baseline period of 1971-2000 to 2065 most specially on March-April-May (MAM) season, while seasonal rainfall amount will be larger in September-October-November (SON) season. Meanwhile, number of days with maximum temperature greater than 35°C, number of dry days and even number of days with rainfall greater than 200 mm are also observed and listed as shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3. CLIMATE PROJECTIONS IN 2020 AND 2050 UNDER MEDIUM-RANGE EMISSION SCENARIO**

CLIMATE VARIABLE	OBSERVED BASELINE (1971-2000)				CHANGE IN 2020 (2006-2035)				CHANGE IN 2050 (2035-2065)			
	DJ F	MA M	JJ A	SO N	DJ F	MA M	JJ A	SO N	DJ F	MA M	JJA	SO N
Seasonal temperature increases (°C)	26.3	28.5	28.1	27.7	27.1	29.6	29.0	28.5	28.2	30.7	30.0	29.4
Seasonal rainfall change (mm)	357.0	224.0	65.2.9	778.0	389.1	224.4	833.1	953.8	473.4	282.9	1,085.1	1,072.9
No. of days with Tmax >35°C	59				235				756			
No. of dry days	7, 628				6, 125				5, 663			
No. of days with Rainfall >200 mm	4				11				20			

*Source: Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services (2011)*

On the other hand, according to the report released by PAGASA in 2018, entitled *Observed Climate Trends and Projected Climate Change in the Philippines* using the newly developed Climate Information Risk Analysis Matrix (CLIRAM) tool, the province of Romblon shows that warmer temperature relative to the baseline period and increase in the amount of rainfall can be expected to fall in the succeeding years.

The 2018 publication includes projections on tropical cyclones and sea level rise. The latter reveal an increase of approximately 20 cm by the end of 21st century under RCP8.5 in



the whole country, while tropical cyclones will have a slight decrease and a minimal increase in frequency of those exceeding 170 kph as shown in the table below.

**TABLE 4. CLIRAM OF PROJECTED CHANGES IN SEASONAL TOTAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE MID-21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY (2036-2065) FOR ROMBLON; BASELINE PERIOD OF 1971-2000**

Observed (1971-2000)				Projected (2036-2065)									
DJ F	MA M	JJ A	SO N	Scena rio	Ran ge	DJF		MAM		JJA		SON	
						% Cha nge	Val ue	% Cha nge	Val ue	% Cha nge	Val ue	% Cha nge	Val ue
Rainfall (mm)													
35 7.0	224 .0	65 3.0	77 8.0	Mode rate Emiss ion (RCP 4.5)	Low er bound	1.7	363 .2	-5.2	212 .3	-26.0	483 .2	-13.3	674 .8
					Med ian	10.6	395 .0	5.0	235 .2	-21.0	515 .8	1.5	789 .4
					Upp er bound	37.1	489 .6	31.7	295 .0	4.3	681 .2	13.6	883 .6
				High Emiss ion (RCP 8.5)	Low er bound	-3.6	344 .0	-15.8	188 .5	-35.3	422 .3	-25.6	578 .5
					Med ian	10.8	395 .5	6.4	238 .4	-6.6	609 .6	-4.6	742 .3
					Upp er bound	26.0	449 .7	23.7	277 .1	15.1	751 .5	20.5	937 .4
Temperature (°C)													
26. 3	28. 5	28. 1	27. 7	Mode rate Emiss	Low er bound	0.9	27. 2	1.0	29. 5	0.9	29. 0	1.0	28. 7



Observed (1971-2000)				Projected (2036-2065)									
DJ F	MA M	JJ A	SO N	Scenario	Range	DJF		MAM		JJA		SON	
						% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value	% Change	Value
				ion (RCP 4.5)	d								
					Median	1.2	27.5	1.2	29.7	1.2	29.3	1.1	28.8
					Upper bound	1.5	27.8	1.5	30.0	1.7	29.8	1.7	29.4
				High Emission (RCP 8.5)	Lower bound	1.1	27.4	1.3	29.8	1.3	29.4	1.3	29.0
					Median	1.5	27.8	1.6	30.1	1.4	29.5	1.4	29.1
					Upper bound	1.7	28.0	1.8	30.3	2.1	30.2	2.1	28.4

Source: Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services (2018)

#### 1.4 Vulnerability of ecosystems and communities to both natural and man-made disasters (location of risk/disaster prone areas – typhoons, extreme rains/temperatures, floods, landslides, droughts, fault lines, volcanic eruptions, habitats of vulnerable species)

Banton's rugged topography makes many areas in the island prone to landslides especially in the barangays of Hambi-an, Lagang, Togong, Balogo, Sibay and Nabalay. On the other hand, the uneven terrain and elevation of the island makes it resilient to flooding. However, flashfloods may occur near or along the creeks or brooks especially during very heavy downpour or during typhoons when precipitation is beyond normal. The barangays most likely to be affected are Libtong, Sibay or the Poblacion in case the box culvert along the Banton circumferential road will be blocked by flowing debris. Being a coastal town, the municipality is prone to storm surge. In fact, Typhoon Nona in 2015 is the most intense and damaging storm surge that have happened in the area. Fortunately, no fault crosses the island



and there is still no incidence of earthquake recorded in the area. The table below shows the hazard inventory matrix of the municipality against flood, landslide and storm surge.

**TABLE 5. HAZARD INVENTORY MATRIX**

BARANGAY	HAZARD		
	FLOOD	LANDSLIDE	STORM SURGE
Balogo	x	x	√
Banice	x	x	x
Hambi-an	x	√	x
Lagang	x	√	x
Libtong	√	√	x
Mainit	x	√	√
Nabalay	x	√	√
Nasunogan	x	√	√
Poblacion	√	√	√
Sibay	x	√	√
Tan-Ag	x	√	x
Toctoc	x	√	x
Togbongan	x	√	x
Togong	x	√	√
Tumalum	x	√	√
Tungonan	x	√	x
Yabawon	x	√	√

*Source: Municipal Disaster Risk and Reduction Office (2019)*

#### 1.4.1 Flooding

The occurrence of flooding in the area is very rare, mainly because the island's slope is very steep and only few areas are flat (e.g. Poblacion), also there are no rivers in the area and creeks are very minimal.

According to the survey of MGB (2016), about 6.11 hectares of land are moderately susceptible to flood while 39.91 hectares are highly susceptible. There are no low susceptible

areas in the municipality when it comes to flooding. It can be observed that barangays Poblacion and Libtong are very susceptible to inundation, mainly because of its elevation.

**TABLE 6. FLOOD SUSCEPTIBILITY IN BANTON**

BARANGAY	FLOOD		
	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Balogo	0	0.15486	2.310343
Banice	0	0.54417	0.848288
Bantoncillo	0	0	2.639472
Hambi-an	0	0	0
Lagang	0	0	0.014842
Libtong	0	1.770033	3.841713
Mainit	0	1.094904	6.086474
Nabalay	0	0	0
Nasunogan	0	0	4.55515
Poblacion	0	0.681154	0.986545
Sibay	0	1.004966	6.060816
Tan-Ag	0	0	0.698421
Toctoc	0	0.02054	0.812799
Togbongan	0	0.498291	2.511686
Togong	0	0.343141	3.091699
Tumalum	0	0	2.505467
Tungonan	0	0	1.537057
Yabawon	0	0	1.412978
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.112059</b>	<b>39.91375</b>

*Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau (2019)*



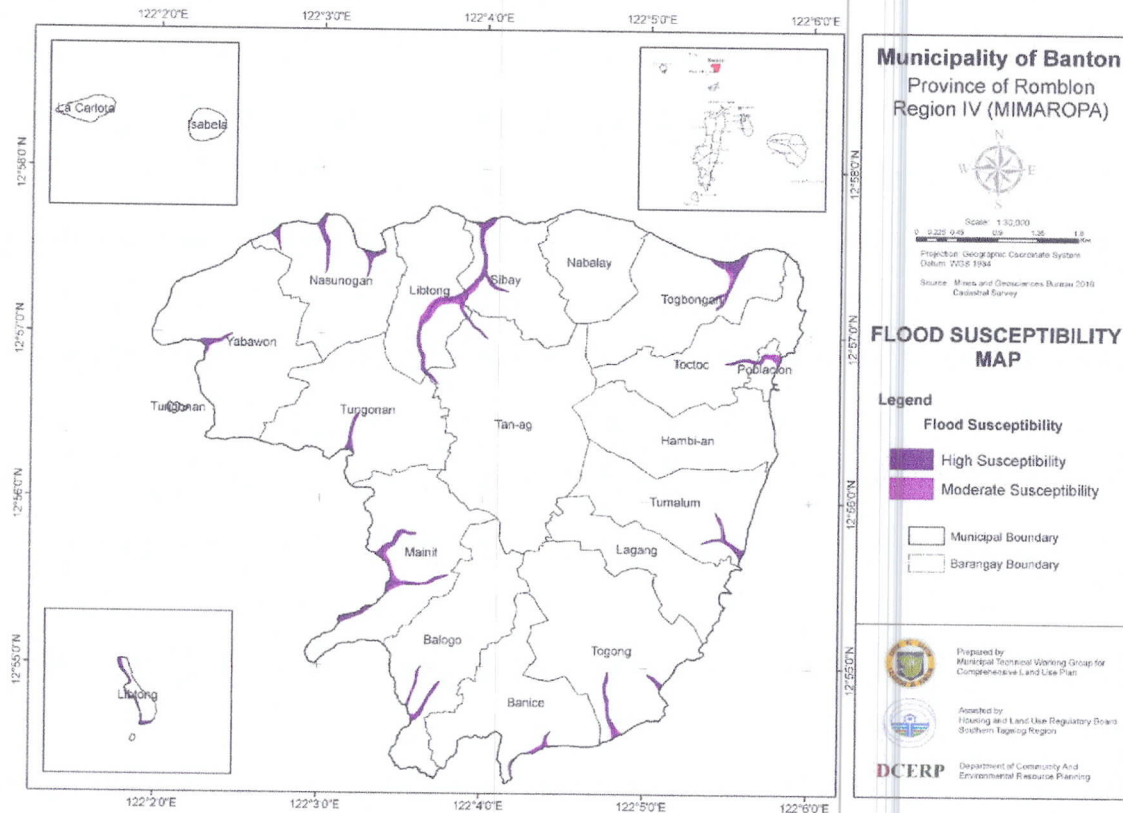


Figure 1. Flood Susceptibility Map

#### 1.4.2 Landslide

Because of the municipality's rugged terrain and steep slopes, the majority of the island is highly susceptible to the occurrence of landslides. About 1,651.58 hectares have high landslide susceptibility while approximately 1,078.66 hectares have moderate landslide susceptibility. Only 248.74 hectares have low susceptibility on landslides which are the low lying and flat areas.

TABLE 7. LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY IN BANTON

BARANGAY	LANDSLIDE		
	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Balogo	0	132.454171	28.73632
Banice	39.38312	61.657814	43.169406
Bantoncillo	8.142672	11.280711	0
Hambi-an	4.604688	25.404406	163.368976

BARANGAY	LANDSLIDE		
	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Lagang	10.813854	62.028355	100.993849
Libtong	30.612676	56.794047	37.279194
Mainit	12.48465	52.05814	99.676765
Nabalay	4.092925	20.250722	130.704934
Nasunogan	15.430703	56.327647	92.266818
Poblacion	9.145868	0.680835	3.039317
Puyo	1.238674	0	0
Sibay	36.64143	32.799567	54.642113
Tan-Ag	5.453095	120.439381	220.122775
Toctoc	35.299066	32.214009	121.672418
Togbongan	15.445616	24.605324	149.771488
Togong	5.060058	74.411256	158.861653
Tumalum	2.15014	26.008063	98.268782
Tungonan	0	177.368309	40.618914
Yabawon	12.739581	111.876661	108.383106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248.738816</b>	<b>1078.659418</b>	<b>1651.576828</b>

Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau (2019)

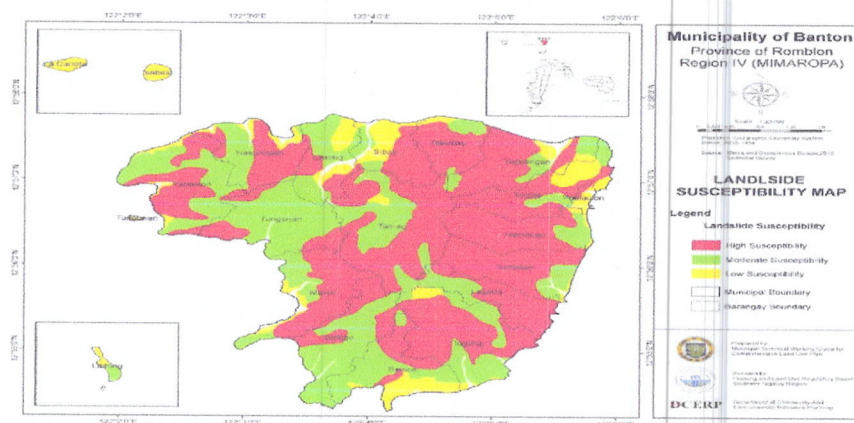


Figure 2. Landslide Susceptibility Map





**1.5 Current and projected land uses in areas within and adjacent to the proposed protected area indicating their location and extent; major drivers of land use/land cover change; development programs (e.g. infrastructure/road construction/rehabilitation, dam, geothermal, port/pier, etc.)**

*1.5.1 Existing Land and Water Uses*

The existing land uses of the municipality of Banton is categorized into: agricultural, forest, urban, grassland, open spaces, infrastructures, and water uses as shown on the table below.

**TABLE 8. INVENTORY OF EXISTING LAND USE, 2019**

EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA	%
<b>AGRICULTURAL USE</b>	996.551502	<b>31.93</b>
Agriculture (Mixed)	996.551502	
<b>FOREST USE</b>	1932.762406	<b>61.92</b>
Forest Area	1932.762406	
<b>URBAN USE</b>	<b>35.521089</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Residential	25.767933	72.54
Commercial	0.086986	0.24
Institutional	8.16722	22.99
Cemetery	0.58742	1.65
Waste Disposal Site	0.062015	0.17
Parks and Open Spaces	0.849515	2.39
<b>GRASSLAND</b>	<b>139.91274</b>	<b>4.48</b>
<b>OPEN SPACES</b>	<b>0.348485</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>16.113541</b>	<b>0.52</b>
Roads	15.867027	98.47
Seaport	0.246514	1.53
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3121.209763</b>	<b>100.00</b>



EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA	%
<b>WATER USE</b>	<b>120743.72</b>	
<b>Municipal Waters</b>	120743.72	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123864.9298</b>	

*Source: Google Satellite Image/Ground Survey/Participatory Mapping (2015-2019))*

Majority of the land, covering approximately 61.92% of the total land area is categorized as forest area. Since there are no formally identified and defined forest in the area, areas with a slope of 30% and above are considered under this category because of the prolific growth of trees. It has an area of approximately 1,932.76 hectares. Coconut trees mainly occupy the land. Forest trees and other non-timber forest species are also found in the interior part of the barangay particularly on steep mountain slopes.

The principal crop grown in the area is coconut, which is widely distributed in all areas. For this purpose, those lands with slopes below 30% that are also planted with coconut trees and other crops, generally utilized for food production are considered as agricultural area covering about 996.55 hectares or 31.93% of the total land area.

Grassland covers about 139.91 hectares of scattered cogon areas which are utilized as pasture land.

The sea port and the accumulation of road networks cover the infrastructure use which is estimated to be 0.25 hectares and 15.87 hectares, respectively.

Urban land use comprises the residential, commercial, institutional, parks and open spaces, cemeteries, and waste disposal sites. It covers only 35.52 hectares or 1.14% of the municipality's total land area. It is predominantly residential occupying about 72 percent of the total existing urban use.

For water use, the municipality have approximately 120,743.72 hectares which are all categorized under municipal waters. Shown below is the existing general land use map of Banton.



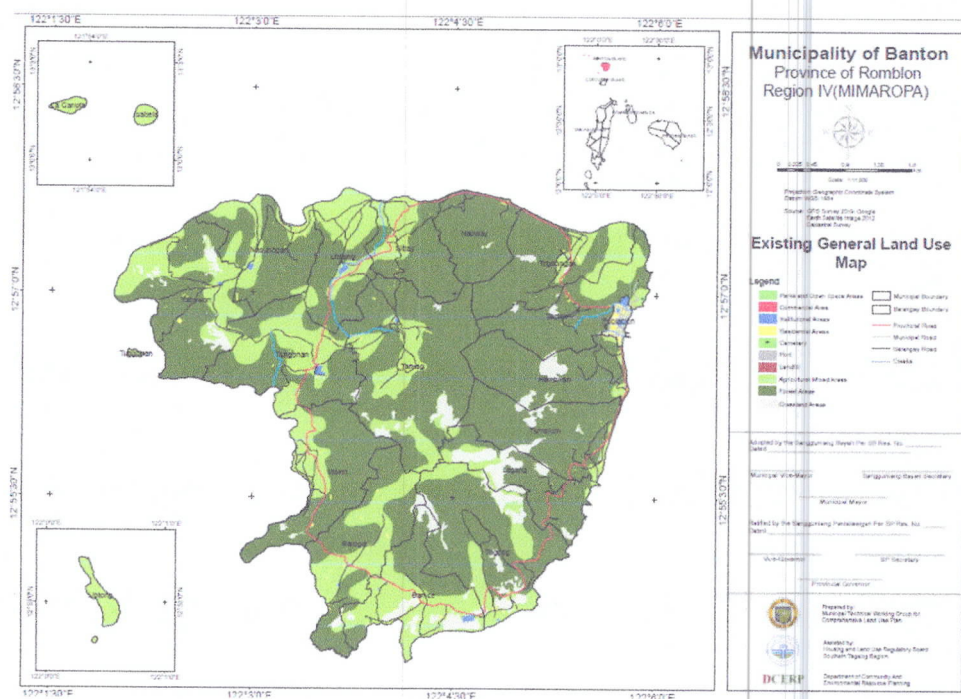


Figure 3. Existing general land use map (2019)

### 1.5.2 Proposed General Land and Water Use

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Banton (2020-2040) details the proposed general land and water uses of the municipality. This includes proposed developments on general residential areas, socialized housing sites, agriculture, tourism, protection and conservation areas, other land uses such as sanitary waste disposal and port terminal, and proposed urban-rural integration such as road development projects.

Table 9 indicates the comparison on the existing and proposed land and water uses of the municipality as supported by the succeeding proposed general land use map.

**TABLE 9. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USES**

EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA (ha)	PROPOSED LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA (ha)
<b>AGRICULTURAL USE</b>	<b>994.690832</b>	<b>AGRICULTURAL USE</b>	<b>912.427221</b>
Agriculture (Mixed)	994.690832	Agriculture	912.51198
<b>FOREST USE</b>	<b>1929.619557</b>	<b>FOREST USE</b>	<b>2029.54092</b>
Forest Area	1929.619557	Agro-forest	1510.597674



		<b>Protection Forest</b>	518.943246
<b>URBAN USE</b>	<b>35.34639</b>	<b>URBAN USE</b>	<b>46.55729</b>
<b>Residential</b>	25.068485	<b>Residential</b>	12.023812 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Commercial</b>	0.085063	<b>Commercial</b>	1.291315
<b>Institutional</b>	8.746858	<b>Institutional</b>	7.345516 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Cemetery</b>	0.58742	<b>Cemetery</b>	0.638162
<b>Waste Disposal Site</b>	0.062015	<b>Landfill</b>	0.062015
<b>Parks and Open Spaces</b>	0.796547	<b>Parks and Recreation</b>	0.273492
		<b>Quarry</b>	9.909957
		<b>Socialized Housing</b>	3.983987
		<b>TOURISM</b>	<b>11.02903</b>
<b>GRASSLAND</b>	<b>139.91274</b>	<b>ECOPARK</b>	<b>28.107294</b>
<b>OPEN SPACES</b>	<b>0.402638</b>		
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>16.113541</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>16.194606</b>
<b>Roads</b>	15.869485	<b>Roads</b>	15.869485
		<b>Proposed Roads</b>	0.078607
<b>Seaport</b>	0.246514	<b>Seaport</b>	0.246514
		<b>PROTECTION BUFFER</b>	83.258367
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3, 121.204036</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3, 121.204036</b>
<b>WATER USE</b>	120748.8383	<b>WATER USE</b>	120748.8383
<b>Municipal Waters</b>	120743.72*	<b>Municipal Waters</b>	120743.72*
<b>Creeks</b>	5.118338	<b>Creeks</b>	5.118338
<b>MPA</b>	13*	<b>MPA</b>	13*
<b>OTHERS</b>	124.450864	<b>OTHERS</b>	124.450864
<b>TOTAL***</b>	<b>3, 245.6549</b>	<b>TOTAL***</b>	<b>3, 245.6549</b>

\*Area (ha) based on CRMP (2016)





*\*\*Land Uses only, creeks are included in the measurement*

*<sup>1</sup>The residential and institutional areas decreased because of its sporadic growth and slopes and hazards are considered.*

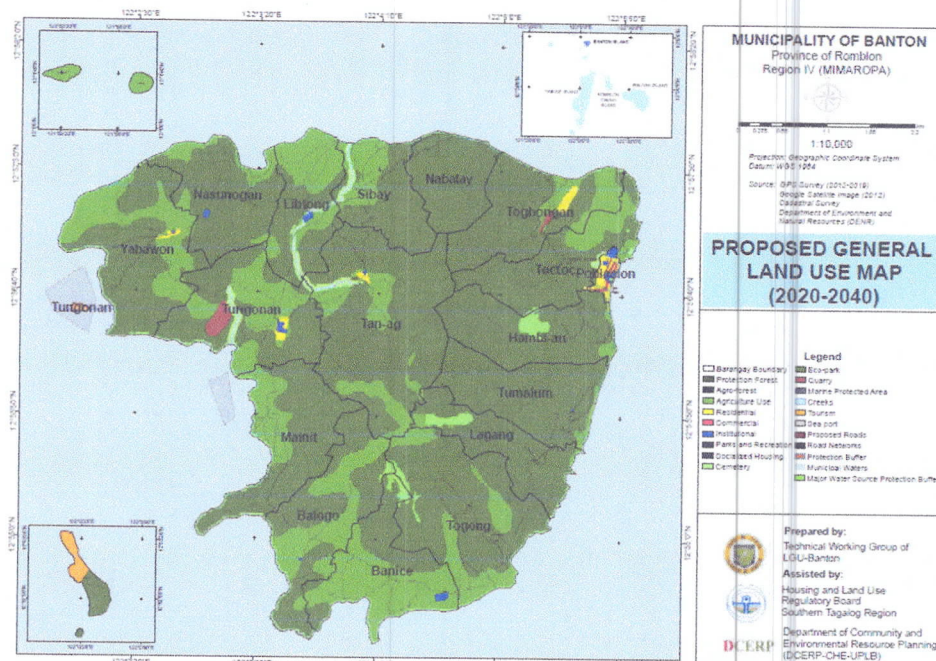


FIGURE 4. PROPOSED GENERAL LAND USE MAP (2020-2040)

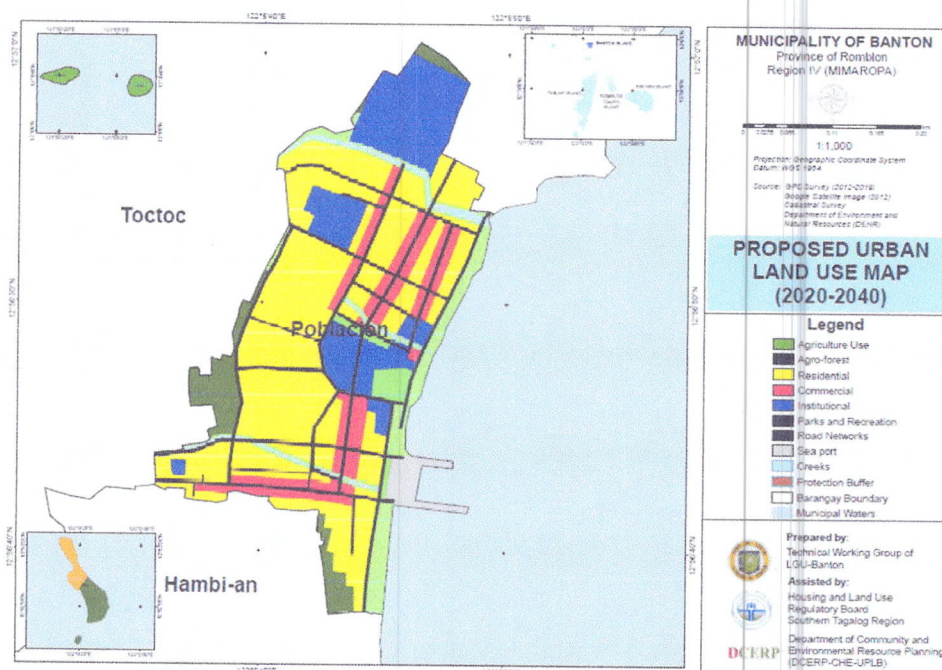


FIGURE 5. PROPOSED URBAN LAND USE MAP (2020-2040)





### 1.6 Socio-cultural Profile including demography (sex-disaggregated data on population trend and projection, in-migration and out-migration, drivers of population growth), stakeholders, ethnography, indigenous knowledge and practices

According to Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the province of Romblon recorded a total population of 292,781 people for the censal year 2015, about 9.89 percent of the total population in the MIMAROPA region. In general, the municipality of Odiongan posted the largest share of population which is approximately 15 percent of the total provincial population, followed by the province's capital, the municipality of Romblon with about 13 percent share while the municipality of Concepcion logged the least population contributing only 1.4 percent of the total provincial population. Moreover, the province recorded 68,362 households in 2015 with an average total household size of four (4).

Meanwhile, the municipality of Banton has a total population of 5,536 people, garnering the second to the least populated municipality in the province with 1,420 households.

**TABLE 10. TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY MUNICIPALITY AS OF 2015: ROMBLON PROVINCE**

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
Alcantara	16,351	16,343	3,673	4.4
Banton	5,536	5,531	1,420	3.9
Cajidiocan	21,861	21,849	4,983	4.4
Calatrava	10,275	10,274	2,334	4.4
Concepcion	4,037	4,036	1,048	3.9
Corcuera	10,283	10,271	2,471	4.2
Looc	22,262	22,243	5,380	4.1
Magdiwang	14,142	14,133	3,079	4.6
Odiongan	45,367	44,638	11,460	3.9
Romblon (Capital)	38,758	38,466	8,997	4.3





<b>San Agustin</b>	22,598	22,541	5,273	4.3
<b>San Andres</b>	15,589	15,589	3,550	4.4
<b>San Fernando</b>	23,271	23,244	5,055	4.6
<b>San Jose</b>	10,881	10,848	2,392	4.5
<b>Santa Fe</b>	16,098	16,094	3,711	4.3
<b>Ferrol</b>	6,964	6,963	1,656	4.2
<b>Santa Maria (Imelda)</b>	8,508	8,506	1,880	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>292,781</b>	<b>291,569</b>	<b>68,362</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (2015)

#### 1.6.1 Historical Population Growth

Since the beginning of time, the population in Banton is very low. In fact, in 1903 when the time of official population counting in the country began, there were only about 4,000 people in the area. It can be observed that the population in the municipality is declining as the time goes. The highest population ever reached was in the year 1975 (7,545 people) and after this, the population continue to drop, gaining a negative growth rate in 1980 onwards. In 2015, the growth rate computed was -1.40. This means that the doubling time of the municipality cannot be met because the population will keep on declining on succeeding years.

Migration plays an important role more than other factors like birth and death in a lone island like Banton. The decline in the population is usually inherent to the fact that people, most especially the college students and the working group, tend to transfer to cities and even outside the country to seek for a wider scope job and opportunities.

**TABLE 11. HISTORICAL GROWTH RATE**

YE AR	POPULATI ON	INCREAS E/ DECREA SE	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE			
			MUNICIP AL	PROVINCI AL	REGION AL	NATIONA L*
<b>1903</b>	4, 043	-	-	-		-
<b>1918</b>	6, 060	2, 017	2.73	1.35		2.34
<b>1939</b>	4, 972	1, 088	- 0.94	2.07		2.63
<b>1948</b>	5, 542	570	1.21	1.01		2.25





1960	6, 155	613	0.88	1.60		3.40
1970	6, 447	292	0.46	2.41		3.54
1975	7, 545	1, 098	3.20	1.75		2.94
1980	7, 362	183	- 0.49	1.18	2.31	2.87
1990	7, 077	285	- 0.39	1.65	2.73	2.62
1995	6, 069	1, 008	- 2.84	1.36	2.46	2.61
2000	6, 769	727	2.37	1.67	2.59	2.30
2007	6, 799	30	0.06	0.78	-	2.25
2010	5, 963	836	- 4.66	0.54	1.79	1.42
2015	5, 536	427	- 1.40	0.59	1.47	1.87

Source: National Statistics Office (1995, 2000 and 2010), Philippine Statistics Authority (2015)

\*Arithmetic method of computation is used

#### 1.6.2 Population Distribution

Banton posted a total population of 5,536 for the censal year 2015. Barangay Poblacion recorded the largest population share with 1,173 people equivalent to 21.19% of the municipality's total population. It is also the town proper and the only urban barangay in the area. This is followed by Barangay Balogo with 450 people (8.13%) and Barangay Banice with 382 people (6.90%). On the other hand, Barangay Lagang registered the least number of people with only 65 of them in the barangay.

The municipality has a total of 1,420 households from its seventeen (17) barangays and a household population of 5,531. The disaggregated number of households per barangay is given at the table below, having a general average household size of 4.

The town proper holds the highest number of households with 294, followed by barangays Balogo and Banice with 101. Again, Barangay Lagang has the lowest number with only 18, and just 2 households greater is Barangay Togbongan.

**TABLE 12. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL BARANGAY AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2015**

BARANGAY	TOTAL POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Balogo	450	450	101





BARANGAY	TOTAL POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Banice	382	382	101
Hambi-an	291	291	63
Lagang	65	65	18
Libtong	239	239	68
Mainit	342	342	91
Nabalay	83	83	21
Nasunogan	320	320	84
Poblacion	1,173	1,168	294
Sibay	367	367	87
Tan-Ag	278	278	89
Toctoc	135	135	36
Togbongan	67	67	20
Togong	362	362	83
Tungonan	333	333	103
Tumalum	322	322	87
Yabawon	327	327	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5, 536</b>	<b>5, 531</b>	<b>1, 420</b>

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (2015)*

#### *1.6.3 Urban-Rural Population Projection by Barangay*

According to the computation of PSA, the total population by the year 2025 is projected to be 4,048 people when allowed with a growth rate of -1.40 percent annually beginning 2015. Due to the negative growth rate, the population is expected to decline in the succeeding years. Table 11 shows the population projection from 2015-2025.





**TABLE 13. POPULATION PROJECTION BY BARANGAY (2015-2025)**

BARANGAY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Balogo</b>	450	444	437	431	425	419	413	408	402	396	391
<b>Banice</b>	382	377	371	366	361	356	351	346	341	336	332
<b>Hambi-an</b>	291	287	283	279	275	271	267	264	260	256	253
<b>Lagang</b>	65	64	63	62	61	61	60	59	58	57	56
<b>Libtong</b>	239	236	232	229	226	223	220	217	214	211	208
<b>Mainit</b>	342	337	332	328	323	319	314	310	306	301	297
<b>Nabalay</b>	83	82	81	80	78	77	76	75	74	73	72
<b>Nasunogan</b>	320	316	311	307	302	298	294	290	286	282	278
<b>Poblacion</b>	1,173	1157	1140	1124	1109	1093	1078	1063	1048	1033	1019
<b>Sibay</b>	367	362	357	352	347	342	337	333	328	323	319
<b>Tan-Ag</b>	278	274	270	266	263	259	255	252	248	245	241
<b>Toctoc</b>	135	133	131	129	128	126	124	122	121	119	117
<b>Togbongan</b>	67	66	65	64	63	62	62	61	60	59	58
<b>Togong</b>	362	357	352	347	342	337	333	328	323	319	314
<b>Tungonan</b>	333	328	324	319	315	310	306	302	297	293	289
<b>Tumalum</b>	322	317	313	309	304	300	296	292	288	284	280
<b>Yabawon</b>	327	322	318	313	309	305	300	296	292	288	284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5536</b>	<b>5458</b>	<b>5382</b>	<b>5307</b>	<b>5232</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>5087</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>4946</b>	<b>4876</b>	<b>4808</b>

*Source: Computed from PSA 2015 Population and Growth Rate using Geometric Method*

#### *1.6.4 Male-Female Population by Age Group*

The population of the municipality is generally expansive, as it exemplifies the age-sex composition pyramid. Characterized with a broad base, a very large proportion of population belongs to the younger age groups and can indicate high fertility rate. The figure and the table below shows that those ages under 15 years of age is around 28% of the total population.





Ages 0-4 constitute about 8.16%, while those 18 years old and over are 65%. Moreover, those who are 60 years and over constitute of about 16%. However, it can be seen that the population continue to increase in the age groups of 40 and above.

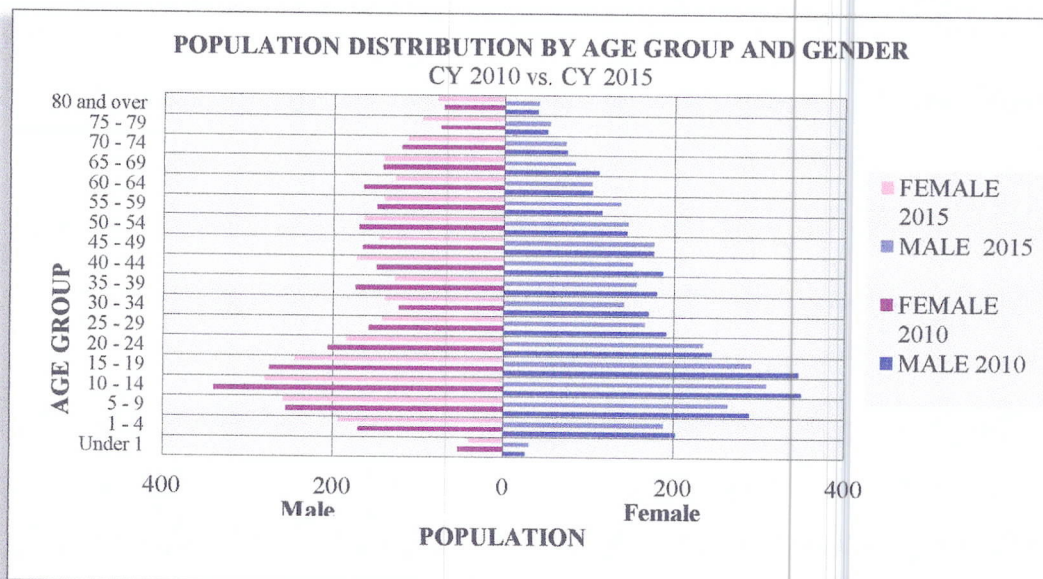
**TABLE 14. TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2015**

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES
Under 1	31	40	71
1 - 4	188	193	381
5 - 9	263	258	521
10 - 14	309	280	589
15 - 19	291	245	536
20 - 24	235	185	420
25 - 29	166	143	309
30 - 34	141	139	280
35 - 39	156	128	284
40 - 44	151	172	323
45 - 49	177	146	323
50 - 54	146	164	310
55 - 59	137	141	278
60 - 64	103	128	231
65 - 69	84	141	225
70 - 74	73	113	186
75 - 79	54	96	150
80 years and over	41	78	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>5,536</b>

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (2015)*

On the other hand, the pyramid below shows bigger female population compared to male population in Banton for the censal years 2010 and 2015. The sex ratio is 0.98 meaning that there are 98 males for every 100 females in year 2015. Dependent population on the other hand is among the young with somehow significant contribution from the old populace.





### 1.7 Economic Profile to include major economic activities, income sources and types of livelihood, natural resource-use profile, etc., of men and women.

Being a lone island with generally extreme slopes, Banton is primarily reliant on copra farming and fishing as the main sources of livelihood, thus, making it reliant on an agriculture economy. On the other hand, the rocky formation and geological characteristic of the island makes it deficient to stable freshwater supply that inhibits the efficiency of rice production. This makes them import rice supply from Mindoro (i.e. Pinamalayan) and even Quezon (i.e. Lucena City).

#### 1.7.1 Crop Production

The principal product of the municipality is copra. Crop rotation and intercropping are the practiced agricultural production technique used in the island because of the scarcity of lowland farming and abundance of coconut areas. Coconut, having an average production volume of 1,140 metric tons annually, is the only product that can reach a surplus for exportation to nearby island/municipalities.

Next to coconut is banana, with about 62 hectares. The surplus is transported to nearby islands of Sibuyan and Romblon (capitol). Other crops grown in the island includes root crops (e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes), corn and vegetables.

Meanwhile, rice production is very frugal in the area because of the lack of flat areas and irrigation. The five-hectare lowland rice mainly located at Barangay Banice is not utilized for the purpose despite of available hand tractor from the Department of Agriculture. The BMPC express motorboat delivers copra to Lucena City and sends back groceries in the island.





**TABLE 15. EXISTING MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS BY AREA, PRODUCTION AND MARKET, 2018**

MAJOR CROPS	AREA		PRODUCTION		PRODUCT MARKET	
	Hectares	% total	Volume (MT)	Value (₱)	Local	Export/
1. Rice	5	0.20	3.75	56,250	Municipal-level	None
2. Coconut	2,465.30	96.73	1,140	20,520,000		Lucena
3. Banana	62.4059	2.45	37.5	2,340,221.25		Sibuyan and
4. Root	10	0.39	8	400,000		-
5. Corn	6	0.24	1.5	22,500		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,190.5</b>	<b>23,338,</b>		

Source: Municipal Agriculturist's Office (2019)

Farmers and fishermen are the most prolific professions in the municipality with more than half of the population engaged in this practice. Because of non-satisfactory level of production of this copra and inevitable occurrence of typhoon and drought, the common practice of coconut farmers is to raise livestock and poultry farming, intercrop root crops and fruit trees (e.g. mangoes, citrus and bananas).

**TABLE 16. MAJOR AND MINOR AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS. GROUPS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2018**

MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATIONS/GROUPS	LOCATION	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Crop Farmers	Municipal-wide except Poblacion	√	√	1, 565
Livestock Farmers		√	√	100
Poultry Farmers		√	√	250
Fishermen*		√	√	1, 392
TOTAL				3, 307

Source: Municipal Agriculturist's Office (2019) \*Not full-time, also farmers

#### 1.7.2 Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock and poultry farming in the island is primarily backyard type in nature, for the meat produce generated is for household consumption only and there are no other commercial farms such as ranches. Cattles are very small in number, but the quantity increased from 2014. Swine production does not have a stable growth in six years. However, the 2018 records show the highest number of heads alive. Goats also tend to decrease in number but regular goat multiplier program of the LGU is very beneficial. However, poultry





continue to rise which can be attributed to the provision of poultry supply for the 4P's beneficiary.

Table 17. Livestock and Poultry Production, 2013-2018

ANIMALS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cattle</b>	60	57	53	48	54	63
<b>Swine</b>	1, 000	950	1, 100	1, 000	920	1, 200
<b>Goat</b>	1, 300	1, 000	1, 200	950	1, 200	1, 100
<b>Chicken</b>	3, 800	3, 200	2, 600	3, 500	2, 500	4, 500

Source: Municipal Agriculturist's Office (2019)

### 1.7.3 Fisheries and Aquaculture

Since the municipality is enclosed in marine waters, all the barangays except Barangay Togong is supported by the fishing industry. There are no fish ponds available in the area, but establishment of fish sanctuaries located in barangays Mainit and Yabawon helps in ensuring the protection of marine resources.

TABLE 18. EXISTING FISHING GROUNDS AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION, 2018

FISHING GROUNDS	BARANGAY	PRODUCTION		PRODUCT MARKET	
		Volume (MT)	Value (₱)	Local	Export/Other Market
<b>Municipal Waters</b>	Coastal Barangays	8	640, 000	All barangays	Corcuera, Romblon
					Marinduque
					Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro

Source: Municipal Agriculturist's Office (2019)

### 1.8 Potential for ecotourism/tourism. Describe profile of visitors, activities they engage within the proposed protected area and classify visitors whether local or foreign (include sex-disaggregated data).

Banton Island is an eco-tourism and heritage destination because of its rich historical roots, beaches, caves and old-age architectures. Classified as the oldest settlement in the province of Romblon, the municipality exemplifies valuable culture and arts making it a





famous research site of the National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), for this is where some of the most ancient relics are found and also the birth town of one of the well-renowned historian in the country—Gabriel Fabella.

According to research, Banton was already inhabited during pre-colonial times as proven by ancient artefacts such as wooden coffins and skeletal remains found in the island's caves in 1936 by a team of researchers from the NMP. The old village was transferred to its present location in the 18th century when a stone church and a strong cotta were constructed under the leadership of Fr. Agustin San Pedro, popularly known as *El Padre Capitan*.

The table below shows the inventory of existing tourism sites and establishments in the island municipality of Banton.

**TABLE 19. INVENTORY OF TOURISM SITES AND ESTABLISHMENTS, 2018**

LOCATION	NAME OF TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT	AREA (Square Meters)	TYPE OF ATTRACION	OWNERSHIP
<b>Poblacion</b>	Ugat Faigao Museum		Man-made/Cultural	Private
	Fabella Library		Man-made/Cultural	Private
	Museo de San Nicolas		Man-made/Cultural	Private
	Hipos Yang Inn		Man-made/Cultural	Private
	Municipal Guest House		Man-made/Cultural	Public
	Fuerza de San Jose		Man-made/Cultural	Public
	San Nicolas de Tolentino Parish Church		Man-made/Cultural	Private
	Musico Residence		Man-made/Cultural	Private
<b>Yabawon</b>	Cambonga Farm		Natural	Private





<b>Tabonan</b>	Tabonan Beach		Natural	Public
	Tambak beach		Natural	Public
<b>Nabalay</b>	Nabalay Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Balogo</b>	Balogo Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Balogo</b>	Macat-ang Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Mainit</b>	Mainit Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Togbongan</b>	Togbongan Rocky Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Nasunogan</b>	Nasunogan Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Tumalum</b>	Hipit (Tumaulum Beach)		Natural	Public
<b>Togong</b>	Togong Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Yabawon</b>	Siocan Beach		Natural	Public
<b>Libtong</b>	Mt. Guinsiba		Natural	Public
<b>Libtong</b>	Carlota Island		Natural	Public
<b>Libtong</b>	Isabel Island		Natural	Public
<b>Libtong</b>	Bantoncillo Island		Natural	Private
<b>Togbongan</b>	Puyo Island		Natural	Public
	Guinyangan Cave System		Natural	Public

*Source: Municipal Tourism Office and MPDO (2017)*

In terms of accessibility, most of the tourism sites were accessible by land through passenger motorcycles (habal-habal) since all barangays are linked together through a circumferential road which are narrow in width but fortunately paved in nature. However, due to the island's landscape, curvy paths in a downhill-uphill setting can be encountered. Some of the roads located as the mountainsides are designed to have a slope protection because of erosion and rock slides.

Normally, three passengers are permitted to seat at the back of the driver but for safety and comfort, two passengers are suggested. There is no transportation terminal in the area but passenger motorcycles can easily be found and arranged in the town center, near the





Municipal Hall. The island/islets in the municipality can be reached by renting motorized outrigger canoes where about 20-30 people can ride.

**TABLE 20. ACCESSIBILITY OF EXISTING TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT AND TOURIST ATTRACTION, 2018**

NAME OF TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	MEANS OF AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST SEAPORT (km)	DISTANCE FROM NATIONAL HIGHWAY (km)	ACCESS ROAD		ACCESSIBILITY
				Pavement	Condition	
Ugat Faigao Museum	Land			Cement	Good	1
Fabella Library	Land			Cement	Good	1
San Nicolas de Tolentino Museum	Land			Cement	Good	1
Hipos Yang Inn	Land			Cement	Good	1
Municipal Guest House	Land			Cement	Good	1
Fuerza de San Jose	Land			Cement	Good	1
San Nicolas de Tolentino Church	Land			Cement	Good	1
Musico Residence	Land			Cement	Good	1
Cambonga Farm	Land			Cement	Good	1
Museo de San Nicolas	Land			Cement	Good	1
Tabonan Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Tambak beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Nabalay Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Balogo Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Macat-ang Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Mainit Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Togbongan Rocky Beach	Land/Water			Cement	Good	1
Nasunogan Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Hipit (Tumaulum Beach)	Land			Cement	Good	1
Togong Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Siocan Beach	Land			Cement	Good	1
Mt. Guinsiba	Land			Cement	Good	5





NAME OF TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	MEANS OF AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST SEAPORT (km)	DISTANCE FROM NATIONAL HIGHWAY (km)	ACCESS ROAD		ACCESSIBILITY
				Pavement	Condition	
				/Earth		
<b>Carlota Island</b>	Water			No Road Access		7
<b>Isabel Island</b>	Water			No Road Access		7
<b>Bantoncillo Island</b>	Water			No Road Access		7
<b>Puyo Island</b>	Water			No Road Access		7
<b>Guinyangan Cave System</b>	Land			Earth		5

*Source: Geographic Information System/Key Informant Interviews (2019)*

Means of Transportation: Land, Air, Water

Access Road (Pavement): Paved- cement, asphalt

Unpaved: gravel, earth

No Road Access

Access Road (condition): Good, Fair, Poor

Accessibility: 1—accessible all year round by ordinary vehicle

2—accessible only during dry season by ordinary vehicle

3—accessible all year round by 4-wheel drive only

4—accessible during the dry sea season by ordinary vehicle and by four-wheel drive vehicle only during

wet season

5—accessible by walking/trekking/climbing only

6—served by regular transport services (jeepney, tricycle, bus)

7—served by regular boat service or by contracted boat service

Tourism sites in Banton attracts both local and foreign tourists. While commercial accommodations seem scarce at the moment, homestay or personal accommodation can be arranged with willing locals.





**TABLE 21. FACILITIES IN EXISTING TOURISM SITES AND ESTABLISHMENTS AND MARKETS CATERED, 2018**

NAME OF TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT	*FACILITIES PRESENT							NO. OF EMPLOYEES	MARKET CATERED		
	af	ff	cf	mf	ef	sf	others		Local	National	International
Ugat Faigao Museum			✓						✓	✓	✓
Fabella Library	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
San Nicolas de Tolentino Church	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
Hippos Yang Inn	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓
Municipal Guest House	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
Fuerza de San Jose			✓						✓	✓	✓
Musico Residence	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
Cambonga Farm	✓								✓	✓	✓
Museo de San Nicolas			✓						✓	✓	✓

Source: Municipal Tourism Office (2019)

**\*Facilities:**

af—accommodation facilities (hotels, resorts, picnic huts, cottages, comfort rooms, dressing/change rooms, swimming pool, vehicular parking);  
ff—financial facilities (bank and money changers);  
cf—communication facilities (telecommunications);  
mf—medical facilities (hospitals, clinics);  
ef—eating facilities (restaurants and other food and beverage facilities);  
sf—shopping facilities (shopping centers/malls, handicraft stores/souvenir shops);  
others—travel agencies and tour operators, airline offices, passenger ferry/shipping services, tourist transport operators, airline offices, passenger ferry/shipping services, tourist transport operators/rent-a-car, churches and other religious facilities, town plaza/parks/zoos, recreational facilities, other entertainment facilities.

During the land use planning workshop in the formulation of CLUP 2020-2040, the municipality of Banton have identified existing and potential tourism sites. Potential tourism sites were clustered into thematic areas and identified as one of the spatial strategies in local development. There are four different attractions identified such as beach-based; islet-based; mountain-based; and heritage-based. Below is the proposed tourism circuit of Banton.

**Proposed Tourism Circuit:**

**a. Beach-based Attractions**

Beaches are clustered according to characteristics and activities that can be done in the area. These are then divided into two (2) groups.

**i. Pebble/rocky Beaches ('North-western beaches)**



These are some less prominent beach spots in the area. Usually body rocks (*panghilod*) are found in the shoreline.

*Activities:* Suited for diving, snorkeling, feet massage therapy

- Libtong
- Sibay
- Nabalay
- Togbongan
- Toctoc
- Poblacion
- Hambi-an
- Tumalum
- Lagang

**ii. White sand Beaches (South-eastern beaches)**

These are beaches made noticeable because of powdered, fine sands. Several of these beaches are mostly visited.

*Activities:* Swimming, sports activities, sun-bathing

- Togong
- Banice
- Mainit
- Yabawon
- Nasunogan

**b. Islet-based Attractions**

There are several islets in the area which belong to two barangays—Libtong and Yabawon. Sailing is required in order to reach them.

- *Dos Hermanas* — It is composed of the islands of Carlota and Isabel which is part of Barangay Libtong.
- *Bantoncillo (Gakut Island)* — It is a privately-owned island owned by Festin clan. It is one of the uninhabited islands in the municipality. It is one of the most common sites visited in the area because of a slice of white sand beach.
- *Puyo Islet* — It is located just opposite the Tambongan Beach/Reef. During low tides, it can be reached through walking.

*Activities:* Islet hiking, swimming, diving, snorkelling, picnics

**c. Mountain-based Attractions**

The adventurous heights of the municipality enable it to favorable mountaineering activities and studies.





- *Guyangan Cave System* — It is an important heritage resource of the Romblon Province and continues to serve the archeological activities that contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge of Romblon's and the Philippines' in general of its pre-history. It houses multitude of caves but the most prominent is the Ipot Cave, found in barangay Toctoc.
- *Mt. Guinsiba* — Located in Barangay Hambian, Mt. Guinsiba is ideal for trekking activities because of its 700 concrete stairs and a grotto.
- *Mt Malamig, Pyubanog and Pukanon (Black Stone)* — These are recommended sites for camping or resting place for mountaineers.

*Activities:* Hiking, pilgrimage, camping, research

**d. Heritage-based Attractions**

Banton is the shelter of Romblon's forefathers, being the province's first settlement site of the country's earliest predecessors and even conquistadors.

***Ugat Faigao Museum*** — This is the home of Banton's social and cultural heritage. Probably the oldest house in Banton, this Hispanic House of limestone and hardwood was home to the first president municipal of Banton, Rufo Faigao, and the nationally renowned Bantoanon poet, Cornelio Faigao. In the museum are collection of native artifacts made of bamboo, hardwood, stone or clay; finely-woven clothing from abaca fibers, weaving paraphernalia, and excavations from Guyangan Cave (e.g. Banton coffin, skulls and bones, chinawares and broken pieces of jars).

***Fabella Ancestral Residence/Library*** — One of the oldest houses in the island built during the Spanish regime, it served as the home of Faustino Fabella Sr., one of the most illustrious sons in Banton and co-founder of the Banton High School. The house served as the first classroom of the school, the earliest high school outside of the provincial capital. Some of the works of Cornelio Faigao, Gabriel Fabella (another national figure) and other Bantoanon men of letters are in the library.

***Musico Residence*** — This is one of the oldest houses in Banton, owned by the Musico Family and is located in Poblacion.

***Fuerza de San Nicolas*** — This is Banton's Intramuros built by the famous Recollect friar, Fr. Agustin San Pedro, otherwise known as El Padre Capitan, in 1621.

***San Nicolas de Tolentino Church*** — It one of the oldest bastions of Christianity in Romblon Province. The church edifice, itself is one big historical artifact. It is built of limestone and hard wood.

***Museo de San Nicolas*** — It is a small museum of pre-colonial and Spanish artifacts which include an intricate jar known locally as *balogodibo*, wherein three (3) children accidentally found at Barangay Balogo in 2010 (Taruc, 2014).



***Belfries at Kampanaryo and Onte*** —The belfries at Kampanaryo and Onte served as the town's lookout for Moro raids. The one in kampanaryo is being developed as the Municipal Museum.

***Garbiel Fabrero Fabella Historical Marker*** — The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) lead the unveiling of the historical marker of historian Gabriel F. Fabella on October 3, 2018 just at the front of Municipal Hall in town proper.

***World War II Veterans Memorial Monument***—As part of the 395<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the municipality, a memorial monument and marker for the World War II combatants was built in 2017. The marker shows the names of the 46 heroes of the war. It is located beside the G. Fabella historical marker.

***Old Acacia Tree*** — An old Acacia tree that is said to be about more than a hundred year old is found in Banice Elementary School.

Activities: Site visits, Research

## **2. Bio-physical Features:**

**2.1 Geological – description of rock formations, springs, volcanic craters, sand dunes, coral reefs, deep valleys, river channels, waterfalls, beaches, coasts, coves, bays, islands, caves, cliffs, lakes, ponds,**

### *2.1.1 Geology and Mineral Resources*

According to a study by Halcon, et.al (2015) entitled Detailed Resource Assessment of Selected Low-Enthalpy Geothermal Areas in the Philippines, the island of Banton is at the southernmost portion of the Pleistocene-Quaternary West Luzon volcanic arc which resulted from the subduction of the South China Sea oceanic crust along the east-facing Manila trench. Based on rock petrology, Banton volcano may have been active during the Pliocene period. Four (4) major faults, trending SW-NE were mapped in the area. Within their vicinity, emanate the thermal springs of the area, suggesting that the thermal springs are structurally controlled.

All thermal springs in the Banton Island prospect are sub-tidal, exposed to the atmosphere only during low tide. These thermal springs are located along the western shoreline of the island, bounded by 2 parallel NE-SW trending faults and within the suspected collapse structure. There are no Solfatara and acid springs in the area. Cl levels of the thermal springs are very high (2,000 ppm to 7,000 ppm), even compared to the high enthalpy areas (Cl=1,500 ppm to 3,600 ppm) in the Philippines. By analyzing the cross plot between Cl vs. Mg and Cl vs. SO<sub>4</sub> it was found out that the thermal springs are the result of





mixing and dilution of seawater and groundwater, thus shallow origin. From this, no temperature estimate was made. Analysis of the CSMT data shows that the Banton Island geothermal prospect has no resistivity anomaly that is typical in a high terrain geothermal prospect. The resistivity values of the area are high, although they decrease with depth. The low resistivity values are confined and appear not connected with each other. Thus, from the result of the CSMT survey, no geothermal resource was delineated. Although there is clear evidence of volcanic activity in Banton Island, the inferred Pliocene age of such an activity eliminates the possibility of an active heat source underneath the island prospect. FEDs believe a much younger volcanism (Quaternary) is required to develop and sustain an active geothermal convection cell.

Banton has a big deposit of white clay located at Barangay Tungonan. Extraction of this deposit was undertaken in 1957 by the Kermack Firm but its operation ceased after a few years due to management problem. At present, there is no available data as to the volume and quality of such resources.

A small deposit of red clay is found in Mainit. In the early nineties, potters used this but the industry did not prosper due to limited skills and the decline in the use of ordinary clay pots with the advent of modern cooking utensils.

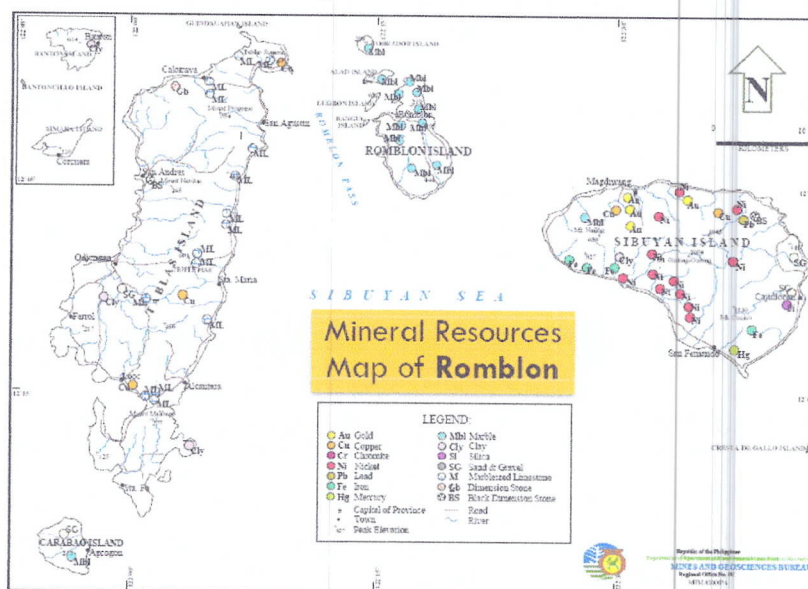


FIGURE 6. MINERAL RESOURCES MAP OF ROMBLON

### 2.1.2 Caves and Rock Formations

The following are the natural formations including cave systems and rock formations found within the island of Banton. Details and descriptions were excerpted from their CLUP (2020-2040).

- *Guyangan Cave System*—It is an important heritage resource of the Romblon Province which continues to serve the archeological activities that contributed



greatly to the scientific knowledge of Romblon and the Philippines in general of its pre-history. With significant archeological finds such as the Banton Cloth, a National Cultural Treasure and the pre-historic practice of deforming the skull of an infant, the system continues to yield earthen wares, shards, glazed vessels, wooden coffins, teeth, artifacts made of shells and Chinese ceramics attributed to Sung, Yuan, and Ming Dynasties. Indeed, a valuable area for archeological studies, particularly on the pre-Spanish burial practices in the Philippines.

Included in the cave system are:

*Ipot Cave* — Here is where the *ikat* cloth, the oldest burial cloth in Southeast Asia now displayed in the National Museum, was found. Situated in a cliff facing the sun, it is a small cave which is very difficult to reach. Its name means bird's manure in the local language as it is the dwelling place of many swifts (*balinsasayaw*). Skulls, bones and some intact Banton coffins (small-sized coffins made of hard wood with handles shaped in the likeness of animals) remain there.

*Cathedral Cave* — This is the biggest cave re-discovered so far named so because of its size. It can house probably a hundred people. There were no bones and skulls found and initial observations suggest that the cave was used as a dwelling place of pre-historic people but could have been used also as a hiding place of the townsfolk during the war.

*Tigpuyo Cave* — This cave is situated at the top of a mountain and believed used as dwelling place as suggested by the seashells, bones of edible animals and pieces of pottery found here. It seemed to be a perfect location as a hideout, given its narrow and difficult vertical entrance. It can easily be camouflaged by covering the entrance with a one-and-a-half-foot diameter rock. There is another entrance at the top but it is more difficult to find and reach. It has one chamber. Beside it is a small flat terrain, a perfect gathering place.

*Wall Cave* — This cave is a very shallow one, in fact, it is as if it is just sliced (*tapyas*) or carved out of a huge rock wall, hence the name. At its foot were excavated human remains that seemed to be hollowly buried. As such, it is believed that this cave is a site for preliminary burials.

*Slide Cave* — This is another burial cave. It is named after the smooth diagonal-surfaced rock where one can practically slide from its mouth to the stones below.

*De Campo Cave* — This is named so because it perfectly resembles a tent. This is a beautiful cave but so far, no historical remains have been found.





*Silak Cave* — This cave is one of the easiest caves to reach and the first one that got a name. The cave got its name from the abundance of sunshine that gets into it through its mouth facing the rising sun. Besides, it was named by the people behind the Silak publication (Lyndon Fadri, Ismael Fabicon, Abner Faminiano and Rodil Fadri). In the cave are skulls and bones of primitive inhabitants. This cave offers a breath-taking view of the Togbongan coastline.

- *Punta Matagar* — Located in Poblacion, it is a pointed rock formation in the shape of a spear or arrow head.
- *Mythical Rock Arch* — In Barangay Banice, a rock arch is said to be the anchorage of “Lolo Amang”, a mythological figure in Romblon’s nautical folklore similar to flying Dutchman.

### 2.1.3 Beaches

Banton has beautiful and clean beaches with varying complexions. These are mostly visited by people during summer season for calmness of the sea is restricted during rainy season. During *habagat* (southwesterly wind) season, it is calm in the following beaches: Togbongan, Nabalay, Sibay, Libtong and Nasunogan. During *amihan* (southeasterly wind), lesiure swim is advisable in the beaches of Tabonan, Mainit, Macat-ang, Balogo, Togong and Tumalum.

The beaches are also endowed with rich marine life even in the shallows. Snorkeling and fishing is always a good option for leisure. The following are brief descriptions of Banton’s beaches were excerpted from their CLUP (2020-2040).

- *Tabonan Beach* — This beach is adjudged as Banton’s Best Tourist Site in the 2003 Site Development Contest sponsored by Banton 2003. It has a long stretch of fine golden sands. There is an inhabited islet a few meters from the shore. The beach is far from the main settlement area in the Barangay and ideal for those who want to enjoy serenity.
- *Tambak Beach* — This beach got first runner-up honors in the same contest. Situated in Barangay Banice, it is a beach of fine sand with shallows extending far into the sea. Kids and neo-swimmers will enjoy it here. This is more accessible as this may be reached by land.
- *Nabalay Beach*
- *Recodo (Balogo) Beach* — This beach of fine white sand, situated in Barangay Balogo, lies in the middle of a cove with a near-perfect arc. It is the third-placer in the 2003 Site Development Contest. This beach can be reached by land or sea.



- *Macat-ang Beach* — Here are where the hottest romance with the sun take place – best for sunbathers. Facing west, sunset is most beautiful here. There are also hot springs in these beaches. *Macat-ang Beach* is a cute beach of fine golden sand and is a little far from Barangay Mainit's activity center.
- *Mainit Beach* — It is a long stretch of sand and pebbles and nearer Mainit's activity center. The church, basketball court, sari-sari stores and other establishments are just nearby. The newly-constructed Sunset Boulevard provides an additional attraction for joggers, bikers or leisure walkers. Perfect an all-around whole day activity. Barangay Mainit is the farthest barangay from Poblacion but may be reached by sea (motorboat) or by land (motorcycle).
- *Togbongan Rocky Beach*— This is Banton's longest coastline. The shoreline is basically covered with stones roughly the size of a closed fist but are flatter. The stones are generally smooth and rounded. In some parts of the beach, the shallows extend longer from the shore. In other parts, the water deepens early. This is just beside the Taguan it Moros, the caves by the sea. You can paddle an outrigger canoe to get into the caves. The beach is also a good takeoff point to the wall dives offered by the Guyangan Reefs. The surrounding waters are rich in marine life so don't forget to bring goggles. You are also guaranteed of a fish catch if you bring your hook and line. You might also want to take a side-trip to the Silak Burial Cave, some thirty minutes of uphill climbing away. The coastline is practically covered with coconut and other trees providing natural sheds for those who just wish to sit back and relax.
- *Nasunogan Beach*— Shallow water extends far towards the sea. A breakwater is constructed ensuring peaceful waters in the shallows even during windy weathers. It is also just in front of Barangay Nasunogan's center of activity. A hut is also constructed by the sea connected with a long bridge of bamboo – perfect for hook-n-line fishing. Barangay Nasunogan used to be the shipbuilding capital of Romblon Province and this beach are where those lanson were built.
- *Hipit (Tumalum Beach)* — This beach is the first beach to be developed. It is stony but the stones are not rough nor extremely smooth. A huge rock formation serves as its southern boundary with some extending in the deep which provides a natural diving/jumping platform. Situated in Barangay Tumalum, it is the nearest developed beach from Poblacion. To reach the beach, however, one has to walk round fifty meters from the main road.
- *Togong Beach* — This beach is part of Togong's business center and is good for an all-around activity. Fronting the activity center are rocks with pockets of fine sand. Towards north is a long stretch of golden sand and pebbles (the northern part is actually the Cambunga Beach).





#### 2.1.4 Islets

Banton has four (4) uninhabited islets in its area of jurisdiction which are excellent tourism destinations with its beautiful beaches and fine sands. The following are brief descriptions of Banton's beaches were excerpted from their CLUP (2020-2040).

- *Dos Hermanas* — It is composed of the islands of *Carlota* and *Isabel* which is part of Barangay Libtong.
- *Bantoncillo (Gakut Island)* — It is a privately-owned island owned by Festin clan. It is one of the uninhabited islands in the municipality. It is one of the most common sites visited in the area because of a slice of white sand beach.
- *Puyo Islet* — It is located just opposite the Tambongan Beach/Reef. During low tides, it can be reached through walking.

#### 2.2 Hydrologic – description of river system, lakes, surface water sources, water uses, groundwater, etc.

There is no body of fresh water in the island. Thus, the water source is found from an underground freshwater spring in Barangay Mainit which is then distributed to individual homes through a network of pipes and pumps. Aside from this, several water sources are utilized which includes shallow wells, dug wells, rain collectors and even spring.

The water supply in households is supported through the presence of Level I water system installed by the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDDS) initiative under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in 2015.

The table below shows the number of water sources found in each barangay.

**TABLE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SOURCES BY BARANGAY, 2017**

BARANGAY	NUMBER OF WATER SOURCES					
	Deep Well	Shallow Well	Dug Well	Rain Collectors		Spring
				Public	Private	
<b>Balogo</b>	0	0	0	16	38	2
<b>Banice</b>	0	0	1	9	28	1
<b>Hambi-an</b>	0	4	0	8	15	1
<b>Lagang</b>	0	0	0	9	5	0



<b>Libtong</b>	0	0	0	10	52	1
<b>Mainit</b>	0	3	0	12	24	2
<b>Nabalay</b>	0	1	0	4	11	0
<b>Nasunogan</b>	0	2	0	5	35	3
<b>Poblacion</b>	1	12	2	3	115	0
<b>Sibay</b>	0	1	0	22	96	0
<b>Tan-Ag</b>	0	0	2	8	68	1
<b>Toctoc</b>	0	1	2	7	17	0
<b>Togbongan</b>	0	1	1	7	18	0
<b>Togong</b>	0	0	0	6	27	1
<b>Tungonan</b>	0	0	2	18	80	0
<b>Tumalum</b>	0	3	2	10	23	0
<b>Yabawon</b>	0	0	0	22	39	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>13</b>

*Source: Rural Health Unit (2019)*

### **2.3 Vegetative cover, ecosystem and habitat types specifying as well extent to which those areas have been protected from or have not been subject to human induced change**

The whole island is classified to be Alienable and Disposable (A & D), which are those lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as not needed for forest purposes.

### **2.4 Land-uses including natural and man-made disturbances, drivers of major land use/land cover change**

Natural calamities such as typhoons, sea level rise, storm surge, and excessive rainfall which causes erosion are major drivers of land cover change. As an agricultural municipality, farming and fishing are the main sources of livelihood, thus, copra farming in the island contributes to disturbances that drives land cover change.





## 2.5 Important flora and fauna noting those of special interest, value, and conservation status (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable)

The municipality's forest area has different species of soft and hardwood. Wild vines such as *nito* and the like can also be found in these forests. Also, monkeys are evenly distributed in the area, believing it is twice as large as the population in the island, however no study have yet conducted about its species richness.

Based on DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-09 with the subject "Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and their Categories", the Philippine Hanging Parakeet/Colasisi or locally called as *kulasisi* (Tag.), *kusi*, *kolansi*, *kolasisi* (Bis.), and *bullilising* (Iloc.) is categorized as Critically Endangered.

The table below shows the type of birds found in the island and their residency status as recorded by DENR and considered as threatened species.

**TABLE 23. PHILIPPINE BIRDS AND THEIR RESIDENCY STATUS**

ORDER	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RESIDENCY STATUS
<b>Columbiformes</b>	Columbidae	Island collared dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata dusumieri</i>	R
		Common emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica indica</i>	R
<b>Psittaciformes</b>	Psittacidae	Colasisi	<i>Loriculus philippensis philippensis</i>	E
<b>Cuculiformes</b>	Cuculidae	Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus fugax pectoralis</i>	R
		Philippine coucal	<i>Centropus viridis viridis</i>	E
<b>Strigiformes</b>	Strigidae	Mantanani scops owl	<i>Otus mantanensis rombionis</i>	E
<b>Apodiformes</b>	Apodidae	Glossy swiftlet	<i>Collocala esculenta marginata</i>	E
		Pygmy swiftlet	<i>Collocala troglodytes</i>	E





ORDER	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RESIDENCY STATUS
			<i>troglodytes</i>	
<b>Coraciformes</b>	Coracidae	Variable dwarf-kingfisher	<i>Ceyx Lepidus margarethae</i>	R
		White-collared kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chloris collaris</i>	R
<b>Passeriformes</b>	Campephagidae	Pied triller	<i>Lalage nigra chilensis</i>	R
	Pycnonotidae	Philippine Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes philippinus philippinus</i>	E
	Oriolidae	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis chinensis</i>	R
	Sylvidae	Tawny grassbird	<i>Megalurus timoriensis tweeddalei</i>	R
	Muscicapidae	Magrove Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyomis rufigastrea philippinensis</i>	E
		Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis</i>	R
		Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea azurea</i>	R
	Artamidae	White-breasted Wood-Swallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucorhynchus</i>	R
	Sturnidae	Grey starling coledo	<i>Sturnus cineraceus melanonotus</i>	NE
	Zosteropidae	Lowland White-eye	<i>Zosterops meyeri meyeri</i>	E
	Estrildidae	Chestnut	<i>Lonchura Malacca</i>	E





ORDER	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RESIDENCY STATUS
		Munia	jagori	

Source: Wildlife Resources Division, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau

NE — Near Endemic

E — Endemic

R — Resident

As part of the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor which is considered one of the most diversified marine area in the world, the sea surrounding the island municipality is rich in marine resources in which a variety of marine flora and fauna can be found.

The municipality has two (2) identified fish sanctuaries—the Mainit Fish Sanctuary and the Yabawon Fish Sanctuary, which are named after the barangays where they are located. The monitoring of existing fish sanctuaries and rapid resource assessment for new fish sanctuary sites were conducted through the coordination with Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) in 2010, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA) and Provincial Fishery Office (PFO) in 2013.

In 2010, aside from the two main fish sanctuaries mentioned, reefs in Barangay Togong and Libtong were examined. It showed that in Barangay Togong Reef, a higher live coral cover of 44.78% of the transect line where the benthic biota was dominated with a non-acropora hard corals of massive, encrusting, submassive, branching and mushroom forms at 33.78%. Dead coral with and without algal coverings has a higher percentage with 30.06%. Acropora corals were recorded at lower percentage averaging 11% while other fauna (mainly sponges and soft corals) are 9.10% and the rest was covered by abiotic materials mostly sand and rubble at 16.20%. Species composition of fish observed in this reef was almost the same with species composition observed in Barangay Libtong where there were dominant families of *Pomacentridae* and *Labridae*.

Barangay Libtong Reef on the other hand, recorded an estimated percentage of 54 hard coral cover. This reef registered the highest *Acropora* cover (26%) in all four sampling stations surveyed in the island. Most of the *Acropora* corals recorded were of tabular type (20%) and branching corals of 6%. After this study, it was recommended that the reef of Barangay Togong can be a future fish sanctuary site while that of Barangay Libtong can be for fishery reserves.

The 2016 study showed that in Barangay Mainit Fish Sanctuary, an estimated live hard coral cover is about 35.46% which is a little lower than the last survey in 2013 with 46.54%





predominantly of non-acropora corals of 33.10% represented by massive, encrusting, submassive and branching corals. Acropora corals registered 2.36% of total cover. Most of the Acropora corals recorded were of the branching and tabulate forms. Dead coral cover (DC & DCA) were about 39% of the transect area and this is the highest value recorded among all the categories in this area while no algal cover was recorded but there is an observation of a few recruits outside the transect line. Soft coral cover is moderately high (about 10%) and the abiotic component is slightly higher. The 2013 study recorded an improvement of fish species composition in this area with a total of 20 families and 64 species. Nearly 50% of the total numbers of species were damsel and labrids. Dominant species were *Pomacentrus moluccensis* and *Chromis xanthura*. More individuals of “target” or commercially important species were listed at this site particularly *Monotaxis grandulis* (Big-eye bream). Fusilius, surgeonfishes and parrotfishes were also numerous. Relatively more individuals for ‘indicator’ species were observed, mainly *Chaetodon adiergastos* and a rare species of angelfish, *Pygoplites diacanthus*.

**TABLE 24. SUMMARY OF BENTHIC LIFEFORM SURVEY IN BARANGAY MAINIT FISH SANCTUARY (2008-2016)**

YEAR	PERCENTAGE (%)				
	HARD CORALS	DEAD CORALS	ALGAE	OTHER FAUNA	ABIOTIC
2008	30.34	47.82	2.04	4.30	15.50
2010	49.16	38.40	2.80	3.00	8.20
2013	46.54	34.66	3.44	8.86	6.50
2016	35.46	39.32	0.0	15.78	9.44

Source: Office of Provincial Agriculturist/Provincial Fishery Office/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (2019)

In the same study, Barangay Yabawon Fish Sanctuary recorded a total of about 50% of the transect area was live hard corals dominated by branching and tabulate Acropora (7% and 5.56%), non-acropora massive, submassive, foliose and branching (16.24%, 7.90%, 5.54% and 5.26%, respectively) corals. The rest of the coral community is covered by non-acropora encrusting (1.26%) types. Dead coral cover (DC & DCA) was moderately high (28.74%) in amount while algal cover is almost absent but observed a few growth outside the transect area. Sponges and soft corals were minimal (1.36% and 0.50%, respectively). Coral rubble was also relatively abundant (14%) and sandy patches were noticeable (3.42%).





**TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF BENTHIC LIFE FORM SURVEY OF BARANGAY YABAWON FISH SANCTUARY REEF (2008-2016)**

YEAR	PERCENTAGE (%)				
	HARD CORALS	DEAD CORALS	ALGAE	OTHER FAUNA	ABIOTIC
2008	54.94	25.26	1.80	7.24	10.76
2010	62.44	25.76	0	3.60	8.20
2013	63.14	23.64	0	4.50	8.72
2016	50.30	28.74	0	3.82	17.14

Source: Office of Provincial Agriculturist/Provincial Fishery Office/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (2019)

A total of 78 species under families in this site is found. Pomacentrids and labrids comprised about 45% of the total species composition with 8 species being dominant. Worth mentioning were *Pomacentrus moluccensis*, *Pomacentrus coelestis*, *Chromis viridis*, *Chromis weberi*, *Chromis ternatensis*, *Chromis xanthochira*, *Cirrhitilabrus cyanopleura* and *Thalassoma lunare*. Schools of fusiliers particularly *Caesio cuning* and *Pterocaesio* spp. Together with groups of *Naso lopezi* (surgeon fishes) were recorded. Fourteen percent of the total species were composed of “indicator” species of good coral cover dominated by *Chaetodon trifasciatus*, *Chaetodon baronessa*, *Chaetodon adiergastos* and a number of rare species such as *Centropyge bicolor* and *Pygoplites diacanthus* (angel fishes). Only five ‘target’ or commercially important species were recorded—the *Plectorhinchus diagrammus* (sweetlips/labi-an), *Lutjanus decussatus*, *Lutjanus fulviflamma* (snapper/maya-maya), *Cerphalopholis pachycentron* and *Plectroponia* sp. (grouper/lapu-lapu, respectively).

## **2.6 Important feeding, nesting, rest area, and/or breeding sites of animals**

Being part of the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor, Banton is a home to a diverse species of marine resources such as the threatened species of coconut crabs (*Tatus*) endangered species of whales and dolphins, and clams (*Taklobo*) per Fisheries Administrative Order No. 208 series of 2001 re: Conservation of rare, threatened and endangered fishery species. Majority of the beaches are considered as nesting grounds of sea turtles while the corals and sea grasses serve as a nesting area of fishes and other types of octopus.

## **2.7 Other relevant information as may be available**

### **3. Socio-Cultural Features**

#### **3.1 Indicate socio-cultural features specifying if any, name of the group, approximate population and area occupied.**

The municipality of Banton is inhabited by indigenous people known as *Bantoanon* tribe. All bonafide residents of Banton are considered belonging to this ethnic group.



Based on the record of NCIP Romblon, the Bantoanons ethnic group are originally located in the island municipalities of Banton, Concepcion, and Corcuera, and later migrated to Odiongan and Calatrava in Tablas Island. There are also Bantoanons in other parts of Tablas Island where they established settlement.

### 3.2. Description of cultural practices, beliefs and traditions with emphasis on the use of natural resources.

Bantoanons still cling to their indigenous culture like the “ayadon” (bayanihan) and “sanrokan” (sharing of foods). They speak a language of their own called Bantoanon or Asi language. The Bantoanons of ancient times practiced traditional beliefs. They worship and believed in spirits in big rocks, rivers and big trees. With the introduction of the Christian faith by the Spanish colonizers, majority of Bantoanons converted to Roman Catholicism.

The main source of living of local communities are fishing and coconut farming. Traditional practice in fishing is the making of fishing traps locally known as “bobo”. Other practices include shell gathering, spear fishing, bow and arrow (*pamana*), and hook and line fishing.

### 3.3 Existing land-use patterns within or adjacent to the proposed protected area, indicating location and extent.

**TABLE 26. INVENTORY OF EXISTING LAND USE, 2019**

EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA	%
<b>AGRICULTURAL USE</b>	996.551502	<b>31.93</b>
Agriculture (Mixed)	996.551502	
<b>FOREST USE</b>	1932.762406	<b>61.92</b>
Forest Area	1932.762406	
<b>URBAN USE</b>	<b>35.521089</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Residential	25.767933	72.54
Commercial	0.086986	0.24
Institutional	8.16722	22.99
Cemetery	0.58742	1.65
Waste Disposal Site	0.062015	0.17
Parks and Open Spaces	0.849515	2.39





EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORY	AREA	%
<b>GRASSLAND</b>	<b>139.91274</b>	<b>4.48</b>
<b>OPEN SPACES</b>	<b>0.348485</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>16.113541</b>	<b>0.52</b>
Roads	15.867027	98.47
Seaport	0.246514	1.53
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3121.209763</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>WATER USE</b>	<b>120743.72</b>	
Municipal Waters	120743.72	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123864.9298</b>	

Source: Google Satellite Image/Ground Survey/Participatory Mapping (2015-2019))

### 3.4 Social services, e.g., hospitals/health centers, schools, local government centers, police station, fire station, military detachments, telecommunication facilities, etc.

#### 3.4.1 Education

The municipality has a total of only 10 schools—eight (8) of which offer complete public elementary education and the other two (2) for public secondary education. There are no tertiary education in the area, however the Senior High School curricula of Banton National High School (BNHS) offers technical-vocational program. On the other hand, the elementary curriculum offers special education (SPED).

School records show that the pupil/student population in the school year 2017-2018 is 1,384 and is relatively higher than the former years. The highest number of enrollees comes from the elementary level.



**TABLE 24. HISTORICAL ENROLMENT BY LEVEL FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS**

TABLE 24. HISTORICAL ENROLMENT BY LEVEL FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS						
NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	AY 2015-2016	AY 2016-2017		AY 2017-2018	
		Number	Number	Increase/ Decrease	Number	Increase/ Decrease
ELEMENTARY*						
Balogo ES	Balogo	66	53	↑13	54	↑1
Banice ES	Banice	75	75	Same	81	↑6
Banton Central ES	Poblacion	270	258	↑12	251	↓7
Libtong ES	Libtong	60	55	↑7	60	↑5
Nasunogan ES	Nasunogan	70	63	↑7	71	↓8
Tan-ag ES	Tang-ag	51	53	↓2	48	↑5
Tumalum-Lagang ES	Tumalum	60	65	↓5	61	↓4
Tungonan ES	Tungonan	128	119	↓9	110	↓9
SECONDARY						
Banton National High School	Poblacion					
▪ JHS		384	361	↑23	341	↓20
▪ SHS		-	98	↑98	199	↑101
Tungonan National High School	Tungonan	131	122	↓9	108	↓14
TOTAL		1, 295	1, 322	↑27	1, 384	↑62

Source: DepEd District Office//Secondary (2019)

\*Includes Kinder to Grade 6 pupils and SPED pupils

Because of lack of opportunities in tertiary education in the area, students usually seek higher education in Romblon, Romblon (capitol), Tablas Island and Manila area.





### 3.4.2 Health

There is only one (1) doctor working in Banton who is also the Municipal Health Officer (MHO). The ratio of doctors against population of 1:5,536 based on the 2015 PSA Census.

On the other hand, there are six (6) nurses serving the area. One of them is the public health nurse (PHN) while the remaining five (5) are under the Nurse Deployment Program (NDP) of the Department of Health. Considering only permanent employees, the nurse-population ratio accounts to 1:5,536 based on the 2015 PSA Census.

Moreover, there are seven (7) midwives. Five of them are rural health midwives (with permanent items), while the rest (2) are under the Rural Health Midwife Placement Program (RHMPP) of the DOH. The ratio of midwives in the municipality against population is 1:1,107 based on the 2015 PSA Census, using only those with permanent items. See Table 31 for more information.

Other health personnel/staff working in the RHU includes a Universal Health Care (UHC) personnel and a rural sanitary inspector (RSI). There is no more UHC staff in 2019. On the other hand, each barangays have one designated Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) while 42 Barangay Health Workers are distributed in all barangays. One of the permanent midwives mentioned also act as the Municipal Nutrition Action Officer (MNAO).

**TABLE 25. HEALTH FACILITIES, 2018**

TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES	CAPACITY (Number of Beds)	PHYSICAL CONDITION	LOCATION	AREA (square meters)*
<b>Rural Health Unit (RHU)</b>	6	Good	Poblacion	500
<b>Barangay Health Stations</b>	2	Good	Banice	50
	1	Good	Libtong	50
	1	Good	Tungonan	50
	1	Good	Nasunogan	50
	1	Good	Togong	50
<b>Barangay Health Centers</b>	1	Good	Tumalum	50
	1	Good	Toctoc	50
	2	Good	Tan-ag	50
	1	Good	Mainit	50
	1	Good	Yabawon	50
<b>Drugstore</b>	1	Good	Sibay	50
	None	None	Poblacion	12

Source: Rural Health Unit (2019)

\*Approximate Area

### 3.4.3 Sanitation



The only type of toilet facility present in the municipality is pour flush system. According to the 2018 survey of the Rural Sanitary Inspector (RSI), 95% of households in the island has sanitary toilets, while the rest has none. All of the households in barangays Lagang, Nabalay, Sibay, Toctoc and Togbongan owns this type of toilet.

**TABLE 26. HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY**

BARANGAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	WITH SANITARY TOILET	WITHOUT SANITARY TOILET
Balogo	105	95	10
Banice	98	89	9
Hambian	73	68	5
Lagang	17	17	0
Libtong	70	66	4
Mainit	103	94	9
Nabalay	18	18	0
Nasunogan	91	86	5
Poblacion	290	289	1
Sibay	84	84	0
Tan-ag	93	87	6
Toctoc	40	40	0
Togbongan	22	22	0
Togong	92	89	3
Tumalum	93	89	4
Tungonan	116	110	6
Yabawon	87	79	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1, 492</b>	<b>1, 422</b>	<b>70</b>

*Source: Rural Sanitary Inspector (2019)*

#### *3.4.4 Burial Ground*

There are only two (2) cemeteries in the municipality which are both publicly-owned and managed by the LGU and the church. These two are only found in Barangay Toctoc. These are in upper (apartment-type) and lower (ground tomb-type) niche form. These cemeteries are all in good condition.

#### *3.4.5 Social Welfare*

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) is the main office where majority of social welfare assistance and concerns are taken over. Facilities for social welfare services include 17 Day Care Centers in 17 barangays and one Office for Senior Citizen Affairs and PDAO. All DCCs are made of concrete materials while the SC/PWD Office is located in the Municipal Hall, Barangay Poblacion.





**TABLE 24. FACILITIES AND SERVICES RENDERED BY TYPE OF CLIENTELE, 2018**

BARANGA Y	FACILITI ES	PHYSICAL CONDITIO N	SERVICE S	TYPE OF CLIENTEL E	ORGANIZATI ON
<b>17 Barangays</b>	Child Developmen t Center	Good	Early Childhood Care and Developme nt	Children 3-5 years old	DCW Federation
<b>Poblacion</b>	Office of Social Citizen Affairs and PDAO	Good	Elderly/PW D Affairs and Program	Senior Citizens  PWD	OSCA

*Source: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (2019)*

#### 3.4.6 Police

The Municipal Police Station (MPS) is currently presided by Police Chief Inspector, with 13 actual personnel—10 Police Non-Commission Officers (PNCOs) and three (3) Non-Uniformed Personnel (NUPs). This gives a force-population ratio of 1:395 as of PSA 2015 population. There are actually 24 personnel (including the PCO and 3 NUPs) recorded in Banton, however, the others are stationed in the province but their item is registered in the municipality. For the sake of levelling off with the current situation in the area, actual duty officers are taken.

Vehicles of the MPS include one patrol car and a motorcycle which are both serviceable. Some of the regular activities and services of the MPS include police communications relations through the conduct of dialogues, barangay visitations, seminars in barangays and schools and distribution of information and education materials (i.e. flyers, tarpaulin).

**TABLE 25. PROTECTIVE SERVICES BY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, 2018**

FACILITY	LOCATI ON	AREA (sq.m)	NUMBER OF PERSONN EL	PERSONN EL TO POPULAT ION RATIO	EQUIP- MENTS	COND I- TION
<b>Police</b>	Poblacion		<b>14*</b>	1:395	Mahindra	Service





<b>Station/Jail Management</b>		1 PCO		Patrol Car	-able
		3 NUP		&	
		10 PNCO		Motorcycle	
<b>Fire Protection</b>	Poblacion	1	1:5, 536	Portable	Service-able

*Source: Municipal Police Station (2019)*

*\*Actual Number of Personnel Working in the Area*

#### 3.4.7 Fire Protection

The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) is currently headed and manned by only the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer. This gives personnel to population ratio of 1:5,536 according to the PSA 2015. However, two more BFP personnel joined the team in January 2019, making the force to population ratio of 1:1,845. There are no fire trucks available, but a portable water tank is used in certain fire-related circumstances.

Year-round activities include the conduct of BOSS (Business One Stop Shop) during the renewal of business permit and inspection to all business establishments; provision of lectures, seminar, fire drills/earthquake drills in institutions like schools and the LGU itself; and organization and creation of barangay fire brigade.

For the last five years (2014-2018), only one fire incidence happened in the municipality which occurred in 2014 caused by electrical short circuit.

The Municipal Trial Court (MTC) for the Maghali Group of Islands is located in Simara Island, Municipality of Corcuera. Court hearings are carry out in the island, one boat away from Banton Island. However, a detention cell is located in the Municipal Police Station (MPS) building and separates male to female detainees. However, because of less crimes committed in the previous years, no offenders have ever detained in the cells.

#### 3.4.8 Telecommunication

There are only two (2) cellular sites in the area that is why phone signals are very poor in some barangays making them as dead spots. Good signals for communication purposes are found at the town proper. Terrestrial and cable television service (i.e. SIGNAL, GSAT) are also available, while one cable distributor is found in the Poblacion.

## 4. Institutional Features





#### **4.1 Stakeholder activities or projects within or adjacent to the protected area (POs, NGOs, LGUs, academe, etc.)**

Banton is part of the Maghali Network which is composed of the three (3) island municipalities of Concepcion, Corcuera, and Banton. These island municipalities form the part of Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor in the province of Romblon.

The Maghali Marine Protected Area Network in the Verde Island Passage was institutionalized on December 2016 through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) entered into by and among the Province of Romblon, Municipality of Concepcion, Municipality of Corcuera, and Municipality of Banton. Likewise, the Maghali Coastal and Marine Law Enforcement Network was also institutionalized on the same date entered into by and among the province of Romblon and the three (3) municipalities with the inclusion of the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Provincial Fishery Office (DA-BFAR-PFO), Philippine National Police-Maritime Group, Philippine Coast Guard, and the Philippine National Police.

The Verde Island Passage Marine Protected Area Network and Law Enforcement Network (VIP-MPAN & LEN) aims to mobilize partnerships and strengthen capability among resource users and managers for sustained biodiversity conservation and inclusive socio-economic development.

### **5. Economic Features**

#### **5.1 Distribution of economic activities (e.g. agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, other services activities, etc.) within or adjacent to the protected area.**

Farming and fishing are the main sources of livelihood of local communities in the municipality of Banton. The forest area of the island is dominantly covered by coconuts, and most production comes from it. Aside from minimal coco-lumber production, there are no other form of forest-related manufacture in the area.

Despite being a coastal municipality, fishing is then more unproductive than farming. Thus, the LGU has several efforts to increase fish catch such as providing support and assistance to fisherfolks, activation of people's organization, and expansion of its marine protected areas to better protect the growth of marine species, among others.

#### **2.2 CORCUERA (on process)**

#### **2.3 CONCEPCION (on process)**

#### **2.4 CALATRAVA (on process)**

### **3. PASA FORM NO. 2 – PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW**



3.1. (Note: Please see attached KII Result of Municipality of Banton, Romblon).

4. PASA FORM NO. 3 – PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA)  
SUMMARY SHEET

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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3	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		BRGY. LIBTONG	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	END BEACH, DOS HERMANAS ISLAND,BANTONCILL O	TOURISM, MEDICINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	SOIL EROSION, TREE PLANTING PROGRAM BY BIGU AND CONSTANT COASTAL CLEAN-UP	SEA GRASS , ROYOG-ROGAY, LIGAR,BOTON , ANAHAW	SEA TURTLE, LETTUCE CORAL, ELHORU CORAL, OPEU BRAIN CORAL, GROOVED-BRAIN CORAL, SQUIDS.	SITIO KAYOBONG O	YES, NEAR TO THE PROPOSED AREA, SHELL GATHERING, SPEARFISHING, HAWK & LINE AND FISH TRAP	YES, BANTOANON TRIBE					ADDITIONAL MARINE PROTECTED AREA ON DOS HERMANAS ISLAND
4	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	BENJAMIN F. FRISTADA	TOGBOGANGAN BANTON , ROMBLON REGION IV-B MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	BEACHES, COASTS, CAVES, CLIFFS	DECLARED BY LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES, SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DEVELOPED NHCP IMPORTANT PROPERTY	NATURAL CALAMITY AND SOLID WASTE POLLUTION, YES, REGULAR CONDUCT OF COASTAL CLEAN UP DRIVE	RANGKAYAN, TALISAY BITON	COCOONUT CRAB ABALONE, STAG HORN, SEA CLAM(TAKLOBO), LAND GRAB(KAGANG), VINSU SEA FAN,	YES, GUYANGAN/RECUD O	FISHING, SHELL GATHERING, YES- COASTAL AREA	THEY BELONG TO THE BANTOANON TRIBE					
5	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		HAMBAN BANTON, ROMBLON	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	COASTS		NATURAL CALAMITIES, TYPHOON-BRGY. OFFICIAL WOMEN, BRGY. YOUTHS	MARINE BIOME, RED ALGAE, SEA GRASS, TALISAY TREE	DALAGANG BUKID, LAPU LAPU, BISUGO, IGAT, LABAHITA, STAR FISH, GROOVED BRAIN CORAL, FINGER CORAL	YES, LOCATED IN FRONT OF SITIO, CATARMAN	YES-NOT FISHING, SPEAR FISHING						
6	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		BRGY. SIBAY BANTON, ROMBLON	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	SPRINGS, CORAL REEFS, DEEP VALLEYS, RIVER, BEACHES, COASTS		YES,REGULAR MONTHLY CLEAN-UP OF COASTAL BY BRGY. OFFICIALS AND CONSISTENT, NATURE OF CALAMITY & SOLID WASTE POLLUTION.	RANGKAYAN, TALISAY, MANGROVE	ABALONE,SEA TURTLE,OCTOPU S,SEA CLAM	YES, BRGY. SIBAY BEACH, BURAK, SUBOK AREA.	YES,SHELL GATHERING FOR COASTAL FISHING PAMANA,PA NUYO	YES, BANTOANON TRIBE COASTAL AREA					ABALONE & FISH SANCTUARY ESTABLISHMENT.
7	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		MAINIT BANTON, ROMBLON,MEMA ROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	MAINIT BEACH,MAINIT HOT SPRING MACAT-ANG BEACH AND MARINE FISH SANCTUARY,MACAT-ANG SPRING	DECLARED BY LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DECLARED BY NHCP AS IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY	NATURAL CALAMITY AND SOLID WASTE POLLUTION, YES, REGULAR CONDUCT OF COASTAL CLEAN UP DRIVE BY BRGY. OFFICIALS & CONSTITUENTS	TALISAY ,RANGKAYAN,SEA A GRASS, BUTON PANRAN	SEA TURTLES, COCONUT CRAB, OCTOPUS, SEA CLAM,CORALS, MACAQUE,OWL	YES- RECUDOMACAT-ANG,SUK-AN	YES-COASTAL AREA/ PAMUBO, PANUYO, SHELL GATHERING /FISHING	YES/ BANTOANON TRIBE/ COASTAL AREA					
8	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	PATRICK FEDIULUS	MAINIT BANTON , ROMBLON, MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	GUYANGAN CAVE SYSTEM, MACAT-ANG BEACH , TABUNAN BEACH , GAROT ISLET , DOS HERMANAS ISLET	USED FOR TOURISM SPOTS	SOLID WASTE POLLUTION, NATURAL CALAMITIES, ILLEGAL FISHING	CENTURY-OLD BANGAR TREE, CENTURY-OLD ACACIA TREE,APATOT AND PITUGO	LONG-TAILED MACAQUE, COCONUT CRAB, FLYING LIZARD, FLYING FOX, WILD TABON	YES , THESE ARE LOCATED AT ALL BEACHES AND FISH SANCTUARIES		PRESENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, BANTOANON TRIBE					1. ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF MPA 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ECO-TOURISM SITES 3. MANGROVE DEVELOPMENT
9	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	REXTO F. FAMUDULAN	NABALAY, BANTON, ROMBLON REGION IV-B MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	ROCK FORMATION LOCATED AT CATARMAN	DECLARED BY THE LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DECLARED BY NHCP AS IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY	NATURAL CALAMITY, SOLID WASTE POLLUTIONS/ INTERVENTIONS, REGULAR COASTAL CLEAN - UP EVERY WEEK , HEADED BY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	RANGKAYAN, TALISAY , BUTON , RAP- RAP, APATOT AND BANGAR TREE	MONKEY, COCONUT CRABS , ABALONE ,PAMIKAN, EPINGAN, PARROT FISH, KUMAY ,PAKOY, PALI, OCTOPUS, SEA SNAKE	RECODO, SUBOK, BANICE	YES, COASTAL AREAS THEY ARE LOCATED IN THE , COASTAL AREAS -PAMUKOT , PANUYO,PAMANA	YES, THEY BELONG TO BANTOANON TRIBES					
10	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	VILLAROEI, F. FABULA	POBLACION, BANTON, ROMBLON, MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	PUNTA (POINT) MATAGAR	DECLARED BY THE LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DECLARED BY NHCP AS IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY	NATURAL CALAMITY, SOLID WASTE POLLUTIONS, YES, REGULAR CLEAN - UP BY BRGY. CONSTITUENTS	RANGKAYAN, TALISAY, BANGGAR TREE	MONKEY (MACAQUE),SEA TURTLES, ABALONE, PARROT FISH, SEA SNAKE, OCTOPUS	YES, IT'S LOCATED IN PORT OF BANTON SOME OF THE THREATS ARE AIR POLLUTION	SHELL GATHERING , PAMUBO ,NET FISHING, YES , THEY ARE LOCATED IN COASTAL AREAS	YES, THEY BELONG TO BANTOANON TRIBE					CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSEWAY



11	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	ALBERTO F. FABELLON	TUNGONAN, BANTON, ROMBLON, MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	TINGBAN WHITE STONE DEPOSIT, BUSAY HOT SPRING	DECLARED BY THE LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DECLARED BY NHCP AS IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY	NATURAL CALAMITY AND SOLID WASTE POLLUTION, VES, REGULAR CONDUCT OF COASTAL CLEAN UP DRIVE	SEA GRASS, APARTOT, PANRAN, BANGAR	ABALONE, TAKLOBO, SEA CLAM, PARROT FISH, SEA SNAKE, BRAIN CORALS, COCO SHELLS	YES, RAANG SITIO, KAG ABO, OIL POLLUTION	YES, THEY ARE LOCATED IN COASTAL AREAS, SHELL GATHERING.					
12	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		BRGY. TUMALUM, BANTON, ROMBLON	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	HIPIT ROCK FORMATION, TUMALUM BEACH, TUMALUM COASTAL AREA, HIPIT CLIFF	STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES ON QUARRYING IN BEACHES/ OFFSHORE AREA AND REGULAR QUARTERLY COASTAL CLEAN-UP DRIVE	FREQUENT DEVASTATING TYPHOON, STORM SURGE, EARTHQUAKE/ EIC TO THE COMMUNITIES/ COMMUNITIES LEADED BY THE BARANGAY OFFICIALS	TALISAY, BOTON, (SEAWEEDES) MOSSES- SERVES AS SHED TO COASTAL AREAS	TAKLOBO, SEA SAND/ SEASHELLS, ABALONE, OTHER VARIETY OF SMALL SEASHELLS, OCTOPUS, LETTUCE CORALS	SEATURTLE IN THE PART OF SEASHORE WITH STONES/ OCTOPUS IN THE WHITE STONES. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDINANCES ON QUARRYING AND IEC TO THE COMMUNITY AND YOUNG GENERATIONS (SCHOOL)	MOSTLY LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVED NEAR THE SEASHORE WHERE MOST OF THEM ENGAGED IN FISHING B. TRADITIONAL PRACTICES IN FISHING ARE BOW AND ARROW, FISH TRAPS	PEOPLE LIVING IN OUR BARANGAY BELONGS TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. THEY ARE ALL BANTOANANON TRIBE. SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD ARE FISHERY, FARMING AND COPRA MAKING	EDUCATE AND PRACTICE YOUNG GENERATION TO OBSERVE THE OLD PRACTICES OF INDIGENOUS, THEIR CULTURE AND TRADITIONS.	LIMITED FISHING ACTIVITIES TO LOCAL FISHERMEN WHICH ONLY THE MAIN SOURCE OF LIVING	ENCROACHMENT TRANSIENT FISHERMEN TO THE PROTECTIVE AREA	
13	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)		BANICE, BANTON, ROMBLON, MIMAROPA	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	PASILAGON ROCK FORMATION, TOGON SPRING WATER, TAMBAK BEACH, SUYAWAN BEACH, TOGON BEACH, COAST, SUYAWAN, BANICE, TAMBAK, SUYAWAN COVES	STRICT IMPLEMENTATION BY MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES WITH MARKER, MANAGEMENT PLAN BY LGU	DEVASTATING TYPHOON, EARTHQUAKE, STORM SURGE, LONG DROUGHTS, INTERVENTION: PLANT TREES BY THE COMMUNITY, SUPPORTED BY THE LGU	SEA GRASS, TALISAY, RANGKAYAN, BANGKAL, BOTON	MONKEY, PHILIPPINE PHYTOON, WILD MILKFISH, TURTLE RAPRAP, ABALONE, SEA SNAKE, PARROT FISH, LISWI, YAGANG, LILIG, MANDING, OTHER VARIETY OF SEASHELL, ACCACIA CENTEMARIAN TREE/ CORALS: EIK HORN CORAL, STAGHORN CORAL, LETTUCE CORAL, GROOVE BRAIN CORAL, LEAF BUBLE CORAL, MASSIVE	YES, NESTING OF SEATURTLE IN THE PART OF THE SEASHORE, WITH SAND OCTOPUS IN THE SEA GRASS PHILIPPINE PHYTOON IN THE STONE NEAR THE SHORE	MOSTLY LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVED NEAR THE SEASHORE WHERE ENGAGED IN FISHING B. TRADITIONAL PRACTICES IN FISHING ARE BOW AND ARROW, FISH TRAPS	PEOPLE LIVING IN OUR BARANGAY BELONGS TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. THEY ARE ALL BANTOANANON TRIBE. SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD ARE FISHERY, FARMING	EDUCATE AND PRACTICE YOUNG GENERATION TO OBSERVE THE OLD PRACTICES OF INDIGENOUS, THEIR CULTURE AND TRADITIONS.	UNLIMITED FISHING ACTIVITIES TO LOCAL FISHERMAN WHICH ONLY THE MAIN SOURCE OF LIVING	ENCROACHMENT TRANSIENT FISHERMEN TO THE PROTECTIVE AREA	FISH SANCTUARY STABLISHMENT
14	VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE PROTECTED SEASCAPE (VIPS)	JAMIE F. FADRICUELA	LAGANG, BANTON, ROMBLON	FEBRUARY 22, 2023	LAGANG COASTAL AREA	DECLARED BY LGU IN THE CLUP AS NATURAL FEATURES SOME NATURAL FEATURES ARE DECLARED BY NHCP AS IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY	CLEAN UP DRIVE BIGU AND CONSTINUEMENT	TALISAY, RANGKAYAN, SE A GRASS, BUTON PITUGO	ABALONE, GREEN BRAIN CORAL, GROVED BRAIN CORAL, PINGER CORAL, PRECIOUS CORAL	SITIO BAGACAY	YES, SHELL GATHERING PAMUBO, FISHING	YES, BANTOANANON TRIBE				

