

## Request for Finding a Sister City

### Introduction of Your Local Government

Name of Local Government	LGU-SAN AGUSTIN,ROMBLON,PHILIPPINES		
Population	22,598	Area	95.12 Square Km.
Outline of Local Government	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Executive Branch</b></p> <p>Local Chief Executive- Hon Mayor Esteban SF. Madrona ,jr Municipal administrator-Edgar Mallorca Head of Offices: Municipal Planning &amp; Dev't. Office-Luis M. Esmilla Municipal Engineering Office- Engr. Marfel C. Solidum Municipal Treasurer Office- Gil L. Gallamoza Municipal Budget Office-Marife R. Diamante Municipal Accountant Office- Luz F. Luistro Municipal Social Welfare Dev't. Office- Gemma M. Murchante Municipal Agriculture Office- Ruby M. Murchante Human Resource Management Office(ICO)- Remely M. Ferry</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legislative Branch(Sangguniang Bayan)</b></p> <p>Presiding Officer- Hon. Vice Mayor Zaldy G. Marin SB Members: Hon. Norman M. Fatalla Hon. Johnny S. Jesalva Hon. Yolly C. Burguete Hon. Roland E. Abero Hon. Ruben G. Montesa Hon. Claro A. Madrilejos, Jr. Hon. Jimmy Morada Hon. William Tan Manguerra Hon. Carlos P. Catajay Hon. Clifford Joshua Mallorca SB Secretary (ICO)-Juvy M. Duroy</p>	
Website(s)	<a href="https://www.sanagustinromblon.gov.ph">https://www.sanagustinromblon.gov.ph</a>		
Desired Country/Region of Exchange Partner	Japan		
Desired Characteristics of Exchange Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Places with booming tourism activities.</b></li> <li>• <b>Communities with successful agricultural practices.</b></li> <li>• <b>Places with rich cultural heritage.</b></li> </ul>		
Other PR Information	See Municipal Profile Attached		
Contact Information	<a href="mailto:esfmadrona@sanagustinromblon.gov.ph">esfmadrona@sanagustinromblon.gov.ph</a> <b>CP No. 0917-5357924</b>		



## THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN AGUSTIN, ROMBLON

Location: Province of Romblon is part of MIMAROPA Region (Yellow Color)

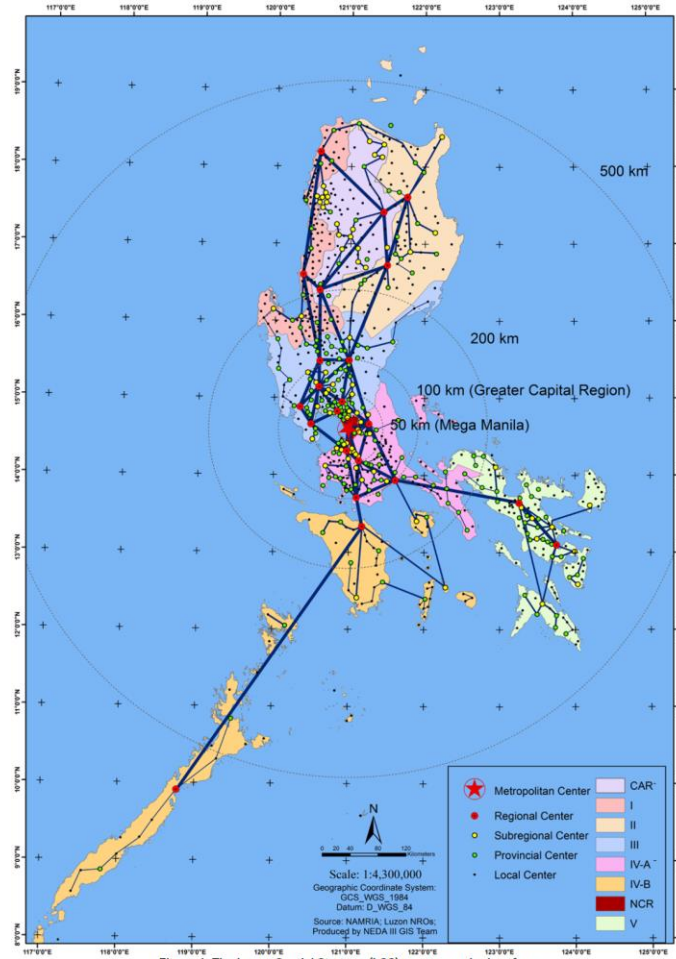
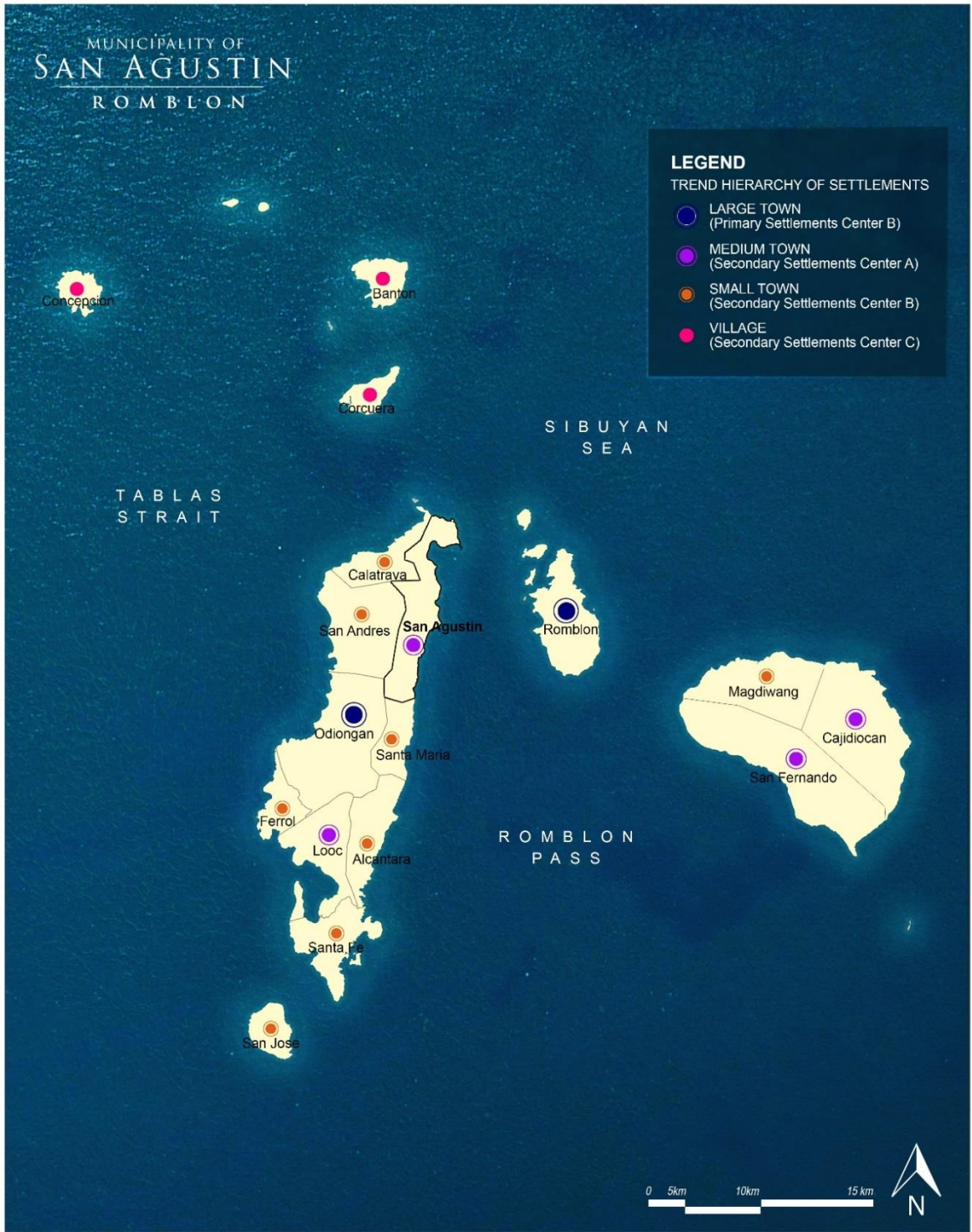


Figure 1. The Luzon Spatial Strategy (LSS) or proposed urban form

The MIMAROPA Region was further concretized with the enactment of RA 10879. The Region is composed of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, **Romblon** and Palawan together with the cities of Calapan and Puerto Princesa as shown in Map above. Though they as a group, currently contribute only about 2% of the national economy, they possess rich natural resources and places with high tourism value.



MUNICIPALITY OF  
**SAN AGUSTIN**  
ROMBLON

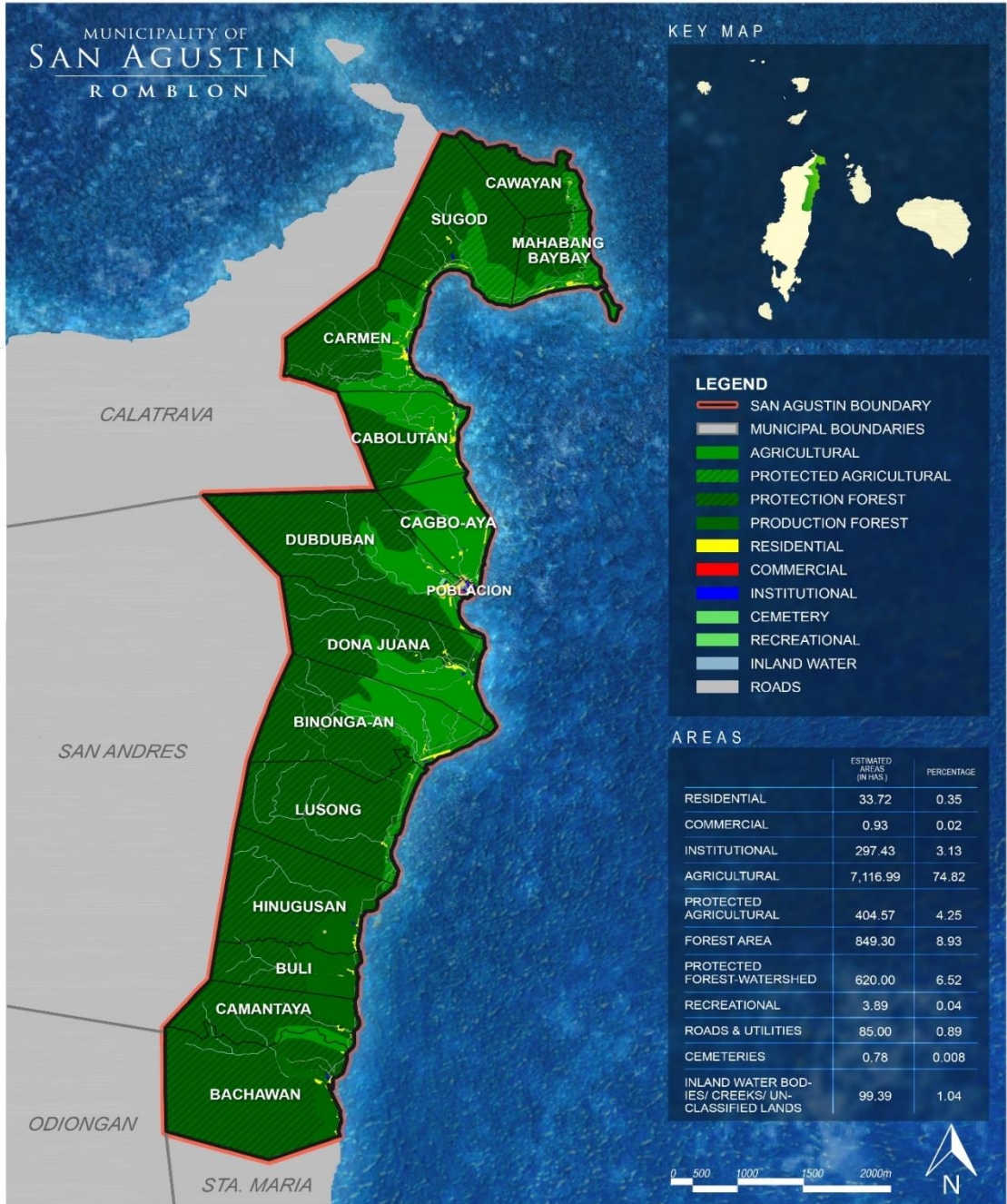


MUNICIPALITY OF SAN AGUSTIN  
PROVINCE OF ROMBLON  
PHILIPPINES

**SOURCE:** DRAFT ROMBLON - PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN  
**PREPARED BY:** TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FOR COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN UPDATING, 2017  
**PROJECTION:** UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
**GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATE SYSTEM:** WORLD GEOGRAPHIC SYSTEM 1984  
**DATUM:** WGS84

PRESENT AND FUTURE, 2015-2025  
**NETWORK OF SETTLEMENTS**  
PROVINCE OF ROMBLON





SOURCE: SAR MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE  
PREPARED BY: TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FOR  
COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN UPDATING, 2017

PROJECTION: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATE SYSTEM: WORLD GEO-  
GRAPHIC SYSTEM 1984  
DATUM: WGS84

## EXISTING LAND USE MAP 2017

## 1. Municipal Vision and Mission

The Municipality of San Agustin was assisted last December 2016 by the DILG in the development of its vision, as stated below, for the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). They were guided to formulate their vision based on the basic vision elements in correlation with sectoral considerations as shown in the Table below.

**“San Agustin is a growing eco-tourism destination with a vibrant and sustainable economy where God-fearing and family-oriented, functionally-literate people enjoy health and social security, a balanced ecology and a disaster-resilient community guided by competent, dynamic and committed leadership”.**

**Table 1 Dissected Municipal Vision of San Agustin, Romblon**

<b>VISION ELEMENTS</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>DESCRIPTORS</b>
People as a Society	Social	1. God fearing, family oriented and functionally literate.  2. Socially secured
Local Economy	Economic	1. Growing Eco-Tourism with vibrant and sustainable economy
State of Natural Environment	Environment	1. Balanced Ecology  2. Disaster Resilient Community  3. Eco-Tourism Destination
Condition of the Built Environment	Infrastructure	1. Disaster Resilient  2. Balanced ecology  3. Eco-tourism destination
Capacity and Quality of the Local Leadership/Governance	Institutional	1. Competent, Dynamic and  Committed

With the aim of the DILG and HLURB to harmonize the mandated local plans based on a single vision, the above formulated vision was presented to the SAR Community in a consultation meeting last **April 25, 2017** to serve as also the vision for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This was overwhelmingly approved by the SAR Community but with the comments that there should be a time frame stated and a vision catchphrase that can be easily remembered. This was taken up in a prior consultation meeting. Based on this Municipal Vision, the land use and development plan is to be developed.

The Municipal Mission Statement for the Vision is as follows:

**“To establish a strong ties between the municipal government of San Agustin and its stakeholders in building a community of empowered citizens and leaders to sustainably manage the town’s resources for tourism promotion, environmental protection, heritage conservation, agricultural, educational and technological advancement and socio-economic development”.**

## **2. Geographic and Physical Environment with CDRA Results Summary**

The geographic and physical environment of San Agustin can be considered as following the classic ridge-to-reef configuration. Almost all of the barangays are bounded by high elevation mountain range on the west side sloping down with its rivers to the eastern coast.

The coastal geomorphology consists of tidal flats that are characterized by the presence of mangroves both of the palm (Nipa) and tree (Bakawan). The coastal landform is also composed of ridges and swales; this landform derives from mixtures of fluvial and marine deposits. It has level areas to nearly relief. Barangays Bachawan, Camantaya, Buli, Binonga-an, Doña Juana, Dubduban, Poblacion, Cagbo-aya, Carmen, and Sugod straddles this landform.



**Figure 1.** A View of the Cabolutan-Cagboaya-Poblacion Landscape

The alluvial plains consist of river terraces and fans which represent the deposition of river system. Most agricultural barangay of Binonga-an, Buli, Cabolutan, Cagbo-aya, Carmen, Doña Juana, Poblacion and Dubduban belong to this landform. The rivers in the Municipality as most in Tablas Island originate from the mountain divides, making them of steep gradient on the upper reaches and slightly sloping towards their mouths. Prominent among these rivers

are Manonggoy River from the mountains of Tablas Summit and Mt. Payaopao which drains at Suogod and the Guintigui-an and Malaway Rivers coming from the high elevation of 600 meters at Mt. Progreso at the western boundary of the CALSANAG Watershed Forest Reserve which converge at the Poblacion Area. Other rivers emanating from this watershed are Humagikhik and Binonga-an Rivers which drain to the sea at Doña Juana and Binonga-an respectively. At the southern part of San Agustin, Hinigusan, Buri and Bachawan Rivers and their tributaries flow from the mountain peaks east with Mt. Navitas having the highest elevation at about 500 meters.

The elevated hilly part of San Agustin come in two forms, low relief andesitic limestone hills and high relief andesitic hills. Reports described some of the hills volcanic while others are metamorphic. The low relief limestone hills have gently sloping to strongly rolling terrain with 8-30 percent. These occur in the upper portion of fourteen barangays of San Agustin except Poblacion The high relief hills with 30-50 percent slope occur in Bachawan, Hinugusan, Lusong, Doña Juana, Dubduban, Cagbo-aya, Sugod, Ma-baybay and Cawayan.

The mountains in San Agustin are located in the western inner portions of barangays Bachawan, Dubduban, Cagbo-aya, Lusong and Cawayan. These mountains consist of basalt and andesitic, occurring in the slope of 50 percent and above. The mountain range shields some portion of the town from southeast monsoons, however, there are some part of the Municipality that are perennially exposed to southwest monsoons and typhoons.

Based on the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), around 1,334 households or 6,136 people (26% of the total population) are affected by flood (CLUP-TWG, 2017). The most affected barangays are Dubduban, Poblacion, Binonga-an, Doña Juana and Sugod, all located at or near the mouth of the rivers. Critical facilities and lifelines in these areas are affected and needs to be structurally improved to ensure delivery of basic services during flooding events.

CDRA results also show that 11 out of 15 barangays are at risk to rain-induced landslides. Around 12,908 people or 56.63% of the municipality's population will be affected. From the 11 barangays, nine (9) barangays are projected to have more than 70% of its population affected. Barangay Cawayan is most at risk with almost all of its population affected by rain-induced landslides. Four (4) barangays will be heavily affected by storm surge. These barangays are Poblacion, Cabolutan, Dubduban and Sugod. Based on estimates, 2,337 people will be affected and almost half resides in Barangay Poblacion.

The town is also vulnerable to earthquake as the Tablas Fault runs along the eastern coastline of the island. Specific ground studies have yet to be undertaken to directly pinpoint affected households and structures. General precautionary measures at the moment can be observed to mitigate potential damage.





Figure 2. The People of San Agustin Romblon in a town event.

### 3. Demographic and Social Environment

Majority of the people in San Agustin consider themselves as Romblomanons. Romblomanon is one of three (3) ethnolinguistic groups inhabiting the islands of Romblon. It is mainly spoken in the town of Romblon, the three (3) towns of Sibuyan and the town of San Agustin in Tablas. The cultural character of the people of Romblon can be attributed to the migration of early settlers to San Agustin from Romblon Island in the 16<sup>th</sup> century led by the Montesas.

The male population (11,157) outnumber the female population (10,922) with a ratio of 102:100, based on the 2010 PSA census.

It is observed that although Romblon is part of Southern Luzon, the Romblomanon way of life is almost completely Visayan; thus, they have forms of art that are different from those of their Tagalog counterparts. But it can also be noted that considerable number of settlers migrated to the island from Luzon such as those from Batangas. Romblomanons are also known to be hardworking, religious and education-oriented.

Romblomanons have their own dialect, which sometimes distinguishes them when speaking other languages because of the hard accent. There are other major Visayan dialects such as Asi and Onhan. However, languages such as Tagalog and English are used in transactions.

Almost ninety percent (90%) of the population are Catholic, while the rest are independent churches including Iglesia ni Cristo, Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists, and Foursquare Gospel. The people of San Agustin celebrates the Kalipayan Festival (Biniray/Streetdancing) held during the months of April and August while the Sabwagan Festival is held every month of February and July at Barangay Carmen.

The Municipality of San Agustin comprises two (2) urban barangays and thirteen (13) rural barangays. The urban barangays do not relatively have high populations but possess gridded road networks, have distinct central places and are serviced by ports. Based on the latest census of the town in 2015, San Agustin has a population of 22,598 with 5,273 total households. The 2010 municipal population was 22,116 with 4,873 households. It grew .41% from 2010 to 2015.

Barangay Doña Juana has the highest population while Barangay Camantaya has the lowest. In the last five years (2010-2015) Barangay Cawayan was found to have highest

growth rate. It grew by 3.34% while Barangay Buli experienced the most population shrinkage by -.92%.

Based on the clustering of every five (5) barangays, the northern barangays (Cawayan, Ma-Baybay, Sugod, Carmen, Cabolutan) has a collective population of 8,134 people. The middle barangays (Cagbo-aya, Poblacion, Dubduban, Doña Juana, Binonga-an) are populated by 9,330 people while the southern barangays (Lusong, Hinugusan, Buli, Camantaya, Bachawan) are home to 5,134 people. The joint growth rates of these clusters of barangays, from 2010-2015, were computed as follows: Northern: .84%, Middle: .34% and Southern: .03%. It can be noted that two (2) southern barangays have experienced negative growths at this time: Buli (-.92%) and Camantaya (-.51%).

At the end of the planning period, Barangay Doña Juana will remain as the most populated area in 2027 with 2,648 people with the adjacent Barangay Dubduban coming in at second with 2,262 people. Both of these barangays are part of the middle barangay cluster. The third most populated area, at that time, will be Barangay Ma-Baybay at 2,120 people in this coastal community while Barangay Bachawan is projected to be a close fourth with 2,091 people. They are located within the northern barangay and southern barangay clusters respectively.

San Agustin has a gross population of 238 persons/sq.km. or approximately 2 persons (2.38)/hectare. Barangay Poblacion is the most densely populated at 83 persons/hectare with Barangay Hinugusan as the least dense at only 105 people/sq.km or 1 person/hectare with Barangay Camantaya following closely at 107. Barangay Bachawan has the largest area coverage (1,094 hec.) and Doña Juana, the highest population (2,514) while Barangay Poblacion is the most dense covering 18 hectares with 1,496 people. The latter's population density far exceeds the minimum of 500 persons/sq.km to be considered urban. The varying definitions of urban areas in the Philippine setting can be applied to some areas in the barangays of Ma-baybay, Carmen, Dubduban, Doña Juana, Lusong and Bachawan. These areas can be explored as agro-tourism centers or nodes of mixed-use activities servicing a cluster of barangays.

**Table 1. Five-Barangay Clusters of San Agustin, Romblon: Population Densities, 2015**

Northern Barangays	Pop. 2015	Area in sq.km.	Pop. Density persons/sq.km	Middle Barangays	Pop. 2015	Area in sq.km.	Pop. Density persons/sq.km	Southern Barangays	Pop. 2015	Area in sq.km.	Pop. Density persons/sq.km
	8,134	26.60	306		9,330	33.16	281		5,134	35.36	145
Cawayan	858	2.99	287	Cagbo-aya	1,398	4.02	348	Lusong	1,000	8.33	120
Ma-Baybay	2,013	3.43	587	Poblacion	1,496	.18	83/hec*	Hinugusan	819	7.78	105
Sugod	1,515	8.26	183	Dubduban	2,148	10.82	199	Buli	824	3.59	230
Carmen	1,953	6.46	302	Doña Juana	2,514	8.76	287	Camantaya	505	4.72	107
Cabolutan	1,795	5.46	329	Binonga-an	1,774	9.38	189	Bachawan	1,986	10.94	182
Municipality of San Agustin, Romblon					22,598	95.12	238				
Province of Romblon					292,781	1,533.45	191				

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority, 2015 Census of Population, MPDO, \*Poblacion in hectares as the area is less than 1 sq. km or 100 hec.

The dependency ratio of San Agustin was computed at 81, which implies that for every 100 of the working population in San Agustin, there are 81 dependents that need to be assisted and supported (69 young people and 12 seniors).

**Health.** The status of health of people in San Agustin is generally satisfactory. Based on the morbidity and mortality rates in the last 3 years no major health epidemic hit the town. The town have ample health facilities anchored by a district level hospital, the Tablas Island District Hospital (TIDH). It is linked to the Rural Health Unit of the Municipality and the four major (4) Barangay Health Centers located in proximate to areas with high population. In terms of health facilities, San Agustin is considered to have enough of them within the set minimum standards during the 10-year planning period.

**Sanitation.** In terms of access to sanitary toilet facilities, the MPDO thru RCBMS recorded that Barangay Doña Juana has the highest percentage share (34.72%) with no access with the most number of households (599). It is followed by Barangay Hinugusan and then Barangay Buli. Those with highest access proportionate with their number of households are the urban barangays of Poblacion (100%) and Carmen (96.10%) with Cagbo-aya in between at 99.12%.

**Access to Safe Water.** Among the households without access to safe water, Brgy. Doña Juana registered the highest number, at almost 35% of its households. It is followed by those in Brgy. Hinugusan at 33% while Buli's households came in third with the most number without access to safe water at almost 30%.

**Education.** Based on the 2010 Census, among the 19,481 household population of San Agustin over 5 years old, 8,890 people or 45.63% completed elementary school; 6,299 or 32.33% graduated from secondary school and 2,265 (11.63%) reached college. Those who earned their college degrees comprise 5.76% (1,122) of the total while .25% earned more higher degrees.

The cumulative non-participation rate of San Agustin for both primary and secondary levels is found at 3.09%. Thus, school age population has a participation rate of 96.01% for both levels. Barangay Lusong registered the highest non-participation rate at 5.02% with Doña Juana following at 4.66% and then Cabolutan, 4.57%.

On the tertiary level, it was reported that Romblon State University in the San Agustin Campus has a total enrolment of 397 students in SY 2015-2016. Based on the available population of ages 15-19 at 2,397. The local tertiary participation rate is roughly computed at 16.56%. It can be noted that most college age youth opt to study in the highly urbanized university centers in Visayas and Luzon.

**Housing.** Based on the 2010 Census, San Agustin has a total of 4,843 occupied housing units. These are home to 4,873 households consisting of 22,079 household population. This makes a 1:1 housing unit to household ratio with an average of 4.6 persons per housing unit. Among these housing units, 4,792 or 98.95% are single detached or attached units while the remaining less than 2% consists of duplexes (15) or multi-residential units (24).

The 2010 housing need of San Agustin, based on available data is computed to be 606 housing units based on housed-unhoused population difference and housing needing major repairs. Housing Demand based on the censal years of 2000 and 2010 and projected to 2027 was computed to be 758 Dwelling Units (DUs) per year. It is estimated that San Agustin will need about 7.5 hectares of residential land per year if land area per residential unit will be 100 sq.m. This would be lesser if people will opt for denser housing types such as duplexes, townhouse and walk-up apartments.

The Municipality is envisioning to expand areas for housing southwest of the Poblacion. It would extend the existing street pattern to the adjacent Brgy. Dubduban to cover some existing agricultural land for conversion to residential and commercial purposes subject to proper procedures and justifications. With the development of rural service or mixed-use nodal activity centers, certain expansion areas for housing around centers (Poblacion, Carmen and Bachawan or other centers) will be identified as agreed upon by the municipal community. These are to boost the development of homestay businesses, hotels and ecolodges to support the growth of tourism, which is the main thrust of municipal development.

**Poverty Level.** Based on the RCBMS Survey, sixty-two percent (62%) of the households of San Agustin have income below the poverty threshold of an annual estimated individual or per capita income of P 21,296.00. Barangay Sugod has the highest number of poor households at 88% followed by Barangay Lusong at 84% and Barangay Mahabang Baybay at 81%. Barangay Lusong was also found to have the highest percentage (76%) of its households' income below the family food threshold level of P 5,000/month or an annual individual expense of P 14, 872. Barangay Lusong and Doña Juana followed with 75% and 69% respectively. None of these Barangays experienced extensive food shortage except those of Binonga-an (48%), Buli (8%) and Cawayan (7.5%).

Cumulatively, the poorest Barangay in San Agustin based on the CBMS parameters is Sugod, followed by Lusong and then Mahabang Baybay. Collectively, the northern Barangays are relatively poorer than the southern Barangays. The middle Barangays are better off in terms of income except for Doña Juana.



Figure 3. The Public Market of San Agustin at the Poblacion.

#### 4. Economic Environment

The economy of the municipality of San Agustin is primarily agricultural dominated by copra with industry mostly limited to handicrafts while services are mostly wholesale and retail. It has higher unemployment rate and poverty rate than the province. Its economic base appears as exporting in agriculture and some services to outside areas. Its potentials lie in its numerous natural attractions that can be harnessed for ecotourism complementing

The economy of San Agustin is predominantly agricultural with 50% of its employment accounted by the Agriculture Forestry and Fishing sector. The Industry sector (Mining of Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; Construction) only contributes to 13% of employment with its sub-sector Construction



partaking 9%. The Services sector is the next biggest with 38% of employment share of which the biggest is “Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles” with 12%. It is followed consequently by Public Administrative and Defense; Compulsory Social Security with 8%, Transportation and Storage with 7%, and Education with 6%. The other services sub-sectors have 1 % or less share of employment.

Almost half of the employments by occupation in the Municipality are by Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen (48%) which is way far above the provincial rate (39%). This means the agriculture sector in the municipality are mostly small farms. The other occupations in the town roughly resembles the provincial rate except in Trade and Related Workers and in Laborers and Unskilled Workers which are lower than the provincial rates by around 3%.

San Agustin is the leading municipality in Romblon in terms of area planted to coconuts with 13% of the province’s 57,686 hectares cultivated to the crop. Similarly, in terms of number of trees, SAR partakes the largest share with 1,089,657 trees (17%) of the province’s 6,248,392 trees. While San Agustin has a higher area of coconut plantations, it trails other municipalities in terms of production per hectare. SAR ranks fourth in number of coconut farm workers (3,138) which is about 8% of the provincial total. Most or 95% of the coconut produced in the province are transported to either Lucena or Batangas. Lucena gets the bulk of 95% of the copra produced by the province.

Fishing is a major activity in the Municipality. As of 2016 there were 1,734 registered fishermen with a total of 723 fishing boats of which 675 are non-motorized while only 209 are motorized. The main fishing grounds are the open sea and Carmen Bay. In 2015 total catch reached 103 MT with value of PhP8.5M. Using a per capita fish requirement of 32.7 kgs per annum the total fish requirements for San Agustin is about 742MT. This means the town despite being a coastal town with access to the vast seas is in shortage of fish which are being imported from neighboring towns. The main culprit is the lack of ice and cold storage that will encourage large fish production.

Industries that are operating in San Agustin are mainly cottage industries such as raffia production (bags, baskets, mats, hats, etc.) rattan and nitto basket and plate weaving, broom production such as soft broom made of tiger grass, locally known as walis tambo, and coconut broom or broomstick made of coconut palm fronds (leaves), locally known as walis tingting. These products are largely exported. In the making of good quality soft brooms tiger grass (*thysanolaena maxima*), also known as “luway,” is chiefly used as raw materials. In barangay Doña Juana 200 hectares of land are planted with tiger grass which is the largest in the province. Romblon has around 400 hectares of land planted with tiger grasses with more farms being established each year for the past three years. Annual harvest for tiger grass is valued at PhP4M.

Based on the data from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the town has only one bank institution – a rural bank. There are no ATMs in the Municipality until 2017 when one was set up by a rural bank. However, there are other nine (9) financial facilities performing varied financial services. These number, though, has remained the same since 2013. The number of banks usually indicate how progressive a locality is. In the case of San Agustin, it has a long way to go to increase its number of banks from one. A rapid growth in the town’s economy usually accompany the increase in the number of banks. There is a total of 480 registered businesses in San Agustin as 2016 of which the bulk (39%) are in the Poblacion which also has the largest

number of new registrants. The barangays with the fewest number of establishments are Buli and Cawayan. Almost 60% of these establishments are sari-sari stores. Most of the establishments are various forms of wholesale and retail. There are a few lodging facilities and restaurants. On the other hand, gross annual receipts of these businesses reached PhP69.5M in 2016 of which 80% is accounted by those located in the Poblacion.

San Agustin has great potentials for ecotourism. Among its attractions, include beaches, waterfalls, diving site. One of them which is unique in the world is the Blue Hole in Barangay Cawayan. Some sites are already identified that can be harnessed to earn income for the municipality. In addition, the people of San Agustin celebrates the Kalipayan Festival (Biniray /Streetdancing) held during the months of April and August while the Sabwagan Festival is held every month of February and July at Barangay Carmen.

San Agustin has only few accommodation facilities for outside visitors operating in the town, located primarily the Poblacion which is far from the tourist attractions. These facilities, however, would need enhancement to meet the competitive standards of the tourism market. These very few accommodations posed a stumbling block in the towns thrust toward ecotourism. There is a seeming need for alternative accommodations that can gestate immediately for incoming tourists like homestay.

## 5. Infrastructure and Utilities Support



Figure 4. The Long and Winding Road of SAR: Salingsing Road near Carmen.

A circumferential road connects the southern to the northern barangays of the municipality, particularly from Brgy. Bachawan to Brgy. Poblacion then up to Brgy. Carmen. This circumferential road continues to the western side of the Municipality to the adjacent Municipality of Calatrava through a major arterial Salingsing Road. A provincial road connects Brgy. Carmen, Sugod, Cawayan and Mababayan further on the southeast side near to the coast. Barangays roads provide access to inner areas of barangays where most residential areas are located.

Ninety seven percent of the national roads are concrete and the remaining 3 percent is still gravel. This comprises 26 kilometers of the total road network. The provincial roads comprise a stretch of 7 km in which 74.3% are still gravel, while 25.7% are concrete. Municipal roads are 100% concrete which comprise a total of 4.2 km, while barangay roads have total length of 53.3 km in which 67.3% are concrete and 32.7 are still gravel.

In total, the gross road density of the municipality is 0.65 kilometer per square kilometer of land area. The total length of new roads that needs to be built is 50 kilometer to achieve a standard road density of one kilometer per square kilometer for rural areas.

All bridges in San Agustin are made of concrete and are considered permanent. Eighty six percent (86%) of the total length of all the bridges have fair condition, i.e. four out of five bridges. The Lusong Bridge have poor condition which is now under repair.

Sources of water for irrigation mainly are from rivers and creeks. Drainage facilities are continuously upgraded to accommodate increasing demand and further improve draining capacity to prevent flooding during rainy seasons.

Main source of water in the barangays of San Agustin are communal faucets. Sources such as shallow well, deep well, improved spring and water pumps are not prevalent in the municipality. Just recently, several barangays have elevated their service level to 3. These are: Bachawan, Hinugusan, Carmen, Mabaybay, Cawayan, Cabolutan, Camantaya, Buli and Lusong.

The current power supplier of the main grid of San Agustin is the Tablas Island Electric Cooperative (TIELCO). The pricing is regulated by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) and is subsidized by the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR). The source of power is mainly coming from a diesel power plant.

A total of 74% of the population is served with sufficient electricity, though at times power shortages are experienced due to facility breakdowns. Twenty-six percent (26%) percent are yet to be served. Most of the types of connections being served are domestic (98%). Two percent are for public buildings and streetlights. The average kWh consumption for domestic use is 30 kWh per month.



**PORTION**



**ARIAL VIEW OF THE CENTER OF THE MUNICIPALITY, BARANGAY POBLACION**



PICTURES OF TOWN CENTER BARANGAY POBLACION



















**SEAT OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**



Figure: San Agustin, Municipal Hall Facade