
PROVINCE OF SIQUIJOR

Location. Siquijor lies midway between the Visayas and Mindanao islands and is some 30 kilometers southeast of Negros Island. Towards the north of the province are the islands of Cebu and Bohol; to the west is Negros island; to the east is Camiguin; and to the south is mainland Mindanao.

Topography. Except for the relatively flat coastal plains located in San Juan and Lazi, most of the interior portion of Siquijor island are either hilly or mountainous. Mt. Bandilaan is the highest peak in the province, rising some 557 meters above sea level.

Siquijor has a total land area of 34,350 hectares, representing 2.3 percent of Central Visayas' and 0.11 percent of the country's total land area. The province's terrain is generally hilly and mountainous. Level lands consisting of narrow flood plains and deltas are found in the northern and southern coasts.

Climate. Siquijor's climate is generally dry from November to April and wet the rest of the year. The province receives an average rainfall of about 1,305 millimeters yearly with temperature ranging between 27 to 34 degrees Celsius. Because of its protected location, the island is sheltered from the full force of typhoon winds.

Political Subdivision. There are six municipalities in the province: Siquijor (the provincial capital), Larena, Enrique Villanueva, Maria, Lazi, and San Juan. These municipalities, which are further subdivided into 134 barangays, comprise the lone congressional district of Siquijor.

Table 4
Local Government Units, Classification, Area,
Population Level, Density and Average Annual Growth Rate

Political Subdivisions	Classification ^{1/}	Area ^{2/} (km ²)	Population ^{3/}	Pop'n. Density (Persons/ km ²)	1995-2000 Ave. Annual Growth Rate (in %)
E. Villanueva	6th	276	5364	2	2.10
Larena	5th	411	11861	3	1.21
Lazi	5th	700	18314	3	2.47
Maria	5th	752	12275	2	2.17
San Juan	5th	389	12198	3	1.52
Siquijor	5th	907	21150	2	2.49

^{1/} Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance- DOF, Region 7

^{2/} Source: "The Aquino Administration, Major Development Programs & Projects (1986-1992), Siquijor

^{3/} Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, National Statistics Office

Agricultural Products. The major crops of Siquijor are corn, coconut, cassava, palay, peanut, banana, mongo and other legumes. Agricultural productivity, however is declining and unwise use of land is prevalent, making Siquijor dependent on neighboring provinces for food supply.

Aquatic Resources. Siquijor's major fishing grounds include the Siquijor sea, south Tañon Strait, Bohol Strait, and the Mindanao Sea. Inland fishery includes fresh and brackish water. Siquijor has 15 hectares of fishponds and 71 hectares of swamplands.

Coastal Resources. The coastal zone around the island province is 84.46 square kilometers. Total shore area is 1,549 hectares. Siquijor still has 382.5 hectares of mangrove and 800 square kilometers of coral reefs.

Mineral Deposits. Table 5 shows the type of minerals found in the province and their corresponding volume.

Table 5
Location and Volume of Mineral Deposits

Resources	Location	Volume/Area
Limestone (10 lots)	Simacolong, Lazi	516,000 MT
Rock Phosphate	Sitio Bundo, Cansayang, San Juan	17,700 MT

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 1994

Economic Activities. Non-agricultural activities include mineral production and a small manufacturing sector. Mineral production in 1989 was purely non-metallic with an estimated value of P478.4 thousand. Nonmetallic products in the province consist of sand and gravel, limestone, rock phosphate, and hydrated/slaked lime. Manufacturing includes production of processed goods (e.g. peanut products), handicraft, and furniture making.

Table 6
Number of Retail Establishments and Investments: 1991-1994

Year	Number of Retail Establishments	Investment (P)
1991	89	2,063,500
1992	233	3,136,262
1993	138	2,899,575
1994	51	3,999,335
ASL Sectors:		
1991	167	5,582,750
1992	306	8,557,462
1993	205	6,679,725
1994	117	11,997,089

Source : Siquijor Provincial Socio-Economic Profile

Local trade in the province consists of subcontracting of basket making and making of novelty items like gifts, toys, and house ware materials made of indigenous raw materials. These are exported to Cebu and Manila.

In 1995, the province's exports consisted of 4,735 metric tons of copra and 2,262 metric tons of other cargo.

There are also a number of retail establishments. Below is a table showing the number of retail establishments per from 1191 to 1994, with corresponding investment amounts.

Air, Water and Land Transport. There are three modes of transportation in Siquijor: air, water and land. The province has an airport with flights to Dumaguete and Cebu on arrangement basis. Motorized bancas ply daily from Siquijor to Dumaguete and back. There are also a few shipping lines that ferry passengers and cargo from Siquijor's two seaports (in Siquijor and Larena) to Cebu, Tagbilaran, Plaridel, and Iligan. Registered land transport vehicles of various types total 1,922.

Utilities. There is a diesel-generated power supply plant in the island province that supplies electricity to about 83.6% of the barangays. PROSIELCO is the power cooperative that runs the supply plant.

PROSIELCO has the potential to connect 15,382 households. However, current household connections make up only 67.6% of the potential. Power consumption register an average of 42 kwh per month for households, 95 kwh per month for small commercial establishments, 803 kwh per month for individual establishments, 160 kwh per month for public buildings, 652 kwh per month for irrigation and 74 kwh per month for street lights.

The Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) serves four of the six municipalities in Siquijor.

Table 7
Existing Infrastructure Provisions: Water

Municipality	Total No. of Barangays	No. of Brgys Served by Level II	No. of Brgys Served by Level III	Implementing Entity
Enrique Villanueva	14	7	0	LGU
Larena	23	13	9	LGU
Lazi	18	12	3	LWUA
Maria	22	9	3	LWUA
San Juan	15	8	4	LWUA
Siquijor	42	19	32	LWUA
Total	133	68	51	

Source : Siquijor Provincial Socio-Economic Profile

The original spring source for the municipality of Siquijor is the Cang-isad Spring. It is a gravity-fed type water supply system for coastal barangays. The pressure pump type of supply comes from the Caitican Spring, which flows into the 120 cubic meter reservoir located in Tacdog, Siquijor, Siquijor.

Table 8
Household by Main Source of Drinking Water: 1990

Main Source of Drinking Water	Number of Households
Own use, faucet, community water system	2,351
Shared, faucet, community water system	5,911
Own use, tube/piped, deep well	698
Shared tube/piped deep well	3,266
Tubed/pipe shallow well	826
Dug well	1,242
Spring, lake, river, rain	1,023
Paddies	89
Total Households	15,406

Source : Siquijor Provincial Socio-Economic Profile

Communication Facilities. There are 4,897 telephone lines in Siquijor. Of this total, 4,366 lines were put up by ISLACOM, 525 by TMSI, and 6 by TELOF. Public telephone calling offices are located in all municipalities of Siquijor, except Maria. Only 4 municipalities have fax machines. These are Siquijor, San Juan, Enrique Villanueva and Larena.

Tourism. Siquijor has been gearing up to develop its tourism industry, which the Department of Tourism has been supporting. The province has several tourist attractions, among which are the 201-year old stone church convent, the Cannas Falls and San Antonio, where one can savor the serenity and loveliness of the remaining forest. Other attractions include four pristine and secluded beach resorts, caves, and the crystal-clear waters of a miniature lake that leads to the biggest natural pool in the plaza of San Juan. Below is a list of favorite tourist spots per municipality.

Table 9
Tourist Spots by Municipality

Tourist Spot by Municipality	Location
Enrique Villanueva	
Daguit Shaol	Cangmangki
Hunob Beach	Libo
Cang-isok Old House	Libo
Camogao Beach	Camogao
Tulapos Beach	Tulapos

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Tourist Spot by Municipality	Location
Mini-Fish Sanctuary	Tulapos
Bitaug Cave	Bitaug
Bitaug Beach	Bitaug
Larena	
Sandugan Beach	Sandugan
Cangbagsa Beach	Cangbagsa
Nonoc Beach	Nonoc
Lazi	
Century Old Church and Convent	Catamboan
Gabayan Beach	Gabayan
Cang-abas Beach	Cang-abas
Talayong Cave	Talayong
Kalumboyan Cave	Lower Cabangcalan
Kawasan Cave	Capalasanan
Banahaw Cave	Capalasanan
Lahong Cave	Canggumantong
Ilihan Cave with Antique Coffins	Simacolong
Talisay Beach	Simacolong
Takbal Bato	Simacolong
Siwil Beach	Simacolong
Balas Balas Beach	Simacolong
Libo Cave	Tagmanocan
Maria	
Guiwanon Beach	Candapin B
Kagosoan Beach	Minalulan
Napayong Cave	Minaluan
Kanglayaw-is Cave	Pisong A
Lapac Beach	Nabutay
Bacong Beach	Nabutay
Marianico Cave	Poblacion Norte
Lugawan Cave	Poblacion Norte
Polo Beach	Olang
Salagdoong Cave	Olang
Mainit Cave	Olang
San Juan	
Lapac Cave	Tambisan
POO Hills	Tambisan
Bocaboc Islet	Tambisan
Cangsiray	Tambisan
Solangon Beach	Solangon
Maite Beach	Maite
Tubod Beach (Coco Grove)	Tubod
Cangmunag Beach	Cangmunag
Napo Cave	Napo

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Tourist Spot by Municipality	Location
Capilay Spring	Poblacion
Siquijor	
Poblacion Beach	Poblacion
Candanay Sur Beach	Candanay Sur
Candanay Norte Beach	Candanay Norte
Olo Subterranean River	Olo
Mt. Bandilaan	Cantabon
Cantabon Cave	Cantabon
Dumanhog Beach (Dondeezco)	Dumanhog
Calalinan Beach Garden	Calalinan
Ponong Cave	Ponong
Eugenia Cave	Luzong
Sam-ang Cave	Caipilan/Tambisan

Source : Siquijor Provincial Socio-Economic Profile