



CAMALANIUGAN

Briefer

CAMALANIUGAN : "Where the **BEST** Begins!"



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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Etymology

Don Vicente Nepomuceno, one of the most distinguished sons of Camalaniugan, a Jurist, parliamentarian and Historian, wrote in his book "HISTORIA **NAC CAGAYAN**" that long before the Spaniards came to the Philippines, particularly to the north of Cagayan Province, there existed a settlement founded and headed by a native chieftain named **GUIYAB**. This is located along the east banks of the Cagayan River, or what is now called "Poblacion". From this settlement came to origin the town of Camalaniugan.

Datu Guiyab and his followers first established their settlement along the banks of what is now called the Babuyan Creek. This is located at barangay Dammang, a Barangay of Camalaniugan situated across the Cagayan River on the west, which is now known as Barangays Felipe Tuzon and Joaquin dela Cruz. Datu Guiyab and his followers were often raided by the "Kalingas", a fierce and war-like tribe that settled in the mountain region further west. Due to these Kalinga depredations, Datu Guiyab decided to transfer his settlement across the Cagayan River. Together with his people, he crossed the Cagayan River eastward and landed in a place where a plant they called "MALANIUG" grew in abundance. He founded the place very ideal for settlement so they decided to stay in the place permanently. Under his leadership, this settlement became prosperous and progressive. Datu Guiyab and his people named this settlement "**CAMALANIUGAN**" adopted from "**MALANIUG**" the name of the plant which was found growing in all the areas they occupied.

Malaniug, from which Camalaniugan derived its name, is a palm tree that can be easily mistaken for a coconut, while its trunk is a cross between that of the coconut and that of the palmera plant. Its fruit looks somewhat like an unhusked coconut, but smaller. A mature malaniug nut is no bigger than an infant's fist.

The nut is protected by a thin, brown shell which, when cracked open, reveals a white flesh similar to that of the "macapuno". Those who have tasted it say it is delicious but they caution that it is not something you should have your fill of. Too much of it can cause headaches, dizziness, and diarrhea. They added the prefix "**CA**" and the suffix "**AN**" to "**MALANIUG**" forming a Ybanag word "**CAMALANIUGAN**", which means in English "a place where" "malaniug" tree is in abundance". The people called themselves "YBANAG", a word derived from "**BANAG**" a Ybanag word which means "**River**". "Ybanag" means people living near the river.

Datu Guiyab then became very rich and powerful. He became the chieftain of all the tribes living in the nearby areas. It is said that even his "Salakot" his mortar for pounding his "buyo" (bettlenut) were made of gold.

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When the first Spanish Colonizer, Juan de Salcedo, grandson of Legazpi, landed on the shores of Cagayan, he found the settlement of Datu Guiyab already a flourishing community. It has a system of government and culture of its own. The people were engaged in agriculture and fishing.

In 1995, Fathers Ceria and Castellano, converted Datu Guiyab and his followers to Christianity. They organized the settlement into a pueblo and adopted the name **CAMALANIUGAN** as used by the natives in calling their settlement.

Camalaniugan was established as a pueblo and its Ecclesiastical administration was accepted by the Dominicans on June 15, 1596. San Jacinto de Polonia whose feast day falls on August 17 was chosen as the town's Patron Saint. Father Gaspar Zarete was installed as the first Parish Priest.

On the same year, the construction of the first Catholic Church was started. When the church was finally finished by forced labor, it was furnished by forced labor, it was furnished with bells, one of which is the Sancta Maria forged in 1995. It is reputed to be the oldest Catholic Church bell in the country. The other church bell installed are: San Jacinto (1792); Nuestra Sra. De Nieva Y Santa Barbara (1822); and San Tiago Apostol (1870).

Camalaniugan at that time was comprised of a vast area extending eastward up to the Pacific Coast which then included the towns of Buguey, Sta. Teresita, Gonzaga and Sta. Ana. In 1915, Buguey became a separate town and seceded from Camalaniugan. So, the early natives of Buguey were the Ybanags from Camalaniugan. Following the footsteps of Buguey, Gonzaga also opted for townhood in 1971, and subsequently followed by Sta. Ana and Sta. Teresita. Hence, Camalaniugan was reduced to its present area today which is even smaller than the seceded municipalities.

Creation

In the olden days, the natives of Camalaniugan, led first by Bucaranay, then by Guiyab, were pagans who worship spirits and the elements of nature. In 1581 the Spanish colonizers reached Cagayan and lost no time in converting the natives to Christianity. It was in 1595 when they succeeded in winning over Guiyab and his people to the Catholic fold. Soon afterward the Friars organized the settlement into a Pueblo (town).

On June 15, 1596, the ecclesiastical administration of Camalaniugan was accepted by the Dominicans, and San Jacinto de Polonia, whose Feast Day falls on August 17, was chosen as the town's patron saint.

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In an effort to wipe the pagan beliefs and practices of the natives, the friars fought fire with fire, so to speak, as they encouraged the practice of folk religion through the celebration of the patron saint's feast day, or fiesta. Originally, a rite of thanksgiving for blessings received, the fiesta became a cherished tradition and, in many ways, even a way of life.

Preaching was not all the friars did in the name of the cross. They also introduced new methods of weaving, health care, and farming and taught the natives how to read and write and to play a number of musical instruments.

They imposed things and obligated able-bodied men to donate their services towards the completion of the church and rectory in what is now Barangay Sapping.

Socio-economic and Political Development

Long before the Spaniards set foot on Philippine soil on northern Cagayan in particular, there existed along the banks of the Cagayan River a small community of natives, headed by a chieftain named Bucaranay. By the time the Spaniards reached Cagayan, the leadership of the settlement had been taken by another chieftain named Guiab. Datu Guiab's settlement was originally located at Dammang, west of the river. Disturbed by the Kalingas of the Cordilleras, Guiab and his people moved to the other side of the river, finally settling in a place where malaniug trees grew in abundance. They called the place Camalaniugan meaning, "where Malaniug trees abound" The people were Ybanags, meaning "people of the river".

When Juan de Salcedo, grandson of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, landed on the shore of Cagayan in the 1580s, he found in Camalaniugan a flourishing community of farmers and fishermen led by Guiab, with their own culture and system of government. At that time, Camalaniugan encompassed a large area that included what we have now known as Buguey, Gonzaga, Sta. Ana and Sta. Teresita. At that time Aparri was not yet in existence, and the mouth of the sea was called "Minanga nac Camalaniugan" not of Aparri, Tallungan was then the entry point to Camalaniugan from the sea.

In 1583 the region we have now known as Cagayan Valley was organized into a single province and named Cagayan and was divided into two provinces, Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya in 1839 and further subdivided into three Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya in 1856. The existing settlements were organized into pueblo or town. Established as a municipality and as a parish on June 1956, Camalaniugan was one of the first towns in Cagayan to be so organized. The reason for this was its proximity Nueva Segovia, now Lallo, then the seat of Government in the province. Capitan Pablo de Carreon a native of Vizcaya, Spain is said to have founded Camalaniugan.

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During the Spanish regime the highest town official was the Gobernadorcillo, also called president or “alcalde municipal”. The symbol of his authority and power was the wooden walking cane (baston) adorned with gold. After his term of office, he was addressed as Capitan.

Following is a list of town mayors during the Spanish and American times. Where available, their significant achievements and the inclusive dates and their incumbency are mentioned:

1. Spanish Regime:

- a. Esteban Asiddao
- b. Vicente Guibani
- c. Tomas Telan
- d. Salvador Aneso
- e. Lorenzo Ponce
- f. Pedro Barisa
- g. Jose Siriban
- h. Tomas Cabaddu
- i. Jose Siriban
- j. Regino Cervantes
- k. Hermenegildo Iringan
- l. Diego Emalon
- m. Getulio Limun
- n. Domingo Littaua

- Built a pier on the banks of Cagayan River for incoming and outgoing virays and barangays (boats). The pier was destroyed by a big flood on 1906.

o. Manuel Littaua

- Gave name to the streets of the town

p. Tomas Littaua

2. American Regime:

- a. Francisco Dumaua
- b. Antonio Iringan
- c. Eusebio Limun
- d. Theodoro Estaris
- e. Pedro Carag, 1908-1911

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- During his term, the Municipal Council passed a resolution asking the provincial government to build permanent school houses (under the Gabaldon Bill) in Centro and Alilinu was built in 1914 on land donated by Antonio Castillo.

- f. Lucio Bejer, 1911-1912
 - His term was cut short by Don Gregorio Urbi who protested his election and won.

- g. Gregorio Urbi, 1912-1913
 - Built a public market and “quiosco” near the public cemetery.

- h. Tomas Crisostomo, 1905-1908 and 1913-1916(2 terms)
 - During his second term he built the Gabaldon Central School; “edificio municipal” (town hall); a public market; and a new road linking the carretera (National Road) to the river bank, passing by the municipal road. He was also responsible for the cleaning and repair of defective culverts and roads.
 - Donated three pieces of property to the Government land in which were built the Camalaniugan Central School, the Gabaldon School in Centro Norte (now gone) and the “oficio municipal” in Centro Sur, including the open-air auditorium.
 - He awakened the people’ sense of community and “bayanihan” spirit enough to get them to volunteer their services and to donate money and good for town projects.

- i. Domingo Siriban, 1926
 - Repaired street and upgrade all major roads.
 - Repair and /or upgraded culverts.
 - Constructed the road linking Camalaniugan to Buguey.
 - Built a public market in Barangay Bulala.

- j. Simaco Torres, 1930
 - Built a concrete public market as well as an abattoir.

- k. Florentino Paragua, 1934
- l. Reymundo Jurado, 1946
 - Built the Camalaniugan High School in Dugo.

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GEOGRAPHY

Location and Total Land Area

Camalaniugan is geographically situated in the midst of 4 municipalities of the northern part of Cagayan province. It is bounded on the north by the municipality of Aparri, south by the municipality of Lallo, east by the municipality of Buguey, and west by the municipality of Allacapan. It lies in a meridian of 121 ° 40'57" east longitude and 18°16'5" north latitude. It has a land area of approximately 10,028.6745457 hectares.

Figure 1. Location Map

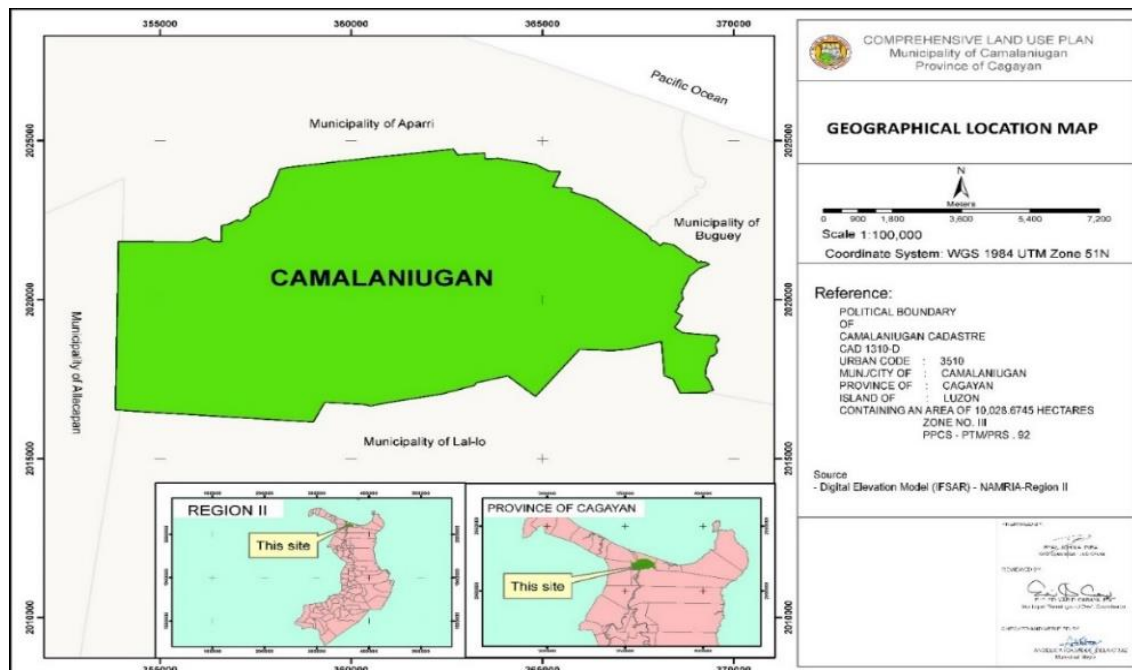


Table 1: Land Area (hectares) by Barangay

BARANGAY	TOTAL AREA (has.)
URBAN	
Agusi	416.7150
Bulala	185.4840
Centro Norte	31.2910
Centro Sur	17.5000
Dacalla-Fugu	250.6930
Dugo	197.7600
Sapping	43.0560

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RURAL	
Abagao	163.1790
Afunan-Cabayu	148.1600
Alilinu	309.5690
Baggao	373.7992
Bantay	141.8500
Casili	987.2300
Catotoran Norte	113.5880
Catotoran Sur	113.5880
Cullit	276.7840
Felipe Tuzon	2,195.9220
Fusina	115.8350
Gen. Eduardo Batalla	298.6720
Joaquin dela Cruz	1,673.8454
Julian Olivas	120.8400
Jurisdiccio	89.4840
Luec	248.3800
Minanga	625.3160
Paragat	172.0420
Tagum	178.0380
Tullutuging	125.9140
Ziminila	414.1400
Grand Total :	10,028.6745

Source: Municipal Assessor's Office

Territorial Jurisdiction

The municipality is politically subdivided into 28 barangays namely: Agusi, Bulala, Centro Norte, Centro Sur, Dacalla-Fugu, Dugo, and Sapping. These first seven (7) barangays comprised the urban core of the municipality. The other twenty-one (21) barangays are classified as rural namely: Abagao, Afunan-Cabayu, Alilinu, Baggao, Bantay, Casili, Catotoran Norte, Catotoran Sur, Cullit, Felipe Tuzon, Fusina, Gen. Eduardo Batalla, Joaquin dela Cruz, Julian Olivas Sr., Jurisdiccio, Luec, Minanga, Paragat, Tagum, Tullutuging, and Ziminila.

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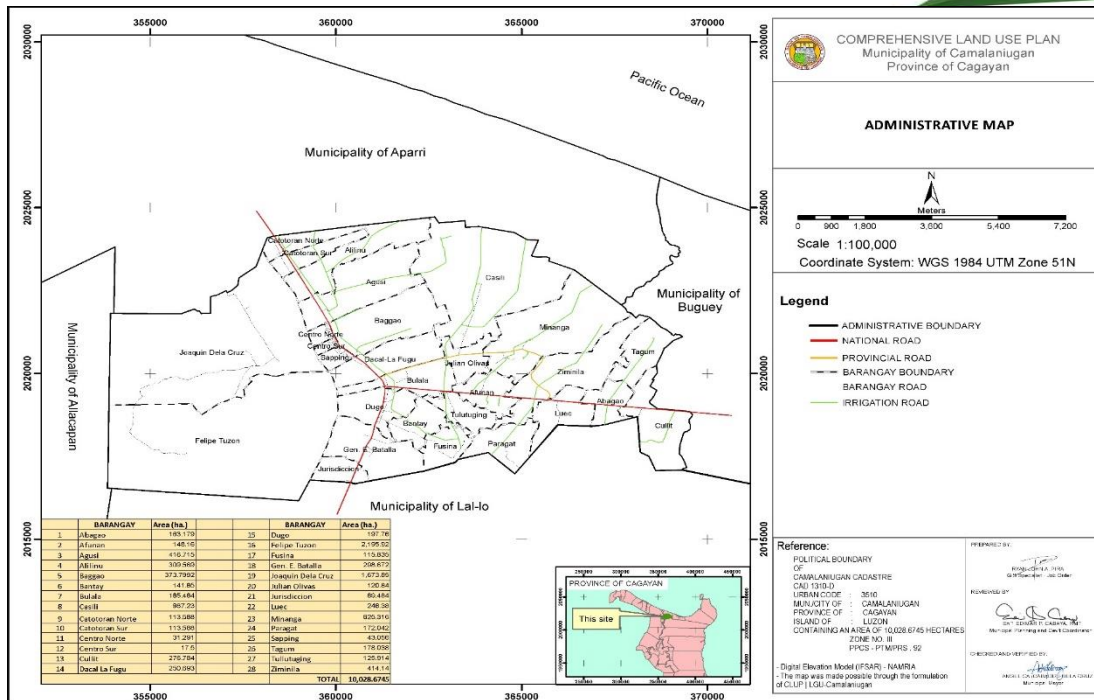
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Figure 2. Administrative Map



POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Population

Based on the 2020 official census of the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA), Camalaniugan has a population of 25,236. It has a population growth rate of 1.26% and an average household size of 4.41

Table 2. Total Population and Number of Households by Barangay, Year 2020

Barangay		Total Population	Number of Households
Urban			
1	Agusi	1,047	237
2	Bulala	1,528	346
3	Centro Norte	1,110	252
4	Centro Sur	899	204
5	Dacalla-Fugu	1,171	266
6	Dugo	1,796	407

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7	Sapping	912	207
Sub-total :		8,463	1,919
Rural			
1	Abagao	402	91
2	Afunan-Cabayu	489	111
3	Alilinu	1,582	359
4	Baggao	572	130
5	Bantay	952	216
6	Casili	1,132	257
7	Catotoran Norte	1,068	242
8	Catotoran Sur	959	218
9	Cullit	573	130
10	Felipe Tuzon	257	58
11	Fusina	820	186
12	Gen. Eduardo Batalla	1,528	347
13	Joaquin Dela Cruz	760	172
14	Julian Olivas	649	147
15	Jurisdiccion	711	161
16	Luec	332	75
17	Minanga	1,933	438
18	Paragat	277	63
19	Tagum	227	51
20	Tulutuging	327	74
21	Ziminila	1,223	277
Sub-total :		16,773	3,803
TOTAL :		25,236	5,722

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census

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The table below shows the age grouping derived from the data collected by the Municipal Planning and Development Office. The municipality has a total of 9,458 school-going age population which constitute 37.95 percent of the total population of 25,236 (PSA 2020). The implementation of the K+12 curriculum in the Philippine educational system made the mandatory inclusion of one (1) year of kindergarten and an additional two (2) years in secondary.

Also, based on the table below 2.39 percent of the total population constitutes the working population or those persons who belong to the age group 15-64 years old with more males than females. The dependent population has a total of 9,335 which constitute 37.45 percent of the total population. Out of the 9,335 dependent population, 78.70 percent or 7,347 are young (0-14 years old) while 21.30 percent or 1,988 are old (65 years old and over). The labour force has a total population of 18,042. It means that for every one (1) economically active person, it supports two dependent persons or 51.70 or 52 persons per 100 productive populations.

Table 3. Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2020

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE		FEMALE		SEX RATIO
		NO.	%	NO.	%	
School Going Age Population	9,756	4,884	51	4,872	49	1:0.95
Pre-School (3-6)	923	471	51	452	49	1:0.96
Elementary (7-12)	3,245	1,655	51	1,590	49	1:0.96
Secondary (13-18)	2,838	1,476	52	1,362	48	1:0.94
Tertiary (19-22)	2,570	1,311	51	1,259	49	1:0.94
Labor Force (15 and over)	18,269	9,317	51	8,952	49	1:0.95
Dependent Population	9,453	4,821	51	4,632	49	1:0.97
Young (0-14)	7,440	3,794	51	3,646	49	1:0.95
Old (65-Over)	2,013	966	48	1,047	52	1:0.93

Source: Computed Based on Interpolated Data from the 2020 Data of the Philippines Statistics Authority

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Population Density

Based on the physical land area of 10,028.67457 hectares the municipality has a gross density of 2-3 persons per hectare. Male is dominant over a female with an average sex ratio of 1:0.95.

Ethnicity

Ilocano (69 %), Ybanag (23 %), Tagalog (6 %), Itawit (1 %)

Religion

Roman Catholic (55.97%), Iglesia Ni Cristo (3.01%), Muslim (0.44%), Others (40.58%)

Languages/Dialects

Ilocano (68.72 %), Ybanag (23.03%), Tagalog (6.36%), Itawit (1.31), Others (0.13%)

Poverty Incidence

The average family income is Php 7,589.38. This shows that the majority of families are still below the poverty line. Family expenditures are basically spent on food, consuming about 42% of income followed by education, health, and medical needs, clothing, transportation, communications, and recreation.

ECONOMY

Primary Sector

The municipality's primary economic subsector is agriculture. Farming is the main focus of land-based agriculture. Currently, there are 7,587.39 hectares of agricultural land in the municipality.

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Fishing communities in the municipality have access to the mighty Cagayan River as inland fishing grounds. However, the current state of inland fishing ground includes silted rivers that form islets in the center, chipping erosion on both sides of river banks, particularly during flood events, fish sanctuaries damaged and lost, resulting in a reduction in fish catch, and limited availability of other freshwater resources.

Secondary Sector

The Municipality of Camalaniugan is fast developing in a backdrop of harmony between industrialization and the rich historical and cultural tradition of the municipality. Industrial activities in the municipality can be said to be of minimal intensity considering the area occupied by industries is about 3.56 hectares of the highest in 2019. Its intensity agri-based industries, food industries, and metal craft industries are non-pollutive to pollutive-non-hazardous.

For tourism, historically there were areas identified to have historical values for the municipality. These are the Oldest Church Bell in the Philippines forged in 1595, the “*Animas Ta Purgatorio*”, an old relic of images, the Old Church Ruins (Anguila), and the Old Spanish Brick Kiln (Horno). The location of these historical and cultural tourism sites is at the Barangays of Sapping and Agusi. Presently, these are preserved and under the development of the municipal government as tourist destinations.

Tertiary Sector

The Camalaniugan Public Market has the potential to be the commercial business town of the northern part of the province of Cagayan. Nearby communities visit the public market during its “palengke days” (Thursdays and Sundays). The commercial districts cater to the municipality and its neighboring towns due to the presence of business and trade facilities that attract mainly investors.

The number of registered business establishments reached 594 in 2020. This total number has an increase of about 12% from 530 in 2019. These business establishments are most concentrated in the urban core barangays of Bulala, Baggao, Dacalla-fugu, and Dugo, which are identified as commercial districts. Another contributory factor that causes the growth of business and trade areas is the abundance of natural resources from freshwater bodies and the Cagayan River, coupled with its strategic location, attractive investment ambiance, and business-friendly policies.

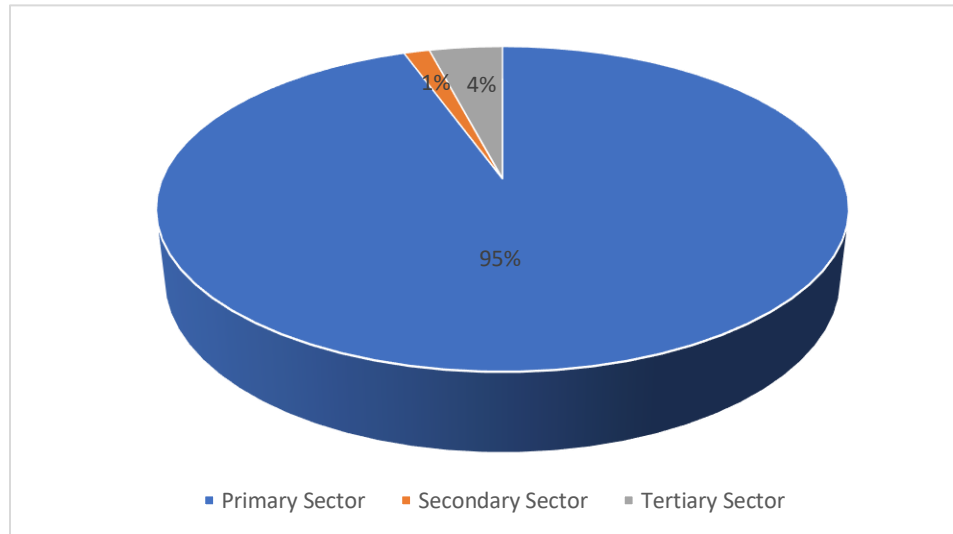
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Figure 3. Pie Graph Showing % Value Contribution Per Economic Base Sector



Based on the graph above, it is evident that Primary Sector contributed the highest value of revenue generation contributing about 95 percent of the total value contribution. This is followed by Tertiary Sector with 4 percent total value contribution, and Secondary Sector being the least with 1 percent of the total value contribution.

Employment

In 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the municipality had an employment rate of 89 percent, with females dominating males with 92 percent against 86 percent. However, there is an unemployment rate of 11 percent, in which males dominate females at 14 percent against 8 percent.

The primary sector contributed the highest number of jobs. In 2019, there were a total of 7,722 farmers and fishermen combined engaged in major and minor agricultural occupations, making up 89 percent of the total economic base sector employment. This is followed by the tertiary sector with 800 jobs, or 9 percent of the total employment, and the secondary sector with the least number of jobs, 130, or 2 percent of the total economic base employment.



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Also, there are Camalaniugeños who found employment in foreign countries. These overseas workers are the "unsung heroes," for they contribute significantly to the economic status of the country. As of 2019, the municipality has a total of 289 overseas workers working abroad, which is quite higher as compared to the previous year, 2018, with 267 OFWs.

It is believed that most of them work as domestic workers, factory workers, or medical workers, and only a few are in managerial positions. Some reasons why this labor force seeks employment abroad are that the government can offer limited job opportunities. The only fear for these overseas workers is that they are vulnerable to mental and physical abuse by their employers and that sometimes they cannot defend themselves.

LGU NATIONAL TAX ALLOTMENT (NTA)

In terms of Resource Allocation and Utilization, the Annual Budget is responsive to the budgetary requirements of the local government plans and satisfies statutory and mandatory obligations. The Municipal Fund was allotted and utilized on three major aspects of targeted development, Social, Economic, and Environmental Management.

The LGU has an effective Financial Management System. The composition of BAC is in accordance with RA 9184 and all transactions are made and recorded in accordance with prescribed accounting and auditing rules and regulations. Annual financial statements of the LGU are completed and audited by the end of the year.

The NTA allocation for the municipality of Camalaniugan for CY 2022 is **Php 119,316,377.00**, the second-lowest among the 28 municipalities in the Cagayan province.

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TOURISM

Existing Tourist Attraction

The municipality is endowed with several historical tourist attractions that draw people to visit the beauty of the place. The Municipality is proud to be the home of the oldest Catholic Bell in the Philippines forged in 1595. Other identified historical attractions are the following: the “*Animas Ta Purgatorio*”, an old relic of images (retablo), the Old Church Ruins (Anguila), and the Old Spanish Brick Kiln (Horno). The location of these historical and cultural tourism sites is at the Barangays of Sapping and Agusi. Presently, these are preserved and under the development of the municipal government as tourist destinations.

Old Sancta Maria Bell

Sancta Maria, the oldest Catholic Church bell in the Philippines, is housed in the belfry of the San Jacinto de Polonia Parish Church in Sapping, Camalaniugan, Cagayan. It was forged in 1595, a year before the ecclesiastical administration of Camalaniugan was accepted by the Dominicans. There is no record of how it was brought to the town and who brought it. However, it is on record that the bell was transported to Manila in February 1937 for the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress.



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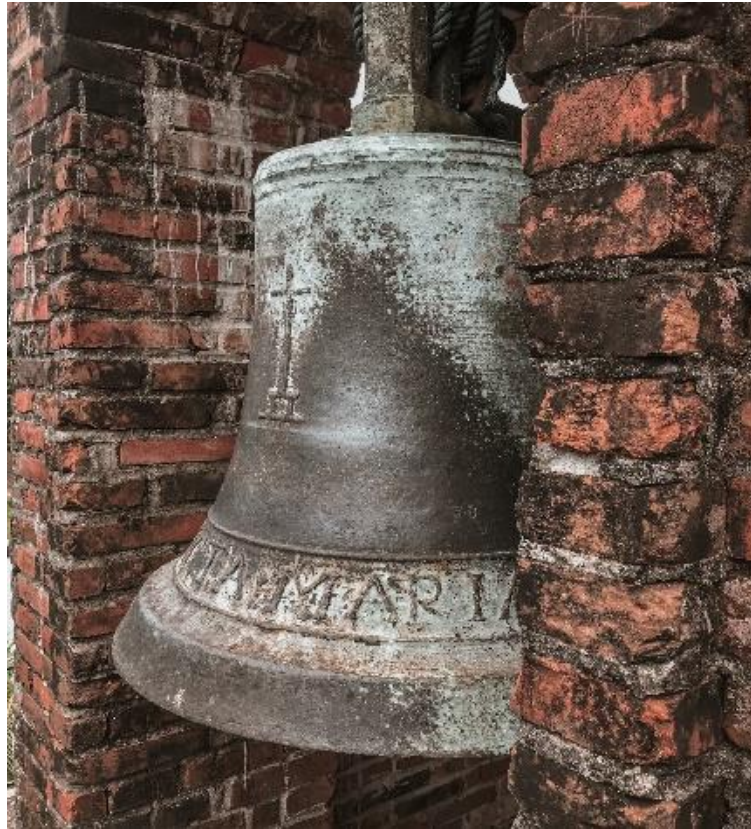


Figure 4. Oldest Catholic Bell in the Philippines forged in 1595

Animas Ta Purgatorio

This color-rendered wood-carved mural retablo ('retablo'), an old relic of images has been an interesting feature of Camalaniugan Catholic Church for a long time. It depicts the hunger for prayers of the poor souls in purgatory and is aptly called "Ani-mas ta Purgatorio".

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Figure 5. "Animas ta Purgatorio" retablo

Old Catholic Church Ruins (Anguila)

The original Church of Camalaniugan was the third to be built in Cagayan during the Spanish time. It was connected to a convent with a sundial in its courtyard. It was destroyed on October 7, 1845, by a powerful typhoon, accompanied by a strong quake that shook the whole province. These ruins lie southwest of the present-day church, a charming testimony of the parish's longevity.

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Figure 6. Old Church Ruins (Anguila)

Old Spanish Kiln (Horno)

Built around 1,600 on orders of Parish Priest Fr. Gaspar Zarete, the “horno” was a large kiln where red bricks were manufactured for use in building the massive churches in Cagayan during the Spanish Era. In those days, the “horno” was also used as a watchtower from which sentries would look out for marauders attempting to come in through the Cagayan River. Camalaniugan Brick Kiln is the most preserved brick kiln in the region.

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Figure 7. Old Spanish Brick Kiln (Horno)

Existing Tourism Market

Based on records from 2015 to 2019, tourism in the municipality is not yet properly emphasized as one source of local revenue. There was no local ordinance adopted and approved that encompass the said tourism sites. This is manifested by the absence of any revenue levied from them although there are some that come and have a visit to the tourist's attractions.

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Table 4. Inventory of Tourists by Country of Origin for the Past Five Years 2015 to 2019

Name of Tourism Attraction	Number of Tourists/Visitors									
	Year-2015		Year-2016		Year-2017		Year-2018		Year-2019	
	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local
Old Spanish Horno	NDA	120	NDA	460	NDA	580	NDA	1,275	NDA	1,350
"Animas ta Purgatorio"	NDA	120	NDA	460	NDA	580	NDA	1,275	NDA	1,350
Oldest Church Bell in the Philippines	NDA	120	NDA	460	NDA	580	NDA	1,275	NDA	1,350
Old Church Ruins	NDA	120	NDA	460	NDA	500	NDA	1,275	NDA	1,350

Source: *Municipal Tourism Office*

The table above shows an increasing number of local tourists that visit the municipality. The said increase is from 120 to 1,350 for a period of five (5) years. The sudden increase of local visits was noted when the municipality hosted the Provincial Girls Scout Camp for two (2) consecutive years in 2018 and 2019. Although an increase is noted, its impact on local revenue is very insignificant. There is No Data Available as to the number of foreigners who visited the areas.

Nonetheless, municipal tourism can be said to have potential and can contribute significantly to the economy if given attention by proper authorities to develop and advertise.

Accommodations

At present, the municipality reportedly has only one (1) DOT-accredited hotel for accommodations, the Greenstar Park Hotel and Resort which caters to visitors for accommodation and leisure from neighboring municipalities.

Other Tourist Facilities and Services

Tour and Travel Operation

At present, the municipality reportedly has no Tour and Travel Operation.

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Restaurants and Other Food Establishments

Based on the records of the BPLO – Business Permit and Licensing Officer, there is the famous Juval's Grill and Restaurant that serves delicious food to its guests and visitors. Other restaurants and food establishments are located within the Camalaniugan Public Market and its vicinity.

Shops

Currently, there are two (2) major shopping malls namely: SM-SaveMore and Citi Shopping Center in the municipality.

Banks

Records of the BPLO show, there are a total of three (3) banks with secured permits and licenses for renewal in the year 2019. These are China Bank, Cauayan Rural Bank, and Pampanga Rural Bank.

Tourist Information Offices

The municipality has a designated tourism information desk located in the Municipal Town Hall lobby.

Personal Services

Personal services such as beauty parlors and barbershops are sporadically spotted along the Camalaniugan Public Market vicinity.

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Potential Tourism and Ecotourism Destinations

Construction of Modern Dry and Wet Market



Front View

Back View



Figure 8. The New Home of the “Pasalubong Center” in the Proposed Construction of Modern Dry and Wet Market

The municipality takes off and soar high for socio-economic development attributed to its strategic location which lures more investors to engage business in the area. Currently, the LGU has an on-going construction for the establishment of Municipal Park and an Oval (Sports Complex) at the vacant lot situated in front of the new legislative building, OSCA building, LnB building, and the PNP Headquarter building. This complements the “WE LOVE YOU CAMALANIUGAN” Marker along the National Highway.

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Figure 9. WE LOVE YOU CAMALANIUGAN Marker



Figure 10. On-going Construction of Municipal Park and Oval (Sports Complex)

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Also, there is an Indigenous People (IP) Settlement located in barangay Joaquin dela Cruz about a 1.0-hectare area. This settlement has great potential to attract tourists to show their culture and norms. Another potential attraction in the municipality is the presence of the Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP) located at barangays Felipe Tuzon and the National Greening Program (NGP) at Joaquin dela Cruz respectively, with an area of about 20.0 hectares. The establishment of cable cars and zip lines from the Old Church Ruins to the site will surely attract tourists to visit the area. Floating cottages will also be established for those who want to spend time with game fishing and have lunch and early dinner.

Establishment of Eco-Tourism Attractions



Figure 11. The Proposed Establishment of Ecotourism Attractions at Barangays Felipe Tuzon and Joaquin dela Cruz

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Sustainable National Greening Project



Figure 12. The National Greening Program at Brgy. Joaquin dela Cruz

Another envisioned ecotourism development of the municipality is the Establishment of the Boulevard of Million Dreams along the easement of the Cagayan River. Reportedly, there is already an outsourced fund from the national government for its establishment.

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Establishment of Boulevard of Million Dreams



Figure 13. Proposed Establishment of Boulevard of Million Dreams

There is a total of seven (7) tourist attractions in the Municipality of Camalaniugan. Presented in Table 5 is the summary of tourist attractions.

Table 5. Summary of Tourist Attraction

Tourist Attraction Number	Tourist Attraction
1	Boulevard of Million Dreams
2	Municipal Park and Oval (Sports Complex)
3	Old Church Ruins (Anguila)
4	Old Sancta Maria Bell, "Animas ta Purgatorio" retablo
5	Old Spanish Brick Kiln (Horno)
6	National Greening Program and Proposed Establishment of Ecotourism Attractions at Barangay Joaquin Dela Cruz
7	Small Water Impounding Project and Proposed Establishment of Ecotourism Attractions at Barangay Felipe Tuzon

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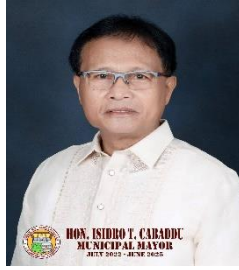
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Municipal Mayor



Hon. JAMUEL O. ROSARIO
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Hon. EDNA M. FILLON
Sangguniang Bayan Member



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Liga ng mga Brgy. President
Ex-Officio SB Member



Hon. CRIS C. PACLEB
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