

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION :

1.1 Rationale

Local government units are mandated to provide basic services to promote overall development of the community and its people. However, it is a reality that, even if Barangay Poblacion is classified as urban, but still do not have the financial capability to implement the identified driven programs and projects. Hence, there is a need to prioritize the projects in order to maximize the utilization of limited funds.

1.2 Objective of the Plan

The plan is primarily aimed at presenting and appreciating the existing situation by the barangay people themselves, analyzing the situation using standards and other means of measurement to come up with identification of needs and corresponding interventions.

1.3 Scope of the Plan

The scope and coverage of the plan is limited to the barangay of Poblacion, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur for the period of five (5) years. The plan is composed of two (2) parts, the barangay profile which is the result of participatory urban appraisal which defines the collective ideas of the residents in terms of the history, culture and traditions, and resources as well as their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The second part is the barangay development plan that starts with the expression of the collective vision and mission and presentation of their sectoral programs and projects.

1.4 Methodology

The participatory approach in plan formulation was used giving weight to the data and experiences shared by the workshop participants. The data and information were provided by the people themselves and processed using the PRA tools. However, in spite of this, we still cannot avoid mistakes and deficiencies.

This effort is just the beginning of an organized and orderly journey towards development.

Chapter 2

BARANGAY PROFILE :

The history of the Barangay Poblacion dates back even before the creation of the Municipality way back in May 28, 1953. Before the creation of Barangay Poblacion of the Municipality of Hagonoy, it was named as barrio "Pawa" of the early settlers because of the presence of the first wooden artesian well located on the property owned by the late Santiago M. Maravillas (now Teofilo/Semiona Ronda's estate.)

Barrio "Pawa" or "Puso" was then a part of the political territory of the municipality of Sta. Cruz, Province of Davao. In the year 1949, when the municipality of Padada was created, Barrio "Pawa" or "Puso" was given up to the newly created municipality. During the liberation of World War II, people are looking for a better agricultural places to live on for a living especially the people of Cebu who migrated to this barrio, to name a few pioneering personalities are as follows, to wit; The Maravillas(es), Cabardo(s), Diez and others.

It was May 28, 1953 when the late Pres. Elpidio V. Quirino issued a Presidential Decree making Hagonoy as the new municipality and the first set of appointed municipal officials assumed their post on July 5, 1953. Since the center of government of the municipality is located in Barrio Pawa, the latter was eased in the map as barrio. It was then that Barangay Poblacion came into existence.

Demography

Total population, Total No. of Households, growth rate per annum, average household size, and the density of population per hectare as of March 2012 survey of the Barangay nutrition scholars of Barangay Poblacion, revealed that: Total population 4,508; total no. of households 941; density 9.57; average household size 4.79 and growth rate of 1.7 (See table 1 below)

**Table No. 1. Population Size, Growth and Density
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Total Population	4,508
Total No. of Households	941
Average HHs Size	4.79
Density	9.57
Growth Rate	1.7

Source : Barangay survey March 2012 (BNS _

The population and households are distributed in twenty one (21) Puroks with most households located in Purok 15 & 17. The highest No. of population and households is Purok 15. this is primarily, because, most of the households are informal settlers in a vacant and hilly portion of the land owned by a Filipino-American Citizen, who had been in the U.S.A. and their occupation is by tolerance only. While Purok 17 is the second highest No. of population and households considering that this purok is the largest in terms of area and that it is located along the provincial road going to barangay Sacub. The least No. of population and households is Purok 11, because, majority of the occupants and settlers transferred to the other puroks due to the demolition of the former/old and temporary public market of Hagonoy, Davao del Sur. (See table 2 on next page)

**Table No. 2. Distribution of Population
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Purok	Population		No. of HHs
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	96	82	31
Purok 2	101	105	35
Purok 3	35	30	11
Purok 4	48	42	25
Purok 5	103	122	45
Purok 5-A	108	99	35
Purok 6	132	128	31
Purok 7A	157	143	63
Purok 7B	103	100	38
Purok 8	116	137	30
Purok 9-A	68	78	35
Purok 9-B	88	90	31
Purok 10	89	85	34
Purok 11	25	23	12
Purok 12-A	86	111	43
Purok 12-B	114	111	63
Purok 13-A	130	132	56
Purok 13-B	72	81	35
Purok 15	225	213	121
Purok 16	161	158	69
Purok 17	205	176	98
TOTAL	2,262	2,246	941

Source: Barangay survey 2011

The bulk of the population is in the age ranging from 18 to 35 comprising about 29 % of the total population with 653 male and 645 female. Coming next in ranking are those within the age bracket from 36 to 50 years old with 400 male 443 female comprises 18 % of the total population followed by those within the age bracket from 6 to 12 years old with 370 male and 376 female comprises 16 % . And the lowest percentage of the population is the group of 66 years old and above. (See table 3 below)

**Table No. 3. Age and Sex Distribution
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Age Group According to Sex	Gender	
	Male	Female
Children 0 – 5	265	275
Children 6 – 12	370	376
Children 13 – 17	331	319
Adult 18 – 35	608	645
Adult 36 – 50	400	443
Adult 51 – 65	163	156
Adult 66 yrs old & above	80	77

Source : Barangay survey as of March 2012 (BNS)

Notably the survey result would reveal that not all individuals with single civil status belong to the younger adults, but there are also unmarried individuals who are already 60 years old and above. So, it is no wonder then, that singles comprises the second largest group next to married individuals. (See table 4 below)

**Table No. 4. Marital Status
Barangay Poblacion 2012**

Civil Status	Population
Single	1,749
Married	902
Widow	121
Widower	105
Divorce	65

Source: Barangay survey as of March 2012

The population of Barangay Poblacion is predominantly Cebuanos followed by the Boholanos, because, the first wave of migrants came from Cebu. And considering, that Bohol province is only a few hours travel from Cebu, they came next to the Cebuanos in terms of population in Barangay Poblacion.
(See table 5 below)

**Table No. 5 Population by Mother Tongue
Barangay Poblacion 2012**

Mother Tongue	Population
Cebuano	2,731
Boholano	1,336
Ilongo	180
Waray	205
B'laan	15
Others	

Source: Barangay Recotd

The original settlers of Barangay Poblacion were the ethnic groups of Kalagan. History will tell that, almost all barangays of the municipality of Padada (the mother town of Hagonoy) were then settled originally by the tribes of Kalagan and the Tagaka-olo tribes. But little by little upon the arrival of the Cebuanos and the Boholanos, they started disposing their occupied lands either by sale or through barter of goods, they transferred to the remote places.
(See table 6 below)

**Table No. 6. Ethnic Groups
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Ethnic Group	Population
Kalagan	27
B'laan	15
Manobo	14
Muslim	5
Mandaya	12
Others	

Source: Barangay survey as of March 2012

The dominant religious affiliation of Barangay Poblacion is in the Roman catholic church. One of the principal reason is that, during liberation time, there were many Roman catholic missionaries assigned in the Diocese of Davao, and Sta. Cruz Parish, was then under of the above-named diocese of which Hagonoy was still a Barrio under the municipality of Sta. Cruz under the hierarchical parochial jurisdiction . As a consequence, Hagonoy benefited the existence of the Roman catholic missionaries. Another reason was the migration of the Cebuanos and the Boholanos who were then all Christians. (See table 7 below)

**Table No. 7. Religious Affiliation
Barangay Poblacion 2012.**

Type of Religion	Population
Roman Catholic	3,809
Islam	5
Aglipayan	15
Methodist	18
Assembly of God	35
Jehovah's Witness	65
Born Again Christians	47
INC	22
Others (specify)	

Source: Barangay Record

Majority of the population of Poblacion are farmers as landowners and farm laborers. Others are engaged in commercial activities aside from being a government employees/workers. (See table 8 below)

**Table No. 8. Labor Force and Employment
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Type of Employment	Population
Gov't workers (permanent	83
Rice field laborers (land prep. & harvest)	225
House & store helpers	123
Driver	154
Tailor or Sewer	34
Self-employed	223
Carpenter	84
Barber	15
Mason	35
Electrician, Vulcanizer & bread bakers	32
Beautician	25
Post graduate professionals (M.D.)	2

Source: Barangay survey as of March 2012 (BNS)

c. Natural Features

a. Geographical Location

Poblacion is the center of the twenty one barangays in the municipality of Hagonoy, Davao del Sur, not only of its geographical location, but also because, the seat of government of the municipality is in Barangay Poblacion. The distance from the Provincial Capitol up to the barangay is twenty one (21) km. and from the National Highway to the barangay is Seven (7) kilometers.

b. Neighboring Boundaries

- b.1 North: Brgy. Sinayawan & Brgy. Sacub
 b.2 East: Brgy. Hagonoy Crossing
 b.3 West: Brgy. Lapulabao & Brgy. Mahayahay
 b.4 South: Brgy. Lapulabao & Padada River (bulatucan)
 b.5 Others _____

**Table No. 9. Land Physical Features
Barangay Poblacion 20 12**

Puroks	Elevation		Slope	
	From	To	From	To
Purok 15				

c. Reference Points

- c.1 Latitude _____
 c.2 Longitude _____

Land Area:

Poblacion consists of 450.3709 hectares of land area, 436.4806 hectares of which are classified as agricultural and the 63.8903 ha. are allocated for urban settlement, roads, and canals.

Topography and Slope Characteristic :

Generally, the surface of the land area of Barangay Poblacion is plain except of a little portion of Purok 15 called "Bawing" which is hilly. The surface consist of Five (5) hectares more or less.

**Table No. 10. Surface Drainage
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Name of Major Water Bodies within the Barangay	Physical Condition
River : along southern boundary of Poblacion Padada river	Flowing going to the sea (Eastern part)

Source: MEO

d. Climate and Rainfall

The barangay has a tropical weather condition consisting of rainy, sunny and windy seasons.

During rainfall days occurrence of floods in the streets are always expected, because almost all drainage canals of Poblacion are silted already.

e. Soil Type

**Table No. 11. Soil Type
Barangay Poblacion, 2012**

Type	Are (has.)
San Manuel Silty Clay Loam	450.3709 Has.

Source: LAPS

f. Land Capability

**Table No. 12. Land Capability
Barangay , August 21 20 12**

Classification	Area
Agricultural low land and Irrigated capable of producing rice.	379.2091 has.

Source: MAO

g. Land Suitability

**Table No. 13. Land Suitability
Barangay Poblacion. 2012**

CLASSIFICATION	AREA
Can be cultivated safely with good management practices to maintain productivity proper drainage irrigation system fertilization and crop rotation.	386.4806 has.

g. Land Cover

Approximately only 386.4806 ha. is being utilized as agricultural land while the other areas were utilized in the following, to wit :

1. Public lands are being utilized by the National and Local government such as roads, school buildings and playground, Municipal building and plaza; and other government structures, with an approximate area of 36.2450 ha.

2. Private land as Churches, schools and plaza, residential and commercial with an approximate area of 27.6453

Areas. (See table 14 below)

Table – 14 Land Coverage

CLASSIFICATION	ITEM	AREA
Public Land	Total land area utilized by: Parks, Plaza, Building/structures, schools, Roads, solar drier, & irrigation canals	36.2450
Private Land	Total land area utilized as Residential, Commercial, private schools, churches	27.6453
Private Agri. Land	Total land area of existing agricultural land planted with rice	291.5020
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crop	47.7071
	Total land area of existing agricultural land planted with mixed crops	47.2715
TOTAL		450.3709

Source : GPS (LAPS)

VISION

“A Barangay that is economically stable, self reliant, God loving, and environmentally friendly people.

MISSION

1. Provide livelihood projects to the indigenous constituents;
2. Provide job opportunities by inviting investors;
3. Construct more farm to market roads;
4. Bring the people closer to God; and
5. To make clean and green surroundings free from pollution.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

- Establish Barangay owned Economic enterprise
- To have a 100 % people practicing segregation of waste materials
- Improve and maintain farm to market roads
- Better health care Improvement of drainage canal

2.1 Agriculture

1. Agricultural Land Use

Of the total land area of 450.3709, has. only 386.4806 has. is classified for agricultural land use. There is only one major crop and this is rice, because, only a small portion is planted with banana and permanent crop (coconut & mango). There are only two planting and harvest season per year for rice in Poblacion and this is done simultaneously by the farmers so that there will be no wasting of water and in order to minimize the occurrence of harmful insects. (see table - 15 , above).

Table 15 Agri-used

Commodity	Area Planted	Potential Area
Rice	291.5020	350.3142
Mixed crop	47.2715	24.8102
Permanent crops (coconut, Mango & Banana)	47.7071	44.3562

2. Sustainability of Agricultural Land Use

2.1. Current farmers situation:

- 2.1.1. Massive used of inorganic fertilizer and chemicals
- 2.1.2. Production of Rice with alternate of Watermelon and Mongo during dry season
- 2.1.3 Farmers technology is commonly practice
- 2.1.4 Not all farmers are using highbred rice.

2.2 Proposed Strategies to sustain land use

- 2.2.1 Use of Balance Fertilizer (organic fertilizer)
- 2.2.2. Adoption of Multi-inorganic farming system.
- 2.2.3 maintain two cropping season per year
- 2.2.4 avoid burning of rice stalks and other kinds of grasses

3. Production by Type of Crops

- **What is the average annual production in MT per hectare/crop (major crops)?**

The average annual production of rice as major crop in MT per hectare can be shown below.

**Table 16
Major Crops, Area Planted and Production**

Crop	Area Planted (Ha.)	Effective Area	Area Harvested (Ha.)	Annual Production (MT)	Average Yield /Ha (MT)
Rice	291.502	291.502	291.502	1,923.91	6.6

Technology used :

- Simultaneous planting per season with only twice a year
- Used of modern farm equipment

Issues and Problem:

Low production due to mixed cropping farming practice wherein the crops , compete against soil nutrient, water and sunlight.

- Proposed strategies and solutions :
 - Practice Sustainable Agriculture Farming using organic fertilizer to optimize production
 - Multi Storey and Integrated Farming system.

1. RICE - planting only twice a year 30 % of the total area were planted either by water melon or mungo in between harvest and land preparation (March-May).

- Practicing calendar chemical spraying & heavy usage of inorganic fertilizer.

Issues and Problems:

- water shortage during dry season
- High cost of production inputs

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

- Utilizing the fallow period (March-May) by planting a short duration crops.
- Rotation basis of water distribution

Table 17
Area of Agricultural Land Cultivated by Household

No. of hectares	Total Household
145.56	75

Source: RSBSA survey October 30, 2012

4. Cropping Pattern and Labor Requirements

4.1 Cropping Pattern (Rice, Mungo & water melon)

Palay is produced twice a year, the "PANUIG" which is the wet season and "PANGULILANG" which is the dry season.

During the dry season , land preparation starts of the last week of November, (preparation stage include: Broadcasting of seeds, plowing, harrowing, and leveling) planting season started during the third and fourth week of December up to the second week of January followed by maintenance in the month of February up to March, then harvest time in April. "PANUIG" land preparation starts in the last week of May, planting is done in June care and maintenance in July, August and harvest time start last week of September up to the second week of October.

Rice farmers who were able to plant in the earlier stage can also harvest ahead from the others. So. it is this time that, they can avail the vacant period for planting mongo and/or water melon. It is also during this period that the water entering to the different irrigation canal is being closed/blocked.

Average yield is also dependent on the availability of production inputs and the proper timing of application of the same.

To bring down the cost of production inputs; farmers should be trained to advocate and practice the Integrated Pest Management; encourage the use of Organic Fertilizers.

Table 18
Seasonality Diagram: Cropping Pattern (Rice)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rice												
LEGEND :												
Land Preparation												
Care and Maintenance												
Planting												
Harvesting												

4.2 Labor Requirements

Labor requirements depends on the production stage/phase and the size of the area being cultivated by the farmers. Usually, additional manpower outside the family is needed, during land preparation and planting stage. For an ordinary farmer the maintenance is done by members of the household. While the capitalist farmers, need more laborers aside from the care taker. The bulk of production expenses is during land preparation and planting activities. Land preparation and planting are being paid in a pakyawan basis. In the land preparation stage, hand tractors are being used (plowing up to leveling period) by pakyawan system per hectare so with the planting. Harvest expenses is paid in sharing immediately after grinding the harvested palay (separating the grain from the stalk) with the use of thresher. The harvester shared, 1/15 one bag harvester, 14 bags goes to the owner/cultivator.

So with the share of the owner and the crews of the thresher, for very fifteen bags, one bag belongs to the operator and crews of the thresher. But the capitalist farmers, meaning owned more than five hectares, hired care takers of which they are entitled to receive 15 % share of the total gross harvest of the area they administered.

The seasonal labor requirements generate temporary job and income to the farm laborers.

Table 19

Seasonality Diagram: Labor Requirement

	Ja n	Fe b	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Ju n	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oc t	Nov	De c
High												
Minim al												
Low												

Source:

4.3 Occurrence of Pests and Diseases

Common pest harmful to palay crops are: stem borer , Brown & Green leaf hoper; and harmful insects(blackbug , "piangaw") and others that cause tungro and other infestations. Army worms is also disastrous if not prevented during early stage. And at least one agricultural technician is assigned in the barangay to assist the farmers if the situation is worst.

2. Livestock and Poultry

Only those people living in a remote purok of Barangay Poblacion engaged in Livestock and poultry raising, because, puroks with residential and commercial areas are prohibited to engage in Livestock and Poultry raising. Livestock and Poultry raising in Barangay Poblacion is more of a backyard type and usually for domestic consumption purposes, it is of great help to the raiser especially the period of their immediate needs such as medical and educational expenses. Only one purok has a large number of Cattle, this is because, the area is so vast and the cattle are owned by the property owner of the coconut plantation. (See diagram below)

Household Raising Livestock by Purok

Table 20

LIVESTOCK						
Purok	Cattle	Carabao	Goat	Swine	Fattened	Breeding
1	8	-	4	25	22	3
2	22	-	6	16	14	22
3	-	-	-	2	2	-
4	-	-	-	6	6	-
5	2	-	3	2	2	-
5A	1	-	2	9	7	2
6	1	-	3	11	11	-
7A	-	-	2	5	4	1
7B	-	-	-	12	8	4
8	-	-	4	24	21	3
9A	3	2	5	32	28	4
9B	5	3	7	16	14	2
10	-	-	-	18	14	4
11	2	-	5	4	4	-
12A	4	-	7	24	19	5
12B	2	-	3	8	7	1
13A	5	-	6	12	10	2
13B	6	-	12	4	4	-
15	4	-	14	24	18	6
16	5	1	9	22	19	6
17	-	-	-	17	14	3
TOTAL:						

Table 21

POULTRY			
Purok	Chicken	Meat	Laying
1	25	20	5
2	18	10	8
3	5	2	3
4	8	3	5
5	15	8	7
5A	13	6	7
6	-	-	-
7A	12	8	4
7B	-	-	-
8	21	14	7
9A	23	16	7
9B	31	15	16
10	8	7	1
11	13	11	2
12A	56	35	21
12B	26	20	6
13A	47	28	19
13B	58	31	27
15	36	20	16
16	42	31	11
17	23	15	6
TOTAL:			

Poultry/Duck raising :

Even if, Poultry raising is more of a backyard type, but last June 2012 big poultry building was constructed which will house one thousand heads of ducks at Purok 13-B, this barangay.

Table 22

Purok 13B				
Duck Raising	Male	Layer	Chicks	Total:
Ducks	100	400	200	700

Source: Updated reports of Purok president's meeting at Barangay.

Table 23

Sea/Rivers/Creeks and Distance from Barangay Proper

Sea/Rivers/Creeks	Distance from Brgy. Proper
Padada River	4.0 km.

Source: MEO

Household Engaged in Fishing by Purok (NONE)

Nobody in Barangay Poblacion is engaged in fishing as a means of livelihood mainly because, the distance from Poblacion to the seashore is ten (10) kilometers and Padada river is no longer habitat of fishes.

Fishing Facilities/Gadgets Used for Fish Catch by Purok N/A

Source:

3.1 Food Supply and Requirements :

With an average yield of 120 cavans per ha. per harvest and 400 hectares effective planted to rice, it is estimated to yield a gross of 2,688 tons of raw palay. Deducting the share of harvester, thresher, irrigation fees, seeds a net of 2, 507.6 is at the disposal of farmers either directly to middlemen (SUKI) or stored for milling. When milled at 70% recovery and only 80 % of the total barangay population, are rice eating, there is a huge surplus of supply to meet the consumption demand. Considering the huge surplus in rice supply effective marketing linkage and strategies shall be explored for better and higher selling price. Post harvest facilities shall be provided particularly for drying, warehousing, and milling purposes. Irrigation facilities shall improve and upgraded to insure sufficient supply particularly during the dry season.

Table 24

Commodity Balance Sheet, 2011

Commodity	Production (MT)	Consumption (MT)	Surplus (MT)
Rice	2, 507.6	235.25	2, 272.35 (surplus)

Source: MAGRI

4. Agricultural Facilities

A number of agricultural facilities and equipment are available in the barangay for the pre and post harvest activities.

For pre-harvest, the available farm tools and equipments are farm hand tractors, leveler, Shovel, sprayer and scythe. The post-harvest facilities include thresher, solar dryers, rice millers, and warehouses. All of these, are present in Poblacion. Carabao plowing is usually done during land preparation and the first activity before the actual plowing of the hand tractor. So, the assistance of the carabao to the farmers is lesser to that of the hand tractor in land preparation.

Table 25 Inventory of Farm Tools and Equipments by Purok

Facilities	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P5A	P6	P7A	P7B	P8	P9A	P9B	Total
1. Thresher	1			3	1		1						6
3. Trailer	1			1	1		1						4
4. Hand Tractors	1			3	1		2	2					9
5. Mill													
6. Carabao plow											2	2	4
7. Solar Dryer											1		1
8. Sprayer	6	3		2		1	2	2		3	2	1	22
9. Shovel	4		1	2	2	3	2	2	1	6	3	2	28
10. Leveler	1			1							1	1	4

Table 25 Cont.

Facilities	P10	P11	P12A	P12B	P13A	P13B	P15	P16	P17	Total
1. Thresher	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	-	2	15
3. Trailer	2	1	1	2		2			2	10
4. Hand Tractors	6		1	4		2	4			17
5. Rice mill	1						1			2
6. Carabao plow					3	4	2	3	3	15
7. Solar Dryer							1		1	2
8. Sprayer	4			5	1	2	2	3	3	20
9. Shovel	4	2	2	5	2	4	5	3	3	30
10. Leveler	2			1		1	3	1	1	9

Source: Barangay survey per Purok

5. Agricultural Extension Services

5.1 Production Support

MLGU extends support in agricultural production in terms of technical assistant services in deploying agri-technicians for crops and livestock production. A cooperative development officer-designate is also assign to organize and supervise the development and institutionalization of non-government organizations. Other support services provided are the establishment of demonstration farms, farmer's continuing education thru " Palay Check " pogram, upgrading of farms to market roads. Capability building activities and projects were also conducted by various government agencies and non-government organizations.

Table 26 Production Support

Production Support	Quantity (hds/bags/p cs, etc)	SOURCE			Total
		Govt	NGO	Others	
- Establishment of Demo Farms					
- Palay check program		1			
- Provision of mechanical Dryer					
- Upgrading of final					
- Technical/Professional	3	/			
- Rodenticides					
- Animal Breeding Center					
Seeds	1 bag/Ha.	/		ADB-DAR	

Source :

5.2 Market Development

For the moment, there is no dealer/market yet of agricultural products that is run by Cooperative in Barangay Poblacion. It might be because, there are already two big agricultural markets existing and making profits in the barangay.

During harvest season, traders and their middlemen from other places enter Poblacion to procure big volume of fresh palay. With the entry of these solvent businessman, this help the problem of hoarding rice in some warehouses in Digos City and Davao City.

But it would be better to have at least one Consumers and Marketing Cooperative that can compete the unscrupulous traders during harvest period.

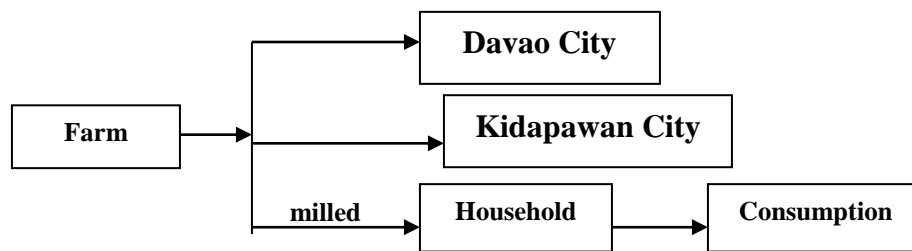
Table 27 Market Outlet/Center

Commodity	Outlet/Center (Facility)	Location
Rice	Outside Traders	Within the Brgy.
Coconut	Outside traders	Digos & Padada

Source:

Market Flow :

Immediately after thresher, the excess palay minus consumption were sold to buyers direct from the farm. (Table of illustration can be seen below)



- Situational analyzes :

Most of the farmers sold their palay, directly from the farm. Only few stored it in their bodega to wait for a better price. So, when the palay is about to be harvested agents/middleman started coming in and offer to procure the extra harvest minus consumption. Hence, all extra harvest were brought outside barangay Poblacion, because, there is no commercial rice miller in Poblacion.

6. Credit Facilitation :

6.1 Government support :

The farmers of Poblacion would be willing to accept if there is credit facilities offered by the government not by a private inst.

- For the moment, Barangay Poblacion is not directly involved to any credit institution sponsored by the government.

6.2 Private Credit Facilities :

In Barangay Poblacion, there are four (4) private credit facilities namely, with their acronym : C.A.R.D. , F.R.I.E.N.D.S. , K.M.T.K. and C.C.T.

7. Irrigation Development

The local facilities of the National Irrigation Administration of Poblacion, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur is always upgraded in terms of clearing and deselting

Table 29 Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation Facilities	Service Areas (Has.)	Farmers served
NIA (Mal-Bulatukan)	400	223

Source: Irrigators association

8. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

Table 30 Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

Purok Name	FARM-MARKET ROAD		BRIDGES		OVERFLOW BRIDGES	
	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length
Purok – 1	1	300 meters				
Purok – 2	1	200 meters			2	7 meters
Purok – 3						
Purok – 4						
Purok – 5	1	300 mtrs.			3	12 meters
Purok – 5A	1	350 mtrs.				
Purok – 6			1	5 meters		
Purok – 7A						
Purok – 7B						
Purok – 8	1	250 mtrs.				
Purok – 9A	1	100 mtrs.			1	6 meters
Purok – 9B	1	80 mtrs.				
Purok – 10						
Purok – 11						
Purok – 12A	1	250 mtrs.	1	2.5 x 3.5		
Purok – 12B	1	400 mtrs.				
Purok – 13A						
Purok – 13B						
Purok – 15	1	250 mtrs.	1	2.5 x 3.5		
Purok – 16						
Purok – 17						

Source :

Issues and Problems:

1. The price of palay will drop immediately if the rain continuous for several days.

Analysis:

One of the perennial problems of the farmers is the sudden drop of the palay price if the solar heat is not available due to continuous bad weather. The millers/businessman stock of fresh palay can not be processed into a milled rice.

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

1. All farmers must have their own bodega and dispose only to a right price.
2. No farmer will get advance payment from middleman/businessman either Cash and in kind.

Table No. 31 Extension Support, Education and Training Service

Kind of Training	No. PAX	No. of IFC Mat. Distributed	How It Helps to the farmers activities
1. Crops FFS -Rice	58	75	1. Crops: Reduced Production cost achieved higher profitability.
2. Livestock/Poultry 2.1 Animal Diseases & its control measure	65	68	Less infestation of animal diseases & thereby helps in attaining higher income.

Source : AT

- **Issues and Problems:**

- Only few farmers are willing to attend a long period of FFS training (15 weeks at 1 day/wk).
- Lack of financial support in conducting training.
- Trained farmers are only good in the application of the introduced technology, but after few months from graduation they go back to their usual way of old farming technique due to lack of farm capital.

- **Analysis:**

Education and training attended by farmers in this barangay is not a full guarantee in achieving higher production and profitability because the priority consideration in the farm is the capital to be used in the implementation of the introduced technology . Technology therefore shall be backed up with production credit support.

9. Extension Support, Education and Training Services

The type of training and seminars conducted by the government is about the farmer's crop Integrated Pest Management and Livestock proper health care and maintenance. The extension workers composed not only from the Agricultural technicians and Veterinarians of the Municipality of Hagonoy but also from private enterprise especially those involved of selling in Agricultural and Veterinary products. Frequency of seminars and trainings is at least once for every quarter.

Table 32 Extension services

Extension Worker	Agency		Frequency of Visit
	Government	Private	
1. Agriculture Technician (crops)	3		Weekly
2. Veterinarian/Livestock Technician	3	2	Weekly

Source: MAO

- Techno Demo Established & Technology Demonstrated
 1. Organic based balance Fertilization on Rice Production
 2. Demonstrated the gradual use of Organic fertilizer in combination of in-organic fertilizers.
 3. Demonstrated the introduced integrated pest management technology and compared to their usual farmers practice, which is calendar spraying.
- Issues and Problems:
 - Inadequate planting materials for use as demo.
 - Lack of capital to undertake the project.
- Analysis:

Research/Farm Demos are only established in limited areas and the results of these farm demos are not properly adopted by the farmers due to limited farm capital.

12. Regulatory Service

- Barangay Ordinance adopted/implemented were:
 - Imposing penalties to stray animals causing damage to standing crops
 - Prohibition of cutting of small trees along the drainage canal.
- Penalty : imposing fines and civil liabilities for the owners.
- These ordinances are not properly implemented because the concerned barangay officials are not so vigilant to enforce the laws.

Problem and Issues:

- Lack of political will among barangay officials
 - Not all residents are aware of the ordinance and other are stubborn individuals remain the violators inspite of the ordinances and laws.
- Analysis
 - Laws and ordinances adopted by the Barangay Council are useless if not properly implemented. Capability building among legislator and continuous education of the people is highly needed on this particular barangay. By doing so, there is a big possibility that all laws and ordinances shall be implemented and observed.

12. Information Support

Information technology operated by LGU is located at the MPDO and some others operated by private individuals for profit.

Issues and Problems :

- Most of the adult persons are not computer literate.
- Not all people can afford to acquire/buy computer.
- No landline telephone only mobile.

Strategies and solutions :

- Coordinate with the Municipal government for the establishment of communication centers.

13. Policy Formulation, Planning and Advocacy Services

The Policy agenda that was formulated was the proposed barangay ordinance that would lessen if not entirely prevent the strikers (ambulant buyers of rice) so that the farmers would sell their agricultural products to the proposed marketing cooperative.

The formulation of the Farmer's marketing cooperative is germane to the Farmer's economic activities in order to solve the issue of rice shortage. The participation of the Municipal Agriculture office is very much needed to manage and ensure the distribution of subsidized rice seeds, to the qualified poor farmers in Poblacion.

2.2 Forestry

TOTAL AREA OF PUBLIC LANDS

- % of public lands : None % (area for public lands/total barangay area)

a.1) ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS - all lands in Barangay Poblacion are already disposed to private individuals. Some were owned by gov'r't corporation through foreclosure proceedings for unpaid mortgage.

- Total area for A & D lands : 450.3709 has.

- % of public lands classified as Alienable and disposable land (N/A)

Except for those occupied and utilized by Government facilities, all areas of Barangay Poblacion are owned by private individuals and institutions.

Table 33

Sitios	Total Area for A&D Lands per sitio
	All lands are classified as A&D

a.2) TOTAL AREA OF FOREST LANDS

- Total area for forestlands : none has.

- % of public lands classified as forestlands: none % (Tot. forestlands/Tot. area of public lands) * 100

- Sitios where forestlands are located :

Sitios	Total Area of forestlands
None	N/A

a) CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST LANDS

- Total area for forestlands : none has.
- % of forestlands : Not applicable % (Tot. forestlands/Tot. area of brgy) * 100

b.1) PRODUCTION FORESTS

- Total area of forest lands classified as prod'n forests : none has.
- % of forest lands classified as prod'n forests : N/A %
(Tot. area of forest lands classified as prod'n forest / Tot. area for forest lands) * 100

b.2) PROTECTION FORESTS

- Total area of forest lands classified as prot'n forests : none has.
- % of forest lands classified as prot'n forests : N/A %
(Tot. area of forest lands classified as prot'n forest / Tot. area for forest lands) * 100

b.2.a) NIPAs AREAS

- Total area of protection forestlands under NIPAs : none has.
- % of protection lands classified as NIPAs areas : N/A %
(Total area of forest lands under NIPAs / Tot. area for prot'n forests) * 100

b.2.b) Non-NIPAs AREAS

- Total area of protection forestlands under non-NIPAs : none has.
- % of protection lands classified as non-NIPAs areas : N/A %
(Tot. area of forest lands under non-NIPAs / Tot. area for protection forests) * 100

b.3) VOLUME OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

SITIO	TOT. NO. OF HH ENGAGED IN FOREST PROD'N	TENURIAL INSTRUMENTS USED	ORGANIZATION	TOT. NO. OF FOREST LANDS USED FOR PRODUCTION	TYPES OF PREDOMINANT FOREST TREE SPECIES PRODUCED	VOL. OF PROD'N	UNIT VALUE OF PROD'N	TOT. INCOME FROM FOREST PROD'N PER HECTARE PER YEAR
	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL								

b.4 Solid Waste Management

The solid waste management system in the barangay is now improving. With the organization of solid waste management committee and continuous orientation of waste segregation, the twenty one puroks are now strict in implementing proper waste segregation and disposal. The municipal government schedule the collection of garbage in Puroks along the streets and deliver the same to the dump site.

2.3 Agrarian Reform

a) Carpable Lands

- Total CARPABLE AREA : 25 has.
- Total land area distributed under CARP : 15 has.
- % of land area distributed / total CARPABLE area: _____ %
- Sifios Located : _____
- Total no. of CARP beneficiaries : 23

2.4 Trade and Industry

There are fifty(52) sari-sari stores scattered in al twenty one puroks. Considering Poblacion as an urban, other business establishments are also present, to wit: one primary hospital; nine eateries; two gas stations; two bakeries; one agricultural supply dealer; two construction supplies dealer, despite of the presence of the Municipal Public market situated in the adjacent Barangay (Lapulabao).

a) BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE BARANGAY

Table 34

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE (ex. Sari-sari store, services etc.)	Sitios where these establishments are predominantly located	No. of Establishments (per type)	Average Number of Employed Person (according to establishment type)	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYED PERSON ACC. TO ESTABLISHMENT TYPE
Sari-sari Stores	Scattered almost in all 21 puroks	52	3	156
Small eatery	9 Puroks	9	3	20
Hard wear & Const.Supplies	P. 6, 7-A & 13-A	3	3	10
Bread bakers	P. 3, 6,& 7-A	3	4	12
Agri products dealer	5-A & 13-A	2	3	6
Clinic & Hospital	P. 5	1	7	7
Gas station	P. 3 & 5-A	2	3	6
Ukay-ukay	P. 4	1	1	1
Internet shop	P. 6, 5-A	2	2	2
Total Employment size generated by commercial establishments				220

b) TYPES OF INDU

Since, Barangay Poblacion is classified as urban and all other areas in is being cultivated for rice production and only few engaged Industrial establishments such as hollow block making.

c) INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Table 35

TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT (ex. Mining, etc)	TOTAL LAND AREA PER TYPE	TOTAL NO. OF ESTABLISHMENT	NAME OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES PRESENT IN THE AREA	Sitios where these establishments are predominantly located	Average Number of Employed Person (according to establishment type)	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYED PERSON ACC. TO ESTABLISHMENT TYPE
Hollow block making	600 sq. m.	three	Senarillos, Imp. Diez, Kampana	Purok 5 Purok 15 Purok 12-A	3	9

2.5 Tourism and Recreational Facilities

2.5.1 Tourism Sites and Potential

"FESTIVALS AND FESTIVITIES"

- Barangay & Patronal Fiesta
- Araw ng Barangay (Conduct horsefighting & Cultural presentations)
- Araw ng Puroks

III. SOCIAL SECTOR & CULTURAL DATA

3.1 Health and Nutrition

3.1.1 Health, Nutrition and Family Planning and Sanitation

Among the diseases that is recurring and occur during rainy season are cough and diarrhea but not an alarming level. A botica ng barangay was established and served as an assistance to the people that belongs to the lower poverty level. A Barangay Health Station was also established manned by registered midwife and assisted by Barangay Health Workers, and Barangay Nutrition Scholars.

Table 36 Seasonality Diagram

Illnesses	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cough	x							X				X
Diarrhea	x							X				X

3.1.2 Medical Health Facility/ Personnel and Services

Despite of the Barangay Health center, patients prefer to go to the Municipal Health center which is a walking distance only from Barangay Hall of Poblacion. Because of this predicament, medicines for free, intended to the patients of Poblacion are stored in the municipal health center where the assigned registered midwife is rendering her duties every day along with Barangay Health workers of Poblacion. However, with the presence of a Rural Health officer everyday in the Municipal Health center, only few patients were referred to the Provincial Hospital in Digos City.

Table 37 Distance to Medical Health Facilities

From Barangay	To			
	Brgy. Health Center	Mun. Health Center	Secondary Hosp. in Digos	Tertiary Hosp. Davao City
		300 mtrs.	12 km	72 km

Source: MPDO

The barangay has one (1) health center located within the compound of the barangay hall. The center serves as the place for consultation of pregnant women, immunization of children and other health benefit programs of the Municipal Health Office. One (1) midwife, who receives salary from the municipal government is assigned in the barangay. There are ten (10) barangay health workers and two (2) Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) rendering health care services and they received honorarium from the barangay and municipal government.

Table 38 Number of Health Personnel

Personnel	No.	Benefits/ Honoraria Given		
		By BLGU	By MLGU	By PLGU
Midwife	1		1	
Brgy. Health Workers	10	/		
Brgy. Nut. Scholar	2	/	/	
Hilot	1	/		

Source: Barangay records

3.1.3 Leading Causes of Morbidity

The leading cause of morbidity in the barangay are cough and diarrhea. These diseases are recurring and occur during rainy season. Measures taken are preventive and curative which is done through immunization and extending medicines for free respectively. Indigenous people in the barangay can be counted by the fingers and that they are more immune to diseases compared to the others.

Table 39 Leading Causes of Morbidity (0-5 years old)

Causes	Number of Cases			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate
Cough	108	64	172	
Diarrhea	4	5	9	
TOTAL	112	69	181	

Source: BNS

3.1.4 Leading Causes of Mortality

There are reported cases of mortality in pneumonia among children in Poblacion. This is due to the laxity and negligence of the concerned parents for their children who are suffering of cough and fever, if not treated immediately, there is possibility of pneumonia attacked (see table below).

Table 40 Leading Causes of Mortality (0-5 Years old)

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
- Pneumonia	20	10	30	
TOTAL				

Source: BNS

3.1.5 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality**Table 41 Leading causes of Mortality (at least 3 years back)**

Year	Causes	Number of Cases
2011	Pneumonia	30

Source: MHO

Health Nutrition status :

There are a total of 540 children age 0-5 years old weighed by the barangay nutrition scholars. Of these, 449 have normal weigh, 32 are below normal (BN) and three (3) on below normal low (BNVL). The barangay recommended for the giving of supplemental feeding and promote backyard gardening to maintain the good nutrition among children.

Table 42 Nutrition Status by Gender (0-5 years old)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	265	252	95	10	.03	2	.007
Female	275	247	.89	22	.08	1	.003
TOTAL	540	499		32		3	

Source: BNS

The most possible causes of malnutrition among elementary school children is poverty and ignorance of the parents. Most of the ignorant parents are number one producer of children and are not responsive to the family planning introduced by the government. However, with the continuous education of the Barangay health workers to the young women with respect to birth control malnutrition is minimized.

Table 43 Nutrition Status by Gender (Elementary School Children)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	462	399	86	51	9	12	.02
Female	394	358	90	28	.71	8	.02
TOTAL	856	757		79		20	

Source: BNS

Members of the indigenous communities in Poblacion could only be counted by the fingers. However, some are only transient residents. Because, they came during harvest season only such as the bla-an tribe.

Table 44 Nutrition Status by Gender among IPs (0-5 years old)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	4	4	100	0		0	
Female	2	2	100	0		0	
TOTAL	6	6					

Source: BNS

3.1.6 Data on Birth Registration (2011)

Records of birth shows that last year 2011 total number of birth were only 85, with male 47, female 38 and they were registered. (see table 45)

Table 45 Data on birth registration

Number of Births			Registered		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
47	38	85	47	38	85

Source : LCR

3.1.7 Birth Control and Methods Used**Table 46 Couples Engaged in Family Planning by Purok**

Purok	Total No. of Couples	No. of Couples Engaged in Family Planning	
		Magnitude	Percentage
1	28	10	35 %
2	21	10	47 %
3	4	2	50 %
4	8	3	37 %
5	15	9	60 %
5-A	10	7	70 %
6	31	17	54 %
7A	35	27	77 %
7B	26	23	88 %
8	25	13	52 %
9A	20	6	30 %
9B	27	25	92 %
10	23	16	69 %
11	6	3	50 %
12A	25	13	52 %
12B	54	20	37 %
13A	30	16	53 %
13B	17	11	64 %
15	72	33	45 %
16	39	22	56 %
17	20	15	75 %
TOTAL	536	301	56 %

Source: BNS

There are 536 couples in the barangay who are considered capable of bearing children, only 56 % are family planning adaptors . The most common method of family planning is with the used of contraceptives. The least common method is with the used of condom with only .3 % (see table 47)

Table 47 Family Planning Methods Used

Methods	Number of Adaptor	Percentage
Pills	112	20 %
IUD	21	3 %
Tubal ligation	64	11 %
DMPA injection	70	13 %
Condom	2	.3 %
Rhythem	15	2 %
TOTAL	284	52 %

Source: Barangay Midwife & BNS

3.1.8 Water Facilities

70 % of the total households of Poblacion are members and enjoying the services of Hagonoy Rural Waterworks Association (HARUWASA)

which is safe for drinking. Others have their own water pump, Jet

Table 48 Sources of Water Supply

Sources	Magnitude	Percentage
Number of Households	658	70
Community Water System- owned	1	
Community Water System- shared	1	
Deep Well- owned (electric pump)	25	
Deep Well- shared	None	None
Artesian Well- owned	None	None
Artesian Well- shared	None	None
Dug/shallow Well- owned	None	None
Dug/shallow Well- shared	None	None
Bodies of water (river, stream, lake, spring)	None	Non
Bottled Water		
Jetmatic Pump	105	
Others (ordinary water pump)	257	
TOTAL		

Source: Barangay Survey by Purok

Table 49 Access to Safe Water by Purok

Purok	No. of Household	Magnitude	Percentage
1	31	22	70.96 %
2	35	28	80 %
3	11	9	81.81 %
4	25	23	92 %
5	45	41	91.11 %
5A	35	32	91.42 %
6	31	31	100 %
7A	63	57	90.47 %
7B	38	34	89.47 %
8	30	28	93.33 %
9A	35	22	62.85 %
9B	31	26	83.87 %
10	34	31	91.17 %
11	12	11	91.66 %
12A	43	30	69.76 %
12B	63	52	82.53 %
13A	56	53	94.64 %
13B	35	23	65.71 %
15	121	95	78.51 %
16	69	56	81.15 %
17	98	94	95.91 %
TOTAL:	941		Ave. 84.68

Source: _____

Inadequate toilet facilities can cause morbidity due to unsanitary disposal of human wastes. Periodic inspection is necessary and compel households to make sanitary toilets.

3.1.10 Number of Households with Toilet Facilities

Table 50 Access to Sanitary Toilet

Purok	Total Household	Household with access to sanitary toilet			
		Magnitude	%	Gap	%
1	31	31	100	0	0
2	35	35	100	0	0
3	11	11	100	0	0
4	25	25	100	0	0
5	45	45	100	0	0
5A	35	35	100	0	0
6	31	31	100	0	0
7A	63	63	100	0	0
7B	38	38	100	0	0
8	30	30	100	0	0
9A	35	34	97.14	1	2.86
9B	31	30	96.77	1	3.23
10	34	34	100	0	0
11	12	12	100	0	0
12A	43	43	100	0	0
12B	63	63	100	0	0
13A	56	56	100	0	0
13B	35	33	94.28	2	5.72
15	121	115	95.04	6	4.96
16	69	67	97.10	2	2.90
17	98	98	100	0	0

Source: MHO & BHW

32 % of the HH are living with their own house with rent-free lot with the consent of the owner of the; 25.6 % of the HH are owners of the house and lot; 14.9 % of the HH rent-free house and lot with consent of the owner; with only 2.1 % rent house/room including the lot. See table 51 below)

3.1.11 Housing

1. Dwelling Condition and Type of Structure

Table 51 No. of Household by Tenure Status

Status	Total HH	Percentage
Owner, Owner-like possession of house and lot	241	25.6 %
Rent house/ room including lot	20	2.1 %
Own house/ rent lot	21	2.2 %
Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	302	32 %
Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	145	15.4 %
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	141	14.9 %
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	71	7.5 %
Other Tenure Status		
TOTAL	941	100.00

Source: Purok Presidents and Secretaries

There are 497 HH dwelling in a house made of strong materials which composed of majority, followed by the HH living in a house made of light materials (152) . The lowest no. of HH who are living in a salvage makeshift material with only 18.

Table 52 Construction Materials of Roof by Purok

Source: _____

Purok NO.	ROOFING MATERIALS					TOTAL
	Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	Mixed but Predominantly Strong	Mixed but Predominantly light	
1	19	6		5	5	35
2	17	8		9	8	42
3	18					18
4	16	2		3		21
5	30	8		6	3	47
5A	28	9		3	3	43
6	27	5				32
7A	34	9	2	9	9	36
7B	25	5		5	5	40
8	31			4	1	36
9A	16	8	1	8	4	37
9B	14	9	1	6	5	35
10	26	4		4	2	36
11	7	2		2		11
12A	16	9		9	8	42
12B	29	8		7	9	53
13A	25	5		8	3	41
13B	17	9		6	3	39
15	42	18	10	15	13	98
16	21	11	3	10	8	53
17	39	17	1	10	9	76
TOTAL	497	152	18	129	98	898

Table 53 Construction Materials of Walls by Purok

Wall Materials						
Purok NO.	Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	Mixed but Predominantly Strong	Mixed but Predominantly light	TOTAL
1	2	18		12	3	35
2	3	21		13	5	42
3	4	1		9	4	18
4	6	6		7	2	21
5	8	18		13	8	47
5A	8	11		14	10	43
6	10	7		12	3	32
7A	6	22		24	21	63
7B	9	7		14	10	40
8	7	13		9	7	36
9A	3	15		12	7	37
9B	1	13		11	10	35
10	14	5		13	4	36
11	3	2		5	1	11
12A	2	14		18	8	42
12B	5	18		19	11	53
13A	11	9		12	9	41
13B	6	11		15	6	39
15	8	36		29	25	98
16	3	20		23	8	53
17	4	25		26	21	76
TOTAL						

Source: _____

3.2 Education**a) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

There is one (1) complete Elementary School, (Hagonoy Central elementary school) occupying a three hectares area situated at Purok 3, no public secondary school but a private secondary religious school occupies an area of 2 hectares private land situated at Purok 5. For pre-schoolers, there are two run by the government: HCES Kindergarten (Deped), situated inside the land occupied by HCES, while Sun Rose Day Care is under the control and supervision of DSWD and LGU barangay of Poblacion. There is only private, Kiddi-Zone situated at Purok 5-A. See table

Table 54 Number of Schools According to levels

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION (Sitios)	AREA OCCUPIED	TYPE (ex. Public, private, etc)	LEVEL (ex. Elementary, secondary, etc)
Hagonoy Central Elem. School	Purok 3	3.0 ha.	Public	Elementary
Holy Cross of Hagonoy	Purok 5	2.0 ha.	Private	Secondary
HCES Kindergarten	Purok 3		Public	Pre-school
KIDDI-ZONE	5-A	600 sq.m.	Private	Pre-school
Sun Rose Day Care	Purok 11		Public	Pre-school

Source : Personal inquiry by the Barangay workers

Most of the primary and elementary pupils especially those with a distance of more than 500 meters utilized the public utility vehicle tricycle as means of transportation others are delivered by private vehicle motorcycle and only goes to school by walking.

Table 55 Distance from Community to School

	Sitio/Purok	Distance from School
Primary & Elementary	Purok 15, 16, 17, 13-B, 12-A, 12-B & 9-A, & 9-B	800 meters
	Purok 8, 7-A, 10, & 11 the rest are walking distance	600 meters
High School	All of the above	Public 4 km. Private less than 1 km
College	All of the above	15 km

b) Population :

b.1) SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

CLASSIFICATION	NO
6-12 years old (Elementary school-going age)	676
12-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	358
16-23 years old (tertiary school-going age)	356
Others	

b.2) ENROLLMENT

CURRENT ENROLLMENT AND RATIO

LEVEL	NO	Ratio (No. of Enrollees/School Age Population By Level) * 100
Primary Level(Elem)	562	96.30 %
Intermediate Level	355	91.44 %
Secondary Level	314	87.70 %
Tertiary Level	95	26.68 %
Others (Tesda)	36	

b.3) DROP-OUT RATE : _____%

d) NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER SCHOOL AND ITS RATIO

NAME OF SCHOOL	NO. OF TEACHERS	Total No. of Classrooms	RATIO (tot. no or enrolees/tot. no. of teachers)
Hagonoy Cent. Elem. school	25	20	46:1

a) NUMBER OF CLASSROOM

- Total number of classrooms : 20

3.3 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- No. of pre-school age children : 156
 - No. of day care centers : 1
 - No. of pre-school children enrolled : 133

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

- No. of senior citizens : 326
 - No. of senior citizen associations : 1
 - No. of senior citizen who are association members: 220

Number of Elderly Person (Age 60 & above).

Purok	Population	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	8	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	
2	11	4		7			
3	9	4		5			
4	8	4		4			
5	20	6		14			
5-A	10	6		4			
6	15	5		10			
7A	20	10		10			
7B	11	5		6			
8	26	16		10			
9A	12	6		6			
9B	8	3		5			
10	13	6		7			
11	4	0		4			
12A	15	8		7			
12B	11	4		7			
13A	16	8		8			
13B	15	7		8			
15	31	17		14			
16	16	9		7			
17	18	11		8		19	
TOTAL:	297						

Source : Barangay/OSCA

Elderly Person

Elderly persons which comprise 11.54% of the total population are encouraged to register as senior citizen at the Office of the Senior Citizen Association (OSCA) in Hagonoy. This office handles all problems and issues related to elderly persons.

c) FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENTLY-ABLED CITIZENS

- No. of differently-abled citizens : 14
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens : 1
- No. of citizens who are members of these assoc'n : 9

Number of Differently Abled Person

Purok	Population	Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0						
2	1						
3	0						
4	1						
5	1						
5-A	0						
6	1						
7A	0						
7B	1						
8	1						
9A	1						
9B	0						
10	1						
11	0						
12A	1						
12B	1						
13A	0						
13B	1						
15	1						
16	1						
17	1						
TOTAL	14						

Source: Purok President

The barangay has 14 total number of differently-abled persons. They are organized and assisted by the Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office. They are given assistance of physical restoration, social/vocational preparation for employment and self/social enhancement services for the differently-abled citizens. Likewise, they are trained in different livelihood projects and in skilled work which could be their source of income.

3.4 Sports and Recreation

NAME OF SPORTS/RECREATION AVAILABLE	FACILITIES	NO.
Basketball Tournament	Covered Court	1

There is one (1) Poblacion Cagas Gym located adjacent at barangay hall compound, donated by Gov. Douglas Ra. Cagas which could serve as meeting places, barangay assemblies, basketball tournaments and other sporting activities for the barangay populace most especially the youth sector.

3.5 Protective Services**a) PEACE AND ORDER FACILITIES**

- No. of military detachments	:	NONE
- No. of police posts	:	1
- No. of protection personnel	:	17

3.6 Gender and Development

3.6.1. Violence against Women and Children

There were no victims of crimes against women and children in Poblacion for the past three years. For men there were some victims of physical injuries.

Victims of Crimes by Purok

Type of Crimes	Puroks							TOTAL
	9-A							
Rape								
Physical Injury	2							2
Ug uban pa								
TOTAL								

Source: Barangay Secretary

3.6.2 Drug Prevention and Abuse

- There is no crime committed with drug related cases in Poblacion.
- The Barangay Tanod of Poblacion were properly oriented and trained of illegal drugs.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council was reorganized and conducting meetings once for every three months.

3.6.3 Community Role of Men and Women

Table __. Community Role of Men and Women

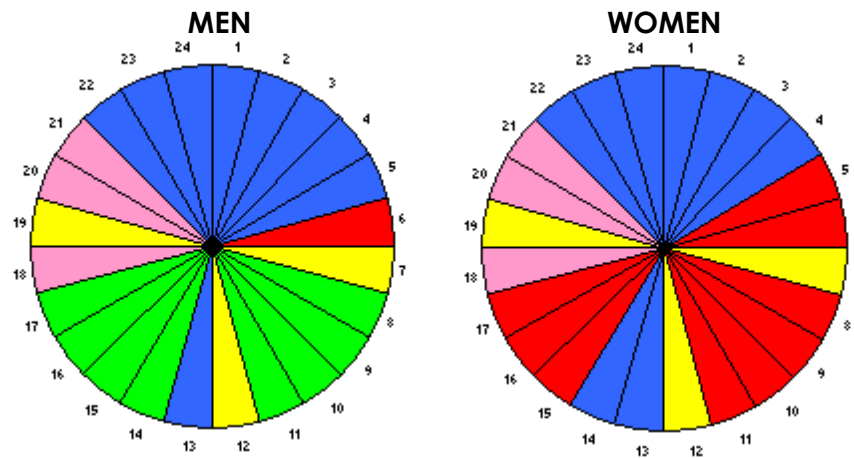
Men	Women
Farmer, Career men	Housekeeper, Farmer
Housekeeper, OFW	Career woman, OFW

Source: _____

- Do you have a Gender Plan in your barangay?
- Describe the status/update of Gender Development in your community?
- Review Gender Plans and make analysis of the existing situation.
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify the problems/issues/gaps using define roles for men and women in your barangay.
- (For consideration in Step 3: Development Planning - Recommend plans and programs to further improve the community role of men and women in your barangay.

3.6.3.1 Activity Clock for Men and Women

Activity Clock for Men and Women



LEGEND:

- Sleep/ Rest**
- Household Chores**
- Farm/ Business**
- Meals**
- Leisure**

- Review and identify the activity clock for men and women in the Gender Development Plan of the barangay.
- Possible use the defined role of men and women as your basis for determining the problems/issues of the above concerns.
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Make an analysis and recommend strategy to strengthen the activity clock for men and women).

3.6.3.2 Household Task of Men and Women

- Review and identify the household task of men and women in your Gender Development Plan.
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify the problems/issues on household task of men and women and make an analysis and recommend strategy to strengthen the household task of men and women).

4. Infrastructure

4.1 WATER

Deep well or jetmatic pumps mostly used in all puroks in the barangay as their means of water supply. There are 259 households can be served which has a good condition or functional.

a) WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

LEVEL	NO. OF WATER SYSTEMS	LOCATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM	SITIOS SERVED	NO.OF HH SERVED	PRESENT CONDITION
1	17	Within the Brgy.	7 puroks	259	Functional

b) WATER RESOURCES

Potable water in Poblacion is not a problem, because, aside from existing HARUWASA - the source of drinking water, water pump can be easily installed.

4.2 POWER

Basically, if, all the households of Barangay Poblacion wanted to avail electricity they can make it, because every streets has its own electrical lines. However, for remote settlers,

a) FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

KINDS OF FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING (ex. Kerosene, electricity, oil, etc)	NO. OF HH USING THIS KIND
Electricity	145

Source : DASURECO

b) FUEL USED FOR COOKING

TYPES OF COOKING FUEL USED FOR COOKING (ex. Kerosene, electricity, charcoal, etc)	NO. OF HH USING THIS KIND
Kerosene	40
Charcoal & Wood	51

Source : Barangay Survey

c) ELECTRIC SERVICE

EXISTING ELECTRIC SERVICE IN THE BARANGAY	NO. OF HH SERVED	NO. OF HH NOT SERVED	REASON WHY OTHER HH WERE NOT SERVED
DASURECO	145	101	Far and isolated from Mainline

d) POTENTIAL POWER SOURCES

TYPE OF POWER SOURCES (ex. Hydro, geothermal, etc)	NO.
Solar	1

4. 3 TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD

The present road network covers a total area of 7.00 hectares for Brgy. & Prov'l. road.

a) ROAD NETWORK

ROAD TYPE	LENGTH
Prov'l road (partially concreted)	1, 500 meters
Municipal Road (partially concreted)	800 meters.
TOTAL	2.3 km

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

TYPE OF VEHICLE (ex. Truck, motorcycles, etc)	UTILITY TYPE (ex. Public, private)	TOTAL NO.
Tricycle w/ motor	Public	76
Motorcycle	Private	225
Truck	Private	23
SUB	private	9
Multi-cab	private	7

For transportation, the table above shows that more households own motorcycles because it can easily be acquired through easy monthly installment plans offered by companies elsewhere. Motorcycles are good type of transportation in the barangay because it penetrate remote areas that cannot be reached by four-wheel cars. Some households derive their means of living by employing single motorcycles as public utility transportation known in the local parlance as "skylabs". Transportation through skylab is legal when it has gotten a permit to operate from the local government unit after paying appropriate dues and fees.

4. COMMUNICATION

The barangay commonly used nowadays in communication is mobile phone. Mobile phones are becoming more popular with the presence of SMART and GLOBE cellular sites. They are also using Hand set radio to communicate between the barangay and the municipal government and other line agencies.

Table No. ____ TELECOMMUNICATION Services

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE BARANGAY (ex. Communication tower, two-way radio, internet, etc.)	LOCATION OF THESE FACILITIES	MODE OF OWNERSHIP (ex. Public,private)	NO. OF HH SERVED
Handheld radio	Brgy hall and Military Detachment	Public	59
Mobile Cellphones	Barangay Site	private	87

a) BROADCAST MEDIA SERVICES

TYPES OF BROADCAST MEDIA FACILITIES THAT HAVE REACHED THE BARANGAY (ex. Radio, TV-Cable, etc.)	NO. OF HH SERVED
Radio	354
Television	657

Source : Barangay Survey

Radio and television are broadcast media facilities that have reached the barangay. However, not all households own television. For those who are living in the remote purok, they just have the radio to keep them informed as well as it is a source of recreation and relaxation to them by listening music and drama.

b) POSTAL SERVICE FACILITY

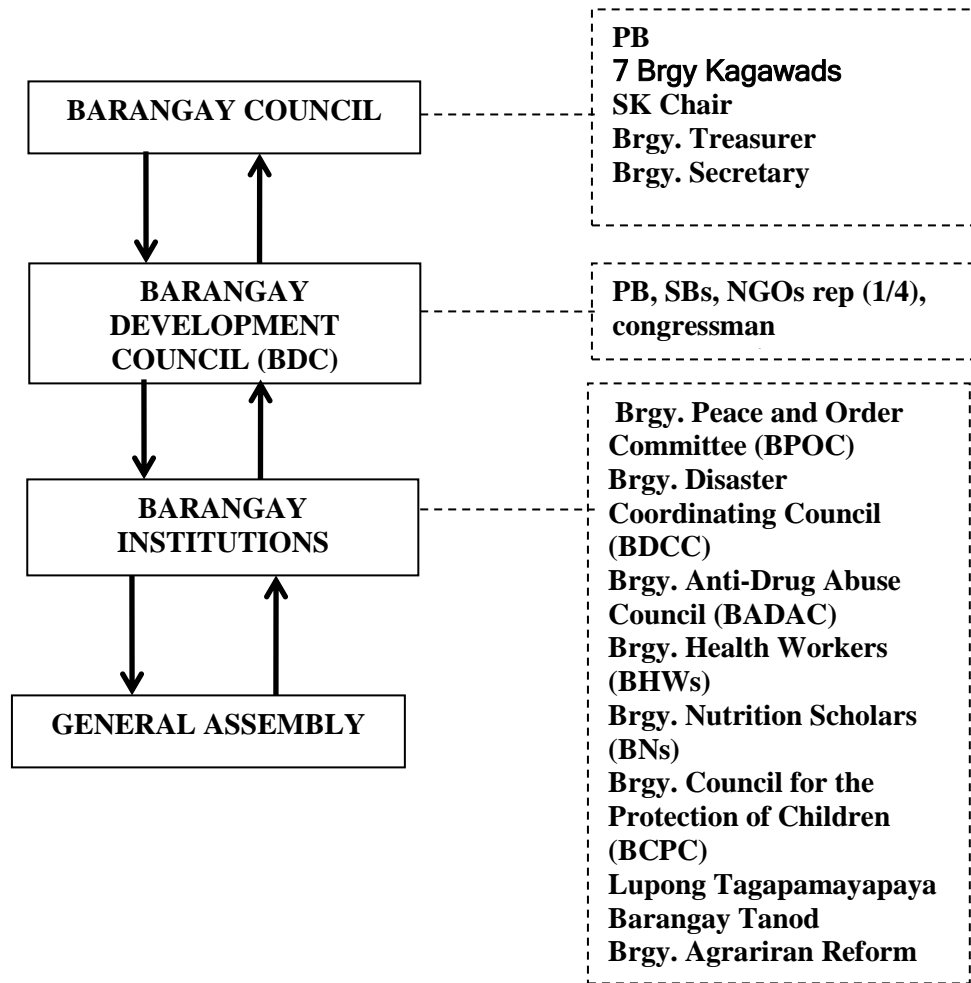
POSTAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE BARANGAY	STATUS (ex. Private, Public etc.)
Bureau of Post	Semi-private

5. Local Government**5.1 Development Administration**

5.1.1 Barangay Government Administration

5.1.1.1 Barangay Government Structure

- Discussion of the flow of Barangay Government

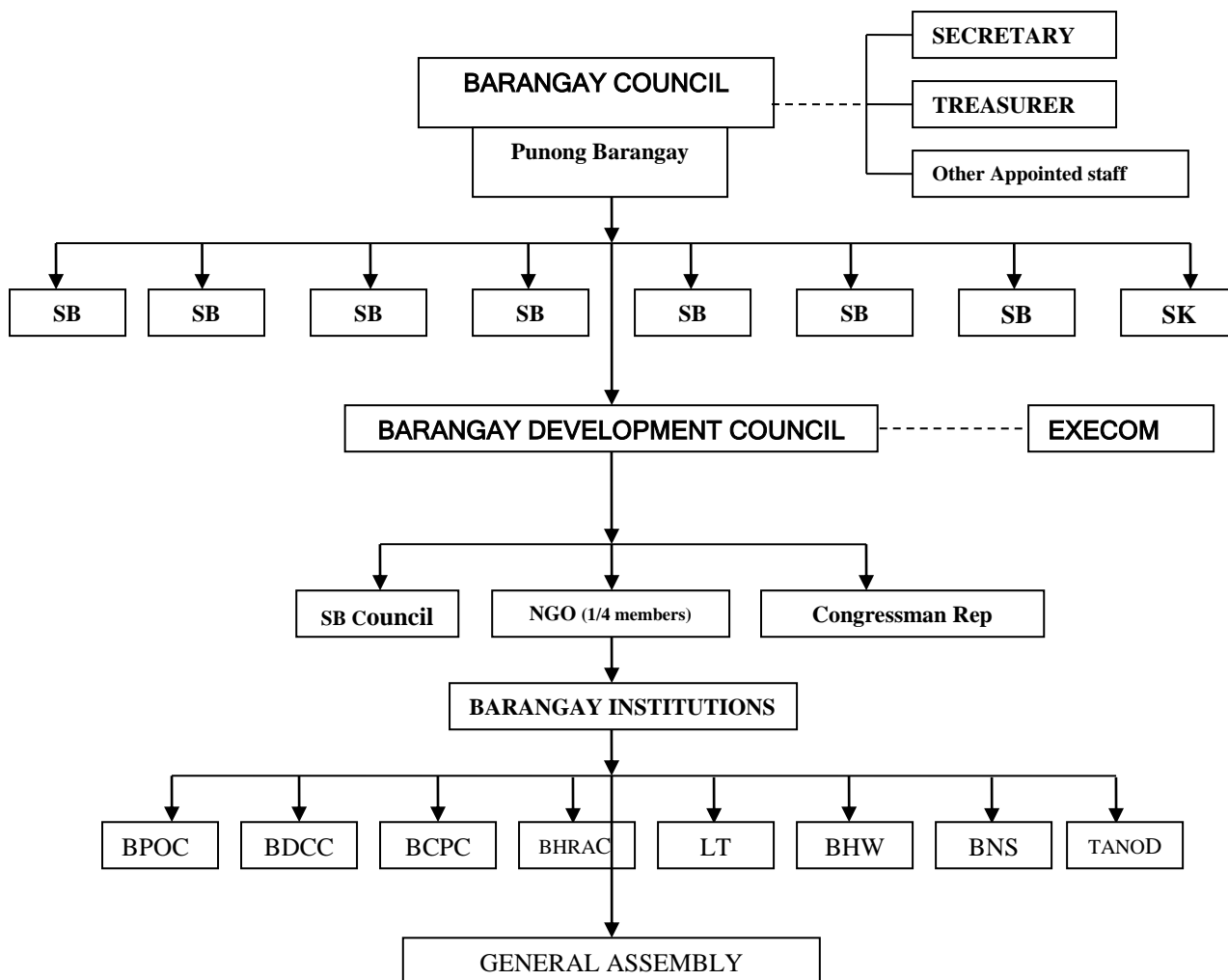


BARANGAY COUNCIL

The barangay being the basic political unit, serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs and activities in the community, and as a venue wherein the collective view of the people may be expressed and considered, and where disputes may be amicably settled.

The organizational structure of the barangay government of Poblacion places the punong barangay at the helm of local government leadership. Under the punong barangay are the members of Sangguniang barangay and SK chairman who serves as the local legislative body. Under the control and supervision of the punong barangay are the barangay secretary, treasurer, Barangay Health Workers, Barangay Tanod, and Utility workers.

Organization Rating Matrix of Barangay Officials



DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BARANGAY AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Punong Barangay | - General supervision, control and implementation of programs and activities; act as the presiding officer during of the session of the barangay council. |
| Sangguniang Barangay | - Legislative function and related services. |
| Treasurer | - Collection and disbursement of funds and custodian of barangay properties. |
| Secretary | - Secretariat to the barangay council and keeper of records of the barangay. |

Performance of Barangay Officials		Performance				
		1	2	3	4	5
A.	Performance of the Sangguniang Barangay					
1	Administration of Basic Services relative to:			/		
	a. Agriculture			/		
	b. Health and Social Welfare Services			/		
	c. General Hygiene and Sanitation, Beautification & Waste Disposal					
	d. Administration/ Maintenance of Brgy Justice			/		
	e. Maintenance of Brgy Roads, Bridges & Water System		/			
	f. Infrastructure facilities			/		
	g. General welfare			/		
	h. Information and Reading Materials		/			
	i. Satellite Public Market			/		
2	Capability to raise funds & initiate fund Sourcing & other income		/			
3	Relation to POs through its representation in the Barangay Development Council (BDC)			/	/	
4	Support & Assistance for the establishment and organization of organizations/ cooperatives inside the barangay				/	
5	Organization/ Re-organization/ Establishment of BDC			/		
6	Enactment of Brgy Ordinances, resolutions and etc.			/		
7	Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Brgy. Secretary			/		
8	Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Brgy. Treasurer			/		
9	Conduct of Brgy Assembly					/
10	Quality of Resolutions/ Ordinances enacted relative to:					
	a. Local Administration			/		
	b. Human Resource and Development		/			
	c. Agriculture			/		
	d. Infrastructure			/		
B	Sangguniang Barangay Committee Performance:					
1	Conduct of hearing & investigation		/			
2	Making & submission of reports		/			
C	BDC Performance					
1	Conduct Regular Meeting		/			
2	Ability/ Capacity to make short & long Term Comprehensive BDP		/			
3	Conduct Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation		/			
4	Motivation of constituents to participate in various local activities		/			

Source: Barangay

Legend:

1	Poor	4	Very Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	5	Outstanding
3	Satisfactory		

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

The people's organization got an average rating of very satisfactory in the people's participation in the affair of the barangay. It shows that there is an active involvement and cooperation as well as coordination in the activities of the government which concerns the welfare of the public.

Organization Rating Matrix of People's Organization

People's Participation		Performance				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Active participation in the General assembly and Community activities					/
2	Indication of Commitment				/	
3	Active participation in Brgy- Based Organization activities				/	
4	Assistance in keeping peace & order within and outside the barangay				/	
5	Assistance towards the maintenance of Health and Sanitation in the Barangay				/	
6	Abiding in policies & ordinances				/	
7	Respect to Brgy Officials				/	
8	Payment of Taxes			/		
9	Gender Sensitivity			/		
10	Close coordination of POs to Barangay Council				/	

Source:

Legend :

1. Poor 2. Unsatisfactory 3. Satisfactory 4. Very Satisfactory
5. Outstanding

5.1.1.2 Public Finance (Barangay Financial Administration)

- Discussion on the trend of income on IRA (income on IRA for the last 3 years)
- Discussion on the trend of income on local sources. (income on local sources for the last 3 years)
- Comparative discussion on the proposed and actual income on IRA and income on local sources
- Discussion on the estimated expenditures and actual expenditures on all sources of income (IRA and local income)
- Comparative discussion of the same

Estimated Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income (P)				%
	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Average	
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Revenue Collection					
b. Share on Real Property tax Collection					
c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products					
d. Community Tax					
2 Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue					
a. Gov't Business Operations					
3 Grants					
a. Provincial Aid					
b. Municipal Aid					
TOTAL					

Source:

Actual Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income (P)				%
	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Average	
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Internal Revenue Collection					
b. Share on Real Property Tax Collection					
c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products					
d. Community Tax					
2 Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue					
a. Gov't Business Operations					
3 Grants					
a. Provincial Aid					
b. Municipal Aid					
TOTAL					

Source:

Estimated Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts					
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Traveling Expenses					
	b. Power services					
	c. Supplies & materials					
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities					
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay					
	g. Annual Liga Dues					
	h. Assistance to CVO					
	i. Assistance to BHW					
	j. Assistance to Justice					
	TOTAL					
3	Non – Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund					
	b. Brgy Development Fund					
	c. Calamity Fund					
	d. Gender & Development					
	e. Senior Citizen					
	TOTAL					
	GRAND TOTAL					

Source:

Actual Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts					
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Traveling Expenses					
	b. Power services					
	c. Supplies & materials					
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities					
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay					
	g. Annual Liga Dues					
	h. Assistance to CVO					
	i. Assistance to BHW					
	j. Assistance to Justice					
	TOTAL					
3	Non – Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund					
	b. Brgy Development Fund					
	c. Calamity Fund					
	d. Gender & Development					
	e. Senior Citizen					
	TOTAL					
	GRAND TOTAL					

Source:

5.1.1.3 Administration of Justice (Lupon)

- Discussion on Organized Lupon in the barangay
- Composition of Lupon
- Functions of Lupon
- Status of the Lupon (Strengths and Weaknesses)

5.1.1.4 Public Order and Safety

- Civilian Volunteer Organization (CVO)/ CAFGUS
 - functions and responsibilities of CVOs/ CAFGUS
 - no. of CVOs/ CAFGUS in the barangay
 - honorarium
 - training attended
- **Disaster Preparedness**
 - existing Disaster Coordinating Council in the barangay.
 - composition of BDCC
 - function

5.1.1.5 Statistical Development

- CBMS activity
- Other activities relative to barangay data generation

5.1.1.6 Advocacy and Communication

- Barangay information Center if the barangay has the facility.