

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Rationale

Local government units are mandated to provide basic services to promote the overall development of the community and its people. However it is reality that most rural communities do not have the financial capability to implement the identified demand driven programs and projects. Hence, the 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 Lanuro, 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 the participatory rural 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 inspite 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

2.1 Historical Background

The enticing sound of Lanuro may attract the attention of the gold seekers who might interpret Lanuro as the Land of Gold or the Land of Ore. Far as it may seem, Lanuro stands as a coined word from the family names of the three bachelor settlers: Pedro Lamosa, Felix Nuñez and Magno Rodillas, who in the early thirties, left their homeplace in the island of Marinduque and ventured to Davao. After a year working as laborers of the Mindanao Estate owned by a Filipino American couple, now known as GADECO, these three bachelors decided to look for a better place to live where they can cultivate and plant at the same time own a land.

So, they went to a forestall part of Hagonoy. Upon seeing the terrain as favorable enough for planting because of its rich and fertile soil plus abundant supply of water, the place being surrounded by three creeks and the Sacub River, they decided to finally settle there. Not long after, they needed to find a wife who could take care of them. Since ladies that time were scarce, they settled for the beautiful B'laan lasses as their wives.

After clearing the twenty-four hectare homestead, each of them planted their areas with coconuts, intercropping them with rice and corn. These attracted other settlers of different tribes to occupy the upper portion of settlement. Here the Cebuanos and the Boholanos flocked and built their homes. The barangay was then named Upper Sacub, which was named after the Sacub River, under Executive Order No. 596 by President Elpidio Quirino on May 28, 1953.

As the population grew, the need for a school arose. A school site was already then set aside by the early settlers but it was situated at the lower part of the barangay which was often flooded and was quite far from the thickly populated area. One of the sons of the early settlers offered to donate a two-hectare lot for school site from his eight-hectare homestead. Then, a primary school was put up.

Years later, a resolution was passed to congress to change the name Upper Sacub to LANURO as a token of gratitude for the first three settlers who opened the settlement. Upon approval from Congress, Upper Sacub became what it is now, the Barangay Lanuro in Hagonoy, Davao del Sur.

2.2 Demography

Table No. 1. Population Size, Growth and Density
Barangay _____, 20_____

Total Population	
Total No. of Households	
Average HHs Size	
Density	
Growth Rate	

Source: _____

Population size, growth rate and average family size as of the latest National Census on population, barangay _____ has a total of _____ population, with a total household of (_____) it has an average of _____ annually. (see Table No. 1.)

Insert additional analysis of growth rate.

Table No. 2. Distribution of Population
Barangay _____, 20_____

Purok	Population		No. of HHs
	Male	Female	
Purok 1			
Purok 2			
Purok 3			
Purok 4			
Purok 5			
Purok 6			
Purok 7			
TOTAL			

Source: _____

The population and households are distributed in the seven (_____) puroks with most households located in Puroks _____. The least number of households reside in Purok _____. The concentration of households in Puroks _____ is attributed to its accessibility to institutional facilities, such as the Barangay Hall, Elementary school, Barangay Health Station and Chapel as well as the Barangay site where the households were relocated. (see Table No. 2)

Table No. 3. Age and Sex Distribution
 Barangay _____, 20 _____

Age Group According to Sex	Gender	
	Male	Female
Children 0 – 5		
Children 6 – 12		
Children 13 – 17		
Adult 18 – 35		
Adult 36 – 50		
Adult 51 – 65		
Adult 66 yrs old & above		

Source _____

The barangay population is predominantly (insert narrative analysis of Table No. 3)

Table No. 4. Marital Status
 Barangay _____, 20 _____

Civil Status	Population
Single	
Married	
Widow	
Widower	
Divorce	

Source: _____

Table No. 5. Population by Mother Tongue
 Barangay _____, 20 _____

Mother Tongue	Population
Cebuano	
Boholano	
Ilongo	
Waray	
Bl'aan	
Others	

Source _____

Insert narrative analysis on mother tongue (see Table No. 5 above)

Table No. 6. Ethnic Groups
 Barangay _____, 20 _____

Ethnic Group	Population
Kalagan	
B'laan	
Manobo	
Muslim	
Mandaya	
Others	

Source _____

The original settlers of the Barangay were (insert narrative analysis of ethnic group) (See Table No. 6.)

Table No. 7. Religious Affiliation
 Barangay _____, 20_____

Type of Religion	Population
Roman Catholic	
Islam	
Aglipayan	
Methodist	
Assembly of God	
Jehovah's Witness	
Born Again Christians	
Others (specify)	

Source _____

Insert analysis of religious affiliation (see Table No. 7.)

Table No. 8. Labor Force and Employment
 Barangay _____ 20_____

Type of Employment	Population
Driver	
Tailor or Sewer	
Tuba Gatherer (Manangiti)	
Carpenter	
Barber	
Mason	
Beautician	

Source: _____

Most of the population in the Barangay are farmers as landowners of farm laborers. The others engaged in various vocations either in part-time or full time basis particularly during off planting and off-harvest seasons. (see Table No. 8 above)

As shown in the Table – 9, above a greater number of children of school-going age are out-of-school, specially in the secondary and tertiary levels of education. The reasons may be attributed to poverty, lack of interest, and parental encouragement. During and harvesting seasons the parents forced their children to skip classes to help them in farm chores to augment family income. With long absences in school they become disinterested and ultimately drop from school. The situation added to the problem of child-labor and abuse the rights of the children.

2.3. BIO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISRICS

a. Geographical Location

a. Distance from Poblacion: 7 kilometers

b. Neighboring Boundaries

- b.1 North - Cabligan, Matanao, Davao del Sur
- b.2 East - Sacub, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur
- b.3 West - Sinawilan, Matanao, Davao del Sur
- b.4 South - New Quezon, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

c. Land Area: **411 hectares**

Table No. 9. Land Physical Features
Barangay _____ 20 _____

Puroks	Elevation		Slope	
	From	To	From	To

d. Reference Points

c.1 Latitude _____
c.2 Longitude _____

Land Area: _____

Elevation, Topography and Slope Characteristics (especially for NRM areas)

The topography of the Barangay is flat scope classification ranging from 0-50 degrees.

Table No. 10. Surface Drainage
Barangay _____ 20 _____

Name of Major Water Bodies within the Barangay	Physical Condition
Sacub River	Needs desiltation

Source _____

e. Climate and Rainfall

e.1 Rainfall Temperature _____

f. Soil Type

Table No. 11. Soil Type
Barangay _____ 20 _____

Type	Area (has)
Matina Clay Loam	2

Source: Barangay Survey

g. Land Capability

Table No. 12. Land Capability
Barangay _____ 20 _____

Classification	Area
Soil depth is ranging from deep to moderately deep and from slow to moderately rapid permeability	

Source: _____

h. Land Suitability

Table No. 13. Land Suitability
Barangay _____ 20 _____

CLASSIFICATION	AREA
Can be cultivated safely but needs drainage in addition to good management practices to maintain productivity; proper drainage irrigation system fertilization and crop rotation are recommended	

i. Water Bodies

The Sacub creek is the major link of Lanuro to Sacub, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur. This river also locates upstream the NIA Irrigation Dam that will regulate water supply for the irrigated areas for the rice, sugarcane and banana farms.

Constant flooding and absence of flood control structures caused the widening of the riverbanks. This resulted to stretching of precious lands of about several kilometers along the river.

j. Land Cover

Table 14

CLASSIFICATION	ITEM	AREA
FORESTLANDS	Total land area of existing natural forests	None
	Total land area of existing brush lands/fallow lands	None
	Total land area of existing plantation forests	None
AGRICULTURAL LANDS	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with cash crops	9.5
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crops	182
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with mixed crops	198
GRASSLANDS	Total land area of existing grasslands	None
WETLANDS	Total land area of existing wetlands (swamps, etc.)	None
BARREN OR DENUDED LANDS	Total land area of existing barrenlands (no vegetative cover)	None
OTHERS		
TOTAL		389.5

There is an existing agricultural land planted with cash crops covering an area of 9.5 hectares, permanent crops with 182 hectares and mixed crops of 198 hectares.

II. ECONOMIC DATA

2.1 Agriculture

1. Agricultural Land Use

An area of ____ hectares or ____% of the total land area is classified for agricultural land use. The major crops grown are Corn, Coconuts, Sugarcane, Banana and Rice. The areas devoted to the production of corn and coconuts are to be maintained, while the existing areas cultivated to lowland palay, sugarcane and export bananas can still be expanded to maximize agricultural land resource utilization. (see table 15 above)

In order to fully develop the agricultural land resources, the following issues and problems have to be resolved and addressed.

1. Insufficiency of irrigation water to supply the needs of palay and other commercial crops.
2. Improvement and maintenance of farm to market roads.
3. Provision of Pre and Post harvest facilities.
4. Lack of marketing network and linkages
5. High cost of farm inputs.
6. Weak cooperative organizations.

Table 15. Agricultural Land Use

Commodity	Area Planted (has)	Potential Area (has)
Corn	4.5	6
Rice	42	50
Sugarcane	115	
Coconuts	167	184
Banana	51	

2. Sustainability of Agricultural Land Use

2.1. Current farmers situation:

- 2.1.1. Massive used of inorganic fertilizer and chemical
- 2.1.2. More on monocroping
- 2.1.3 Farmers technology is commonly practice
- 2.1.4 Farmers majority using inbred rice. Corn seed and cross breed animal.

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.

3. Production by Type of Crops

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

Table 16. Major Crops, Area Planted and Production

Crop	Area Planted (Ha.)	Effective Area	Area Harvested (Ha.)	Annual Production (MT)	Average Yield/Ha (MT)
Corn					
Rice					
HVCC					
Coconut					
Banana					
Sugarcane					
Others					

Source:

Technology used in each crop

1. **CORN** – planted as mono-crops, use of traditional varieties.

Issues and Problems:

- Low Production and Low income due to mono-cropping farming technology.

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

- Adopting a corn-based inter-cropping system.
- Use of organic fertilizer through integrated Nutrient Management Technology.

2. High Value Commercial Crops (HVCC) – Coconut, Banana, Sugarcane (Existing HVCC in the Barangay)

- Common Technology – mixed cropping

Issues and Problem:

- Low production due to mixed cropping farming practice wherein the crops, compete against soil nutrient, water and sunlight.
 - Proposed:
 - Practice Sustainable Agriculture Farming using organic fertilizer to optimize production
 - Multi Storey and Integrated Farming System.
3. RICE - planting only (2) times/year and w/o crops planted during fallow period (March-May).

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

Issues and Problems:

- Low income due to the present cropping pattern.
- High cost of products

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

- Utilizing the fallow period (March-May) by planting a short duration crops.

Table 17. Area of Agricultural Land Cultivated by Household

No. of hectares	Total Household

Source:

3.1 Food Supply and Requirement

With an average yield of 100 cavans per hectare and 48 hectares effective planted to rice, it is estimated to yield a gross of 480 tons of raw palay. Deducting the share of harvester, the thresher, irrigation fees, seeds a net of _____ is at the disposal of farmers either directly to middlemen (SUKI) or stored for milling.

When milled at 60% recovery and only 70% of the total barangay population, are rice eating, there is a huge surplus of supply to meet the consumption demand.

However corn supply cannot supply the corn grits supply of the corn eating population.

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 improved and upgraded to insure sufficient supply particularly during the dry season.

Areas devoted to corn production shall be expanded for self-sufficiency and support livestock and poultry industry. High-yielding corn varieties shall also be planted.

Table 18. Commodity Balance Sheet, 2005

Commodity	Production (MT)	Consumption (MT)	Surplus/Deficit (MT)
Rice			
Corn			

Source:

4. Cropping Pattern and Labor Requirements

4.1 Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)





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 in December, planting in January, February and maintenance in April and March , and harvest time in April. “PANUIG” land preparation starts in June, planting is done in June care and maintenance in August – September. Harvest time starts October. The month between end of the harvest and beginning of land preparation which are the months of May and November are utilized for the planting of water melon or mungo.

Average yield is also dependent on the availability of inputs on the right time application which is a consequence of high and increasing cost.

To bring down the cost of inputs, farmers should be trained to advocate and practice the Integrated Pest Management, encourage the use of Organic Fertilizers. While farmers produce a high average yield, they only earn a negligible net profit.

Table 19. Cropping Pattern

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

Seasonality Diagram: Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)

Source: Department of Agriculture

4.2 Labor Requirements

Labor requirements depends on the production stage/phase. Except for land preparation, planting and harvesting , where additional manpower outside the family is needed, maintenance is done by members of the household. Services of hand tractor operator is hired for plowing, harrowing and leveling. Planting is done by ten (10) people per hectare, usually by “pakyaw” basis. Harvesting requires about ten (10) to twenty (20) persons and on a sharing basis. A thresher is usually manned with a minimum of eight (8) to a maximum of twelve(12) crew members. The thresher operator usually gets one(1) bag per twelve(12) bags threshed.

Maintenance activities such as watering, cleaning of ditches, fertilizer broadcasting and spraying are usually done by members of the household.

The seasonal labor requirements generate temporary work and income to the available from laborers. But on the other side of the landowner the labor cost is increasing annually as with the other agricultural inputs.

Table 20. Seasonality Diagram: Labor Requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
High												
Minimal												
Low												

Source: Barangay Survey

4.3 Occurrence of Pests and Diseases

Common pest attacking the palay crops are ; rodents, snails, and harmful insects (blackbug , "piangaw") and others that cause tungro and other infestations. An agricultural technician is assigned in the barangay to assist the farmers.

2. Livestock and Poultry

Table 21. Household Raising Livestock by Purok

Livestock	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Cattle	14	21	12	14	10	25	30	126
Carabao	10	9	4	4	4	8	12	51
Goat	31	20	12	15	8	32	12	130
Swine								
Fattened	20	19	9	8	9	12	21	98
Breeding	14	10	6	6	11	15	25	87

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Table 22. Household Raising Poultry by Purok

Poultry	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Chicken								
Meat						1		1
Laying								

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Livestock and poultry raising is more of a backyard type and usually for domestic consumption purposes. The poultry and livestock are disposed of during emergency cases usually medical and educational needs of the family members. Poultry and livestock are also raised and domesticated for butchering during celebration of patronal fiestas and family events such as weddings, birthdays, school graduations and deaths, including anniversaries which are annually observed by the residents.

Like other agricultural products the bulk of animal and poultry products are sold to agents (buyers) coming from outside of the barangay and municipality.

Issues and Concerns:

- Production level is minimal due to high cost of commercial feeds. Feeds commonly used in home-made with no formulation analysis in protein content. Housing is built mostly of light materials. However, most chicken have no proper houses to live in only big trees are being utilized.
- Livestock and poultry raising help farmers augment their income thru backyard raising.
- Cows and carabaos are used as draft working for additional income in farming activities.

Table 23. Sea/Rivers/Creeks and Distance from Barangay Proper

Sea/Rivers/Creeks	Distance from Brgy. Proper
Sacub River	500 meters
Kimaong Creek	500 meters

Source: Municipal Engineering Office

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 tractors, turtle/mudboats, plow, harrow/leveler and sprayer. The post-harvest facilities include thresher, solar dryers, there are no ricemill nor cornmill and warehouses.

The absence of warehouses and rice/corn mills force the farmers to sell their agricultural products in raw form and directly to middlemen or "suki".

Table 24. Inventory of Farm Tools and Equipments by Purok

Facilities	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
1. Thresher						1		1
2. Corn Sheller								
3. Trailer						1		1
4. Farm Tractor						1		1
5. Mill 5.1 Rice Mill 5.2 Corn Mill								
6. Turtle/Mudboat								
7. Solar Dryer						1		1
8. Plow								
9. Harrow/Leveler								
10. Sprayer								
11. Cart								
12. Others (bolo/ hatchet/spade etc.)								

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Issues and Concern:

- Lack of some important farm facilities and equipment based on the area planted to agricultural crops.
- Farmers with equipment due to high cost of maintenance, oil and fuel resulted to a very minimal return on investment.

Analysis:

Inadequate farm tools and equipment in this barangay resulted to non-modernization goal on food sufficiency since farm machineries play a vital role on agricultural production and profitability.

5. Agricultural Extension Services

5.1 Production Support

MLGU extends support in agricultural production in terms of technical assistory 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 via farmers school on the air, upgrading of farms to market roads and construction of 107 linear meters of One Lane RCDG Bridge. Capability building activities and projects were also conducted by various government agencies and non-government organizations.

Table 25. Production Support

Production Support	Quantity (hds/bag s/pcs, etc)	SOURCE			Total
		Govt	NGO	Others	
- Establishment of Demo Farms					
- School on the air					
- Provision of mechanical Dryer					
- Upgrading of final					
- Construction of 107 L.M. RCDG Bridge					
- Artificial Breeding Center					
- Technical/Professional		/			
- Rodenticides					
- Animal Breeding Center					
Seeds	1 bag/Ha.	/		ADB-DAR	

Source :

5.2 Market Development

Almost ninety (90) percent of agricultural products are sold outside of the barangay thus income are also spent outside of the barangay. Income and production are not circulated within the barangay.

During harvest season, traders and their middlemen from Digos buy the products where these are processed and milled.

With this situation, there is a need to strengthen and revitalize the existing cooperative to conduct the trading and marketing aspect of agricultural products. Functional links with other consumer cooperatives and markets in Digos and Davao City shall be forged. Pricing and packaging are also to be considered in response to the affordability and financial capability of consumers.

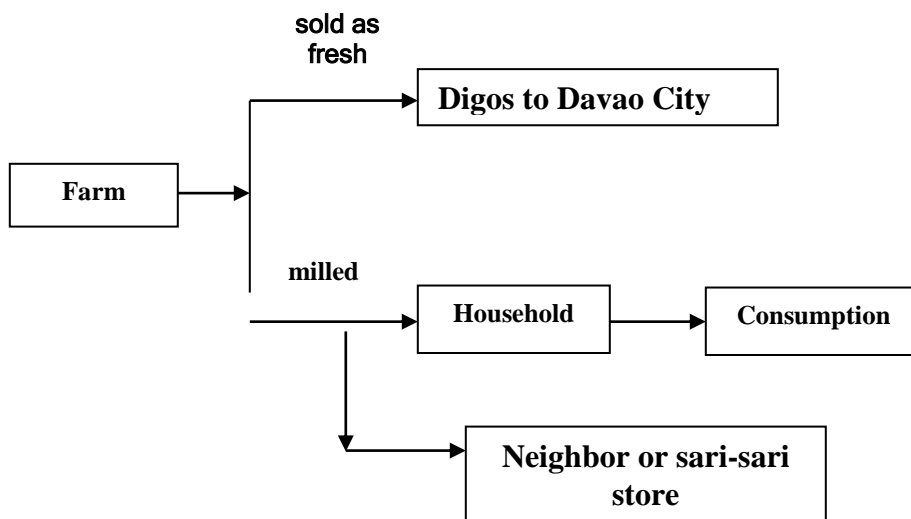
Table 26. Market Outlet/Center

Commodity	Outlet/Center (Facility)	Location
Rice	Buying Station (Coop)/Outside Traders	Within the Barangay
Corn	-do-	Digos City
Coconut	Buying Station	Digos & Padada
Banana	Outside Traders/Middlemen	Within the Barangay
Sugar Cane	Sugar Mill	Guihing, Hagonoy

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

- Illustration of the Market Flow

Illustration: Market & Product Flow



- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify issues and problems and present an analysis)

6. Credit Facilitation

- Describe the situation the need of credit facility for the community
- Present a table on the Credit Facilities and number of household availed, if possible by purok
- Discuss the repayment scheme of these credit institutions
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify issues and problems and present an analysis)

Table 27. Number of Household Availed Credit Facilities by Purok

Purok	Credit Institutions			TOTAL
	MLGU	Nat'l Govt.	Private	
1	-	-	19	19
2	-	-	15	15
3	-	-	13	13
4	-	-	11	11
5	-	-	12	12
6	-	-	14	14
7	-	-	6	6
TOTAL	-	-	90	90

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

The residents of puroks usually acquire finance in private entities to have their own capital on business, such as sari-sari store, and other activities that can add income to the family.

Problems and Issues:

- High demands for credit in all purok
- High interest from private institutions
- Only limited amount of credit from financiers

Analysis:

The farmers in all puroks are in dire need of financial assistance from government institution to avail of lower interest rates.

7. Irrigation Development

There is an irrigation facility, a project of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) which has served at around 22 farmers in the rice producing areas.

Table 28. Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation Facilities	Service Areas (Has.)	Farmers served
National Irrigation Administration	42	22

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

8. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

Table 29. 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	1.5 km.				
Purok - 2						
Purok - 3						
Purok - 4	1	1 km.				
Purok - 5						
Purok - 6	1	1 km.	1	20 mtrs		
Purok - 7						
TOTAL						

Source : Barangay Survey 2012

Issues and Problems:

1. Some of the farm-to-market roads are not graveled especially in Purok 6. There is a bridge and culvert, but due to bad road condition during and after the wet season susceptible to road accidents really necessitates regular maintenance budget allocation.

Analysis:

Flow of agricultural products is sometimes hampered during wet season because of the road condition. Moreover, farmers pay high cost of transport cost.

9. Extension Support

Table No. 30 Extension Support, Education and Training Service

Kind of Training	No. PAX	No. of IEC Materials Distributed	How It Helps to the farmers activities
1. Crops FFS -Rice	40	40	1. Crops: Reduced Production cost achieved higher profitability.
2. Livestock/Poultry 2.1 Animal Diseases & its control measure	40	40	Less infestation of animal diseases & thereby helps in attaining higher income.

Source : Agricultural Technician

- **Issues and Problems:**

- Only few farmers are willing to attend a long period of FFS training (15 weeks at 1 day/week)
- 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.

Table 31. Extension Services

Extension Worker	Agency		Frequency of Visit
	Government	Private	
1. Agricultural Technician (crops)	1		Monthly
2. Veterinarian/ Livestock Technician	1		As the need arises

Source: Municipal Agriculturist Office

10. Techno Demo Established and Technology Demonstrated

1. Organic based balance fertilization on rice production.
 2. Demonstrated the gradual use of organic fertilizer in combination of inorganic fertilizers.
 3. Demonstrated and 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 demonstration.
 - 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.

11. Regulatory Service

- Barangay Ordinance adopted/implemented were:
 - Imposing penalties to stray animals damaging crops
 - Illegal fishing in rivers/creek/ and other water bodies.
- Penalty
- 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 stubborn individuals remain the violators inspite of the laws.
- Analysis
- Laws and ordinances adopted by the Barangay Council are useless if not properly implemented. Capability building among legislator is highly needed on this particular barangay. By doing so, there is a big possibility that all laws and ordinances shall be implemented.

12. Information Support

- Is there IT facilities installed/operationalized
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify issues and problems and present an analysis)

13. Policy Formulation, Planning and Advocacy Services

- Discuss the policy agenda formulated
- Discuss if there are plans made and the processes
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify issues and problems and present an analysis)

2.4 FORESTRY

TOTAL AREA OF PUBLIC LANDS

- % of public lands : None % (area for public lands/total barangay area) * 100

a.1) ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS

- Total area for Alienable & Disposable lands : hectares
 - % of public lands classified as A & D: _____% (Tot. A&D/Total area of public lands) * 100

Sitios where Alienable & Disposable Lands are located:

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

Solid Waste Management

The solid waste system in the barangay is still an individual household concern, with wastes dump in backyard compost pit. Waste segregation is not implemented although awareness and barangay orientation activities conducted and barangay solid management committee was organized.

2.3 Agrarian Reform

a) CARPABLE Lands

- Total CARPABLE AREA : None
- Total land area distributed under CARP : 19 hectares
- % of land area distributed / total CARPABLE area : None
- Sities Located : None
- Total no. of CARP beneficiaries : 19

2.4 Commerce, Trade and Industry

Most of the business establishments in Barangay Lanuro are operating on small scale and household type. About seventeen (17) sari-sari stores are present in the area. Most of the residents do their marketing in Digos City because of the accessibility in transportation.

a) BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE BARANGAY

Table 32. Business Establishments in the Barangay

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE (ex. Sari-sari store, services etc.)	Sities where these establishm ents are predomina ntly located	No. of Establishme nts (per type)	Average Number of Employed Person (according to establishment type)	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYED PERSON ACC. TO ESTABLISHME NT TYPE
Sari-sari Stores	Along the road	15		
Cooperatives	Purok 4	2	3	5
Total Employment size generated by commercial establishments				N/A

2.5 Tourism and Recreational Facilities

2.5.1 Tourism Sites and Potential

“FESTIVALS AND FESTIVITIES”

- Barangay Fiesta
- Araw ng Barangay (Conduct horse fighting)
- Araw ng Puroks

III. SOCIAL SECTOR AND CULTURAL DATA

3.1 Health and Nutrition

3.1.1 Health, Nutrition and Family Planning and Sanitation

Among the diseases that is recurring and occurs during the rainy season are diarrhea and cough but not in alarming level. A *Botika ng Barangay* was established and is functional. A Barangay Health Station was also established manned by a registered midwife and assisted by Barangay Health Workers and Barangay Nutrition Scholars.

Table 33. Seasonality Diagram

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

3.1.2 Medical Health Facility/ Personnel and Services

There is a Barangay Health Station in the barangay where services of a rural midwife is available once a week. The midwife is also responsible for the conduct of various health-related activities such vaccination and other preventive measures. Patients that needed medical attention are referred to the main health center in Poblacion, Hagonoy and about ten (10) kilometers away to the Provincial Hospital in Digos City.

Table 34. Distance to Medical Health Facilities

From Barangay	To			
	Brgy. Health Center	Municipal Health Center	Secondary Hospital in Digos	Tertiary Hospital in Davao City
Lanuro	0	7	10	70

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office

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 six (6) Barangay Health Workers (BHW) and one (1) Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) rendering health care services and they both receive an honorarium from the barangay government.

Table 35. Number of Health Personnel

Personnel	No.	Benefits/ Honoraria Given		
		By BLGU	By MLGU	By PLGU
Midwife	1		1	
Brgy. Health Worker	6	/		/
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	/	/	/
Hilots	2			

Source: Barangay Survey/BNS 2012

3.1.3 Leading Causes of Morbidity

Table 36. Leading Causes of Morbidity (0-5 years old)

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
Diarrhea	None	None	None	None
Cough	None	None	None	None
TOTAL	None	None	None	

Source: Barangay Survey/BNS 2012

3.1.4 Leading Causes of Mortality

Table 37. Leading Causes of Mortality (0-5 Years old)

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
None				
TOTAL				

Source: Barangay Survey/BNS 2012

3.1.5 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality

Table 38. Leading causes of Mortality (at least 3 years back)

Year	Causes	Number of Cases
None		

Source: Barangay Survey/BNS 2012

3.1.6 Nutritional Status

Table 39. Nutrition Status by Gender (0-5 years old)

Gender	Popula tion	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	102	98	96.00	4	4	0	0
Female	75	74	99.00	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	177	172	97.50	5	2.5	0	0

Source: Barangay Nutrition Scholar 2012

There are a total of 177 children aged 0-5 years old weighed by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars. Of these, 172 have normal weight, 5 are below normal (BN) and zero (0) on below normal very low (BNVL). The barangay government recommended for the giving of supplemental feeding and promote backyard gardening to maintain the good nutrition among children.

Table 40. Nutrition Status by Gender (Elementary School Children)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male							
Female							
TOTAL							

Source: _____

- Discuss the data on the table.
- What are the possible causes of malnutrition? Why?
- How are these causes addressed?

Table 41. Nutrition Status by Gender among IPs (0-5 years old)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male							
Female							
TOTAL							

Source: _____

- Discuss the data on the table.
- What are the possible causes of malnutrition? Why?
- How are these causes addressed?

Table 42. Data on Birth Registration (2011)

Number of Births			Registered		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

- Are all births registered? If not, why? If yes, how?
- Who usually attended/assisted the deliveries?

3.1.7 Birth Control and Methods Used

Table 43. Couples Engaged in Family Planning by Purok

Purok	Total No. of Couples	No. of Couples Engaged in Family Planning	
		Magnitude	Percentage
1	57	27	47.36
2	39	20	51.28
3	44	22	50.00
4	49	21	42.85
5	41	26	63.41
6	38	16	42.10
7	52	19	36.54
TOTAL	320	151	47.19

Source: Barangay Nutrition Scholar 2012

There are 320 couples in the barangay who are considered capable of bearing children. Almost 50% of the couples are adoptors of family planning method. It means that they are aware of the benefit of adopting family planning methods. The common family planning method used by the couples is the contraceptive pills.

Table 44. Family Planning Methods Used

Methods	Number of Adaptor	Percentage
Pills	67	21.00
IUD	11	3.44
Rhythm	15	4.69
Tubal Ligation	7	2.19
DMPA	54	16.88
TOTAL	104	32.50

Source: Barangay Nutrition Scholar 2012

3.1.8 Water Facilities

The present sources of water for domestic use are level 1 (point source) composed of Artesian Wells, Jetmatic pumps, and shallow pumps distributed among the seven (7) puroks/sitios.

Table 45. Sources of Water Supply

Sources	Magnitude	Percentage
Number of Households	303	94.70
Community Water System-owned	None	None
Community Water System- shared	158	49.38
Deep Well- owned	None	None
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	None
Bottled Water	None	None
Jetmatic Pump	145	45.32
Others	None	None
TOTAL	303	94.70

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Table 46. Access to Safe Water by Purok

Purok	No. of Household	Magnitude	Percentage
1	51	51	100
2	39	39	100
3	42	42	100
4	49	49	100
5	38	38	100
6	37	37	100
7	47	47	100
TOTAL	303	303	100

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

3.1.10 Number of Households with Toilet Facilities

Table 47. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Purok	Total Household	Household with access to sanitary toilet			
		Magnitude	%	Gap	%
1	51	36	70.59	15	29.41
2	39	13	33.33	26	66.67
3	42	27	64.29	15	35.71
4	49	33	67.35	16	32.65
5	38	24	63.16	14	36.84
6	37	19	51.35	18	48.65
7	47	36	76.60	11	23.40
TOTAL	303	188	62.05	115	37.95

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Inadequate toilet facilities can cause morbidity due to unsanitary disposal of human wastes. Periodic inspection is necessary and should compel households to make sanitary toilets particularly the 37.95% gap that appeared on the table.

3.1.11 Housing

1. Dwelling Condition and Type of Structure

Table 48. No. of Household by Tenure Status

Status	Total HH	Percentage
Owner, Owner-like possession of house and lot	208	65.00
Rent house/ room including lot		
Own house/ rent lot		
Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	91	28.44
Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner		
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	4	6.56
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner		
Other Tenure Status		
TOTAL	303	100

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

According to the data shown above, 65% own a house and lot and while the remaining 35% do not have house and lot or renting free with the consent of the owner.

Table 49. Construction Materials of Roof by Purok

Roofing Materials	Purok							Total	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Strong Materials	3	1	5					9	2.97
Light Materials	42	24	29	40	33	25	42	235	77.56
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	6	14	8	9	5	12	5	59	19.47
Mixed but Predominantly Strong									
Mixed but Predominantly light									
TOTAL	51	39	42	49	38	37	47	303	100

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Table 49 shows that majority of the houses are made up of light materials which comprised 77.56%. Some are also makeshift materials which comprises 19.47%. Nine (9) households are living in their houses which are made up of strong materials.

Table 50. Construction Materials of Walls by Purok

Roofing Materials	Purok					Total	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5		
Strong Materials							
Light Materials							
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials							
Mixed but Predominantly Strong							
Mixed but Predominantly light							
TOTAL							

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

3.2 Education

a) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There is only one (1) complete Elementary School located centrally within the barangay. It occupies an area of 2 hectares donated by the late Cerino L. Lamosa, Sr. It has 8 teachers including the School-in-Charge and 7 classrooms with a 31:1 enrollee-teacher ratio. In the school age population, the 6-14 is 173 and 13-16 secondary level is 110 and there are 124 students for 17-21 tertiary level in that classification. The distance from community to school by purok is estimated in table below.

Table 51. Number of Schools According to levels

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION (Sitios)	AREA OCCUPIED	TYPE (ex. Public, private, etc)	LEVEL (ex. Elementary, secondary, etc)
Cerino L. Lamosa, Sr. Elementary School	Purok 1	2 hectares	Public	Elementary

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

Table 52. Distance from Community to School

Sitio	Distance from School
Primary	200 meters
Elementary	200 meters
High School	1 kilometer
College	10 kilometers

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

b) POPULATION

Table 53. SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

CLASSIFICATION	Number
6-14 years old (Elementary school-going age)	173
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	110
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	124
Others	

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

b.2) ENROLLMENT**Table 54. Current Enrollment and Ratio**

LEVEL	NO.	Ratio (No. of Enrollees/School Age Population By Level) * 100
Primary Level(Elementary)	217	Enrollees also from adjacent Barangay New Quezon and Sinawilan, Matanao, Davao del Sur

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

b.3) DROP-OUT RATE : 0.46%

Only one (1) pupil dropped out of school due to transfer of residence.

d) NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER SCHOOL AND ITS RATIO**Table 55. Number of Teachers per School and its Ratio**

NAME OF SCHOOL	NO. OF TEACHERS	Total No. of Classrooms	RATIO (tot. no or enrollees/tot. no. of teachers)
Cerino L. Lamosa, Sr. Elementary School	8	7	27:1

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

a) NUMBER OF CLASSROOM**- Total number of classrooms : 7**

3.3 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- No. of pre-school age children	:	_____
- No. of day care centers	:	<u>1</u>
- No. of pre-school children enrolled	:	_____

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

- No. of senior citizens	:	<u>142</u>
- No. of senior citizen associations	:	<u>1</u>
- No. of senior citizen who are association members:	:	_____

Table 56. Number of Elderly Person (Age 60 & above)

Purok	Population	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	218	11	5.05	15	6.88	26	11.93
Purok 2	155	5	3.22	5	3.22	10	6.45
Purok 3	173	8	4.62	16	9.25	24	13.87
Purok 4	217	10	4.61	18	8.29	28	12.90
Purok 5	157	8	5.10	4	2.55	12	7.64
Purok 6	167	4	2.40	4	2.40	8	4.79
Purok 7	216	11	5.09	23	10.65	34	15.74
TOTAL	1,294	57	4.40	85	6.57	142	10.97

Source : Barangay Survey/Office of the Senior Citizen Association 2012

Elderly Person

Elderly persons comprises almost 11% 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	:	<u>23</u>
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens	:	<u>1</u>
- No. of citizens who are members of these association	:	<u>23</u>

Table 57. Number of Differently Abled Person

Purok	Population	Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	218	2	0.92	1	0.46	3	1.38
Purok 2	155	3	1.94			3	1.94
Purok 3	173	1	0.58	2	1.16	3	1.74
Purok 4	217	5	2.30	2	0.92	7	3.23
Purok 5	157	2	1.27	2	1.27	4	2.55
Purok 6	167						
Purok 7	216	2	0.93	1	0.46	3	1.39
TOTAL	1,294	15	1.16	8	0.62	23	1.78

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

The barangay has a total number of twenty-three (23) 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

Table 58. Sports / Recreation Available

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

There is one (1) Lanuro Cagas Gym located within the barangay hall compound, donated by Congressman Mark Douglas C. Cagas which could serve as a meeting place, venue for barangay assemblies, basketball tournaments and other sports activities for the barangay populace most especially for the youth sector.

3.5 Protective Services

a) PEACE AND ORDER FACILITIES

- No. of military detachments : None
- No. of police posts : None
- No. of protection personnel : 12 Barangay Tanods

3.6 Gender and Development

3.6.1. Violence Against Women and Children

There are some reported cases of violence in the barangay, that is why the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children was organized in the barangay . Barangay Officials had attended training seminar on this regard sponsored by the local government unit.

Table 59. Victims of Crimes by Purok

Type of Crimes	Puroks							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Physical Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others								
TOTAL								

Source: Barangay Secretary 2012

3.6.2 Drug Prevention and Abuse

- Is there any case of drug abuse in the barangay? How many?
- What are the programs of the barangay addressing these problems?
- Is Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Committee organized? Is it functional?

3.6.3 Community Role of Men and Women

Table 60. Community Role of Men and Women

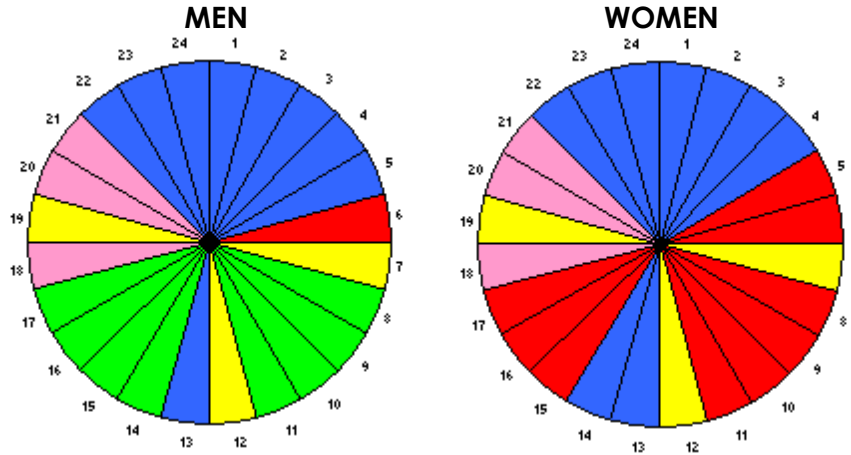
Men	Women
Housekeeper / Career Men / Farmer / Laborer / OFW	Housekeeper / Career Women / Farmer / OFW

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

- 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

Table 61. Community Role of Men and Women

Men	Women

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

- 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

B	LEVEL	NO. OF WATER SYSTEMS	LOCATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM	SITIOS SERVED	NO.OF HH SERVED	PRESENT CONDITION
	1		Within the Brgy.	7 Puroks		Functional
	2					

b) WATER RESOURCES

POTENTIAL WATER SOURCES THAT ARE UNTAPPED	LOCATION	POTENTIAL NO. OF HH THAT CAN BE SERVED

4. 2 POWER

Electricity has not fully illuminated in Bgry. Lanuro as only 145 households are with electric power for lightning, while the rest are using kerosene. Most households prefer using charcoal and wood for cooking because it is abundant, within reach and relatively cheaper or at no cost at all. The existing electric service from DASURECO has yet to serve 101 households, however, the DASURECO management had promised more budget allocation for the distribution of power lines to remote purok.

a) FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

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

Source: Barangay Survey 2012

b) FUEL USED FOR COOKING

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

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	

4.3 TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD

The present road network covers a total area of 7 hectares for Barangay and Provincial road.

a) ROAD NETWORK

ROAD TYPE (ex. Roads, bridges)	LENGTH
Provincial road (Concrete)	500 meters
Barangay Road (Gravelled)	6.5 kms.
TOTAL	7.00

b) MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

TYPE OF VEHICLE (ex. Truck, motorcycles, etc)	UTILITY TYPE (ex. Public, private)	TOTAL NO.
Tricycle	Public	10
Motorcycle	Private	30
Truck	Private	1

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 penetrates 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 62. 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	Barangay Hall	Public	159
Mobile Cellphones	Household	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	208
Television	158

Source : Barangay Survey 2012

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 puroks, they just have the radio to keep them informed as well as it is a source of recreation and relaxation for them by listening to music and drama.

b) POSTAL SERVICE FACILITY

POSTAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE BARANGAY	STATUS (ex. Private, Public etc.)
None	

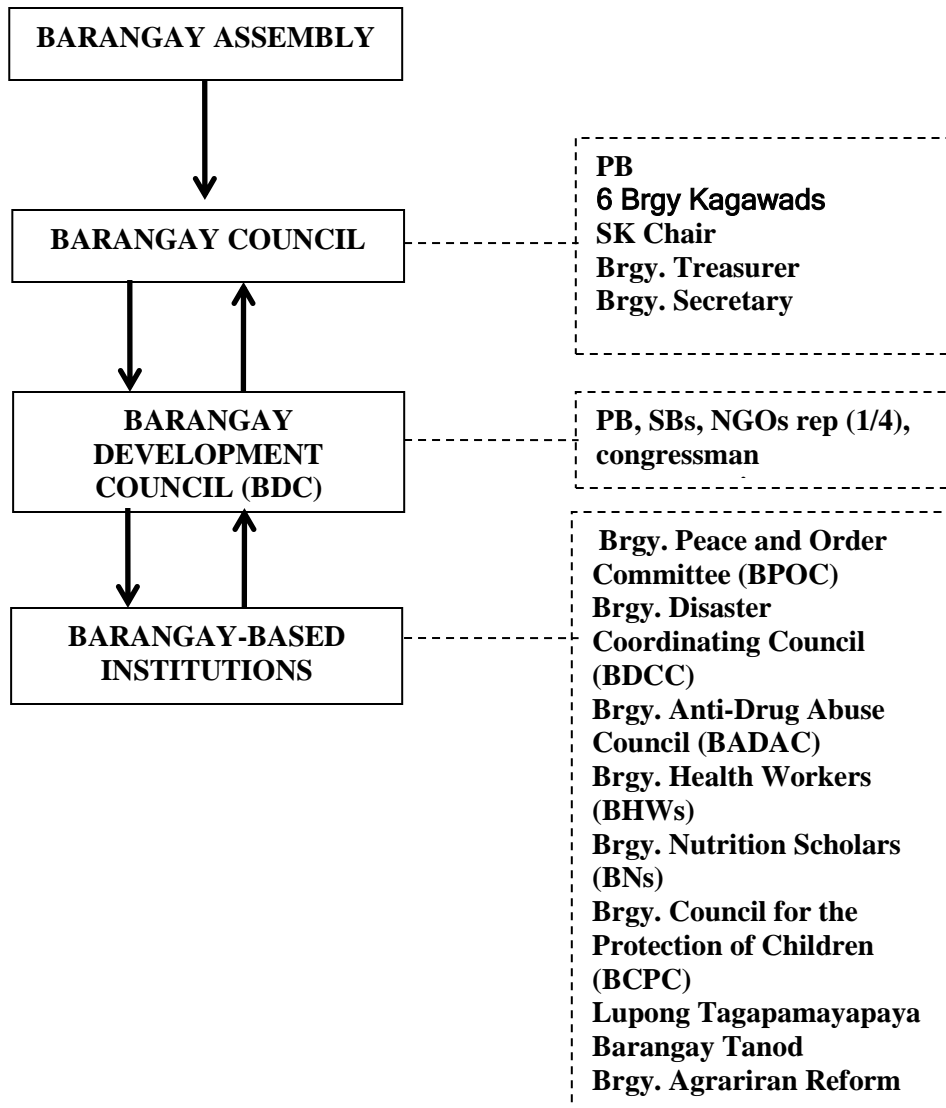
5. Local Government

5.1 Development Administration

5.1.1 Barangay Government Administration

5.1.1.1 Barangay Government Structure

- Discussion of the flow of Barangay Government

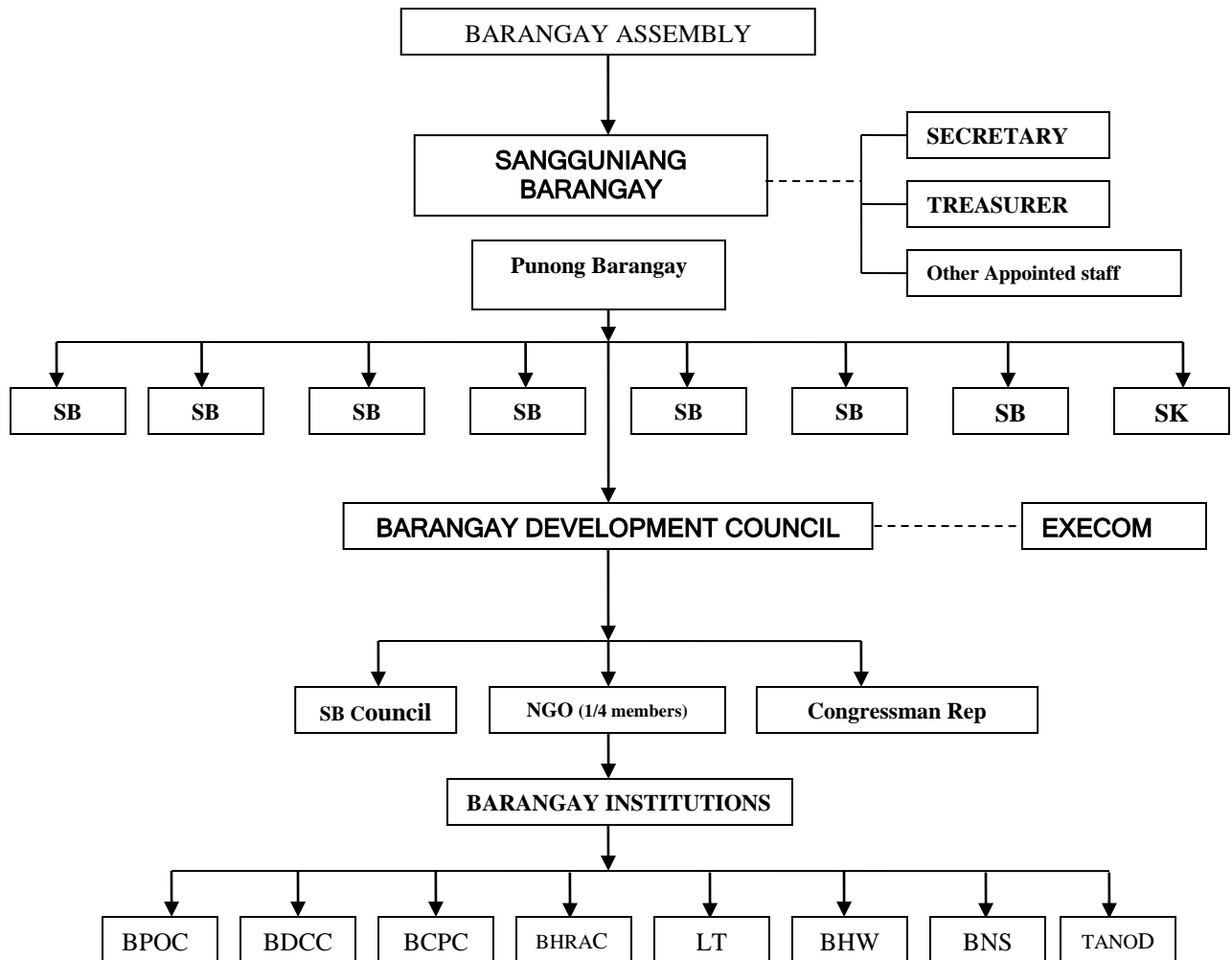


SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY

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 Lanuro places the Punong Barangay at the helm of local government leadership. Under the Punong Barangay are the members of Sangguniang Barangay and SK Chairperson who serves as the local legislative body. Under the supervision of the Punong Barangay are the Barangay Secretary, Barangay Treasurer and Utility Worker.

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 Barangay Ordinances, resolutions and etc.			/		
	7 Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Barangay Secretary			/		
	8 Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Barangay Treasurer			/		
	9 Conduct of Barangay 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 Survey 2012

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: Barangay Survey 2012

Legend :

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

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 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	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 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	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 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	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 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	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.

VISION

Barangay Lanuro is consistent in its vision to be one of the leading barangays in the Municipality of Hagonoy through quality education for the youth in general and out of school youth in particular, stable peace and order, livelihood programs for the welfare of its constituents and improved infrastructure projects for the agriculture.

MISSION

Productive and responsible leaders will lead its people to achieve stable peace and order to promote the value of education and livelihood programs in order to have better future for its constituents and render quality performance through society's involvement.

GOALS / OBJECTIVES

By the Year 2018, Barangay Lanuro will have their:

- 1. Well-developed community members.**
- 2. Educated and responsible young individuals who will be potential leaders in the society.**
- 3. Active and responsible leaders who will render quality services.**
- 4. State of the art facilities for livelihood and agriculture projects.**