

CHAPTER I

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 prioritized 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 Malabang, 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 Planning 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

I. INTRODUCTION

a. Historical Background

The B'laans were the first settlers in the place who lived through hunting wild animals and gathering wild fruits which was once a forested area. The natives lived a simple and peaceful life from the forest bounty.

Starting in 1950, Visayan settlers gradually owned land through barter of goods like sardines, coffee and cigarettes. In the early period, the entry of settlers was not a problem for the indigenous tribes. However loggers also started to come in to cutting big trees. It was also during this period, the Visayan settlers started the "*kaingin*" method of farming until they expanded the cultivation of a vast area.

The conversion of forest to agricultural lands, slowly pushed the B'laan to live in the interior part of the forest. The early settlers were the **Pelenio, Cavan, Camporedondo, Senarillos, Torrecampo, Maravillas, Villaren, Monteza, Blanco and Mendez** Families.

Living in the place was not easy for all the settlers because of the hardship that they experienced in the midst of cold weather and remote from any assistance especially when they suffered severe sickness. They usually traveled or hauled their farm produced by foot or by horses which they have to cross the big and wide Bulatukan river. They have difficulty in crossing the river especially during heavy rain of which flash flood usually occurs.

The name "**MALABANG**" originated from the term "**MOLABANG**" which means 'to cross the river before reaching here' in the lowland. It was the usual answer from the inhabitants from the place when somebody from the lowland would ask questions like, where did you come from? This gave birth to "**MALABANG**", which is the present official name of the barangay.

The name Malabang was adopted when the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) built a dam in the year 1952 and the construction project was named Malabang Dam Site as the residents commonly called. The water of the dam project that supplied the rice fields came from Bulatukan river which traversed to Barangay Lapulabao.

Administratively, Malabang was previously within the jurisdiction of Barangay Buas part of the Municipality of Matanao. The towns of Padada and Hagonoy, also claimed Malabang as part of their territory. To resolve the issue, the residents and officials of Malabang made an agreement to join the municipality that can construct a road to their place and this was done by the town of Hagonoy. On July 28, 1953, Hagonoy was officially proclaimed as a municipality and Malabang was officially proclaimed as one of its barangays.

b. Demography

i) Population size, growth and density

Total Population	936
Total No. Of HH	217
Average HH Size	4
Density	210 persons/hectare
Growth Rate	1.07 %

Table -1, Source BNS

Population size, growth rate, average family size as of the latest NSO population census, barangay Malabang has a total of One thousand fifty seven (1,057) population, with a total household of two hundred seventeen (217) it has an average of 1.07% annually. (see table 1 above)

The low growth rate may be attributed to the limited job opportunities open to available labor force. Hence, skilled workers and college graduate seek for greener pastures outside of the barangay.

ii) Distribution of Population

Sitio Name	Population		No. of HH
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	88	76	35
Purok 2	78	71	20
Purok 3	65	58	33
Purok 4	86	79	44
Purok 5	65	49	36
Purok 6	59	52	27
Purok 7	57	53	22
TOTAL	498	438	217

Table -2

The population and households are distributed in the seven (7) puroks with most households located in puroks 2 and 3. The least number of households reside in purok 7. The concentration of households in puroks 4 and 5 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 - 2 above)

iii) Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group According to Sex	Gender	
	Male	Female
Children 0 - 5	61	59
Children 6 - 12	87	65
Children 13 - 17	43	39
Adult 18 - 35	164	161
Adult 36 - 50	89	79
Adult 51 - 65	46	45
Adult 66 yrs old & above	521	475

Table - 3

The barangay population is predominantly composed of young people with males slightly more than females. (see table - 3 above) . It shows that the Barangay has to provide more services and facilities intended for young people.

iv) Marital Status

Civil Status (ex. Single, married, etc)	Population
---	------------

Table - 4

v) **Population by Mother Tongue**

Types of Dialect (ex. Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilonggo, etc.)	Population
Cebuano	857
Boholano	50
Ilongo	20
Waray	10

Table - 5

The population of Barangay Malabang is homogeneous as majority of the population are Visayans with more than eighty percent (80%) speaking the Cebuano dialect followed by the Boholanos, Ilongos, and Warays. (see table - 5 above)

vi) **Ethnic Groups**

Types of Ethnic Groups (ex. Bagobo, manobo, etc)	Population
K'lagan	20
B'laan	19

Table - 6

The original settlers of the Barangay were composed of the K'lagans and the B'laans. When the Visayans arrived they acquired the lands from the natives through barter with carabaos, coffee, sugar and tobacco. The Visayans cleared and cultivated the area pushing the natives farther into hinterlands of Kiblawan and Matanao. Today the number of indigenous people are dwindling and they compose the minority group in the community (see table - 6 above)

vii) **Religious Affiliation**

Types of Religion (ex. Islam, etc.)	Population
Roman Catholic	924
Iglesia ni Cristo	8
Islam	4
Methodist	4
Assembly of God	24
Catholic (BPMA)	20

Table - 7

Almost ninety percent (90%) of the population embrace the catholic faith. The remaining ten (10%) percent belong to various religious demoninations. (see table-7 above)

viii) **Labor Force/Employment**

Types of Employment	Population
Driver	24
Tailor/Sewer	29
Tuba Gatherer(Mananggiti)	14
Carpenter	20
Barber	26
Mason	17

Manicurist	11
-------------------	-----------

Table - 8

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 - 8 above)

ix) School Age Population Distribution

Classification	No.
06-14 years old (elementary school-going age)	152
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	82
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	5
Others	

Table - 9

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.

c. Natural Features

i) Geographical Location

a. Distance from Poblacion: 9 km.

b. Neighboring Boundaries

- b.1 North Clib, Mahayahay& La Union
- b.2 East San Guillermo
- b.3 West Langan (Matanao)
- b.4 South Kauswagan (Matanao) and part of San Guillermo

Table 10

b.5 Others _____

c. Reference Points

c.1 Latitude _____
c.2 Longitude _____

ii) Land Area: 466 has.

Sitios	Elevation		Slope	
	From	To	From	To
All Puroks	10	300m (ASL)	0	50°

Elevation, Topography and Slope Characteristics (especially for

NRM areas)

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

iii) Surface Drainage

NAMES OF MAJOR WATER BODIES WITHIN THE BARANGAY	PHYSICAL CONDITION
Bulatukan River	Silted and Eroded

Table - 11

iv) Climate and Rainfall

a) Rainfall Temperature _____

v) Soil Type

SOIL TYPE NAME	AREA
Matina Clay	466 has.

Table - 12

vi) Land Capability

CLASSIFICATION	AREA
Soil depth is ranging from deep to moderately deep and from slow to moderately rapid permeability	466 Has.

Table - 13

vii) Land Suitability

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	466 Has.
---	-----------------

Table - 14

vii) Land Cover

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	320
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crops	89
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with mixed crops	45
GRASSLANDS	Total land area of existing grasslands	None
WETLANDS	Total land area of existing wetlands (swamps, etc.)	1.5
BARREN OR DENUDED LANDS	Total land area of existing barrenlands (no vegetative cover)	None
OTHERS		10.50
TOTAL		466.00

Table 15

There is an existing agricultural land planted with cash crops covering an area of 320 hectares, permanent crops with 89 hectares and mixed crops of 45 hectares.

II. ECONOMIC DATA

2.1 Agriculture

1. Agricultural Land Use

An area of 409 hectares or 87.77% 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) An additional area of 114 hectares is proposed for Network on Protected Area for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development Zone (NPAAD).

A total of 210 hectares is presently devoted to Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ). This broken down into two (2) strategic sub-development zones. Crops with 200 hectares and livestock with ten (10) hectares.

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.

Commodity	Area Planted	Potential Area
Corn	88	20
Rice	80	20
Sugarcane	75	50
Coconuts	59	
Banana	30	64

Table - 16

	Area (hectares)
NPAAAD	219
SAFDZ	
a) Strategic Crops Sub-Devt Zone	200
b) Strategic Livestock Sub-Devt Zone	10
c) Strategic Fishery Sub-Devt Zone	
d) Strategic Crops Sub-Devt Zone	
e) Other Zones - Agro-Industrial	

Table -17

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)?

Major Crops, Area Planted and Production

Crop	Area Planted (Ha.)	Effective Area	Area Harvested (Ha.)	Annual Production (MT)	Average Yield/Ha (MT)
Corn	88	88	88	88	1
Rice	80	80	80	800	5
HVCC					
Coconut	59	59	59		

Banana	30	30	30		
Sugarcane	51	51	51		
others					

Source:

Technology use 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. **HVCC** - Coconut, Banana, Sugarcane (Existing HVCC in the Brgy.)

- 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.

Area of Agricultural Land Cultivated by Household

No. of hectares	Total Household
457.04	194

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.

At present, the irrigation water available for cultivation of wet land rice is the excess water supplied by Mal River Irrigation System. Hence during dry season the farmers experience supply shortage.

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.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep t	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rice												
Corn												
LEGEND : <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Land Preparation Care and Maintenance </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Planting Harvesting </div> </div>												

Seasonality Diagram: Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)

Source:

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 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.

Seasonality Diagram: Labor Requirement

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

Minimal												
Low												

Source:

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 technicians is assigned in the barangay to assist the farmers.

2. Livestock and Poultry

Household Raising Livestock by Purok

Livestock	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	Total
Cattle							376
Carabao							212
Goat							510
Swine							1570
Fattened							
Breeding							

Source:

Household Raising Poultry by Purok

Poultry	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Chicken								2,024
Meat								
Laying								

Source:

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.

3. Fisheries

The only source of inland fish resource is the Bulatukan river that borders the barangay on the north. The fresh water fishes that once abound the river and the rice paddies are now scarce due to application of farm chemicals and overuse of organic fertilizers. Erosion and siltation of riverbed and unregulated extraction of non-metallic minerals destroyed the natural habitat of fishes. Fishing activities then, is more of recreation and domestic consumption.

An existing natural pond in the barangay is very ideal for *tilapia* raising but is now silted. This can be developed not only for tilapia but for other freshwater fish species.

The common fishing gadgets used by the residents in fishing are the fishnets, fishtraps, and hook & line. Other fishers are observe to use battery-operated electric shockers (Panguryente)

Sea/Rivers/Creeks and Distance from Barangay Proper

Sea/Rivers/Creeks	Distance from Brgy. Proper
Bulatukan River	200 meters

Source:

Household Engaged in Fishing by Purok

Source/Type/ Kind of Freshwater Fish	Area (Ha.)	Household engaged in fish production/fishing						
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	Total
Fishpond								
Tilapia								
River/Creeks								50

Source:

Fishing Facilities/Gadgets Used for Fish Catch by Purok

Facilities/Gadgets	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
1. Boat (non-motorized)								
2. Fish Net								5
3. Line and Hook								
4. Electricity								
5. Others								5

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 exploded 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.

Commodity Balance Sheet, 2005

Commodity	Production (MT)	Consumption (MT)	Surplus/Deficit (MT)
Rice	480	70	480 (surplus)
Corn	0.6	29.88	29.28

Source:

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 Inventory of Farm Tools and Equipments by Purok

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

Source:

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.

Production Support

Production Support	Quantity (hds/bags/ 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	3	/			
- Rodenticides					
- Animal Breeding Center					
Seeds	1 bag/Ha.	/		ADB-DAR	

Source :

5.2 Market Development

The Malabang Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MAMUPCI) was organized with the end purpose of consolidating the buying and selling of farm inputs and farm products. Its business operation was going strong and viable from the start. But after two (2) years, it slowed down and stop operations because of management lapses and problems. This could have been a vehicle in providing the farmers themselves to free from the dictates and caprices of traders and middlemen.

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 revitalized 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 is also to be considered in response to the affordability and financial capability of consumers.

Market Outlet/Center

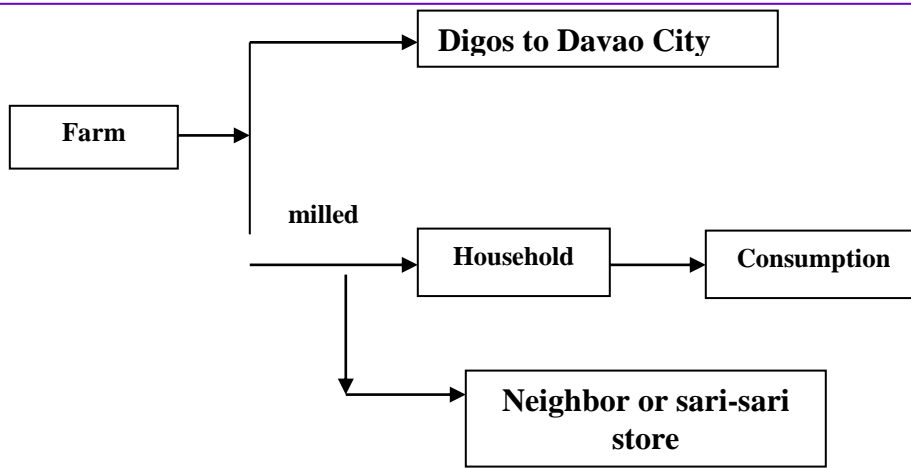
Commodity	Outlet/Center (Facility)	Location
Rice	Buying Station (Coop)/Outside Traders	Within the Brgy.
Corn	-do-	-do-
Coconut	Buying Station	Digos & Padada
Banana	Packing House	Within the Brgy.
Sugar Cane	Sugar Mill	Guihing, Hagonoy

Source:

- Illustration of the Market Flow

Illustration: Market & Product Flow

sold as
fresh



- (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)

Number of Household Availed Credit Facilities by Purok

Purok	Credit Institutions			TOTAL
	MLGU	Nat'l Govt.	Private	
1				
2				
3				
TOTAL				

Source:

7. Irrigation Development

There is irrigation facility, a project of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) which has served as around 10 in the rice producing areas.

Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation Facilities	Service Areas (Has.)	Farmers served
NIA (MAL River)	20	10

Source:

8. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

Table No. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

Purok Name	FARM-MARKET ROAD		BRIDGES		OVERFLOW BRIDGES	
		Total		Total		

	Number	Length	Number	Length	Number	Total Length
Purok - 1		5 km.				
Purok - 2						
Purok - 3						
Purok - 4						
Purok - 5						
Purok - 6						
Purok - 7						
TOTAL						

Source :

Issues and Problems:

1. Some of the farm-to-market roads are ungraveled especially in Purok 3, 4 and 7. There are bridges and culverts, but the lack of maintenance due to bad road condition during and after the wet season.

Analysis:

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

Table No. 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 1.1 FFS -Rice 1.2 Banana Culture	40 20	40 20	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 : 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

- Enumerate trainings and type of trainings conducted (crops, livestock, fisheries, others) and number of farmers trained
- Number of IEC materials distributed

- Discuss how these trainings and materials help to the farmers' present activities
- Inventory of Agricultural Extension Workers
- (For consideration in Step 2: Situation Analysis - Identify issues and problems and present an analysis of the situation

Extension Services

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

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 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)

2.2 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 A & D lands : 466 has.

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

Sitios where A&D Lands are located:

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 ENGA GED IN FORE ST PROD' N	TENU RIAL INSTR UMEN TS USED	ORGA NIZATI ON	TOT. NO. OF FORE ST LAND S USED FOR PRO DUCT ION	TYPES OF PREDO MINANT FORES T TREE SPECIE S PRODU CED	VOL. OF PROD 'N	UNIT VALU E OF PRO D'N	TOT. INCOME FROM FOREST PROD'N PER HECTA RE PER YEAR
	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTA L								

b.4 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 : _____ has.
- Total land area distributed under CARP : _____ has.
- % of land area distributed / total CARPABLE area: _____ %
- Sitios Located :
- Total no. of CARP beneficiaries : _____

2.4 Trade and Industry

There are sixteen(16) sari-sari stores mostly located in the barangay site and its periphery. A packing plant of the banana plantation is located in purok 2.

a) BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE BARANGAY

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT (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	Barangay site	16	2	32
Banana Plantation	Purok 2	1	30	30
Total Employment size generated by commercial establishments				62

c) INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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
none	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2.5 Tourism and Recreational Facilities

2.5.1 Tourism Sites and Potential

“FESTIVALS AND FESTIVITIES”

- Barangay Fiesta
- Araw ng Barangay (Conduct horsefighting)
- 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 the recurring and occurs during the rainy season are diarrhea and cough in not alarming levels. A botica sa barangay was

established and is functional. A Barangay Health Station was also established manned by registered midwife and assisted by Barangay Health Workers, and Barangay Nutrition Schoolers.

Seasonality Diagram

Illnesses	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diarrhea	x							x				x
Cough	x							x				x
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 during working days of the week. The midwife is also responsible for the conduct of various health-related activities such as vaccination and other preventive measures. Patients that needed medical attention are referred to the main health center in Poblacion about nine(9) kilometers away to the Integrated Provincial Hospital in Digos City.

Distance to Medical Health Facilities

From Barangay	To			
	Brgy. Health Center	Mun. Health Center	Secondary Hosp. in Digos	Tertiary Hosp. Davao City
Malabang	1	9	17	73

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 five (5) barangay health workers and one (1) Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) rendering health care services and they received honorarium from both barangay municipal government.

Number of Health Personnel

Personnel	No.	Benefits/ Honoraria Given		
		By BLGU	By MLGU	By PLGU
Midwife	1		1	
Brgy. Health Worker	4	/		
Brgy. Nut. Scholar	1	/	/	
Hilots	2	/		

Source: _____

3.1.3 Leading Causes of Morbidity

The leading cause of morbidity in the barangay are diarrhea and cough. These diseases are recurring and occur during rainy season.

Leading Causes of Morbidity (0-5 years old)

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
Diarrhea				

Cough				
TOTAL				

Source: _____

- What are the leading causes of morbidity? Why?
- How are these causes addressed?
- What is the morbidity rate of the IPs? Why?

3.1.4 Leading Causes of Mortality

Pneumonia is the leading cause of mortality in the barangay.

Leading Causes of Mortality (0-5 Years old)

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
- Pneumonia				
TOTAL				

Source: _____

There are reported cases of mortality in pneumonia among children. Pneumonia is a deadly disease that needs sufficient amount of money to treat the disease. Acute disease of this kind is usually treated in secondary hospitals in order to survive.

3.1.5 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality

Leading causes of Mortality (at least 3 years back)

Year	Causes	Number of Cases
2008	Premature birth	1

Source: MHO

3.1.6 Nutritional Status

Nutrition Status by Gender (0-5 years old)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	67	66	98.51	1	1.49	0	0
Female	71	70	98.59	1	1.41	0	0
TOTAL	138	136	98.55	2	1.45	0	0

Source: BNS

There are a total of 138 children aged 0-5 years old weighed by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars. Of these, 136 have normal weight, 2 are below normal (BN) and zero on below normal low (BNVL). The barangay government recommended for the giving of supplemental feeding and promote backyard gardening to maintain the good nutrition among children.

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?

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?

3.1.7 Data on Birth Registration (2008)

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?

3.1.8 Birth Control and Methods Used

Couples Engaged in Family Planning by Purok

Purok	Total No. of Couples	No. of Couples Engaged in Family Planning	
		Magnitude	Percentage
1	46	21	45.65
2	32	14	43.75
3	34	9	26.47
4	54	22	40.74
5	48	20	41.67
6	28	11	39.28
7	23	7	30.44
TOTAL	265	104	39.24

Source: BNS

There are 265 couples in the barangay who are considered capable of bearing children. It is 100% adaptors of family planning method . It means that they already aware of the benefit of adopting family planning methods. The common family planning method used is rhythm because it does not entail expense, followed by the use of contraceptives.

Family Planning Methods Used

Methods	Number of Adaptor	Percentage
Pills	63	60.58
IUD	0	0
Rhythm	0	0
Tubal Ligation	10	9.62

Diaphragm	2	1.92
Mucus	0	0
Body Temperature	0	0
Others	29	27.88
TOTAL	104	100

Source: Barangay Midwife

- What is the prevalent family planning method used? Why?
- Compare the numbers with the total couples in the barangay.

3.1.9 Water Facilities

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

Sources of Water Supply

Sources	Magnitude	Percentage
Number of Households	17	32.82
Community Water System-owned	none	None
Community Water System- shared	none	none
Deep Well- owned		
Deep Well- shared		
Artesian Well- owned		
Artesian Well- shared	13	100
Dug/shallow Well- owned		
Dug/shallow Well- shared		
Bodies of water (river, stream, lake, spring)		
Bottled Water		
Jetmatic Pump	4	100
Others		
TOTAL		

Source: _____

Access to Safe Water by Purok

Purok	No. of Household	Magnitude	Percentage
1	45	30	66.67
2	30	5	16.67
3	34	5	14.71
4	54	20	37.04
5	47	15	31.95
6	27	5	18.52
7	22	20	90.91
TOTAL	259	100	38.61

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 particularly the 38.61% gap that appeared on the table.

3.1.10 Number of Households with Toilet Facilities

Access to Sanitary Toilet

Purok	Total Household	Household with access to sanitary toilet			
		Magnitude	%	Gap	%
1	45	46	102.22	0	0
2	30	30	100	0	0
3	34	34	100	0	0
4	54	54	100	0	0
5	47	47	100	0	0
6	27	27	100	0	0
7	22	22	100	0	0
TOTAL	259	260	100.39	0	0

Source: _____

3.1.11 Housing

1. Dwelling Condition and Type of Structure

No. of Household by Tenure Status

Status	Total HH	Percentage
Owner, Owner-like possession of house and lot	205	83.33
Rent house/ room including lot		
Own house/ rent lot		
Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner		
Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner		
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	41	16.67
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner		
Other Tenure Status		
TOTAL	246	100.00

Source: _____

According to the data shown below, 83.33% own a house and do not pay any rental while the remaining 16.67% do not have houses or renting free with the consent of the owner. Table ___ shows that majority of the houses are made of strong materials and mixed but predominantly strong which comprised 30%. Some are also mixed but predominantly light materials (40%). Ten (10) households are living temporarily in salvaged or makeshift materials.

Construction Materials of Roof by Purok

Roofing Materials	Purok							Total	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Strong Materials	10	5	16	15	18	7	12	83	
Light Materials	10	9	10	9	10	8	8	64	
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	10	
Mixed but Predominantly Strong	10	5	2	1	12	1	1	32	

Mixed but Predominantly light	15	6	2	5	8	10	11	57	
TOTAL	46	28	31	31	49	27	34	246	

Source: _____

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: _____

3.2 Education

a) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There is only one (1) complete Elementary School located centrally within the barangay. It occupies an area of 1 hectare of government-owned land. It has 5 teachers and 6 classrooms with a 34:1 enrollee-teacher ratio. In the school age population the 6-14 is 139 and 13-16 secondary level is 23 and only 5 for 17-21 tertiary level in that classification. The distance from community to school by purok is estimated in table below.

a.1) Number of Schools According to levels

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION (Sitios)	AREA OCCUPIED	TYPE (ex. Public, private, etc)	LEVEL (ex. Elementary, secondary, etc)
Leoncio Pelinio Elem. School	Purok 4	1.0 ha.	Public	Elementary

a.2) Distance from Community to School

Sitio	Distance from School
Primary	150 meters
Elem	150 meters
High School	9 km
College	23 km

b) POPULATION

b.1) SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

CLASSIFICATION	NO
6-14 years old (Elementary school-going age)	139
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	23
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	5
Others	

b.2) ENROLLMENT

CURRENT ENROLLMENT AND RATIO

LEVEL	NO	Ratio (No. of Enrollees/School Age Population By Level) * 100
Primary Level(Elem)	172	
Intermediate Level		
Secondary Level		
Tertiary Level		
Others		

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 enrollees/tot. no. of teachers)
Leoncio Pelinio Elem. school	5	6	34:1

a) NUMBER OF CLASSROOM

- Total number of classrooms : 6

3.3 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- No. of pre-school age children : 41
 - No. of day care centers : 1
 - No. of pre-school children enrolled : 41

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

- No. of senior citizens : 95
 - No. of senior citizen associations : 1
 - No. of senior citizen who are association members: 60

Number of Elderly Person (Age 60 & above).

Purok	Population	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

Purok 1	115	3	2.60	2	1.73	5	4.34
Purok 2	145	6	4.13	7	4.82	13	8.96
Purok 3	210	20	9.52	12	5.71	32	15.23
Purok 4	155	9	5.80	11	7.09	20	12.90
Purok 5	120	12	1.00	8	6.67	20	16.67
Purok 6	126	5	3.96	8	6.34	13	10.32
Purok 7	125	3	2.40	4	3.20	7	5.60
TOTAL	996	58	5.82	52	5.22	115	11.54

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 : 10
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens : 1
- No. of citizens who are members of these assoc'n : None

Number of Differently Abled Person

Purok	Population	Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purok 2	145	1	0.68	1	0.68	2	1.38
Purok 3	210	2	0.95	-	-	2	0.95
Purok 4	155	1	0.64	1	0.64	1	0.64
Purok 5	120	2	1.67	-	-	2	1.67
Purok 6	126	1	0.80	1	0.80	1	0.79
Purok 7	125	1	0.80	-	-	1	0.80
TOTAL	996	8	0.80	3	0.30	11	1.10

Source: _____

The barangay has 10 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) Malabang Cagas Gym located within the barangay hall compound, donated by Congressman 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	:	1
- No. of police posts	:	
- No. of protection personnel	:	7

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.

Victims of Crimes by Purok

Type of Crimes	Puroks							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Physical Injury	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	11
Ug uban pa								
TOTAL								

Source: Barangay Secretary

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 __. Community Role of Men and Women

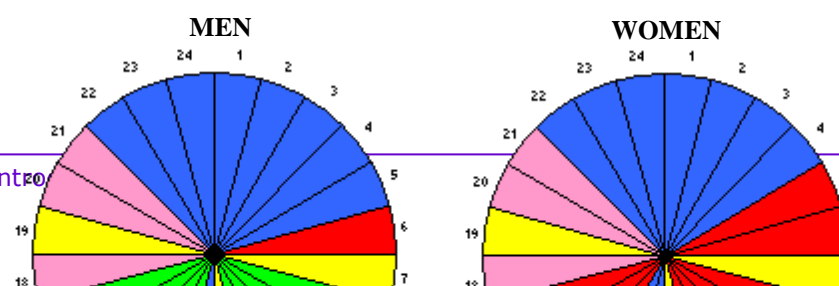
Men	Women

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

Table __. Community Role of Men and Women

Men	Women

Source: _____

- 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	LOCATION OF THE WATER	SITIOS SERVED	NO.OF HH	PRESENT CONDITION
-------	--------------	-----------------------	---------------	----------	-------------------

	SYSTEMS	SYSTEM		SERVED	
B 1	17	Within the Brgy.	7 puroks	259	Functional

b) WATER RESOURCES

POTENTIAL WATER SOURCES THAT ARE UNTAPPED	LOCATION	POTENTIAL NO. OF HH THAT CAN BE SERVED
Spring	Purok 2	45
Water system	Brgy. site	160

4.2 POWER

Electricity has not fully illuminated in Brgy. Malabang 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	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 (ex. Roads, bridges)	LENGTH
Prov'l 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 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	159
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	259
Television	259

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.)
None	

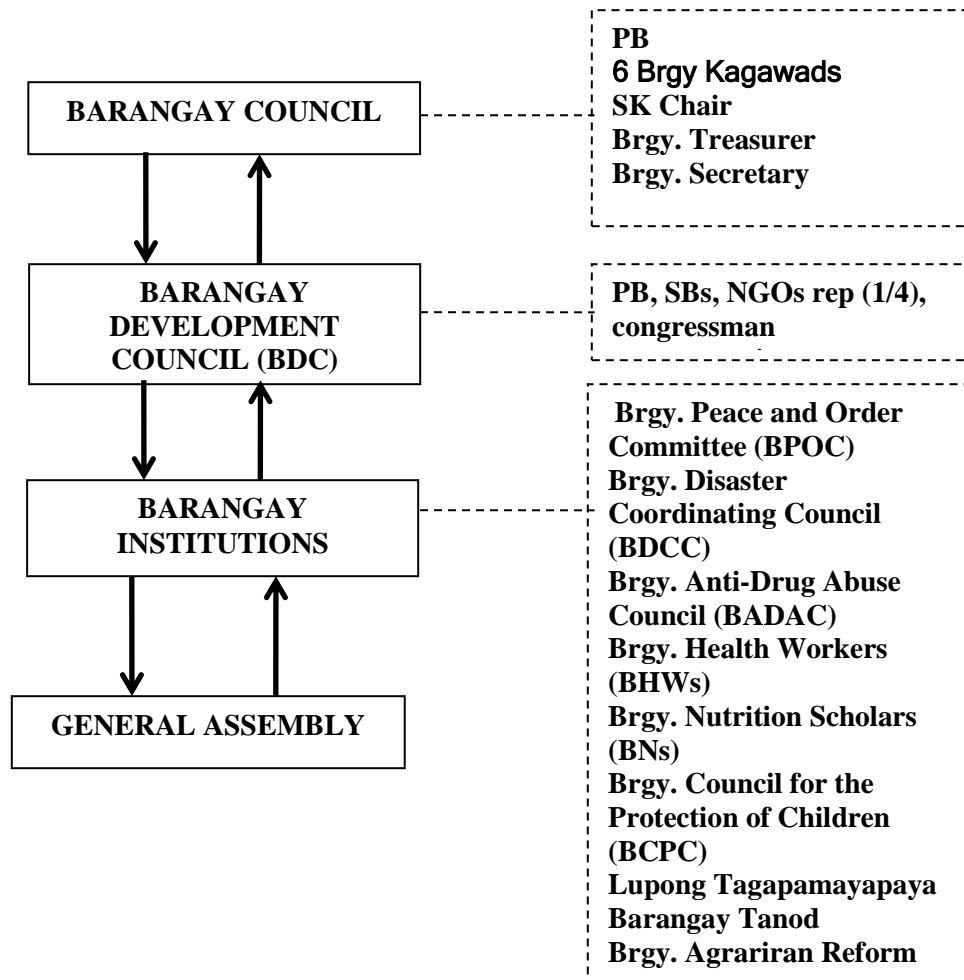
5. Local Government

5.1 Development Administration

5.1.1 Barangay Government Administration

5.1.1.1 Barangay Government Structure

- Discussion of the flow of Barangay Government

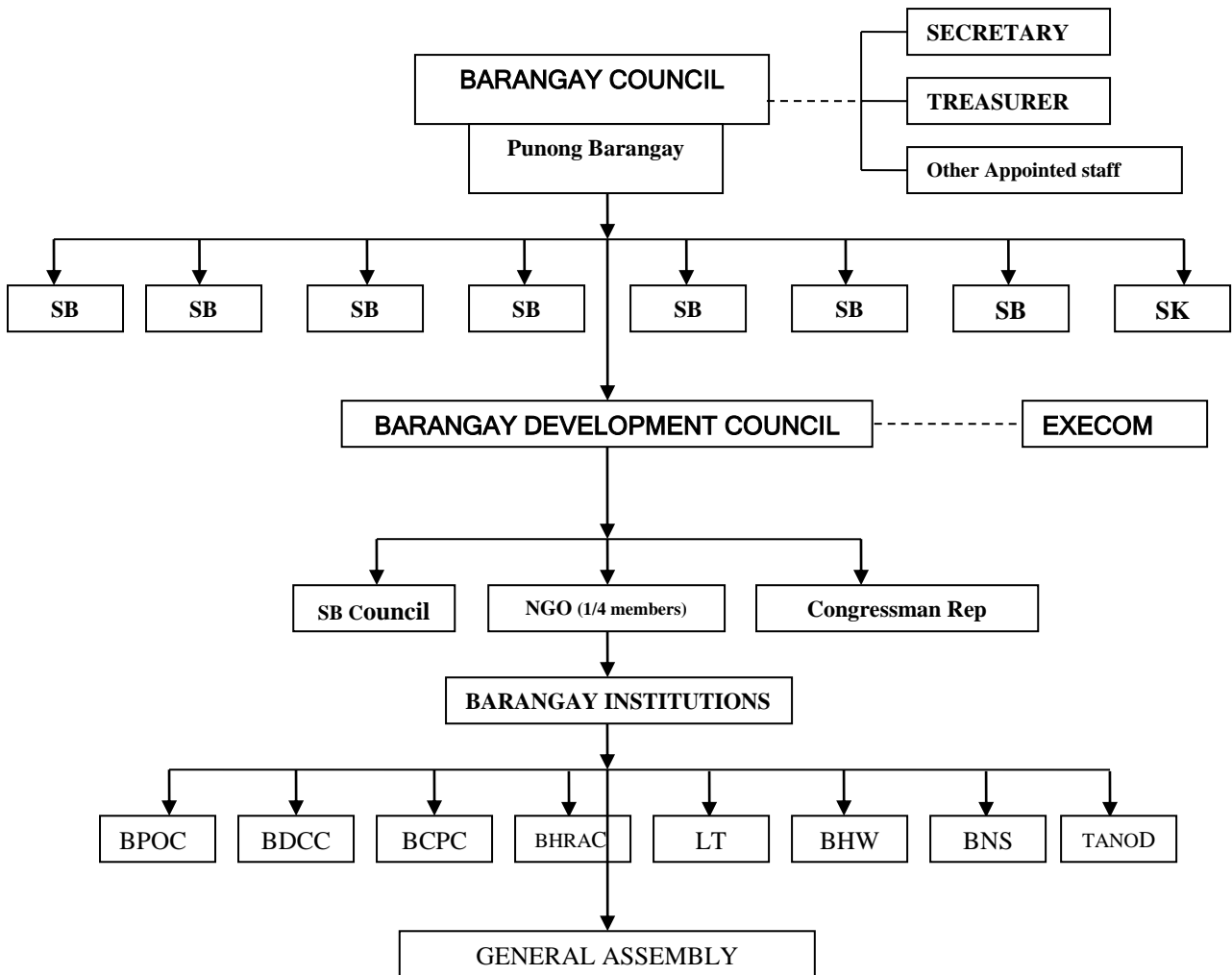


BARANGAY COUNCIL

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 Malabang 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 supervision of the punong barangay are the barangay secretary, 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 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.

