

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 Lapulabao, 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 in spite of this, we still cannot avoid mistakes and deficiencies.

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

Chapter 2 Barangay Profile

2.1 Historical Background

Barangay Lapulabao is one of the 21 Barangays of municipality Hagonoy, Davao del Sur situated about one kilometer from the town center. It is accessible by any form of land vehicle, most of the common land vehicle motor-cab of the barangay.

Situated at the Southern part of Lapulabao are the Barangay of the Poblacion and Malinao while on its Western parts are Barangay Clib, Mahayahay and Malabang.

Of the 557-hectares total Land area of Lapulabao, 293 comprise agricultural lands while the rest are residential lots, mini-forest, and those which are used for social services. Total population is 1,795 comprising a total household of 397.

The K'lagan tribe was the first to inhabit the place. Hunting wild animals and food gathering from the nearby forest was their main source of protein and food. Most of their other needs were provided for by the richness of the forest.

According to the folk tale, there was an unfamiliar tree that grew at the middle of the forest. They called it "Lapu"; and because it grew bigger and taller than the other trees they also called it "Labaw", meaning higher or taller. The lead hunter, every time they go hunting, would insist on "Lapus ta sa Labaw, meaning "lets proceed to the Lapu tree". From then on the once unfamiliar tree became most popular. It became the center of gathering and resting place among the hunters. The place came to be called Lapulabao when it was created as a Barangay.

A few years before the Second World War and after it end in 1945, several tribes had already settled in the Barangay. Aside from the K'lagan came the settlers from the Visayas and Luzon.

Since it became a barangay in 1948, the following leaders came to serve the community:

YEAR	BARANGAY LEADERS	POSITION
1948-1952	William Reid	Teñente del Barrio
1952-1956	Elias Monteza	Teñente del Barrio
1965-1958	Pascual Boquia	Teñente del Barrio
1958-1960	Isabelo Torrecampo	Teñente del Barrio
1960-1968	Juanito Crismundo	Teñente del Barrio
1968-1970	Juanito Aznar Sr.	Barrio Lieutenant
1970-1986	Pedro Crismundo	Barangay Captain
1986-1994	Florentino Monteza	Barangay Captain
1994-1997	Isabelo Torrecampo	Barangay Captain
1997-1998	Juanito Aznar Jr.	Punong Barangay
1998-Present	Teodulo Briones	Punong Barangay

Though the effort of the forgoing leadership, the Barangay gained some achievements of the strategic importance to the life of people. Some examples of these are the irrigation system, The Provincial and barangay road arteries, Barangay hall, day-care center, a basketball court with a stage for public gatherings. A 8-Room one story school building provides facilities for elementary education to farmer's children. A separate building provides office for the principal and the School Administration.

2.2 Demography

**Table No. 1. Population Size, Growth and Density
Barangay Lapulabao, 2011**

Total Population	1,795
Total No. of Households	397
Average HHs Size	5
Density	5
Growth Rate	

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS,BHW) 2011

Population size, growth rate and average family size as of the latest National Census on population, barangay Lapulabao has a total of 1,795 populations, with a total household of (397) it has an average of 5 annually. (see Table No. 1.)

**Table No. 2. Distribution of Population
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Purok	Population		No. of HHs
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	88	108	43
Purok 2-A	121	128	52
Purok 2-B	47	40	20
Purok 3	143	158	64
Purok 3-A	158	129	62
Purok 4-A	118	89	44
Purok 4-B	91	90	43
Purok5	54	58	31
Purok6	94	81	38
TOTAL	914	881	397

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS,BHW) 2011

The population and households are distributed in the nine (9) puroks with most households located in Puroks 3. The least number of households reside in Purok 2-B. The concentration of households in Puroks 3 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
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Age Group According to Sex	Gender		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Children 0 – 5	135	141	276
Children 6 – 12	157	142	299
Children 13 – 17	109	98	209
Adult 18 – 35	220	195	415
Adult 36 – 50	162	160	322
Adult 51 – 65	87	87	174
Adult 66 yrs old & above	44	58	102
TOTAL	914	881	1,795

Source :Barangay Survey (BNS,BHW) 2011

The barangay population is predominantly

Table No. 4. Marital Status
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Civil Status	Population
Single	192
Married	150
Widow	25
Widower	30
Divorce	none

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS) 2011

Table No. 5. Population by Mother Tongue
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Mother Tongue	Population
Cebuano	1,732
Boholano	20
Ilongo	27
Waray	4
B'laan	12

Source : Barangay Survey (BNS) 2011

Table No. 6. Ethnic Groups
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Ethnic Group	Population
Kalagan	65
B'laan	15
Manobo	10
Muslim	70
Mandaya	5
Others	

Source Barangay Councils Survey

The original settlers of the Barangay were (See Table No. 6.)

**Table No. 7. Religious Affiliation
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Type of Religion	Population
Roman Catholic	303
Islam	45
Aglipayan	0
Panon sa 12 ka banay	20
Assembly of God	6
Jehova Witness	5
Born Again Christians	12
Bato sa Jerusalem	28

Source Barangay Baranagay Councils Survey, 2011

**Table No. 8. Labor Force and Employment
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Type of Employment	Population
Driver	90
Tailor or Sewer	21
Tuba Gatherer (Manangiti)	10
Carpenter	30
Barber	5
Mason	25
Beautician	7

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS) 2011

Most of the populations in the Barangay are farmers as landowners or 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)

**Table No. 9 School Age Population Distribution
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur 2011**

Classification	No.
06-14 years old (elementary school-going age)	259
13-16 years old (Secondary School-going age)	185
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	50

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 situations added to the problem of child-labor and abuse the rights of the children.

c. Natural Features

a. Geographical Location

a. Distance from Poblacion: 1.5 km.

b. Neighboring Boundaries

- b.1 North Mahayahay
- b.2 EAST Poblacion
- b.3 West Clib
- b.4 South Upper Malinao

**Table No. 10. Land Physical Features
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Puroks	Elevation		Slope	
	From	To	From	To
<hr/>				

c. Reference Points

- c.1 Latitude _____
- c.2 Longitude _____

Land Area: 557 hectares

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. 11. Surface Drainage
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Name of Major Water Bodies within the Barangay	Physical Condition
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Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office

d. Climate and Rainfall

d.1 Rainfall Temperature _____

e. Soil Type

Table No. 12. Soil Type

Type	Area (has,)
San Miguel Silty Clay	557

Source: Municipal Planning Development Office

f. Land Capability

**Table No. 13. Land Capability
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

Classification	Area
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Source: Municipal Planning Development Office

g. Land Suitability

**Table No. 14. Land Suitability
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**

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	

Table No. 15. Land Cover
Lapulabao, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Classification	Item	Area/Has
Forestlands	Total land area of existing natural forests	1.5
	Total land area of existing brush lands/fallow lands	5.0
	Total land area of existing plantation forests	4.0
Agricultural lands	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with cash crops	67
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crops	205
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with mixed crops	21
Grasslands	Total land area of existing grasslands	65
Wetlands	Total land area of existing wetlands (swamps, etc.)	28
Barren or Denuded Lands	Total land area of existing barren lands (no vegetative cover)	84
Others	Provincial, Municipal, and Barangay Roads	16.5
	Residential (others)	60
Total		557

Source:

There is an existing agricultural land planted with cash crops covering an area of 67 hectares, permanent crops with 205 hectares and mixed crops of 21 hectares.

Chapter 3 Sectoral Development Plan

2.1 Agriculture

1. Agricultural Land Use

An area of 298 hectares or 49.91% 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 _____ 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.

Agricultural Land Use

Commodity	Area Planted	Potential Area
Corn	15	5.03
Rice	90	30.20
Sugarcane	60	20.14
Coconuts	20	6.72

Banana	30	10.07
Mango	50	16.77
Other crops	33	5.92
TOTAL	298	100%

Table - 17

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

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	15				
Rice	90				

HVCC					
Mango	50				
Coconut	20				
Banana	30				
Sugarcane	60				
others	33				

Source:Barangay Council Survey 2011

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
298	397

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

4. Cropping Pattern and Labor Requirements

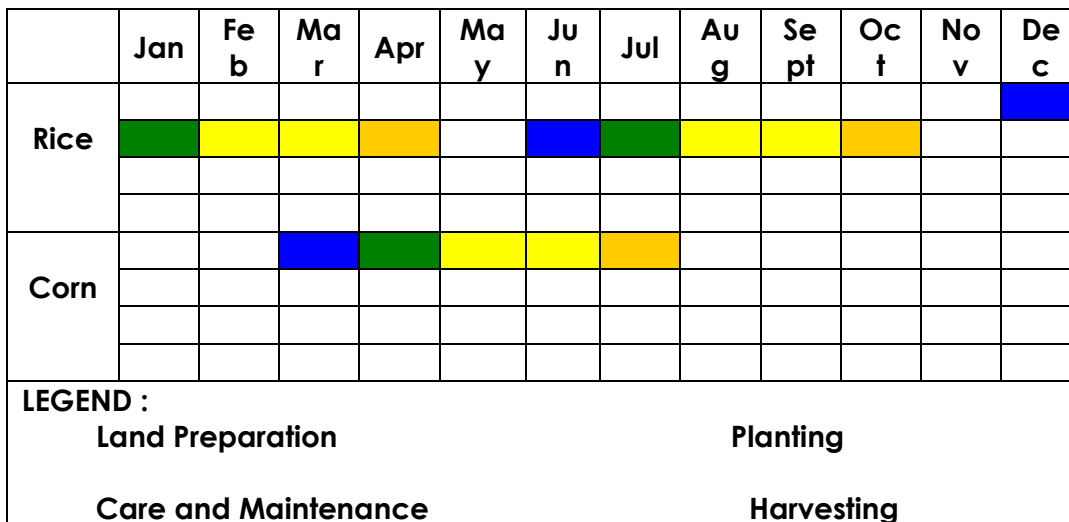
4.1 Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)

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.



Seasonality Diagram: Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)

Source: Barangay Council Survey 201



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(16) 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

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

Source:Barangay Council Survey 2011

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-A	P2-B	P3	P3-A	P4-A	P4-B	P5	P6	Total
Cattle	10	12	15	20	15	19	12	6	14	123
Carabao	18	10	11	19	11	13	15	7	10	114
Goat	25	20	23	38	25	29	30	31	18	239
Swine	50	60	49	53	39	45	42	30	05	373
Fattened										
Breeding										

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

Household Raising Poultry by Purok

Poultry	P1	P2-A	P2-B	P3	P3-A	P4-A	P4-B	P5	P6	Total
Chicken	50	30	29	65	52	69	70	55	68	488
Meat	-0-	20	-0-	-0-	30	15	10	10	20	105
Laying	2	10	10	20	15	12	15	9	14	107

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

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.

3.1 Food Supply and Requirement

With an average yield of 100 cavans per hectare and 60 hectares effective planted to rice, it is estimated to yield a gross of 600 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.

Commodity Balance Sheet, 2011

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

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

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/mud boats, plow, harrow/leveler and sprayer. The post-harvest facilities include thresher, solar dryers, there are no rice mill nor corn mill 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-A	P2-B	P3	P3-A	P4-A	P4-B	P5	P6	Total
1. Thresher		2	1	1	5		2	1	1	13
2. Corn Sheller					1					1
3. Trailer		1		1		1				3
4. Farm Tractor		1								1
5. Mill 5.1 Rice Mill 5.2 Corn Mill										0
6. Turtle/Mudboat	1	1	1	2	3	1	1		1	11
7. Solar Dryer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7
8. Plow	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	16
9. Harrow/Leveler	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
10. Sprayer	10	5	3	11	10	12	10	5	2	68
11. Cart	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	11
12. Others (bolo/ hatchet/spade etc.)	15	15	20	50	20	25	16	10	15	186

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

5. Agricultural Extension Services

5.1 Production Support

MLGU extends support in agricultural production in terms of technical assistants services in deploying agri-technicians for crops and livestock production. A cooperative development officer-designate is also assigned 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/ s/pcs, etc)	SOURCE			Total
		Govt	N G O	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					

Source : Barangay Council Survey 2011

5.2 Market Development

The Lapulabao Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LAMUPCI) 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.

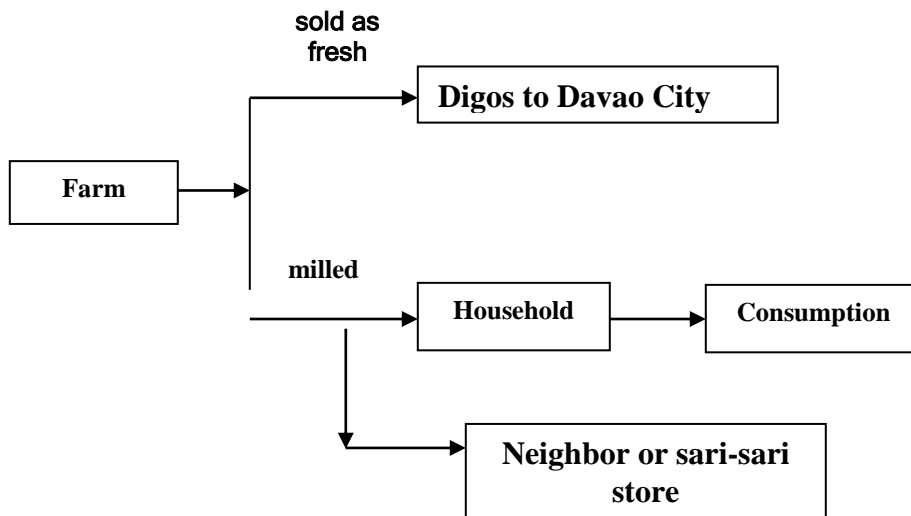
Market Outlet/Center

Commodity	Outlet/Center (Facility)	Location
Rice		
Corn		
Coconut	RVM Interprises	Padada D/S
Banana		
Sugar Cane	DASUCECO	Guihing, Hag.

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

- **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)

Number of Household Availed Credit Facilities by Purok

Purok	Credit Institutions			TOTAL
	MLGU	Nat'l Govt.	Private	
1			14	14
2A			21	21
2B			20	20
3			35	35
3A			12	12
4A			16	16
4B			10	10
5			06	06
6			18	18

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

7. Irrigation Development

There is irrigation facility, a project of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) which has served as around 34 in the rice producing areas.

Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation Facilities	Service Areas (Has.)	Farmers served
NIA (MAL River)	34	90

Source:Barangay Council Survey 2011

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	
	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length
Purok – 1						

Purok 2-A	1	10,000 mtrs	0		0	
Purok 2-B	1	10,000 mtrs	0		0	
Purok 3	1	20,000 mtrs	0		0	
Purok 3-A	1	15,000 mtrs	0		0	
Purok – 4-A	1	3,000 mtrs	0		1	30 mtrs
Purok – 4-B	0		0		1	30 mtrs
Purok5	1	60,000 mtrs	0		0	
Purok6	1	40,000 mtrs	1	107 mtrs	1	30 mtrs
TOTAL	7		1		3	

Source : Barangay Council Survey 2011

Issues and Problems:

1. Some of the farm-to-market roads are ungraveled especially in Purok 3, 4 and 6. 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 FFS -Rice Banana Culture	60		1. Crops: Reduced Production cost achieved higher profitability.
2. Livestock/Poultry 2.1 Animal Diseases & its control measure	50		Less infestation of animal diseases & thereby helps in attaining higher income.

Source : Department of Agriculture

• **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)	/		quarter
2. Veterinarian/Livestock Technician		/	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 violator's 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 _____% (area for public lands/total barangay area) * 100

a.1) ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS

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

Sitios where A&D Lands are located:

Sitios	Total Area for A&D Lands per sitio

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	none

a) CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST LANDS

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

b.1) PRODUCTION FORESTS

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

b.2) PROTECTION FORESTS

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

b.2.a) NIPAs AREAS

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

b.2.b) Non-NIPAs AREAS

- Total area of protection forestlands under non-NIPAs : none has.
 - % of protection lands classified as non-NIPAs areas : N/A %
(Tot. area of forest lands under non-NIPAs / Tot. area for protection forests) * 100
- b.3) VOLUME OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

SITIO	TOT. NO. OF HH ENGAGED IN FOREST PROD'N	TENURIAL INSTRUMENTS USED	ORGANIZATION	TOT. NO. OF FOREST LANDS USED FOR PRODUCTION	TYPES OF PREDOMINANT FOREST TREE SPECIES PRODUCED	VOL. OF PROD'N	UNIT VALUE OF PROD'N	TOT. INCOME FROM FOREST PROD'N PER HECTARE PER YEAR

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 : 25 hec.
- Total land area distributed under CARP : 18 hec.
- % of land area distributed / total CARPABLE area: %
- Sifios Located : Purok 3, 4B, 3A, 4A, 6
- Total no. of CARP beneficiaries : 65

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

b) TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT TYPE (ex. Sari-sari store, services etc.)	Sitios where these establishments are predominantly located	No. of Establishments (per type)	Average Number of Employed Person (according to establishment type)	TOTAL
				NO. OF EMPLOYED PERSON ACC. TO ESTABLISHMENT TYPE

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 Scholars.

Seasonality Diagram

Illnesses	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diarrhea	X						X	X				X
Cough	X		X		X		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	Teriary Hosp. Davao City
LAPULABAO	.2	1.5	18	73

Source: Municipal Planning 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 five (6) 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	0	1	0
Brgy. Health Worker	6	6	0	0
Brgy. Nut. Scholar	1	1	1	1
Hilots	1	0	0	0

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW)2011

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		
Parasitism	2	2	4	
Dog Bites	0	0	0	
TOTAL	2	2	4	

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

- 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	2	1	3	
TOTAL	2	1	3	

Source: Barangay Survey (BHW/BNS) 2011

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

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

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	118	112		6			
Female	105	100		5			
TOTAL	223						

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

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	111	98		5			
Female	112	110		1			
TOTAL	223						

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

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: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

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

3.1.7 Data on Birth Registration (2011)

Number of Births			Registered		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3	4	7	3	4	7

- 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
P1	30	26	
P2-A	38	32	
P2-B	15	13	
P3	47	43	
P3-A	44	39	
P4-A	36	33	
P4-B	20	18	
P5	28	22	
P6	22	21	
TOTAL	280	244	

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2012

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	80	
IUD	14	
Rhythm	9	
Tubal Ligation	20	
Diaphragm	18	
Mucus	36	
Body Temperature	67	
Others	36	
TOTAL	280	

Source: Barangay Survey (Midwife, BHW)2012

- 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(9) puroks/sitios.

Sources of Water Supply

Sources	Magnitude	Percentage
Number of Households	409	
Community Water System-owned	97	
Community Water System- shared	22	
Deep Well- shared	0	

Jetmatic Pump	290	
Others	0	
TOTAL	409	

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2012

Access to Safe Water by Purok (Faucet)

Purok	No. of Household	Magnitude	Percentage
P1	43	22	
P2-A	53	07	
P2-B	20	04	
P3	66	14	
P3-A	62	21	
P4-A	47	04	
P4-B	43	03	
P5	39	22	
P6	36	0	
TOTAL	409	97	

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2012

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	%
P1	43	37			
P2-A	53	44			
P2-B	20	19			
P3	66	61			
P3-A	62	50			
P4-A	47	42			
P4-B	43	34			
P5	39	38			
P6	36	23			
TOTAL	409	348			

Source: Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2012

**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	60	15.11
Rent house/ room including lot	25	6.30
Own house/ rent lot	55	13.86
Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	80	20.15
Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	25	6.30
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	40	10.07
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	45	11.33
Other Tenure Status	67	16.90
TOTAL	397	100%

Source: Barangay Council Survey 2011

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
	P1	P2-A	P2-B	P3	P3-A	P4-A	P4-B	P5	P6			
Strong Materials	27	6	3	35	9	3	5	1	1	90		

Light Materials	15	45	17	17	10	20	20	13	10	167
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	1	1	X	5	5	5	2		2	21
Mixed but Predominantly Strong	X	X	X	5	30	15	10	15	15	90
Mixed but Predominantly light	X	X	X	X	10	1	1	2	10	24
TOTAL	43	52	20	62	64	44	43	31	38	397

Source: Barangay Councils Survey 2011

Construction Materials of Walls by Purok

Roofing Materials	PUROK									Total	%
	P1	P2 -A	P2 -B	P3	P3 -A	P4 -A	P4 -B	P5	P6		
Strong Materials	27	6	3	35	9	3	5	1	1		
Light Materials	15	45	17	17	10	20	20	13	10		
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	1	1	X	5	5	5	2	x	2		
Mixed but Predominantly Strong	X	X	X	5	30	15	10	15	15		
Mixed but Predominantly light	X	X	X	X	10	1	1	2	10		
TOTAL	43	52	20	62	64	44	43	31	38		

Source:Barangay Survey (BNS/BHW) 2011

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 private-owned land. It has 8 teachers and 8 classroom. In the school age population the 6-14 is 123 and 13-16 secondary level is 185 and only 50 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)
Lapulabao, Elementary School	Purok3		Public	Elementary
Lapulabao, high school annex	Purok3	1 hec.	Public	Secondary

a.2) Distance from Community to School

Sitio	Distance from School
Primary	.5 km
Elem	.5 km
High School	.3 km
College	18 km

Source: Barangay Survey 2011

b) POPULATION

b.1) SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

CLASSIFICATION	NO
6-14 years old (Elementary school-going age)	123
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	185
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	50
Others	

b.2) ENROLLMENT

CURRENT ENROLLMENT AND RATIO

LEVEL	NO.	Ratio (No. of Enrollees/School Age Population By Level) * 100
Primary Level(Elem)	234	Enrollees also from adjacent Barangay Clib
Intermediate Level		
Secondary Level	168	
Tertiary Level		
Others		

b.3) DROP-OUT RATE : 3 %

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)
LAPULABAO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	8	8	

a) NUMBER OF CLASSROOM

- Total number of classrooms : _____

3.3 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- No. of pre-school age children : 65
 - No. of day care centers : 1
 - No. of pre-school children enrolled : 58

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

- No. of senior citizens : 140
 - No. of senior citizen associations : 1
 - No. of senior citizen who are association members: 110

Number of Elderly Person (Age 60 & above).

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

P1	200	6		12		18	
P2-A	240	3		9		12	
P2-B	94	3		3		6	
P3	301	7		10		17	
P3-A	276	12		14		26	
P4-A	216	6		8		14	
P4-B	182	9		12		21`	
P5	160	6		11		17	
P6	175	7		4		11	
TOTAL	1,844	59		81		140	

Source : BNS/BHW Survey 2012

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 :
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens : **None**
- No. of citizens who are members of these assoc : **None**

Number of Differently Abled Person

Purok	Population	Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P1							
P2-A							
P2-B							
P3							
P3-A							
P4-A							
P4-B							
P5							
P6							
TOTAL	0						

Source: _____

The barangay has 10 total numbers 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.
CAGAS GYMNASIUM/COURT		1

There is one (1) Lapulabao 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	:	<u>NONE</u>
- No. of police posts	:	<u>1</u>
- No. of protection personnel	:	<u>18</u>

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	2A	2B	3	3A	4A	4B	5	6	
Rape										
Physical Injury			1			1			1	3
Ug uban pa										
TOTAL										

Source: Barangay Secretary 2011

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
	FAUCET	97	POB.&MAHAYAHAY	PUROK 3,1,2A,5	97	

b) WATER RESOURCES

POTENTIAL WATER SOURCES THAT ARE UNTAPPED	LOCATION	POTENTIAL NO. OF HH THAT CAN BE SERVED
JETMATIC/PITCHER	BARANGAY LAPULABAO	312

4. 2 POWER

Electricity has not fully illuminated in Bgry Lapulabao 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
KEROSENE	114
ELECTRICITY	295

Source: DASURECO/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
CHARCOAL	105
FIREWOOD	245
KEROSENE	5
GASUL	44
ELECTRICITY	10

Source : Barangay Council Survey 2012

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	280	129	FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

d) POTENTIAL POWER SOURCES

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

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
BARANGAY ROAD	
FARM TO MARKET ROAD	18 METERS
PROVINCIAL ROAD	3 KM.
MASALAM BRIGDE	107 METERS

b) MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

TYPE OF VEHICLE (ex. Truck, motorcycles, etc)	UTILITY TYPE (ex. Public, private)	TOTAL NO.
Motorcycles	private	90
Trimotor	publics	25
Truck	private	12

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 now a days 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
Radio handset	Barangay	public	12
Television	"	Private/public	285
Cellphones	"	private	300

a) B

ROADCAST MEDIA SERVICES

TYPES OF BROADCAST MEDIA FACILITIES THAT HAVE	NO. OF HH SERVED
None	none

Source : Barangay Council Survey

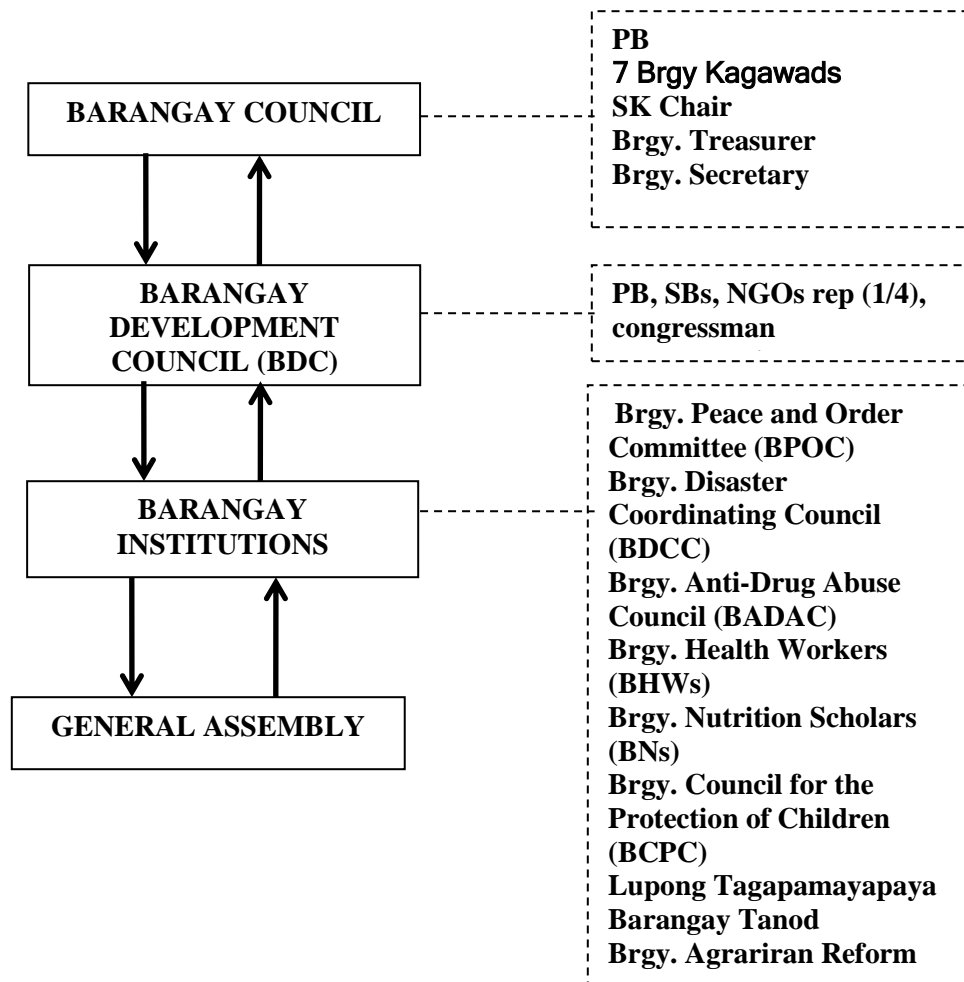
5. Local Government

5.1 Development Administration

5.1.1 Barangay Government Administration

5.1.1.1 Barangay Government Structure

• Discussion of the flow of Barangay Government



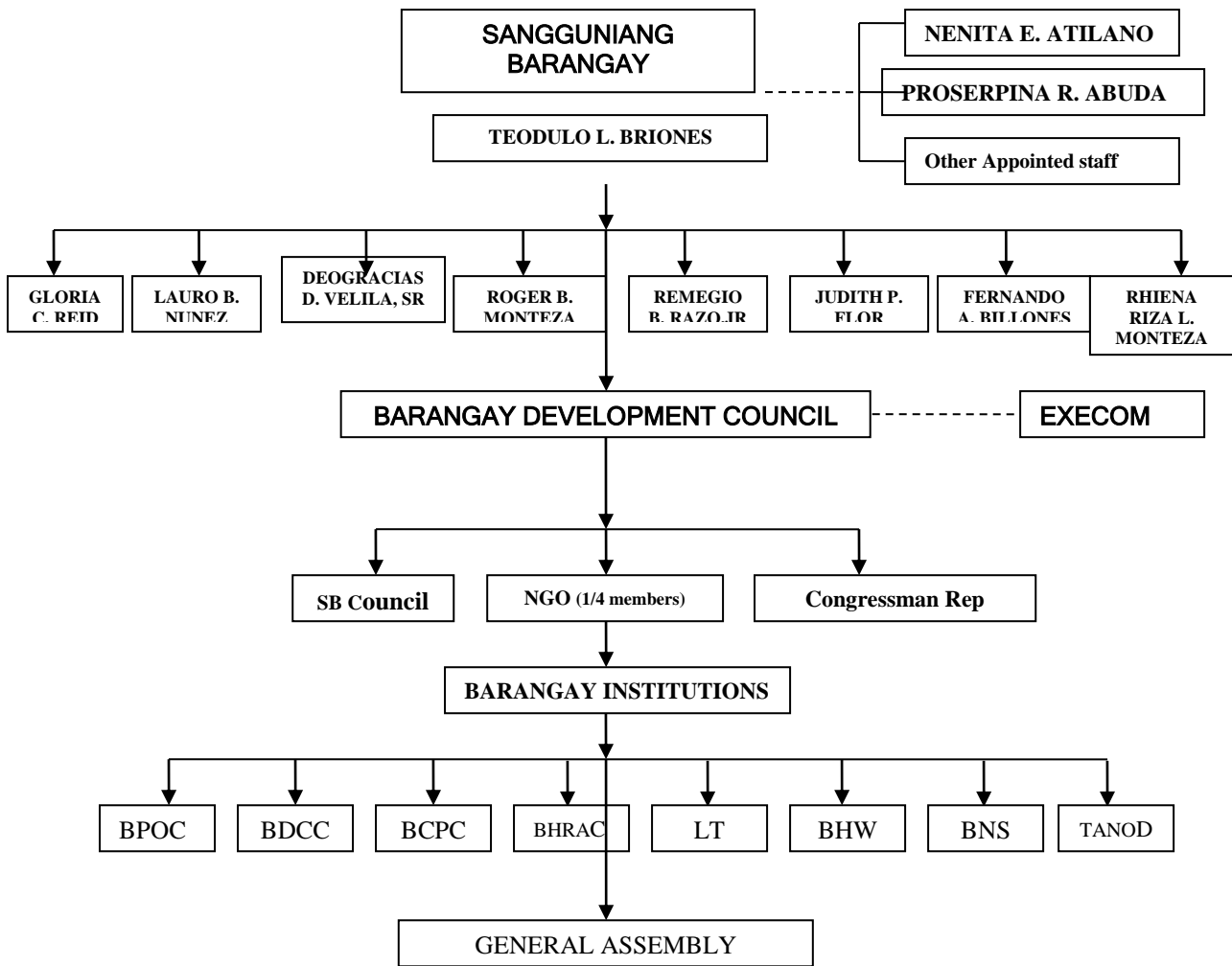
Sangguniang Barangay

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 Lapulabao 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 Council survey

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 Council Survey

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 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Average	
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Revenue Collection	841.277	999.599	1,063.721		
b. Share on Real Property tax Collection	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		
d. Community Tax	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00		
2 Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue	-0-	-0-	-0-		
a. Gov't Business Operations	-0-	-0-	-0-		
3 Grants					
a. Provincial Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-		
b. Municipal Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
TOTAL					

Source: Barangay Treasurer

Actual Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income (P)				%
	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Average	
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Internal Revenue Collection	841.277	999.599	1,063.721		
b. Share on Real Property Tax Collection	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		

	quarry products					
	d. Community Tax	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00		
2	Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue	-0-	-0-	-0-		
	a. Gov't Business Operations	-0-	-0-	-0-		
3	Grants					
	a. Provincial Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-		
	b. Municipal Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
	TOTAL					

Source: Barangay Treasurer

	Expenditures	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts	454,600.00	527,200	527,200		
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Traveling Expenses	10,000.00	9,500.00	24,392.84		
	b. Power services					
	c. Supplies & materials	12,267.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities					
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay					
	g. Annual Liga Dues	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
	h. Assistance to CVO	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
	i. Assistance to BHW	51,400.00	51,400.00	51,400.00		
	j. Assistance to Justice					
	TOTAL					
3	Non – Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund	90,777.00	106,309.90	112,722.10		
	b. Brgy Development Fund	168,255.00	199,919.80	212,744.20		
	c. Calamity Fund	45,238.85	53,164.95	56,361.05		
	d. Gender & Development			2,000.00		
	e. Senior Citizen					
	TOTAL					
	GRAND TOTAL					

Estimated Expenditures
Source: Barangay Treasurer

Actual Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts	454,600.00	527,200.00	527,200.00		
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses	10,000.00	9,500.00	24,392.84		
	a. Traveling Expenses					
	b. Power services					
	c. Supplies & materials	4,000.00	4,000.00	12,267.00		
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities	-0-	-0-	-0-		
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay					
	g. Annual Liga Dues	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00		
	h. Assistance to CVO	43,200.00	43,200.00	43,200.00		
	i. Assistance to BHW	51,400.00	57,400.00	57,400.00		
	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: Barangay Treasurer

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.**

SWOT ANALYSIS **BARANGAY LAPULABAO, 2011**

INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
STHRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Barangay Ordinance Implemented	Poverty	Education (Mother's class)	Flashfloods and Collapse of River Banks
Elementary and High School Institution	High School Building	Farming using organic fertilizer	Pesticides
Sand & Gravel Quarrying	Farm to Market Roads	Training and seminar	Dengue Cases
Peace and Order Services	Un-employment	Alternative Learning System	Fire (House)
Health and Nutrition Services	Lack of Farming Facilities	People's organization project	Soil Erosion
Animal Vaccine, vitamins and deworming	Marketing network and linkages		

Livelihood Projects	Lack of Funds for Project		
Active people organization	Cooperative organization		
Agricultural Services	Lack of Facilities of farming		

VISION

A Barangay that is governed by empowered citizens looking towards the upliftment of socio-economic status to become a self reliant community, sustained and attitude of a God-centered, nature-loving and law abiding individuals.

MISSION

Strengthen by the call of service, our Barangay shall:

1. Promulgate laws for the protection of our environment and become resilient during disasters calamities.
2. Increase the knowledge and skills and agricultural products and livestock growing using the modern technology of farming.
3. Cooperate with the stakeholders in the various programs for the efficient and effective delivery of services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To improve household income through increase in production and strengthen farming management practices/systems;
2. To provide construction, improvement and rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and farm to market road;
3. To develop the people and acquired the skills on effective management.

4. To provide basic social services like potable water and expansion of power supply;

5. To generate additional income through the establishment of non-farm activities and rural small-scale industry.