

# Chapter 1 - INTRODUCTION

## **Rationale :**

Local government units are mandated to provide basic services to promote the overall development of the community and its people. However, it is a 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.

## **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.

## **Scope of the Plan**

The scope and coverage of the plan is limited to the barangay of Sacub, 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.

## **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 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

### Historical Background

Sacub was once a sitio of the Municipality of Sta. Cruz and Hagonoy being its barangay. When Hagonoy became a municipality in 1953, then Upper Sacub ( now Lanuro ) and Lower Sacub ( now Sacub ) became barangay, this because Sacub was once divided into two: Lower Sacub and Upper Sacub.

The Barangay Sacub was created on May 28,1953 through the Executive Order 596 by President Elpidio Quirino. Though, it was created in the month of May, since1995, the Araw ng Sacub is yearly celebrated in the month of December. This is so, because the pioneer settlers had already created themselves Sacub as Barangay in December, 1952. Thus we are celebrating Araw ng Sacub every 14<sup>th</sup> day of December.

According to the account of the early settlers, the area presently occupied by the barangay was once upon a time tribal domains of the highlanders- the Calagans and Blaans. It is believed that the named Sacub came from the word “ SAG-UB’ which means “ to fetch water carried in the shoulder “ but because the tribes cannot pronounce sag-up well and instead of sag-up, so they called the place Sacub up to the present.

### 2.2 Demographic Profile

**Table 1. Population size, growth and density**

Total Population	2,541
Total No. Of HH	535
Average HH Size	5
Density	
Growth Rate	

Source : Barangay Count BHW, BNS 2009

Barangay Sacub has a total population of 2,541 with average households size of 5 members totaled 535 households.

**Table 2. Distribution of Population**

Sitio Name	Population		No. of HH
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	121	135	51
Purok 2	260	215	101
Purok 3	50	63	31
Purok 3A	118	108	53
Purok 4	170	168	71
Purok 5	202	175	76
Purok 6	180	198	77
Purok 7	180	198	75

Source : Barangay Count 2009

Among the sitios, Purok 2 has the largest population and Purok 3 has the least of 31 households.

**Table 3. Age and Sex Distribution**

Age Group According to Sex	Gender	
	Male	Female
Children 0 - 5	143	169
Children 6 - 12	167	151
Children 13 - 17	244	250
Adult 18 - 35	290	342
Adult 36 - 50	190	181
Adult 51 - 65	150	127
Adult 66 yrs old & above	47	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1260</b>

Source : Barangay counts of BHW,BNS, 2009

The largest age bracket of barangay belonging to aged 18-35 reached to total number of 682, followed by 494 in ages 13-17 years old.

**Table 4. Marital Status**

Civil Status (ex. Single, married, etc)	Population
Single	340
Married	511
Widow	31
Widower	57
Live-in	49

Source: Barangay Count 2009

Married couples tallied the biggest number of 511 while only 340 are single individuals. There are 57 widowers and 31 widows. Those who preferred live-in status numbered to 49.

**Table 5. Population by Mother Tongue**

Types of Dialect (ex. Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilonggo, etc.)	Population
	<b>2,541</b>
Cebuano	2,445
B'laan	45
Igorot	30
K'lagan	21

Source: Barangay Count 2009

Most common dialect of the residents is Cebuano or Bisaya about 2,445 and only very little percentage speak in other dialects like Ilocano, B'laan, Calagans, Igorot, others.

**Table 6. Ethnic Groups**

Types of Ethnic Groups (ex. Bagobo, manobo, etc)	Population
C'lagan	21

B'laan	45
Igorot	30

Source : Barangay Profile 2007

Majority of the ethnic groups are Blaen - 45, and there are 30 Igorots, 21 Calagans.

**Table 7. Religious Affiliation**

Types of Religion (ex. Catholic, etc.)	Population
Roman Catholic	1718
Iglesia ni Cristo	17
7 <sup>th</sup> day Adventist	260
One Wayt	107
)	

Source : Barangay Survey

The dominant religion in the barangay is Catholic about 67.61 % and next 10.23% are 7<sup>th</sup> day Adventist. Only 4.21% for One Way and Iglisia ni Cristo, respectively.

**Table 8. Labor Force/Employment**

Types of Employment	Population
Driver	27
Tailor/Sewer	7
Tuba Gatherer(Mananggiti)	28
Carpenter	10
Barber	3
Mason	6
Manicurist	4

Source : Barangay Survey

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)

**Table 9. School Age Population Distribution**

Classification	No.
06-10 years old (primary school-going age)	259
11-12 years old (intermediate school-going age)	160
13-16 years old ( secondary school-going age)	393
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	151

Source: Barangay count,BNS,2008

As shown in the Table - 9 above, age bracket 13-16 years old or the secondary school-going age showed the majority of the school age population distribution followed by 259 who are aged 6-10 years old or the primary school-going age.

## 2.3 BIO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### A. Natural Features

i) **Geographical Location**

a. Distance from Poblacion:  5  km.

b. **Neighboring Boundaries**

- b.1 North  Kibuaya
- b.2 East  Sinayawan
- b.3 West  Part of Lanuro and Maliit Digos
- b.4 South  Mahayahay and part of Poblacion

ii) Land Area:  695.00 has.

**Elevation, Topography and Slope Characteristics:**

About 40% of the total land area is hilly, particularly in Purok-1 and parts of Purok 6,5,7 and 2. While the rest of the barangay area of 60% is generally plain.

**Table 10. Surface Drainage**

<b>NAMES OF MAJOR WATER BODIES WITHIN THE BARANGAY</b>	<b>PHYSICAL CONDITION</b>
<b>Creek</b>	<b>Sharing riverbanks</b>
<b>NIA canals</b>	<b>Silted</b>

Source : Barangay profile,2008

The rice areas are serviced by the National Irrigation Administration but the canals need general rehabilitation.

**a) Climate and Rainfall:**

**Rainfall Temperature**

The wet season gradually decreases from the month of January and dry season begins until April. Again wet season heightens from May to June but reduces until December.

Dry season is prevalent from August to December. In totality, Sacub like other adjacent barangays experienced longer dry season than wet season.

**Table 11. Soil Type**

<b>SOIL TYPE NAME</b>	<b>AREA</b>
<b>San Manuel (Lowland)</b>	<b>417 has.</b>
<b>Clay Loam (Hilly Land)</b>	<b>278 has.</b>

**Table 12. Land Capability**

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>AREA</b>
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Class C which is described as moderate good upland that can be cultivated safely if carefully planned, combined with conservation practices. These land require the practice of contour farming and strip cropping and judicious use of lime and fertilizer. Trees be planted in contour with leguminous cover crops.	<b>278 Has.</b>
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**Table 13. Land Suitability**

CLASSIFICATION	AREA
Already cultivated but needs good management practices to maintain productivity; proper irrigation system ; fertilization and crop rotation are recommended .Canals also subject for rehabilitation.	<b>417 Has.</b>

**b.) Water Bodies**

The Bulatukan River is the major link of Sacub to Sinayawan, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur. This river also locates upstream the NIA Irrigation Dam that will regulate water supply for the irrigated areas for the central rice & banana farms. .

**c). Land Cover**

**Table 14. 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	22 0
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crops	120
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with mixed crops	355
GRASSLANDS	Total land area of existing grasslands	None
WETLANDS	Total land area of existing wetlands (swamps, etc.)	5.0
BARREN OR DENUDED LANDS	Total land area of existing barrenlands (no vegetative cover)	None
OTHERS		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>695.00</b>

**Source : BARANGAY SURVEY**

There is an existing agricultural land planted with cash crops covering an area of 220 hectares, permanent crops with 120 hectares and mixed crops of 355 hectares.

## 4 ECONOMIC PROFILE

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### 2.4.1 Agriculture

#### 1. Agricultural Land Use

**Table 15. Agricultural Land Use**

Commodity	Area Planted	Potential Area
Corn	5.00	
Rice	278.00	
Sugarcane	30.00	
Coconuts	71.00	
Banana	30.00	
Others Crops	30.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660.25</b>	

Source: DA

An area of 660.25 hectares or 95 % 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 sugarcane, corn and coconuts are to be maintained, while the existing areas cultivated to lowland palay can still be expanded to maximize agricultural land resource utilization. (see table - 15 , above)

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

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

**Table 16. Strategies Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ)**

	Area (hectares)
NPAAAD	
SAFDZ	
a) Strategic Crops Sub-Devt Zone	266
b) Strategic Livestock Sub-Devt Zone	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>466.00</b>

Source : DA

## 2. Sustainability of Agricultural Land Use

### 2.1. Current farmers situation:

- 2.1.1. Massive use of inorganic fertilizer and chemical
- 2.1.2. More on mono cropping
- 2.1.3 Farmers technology is commonly practiced
- 2.1.4 Farmers majority using hybrid rice seed.
- 2.1.5 Intensify the adoption of 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

**Table 17. Major Crops, Area Planted and Production**

Crop	Area Planted (Ha.)	Effective Area	Area Harvested (Ha.)	Annual Production (MT)	Average Yield/Ha/ yr. (MT)
Corn	5	5	5	12.000	
Rice					7
HVCC					
Coconut	71	71	71	232.596	3.330
Banana	30	30	30		
Sugarcane	51	51	51		
others	84		84		

Source: AT

### Technology used in each crop

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

Issues and Problems:

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

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

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

#### 2. 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/ crops planted during fallow period (March-May).

- Heavy usage of inorganic fertilizer.

Issues and Problems:

- High cost of farm inputs

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

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

## 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 November, planting in December and harvest time in March to April. *"PANUIG"* land preparation starts in May , 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.

Table No. 18 Cropping pattern

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep t	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rice												
Corn												

**LEGEND :**

Land Preparation	Planting
Care and Maintenance	Harvesting

Seasonality Diagram: Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)  
Source: DA

#### 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. 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 sixteen(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.

Table No. 19 Seasonality Diagram: Labor Requirement

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

Source: Barangay

### 4.3 Occurrence of Pests and Diseases

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

## 2. Livestock and Poultry

**Table 20. Household Raising Livestock by Purok**

Livestock	P1	P2	P3	P3A	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Cattle	5	10	9	6	4	10	7	7	68
Carabao	4	4	5	2	1	2	5	7	30
Goat	60	40	20	15	15	100	20	20	290
Swine	50	20	15	50	100	50	30	30	345
Fattened									
Breeding									

Source: Barangay Survey

**Table 21. Household Raising Poultry by Purok**

Poultry	P1	P2	P3	P3A	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Chicken									1,395
Meat	125	100	100	104	50	245	221	139	1084
Laying	50	55	45	30	10	20	70	21	311

Source: Barangay Survey

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 for 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, birthdays, baptism, school graduations including anniversaries which are annually observed by the residents.

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

#### Issues and Concerns:

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

#### Problems & Issues:

- High cost of feeds
- High cost of hybrid livestock

- Inadequate livestock technology
- Lack of working animals

### 3. Fisheries

The only source of inland fish resource is the Sacub Creek 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 inorganic fertilizers. 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 such as Hito.

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)

**Table No. 22 Sea/Rivers/Creeks and Distance from Barangay Proper**

Sea/Rivers/Creeks	Distance from Brgy. Proper
Sacub Creeks	200 meters

Source: MEO

**Table No. 23 Household Engaged in Fishing by Purok**

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

Source: DA

**Table No. 24 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: DA

#### 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 more than the domestic consumption 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 be 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.

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Table No. 25 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: DA

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#### 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 and warehouse in the barangay .

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 26. Inventory of Farm Tools and Equipments by Purok

Facilities	P1	P2	P3	P3A	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
1. Thresher	1	1	1	4	1	2		2	12
2. Corn Sheller									
3. Trailer	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	14
4. Farm Tractor									4
5. Mill									
5.1 Rice Mill									
5.2 Corn Mill									
6. Turtle/Mudboat			1	1					2
7. Solar Dryer	1	4	1	1	2		1	1	11
8. Plow	5	2	5		1	3	8	7	31
9. Harrow/Leveler	2	3	4		1	3	5	2	20
10. Sprayer	10	30	20	20	30	20	30	20	170
11. Cart	7	2	3	1	1	3	4	7	28
12. Others (bolo/									

hatchet/spade etc.)								
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Source : Barangay Survey

Issues and Concern:

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

Analysis :

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

## 5. Agricultural Extension Services

### Production Support

MLGU extends support in agricultural production in terms of technical assestory 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 . Capability building activities and projects were also conducted by various government agencies and non-government organizations.

**Table 27. 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					
<b>Seeds</b>	1 bag/Ha.	/		ADB-DAR	

Source : DA  
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## 6. Market Development

The Cooperatives 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 (10) 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.

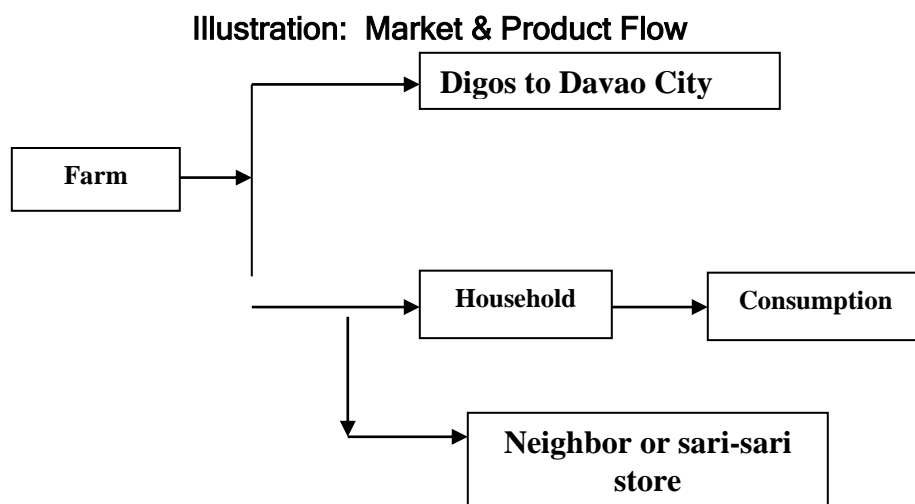
With this situation, there is a need to strengthen and revitalized the existing cooperative to conduct the trading and marketing aspect of agricultural products. Functional links with other consumer cooperatives and markets in Digos and Davao City shall be forged. Pricing and packaging are also to be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

**Table No. 28 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	Outside traders	Davao city
Sugar Cane	Sugar Mill	Guihing, Hagonoy

Source: Barangay Survey

- Illustration of the Market Flow



## 6. Credit Facilitation

**Table 29. Number of Household Availed Credit Facilities by Purok**

Purok	Credit Institutions			TOTAL
	MLGU	Nat'l Govt.	Private	
1	-	-	38	38
2	-	-	10	10
3	-	-	15	15
4	-	-	8	8
5	-	-	5	5
6	-	-	7	7
7	-	-	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Source: Barangay Survey

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

### Problems & Issues:

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

### Analysis:

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



## 7. Irrigation Development

There is an irrigation facility, a project of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) which has served as around 260 farmers in the rice producing areas.

**Table 30. Irrigation Facilities**

Irrigation Facilities	Service Areas (Has.)	Farmers served
NIA (Padada River)	280	260

Source: Barangay

## 8. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

**Table No. 30 Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development Edmond**

Purok Name	FARM-MARKET ROAD		BRIDGES		OVERFLOW BRIDGES	
	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length
Purok - 1		1.2 km				
Purok - 2		3.0 km				
Purok - 3		2.0 km				
Purok - 4		1.0 km				
Purok - 5		2.0 km				
Purok - 6		1.8 km				
Purok - 7		3.0 km				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14.00 kms.</b>				

Source : Barangay

### Issues and Problems:

1. Some of the farm-to-market roads are ungraveled especially in Purok 3, 3A, 4, 2, 1 and 7. There is bridge and culvert, but due to bad road condition during and after the wet season susceptible to road accidents really necessitates regular maintenance budget allocation.

### Analysis:

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

Edmond

**Table No. 31 Extension Support, Education and Training Service**

Kind of Training	No. PAX	No. of IFC Mat. Distributed	How It Helps to the farmers activities
1. Crops			
FFS -Rice	40	40	1. Crops: Reduced Production cost achieved higher
Banana Culture	20	20	

			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.

**Table No. 32 Extension Services**

Extension Worker	Agency		Frequency of Visit
	Government	Private	
1. Agricultural Technician (crops)	1		If needed
2. Veterinarian/Livestock Technician	1		If needed

Source: MAO

- **Techno Demo Established & Technology Demonstrated**

- Organic based balance Fertilization on Rice Production
- Demonstrated the gradual use of Organic fertilizer in combination of in-organic fertilizers.
- 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.

## 9. Regulatory Service

- Barangay Ordinance adopted/implemented were:
  - Imposing penalties to stray animals damaging crops
  - Illegal fishing in river 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 legislators is highly needed on this particular barangay. By doing so, there is a big possibility that all laws and ordinances shall be implemented.

### 2.4. 2 Forestry

#### TOTAL AREA OF PUBLIC LANDS

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

#### ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS

- Total area for A & D lands : 466.00 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

## 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.

### Edmond

#### 2.4. 3 Agrarian Reform

##### a) Carpable Lands

- Total CARPABLE AREA : 37.92 has.
- Total land area distributed under CARP : \_\_\_\_\_ has.
- % of land area distributed / total CARPABLE area: \_\_\_\_\_ %
- Sitios Located :
- Total no. of CARP beneficiaries : \_\_\_\_\_

### Edmond

#### 2.4 .4 Commerce, Trade and Industry

There are sixty (60) sari-sari stores mostly located in the barangay site and its periphery.

##### a) Table No. 33 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE BARANGAY

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE (ex. Sari-sari store, services etc.)	Sitios where these establishments are predominantly located	No. of Establishments (per type)	Average Number of Employed Person (according to establishment type)	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYED PERSON ACC. TO ESTABLISHMENT TYPE
Sari-sari Stores	All Puroks	60	1	60
Total Employment size generated by commercial establishments				60

#### 2.4.5 Tourism and Recreational Facilities

##### 2.4. 5.1 Tourism Sites and Potential

###### “FESTIVALS AND FESTIVITIES”

- Barangay Fiesta
- Araw ng Barangay (Conducted derby)
- Araw ng Puroks

## 2.5 SOCIAL SERVICES PROFILE

### 2.5.1 Health and Nutrition

#### 2.5.1.1 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 functional. A Barangay Health Station was also established manned by registered midwife and assisted by Barangay Health Workers, and Barangay Nutrition Scholars.

Table No. 34 Seasonality Diagram

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

Source: MHO/BHWs

#### 2.5.1.2 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 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.

Table No. 35 Distance to Medical Health Facilities

From Barangay	To			
	Brgy. Health Center	Mun. Health Center	Secondary Hosp. in Digos	Teriary Hosp. Davao City
Sacub		5	15	64

Source: MPDO

The barangay has one (1) health center located near the barangay hall. The center serves as the place for consultation of pregnant women, immunization of children and other health benefit programs of the Municipal Health Office. One (1) midwife, who receives salary from the municipal government is assigned in the barangay. There are six ( 6) barangay health workers and one (1) Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) rendering health care services and they received honorarium from both barangay and municipal government.

**Table No. 36 Number of Health Personnel**

Personnel	No.	Benefits/ Honoraria Given		
		By BLGU	By MLGU	By PLGU
Midwife	1		1	
Brgy. Health Worker	6	P 500.00		
Brgy. Nut. Scholar	1	P 700.00	P 1,000.00	
Hilots				

Source: Barangay Edmond

### 2.5.1.3 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.

**Table No. 37. Leading Causes of Morbidity (0-5 years old)**

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
Parasitism	5	5	10	76.92
Dog Bite	2	1	3	23.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: BHWs

The morbidity report covers only those who have consulted at the barangay health station and main health center. This does not include consultations and medications done at the private hospital and clinics. The leading cause of morbidity is parasitism among children which is attributed to lack of care by parents and improper handling of food. This can be addressed through deworming which is done twice a year by personnel of MHO or midwife assigned to that certain barangay usually in the months of May and October.

### 2.5.1.4 Leading Causes of Mortality

Pneumonia is the leading cause of mortality in the barangay.

**Table No. 38 Leading Causes of Mortality (0-5 Years old)**

Causes	Number of Cases		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
- Pneumonia				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Source: BHWs

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.

### 2.5.1.5 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality

Table No. 39 Leading causes of Mortality (at least 3 years back)

Year	Causes	Number of Cases
2008	Premature birth	1

Source: MHO

There is only 1 recorded maternal mortality that happened in the barangay for the last 3 years. This is due to lack of information on the regular pre-natal care services which is pursued by the rural health midwife and the BHW to avoid such incident.

### 2.5.1.6 Nutritional Status

Table No. 40 Nutrition Status by Gender (0-5 years old)

Gender	Population	Normal		Below Normal Low		Below Normal Very Low	
		Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%	Magnitude	%
Male	143	132	.4	26	.08	1	3
Female	169	143	.4	10	.03		
TOTAL	312						

Source: BNS

There are 312 children aged 0-5 years old weighed by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars. Of these, 275 have normal weight, 36 are below normal (BN) and 1 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.

Table No. 41 Data on Birth Registration (2008)

Number of Births			Registered		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
9	15	24	7	13	20

The barangay has a total of 24 births in year 2008 and among those only 20 who have registered in Mun. Civil Registrar as per survey with the barangay secretary.

### 2.5.1.7 Birth Control and Methods Used

Table No. 42 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>39.24</b>

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 are already aware of the benefit of adopting family planning methods. The common family planning method used is pills.

**Table 43 Family Planning Methods Used**

Methods	Number of Adaptor	Percentage
Pills	30	.5%
Rhythm	0	0
IUD	0	0
Tubal Ligation	10	6%
Diaphragm	20	.3%
Mucus	0	0
Body Temperature	0	0
Others		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	

Source: Barangay Midwife

#### 2.5.1.8 Water Facilities

The present sources of water for domestic use are composed of Artesian Wells, Jetmatic /shallow pumps distributed among the 8 puroks/sitios.

**Table No. 44 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
Artesian Well- shared	13	100
Jetmatic Pump	4	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	

Source: Barangay

**Table No. 45 Access to Safe Water by Purok**

Purok	No. of Household	Magnitude	Percentage
1	51	1	.020
2	105	3	.028
3&3A	89	5	.056
4	60	2	.033
5	75	2	.026



6	78	1	.012
7	77	2	.026
<b>TOTAL</b>			

Source: Barangay Survey

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.

### 2.5.1.9 Number of Households with Toilet Facilities

Table No. 46 Access to Sanitary Toilet

Purok	Total Household	Household with access to sanitary toilet			
		Magnitude	%	Gap	%
1	51	47	92%	3	8%
2	105	104	99%	1	1%
3&3A	89	87	98%	2	2%
4	60	58	97%	2	3%
5	75	72	96%	3	4%
6	78	78	100%	0	0%
7	77	77	100%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>					

Source: Barangay Survey

## 2.5.2 Housing

### 1. Dwelling Condition and Type of Structure

Table 47. No. of Household by Tenure Status

Status	Total HH	Percentage
Owner, Owner-like possession of house and lot	205	83.33
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		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Barangay Survey

According to the data shown above, 83.33% own a house and lot while the remaining 16.67% do not have house and lot or renting free with the consent of the owner. Table 48 shows that majority of the houses are made of strong materials comprising 33 %; and followed by light materials which comprised 30%. Some are also mixed but predominantly light materials (40%). Four (4) percent households are living temporarily in salvaged or makeshift materials.

Table No. 48 Construction Materials of Roof by Purok

Roofing Materials	Purok							Total	%
	1	2	3&3A	4	5	6	7		

<b>Strong Materials</b>	9	16	12	7	10	9	7	70	13.08
<b>Light Materials</b>	12	27	29	21	20	24	24	157	29.35
<b>Salvage/ Makeshift Materials</b>	4	7	6	10	12	6	9	54	10.09
<b>Mixed but Predominantly Strong</b>	11	27	14	9	14	13	9	97	18.13
<b>Mixed but Predominantly light</b>	15	24	23	24	20	25	26	157	29.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	101	84	71	76	77	75	535	100

Source: Barangay Survey

## 2.5.3 Education

### a) Educational Institutions

There is only one (1) complete Elementary School located centrally in the barangay. It occupies an area of 2 hectares of government-owned land. It has 12 teachers and 13 classrooms with a 35 :1 enrollee-teacher ratio. In the school age population the 6-12 is 419 and 13-16 secondary level is 393 and only 151 for 17-21 tertiary level in that classification. The distance from community to school by purok is estimated in table below.

#### a.1) Table No. 49 Number of Schools According to levels

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION (Sitios)	AREA OCCUPIED	TYPE (ex. Public, private, etc)	LEVEL (ex. Elementary, secondary, etc)
Sacub Elem. School	Purok 5	2.0 ha.	Public	Elementary

#### a.2) Table No. 50 Distance from Community to School

Sitio	Distance from School
P-1	1,000 meters
2	500 meters
3&3A	1.3 km.
4	1 km.
5	200meters
6	800 meters
7	1.5 km.

Source;Barangay Survey

#### b.1) Table No. 51 School Age Population

CLASSIFICATION	NO
6-12 years old (Elementary school-going age)	419
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	393
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	151

Source: DepEd

b.2) Enrollment

Table No. 52 Current Enrollment and Ratio

LEVEL	NO	Ratio (No. of Enrollees/School Age Population By Level) * 100
Primary Level(Elem)	419	35:1

Source: DepEd

b.3) DROP-OUT RATE : 3 %

Table No. 53 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)
Sacub Elem. school	12	13	35:1

Source : DepEd

NUMBER OF CLASSROOM

- Total number of classrooms : 13

2.5.4 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- No. of pre-school age children : 22  
 - No. of day care centers : 1  
 - No. of pre-school children enrolled : 41

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

- No. of senior citizens : 124  
 - No. of senior citizen associations : 1  
 - No. of senior citizen who are association members: 88

Table No. 54 Number of Elderly Person (Age 60 & above).

Purok	Population	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	256	4	.16	10	.39	14	.55
Purok 2	475	6	.24	7	.28	15	.59
Purok 3	339	10	.39	14	.55	24	.94
Purok 4	338	6	.24	12	.47	18	.71
Purok 5	377	5	.20	15	.59	20	.79
Purok 6	378	8	.31	13	.51	21	.83
Purok 7	378	4	.16	8	.31	12	.47
TOTAL	2541	43	1.70	79	3.10	124	4.88

Source : Barangay/OSCA

### Elderly Person

Elderly persons which comprise 4.88% 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 : 5
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens : 1
- No. of differently-abled citizens who are members of this assoc'n: 1

Table No. 55 Number of Differently Abled Person

Purok	Population	Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	256	1	.04	-	-	1	.04
Purok 2	475	1	.04	1	0.04	2	.08
Purok 3	339	1	.04	-	-	1	.04
Purok 4	338		-	1	0.04	1	.04
Purok 5	377	2	.08	-	-	2	.08
Purok 6	378	1	.04	2	0.08	3	.12
Purok 7	378	2	.08	-	-	2	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2541</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.48</b>

Source: Barangay

The barangay has 12 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.

### 2.5.5 Sports and Recreation

Table 56. Sports Facilities

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

There is one (1) Sacub 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.

### 2.5.6 Protective Services

#### a) PEACE AND ORDER FACILITIES

- No. of military detachments : 0
- No. of BPLK posts : 1
- No. of BPLK : 11

## 2.5.7 Gender and Development

### 2.5.7. 1. Violence against Women and Children

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

**Table No. 57 Victims of Crimes by Purok**

Type of Crimes	Puroks							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Physical Injury								
Others								
<b>TOTAL</b>								

Source: Barangay Secretary

### 2.5.7.2 Community Role of Men and Women

**Table No. 58 Community Role of Men and Women**

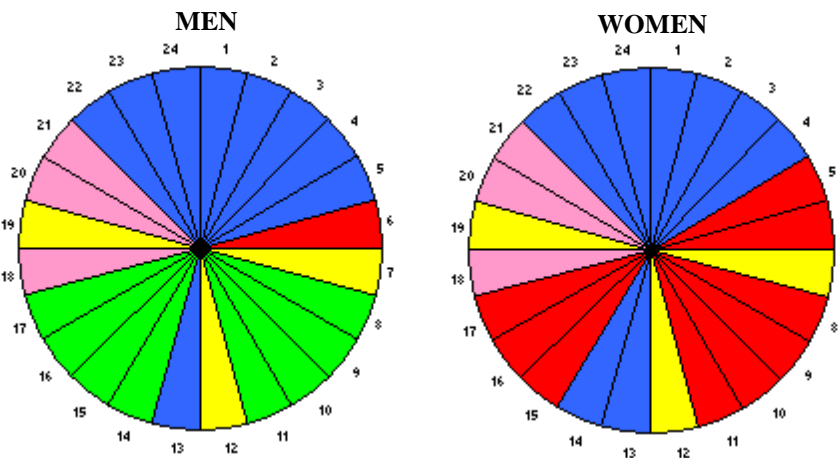
Men	Women
Housekeeper/ Career Men/ Farmer	Housekeeper/Career women
Laborer/OFW	Farmer/OFW

Source: Barangay Survey

The role of men and women in the barangay is almost the same functions. What can men do the women can also do. In this existing situation we can say that there is an equal responsibility between genders.

### 2.5.7.3 Activity Clock for Men and Women

#### Activity Clock for Men and Women



**LEGEND**  
:

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

## 2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE UTILITIES

### 1. WATER

Deep well or jetmatic pumps are mostly used in all puroks in the barangay as their domestic water sources. These units are functional and serving a total of 259 households .

a) Table No. 59. WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

B LEVEL	NO. OF WATER SYSTEMS	LOCATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM	SITIOS SERVED	NO.OF HH SERVED	PRESENT CONDITION
1	74	Within the Brgy.	7 puroks	535	Functional

Source : Barangay

b) Table 60. WATER RESOURCES

POTENTIAL WATER SOURCES THAT ARE UNTAPPED	LOCATION	POTENTIAL NO. OF HH THAT CAN BE SERVED
Spring		
Water system	Brgy.Sinayawan	146

### 2. POWER

Barangay Sacub reached 90% of the total household is now enjoying services of Davao del Sur Electric Cooperative ( DASURECO ) . While the rest of 10 % particularly portion of purok 6 and barangay site 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 remaining 10% of the total household has yet to be energized , however, the DASURECO management had promised more budget allocation for the distribution of power lines..

a) Table No. 61 FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

KINDS OF FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING (ex. Kerosene, electricity, oil, etc)	NO. OF HH USING THIS KIND
Electricity	481
Kerosene	54

Source : DASURECO

b) Table No. 62 FUEL USED FOR COOKING

TYPES OF COOKING FUEL USED FOR COOKING (ex. Kerosene, electricity, charcoal, etc)	NO. OF HH USING THIS KIND
Kerosene	48
Charcoal & Wood	487

Source : Barangay Survey

c) Table No. 63 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	481	54	Lack of funds and far from tapping line

Source : DASURECO

d) Table No. 64 POTENTIAL POWER SOURCES

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

### 3. TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD

The present road network covers a total area of 10.00 hectares for Brgy. & Prov'l. road.

a) Table No. 65 ROAD NETWORK

ROAD TYPE (ex. Roads, bridges)	LENGTH
Prov'l road (Concrete)	-
Barangay Road (Gravelled)	kms.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.00</b>

Source: MPDO

b) Table No. 66 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

TYPE OF VEHICLE (ex. Truck, motorcycles, etc)	UTILITY TYPE (ex. Public, private)	TOTAL NO.
Tricycle	Public	12
Motorcycle	Private	84
Truck	Private	10

Source : MPDO

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 can 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 "habal-habal". Transportation through habal-

habal is legal when it has secured a permit to operate from the local government unit after paying appropriate dues and fees.

#### 4. COMMUNICATION

Commonly used in the barangay now adays 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. 67 TELECOMMUNICATION Services**

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE BARANGAY	LOCATION OF THESE FACILITIES	MODE OF OWNERSHIP	NO. OF HH SERVED
Handheld radio	Brgy hall	Public	1
Mobile Cellphones	Barangay	Private	428

Source: Barangay

**Table No. 68 BROADCAST MEDIA SERVICES**

TYPES OF BROADCAST MEDIA FACILITIES THAT HAVE REACHED THE BARANGAY	NO. OF HH SERVED
Radio	25
Television	130

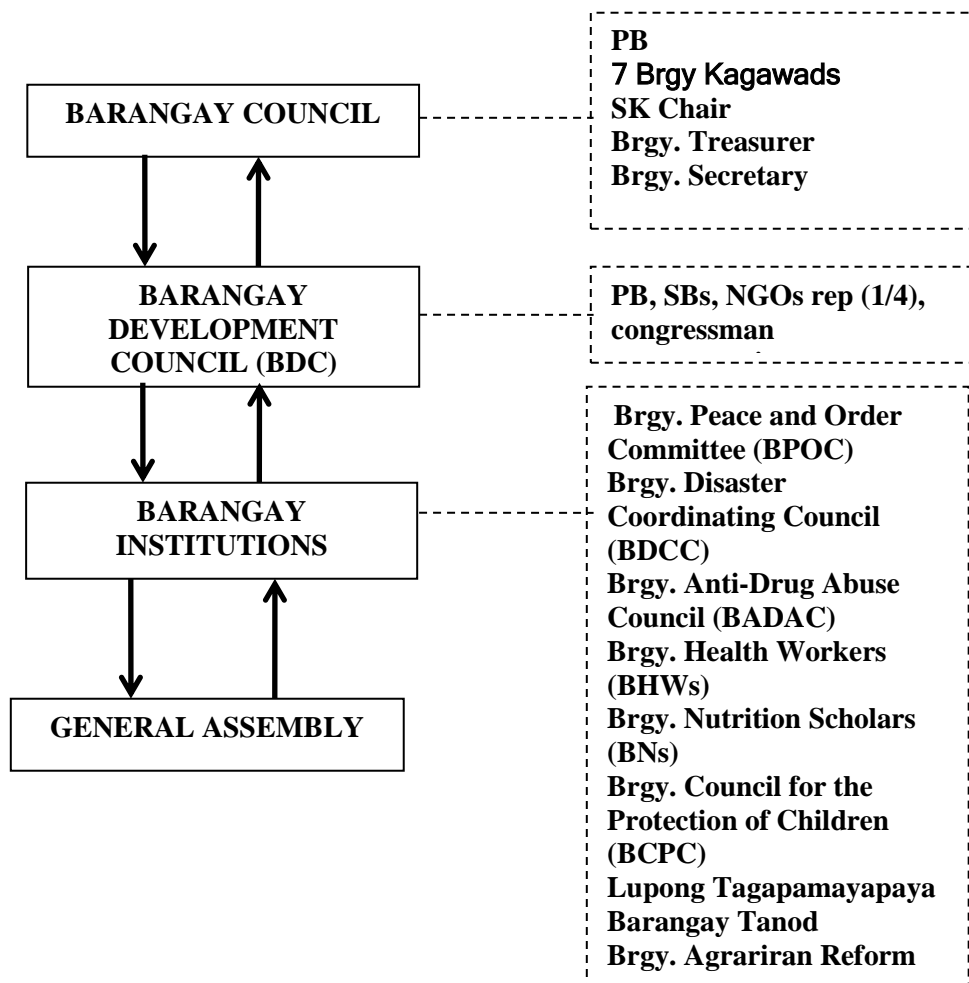
Source : Barangay Survey

Radio and television are broadcast media facilities that have reached the barangay. However, not all households own television. 27% of the total energized house old has their own television that serve as communication and entertainment purposes. The remaining un-energized household are still using radio set. 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.



## 2.7 Barangay Local Government Profile

### 1.1 Development Administration

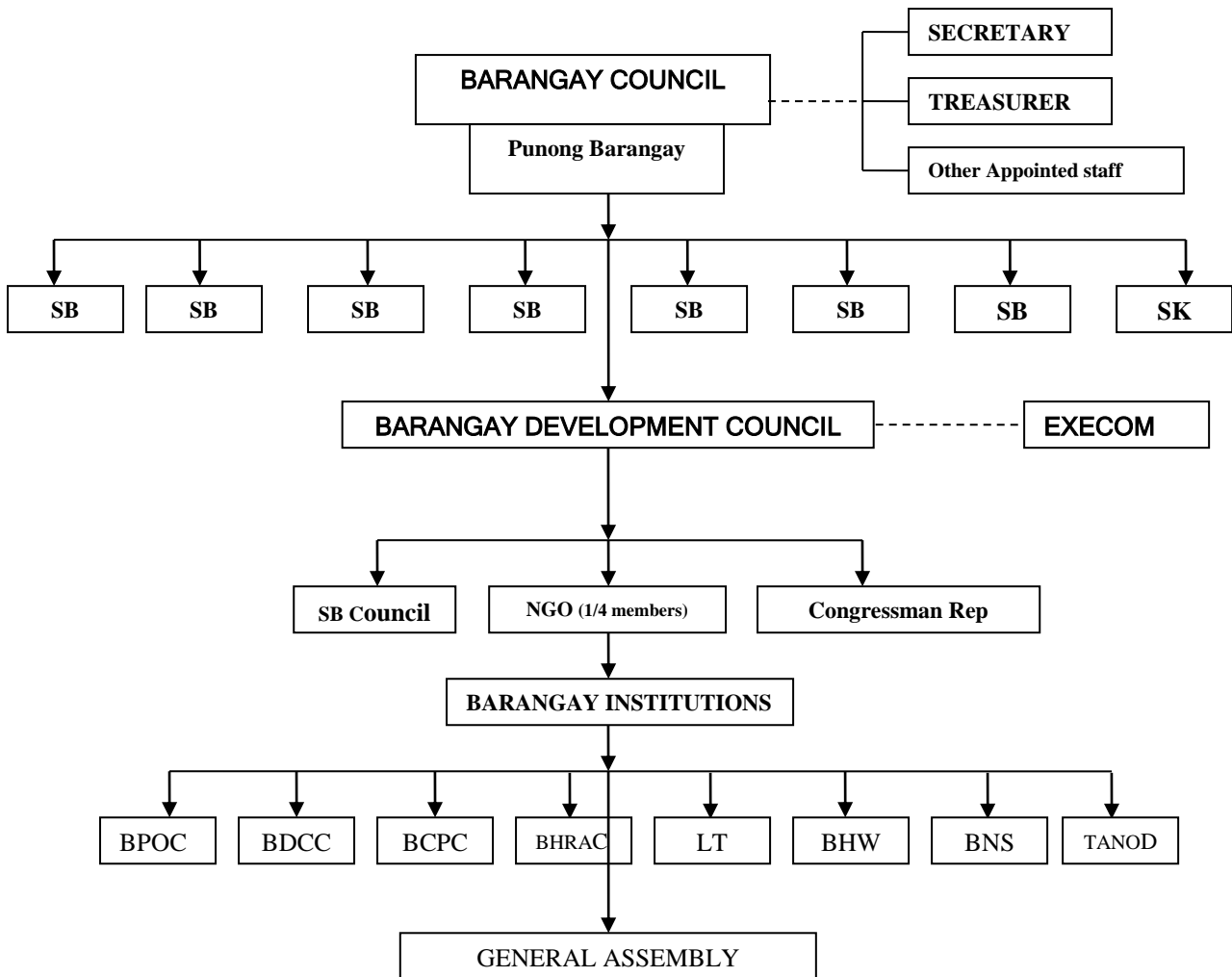


## **BARANGAY COUNCIL**

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 Sacub 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 serve 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.

**Table No. 69. Organization Rating Matrix of Barangay Officials**

Performance of Barangay Officials		Performance				
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.</b>	<b>Performance of the Sangguniang Barangay</b>					
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>B</b>	<b>Sangguniang Barangay Committee Performance:</b>					
1	Conduct of hearing & investigation		/			
2	Making & submission of reports		/			
<b>C</b>	<b>BDC Performance</b>					
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.

Table 70 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

Legend :

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

Table No. 71 Estimated Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income ( P )				%	
	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average		
1	Tax Revenue					
	a. Local Government Share on Revenue Collection	9 50 ,861.00	1,050,632.00	1,252,263.00	547,085	91.32
	b. Share on Real Property tax Collection	15,000	20,000	20,000	12,012	
	c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products				31,467	
	d. Community Tax	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,303	
2	Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue	5,000	7,000	7,000		
	a. Gov't Business Operations				3,200	
3	Grants					
	a. Provincial Aid	1,000			1,000	
	b. Municipal Aid	1,000			1,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>992,861</b>	<b>1,087,632</b>	<b>1,289,263</b>	<b>599,07</b>	

Source: Barangay

Table No. 72 Actual Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income ( P )				
	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	%
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Internal Revenue Collection	950,861.00	1,050,632	1,252,263		
b. Share on Real Property Tax Collection	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		
c. Clearances & Certification	5,000.00	7,000 .00	7,000.00		
d. Community Tax	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
2 Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue					
a. Gov't Business Operations					
3 Grants					
a. Provincial Aid	1,000.00				
b. Municipal Aid	1,000.00				
TOTAL	992,861.00	1,087,632	1,289.263		

Source: Barangay Treasurer

Table No. 73 Estimated Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts & other benefits	546,073.55	598,197.60	709 ,094.65		
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Membership Contribution. To Assn.	12,300.00	8, 800.00	10,300.00		
	b. Auditing Services	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00		
	c. Software rental			3,000.00		
	d. Brgy. Counterpart to BRK	14,262.91	15,759.48	18.783.94		
	e. Peace & Order/Lupon Services	26,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00		
	f. General Services	12,000.00	12,600.00	12,600.00		
	g. Traveling expense	25,423.19	20,000.00			
	h. Traveling & Seminars		24,503.72	57,642.36		
	i. Nutrition Program	9,000.00				
	j. Day Care Assistance	7,200.00				
	TOTAL	107,686.10	116,163.20	136,326.30		.
3	Non - Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund	99,286.10	108,763.30	128,926.30		

b. Brgy Development Fund	190,172.20	210,126.40	250,452.60		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289,458.30</b>	<b>318,889.60</b>	<b>379,378.90</b>		
Calamity Fund	49,643.05	54,385.60	64,463.15		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>992,861.00</b>	<b>1,087,632.00</b>	<b>1,289,263.00</b>		

Source: Barangay

Table No. 74 Actual Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts & other benefits	516,073.55	598,197.60	709,094.65		
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Membership Cont. to Assn.	12,300.00	8,800.00	10,300.00		
	b. Auditing Services	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00		
	c. Software rental			3,000.00		
	d. Brgy. Counterpart to BRK	14,262.91	15,759.48	18,783.94		
	e. Peace & Order/Lupon Services	26,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00		
	f. General Services	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00		
	g. Traveling Expenses	25,423.19	20,000.00			
	h. Training & Seminars		24,503.72	57,642.36		
	i. Nutrition Program/activities	9,000.00				
	j. Day Care Assistance	7,200.00				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,686.10</b>	<b>116,163.20</b>	<b>136,326.30</b>		
3	Non - Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund	99,286.10	108,763.20	128,926.10		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289,458.30</b>	<b>318,889.60</b>	<b>379,378.90</b>		
	c. Calamity Fund	49,643.05	54,385.60			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>992,861.00</b>	<b>1,087,632.00</b>	<b>1,224,799.85</b>		
	Unappropriated Balance			64,463.15		

Source : Brgy

## **Barangay Development Council**

Section 106 of RA 7160 provides that each barangay shall have multi-sector development plan to be initiated by the barangay council for the purpose of setting direction of economic and social development and coordinating development efforts within its territorial jurisdiction.

## **Administration of Justice**

To carry out the barangay justice system, the Lupon Tagapamayapa was organized in the barangay which is composed of the Punong Barangay as Chairman and 10 members.

The lupon exercises administrative supervision over the conciliation of parties in dispute. Lupon meets regularly to provide forum to have an exchange of ideas among the members and the public in matters relevant to amicable settlement of the disputes. There are 67 cases indorsed to lupon and 95% were settled amicably.

## **Public Order and Safety**

There are 11 barangay tanod in Barangay Sacub, all receiving honorarium from the barangay. Its duty and responsibility is to safeguard and protect the life and properties of the barangay people.

Tanod members had attended skills training conducted by the provincial government in coordination with the DILG and PNP has to learn new strategies of crime prevention and awareness in anti-emergency efforts of the government.

## **Performance of the Barangay Officials**

The barangay has a very satisfactory rating in almost all items in administration of basic services to the different sectors. However, it got low rating in the performance of the barangay development council particularly during conduct of regular meetings for they meet only as the need arises. Likewise, they got low rating in the conduct of participatory monitoring and evaluation because the system is not yet institutionalized in the barangay. The barangay officials got outstanding rating in the conduct of general assembly, hearing and investigation and in the making and submission of reports.

## **CHAPTER 3 - SITUATION ANALYSIS**

It analyzes the situation of the barangay and identify the land issues and conflicts, the sectoral needs, issues and concerns to be addressed, opportunities and potentials that can be tapped, causes & effects of the core problems, the poverty situation and provided revenue generation and allocation.



### 3.1 LAND USE ANALYSIS

- Existing Land Use

The total land area of Barangay Sacub which is 695.00, the existing land use classification of the barangay shows that a large part is for agriculture covering an area of 660.25 hectares. This indicates that 95.43% is used for agricultural production.

Land Uses	Area (Hectares)	Percentage to Total Area
1. Agriculture	660.25	95.00%
2. Built-up	21.40	3.1%
3. Roads	11.45	1.6%
4. River	6.00	0.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Road Network

The present land area covering the road network of the barangay stands at 11.45 has. Or 1.6% of the total land area. However, the poor road condition hinders the smooth and fast delivery of farm products to the market. As a result, the economic growth of the locality is hampered due to this fact. Some barangay roads are quietly impassable during rainy season, thus, rehabilitation, repair and maintenance is needed to provide access roads to the market (Figure 1 Road Network Road Map)

Name of Road	Total Length (km)
1. Palayan Rd.	1.2 km.
2. Planters Rd.	3.0 km.
3. San Antonio Rd.	2.0 km.
4. Sto. Niño Rd.	1.0 km.
5. San Roque Rd.	2.0 km.
6. Lily Drive	1.5 km.
7. Bagsak Rd.	3.0 km.
8. Mango Rd.	.300 km.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.00 kms.</b>

**Problems & Issues:**

- Some roads are flooded during rainy season
- Some part of barangay roads are quietly impassable during wet season
- Roads are ungraveled
- Inadequate farm-to-market roads.
- Water Bodies

The water bodies particularly the creek in the barangay occupy an area of 5.00 has. Or 0.82% of the total land area. There is only one (1) creek that traverse the barangay. (Figure 2 Water Bodies Map).

Types of water bodies	Names
1. Creek	Sacub Creek

- **Problems / Issues:**
  - Scouring of riverbanks.
  - Occurrence of flash floods
  - Damages to crops
- Infrastructure and Settlement

The infrastructure and settlement or the built-up area comprises of 21.40 has. Or 3.1% of the total land area. There are structures like houses, purok centers, chapels, school buildings, solar drier, barangay hall and covered court which are constructed within this area (Figure 3 Infrastructure/Settlements Map).

#### Problems/Issues

- There are parts of the barangay will not fully energized.
- Lack of potable water
- \* There are households living in makeshifts houses
- Some public buildings needs to be rehabilitate.
- Lack of access roads to remote areas.
- Land Cover

Cash crops occupy the large area of agricultural land with 373.00 hectares out of 695.00 has. Then followed by the permanent crops which uses 75.00 hectares and mixed crops with 45 has. and wetlands with 1.5 has. and the last is the others with has 30.00 has. which includes all types of crops that the constituents wanted to plant in a certain area. The high cost of farm inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides which the farmers could hardly afford to buy and resulted to low production makes the farmers still living below poverty line of lifestyle. In addition to that the poor road conditions especially during rainy season has caused also financial hardship to farmers to transport their farm production to the market. Marketing linkages and credit facilities with minimal interest or free-interest are also needed to alleviate the living condition of the farmers. (Figure 4 Land Cover/Vegetation Map).

#### Types of Land Cover

Types of Land Cover	Area (Hectares)
1. Cash Crops	373. has.
2. Permanent Crops	75 has.
3. Mixed crops	45 has.
4. Wetland	1.5 has.
5. Others	10.5 has.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695.00 has.</b>

### **Problems/Issues:**

- Lack of training on proper farming methods
- High cost of farm inputs
- Difficulty of bringing the farm products to the market due to poor condition of the road.

- **Erosion/Flood Hazard**

During heavy rainy season the erosion and flood areas were observed in Purok 1, 2,3,3A, 4 & 7. Roads becoming muddy , which is difficult for travelers .

Joint Barangay Ordinances were enacted to implement Riverbank Protection Program through Bamboo or Tree Planting.

- **Land Use Conflict**

Households are present erected not on their owned-lot or as squatters but there are no recorded cases of disputes due to amicable settlements with the land owners.

In the territorial jurisdiction of the barangay, this is still referred with the Municipal Assessor in order to regulate the tax assessment and in the proper disposition of the tax revenues. Adjacent barangays are Kibuaya, Lanuro, Maliit Digos, Mahayahay, Poblacion and Sinayawan.

### ROAD NETWORK

Types of Road	Length (kms.)	Specific Names	Specific description (concrete, asphalts, graveled, unpaved)	Recent Physical Condition	Importance of the Road	Problems/Issues	Possible effects of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendation
Brgy. Road	1.2 km.	Palayan Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable but some portions need graveling	Necessary for transportation	Passable but muddy during rainy season	The road condition may be damaged	Needs maintenance for graveling of the road
Brgy. Road	3.0 km.	Planters Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable during dry season but muddy on wet season	The road is necessary in transporting products	Passable but very muddy during rainy season	Damages and worsens road condition	Needs Grader for graveling of the road
Brgy. Road	2.0 km.	San Antonio Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable Road	It is the major road for transportation to Poblacion	Passable but dilapidated	Road condition maybe damaged	Needs repair and maintenance
Brgy. Road	1.0 km.	Sto. Niño	Graveled Rd.	Passable when the road is dry	Transport of products from remote area	Passable during dry season	Worsens road condition	Needs repair & maintenance
Brgy. Road	2.0 km.	San Roque Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable but muddy during rainy season	Necessary for transportation	Passable but dilapidated	Damages and worsen road condition	Needs grader for graveling the road
Brgy. Road	1.5 km.	Lily Drive	Graveled Rd.	Passable but some portions need graveling	Transport of products from remote area	Passable but very muddy during rainy season	Worsens road condition	Needs repair & maintenance
Brgy. Road	3.0 km.	Bagsak Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable during dry season	Necessary for transportation	Passable but dilapidated	Road condition maybe damaged	Needs maintenance for graveling the road
Brgy. Road	0.300 km	Mango Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable but muddy during rainy season	Necessary for transporting products	Ungraveled road	Worsens road condition	Needs repair & maintenance

## WATER BODIES

Types of Water Bodies	Distance or Width	Specific Names (Ngalan)	Importance of water resources to households	Physical Condition	Problems/Issues affecting water bodies	Possible effects of the Problem on Water bodies	Suggestions/Recommendation
Sacub Creek	5 has.	Sacub creek	Use to supply water to the ricefarm particularly part of Purok 2.	Permanent supply of water during dry season	Scouring of riverbanks	Roads located laterally might be impassable.	Repair the scoured riverbanks.

## INFRASTRUCTURE/SETTLEMENTS

Types of Infra	Names/Types	Specific Description (Qty. Size)	Present Physical Condition	Importance	Problems/Issues	Possible effects of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendation
Barangay Hall	Ordinary Type w/session hall	15mts. X 15mts.	Good	Sessions, meetings & transactions	Some parts of the building are dilapidated	Damages the building	Needs renovation
Health & Day Care Center	Ordinary Type Ordinary Type	15 x 15 mts. 15 x 15 mts.	Good	Health, nutrition & nursery classes	Some parts need for rehabilitation		
Purok Center	All Purok	8 x 8 ft.	Currently used but some are dilapidated	Purok meetings	No funds for repair & maintenance	Could be in state of disrepair or destruction	Request funding though the barangay council or solicit amount for regular repair and maintenance
Settlements	Settlements		- Concrete - Wooden - Makeshift - Semi-concrete	For Shelter	Made of light materials under repair	Could soon be homeless	Needs improvement & repair
School Building	Sacub Elem. Sch.	13 classroom	Good	Source of basic education	Classrooms must be repaired	Could not be used soon	Needs periodic repair
	Sacub High Sch.	9 classroom	Makeshift				Needs additional bldg.
Electricity	DASURECO	-	Good	- Save more time & money - Improve the standard of living	Not all areas are energized.	Still uses kerosene Gas for lighting	Expansion to all puroks
Multi Purpose Pavement	Solar Dryer	6 units 18x20 mts.	Good	- Drying for various products	Parts of it cracks concrete	Farmers can save	Needs Maintenance
Bridge	Sacub Bridge	22 mtrs.	Good	- Passable to all constituents	Scouring of structure		

## LAND COVER/VEGETATION

Existing Land Cover	Estimated Land Area (In Has.)	Physical Condition	Problems/Issues	Possible effects of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendation
Total Land Are					
Cash Crop	320 Has.	Planted with rice, corn and vegetable	Some crops do not yields good harvest due to infestation of disease and insufficient water supply from the creeks	Low income resulting in non-payment of credit to financiers	Refer to technician for proper training and recommended technology to be used
Permanent Crops	89 Has.	Others grow favorably but some crops need care and maintenance	Difficulty in carrying products to the main road/market	Double hauling of products in some remote areas	Repair/rehabilitate impassable roads
Mixed Crops	45 Has.	Planted with mixed crops	Some crops could not survive due to climate change	Low Income	Right training and technology

## PROTECTION

Existing Land Cover	Legal Basis (Name of law ordinance)	Specific Location (Sitios Purok)	Estimated land Area (In Has.)	Present Land Use	Problems/Issues	Possible effects of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendation
Riparian Zone	Refer to Municipal Assessor	Purok 1,2,3, 3A,	5 Has.	There are households settling along river	Landslide, soil erosion and flood occur in the river	River Scouring of bank .	Planting trees . along the river, which will serve as watershed later.



## EROSION/FLOOD HAZARD

Type of erosion	Estimated Land area (Has.)	Location (Sitios Purok)	Specific Manifestation of soil erosion	Effects of soil erosion in the area	Possible effects of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendation
Slight flood	20 has.	Purok 1, 2,3A,4 &7.	During heavy rainy season the erosion & floody areas were observed.	Crops, livestock & properties are damaged	Roads becoming muddy, w/c is difficult for travelers.	Massive tree planting along the roads and periodic crowning by grader.

## LAND USE CONFLICT

Existing Land Cover	Estimated Land Area (Has)	Location (Purok)	Present Physical Condition	Problems Encountered, Issues & Concerns	Possible Effect of the Problem	Suggestions/Recommendations
Settlements Area along NIA canals	2 Has.	Purok 4	Increasing number of households/squatters building temporary shelters on the road-right-of way	There are houses along the road-right-of way which could be wiped away during floods	Hazardous to transport vehicles passing the NIA access roads.	Find relocation areas to stubborn households living within the road-right-of way; advise them to transfer to higher grounds for the safety of their lives or force eviction therefore.

**ANALYSIS BY SECTOR  
SUMMARY ON SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Development Potentials</b>	<b>Problems and Issues</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Economic	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>a. Strategic crop dev't. zone</p> <p>1. Production of rice, corn, coconut and vegetable</p> <p>b. Strategic Livestock Development Zone</p> <p>1. Production of large &amp; small animals &amp; upgrade animals</p> <p>c. Credit &amp; Marketing Dev't. Zone</p> <p>1. Strengthen Sacub Cooperatives and continuous capital build-up</p> <p>d. Environmental Management</p>	<p>Use of inorganic fertilizers</p> <p>High cost of inputs but low cost of production.</p> <p>Low population of livestock in a vast pastoral lands</p> <p>Not functioning and unstable condition of existing cooperative</p> <p>Floods along the creeks</p>	<p>Increase production and food security with low input.</p> <p>Increase animal production</p> <p>Assistance to Brgy. Food Terminal Market and Savings Mobilization program</p> <p>Trees protects the environment, prevent floods</p>	<p>Avail of technical supervision from DA</p> <p>Avail of animal dispersal from the government</p> <p>Promote development of cooperatives</p> <p>Prevention of flood</p>
Social	Water Facilities	Lack of distribution of jetmatic	Households are provided water facilities	Avail of government financing for water utilities program
Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concreting, rehabilitation &amp; maintenance of Farm-to-Market roads</li> <li>2. Electricity</li> <li>3. Government Facilities</li> </ol>	<p>Impassable during rainy season due to dilapidated road condition and floodings.</p> <p>No distribution lines to remote sitios</p> <p>Lack of mini-gym, mobile emergency vehicle</p>	<p>Fast and easy to transport of farm products and in human loads</p> <p>Households are provided electricity.</p> <p>Sports &amp; meeting facilities are provided, stand-by vehicle for emergency calls</p>	<p>Avail of government loans and other infrastructure projects</p> <p>Expansion program of DASURECO</p> <p>Gym and ambulance are most common programs of local political leaders</p>
Local Governance	Barangay Revenues	Poor collection of taxes	Increase Income	Honorarium/Additional benefits for barangay council members and leaders
Land Use and Environment	Undeveloped forested area of 1 hectare.	Lack of access roads, uncultivated lands	Lands are developed and its utilization are maximized	Avail of the benefits of CARP laws

## The Situational Analysis Matrix

Development Parameters	Issues that Matter	Existing Condition	Trends	Problems/Causes	Implications	Strategic Interventions
Environment	Creeks	Protected area and Riparian	Gradual landslides	Erosion, Floods during heavy rains	Destruction of crops and properties	Households conduct tree-planting along the creek construction of dikes.
Electricity		Remote areas without electricity	Needs electricity from the source	Lack of distribution lines	Crimes are committed	DASURECO to provide additional power distribution lines
Water		Remote areas without potable water	Needs water from the source	Lack of extension pipes from the source	No potable water	Municipal Government to provide jetmatic and additional pipes for the constituents.
Literacy	All Purok	Many children are not sent to school	Lack of skills and knowledge resulting to low income of households	Illiteracy Problem	Not enough income because of lack of knowledge	Attend livelihood seminars/trainings conducted by the government or engage in poultry livestock project to augment income.

### POVERTY INDICATOR BY PUROK

Indicator	P1	P2	P3&3A	P4	P5	P6	P7	TOTAL
1. Lack of Income	15	10	14	19	17	9	24	
2. Many are unemployed	8	12	11	7	12	11	27	
3. Unable to send children to school	6	9	8	5	6	7	3	
4. No land of his own, only laborer	12	9	16	8	10	5	26	
5. High incidence of malnutrition	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	
6. Lack of potable water	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	
7. Dilapidated Roads	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	
8. Living on the road-right-of way	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
9. Lack of knowledge	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	
10. Lack of farming technology	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	
11. Lack of program for farmers	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	
12. Lack of Facilities	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	
13. Lack of monitoring and evaluation	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	
14. Cannot express oneself	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	
15. Gambling	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	
16. Unable to pay debt	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	

## BARANGAY POVERTY PROFILE AND ANALYSIS MATRIX

Dimension of Poverty	Poverty Indicator	P1	P2	P3 & 3A	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total Score Per Dimension
1. Access to Resources/Capabilities	Lack of potable water, Lack of electricity, facilities & equipment	20	15	10	20	10	15	25	115
2. Risk & vulnerability	Many are unemployed No Land of his own only farm in laborer Mostly children are malnourished	15	10	12	15	11	8	20	91
3. Empowerment & Inclusion	Impassable roads especially during bad condition.	8	12	12	10	8	7	10	67
4. Requirements for the physical well-being & survival (Quality of Life)	Lack of income Hard to send children to school Lack of knowledge	20	10	12	15	12	12	20	101
<b>Total Average Score</b>		<b>15.75</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>93.50</b>

## REVENUE GENERATION

Objectives	Result Indicator	PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
INTERNAL INCOME To Increase the income of the barangay	Income was already increased	1. Collection of taxes: - CTC - Sari 2 Store - Billiard Table - Videoke Machine - Clearance fee - Certification	Lack of income Lack of facilities	All Purok	150 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	P 500,000.00/yr. Barangay
		2. Tax Ordinance for violators				/	/	/	/	/	P5,000.00/yr. - Barangay
		2. Update on Tax ordinance - RPT, Licenses & permits					/				P5,000.00/yr. - Barangay
External Income											
Internal Revenue Allotment	Expected, estimated annual increase in IRA	Infrastructure facilities	Lack of Facilities	All Purok	200 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	75,000.00/yr. - National
		Agricultural reforms	Lack of income Hard to send children to school	All Purok	200 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	25,000.00/yr. - National

## CHAPTER 4 - DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

#### VISION:

“ By the year 2018, Sacub shall be a progressive barangay in the Municipality of Hagonoy Davao del Sur with GOD fearing, self reliant and highly disciplined citizenry living in an orderly, peaceful, economically stable and ecologically-balanced.”

#### MISSION:

“ To uplift the economic condition of the people and promote environmental consciousness through continuous education, livelihood and employment opportunities through honest and sincere delivery of services and a community having a well-maintained peace and order “

#### GOALS;

“ To improve the living condition and minimizing poverty in the barangay as well as maintaining cleanliness, peace and order through continuous education services and capability of the officials “



## BARANGAY POVERTY REDUCTION AGENDA (TARGETS)

Core Poverty Indicators	Baseline Data	Poverty Reduction Targets
Lack of Income	Means of living of households provides only meager income	Engage in livelihood projects with non-financial resources
Many are unemployed	The income not enough to cover up the basic daily needs.	Find ways to look for a job anywhere just to augment income
No land of his own, only laborer	No other livelihood skills except as laborer	Encourage households to attend livelihood project seminars undertaken in the barangay to gain knowledge
Unable to send children to school	Means of living of households provided only meager income	Encourage households to enroll their children to government institution or avail of scholarship program
Lack of Potable Water	Lack of budget allocated intended for water facilities due to low income of the bgry.	Request assistance from Mun. Government to allocate pipes for the installation of jetmatic in the remote area of the barangay.
Dilapidated Roads	Transporting of goods is hampered	Request financial assistance from government for repair and maintenance of barangay roads
Lack of Knowledge	Many youths are unschooled	Encourage the youth to enroll in non-formal education or attend livelihood trainings/seminars
Lack of program for farmers	Implementation of government plans and programs to households is greatly affected because of lack of it.	Request assistance for the construction of the necessary government facilities
Lack of Facilities	Needed additional facilities for the increasing number of population	Appropriate amount for construction of facilities from barangay funds or from other sources.
Lack of monitoring and evaluation	No auditing conducted from previous projects up to the present	Require regular inventory of all properties and inspect all implemented projects of the barangay
Cannot express oneself	Typical problem common in the barangay	Raise their level of awareness and motivation
Gambling	No stable jobs	Engage in poultry/livestock raising and other income-generating projects with lesser capitalization
Unable to pay debt	No stable jobs	Find job opportunities elsewhere

## REVENUE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENT PLAN

Objectives	Impact Indicators (including amount of revenues to be generated)	Development Interventions (Programs/Project/Activities)	Period of Implementation & Budgetary Requirements					Source of Funds
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Require CTC to permittees in every transaction in the brgy.	20% increase collection in CTC is expected	Annual Activity of the barangay	Jan. 500.00	Jan. 500.00	Jan. 500.00	Jan. 500.00	Jan. 500.00	Barangay
Intensify RPT Collection	10% per annum could be generated from delinquencies	Grant tax amnesty to delinquent taxpayers to update payments of Real Property Taxes (RPT)	May 1,000.00	May 1,000.00	May 1,000.00	April 1,000.00	April 1,000.00	Barangay

### Projected Income/Revenues to be Generated by Source

Sources	INCOME (P)						%
	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Average	
<b>INTERNAL SOURCES</b>							
a. LGU Share on Business Tax	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	700.00	
b. Share on RPT	20,101.75	22,203.50	26,461.76	30,922.70	34,350.23	26,807.98	
c. Comm. Tax Cert. (CTC)	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	2,740.00	
d. Gov't. Business Operations Fees & Charges	800.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	1,560.00	
<b>EXTERNAL SOURCES</b>							
a. Internal Revenue Allotment	821,375.00	1,043,984.40	1,175,702.37	1,233,063.68	1,506,361.96	1,156,097.48	
b. Provincial Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	
c. Municipal Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>846,776.75</b>	<b>1,071,987.90</b>	<b>1,208,864.13</b>	<b>1,272,786.38</b>	<b>1,551,112.19</b>	<b>1,190,605.46</b>	

## FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### EDUCATION

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Computer literacy program, computer facility, 6 sets of computer	To equip the children w/ the knowledge about computer programming	The children are computer literate	Lack of knowledge	School	Grade 1-VI			/	/	/	P250,000.00-LGU & PTA Community
2. Additional books & work books for elementary school	Give the children more reference to enhance their knowledge	The children can read to comprehend more if they have provided books & workbooks.	Lack of Knowledge	School	Grade 1-1V	/	/	/			Dep.ED, LGU, NGO's Community parrents
3. Promote all programs for out-of-school youth	Give OSY a chance to learn and accelerate, by taking acceleration exam.	OSY will be accelerated to a higher education if he/she passed the exam	Lack of knowledge	School	OSY	/	/	/	/	/	P200,000.00 - LGU, Parents
4. Involvement of any activities	Motivate the children to participate in any activities of the school,	Children are socially motivated	Lack of knowledge	School	Grade 1-VI	/	/	/	/	/	P100,000.00 - LGU's, DepEd.

	barangay or in town for their growth and development.										
5. Sport's equipments and facilities, volleyball (net & ball), Badminton, Table tennis, Sepak Takraw	To develop the skills of the pupil in the field of sports	Skilled pupils in the field of sports have a chance to excel in sports competition.	Unemployment, Gambling	School	Grade IV-VI	/	/	/	/	/	P50,000.00 - LGU's, Dep.Ed.
6. Feeding Program (Health Nutrition), Health Medicine Nutrition)	To solve problem of malnutrition	- Children may become healthy - Reduction of Malnourished children	Lack of Income	School	School Grade	/	/	/	/	/	P100,000.00 - LGU, Parents, DOH
7. Library Building	To help the children for their research work	The children can easily catch up the lesson.	Lack of Knowledge	School	School children	/	/	/	/	/	P300,000.00 - LGU's, NGO's
8. Computer Building	To help the children become literate in comptr. Procedure.	Children are computer -literate	Lack of Knowledge	School		/	/	/	/	/	1.2 M. - LGU's, NGO's
9. Mini Sports	To divert children attention in sports instead of using illegal drugs and other vices	- Sportsmanship will be developed. - Children will become healthy & skillful in the field of sports.	Gambling Lack of Knowledge	School	School Children	/	/	/	/	/	LGU's

## ENVIRONMENT/PROTECTION SECURITY

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Planting trees (seedlings)	To provide seedling of trees to land owners along Sacub creek	Watershed is properly managed	Soil erosion is addressed	Purok1,2,3, 3A & 5	70 Indigent Household	/	/	/	/	/	P500,000.00 - PLGU, CDF, PDF
2. Mobile Patrol Ambulance	To respond quickly all emergency calls	Emergency calls are answered immediately in the barangay	Lack of Facilities	Barangay Wide	Barangay Tanod, constituents of the barangay	/	/	/	/	/	P500,000.00 BLGU, PLGU, MLGU, CDF
3. Waste Segregation Mini-Dump Truck	To segregate biodegradable & non biodegradable waste materials	Cleanliness & sanitation are properly implemented	Lack of Monitoring & evaluation	Barangay Wide	525 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	P200,000.00 CDF, PLGU

## LOCAL GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Capability building a) Fiscal Management b) Implementation of project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles Policies</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> </ul>	To equip barangay officials with more knowledge on barangay governance	Barangay Officials have acquired knowledge on local barangay governance	Lack of Knowledge	Sacub	5-day Training All Barangay Official	/	/	/	/	/	BLGU
2. Educational Tour	To visit other places for observation & experimentation	Additional knowledge is gained during the visitation.	Lack of Knowledge	Sacub	Barangay Dev't. Council	/	/	/	/	/	P250,000.00 - CDF, MDF, BDF
3. Strict Implementation of Barangay Ordinance	To see to it that all ordinances are implemented to ensure order	Barangay Ordinances are implemented	Lack of Income	Sacub	All Barangay Ordinance	/	/	/	/	/	P25,000.00 - BLGU
4. Review of Barangay Ordinances & resolutions	To update previous barangay ordinances	A new barangay ordinance that could provide increase in barangay	Lack of Income	Barangay Hall	Retrieved barangay ordinance/resolution	/	/				

		income								
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## FINANCE (REVENUE GENERATION PLAN)

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. TAXES  a) Store or Retailer w/fixed business & establishment  b) RPT & Community Tax Certificate (cedula) tax collection	To increase collection of real property taxes	RPT collection had been increased	Lack of income	Purok 1-7 Barangay Sacub	Taxation & other Revenues 98%	/	/	/	/	/	Store owner retailer establishment Owner's.
	To implement barangay tax ordinance	Taxes on business, fees accruing to the barangay had been increased	Lack of income	Barangay Sacub	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	Brgy. Constituents
	- 100% obliged to lokat cedula	Collection had been increased	Lack of income	Barangay Sacub	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	Brgy. Constituents
2. Service fees & charges:  • Clearances, permit fees & other charges	To increase collection of the Barangay.	Collection had been increased	Lack of Income	Barangay Sacub	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	Brgy. Constituents
3. Request for Grants & Aids: • Municipal Aid • CDF • Provincial Aid	To augment income from other sources for	Other projects had been provided &	Lack of Income	Barangay Sacub	Barangay construction	/	/	/	/	/	MLGU,

• PDF	the projects	given assistance			project						PLGU, CDF, SP
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## AGRICULTURE/ECONOMIC

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Livelihood Program	- To increase income										
a) Cattle Raising/breeding	Increasing cattle raising	Cattle production for domestic uses is increased	Lack of program to farmers	Barangay Sacub	15 households	/	/	/	/	/	250,000.00-MRDP, MLGU, BLGU
b) Faith Gardening	- To provide fresh vegetables to every households	Vegetables are provided to households	High incidence of malnutrition	Barangay Sacub	50 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	Seeds Procurement
3.Post Harvest Facilities Solar Dryers	To install post harvest facilities	Post harvest facilities are installed such as driers.	Lack of Facilities	Barangay Sacub	100 HH's	/	/	/			MRDP P500,000.00-PLGU, CDF,



## HEALTH

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Family Planning	- To control of birth among households - To plan for the number of child to be raised among households	Family planning program is implemented	Lack of knowledge/income	Barangay Sacub	All married person	/	/	/	/	/	200,000.00 - MLGU, BLGU, PLGU
2. Feeding	- To reduce incidence of malnutrition	Malnourished children are rehabilitated	High incidence of malnutrition	Barangay Sacub	50 Malnourished children	/	/				50,000.00- MLGU, BLGU, PLGU
3. Phil. Health sa Masa	To provide health care services to households	Indigent families have availed of health care benefits	Cannot send sick patients to hospitals	Barangay Sacub	All Households	/	/	/	/	/	700.00/year PHILHEALTH SA MASA - BLGU, MLGU, PLGU
4. National Tuberculosis Program	To identify individuals who are infected with tuberculosis	Tuberculosis patients are medicated and cured	Lack of knowledge Knowledge	Health Center	All Constituents	/	/	/	/	/	15,000/Client per month for 6 mos. - BLGU, MLGU, PLGU

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Programs & Projects	Objectives	Result Indicator	Brgy. Poverty Reduction Indicator Addressed	Location	Target Has./HH's	Time Table					Budget Source of Funds
						1	2	3	4	5	
* Farm to Market Road. ( 1.5 km. Concreting )	Easy transport of product and lesser expenditure.	Roads are maintained and rehabilitated	Dilapidated Roads	Purok 5 Sacub		/	/	/	/	/	4,500,000.00 CDF, MRDP, MLGU, PLGU
* Water System	Install reservoir for potable water of the constituents	Distribution pipes for potable water are installed	Lack of Potable Water	All Purok	535 HH	/	/	/	/	/	3.7 Million MRDP, PLGU, LGU, BLGU, CDF

## CHAPTER 5 - IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM

### BARANGAY ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN

AIP REFERENCE CODE	PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	IMPLEMEN TING OFFICE	SCHED. IMPLEMENTATION		EXPECTED OUTPUTS	FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT			
			STARTING DATE	COMPLETI ON ON DATE			Personnel Services	MOOE	Capital Outlay	Total
<b>Economic Sector</b>										
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	Livestock animal health care program	BLGU, LGU	January 1, 2009	Dec. 30, 2009	Dewormed of Cow & Goat	BLGU, DA,PVO	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
	Livestock dewormed program				Animals distributed to all purok (Cow & Carabao)	BLGU, DA,PVO	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00
<b>Social Services Sector</b>										
<b>1. Health</b>	Feeding Program	BLGU, DOH	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	Malnourished children are rehabilitated	BLGU, LGU	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
	Family Planning	BLGU, MHO	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	Birth control or birth spacing among couples	BLGU, LGU	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	55,000.00
<b>Infrastructure Utilities</b>										
	Masalam Farm To Market Roads	MEO - LGU	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	5 kms	LGU	-	200,000	-	200,000
	Operation & Maintenance for Bulatukan Bridge	MEO-LGU	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	107 lm	LGU		200,000		200,000
<b>Local Governance &amp;</b>	Review & update previous barangay ordinances	BLGU	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	Barangay ordinances are revised	BLGU	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00

Administratio n					for full implementati on					
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## RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

Project	Strategies	Responsible Unit/Person	Target Partner/s	Resources To Be Generated & Projects To Be Implemented
1. Plugging the resource leaks Mobilizing Non-financial Resources Adopting Cost-cutting mechanism	Utilization of recyclable materials and agricultural by-products	NGOs, Barangay Council, Tourism	DA-MRDP	60,000.00 - woodcraft or handicraft projects
2. Enhancing Resource Flow Internal Sourcing Mobilizing Human Resource	Tap NGOs/Labor Force of the barangay to assist in development projects	Barangay Council, NGO, All households	LGU, NGOs	50,000 - Tree planting activity
3. Tapping Crop Development Zone	Massive production of vegetables, cash crops & permanent crops	DA, Barangay Council, NGOs	DA - MRDP	150,000.00 - Vermicomposting
4. Tapping Livestock Development Zone	Massive breeding & fattening of high-bred large & small animals	DA, Barangay Council, NGO	DA-MRDP	400,000.00 - Animal Loan Dispersal
5. External Sourcing	Request financial assistance from CDF, pork barrels, grants or loans from various agencies	Senators, Congressman, Governor, LGU, DA, MRDP	Municipal, Provincial, National offices, DA-MRDP	10,000,000.00 - Agricultural & Infrastructure projects

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring & Evaluation Activites	Objectives	What to Monitor	Frequency	Responsible Groups		Reports Expected	Users of the Monitoring Outputs
				Brgy. LGU	Partner Unit		
1. Evaluation on the implementation of plans & programs CY 2008	To determine the duration of the implemented projects as embodied in the approved dev't. plan.	Projects implemented are in accordance with the approved dev't. plan	Monthly	Comm. On Infra., Agriculture, Finance, Health, & Education		List of projects implemented	BLGU
2. Conduct Inventory of all properties owned by barangay	To account properties in accordance to COA roles & regulations	Properties Owned by the barangay	Once a Year	Finance committee		List of BLGU properties	BLGU, COA
3. Conduct ocular inspection on the project implemented	To know the development of the project implemented	Status of the project implemented if the poverty indicators are addressed	Quarterly	Comm. On Infra, Agriculture, Education, Health & Finance		List of projects & status report	BLGU
Conduct Tax Campaign	To determine the number of business establishment & real properties in the barangay to pay taxes regularly	Real Properties and Business establishment of the barangay	Quarterly	Finance Committee		List of beneficiaries of the projects	BLGU, LGU, PLGU
Audit financial status in the barangay	To find out either the financial status of the barangay in accordance with the government standard procedures. To make analysis on the income &	Proper utilization of the funds of the BLGU	Quarterly	Finance Committee	Mun. Assessor, Prov'l. Assessor, PLGU. COA	List of business and agricultural establishment, revenues generated & real property tax income Audit report	BLGU, MLGU, PLGU

expenditures patterns for formulation of fiscal plans & policies							
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**INTER-BARANGAY COMPLEMENTATION/INTEGRATION PLAN**

<b>SECTORS</b>	<b>PROGRAMS/PROJECTS</b>	<b>LANURO</b>	<b>SINAYAWAN</b>	<b>SINAYAWAN</b>
<b>1. INFRASTRUCTURE UTILITIES</b> 1.1 Transportation & Road	Road concreting, rehabilitation & maintenance of roads & bridges	Use of Farm-to-market roads and bridge	Use of Farm-to-Market roads and bridge	Use of Farm-to-Market roads and settle boundary conflict
1.2 Power	Energization	Expansion of electricity to remote sitios not reached by power lines	Expansion of electricity to remote sitios not reached by power lines	Expansion of electricity to remote sitios not reached by power lines.
1.3 Water	Water Supply	Tap potable water supply from BWD	Tap potable water supply from BWD	Avail of water supply from BWD
<b>2. Economic Sector</b> 2.1 Agriculture	Tree Planting	Protect all Creek areas to prevent floods & landslides	Protect all Creek areas to prevent floods & landslides	Protect all Creek areas to prevent floods & landslides
<b>3. SOCIAL SERVICES</b> 3.1 Protective Services	Reforestation	Monitor illegal cutting of trees	Monitor illegal cutting of trees	Monitor illegal cutting of trees.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATION

SECTOR	PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY	AFFECTED SITIOS/PUROKS	PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF ENACTMENT	RESPONSIBLE BARANGAY OFFICIAL/COMMITTEE INVOLVED
Land Use					
Economic Development					
Special Concerns: 1. Agriculture	Develop Crop & Livestock Zones	To increase production of cash/permanent crops, upgrade livestock & increase goat production	ALL PUROK	January 2, 2009	Committee on Agriculture
2. Poverty Reduction	Scholarship Program	To reduce illiteracy rates among children	Indigent families	April-May, 2009	Committee on Health & Education
3. Local Governance - Revenue Generation	Implement Brgy. Tax Revenue Ordinance	To intensify tax collection	ALL Purok	January- Dec. 2009	Brgy. Captain, Treasurer, Comm. On Finance
4. Infrastructure Development a. Road Network	Concreting, Rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads	To have easy access roads for transportation	ALL PUROK	January-March 2009	Comm. On Infra, Finance, & Public Works
b. Water Utilities	Installation of Reservoir	To provide potable water to HHS	ALL PUROK	January - March	Committee on Infrastructure

## IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE

SECTOR	BARANGAY COMMITTEE IN-CHARGE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	CHAIRPERSON	MEMBERS
<b>LAND USE</b>	Committee on Public works	See to it that the programs & projects conform to the existing land use plan of the barangay	Kgd.Moises Fragata Co-chairman: Kagawad Roberto Ronolo	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Committee on Finance	Monitor and supervise financial constraints to sustain economic capability	Kgd.Josefina Gonida Co-chairman :	
Special Concerns: 1. Agriculture	Committee on Agriculture	Assist all projects regarding agriculture (cash crops & livestock) to maximize production	Kgg. Edmond Lasquite Co-chairman :	
2. Poverty Reduction	Committee on Health & Education	Take charge in the implementation of health services, illiteracy problems & other poverty programs	Kgg.Teresita del Rosario Co-chairman:	
3. Local Governance- Revenue Generation	Committee on Finance	Barangay council will lead to intensify tax collection drive to generate income.	Kgg. Josefina T. Gonida Co-chairman :	
<b>Infrastructure Dev't.</b>	Committee on Infrastructure	Supervise & monitor all infrastructure development projects.	Kag. Moises Fragata Co-chairman:	



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Davao del Sur  
Municipality of Hagonoy  
BARANGAY SACUB

BARANGAY FUNCTIONARIES  
CY 2010-2013

BARANGAY OFFICIALS:

Julian G. Roylo Jr.	- Punong Barangay
Roberto T. Ronolo	- Barangay Kagawad
Edmond R. Lasquite	- Barangay Kagawad
Moises S. Fragata	- Barangay Kagawad
Teresita del Rosario	- Barangay Kagawad
Elmer G. Redoblado	- Barangay Kagawad
Romeo R. Pasudag Sr.	- Barangay Kagawad
Jopsefina T. Gonida	- Barangay Kagawad
Arren Joy D. Tiso	- SK Chairperson
Jonathan Q. Teofilo	- Brgy. Secretary
Glorina H. Malud	- Brgy. Treasurer

Barangay Health Workers (BHW)

1. Flora Laput
2. Verginia Padillo
3. Iryn D. Tiso
4. Ruena Espartero
- 5.

BNS 1. Evelinda Porio

Lupon Tagapamayapa

1. Anecito Ronolo Sr..
2. Alejandro Ronolo
3. Ponciano Limoran
4. Nelson Baydo
5. Pacencio Gala
6. Hermigilda Torres.
7. Rosita Alana
8. Joel Berdugo
9. Ricardo Mirafuentes
10. Gerson Basmayor

**Barangay Tanod:**

1. Roldan Arobo
2. Nelson Baydo
3. Joel Berdugo
4. Jesus Traya
5. Henry Espartero
6. Policarpo Melijor
7. Dominador Lonzaga
8. Pacencio Gala
9. Vener Gallardo
10. Eduardo Sanico
11. Danilo Duron

















