

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION



### I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

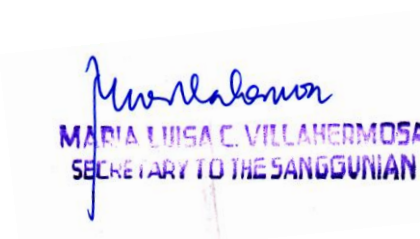
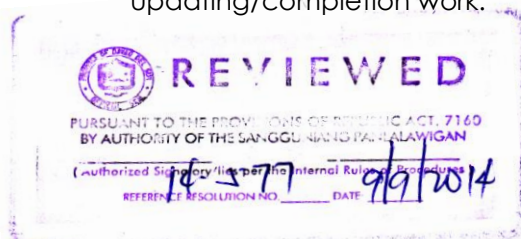
#### 1. Rationale

The Local Government Code of 1991 also known as Republic Act 7160 mandates that “cities and municipalities shall continue to prepare their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans enacted through Zoning Ordinances which shall be the primary and dominant bases for the future use of land resources” (Section 20).

In compliance with this mandate, the municipality of Hagonoy, Davao del Sur formulated its Municipal Comprehensive Development Plan/Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance for CY 1995-2005. This ten-year Plan was declared as valid and approved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Davao del Sur on September 24, 2001.

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Memorandum Circular No. 2002-30 dated February 27, 2002 addressed to all Provincial Governors, City/Municipal Mayors, Provincial/City/Municipal Sanggunians, DILG Regional/Provincial Directors, MLGOOs, and others concerned which prescribes guidelines on time periods on the adoption, review and approval of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs)/Zoning Ordinances (ZOs) of municipalities, component cities, highly urbanized cities, independent component cities and provinces. Letter D of said guidelines states that:

- LCEs and Sanggunians are henceforth enjoined to initiate regular updating of their CLUPs/ZOs every five (5) years, reckoned from the time of the Plan's Approval by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan
- To ensure the regular updating of such plans, LCEs shall start the plan updating when the approved plan enters its 5<sup>th</sup> year and three (3) months prior to the end of said year.
- Local officials are hereby advised to set up a task force (at the city/municipal levels) to be drawn from among LGU offices which shall primarily attend full time to the CLUP updating/completion work.



Furthermore, DILG, through the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) and DILG Regional Offices are directed to provide technical assistance as well as coordinate and enter into partnership with various leagues of LGUs (LPP, LCP, and LMP) to facilitate possible assistance to LGUs updating their plans. The BLGD is likewise instructed to endorse to foreign donor agencies the LGUs' request for assistance in their plan updating activities and further directed to coordinate with HLURB to facilitate provision of technical advice/ assistance to LGUs.

The updating of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of Cities and Municipalities and provincial physical framework plans of provinces is the subject of DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2004-133, dated December 6, 2004.

Thus, the need for the updating/revision of the CLUP/ZO so that a hiatus in the development at the municipal level may be prevented considering that these planning documents serve as the framework guide of various sectors as a locational dimension for investments to promote local economic growth.

## 2. Legal Basis

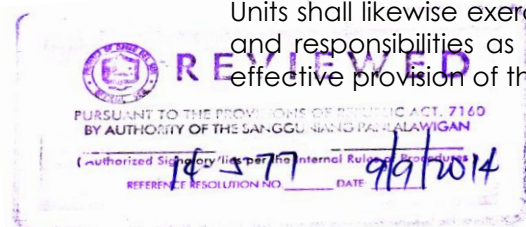
The legal basis in the updating/revision of the Municipal Comprehensive Development/Land use Plan and Zoning Ordinance are provided for in the Local Government Code (RA 7160) particularly sections "16, 17, 20 and 447 of the same.

- **Section 16. General Welfare**

Every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom as well powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare. Within their respective territorial jurisdictions, local government units shall ensure and support, among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology, encourage and support the development of appropriate and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among their residents, maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort and convenience of their inhabitants.

- **Section 17. Basic Services and Facilities**

- (a) Local Government Units shall endeavor to be self reliant and shall continue exercising the powers and discharging the duties and functions currently vested upon them. They shall discharge the functions and responsibilities of national agencies and offices devolved to them pursuant to this Code. Local Government Units shall likewise exercise such other powers and discharge such other functions and responsibilities as are necessary, appropriate, or incidental to efficient and effective provision of the basic services and facilities enumerated herein.



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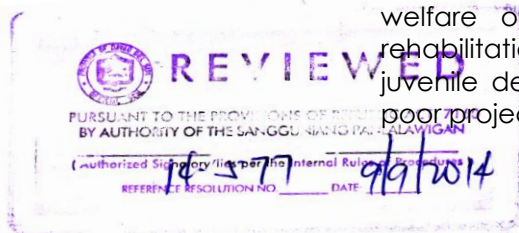
(b) Such basic services and facilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

**(1) For a Barangay**

- (i) Agricultural support services which include planting materials distribution system and operation of farm produce collection and buying stations.
- (ii) Health and social welfare services which include maintenance of barangay health center and day-care center;
- (iii) Services and facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation, beautification, solid waste collection;
- (iv) Maintenance of Katarungang Pambarangay;
- (v) Maintenance of Barangay Roads and bridges and water supply systems;
- (vi) Infrastructure facilities such as multi-purpose hall, multi-purpose pavement, plaza, sports center, and other similar facilities;
- (vii) Information and reading center; and
- (viii) Satellite or public market, where viable;

**(2) For a Municipality**

- (i) Extension and on-site research services and facilities related to agriculture and fishery activities which include dispersal of livestock and poultry, fingerlings, and other materials for aquaculture; palay, corn, and vegetable seed farms; medicinal plant gardens; fruit tree, coconut, and other kind of seedling nurseries; demonstration farms; quality control of copra and improvement and development of local distribution channels, preferably through cooperatives; inter-barangay irrigation system; water and soil resources utilization and conservation projects; and enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters including the conservation of mangroves;
- (ii) Pursuant to national policies and subject to supervision, control and review of the DENR, implementation of community-based forestry projects which include integrated social forestry programs and similar projects; management and control of communal forest with an are not exceeding fifty (50) square kilometers; establishment of tree parks, greenbelts, and similar forest development projects;
- (iii) Subject to the provisions of Title Five, Book I of this Code, health services which include the implementation of programs and projects on primary health care, maternal and child care, and communicable and non-communicable disease and control services; access to secondary and tertiary health services; purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment needed to carry out the services herein enumerated;
- (iv) Social welfare services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services;



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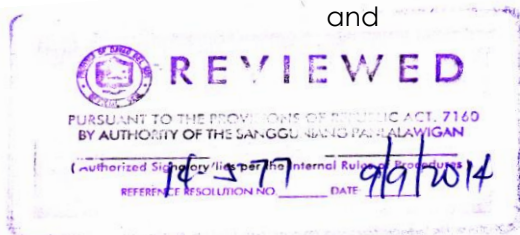
- (v) Information services which include investments and job placement information systems, tax and marketing information systems, and maintenance of a public library;
- (vi) Solid waste disposal system or environmental management system and services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation;
- (vii) Municipal buildings, cultural centers, public parks including freedom parks, playground, and sports facilities and equipment, and other similar facilities;
- (viii) Infrastructure facilities intended primarily to service the needs of the residents of the municipality and which are funded out of municipal funds including, but not limited to, municipal roads and bridges; school buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools; clinics, health centers and other health facilities necessary to carry out health services;
- (ix) communal irrigation, small water impounding projects and other similar projects; fish ports; artesian wells, spring development, rainwater collectors and water supply systems; seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood control; traffic signals and road signs; and similar facilities;
- (x) Public markets, slaughterhouse and other municipal enterprises; Public cemetery;
- (xi) Tourism facilities and other tourist attractions, including the acquisition of equipment, regulation and supervision of business concessions, and security services for such facilities; and
- (xii) Sites for police and fire stations and substations and the municipal jail;

• **Section 20. Reclassification of Lands**

(a) A city or municipality may, through an ordinance passed by the sanggunian after conducting public hearings for the purpose, authorize the reclassification of agricultural lands and provide for the manner of their utilization or disposition in the following cases: (1) when the land ceases to be economically feasible and sound for agricultural purposes as determined by the Department of Agriculture or (2) where the land shall have substantially greater economic value for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes, as determined by the sanggunian concerned. Provided, That such reclassification shall be limited to the following percentage of the total agricultural land area at the time of the passage of the ordinance:

(1) For highly urbanized and independent component cities, fifteen percent (15%);

(2) For component cities and first to third class municipalities, ten percent (10%);  
and



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- (3) For fourth to sixth class municipalities, five percent (5%); Provided, further, That agricultural lands distributed to agrarian reform beneficiaries pursuant to Republic Act Numbered sixty-six hundred fifty-seven (R.A. No. 6657), otherwise known as "The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law" shall not be affected by the said reclassification and the conversion of such lands into other purposes shall be governed by Section 65 of said Act.

- **Section 447. Powers, Duties, Functions and Compensation**

(2) (vii) Adopt a comprehensive land use plan for the municipality: Provided, that the formulation, adoption, or modification of said plan shall be in coordination with the approved provincial comprehensive land use plan;

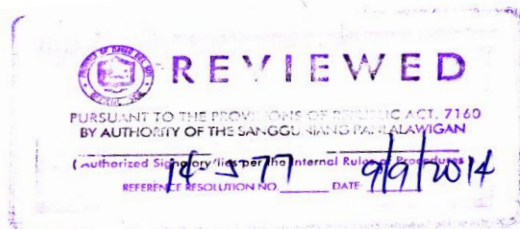
- (3) (viii) Reclassify land within the jurisdiction of the municipality, subject to the pertinent provisions of this Code;

(2) (ix) Enact integrated zoning ordinances in consonance with the approved comprehensive land use plan, subject to existing laws, rules and regulations; establish fire limits or zones, particularly in populous centers; and regulate the construction, repair or modification of buildings within said fire limits or zones in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Code;

(2) (x) Subject to national law, process and approve subdivision plans for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes and other development purposes, and collect processing fees and other charges, the proceeds of which shall accrue entirely to the municipality: Provided, however, That, where approval by a national agency or office is required, said approval shall not be withheld for more than thirty (30) days from receipt of the application. Failure to act on the application within the period sated above shall be deemed as approval thereof;

### 3. Official Authority

In the implementation of the project, an official authority was granted by the Sangguniang Bayan through Resolution No. 74 , s-2006. A memorandum of agreement was entered into by and between the Municipal Government and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Regional Office XI represented by Hon. Jose M. Superales, Sr. and Regional Officer, Mr. Roy Lopez respectively. To operationalize the project, the Local Chief Executive, issued Executive Order No. 01, s-2006 Creating a Technical Working Group composed of personnel from the different municipal offices.



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#### 4. Objectives

At the end of the planning period (2006—2015), the LGU will be able to:

- Formulate, approve and adopt a comprehensive multi-sectoral development and Land Use Plan;
- Implement short and medium-term sectoral development programs and projects based on the approved MCDP 2006-2015.
- Establish and operationalize an effective monitoring system on government services delivery to enhance responsive and participative local governance.

#### 5. Methodology

The Revision and Updating of Municipal Comprehensive Development and Land Use Plan will be prepared or formulated by module, consisting of six (6) modules. Each training module shall be technically assisted and facilitated by the specialists from the Regional Office of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board who are at the same time act as consultants.

**These five-day modular workshop will consist of the following:**

Module I	Chapter I - Demography, Natural Features Chapter II - General Development Framework
Module II	Chapter III - Economic Sector
Module III	Chapter IV - Social Sector
Module IV	Chapter V - Infrastructure Development Chapter VI - Fiscal Administration, Local Administration
Module V	Chapter VII - Land Use Sector
Module VI	Chapter VIII - Tools for Plan Implementation, Local Development Investment Plan, Zoning Ordinance

Pre-evaluation is conducted a week before the scheduled modular workshop to determine data completeness and drafting of sub-sector plans. Post-evaluation is also conducted to refine and consider the comments and recommendations on the presented draft sectoral/sub-sectoral plans by the HLURB consultants.



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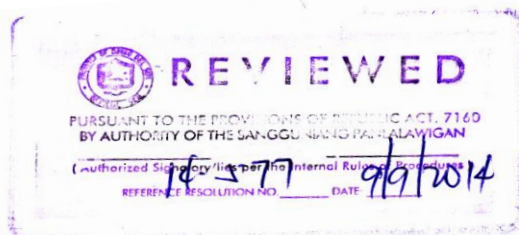
## II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before its creation into a municipality, Hagonoy was a sitio of barrio Digos, municipality of Sta. Cruz. Then, when the municipality of Padada was created on July 1, 1949, Hagonoy was annexed as one of its barrios. On May 28, 1953, by virtue of Executive Order No. 596 issued by President Elpidio V. Quirino, Hagonoy was separated from Padada and became a regular municipality. The first set of appointed municipal officials assumed office on July 5 of the same year. Since its creation into a municipality to date, two (2) appointed and seven (7) elected mayors guided the development and destiny of the town. The appointed mayors were Antonio Go Pace (Quirino Administration) and Roman Sacedon (Magsaysay Administration). The first elected Mayor was Gonzalo S. Palamos, Sr.. He served for one term (4 years). Then was elected Board Member of Davao Province (undivided) for two consecutive terms (8 years). Alfredo Salutillo then became mayor of Hagonoy for two consecutive terms Gonzalo S. Palamos, Sr. was again elected mayor for his second terms. Bartolome G. Hernandez, Jr. (1 term and extended by the proclamation of martial law). Mayor Filomeno V. Surposa, was appointed as Officer-In-Charge under the Freedom Constitution after the famous EDSA Revolution and was elected into office during the election on January 17, 1988. Mayor Manuel M. Cabardo was elected in the 1992 elections but opted not to bid for reelection in 1995 which Mayor Filomeno V. Surposa was elected back to office. In the 1998 election, Jose M. Superales, Sr. won over Ex-Mayor Filomeno V. Surposa. In the local election conducted election on May 14, 2007 Ret. Gen. Franco Magno Calida won over Jose M. Superales, Sr. and assume office on June 30, 2007.

Before the acquisition of a four-hectare municipal hall site donated by the late Luciano Diez in Barangay Poblacion, the seat of municipal government was transferred four (4) times in different places. It was first established at Pawa (now Poblacion), then to Hagonoy Crossing, from there to Leling and finally back to Poblacion.

Republic Act 2094 approved on March 8, 1959, defined the municipal territorial limits as follows:

**Section 1.** The boundaries of the municipality of Hagonoy, Province of Davao del Sur shall on the North, an imaginary line cutting the Digos-Malalag-Makar road at Km. 311, running due West from the shoreline of Davao Gulf up to imaginary North-South line with longitude 125° 14' E., then due South along the line to its intersection with an imaginary line running due shoreline of Davao Gulf cutting Digos-Malalag-Makar Road at Km. 318.1 so that the territory of the said municipality shall include the barrios of Kibuaya, Upper Sacub, Lower Sacub, Maliit Digos, La Union, Malabang, Tologan, Malinao, Guihing, Pawa, Hagonoy, Balutakay and Sinayawan and the sitios of Quezon and "Polo-polo".



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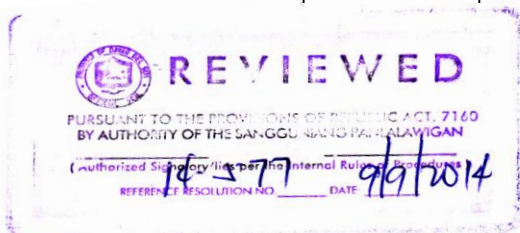
Today, a total of twenty one (21) barangays composed the municipality, seven (7) of which were added to the original fourteen (14) barangays. Three (3) of the original barangays changed their names, Pawa was renamed Poblacion, Malinao to Lapulabao, and Upper Sacub to Lanuro. The two (2) sitios of Quezon and Polo-polo (now Clib) were elevated to barangay status. Six (6) new barangays were carved-out of the existing ones, these are the barangays of Aplaya (from Guihing), Christensen (from Hagonoy Crossing but now abolished), Mahayahay (from Maliit Digos), Paligue (from Tologan), and San Isidro (from Balutakay) and Sinayawan.

The municipal boundary between Padada was altered several times from its original version as provided for in Republic Act No. 2094, satisfying the whims and caprices of congressional leaders whose party affiliation was in power. For a number of years, the recognized boundary was the natural course of the Padada (Hagonoy) River. This alteration deprived the municipality of no less than one-third of its original total number of barangays and so with their corresponding real property tax revenues. To date the issue of overlapping municipal boundaries is not yet resolved.

The present area occupied by the municipality was once upon a time the tribal domains of highlanders, the Calagans, Bilaans, and Samal Muslims. In early 1900, a group of enterprising Americans (Golleck, Walstrom, Christensen, and Cameron) acquired the coastal plains where the Calagans lived and developed the leased area into a coconut plantation. This plantation, known as Mindanao Estate Company, became the nucleus of economic and social activities in the Padada Valley. The Americans, being missionaries from the Mountain Province recruited Igorot staff and laborers in the establishment and cultivation of the plantation. Later, as the labor force requirement of the plantation increased, pioneering Visayans were hired to augment the native farmhands. Meanwhile, a number of Japanese nationals acquired the outlying hinterlands and cultivated the area into ramie, abaca, and coconut farms. They also engaged in commercial piggery and poultry projects. When World War II erupted, these Japanese in the Itakura Farm in Guihing turned out to be soldiers of the Japanese Imperial Army. Later, more Visayans and Ilocanos other than those employed in the plantation settled and cleared the unoccupied wilderness. At about this period, Mr. Christensen separated from the Mindanao Estate Company and established the Christensen Plantation Company just across the national highway on the west.

Early settlers recalled that most of them took possession of the land they now own and cultivate through barter with work animals, sugar, tobacco and sardines with the natives. Some were invited by their relatives who were ahead of them, friends and townmates to assist in clearing and in turn shared with them the occupied area through homestead.

After the Second World War, the Japanese plantations were taken over by the American GIs and later possessed and administered by the Government through the National Fiber Corporation (NAFCO). These properties were sold to the actual occupants when the Corporation was phased out.



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According to the early settlers, Hagonoy is derived from a name of a bush that grew abundantly along the banks of Padada (Hagonoy) River, and nearby corn and coconut fields.

### III. DEMOGRAPHY

#### 1. Population Size, Growth and Trend

As of 2000 Census, Hagonoy has a total of forty-three thousand eight hundred seventy one (43,871) population. The average population growth rate of the municipality had gradually increased from 1960 to 1980 censal years of 1.26% in 1970, 2.65% in 1975 and 3.23% in 1980 (Table 1). These gradual increases could be attributed to the establishment of agri-industries in the municipality like the Davao Sugar Central Company, Inc. (DASUCECO), the Guihing Agricultural Development Corporation (GADECO) and First Davao Consolidated Joint Ventures Inc. These companies recruited workers with special skills in their respective operations from outside of the municipality and the province who later have permanently resided in the municipality.

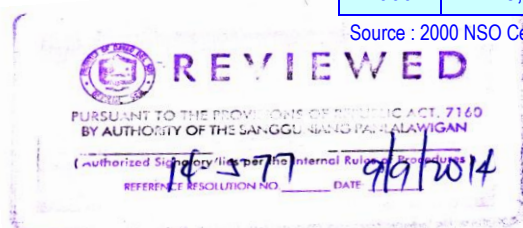
The other factors that partly contributed to the increase were the unstable peace and order condition prevailing in the other parts of the province at the time and the boom in sugar, commercial bananas, and mango industries.

However, from 1980 to 1990, it was observed that for the ten-year inter-censal period, the average population growth rate decreased to 2.57%. A number of factors may be attributed to the reduction, among these were the massive/intensified campaign on population control program through the Project Compassion, the slow down in sugar production and lack of employment opportunities within the municipality to absorb the increasing number of the new entrants to the labor force annually. The population growth rate further decreased from 2.57% in 1990 to only 1.07% in 2000. (See Table No. 1)

**Table No. 1. Historical Growth, Population, Growth Rate and Trend**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 1960-2000

Year	Actual Population	Increase or Decrease	Average Growth Rate
1960	20,434		
1970	23,008	2,574	1.26
1975	26,045	3,037	2.65
1980	30,261	4,216	3.23
1990	39,005	8,744	2.57
1995	41,752	2,747	1.37
2000	43,871	2,119	1.07

Source : 2000 NSO Census Data



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The National Statistics Office, using the moderate fertility and moderate mortality rate projected the population of the municipality in 2015 at 51,465.

## 2. Urban-Rural Population Distribution

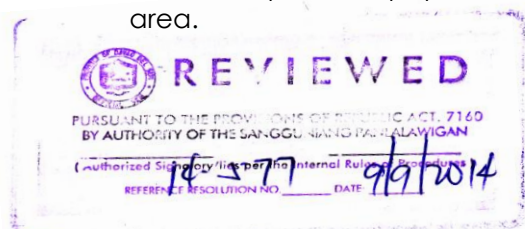
The municipality of Hagonoy has a total of twenty-one (21) barangays, two (2) of which are considered as urbanizing centers - Poblacion and Guihing. These two (2) barangays have a combined population of 13,083 comprising about 29.82% of the total municipal population. Also, the two (2) urbanizing barangays have a total land area of 1,517 hectares which is 12.80% of the total municipal land area (Table No. 2).

**Table No. 2. Urban-Rural Population Distribution**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2000

Barangay	Population	% To Total	Area (Has)	Density
<b>Rural:</b>				
1. Aplaya	2,136	4.87%	479	446
2. Balutakay	2,527	5.76%	466	542
3. Clib	445	1.01%	151	295
4. Hag. Crossing	2,609	5.95%	1,589	164
5. Kibuaya	1,582	3.61%	566	280
6. Lanuro	1,136	2.59%	411	276
7. Lapulabao	1,500	3.42%	557	269
8. La Union	656	1.49%	367	179
9. Leling	1,896	4.32%	425	446
10. Mahayahay	1,491	3.40%	753	198
11. Malabang	933	2.13%	466	200
12. Maliit Digos	862	1.96%	430	200
13. New Quezon	939	2.14%	426	220
14. Paligue	1,907	4.35%	496	384
15. Sacub	2,228	5.08%	695	321
16. San Guillermo	718	1.64%	312	230
17. San Isidro	1,421	3.24%	338	420
18. Sinayawan	4,422	10.08%	992	446
19. Tologan	1,380	3.15%	481	287
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>30,788</b>	<b>70.18%</b>	<b>10,401</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Urban:</b>				
20. Guihing	9,046	20.62%	1,046	864
21. Poblacion	4,037	9.20%	471	857
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>29.82%</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,918</b>	<b>368</b>

Source: 2000 NSO Census Data

The nineteen (19) rural barangays have a combined population of 30,788 or about 70.18% of the municipal total population and 10,401.00 hectares or 87.20% of the total municipal land area.



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Population density in the rural barangays have an average of 296 per hectare while the urban centers have an average of 862 persons per hectare.

In 2015, it is estimated that urban population density will increase to 1,012 persons per hectare while rural population density will be at 347 per hectare.

### 3. Age and Sex Distribution-Urban/Rural

In general, the municipal population is predominantly young - with most concentration on age ranging from under 1-year to age 39. There are 16,352 persons or about 37% belonging to age category of under 1 year to 14 years old. While those within the age category of 15 to 59 years old total to 24,833 or 57% of the total population. The 60-75 and over age category comprised about 6% numbering 2,686.

The males in the municipality predominate over the females with 51 and 49% respectively. The ratio is true to both urban and rural population as shown in Table 3. Likewise, for every 100 males there are 95 females.

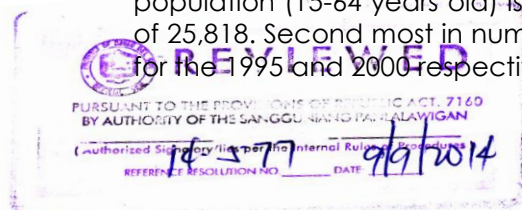
**Table No. 3. Age and Sex Distribution – Urban/Rural**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2000

All Ages	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	933	457	476	302	148	154	631	309	322
1-4	4,242	2,181	2,061	1156	595	561	3086	1589	1497
5-9	5,553	2,836	2,717	1487	760	727	4066	2078	1988
10-14	5,624	2,835	2,789	1525	769	756	4099	2066	2033
15-19	4,525	2,383	2,142	1415	746	669	3110	1639	1471
20-24	3,912	2,011	1,901	1323	680	643	2589	1331	1258
25-29	3,347	1,717	1,630	1123	576	547	2224	1141	1083
30-34	2,990	1,530	1,460	862	441	421	2128	1090	1038
35-39	2,650	1,379	1,271	736	384	352	1914	997	917
40-44	2,484	1,293	1,191	789	411	378	1695	883	812
45-49	2,093	1,079	1,014	708	365	343	1385	715	670
50-54	1,667	860	807	568	293	275	1099	567	532
55-59	1,165	616	549	358	189	169	807	427	380
60-64	985	497	488	251	127	124	734	371	363
65-69	628	315	313	177	89	88	451	226	225
70-74	506	239	267	135	64	71	371	175	196
75-79	276	120	156	88	38	50	188	82	106
80 and Over	291	134	157	80	37	43	211	97	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>21,389</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>6712</b>	<b>6371</b>	<b>30,788</b>	<b>15,783</b>	<b>15,005</b>

Source: 2000 NSO Census

### 4. Comparative Age and Economic Dependency Ratio

All age groups population is increasing from 1995 to 2000. The municipal productive population (15-64 years old) is predominant in 1995 with a total of 22,199 and in 2000, a total of 25,818. Second most in number is the population 0-14 years old of about 17,508 and 16,532 for the 1995 and 2000 respectively.



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In 1995 child dependency ratio was 100:79 which means that for every 100 working persons there are 77 children who are dependent on them to survive. While the old age dependency ratio was 100:6. Both dependency ratio slightly decreased in 2000 – 100:63 for child dependency and slightly increased for old age dependency, 100:7.

**Table 4. Comparative Age and Economic Dependency Ratios**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Age Group	2000	2005
Population 0-14 Years Old	17,508	16,352
Population 15 years old	895	905
<b>Productive Population 15-64 Years old</b>	<b>22,865</b>	<b>25,818</b>
Population 65 and over	1,328	1,701
Age Dependency Ratio:		
Child	100:77	100:63
Old Age	100:6	100:7

Source: 2000 NSO Census

## 5. Marital Status

Table No. 5 shows that out of the 33,143 total 10-80 years old and over population, 15,457 or 46% are married, with females higher in cases than the males. This is followed by single individuals with a total of 14,422 or 43.00% of the age category population. There are more males who are single than females by 1.25:1. More females are widowed than males with a ratio of 2.84:1. Also, more females are divorced/separated from their partners than the males, with 147 females and only 141 males. (See Table No. 5.)

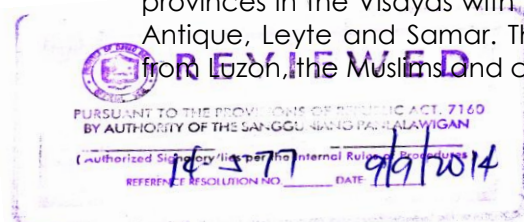
**Table No. 5. Household Population by Marital Status**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Marital Status	Male 10-80 Yrs. and Over	Female 10-80 Yrs. and Over	Both Sexes 10-80 Yrs. & Over
1. Single	8,028	6,394	14,422
2. Married	7,710	7,747	15,457
3. Widowed	387	1,100	1,487
4. Divorced/Separated	141	147	288
5. Live-in/Common law	658	645	1,303
6. Unknown	84	102	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,008</b>	<b>16,135</b>	<b>33,143</b>

Source: 2000 NSO Census Data

## 6. Mother Tongue

Most of the population of the municipality are of the Cebuano origin comprising about 79.00% or 34,778 of the total population. Very far behind are those coming from other provinces in the Visayas with 3,198 or 7.00% of the total population mostly coming from Iloilo, Antique, Leyte and Samar. The remaining 14.00% are composed of the population coming from Luzon, the Muslims and cultural communities.



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The Cebuanos are present in all barangays. The Hiligaynons and Caray-as are mostly residing in the barangays of Balutakay, Hagonoy Crossing, Sinayawan and Guihing. The Muslims are present in large number in the barangays of Aplaya and Clib. While the cultural communities are found mostly in the barangays of Leling, Hagonoy Crossing, Lanuro and Kibuaya. (See Table No. 6.)

**Table No. 6. Household Population by Mother Tongue**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Mother Tongue	Total	Male	Female
Cebuano	34,778	17,747	17,031
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	3,198	1,676	1,522
Kalagan	1,444	704	740
Boholano	1,396	749	647
Ilocano	518	277	241
Davaweño	480	231	249
Manobo	440	231	209
Waray	177	111	66
Tagakaolo	161	86	75
Tausug	140	72	68
Kankanai	136	65	71
Bagobo	118	61	57
Bilaan	109	48	61
Bisaya	82	46	36
Karay-a	78	37	41
Tagalog	66	42	24
Ifugao	58	31	27
Kaagan	49	25	24
Others	42	24	18
Bicolano	39	23	16
Surigaonon	34	21	13
Maguindanao	33	18	15
Chavacano, Zambo	28	15	13
Mandaya	18	10	8
Ibanag	17	10	7
Ata/Ati	16	9	7
Kapampangan	15	10	5
Samal	12	5	7
Pangalato	11	8	3
Masbateño	8	7	1
Banwaon	6	1	5
Akianon	6	2	4
Applai	6	5	1
Cotabateño	5	2	3
Hamtikanon	5	2	3
Karao	5	1	4
Bukidnon/Binukid	4	0	4
Ayangan	4	2	2
Aeta	4	4	0
Chavacano-Davao	4	1	3
Mangyan	4	3	1
Chinese	4	4	0
Kamayo	3	2	1
Other Foreign Dialect	3	3	0
Ibanag	3	1	2
Chavacano-Cotabato	2	1	1
Kamigin	2	1	1
T'boli	2	1	1
Not Stated	98	47	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>21,389</b>

Source : 2000 NSO Census Data



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## 7. Religious Affiliation

The predominant religion in the municipality is the Roman Catholic, professed by 37,761 or eighty-six (86.00%) per cent of the total population. The other leading religions but are very far behind are the Evangelicals embraced by 3.00% of the population, Islam by 2.30%, Iglesia Ni Cristo by 2.0% and Jehovah's Witness by 1.40%. All other religions have less than a percent distribution share. (See Table No. 7.).

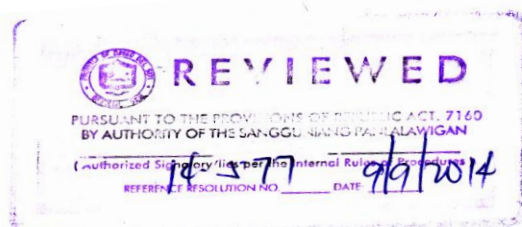
**Table No. 7. Religious Affiliation**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Religion	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Roman Catholic	37,761	19,430	18,331
Evangelicals	1,469	719	750
Islam	975	476	499
Iglesia Ni Cristo	844	434	410
Jehovah's Witnesses	596	305	291
Seventh Day Adventist	393	194	199
Church of Christ in the Latter Day Saints	366	173	193
Lutheran Church in the Philippine	352	183	169
Others	213	104	109
Other Protestant	184	88	96
Aglipayan	175	94	81
Convention of Phil. Baptist Church	121	51	70
Southern Baptist	102	52	50
Missionary Baptist Church of the Phils.	85	48	37
Bible Baptist	62	30	32
Unknown	56	36	20
Philippine Benevolent Missionaries	39	23	16
Other Baptist	28	14	14
Association of Fundamental Baptist	20	11	9
United Methodist Church	12	10	2
Buddhist	7	2	5
International Baptist Missionary	4	1	3
None	3	2	1
Iglesia Evangelista Metodista	2	1	1
Philippine Episcopal Church	1	1	0
Other Methodist	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>21,389</b>

Source: 2000 NSO Census Report

## 8. Literacy

The municipality has a high literacy rate of 92.70% or 30,722 literates out of 33,143 for 10-80 years old and above population. Only 2,421 or 7.30% are considered illiterate. As shown in Table 8, most of the illiterates are those belonging to age category 10-14, followed by ages 15-19 despite the presence of Central Elementary Schools in Poblacion and Guihing; and the free education in elementary and high school levels. The contributing factors could be identified to extremely below poverty level which necessitates the assistance of minors in farm labor and forced some school children to quit or dispensed with formal education.



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**Table No. 8. Literacy of Household Population 10 Years and Over by Age Group**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Age Group	Total		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate
10-14	5,624	5,230	394
15-19	4,525	4,297	228
20-24	3,912	3,723	189
25-29	3,347	3,169	178
30-35	2,990	2,936	54
35-39	2,650	2,513	137
40-44	2,484	2,386	98
45-49	2,093	1,936	157
50-54	1,667	1,534	133
55-59	1,165	1,037	128
60-64	985	814	171
65-69	628	443	185
70 and Over	1,073	704	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,143</b>	<b>30,722</b>	<b>2,421</b>

Source: 2000 NSO Census Data

## 9. Labor Force

In 2000, the municipality has a total of 27,519 population 15 years and over age group. Of this total age group population, 14,173 or 51.50% are males and 13,346 or 48.50% are females.

About 63.80% or 17,559 of this total age group are economically active but only 11,959 or 43.50% are employed.

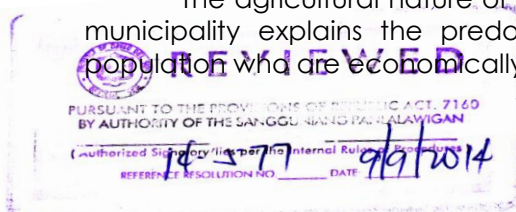
There are 9,960 or 36.20% of this age group who are not in the labor force. (See Table No. 9.)

**Table No. 9. Population Fifteen Years Old and Over by Sex and Type of Activity**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Sex	Population 15 Years Old & Over	In the Labor Force (Economically Active)		Not in the Labor Force
		Employed	Unemployed	
Male	14,173			
Female	13,346			
Both Sexes	27,519	11,959	5,600	9,960

Source: 2000 NSO Census Data, MSWDO Survey 2004

The agricultural nature of economic activities requiring manual labor prevailing in the municipality explains the predominance of males over females among the employed population who are economically active.



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## 10. Current and Projected Population

With an annual population growth rate of 1.07% based on the 1995-2000 censal years increase, it is projected that by the end of the planning period the municipal population will total to 51,465. (See Table No. 10)

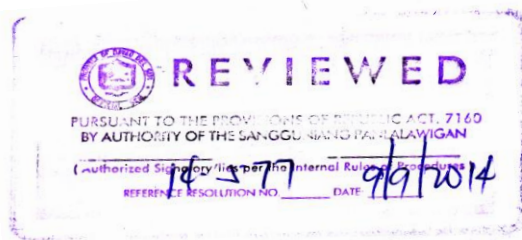
**Table No. 10. Current and Projected Population**  
 Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Year	Population
2000 (Actual)	43,871
2006	46,764
2007	47,264
2008	47,770
2009	48,281
2010	48,798
2011	49,320
2012	49,848
2013	50,381
2014	50,920
2015	51,465

Source: Projected by MPDO based on the 2000 NSO Survey

## 11. Current/Projected Population by Barangay

The urbanizing barangays of Guihing and Poblacion will have a population of 9,046 and 4,037 by year 1996 respectively. These barangays will increase their population by 10,129 and 5,052 by year 2005 respectively. Following very closely in terms of population growth are the barangays of Sinayawan, Sacub, Hagonoy Crossing, Balutakay and Leling. (See Table Nos. 11 and 12)



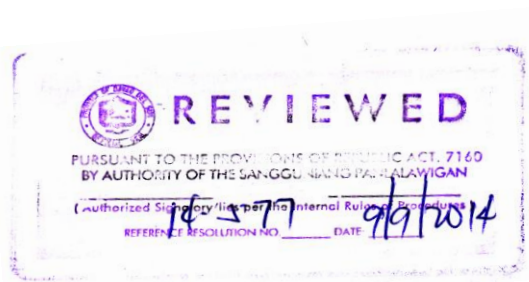
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**Table No. 11. Total Population and Number of Households by Barangay**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Barangay	Total Population	Household Population	No. of Households
Aplaya	2,136	2,136	421
Balutakay	2,527	2,527	537
Clib	445	445	106
Guihing	9,046	9,046	1,890
Hag. Crossing	2,609	2,609	584
Kibuaya	1,582	1,582	328
La Union	656	656	140
Lanuro	1,136	1,136	242
Lapulabao	1,500	1,500	310
Leling	1,896	1,896	426
Mahayahay	1,491	1,491	325
Malabang	933	933	215
Maliit Digos	862	862	183
New Quezon	939	939	218
Paligue	1,907	1,907	414
Poblacion	4,037	4,037	862
Sacub	2,228	2,228	468
San Guillermo	718	718	165
San Isidro	1,421	1,421	283
Sinayawan	4,422	4,422	912
Tologan	1,380	1,380	284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>9,293</b>

Source: 2000 Census Report



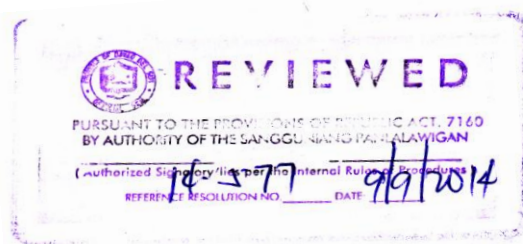
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**Table No. 12. Current and Projected Population by Barangay**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Barangay	2000	Participa- tion Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Aplaya	2,136	0.04869	2277	2301	2326	2351	2376	2401	2427	2453	2479	2506
2. Balutakay	2,527	0.05760	2694	2722	2752	2781	2811	2841	2871	2902	2933	2964
3. Clib	445	0.01014	474	479	485	490	495	500	506	511	517	522
4. Guihing	9,046	0.20620	9643	9746	9850	9955	10062	10170	10278	10388	10499	10612
5. Hag. Crossing	2,609	0.05947	2781	2811	2841	2871	2902	2933	2964	2996	3028	3061
6. Kibuaya	1,582	0.03606	1686	1704	1723	1741	1760	1778	1798	1817	1836	1856
7. Lanuro	656	0.01495	699	707	714	722	730	737	745	753	761	770
8. Lapulabao	1,136	0.02589	1211	1224	1237	1250	1264	1277	1291	1305	1319	1333
9. La Union	1,500	0.03419	1599	1616	1633	1651	1668	1686	1704	1723	1741	1760
10. Leling	1,896	0.04322	2021	2043	2065	2087	2109	2131	2154	2177	2201	2224
11. Mahayahay	1,491	0.03399	1589	1606	1624	1641	1658	1676	1694	1712	1731	1749
12. Malabang	933	0.02127	995	1005	1016	1027	1038	1049	1060	1071	1083	1094
13. Maliit Digos	862	0.01965	919	929	939	949	959	969	979	990	1001	1011
14. New Quezon	939	0.02140	1001	1012	1022	1033	1044	1056	1067	1078	1090	1102
15. Paligue	1,907	0.04347	2033	2055	2076	2099	2121	2144	2167	2190	2213	2237
16. Poblacion	4,037	0.09202	4303	4349	4396	4443	4490	4538	4587	4636	4686	4736
17. Sacub	2,228	0.05079	2375	2400	2426	2452	2478	2505	2532	2559	2586	2614
18. San Guillermo	718	0.01637	765	774	782	790	799	807	816	825	833	842
19. San Isidro	1,421	0.03146	1515	1531	1547	1564	1581	1597	1615	1632	1649	1667
20. Sinayawan	4,422	0.10080	4714	4764	4815	4867	4919	4971	5024	5078	5133	5187
21. Tologan	1,380	0.03146	1471	1487	1503	1519	1535	1551	1568	1585	1602	1619
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>1.00000</b>	<b>46,764</b>	<b>47,264</b>	<b>47,770</b>	<b>48,281</b>	<b>48,798</b>	<b>49,320</b>	<b>49,848</b>	<b>50,381</b>	<b>50,920</b>	<b>51,465</b>

## 12. Current and Projected Population by Age Group

By the year 2015, with the projected population of age group under 1 to 4 years old of 4,976 will require more facilities and services for child and maternal care. For children 4-5 years old, day care services and kindergarten classes for 2,452 children would be needed. Additional classroom and teachers in the elementary schools are also anticipated to accommodate the projected total of 9,388 children who are of school age. (See Table No. 13)



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**Table No. 13. Current and Projected Population by Age Group**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Age Group	2000	Participation Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under 1	933	0.02127	995	1,005	1,016	1,027	1,038	1,049	1,060	1,071	1,083	1,094
1-4	4,242	0.09699	4,522	4,570	4,619	4,668	4,718	4,769	4,820	4,871	4,924	4,976
5-9	5,553	0.12658	5,919	5,983	6,047	6,111	6,177	6,243	6,309	6,377	6,445	6,514
10-14	5,624	0.12189	5,995	6,059	6,124	6,189	6,256	6,323	6,390	6,459	6,528	6,597
15-19	4,525	0.10314	4,823	4,875	4,927	4,980	5,033	5,087	5,141	5,196	5,252	5,308
20-24	3,912	0.08917	4,170	4,215	4,260	4,305	4,351	4,398	4,445	4,493	4,541	4,589
25-29	3,347	0.07629	3,568	3,606	3,644	3,683	3,723	3,763	3,803	3,844	3,885	3,926
30-34	2,990	0.06815	3,187	3,221	3,256	3,291	3,326	3,361	3,397	3,434	3,470	3,508
35-39	2,650	0.06040	2,825	2,855	2,886	2,916	2,948	2,979	3,011	3,043	3,076	3,109
40-44	2,484	0.05662	2,648	2,676	2,705	2,734	2,763	2,793	2,822	2,853	2,883	2,914
45-49	2,093	0.04771	2,231	2,255	2,279	2,303	2,328	2,353	2,378	2,404	2,429	2,455
50-54	1,667	0.03800	1,777	1,796	1,815	1,835	1,854	1,874	1,894	1,914	1,935	1,956
55-59	1,165	0.02656	1,242	1,255	1,269	1,282	1,296	1,310	1,324	1,338	1,352	1,367
60-64	985	0.02245	1,050	1,061	1,073	1,084	1,096	1,107	1,119	1,131	1,143	1,156
65-69	628	0.01431	669	677	684	691	699	706	714	721	729	737
70-74	506	0.01153	539	545	551	557	563	569	575	581	587	594
75-79	276	0.00629	294	297	301	304	307	310	314	317	320	324
80 & Over	291	0.00663	314	314	317	320	324	327	331	334	338	341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>1.00000</b>	<b>46,764</b>	<b>47,264</b>	<b>47,770</b>	<b>48,281</b>	<b>48,798</b>	<b>49,320</b>	<b>49,848</b>	<b>50,381</b>	<b>50,920</b>	<b>51,465</b>

Source: Projected MPDO, Hagonoy based on the 2000 NSO Census Data

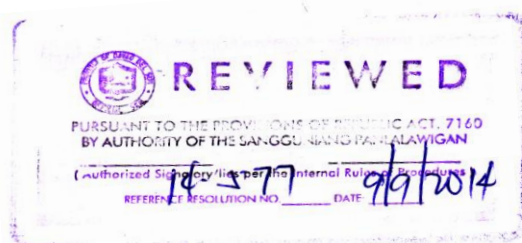
### 13. Current and Projected Labor Force

In 2010, the 15 years and over age group population is projected in to reach 30,609 an increase of 11% over that of 2000. By the year 2015, this age group population will still increase by 17.30%.

Correspondingly, the labor force will increase from 25,818 in 2000 to 30,287 in the year 2015.

With the nature and type of economic activities presently available in the municipality, it would mean increase in the number of population not in the labor force and while economically active yet unemployed.

There is therefore the need for the municipality to provide more employment opportunities and enabling support services for social and economic mobility. (See Table No. 14)



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**Table No. 14. Current and Projected Labor Force**  
 Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Year	Population 15 yrs. & Over	Labor Force
2000	27,519	25,818
2006	29,334	27,520
2007	29,648	27,825
2008	29,965	28,113
2009	30,285	28,413
2010	30,609	28,717
2011	30,937	29,025
2012	31,268	29,335
2013	31,603	29,649
2014	31,941	29,966
2015	32,282	30,287

Source : Projected by MPDO, Hagonoy based on 2000 NSO Census Data

#### IV. NATURAL FEATURES

##### 1. Land Area and Classification

The municipality of Hagonoy has a total land area of eleven thousand nine hundred eighteen (11,918) hectares representing about three (3%) percent of the total land area of the Province of Davao del Sur. It is located on the northeastern coastal end of the Padada Valley, immediately south of Digos City. It is composed of twenty-one (21) barangays which are grouped into three (3) major districts; the western or upland barangays, central or rice-producing barangays, and the eastern or coastal barangays. Mainly an agricultural community, upland barangays are planted to corn, sugarcane, soybeans, cotton and coconuts. The central barangays are considered as the rice granary of the municipality and that of the province, being within the service coverage area of the Padada River Irrigation System. The eastern barangays are mostly cultivated into plantation crops such as coconuts, cacao, bananas, and lately mangoes as well as fishponds. In terms of land area, the biggest barangay is Hagonoy Crossing with 1,589 hectares followed by Guihing with 1,047, Sinayawan with 992 and Mahayahay with 753 hectares. The smallest barangay is Clib with only 151 hectares, followed by San Guillermo with 312 hectares. (See Table No. 15)



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**Table No. 15. Land Area Distribution by Barangay**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Barangay	Land Area	% To Total
1. Aplaya	479	4%
2. Balutakay	466	4%
3. Clib	151	1%
4. Guihing	1047	9%
5. Hagonoy Crossing	1589	13%
6. Kibuaya	566	5%
7. Lanuro	411	3%
8. Lapulabao	557	5%
9. La Union	367	3%
10. Leling	425	4%
11. Mahayahay	753	6%
12. Malabang	466	4%
13. Maliit Digos	430	4%
14. New Quezon	426	4%
15. Paligue	496	4%
16. Poblacion	471	4%
17. Sacub	695	6%
18. San Guillermo	312	3%
19. San Isidro	338	3%
20. Sinayawan	992	8%
21. Tologan	481	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,918</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

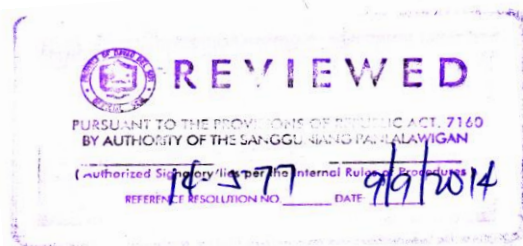
Source: MASSO

All lands within the territorial limits of the municipality are classified as alienable and disposable.

## 2. Geographical Location

The municipality of Hagonoy lies on the belly of the seahorse-like shaped province of Davao del Sur. It is situated just south of the provincial capital, Digos City. Its location is between longitude 125° 14' to 23' East and latitude 6° 39' to 44' North. It is bounded on the east by the Davao Gulf, on the West by the municipalities of Matanao and Kiblawan, on the South by the municipality of Padada and on the north by the City of Digos.

The seat of municipal government is located in Poblacion about eight (8) kilometers away from Digos-Malalag-Makar National Highway. Poblacion is accessible from all directions-Digos, Bansalan, Matanao, Kiblawan and Padada.



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### 3. Slope and Topography

The topography of the municipality is considered as generally plain with rolling and gently sloping traversing on a north-south direction dividing the upland barangays in the west from the central and eastern barangays.(See Map)

Slope of 3-8% are located in the barangays of Mahayahay, portions of Lanuro, Kibuaya, Tologan and Paligue with a combined total land area of 814 hectares. All the other barangays have slopes ranging from 0-3% with a total land area of 11,104 hectares. (See Table No. 16)

**Table No. 16. Slope Classification**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Slope Classification	Land Area	% To Total
0-3%	11,104	93.20%
3-8%	814	6.80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,918</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: MPDO, DA, DENR

### 4. Basic Soil Type

The predominant type of soil in the municipality is the San Manuel Silty Loam, considered as very suitable to all kinds of agricultural crops. The other types are the Malalag Clay Loam, Matina Clay Loam and Hydrosol.

San Manuel Silty Loam covers the central and eastern barangays covering about four-fifth (4/5) of the total land area. Malalag Clay Loam and Matina Clay are found in the western upland barangays while hydrosol is located in Paligue and Aplaya on the east along the Davao Gulf.

The soils in the municipality are generally described as coastal and broad alluvial plains, river terraces and flood plains, and sedimentary hills. Soil depth is ranging from deep to moderately deep; and permeability from slow to moderate and moderate to rapid. (See Table No. 17)



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**Table No. 17. Basic Soil Type, Area and Location**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Basic Soil Type	Land Area	Location
1. San Manuel Silty Cay Loam	9,205	Balutakay, Clib, Hag. Crossing, Kibuaya, Lapulabao, Leling, Malabang, Paligue, Poblacion, Sacub, San Guillermo, San Isidro, Sinayawan, Tologan
2. Malalag Clay Loam	931	Lanuro
3. Hydrosol	590	Aplaya and Paligue
4. Matina Clay	1,192	La Union, Maliit Digos, New Quezon
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,918</b>	

Source: MAgs, MPDO

### 5. Climate and Rainfall

The climate in the municipality as in the province and the country in general is greatly influenced by semi-permanent cyclones which make up air-streams and ocean currents responsible for the passing in and out of rainfall over the municipality.

From December to January, the northeast monsoon reaches the area from the northeast to east directions, bringing rains to the province and the municipality. The rain gradually decreases in the late February until the end of March when the transition period between the northeast monsoon and north Pacific trade winds begin. In April, an increase in rainfall intensities in the area is observed. The month of May is another transition period between the trade wind season and southwest monsoon season prevalent in July to September. In June to October, the distribution of rainfall is influenced by the vertical situation of the shear line between the south Pacific trade and southwest monsoon. More rains is observed during these months because these air streams are very moist and extends to a great height. November is another period between the southwest and northeast monsoons. May to June are months with peak rainfall, hence, the first palay cropping season. Likewise December to January are also peak rainfall months and this could be considered as the second palay cropping season.



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**Table No. 18. Rainfall Distribution, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Month	YEAR (mm)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	55	94	86	91	15	75
February	3	18	37	70	25	20
March	15	0	19	60	135	0
April	10	23	0	32	8	25
May	9	0	26	154	115	127
June	42	46	103	104	162	173
July	25	61	47	225	120	73
August	67	72	100	255	144	116
September	61	20	39	399	202	243
October	32	92	74	245	86	177
November	34	30	42	213	60	67
December	10	20	14	155	38	178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>1274</b>
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>39.67</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>166.92</b>	<b>92.50</b>	<b>106.17</b>

Source : Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Digos, Davao del Sur

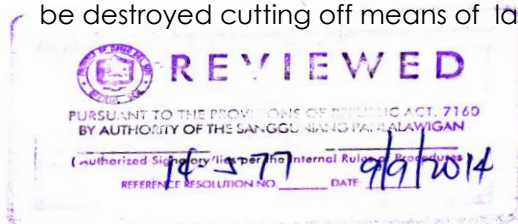
The prevailing wind velocity ranges between three (3) to four (4) knots per hour. Typhoon frequency is very rare and is observed to occur only once in fifty (50) years.

## 6. Erosion Condition and Flooding Hazards

There are two (2) forms of soil erosion existing in the municipality. These are the geologic erosion and accelerated erosion which are considered destructive. Geologic erosion is prominent in the siltation of Padada (Hagonoy) and Balutakay river beds, scouring of river banks resulting to widening and the formation of deltas. Barangays traversed by these two (2) river outlets are heavily affected, namely; Malabang, Clib, Lapulabao, Hagonoy Crossing, Guihing, Balutakay and Sacub.

Accelerated erosion due to improper land use practices occurs in the hilly and sloping areas in the barangays of La Union, Mahayahay, Lanuro, Sacub and San Guillermo.

Soil erosion and consequent effects like sedimentation and flooding result to ecological imbalance, destruction to marine resources, damage to property and at times loss of lives. About nineteen (19%) percent of the total municipal land area is flood-prone. This portion is located within the Sacub-Sinayawan-San Isidro-Balutakay rectangle along the course of the Sacub Creek and Balutakay River. The overflowing of the Padada (Hagonoy) River during the rainy months affects adversely the barangay of Guihing and its immediate environs. Unless flood control and bridge protection measures are undertaken, it is anticipated that Guihing Bridge which is the only link to the southern part of the province including General Santos City, South Cotabato and Sarangani province to Digos and Davao City, may be destroyed cutting off means of land transportation.



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The improvement of drainage systems in Poblacion, Sacub-Sinayawan-San Isidro-Leling and the straightening, widening and deepening of the Sacub Creek and Balutakay River will gradually solve the perennial flooding problem. (See Map)

## 7. Land Capability

There are five (5) classes of land capability present in the municipality of Hagonoy. These are Class A, Be, Ce, Bw, and X.

Class A may be described as deep, level and easily worked they are best suited to diversified crops requiring proper fertilization, green manuring and crop rotation covering an area of about 3,242.63 hectares. This is located in the barangays of Balutakay, Tologan, Paligue, and portions of Guihing and Aplaya.

Class Be is a good land that can be cultivated safely but needs certain erosion control measures in addition to good farm management practices to maintain production. This requires contour plowing, strip cropping and crop rotation. This land capability classification covers an area of 2,645.68 hectares. This is located mostly in the upland barangays of San Guillermo, Malabang, Clib, La Union, Maliit Digos, New Quezon, Lanuro, Sacub, and Kibuaya.

Class Ce which covers about 1,303.67 hectares is described as moderately good upland that can be cultivated safely if carefully planned, combined with conservation practices. These lands require the practice of contour farming and strip cropping and judicious use of lime and fertilizer. Trees should be planted in contour with leguminous cover crops. This is found in the barangays of Mahayahay, Sacub, and Lanuro.

Class Bw are lands that can be cultivated safely but needs drainage in addition to good management practices to maintain productivity. Proper drainage system, fertilization and crop rotation are required. This land covers an area of about 4,390.52 hectares found in the barangays of Poblacion, Hagonoy Crossing, Leling, San Isidro, Sinayawan, Sacub, and Kibuaya

Class X are lands suited for fishponds or recreation and is recommended for fishpond, nipa, palm and mangroves with proper management. This are located along the coast of Davao Gulf from Balutakay to Paligue covering and area of about 335.50 hectares. (See Table No. 19)



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**Table No. 19. Land Capability**  
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Color	Land Capability Class/Sub-Class	Description	Area (Hectares)	Percent to Total	Management Requirement
Green	A	Deep level, easily worked soil	3,242.63	27.20%	Suited to diversified crops, proper fertilization, green manuring and crop rotation
Gray	Be	Good land that can cultivated safely but need certain erosion control measure in addition to good farm management practices to maintain production	2,645.68	22.20%	Contour plowing, strip cropping and crop rotation.
Yellow	Ce	Moderate good upland that can be cultivated safely in carefully planned, combination of conservation practices.	1,303.67	11.00%	Contour farming, strip cropping, judicious use of lime and fertilizer. Trees should be planted in contour with leguminous crops.
Pink	Bw	Land that can be cultivated safely but needs drainage, in addition to good management practices to maintain productivity.	4,390.52	36.90%	Proper drainage system, proper fertilization and crop rotation
Blue	X	Land suited for fishpond or recreation	335.50	2.70%	Recommended for fishpond, nipa palm and mangroves with proper
<b>Total</b>			<b>11,918.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

Source: Mags, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

## 8. Land Suitable for Cultivation

The greater portion of the total land area of the municipality considering the predominant types of soil and slope classification is suitable for irrigated paddy and diversified crops covering a land area of about three thousand (3,000) hectares.

The areas along the coast of Davao Gulf from Balutakay to Paligue of 471 hectares are suitable for fishponds of which 380 hectares are now fully cultivated and productive.

Some hilly portions in the barangays of Lanuro, Kibuaya, Sacub La Union and Mahayahay are suitable for cultivation to annual crops, perennial trees and vine crops covering an estimated area of 726 hectares.

Some steep portions of the hills in Mahayahay and Clib are suitable for agro-forestry plantation. This area covers about 130 hectares.



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