

Chapter 2

Barangay Profile

I. INTRODUCTION

a. Historical Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Demography

Table No. 1. Population Size, Growth and Density
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Particulars	No.
Total Population	1,047
Total No. Of HH	278
Average HH Size	3.7
Density	210 persons/hectare
Growth Rate	1.07 %

Source: BNS

Population size, growth rate, average family size as of the latest NSO population census, barangay Malabang has a total of One thousand fifty seven (1,057) population, with a total household of two hundred seventeen (217) it has an average of 1.07% annually. (see Table No. 1)

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

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

Sitio Name	Population		No. of HHs
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	87	81	51
Purok 2	75	80	40
Purok 3	46	62	30
Purok 4	96	100	54
Purok 5	113	107	54
Purok 6	57	40	29
Purok 7	60	43	20
TOTAL	534	513	278

Source: Barangay Survey

The population and households are distributed in the seven (7) puroks with most households located in puroks 2 and 3. The least number of households reside in purok 7. The concentration of households in puroks 4 and 5 is attributed to its accessibility to institutional facilities, such as the Barangay Hall, Elementary school, Barangay Health Station and Chapel as well as the Barangay site where the households were relocated. (see Table No. 2)

Table No. 3. Age and Sex Distribution
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Age Group According to Sex	Gender	
	Male	Female
Children 0 – 5	58	54
Children 6 – 12	73	69
Children 13 – 17	72	83
Adult 18 – 35	126	112
Adult 36 – 50	123	107
Adult 51 – 65	40	44
Adult 66 yrs old & above	42	44

Source: Barangay Survey

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

Table No. 4. Marital Status

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Civil Status (ex. Single, married, etc)	Population
Single	771
Married	232
Widow	36
Widower	8

Source: _____

Table No. 5. Population by Mother Tongue

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Types of Dialect (ex. Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilonggo, etc.)	Population
Cebuano	987
Boholano	40
Ilongo	10
Waray	10

Source: Barangay Survey

The population of Barangay Malabang is homogeneous as majority of the population are Visayans with more than eighty percent (80%) speaking the Cebuano dialect followed by the Boholanos, Ilongos, and Warays. (see Table No. 5 above)

Table No. 6. Ethnic Groups

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Types of Ethnic Groups (ex. Bagobo, manobo, etc)	Population
K'lagan	62
B'laan	8

Source: Barangay Survey

The original settlers of the Barangay were composed of the K'lagans and the B'laans. When the Visayans arrived they acquired the lands from the natives through barter with carabaos, coffee, sugar and tobacco. The Visayans cleared and cultivated the area pushing the natives farther into hinterlands of Kiblawan and Matanao. Today the number of indigenous people are dwindling and they compose the minority group in the community. (see Table No. 6)

Table No. 7. Religious Affiliation

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Types of Religion (ex. Islam, etc.)	Population
Roman Catholic	968
Iglesia ni Cristo	8
Islam	3
Methodist	2
Assembly of God	33
Catholic (PBMA)	33

Source: Barangay Survey

Almost ninety percent (90%) of the population embrace the catholic faith. The remaining ten (10%) percent belong to various religious denominations. (see Table No. 7)

Table No. 8. Labor Force/Employment

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Types of Employment	Population
Driver	24
Tailor/Sewer	29
Tuba Gatherer(Mananggiti)	14
Carpenter	20
Barber	26
Mason	17
Manicurist	11

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 No. 8)

Table No. 9. School Age Population Distribution

Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Classification	No.
06-14 years old (elementary school-going age)	152
13-16 years old (secondary school-going age)	82
17-21 years old (tertiary school-going age)	15
Others	

Source: Barangay Survey

As shown in the Table No. 9, above a greater number of children of school-going age are out-of-school, specially in the secondary and tertiary levels of education. The reasons may be attributed to poverty, lack of interest, and parental encouragement.

During and harvesting seasons the parents forced their children to skip classes to help them in farm chores to augment family income. With long absences in school they become disinterested and ultimately drop from school.

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

Table No. 10. Elevation
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

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

Source: Barangay Survey

c. Natural Features

i) Geographical Location

a. Distance from Poblacion: 9 km.

b. Neighboring Boundaries

b.1 North Clib, Mahayahay & La Union

b.2 East San Guillermo

b.3 West Langaan (Matanao)

b.4 South Kauswagan (Matanao) and part of San Guillermo

b.5 Others _____

c. Reference Points

c.1 Latitude _____

c.2 Longitude _____

ii) **Land Area:** 466 has.

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

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

Table No. 11. Surface Drainage
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Names of Major Water Bodies within the Barangay	Physical Condition
Bulatukan River	Silted and Eroded

Source: Barangay Survey

iii) **Climate and Rainfall**

a) **Rainfall Temperature**

Table No. 12. Soil Type
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Soil Type Name	Area
Matina Clay	466 has.

Source: _____

Table No. 13. Land Capability
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Classification	Area
Soil depth is ranging from deep to moderately deep and from slow to moderately rapid permeability	466 Has.

Source: Barangay Survey

Table No. 14. Land Suitability
Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Classification	Area
Can be cultivated safely but needs drainage in addition to good management practices to maintain productivity proper drainage irrigation system fertilization and crop rotation are recommended	466 Has.

Source: Barangay Survey

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

Classification	Item	Area
Forestlands	Total land area of existing natural forests	None
	Total land area of existing brush lands/fallow lands	None
	Total land area of existing plantation forests	None
Agricultural Lands	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with cash crops	320
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with permanent crops	89
	Total land area of existing agricultural lands planted with mixed crops	45
Grasslands	Total land area of existing grasslands	None
Wetlands	Total land area of existing wetlands (swamps, etc.)	1.5
Barren or Denuded Lands	Total land area of existing barrenlands (no vegetative cover)	None
Others		10.50
TOTAL		466.00

Source: Barangay Survey

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