

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 Malabang, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur for the period of five (5) years. The plan is composed of two (2) parts, the barangay profile which is the result of the participatory rural appraisal which defines the collective ideas of the residents in terms of the history, culture and traditions, and resources as well as their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The second part is the barangay development plan that starts with the expression of the collective vision and mission and presentation of their sectoral programs and projects.

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

2.1 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, 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 asked 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.

2.2 Demographic Profile

Table 1. Population size, growth and density

Total Population	1,057
Total No. Of HH	259
Average HH Size	4
Density	210 persons/hectare
Growth Rate	1.07 %

Source BNS

Population size, growth rate, average family size as of the latest NSO population census showed that Barangay Malabang has a total of One thousand fifty seven (1,057) population, with a total household of two hundred fifty nine (259) and it has an average of 1.07% annually. (see table 1 above)

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

Table 2. Distribution of Population

Sitio Name	Population		No. of HH
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	100	79	45
Purok 2	76	69	30
Purok 3	63	73	34
Purok 4	104	99	54
Purok 5	105	91	47
Purok 6	47	52	27
Purok 7	47	52	22

Source : Barangay Survey

The population and households are distributed in the seven (7) puroks with most households located in puroks 4 and 5. The least number of households reside in purok 7. The concentration of households in puroks 4 and 5 is attributed to its accessibility to institutional facilities, such as the Barangay Hall, Elementary school, Barangay Health Station and Chapel as well as the Barangay site where the households were relocated. (see table - 2 above)

Table 3. Age and Sex Distribution

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

Source : Barangay Survey

The barangay population is predominantly composed of young people aged 18-35 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 4. Marital Status

Civil Status (ex. Single, married, etc)	Population
Single	550
Married	487
Widow	12
Widower	8

Source: Barangay Survey

More single or unmarried (550) persons are identified in this barangay compared to married persons (487). There are no reported live-in partners and have 12 widows and 8 are widowers.

Table 5. Population by Mother Tongue

Types of Dialect (ex. Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilonggo, etc.)	Population
Cebuano	857
Boholano	50
Ilongo	20
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 - 5 above)

Table 6. Ethnic Groups

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

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 - 6 above)

Table 7. Religious Affiliation

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

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-7 above)

Table 8. Labor Force/Employment

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 - 8 above)

Table 9. School Age Population Distribution

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

Source: Barangay Survey

As shown in the Table - 9 above, a greater number of children of school-going age are out-of-school, specially in the secondary and tertiary levels of education. The reasons may be attributed to poverty, lack of interest, and parental encouragement. During and harvesting seasons the parents forced their children to skip classes to help them in farm chores to augment family income. With long absences in school they become disinterested and ultimately drop from school. The situation added to the problem of child-labor and abuse the rights of the children

2.3 BIO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

A. 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

ii) Land Area: 466.00 has.

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

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

Table 10. Surface Drainage

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

Source : MPDO

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, Malabang like other adjacent barangays experienced longer dry season than wet season.

Table 11. Soil Type

SOIL TYPE NAME	AREA
Matina Clay	466 has.

Table 12. Land Capability

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

Table 13. Land Suitability

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

b.) Water Bodies

The Bulatukan River is the major link of Malabang to Poblacion, 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. But due to the presence of first class Sand & Gravel materials, the Municipal & Barangay Officials established measures for the concessionaires to replenish the sediments and materials and to avoid the change of the river flow normal course: SAG proponent should guarantee the safeguard of the environment due to quarrying or cause the stoppage should it be necessary.

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	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 : MPDO

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.

2.4 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.4.1 Agriculture

1. Agricultural Land Use

Table 15. Agricultural Land Use

Commodity	Area Planted	Potential Area
Corn	98.00	98.00
Rice	80.00	80.00
Sugarcane	85.00	85.00
Coconuts	79.00	79.00
Banana	40.00	40.00
Others Crops	84.00	84.00
TOTAL	466.00	466.00

Source: DA

An area of 409 hectares or 87.77 % of the total land area is classified for agricultural land use. The major crops grown are Corn, Coconuts, Sugarcane, Banana and Rice. The areas devoted to the production of corn and coconuts are to be maintained, while the existing areas cultivated to lowland palay, sugarcane and export bananas can still be expanded to maximize agricultural land resource utilization. (see table - 15 , above) An additional area of 114 hectares is proposed for Network on Protected Area for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development Zone (NPAAD).

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

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

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

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
TOTAL	466.00

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 monocropping
- 2.1.3 Farmers technology is commonly practiced
- 2.1.4 Farmers majority using inbred rice and Corn 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 (MT)
Corn	88	88	88	88	1
Rice	80	80	80	800	5
HVCC					
Coconut	59	59	59		
Banana	30	30	30		
Sugarcane	51	51	51		
others	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/o crops planted during fallow period (March-May).

- Practicing calendar chemical spraying & heavy usage of inorganic fertilizer.

Issues and Problems:

- Low income due to the present cropping pattern.
- High cost of products

Proposed Strategies to address the situation:

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

4. Cropping Pattern and Labor Requirements

4.1 Cropping Pattern (Rice and Corn)

Palay is produced twice a year, the *"PANUIG"* which is the wet season and *"PANGULILANG"* which is the dry season.

During the dry season , land preparation starts in December, planting in January, February and maintenance in April and March , and harvest time in April. *"PANUIG"* land preparation starts in June, planting is done in June care and maintenance in August - September. Harvest time starts October. The month between end of the harvest and

beginning of land preparation which are the months of May and November are utilized for the planting of water melon or mungo.

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

Average yield is also dependent on the availability of inputs on the right time application which is a consequence of high and increasing cost.

To bring down the cost of inputs, farmers should be trained to advocate and practice the Integrated Pest Management, encourage the use of Organic Fertilizers.

While farmers produce a high average yield, they only earn a negligible net profit.

Table No. 18 Cropping pattern

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

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 and leveling. Planting is done by ten (10) people per hectare, usually by “pakyaw” basis. Harvesting requires about ten (10) to twenty (20) persons and on a sharing basis. A thresher is usually manned with a minimum of eight (8) to a maximum of twelve(12) crew members. The thresher operator usually gets one(1) bag per twelve(12) bags threshed.

Maintenance activities such as watering, cleaning of ditches, fertilizer broadcasting and spraying are usually done by members of the household.

The seasonal labor requirements generate temporary work and income to the available from laborers. But on the other side of the landowner the labor cost is increasing annually as with the other agricultural inputs.

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”) 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	P4	P5	P6	Total
Cattle							376
Carabao							212
Goat							510
Swine							1570
Fattened							
Breeding							

Source: Barangay Survey

Table 21. Household Raising Poultry by Purok

Poultry	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total
Chicken								2,024
Meat	125	350	424	320	245	421	139	
Laying	50				20		21	91

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 weddings, birthdays, school graduations and deaths, including anniversaries which are annually observed by the residents.

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

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

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

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

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

Sea/Rivers/Creeks	Distance from Brgy. Proper
Bulatukan River	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/fishing						
		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. Deducing 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.

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

4. Agricultural Facilities

A number of agricultural facilities and equipment are available in the barangay for the pre and post harvest activities.

For pre-harvest, the available farm tools and equipments are farm tractors, turtle/mudboats, plow, harrow/leveler and sprayer. The post-harvest facilities include thresher, solar dryers, there are no ricemill nor cornmill and warehouses.

The absence of warehouses and rice/corn mills force the farmers to sell their agricultural products in raw form and directly to middlemen or "suki".

Table 26. Inventory of Farm Tools and Equipments by Purok

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

Source : 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 assistory services in deploying agri-technicians for crops and livestock production . A cooperative development officer-designate is also assign to

organize and supervise the development and institutionalization of non-government organizations. Other support services provided are the establishment of demonstration farms, farmer's continuing education via farmers school on the air, upgrading of farms to market roads and construction of 107 linear meters of One Lane RCDG Bridge. Capability building activities and projects were also conducted by various government agencies and non-government organizations.

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					
Seeds	1 bag/Ha.	/		ADB-DAR	

Source : DA

6. Market Development

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

Almost ninety (90%) percent of agricultural products are sold outside of the barangay thus income are also spent outside of the barangay. Income and production are not circulated within the barangay.

During harvest season, traders and their middlemen from Digos buy the products where these are processed and milled.

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

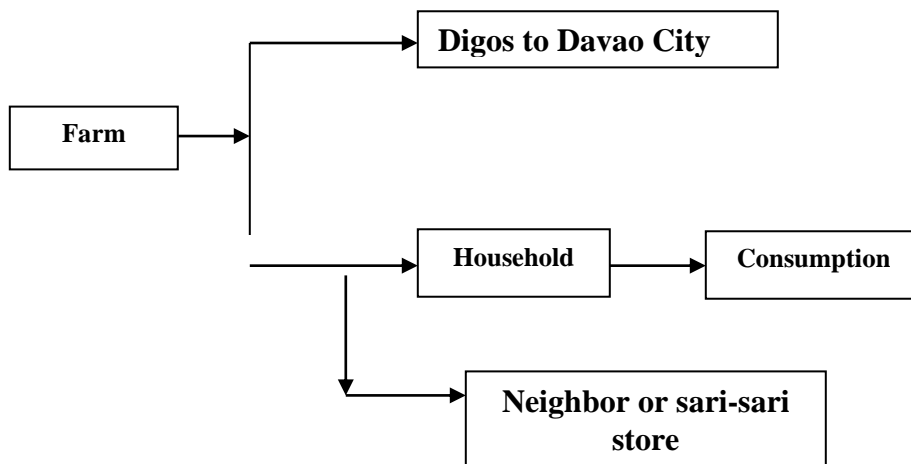
Table No. 28 Market Outlet/Center

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

Source: Barangay Survey

- Illustration of the Market Flow

Illustration: Market & Product 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
TOTAL				

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 10 farmers in the rice producing areas.

Table 30. Irrigation Facilities

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

Source: Barangay

8. Other Infrastructure and/or Post-harvest Development

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

Purok Name	FARM-MARKET ROAD		BRIDGES		OVERFLOW BRIDGES	
	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length	Number	Total Length
Purok - 1		2.5 kms.		107 lm	1	107 lm
Purok - 2		1.5 kms.				
Purok - 3		1.2 kms.				
Purok - 4		1.2 kms.				
Purok - 5		1.3 kms.				
Purok - 6		2.2 kms.				
Purok - 7		3.5 kms.				
TOTAL		13.40 kms.				

Source : Barangay

Issues and Problems:

1. Some of the farm-to-market roads are ungraveled especially in Purok 3, 4 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.

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 1.1 FFS -Rice 1.2 Banana Culture	40 20	40 20	1. Crops: Reduced Production cost achieved higher profitability.
2. Livestock/Poultry 2.1 Animal Diseases & its control measure	40	40	Less infestation of animal diseases & thereby helps in attaining higher income.

Source : AT

- **Issues and Problems:**

- Only few farmers are willing to attend a long period of FFS training (15 weeks at 1 day/wk).
- Lack of financial support in conducting training.
- Trained farmers are only good in the application of the introduced technology, but after few months from graduation they go back to their usual way of old farming technique due to lack of farm capital.

- **Analysis:**

Education and training attended by farmers in this barangay is not a full guarantee in achieving higher production and profitability because the priority consideration in the farm is the capital to be used in the implementation of the introduced technology . Technology therefore shall be backed up with production credit support.

Table No. 32 Extension Services

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

Source: MAO

- **Techno Demo Established & Technology Demonstrated**

1. Organic based balance Fertilization on Rice Production
2. Demonstrated the gradual use of Organic fertilizer in combination of inorganic fertilizers.
3. Demonstrated the introduced integrated pest management technology and compared to their usual farmers practice, which is calendar spraying.

- **Issues and Problems:**

- Inadequate planting materials for use as demo.
- Lack of capital to undertake the project.

- **Analysis:**

Research/Farm Demos are only established in limited areas and the results of these farm demos are not properly adopted by the farmers due to limited farm capital.

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.

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 : _____

2.4 .4 Commerce, Trade and Industry

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

a) 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	Barangay site	16	2	32
Banana Plantation	Purok 2	1	30	30
Total Employment size generated by commercial establishments				62

2.4.5 Tourism and Recreational Facilities

2.4. 5.1 Tourism Sites and Potential

“FESTIVALS AND FESTIVITIES”

- Barangay Fiesta
- Araw ng Barangay (Conduct horsefighting)
- 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 an is functional. A Barangay Health Station was also established manned by registered midwife and assisted by Barangay Health Workers, and Barangay Nutrition Schoolars.

Table No. 34 Seasonality Diagram

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

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
Malabang	1	9	17	73

Source: MPDO

The barangay has one (1) health center located across the road but within the periphery of the barangay hall. The center serves as the place for consultation of pregnant women, immunization of children and other health benefit programs of the Municipal Health Office. One (1) midwife, who receives salary from the municipal government is assigned in the barangay. There are five (5) barangay

health workers and one (1) Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) rendering health care services and they received honorarium from both barangay 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	4	/		
Brgy. Nut. Scholar	1	/	/	
Hilots	2	/		

Source: Barangay

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
TOTAL	7	6	13	100

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				
TOTAL				

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	67	66	98.51	1	1.49	0	0
Female	71	70	98.59	1	1.41	0	0
TOTAL	138	136	98.55	2	1.45	0	0

Source: BNS

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

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
TOTAL	265	104	39.24

Source: BNS

There are 265 couples in the barangay who are considered capable of bearing children. It is 100% adaptors of family planning method . It means that they 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	63	60.58
IUD	0	0
Rhythm	0	0
Tubal Ligation	10	9.62
Diaphragm	2	1.92
Mucus	0	0
Body Temperature	0	0
Others	29	27.88
TOTAL	104	100

Source: Barangay Midwife

2.5.1.8 Water Facilities

The present sources of water for domestic use are level 1 (point source) composed of Artesian Wells, Jetmatic /shallow pumps distributed among the seven(7) 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
TOTAL	34	

Source: Barangay

Table No. 45 Access to Safe Water by Purok

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

Source: 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	45	46	102.22	0	0
2	30	30	100	0	0
3	34	34	100	0	0
4	54	54	100	0	0
5	47	47	100	0	0
6	27	27	100	0	0
7	22	22	100	0	0
TOTAL	259	260	100.39	0	0

Source: 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		
TOTAL	246	100.00

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	4	5	6	7		
Strong Materials	10	5	16	15	18	7	12	83	33
Light Materials	10	9	10	9	10	8	8	64	26
Salvage/ Makeshift Materials	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	10	4
Mixed but Predominantly Strong	10	5	2	1	12	1	1	32	13
Mixed but Predominantly light	15	6	2	5	8	10	11	57	23
TOTAL	46	28	31	31	49	27	34	246	

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 1 hectare of government-owned land. It has 5 teachers and 6 classrooms with a 34:1 enrollee-teacher ratio. In the school age population the 6-14 is 139 and 13-16 secondary level is 23 and only 5 for 17-21 tertiary level in that classification. The distance from community to school by purok is estimated in table below.

a.1) 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)
Leoncio Pelinio Elem. School	Purok 4	1.0 ha.	Public	Elementary

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

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

Source: MPDO

b) Population

b.1) Table No. 51 School Age Population

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

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)	172	Enrollees also from adjacent barangay Clib

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)
Leoncio Pelinio Elem. school	5	6	34:1

Source : DepEd

NUMBER OF CLASSROOM

- Total number of classrooms : 6

2.5.4 Social Welfare

a) FACILITIES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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

b) FACILITIES FOR THE AGED CITIZENS

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

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

Purok	Population	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purok 1	115	3	2.60	2	1.73	5	4.34
Purok 2	145	6	4.13	7	4.82	13	8.96
Purok 3	210	20	9.52	12	5.71	32	15.23
Purok 4	155	9	5.80	11	7.09	20	12.90
Purok 5	120	12	1.00	8	6.67	20	16.67
Purok 6	126	5	3.96	8	6.34	13	10.32
Purok 7	125	3	2.40	4	3.20	7	5.60
TOTAL	996	58	5.82	52	5.22	115	11.54

Source : Barangay/OSCA

Elderly Person

Elderly persons which comprise 11.54% of the total population are encouraged to register as senior citizen at the Office of the Senior Citizen Association (OSCA) in Hagonoy. This office handles all problems and issues related to elderly persons.

c) FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENTLY-ABLED CITIZENS

- No. of differently-abled citizens : 11
- No. of associations for differently-abled citizens : 1
- No. of differently-abled citizens who are members of this assoc'n: None

Table No. 55 Number of Differently Abled Person

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

Source: Barangay /DSWD

The barangay has 10 total number of differently-abled persons. They are organized and assisted by the Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office. They are given assistance of physical restoration, social/vocational preparation for employment and self/social enhancement services for the differently-abled citizens. Likewise, they are trained in different livelihood projects and in skilled work which could be their source of income.

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) Malabang Cagas Gym located within the barangay hall compound, donated by Congressman Cagas which could serve as meeting places, barangay assemblies, basketball tournaments and other sporting activities for the barangay populace most especially the youth sector.

2.5.6 Protective Services

a) PEACE AND ORDER FACILITIES

- No. of military detachments	:	<u>1</u>
- No. of police posts	:	none
- No. of protection personnel	:	<u>7</u>

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	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	11
Others								
TOTAL								

Source: Barangay Secretary

2.5.7.2 Community Role of Men and Women

Table No. 58 Community Role of Men and Women

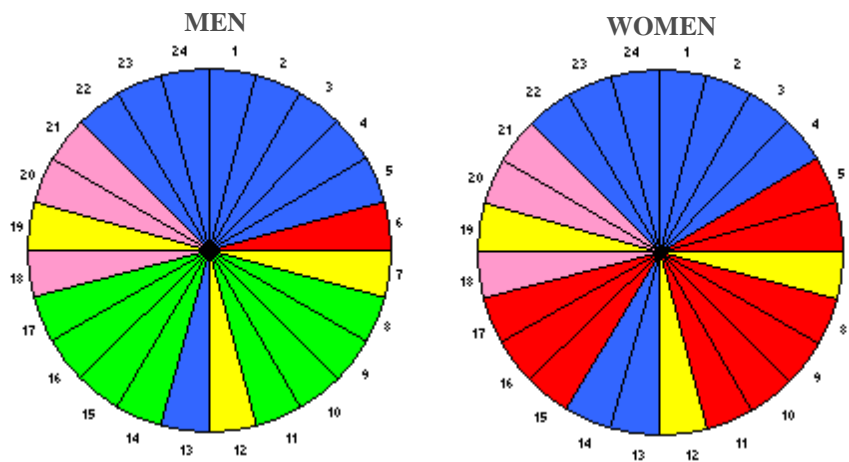
Men	Women
Housekeeper/ Career Men/ Farmer	Housekeeper/Career women
Laborer/OFW	Farmer/OFW

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	17	Within the Brgy.	7 puroks	259	Functional

Source : Barangay

b) Table 60. WATER RESOURCES

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

2. POWER

Barangay Malabang is not fully energized served by Davao del Sur Electric Cooperative which has only served 145 households. While the rest are using kerosene. Most households prefer using charcoal and wood for cooking because it is abundant, within reach and relatively cheaper or at no cost at all. The existing electric service from DASURECO has yet to serve 101 households, however, the DASURECO management had promised more budget allocation for the distribution of power lines to remote purok.

a) 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	145

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	40
Charcoal & Wood	51

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	145	101	Far and isolated from Mainline

Source : DASURECO

d) **Table No. 64 POTENTIAL POWER SOURCES**

TYPE OF POWER SOURCES (ex. Hydro, geothermal, etc)	NO.
Solar	1

3. TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD

The present road network covers a total area of 7.00 hectares for Brgy. & Prov'l. road.

a) **Table No. 65 ROAD NETWORK**

ROAD TYPE (ex. Roads, bridges)	LENGTH
Prov'l road (Concrete)	500 meters
Barangay Road (Gravelled)	6.5 kms.
TOTAL	7.00

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	10
Motorcycle	Private	30
Truck	Private	1

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 "skylabs". Transportation through skylab is legal when it has gotten a permit to operate from the local government unit after paying appropriate dues and fees.

4. COMMUNICATION

Commonly used in the barangay nowadays in communication is mobile phone. Mobile phones are becoming more popular with the presence of SMART and GLOBE

cellular sites. They are also using Hand set radio to communicate between the barangay and the municipal government and other line agencies.

Table No. 67 TELECOMMUNICATION Services

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE BARANGAY	LOCATION OF THESE FACILITIES	MODE OF OWNERSHIP	NO. OF HH SERVED
Handheld radio	Brgy hall and Military Detachment	Public	159
Mobile Cellphones	Barangay Site	Private	87

Source: Barangay

Table No. 68 BROADCAST MEDIA SERVICES

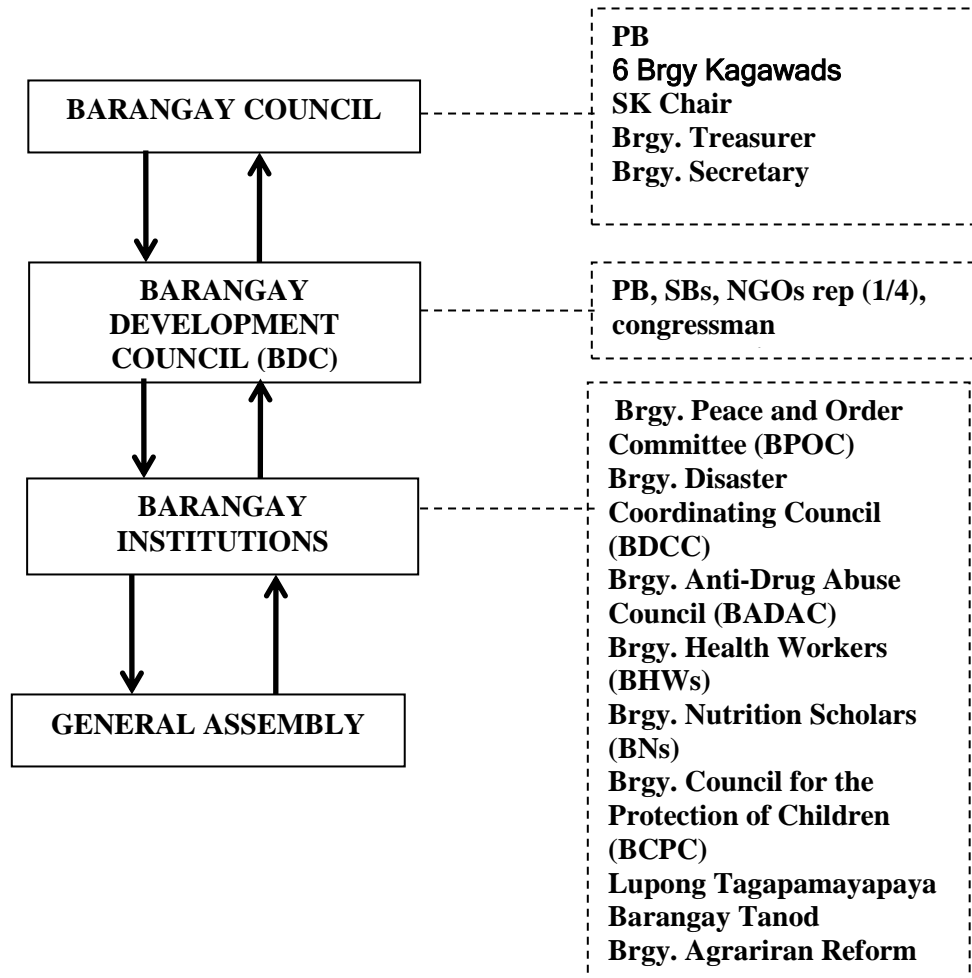
TYPES OF BROADCAST MEDIA FACILITIES THAT HAVE REACHED THE BARANGAY	NO. OF HH SERVED
Radio	259
Television	259

Source : Barangay Survey

Radio and television are broadcast media facilities that have reached the barangay. However, not all households own television. For those who are living in the remote purok, they just have the radio to keep them informed as well as it is a source of recreation and relaxation to them by listening music and drama.

2.7 Barangay Local Government Profile

1.1 Development Administration

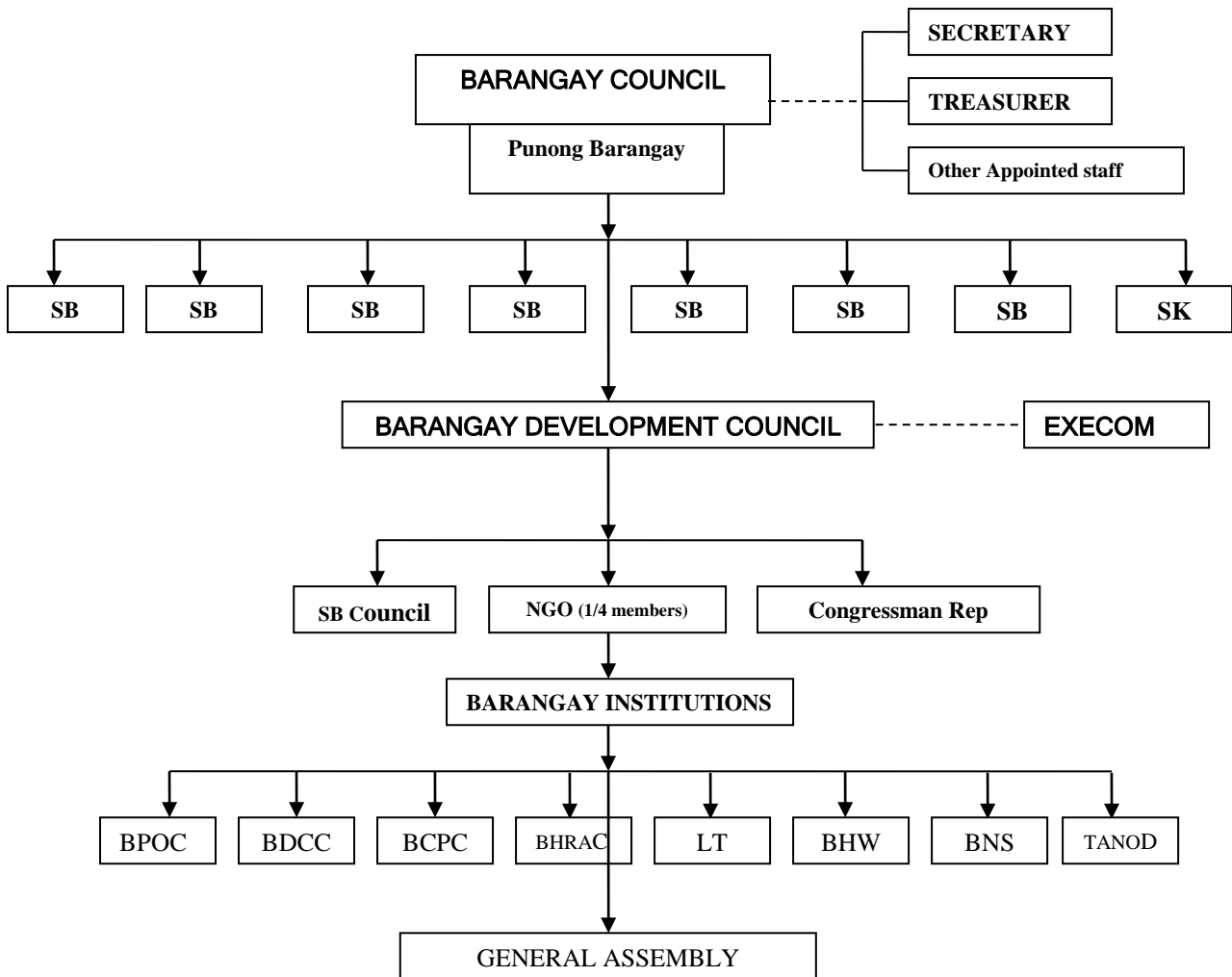


BARANGAY COUNCIL

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 Malabang places the Punong Barangay at the helm of local government leadership. Under the punong barangay are the members of Sangguniang Barangay and SK Chairman who 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
A.	Performance of the Sangguniang Barangay					
1	Administration of Basic Services relative to:			/		
	a. Agriculture			/		
	b. Health and Social Welfare Services			/		
	c. General Hygiene and Sanitation, Beautification & Waste Disposal					
	d. Administration/ Maintenance of Brgy Justice			/		
	e. Maintenance of Brgy Roads, Bridges & Water System		/			
	f. Infrastructure facilities			/		
	g. General welfare			/		
	h. Information and Reading Materials		/			
	i. Satellite Public Market			/		
2	Capability to raise funds & initiate fund Sourcing & other income		/			
3	Relation to POs through its representation in the Barangay Development Council (BDC)			/	/	
4	Support & Assistance for the establishment and organization of organizations/ cooperatives inside the barangay				/	
5	Organization/ Re-organization/ Establishment of BDC			/		
6	Enactment of Brgy Ordinances, resolutions and etc.			/		
7	Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Brgy. Secretary			/		
8	Ensure the performance of the roles and functions of the Brgy. Treasurer			/		
9	Conduct of Brgy Assembly					/
10	Quality of Resolutions/ Ordinances enacted relative to:					
	a. Local Administration			/		
	b. Human Resource and Development		/			
	c. Agriculture			/		
	d. Infrastructure			/		
B	Sangguniang Barangay Committee Performance:					
1	Conduct of hearing & investigation		/			
2	Making & submission of reports		/			
C	BDC Performance					
1	Conduct Regular Meeting		/			
2	Ability/ Capacity to make short & long Term Comprehensive BDP		/			
3	Conduct Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation		/			
4	Motivation of constituents to participate in various local activities		/			

Source: Barangay

Legend:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Poor | 4 | Very Satisfactory |
| 2 | Unsatisfactory | 5 | Outstanding |
| 3 | Satisfactory | | |

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

The people's organization got an average rating of very satisfactory in the people's participation in the affair of the barangay. It shows that there is an active involvement and cooperation as well as coordination in the activities of the government which concerns the welfare of the public.

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 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Average		
1	Tax Revenue					
	a. Local Government Share on Revenue Collection	490,746.00	527,376	623,135	547,085	91.32
	b. Share on Real Property tax Collection	11,075.00	8,860.00	16,101	12,012	
	c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products	46,400.00	22,400.00	25,600	31,467	
	d. Community Tax	2,889.00	3,236.00	3,785	3,303	
2	Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue					
	a. Gov't Business Operations	3,205.00	3,365.00	3,030	3,200	
3	Grants					
	a. Provincial Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000	1,000	
	b. Municipal Aid	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000	1,000	
	TOTAL	556,285.00	567,277.00	673,651	599,071	

Source: Barangay

Table No. 72 Actual Distribution of Revenues By Sources

Income	Income (P)				
	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Average	%
1 Tax Revenue					
a. Local Government Share on Internal Revenue Collection	490,746.00	527,376	623,135	547,085.67	91.32
b. Share on Real Property Tax Collection	11,075.00	8,860.00	16,101.00		
c. Share on the tax from sand, gravel and other quarry products	46,400.00	22,400	25,600.00		
d. Community Tax	2,889.00	3,236	3,785.00		
2 Operating & Miscellaneous Revenue					
a. Gov't Business Operations	3,205.00	3,365	3,030.00		
3 Grants					
a. Provincial Aid	1,000.00	1,000	1,000.00		
b. Municipal Aid	1,000.00	1,000	1,000.00		
TOTAL	556,285.00	567,277	673,651	599,071	

Source: Barangay Treasurer

Table No. 73 Estimated Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts	285,000.00	310,400.00	321,400	305,467	47.33
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Traveling Expenses	18,400.00	14,900.00	21,200	18,167	
	b. Power services			18,000	18,000	
	c. Supplies & materials	4,500.00	4,600.00	5,500	4,867	
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities					
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000	2,000.00	
	g. Annual Liga Dues	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500	1,500.00	
	h. Assistance to CVO	16,800.00	16,800.00	16,800	16,800	
	i. Assistance to BHW	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400	14,400	
	j. Assistance to Justice	4,400.00	4,000.00		4,000	
	TOTAL				79,734	12.35
3	Non - Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund	56,387.00	55,594.00	67,113	59,698	
	b. Brgy Development Fund	105,475.00	102,789.00	124,627	110,964	
	c. Calamity Fund	28,198.00	27,797.00	33,556	89,551	

d. Gender & Development			2,000		
e. Senior Citizen					
TOTAL				260,213	40.32
GRAND TOTAL				645,414	

Source: Barangay

Table No. 74 Actual Expenditures

	Expenditures	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Average	%
1	Personal Services					
	a. Honorarium & Cash gifts	285,000	310,400.00	321,400.00	305,600	54.95
2	Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses					
	a. Traveling Expenses	18,400.00	14,900.00	21,200.00	18,167	
	b. Power services					
	c. Supplies & materials					
	d. Repair & Maintenance of Gov't. Facilities					
	e. Medical assistance					
	f. Liga Ng Barangay	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	g. Annual Liga Dues	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
	h. Assistance to CVO	19,800.00	16,800.00	16,800.00	17,800	
	i. Assistance to BHW	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400	
	j. Assistance to Justice	5,000.00	5,400.00	4,400.00	4,934.00	
	TOTAL	346,100.00	365,400.00	381,700.00	364,400	65.53
3	Non - Office Expenditures					
	a. Sangguniang Kabataan Fund	54,631.00	52,514.00	62,313.00		
	b. Brgy Development Fund	98,143.00	95,628.00	124,627.00		
	c. Calamity Fund	27,315.00	26,257.00	33,682.00		
	d. Gender & Development					
	e. Senior Citizen					
	TOTAL	180,089.00	174,399	220,622.00	191,703.	34.47
	GRAND TOTAL	526,189	539,799	602,322	556,103	

Source: Barangay

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 Lupong Tagapamayapa was organized in the barangay which is composed of the Punong Barangay as Chairman and 15 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 15 cases indorsed to lupon and 85% were settled amicably.

Public Order and Safety

There are 8 barangay tanod in Barangay Malabang, all receiving honorarium from the barangay. Its duty and responsibility is to safeguard and protect the life and properties of the barangay people.

CVO 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 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 Malabang which is 610.40, the existing land use classification of the barangay shows that a large part is for

agriculture covering an area of 552.00 hectares. This indicates of 90.43% is used for agricultural production.

Land Uses	Area (Hectares)	Percentage to Total Area
1. Agriculture	552.00	90.43%
2. Built-up	40.00	6.55%
3. Roads	13.40	2.20%
4. River	5.00	0.82%
TOTAL	610.40	100%

- **Road Network**

The present land area covering the road network of the barangay stands at 13.40 has. Or 2.20% 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 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. Cogon Road	1.5 kms.
2. Bugak Road	1.5 kms.
3. Center Road	1.2 kms.
4. District Road	1.2 kms.
5. Sto. Niño Road	.800 kms.
6. Balite Road	1.0 kms.
7. San Vicente Road	1.5 kms.
8. Marcos Road	3.5 kms.
9. Jocoy Road	1.2 kms.
TOTAL	13.40

Problems & Issues:

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

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

Types of water bodies	Names
1. River	Bulatukan River

- **Problems / Issues:**
- River scouring of bank if cannot regulate & control the sand & gravel extraction.
- Insufficient replenishment of sand & gravel materials.
- Occurrence of flash floods
- Damage to crops
- Infrastructure and Settlement

The infrastructure and settlement or the built-up area comprises of 40.00 has. Or 6.55% of the total land area. There are structures like houses, purok centers, chapels, school building, solar drier 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
- All 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 320.00 hectares out of 466.00 has. Then followed by the permanent crops which uses 89.00 hectares and mixed crops with 45 has. and wetlands with 1.5 has. and the last is the others with has 10.50 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	320.00 has.
2. Permanent Crops	89.00 has.
3. Mixed crops	45.00 has.
4. Wetland	1.5 has.
5. Others	10.50 has.
TOTAL	466.00 has.

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.

- **Protection/Riparian Zone**

Extraction of sand and gravel materials downstream by concessionaires should be controlled or regulated & confined at the center of the river channel to maintain the depth of the river to avoid deflection from the course of the flow towards the banks which could damaged the adjoining farmlands. (Figure 5 Protection Map).

- **Erosion/Flood Hazard**

The extent of riverbank caving and bank erosion that destroyed adjacent farmland is located roughly 2.0 kms. Upstream along boundary of Malabang-Clib and one (1) kilometer from the MASALAM Bridge where the deflection of river course is very eminent.

During heavy rainy season the erosion and flood areas were observed in Purok 1, 7, 4 & Barangay site. Roads becoming muddy and not passable for travelers were mitigated by planting trees along the roads and periodic crowning by motorgrader funded by Barangay Dev't. Fund and MASALA-Farm-to-Market Roads Project.

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 clib, San Guillermo and Lapulabao.

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	1.5 kms.	Cogon Road	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	1.5 kms.	Bugak 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	1.2 kms.	Center 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	1.2 kms.	District Road	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	.800 kms.	Sto. Nino 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	1.0 kms.	Balite Rd.	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	1.5 kms.	San Vicente Road	Graveled Rd.	Passable during dry season	Necessary for transportation	Passable but dilapidated	Road condition maybe damaged	Needs maintenance for graveling the road
Brgy. Road	3.5 kms.	Marcos Rd.	Graveled Rd.	Passable but muddy during rainy season	Necessary for transporting products	Ungraveled road	Worsens road condition	Needs repair & maintenance
Brgy. Road	1.2 kms.	Jocoy Road	Graveled Road	Passable during dry season	Transport of products from remote areas	Ungraveled	Road condition maybe damaged	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
Bulatukan River	107 mts.	Bulatukan River	Linkage of MASALAM to Poblacion, Hagonoy, Dvo. Del Sur.	Permanent supply of water during dry season	River scouring of bank if cannot regulate & control the sand & gravel extraction	Insufficient replenishment of sand & gravel materials, occurrence of flash floods; damage to crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate and control of sand & gravel quarrying and cause the stoppage of concessions. - Extraction of sand & gravel materials downstream by concessionaires should be controlled or regulated & confined at the center of the river channel to maintain the depth of the river to avoid deflection from the course of the flow towards the banks which could damaged the adjoining farmlands. - SAG proponent should be required to execute Accountability Statement to guarantee or answer & safeguard the possible negative environmental impact generated by quarrying operation.

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 maintenance and repair
Health & Day Care Center	Ordinary Type Ordinary Type	15 x 15 mts. 15 x 15 mts.	Good	Health, nutrition & kinder/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	Leoncio Pelinio	10 classrooms	Good	Source of basic education	Classrooms must be repaired	Could not be used soon	Needs periodic repair
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	90 mts.	Good	- Drying for various products	Parts of it cracks concrete	Could save the farmers	Needs Maintenance
Bridge	MASALAM Bridge	107 Im	Good	- Passable to all constituents	Scouring of structure	Could not be used soon	Operation & Maintenance buget annually to follow the MOA for ten yrs.

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	2.5 Has.	There are households settling along river	Landslide, soil erosion and flood occur in the river	River Scouring of bank if can't regulate & control the sand & gravel extraction	Regulate & control of sand & gravel quarrying and cause the stoppage of concessions.

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	5.0 has.	Purok 1, 7, & 4	During heavy rainy season the erosion & floody areas were observed.	Crops, livestock & properties are damaged	Roads becoming muddy & not passable for travelers.	Massive tree planting along the roads and periodic crowning by motorgrader.

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
Planted with Cash Crops	5 has.	Purok 7	Suitable for agricultural crops	Households are present erected not on their owned-lot or squatters.	Identity of households occupying conflict areas particularly during registration and land ownership and other similar problems to be encountered in the future.	To avoid confusion as to when the area being utilize by the landowner the occupants precaution not to build houses made of strong materials.
Settlements Area along Bulatukan river	2 Has.	Purok 1	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	Dangerous to transport vehicles passing the Bulatukan river during rainy season.	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**

Sector	Development Potentials	Problems and Issues	Constraints	Opportunities
Economic	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>a. Strategic crop dev't. zone</p> <p>1. Production of rice, corn, coconut and vegetable</p> <p>2. Vermicomposting</p> <p>b. Strategic Livestock Development Zone</p> <p>1. Production of large & small animals & upgrade animals</p> <p>c. Credit & Marketing Dev't. Zone</p> <p>1. Strengthen Malabang Cooperative and continuous capital build-up</p> <p>d. Environmental Management</p>	<p>Poor farming technology and use of inorganic fertilizers</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	<p>1. Concreting, rehabilitation & maintenance of Farm-to-Market roads</p> <p>2. Electricity</p> <p>3. Government Facilities</p>	<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 & 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 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	P4	P5	P6	P7	TOTAL
1. Lack of Income	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	16
2. Many are unemployed	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	15
3. Unable to send children to school	4	2	2	1	2	2	3	16
4. No land of his own, only laborer	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	12
5. High incidence of malnutrition	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	14
6. Lack of potable water	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	17
7. Dilapidated Roads	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
8. Living on the road-right-of way	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	9
9. Lack of knowledge	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	15
10. Lack of farming technology	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	16
11. Lack of program for farmers	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	13
12. Lack of Facilities	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	15
13. Lack of monitoring and evaluation	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	10
14. Cannot express oneself	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	16
15. Gambling	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	11
16. Unable to pay debt	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	12
TOTAL	37	31	18	32	32	33	34	

BARANGAY POVERTY PROFILE AND ANALYSIS MATRIX

Dimension of Poverty	Poverty Indicator	P1	P2	P3	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	25	20	15	25	130
2. Risk & vulnerability	Many are unemployed No Land of his own only farm in laborer Mostly children are malnourished	15	10	8	20	12	11	9	85
3. Empowerment & Inclusion	Impassable roads especially during bad condition.	10	8	4	5	9	10	8	54
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	8	15	12	18	14	97
Total Average Score		16.25	10.75	7.50	16.25	13.25	13.50	14.00	

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 - Toll fee - 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	Expected, estimated annual increase in IRA	Infrastructure facilities	Lack of Facilities	All Purok	200 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	75,000.00/yr. - National
Internal Revenue Allotment		Agricultural reforms	Lack of income Hard to send children to school	All Purok	200 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	10,000.00/yr. - National

CHAPTER 4 - DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

VISION: Panglantaw

Ang Barangay Malabang usa na ka lig-on ug malamboong barangay, diin ang katawhan nagatagamtam sa kaabunda sa gasa sa kinaiyahan, ug aktibong nagatampo sa ilang katakos ug kaalam alang sa kaayohan sa tanan. Ang matag-usa hugtanong nagatamod ug nagapanalipod sa mga tawhanong katungod ug makugihong naga-ugmad sa bahandi sa kinaiyahan samtang malahutayon kining gipanalipdan. Ginasakop sa katawhan ang diwa sa pagtinabangay, pagsinabtanay, ug paghigugmaay nga mga buhing timailhan sa patoo ug pagtamod sa gahom sa Labaw'ng Makagagahom.

MISSION:

1. Masangkapan ang katawhan sa kaalam ug mga kahanas aron mahimong responsible ug may katakos sa pag-atubang sa nagkalain-laing problema ug epektibong mosulbad niini.
2. Masagop ang nagkalain-laing teknolohiya ug mga kahanas kalambigit sa pang ekonomiya aron mapataas ang produksyon sa uma ug uban pang mga proyektong makatabang sa pagpataas sa kalidad sa panginabuhì sa katawhan.
3. Mapataas ang kahibalo ug katakos sa tanang opisyaes sa barangay ug mga organisasyon aron epektibong mapadagan ang tagsa-tagsa nila ka tahas ug mga gimbuhaton.
4. Makakat-on ang katawhan sa mga pamaagi sa pagkuha ug pagpangalap ug mga suportang moral, technical ug pinansyal gikan sa mga ahensya sa gobyerno ug mga pribadong institusyon.

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
Households living on the road-right-of way	Only squatters of land, no house and lot to dwell	Find relocation/resettlement areas
Lack of Knowledge	Many youths are unschooled	Encourage the youth to enroll in non-formal education or attend livelihood trainings/seminars
Lack of farming techniques	Many farmers are still using the old system of farming method due to lack of training and capital	Provide demonstration farm and right farming technologies
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	
INTERNAL SOURCES							
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	
EXTERNAL SOURCES							
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	
TOTAL	846,776.75	1,071,987.90	1,208,864.13	1,272,786.38	1,551,112.19	1,190,605.46	

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, barangay or in town for their growth and development.	Children are socially motivated	Lack of knowledge	School	Grade 1-VI	/	/	/	/	/	P25,000.00 - LGU's, DepEd.

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	/	/	/	/	/	P15,000.00 - 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	/	/	/	/	/	P20,000.00 - 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	/	/	/	/	/	P250,000.00 - 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

TOURISM/TRADE/INDUSTRY

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. Garments Factory Industry	To generate employment to households	Decrease unemployment	Lack of income	Barangay Malabang	OSY	/	/	/	/	/	P500,000.00 - LGU
2. Banana & Sugar Industry	To generate employment to households	Decrease unemployment	Lack of income	Barangay Malabang	OSY	/	/	/	/	/	P1,000,000.00 - LGU
3. Scholarship for the Indigent	To send children to school	Basic education has been provided	Cannot send children to elementary & high school	Barangay Malabang	Indigent Families	/	/	/	/	/	P 450,000.00 - PLGU, LGU
4. Wood Craft Industry	To generate employment to constituents	Decrease unemployment rate	Unemployment	Barangay Malabang	Jobless	/	/	/	/	/	P250,000.00 - LGU, PLGU
5. Barangay Nursery	To maximize the use of land	Seedling house is provided	Lack of facilities	Barangay Malabang	People of Baranga	/	/	/	/	/	P300,000.00-LGU

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. 3 Has. Resettlement Area	To provide settlement area to squatters	Indigent has acquired resettlement area	Living on the road-right-of way	Purok 1	110 Indigent Household	/	/	/	/	/	P300,000.00 - 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"> • Roles Policies • Monitoring 	To equip barangay officials with more knowledge on barangay governance	Barangay Officials have acquired knowledge on local barangay governance	Lack of Knowledge	Malabang	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	Malabang	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	Malabang	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 income	Lack of Income	Barangay Hall	Retrieved barangay ordinance/resolution	/	/				

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	To increase collection of real property taxes	RPT collection had been increased	Lack of income	Purok 1-7 Barangay Malabang	Taxation & other Revenues 98%	/	/	/	/	/	Store owner retailer establishment Owner's.
a) Store or Retailer w/fixed business & establishment	To implement barangay tax ordinance	Taxes on business, fees accruing to the barangay had been increased	Lack of income	Barangay Malabang	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	Brgy. Constituents
b) RPT & Community Tax Certificate (cedula) tax collection	- 100% obliged to lokat cedula	Collection had been increased	Lack of income	Barangay Malabang	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	Brgy. Constituents
2. Service fees & charges:	To increase collection of the barangay.	Collection had been increased	Lack of Income	Barangay Malabang	100% collection	/	/	/	/	/	MLGU, PLGU, CDF, SP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearances, permit fees & other charges 											
3. Request for Grants & Aids:	To augment income from other sources for the projects	Other projects had been provided & given assistance	Lack of Income	Barangay Malabang	Barangay construction project	/	/	/	/	/	MLGU, PLGU, CDF, SP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Aid • CDF • Provincial Aid • PDF 											

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) Goat Production	Increasing goat production	Goat production for domestic uses is increased	Lack of program to farmers	Barangay Malabang	30 HH's/year	/	/	/	/	/	P150,000.00-MLGU, PLGU
b) Faith Gardening	- To provide fresh vegetables to every households	Vegetables are provided to households	High incidence of malnutrition	Barangay Malabang	50 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	Seeds Procurement
3. Post Harvest Facilities	To install post harvest facilities	Post harvest facilities are installed such as driers, warehouse or mini-rice mill	Lack of Facilities	Barangay Malabang	60 HH's	/	/	/			P400,000.00-PLGU, CDF
• Ware House						/	/	/			
• Mini Rice Mill					Corn, Rice Banana, coconut	/	/	/	/	/	150,000.00 - PLGU

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 Malabang	MWRA	/	/	/	/	/	30.00/Client - MLGU, BLGU, PLGU
2. Feeding	- To reduce incidence of malnutrition	Malnourished children are rehabilitated	High incidence of malnutrition	Barangay Malabang	50 Malnourished children	/	/				15,000.00- 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 medical doctor	Barangay Malabang	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	Health Center	All Constituents	/	/	/	/	/	15,000/Client per month for 6 mos. - BLGU, MLGU, PLGU
5. Referral to Mental Hospital	To be able to rehabilitate mental patients	Mental patients have been rehabilitated	Lack of Income	Barangay Malabang	2 mental patients	/	/	/	/	/	15,000/clients per months - 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.	Easy transport of product and lesser expenditure.	Roads are maintained and rehabilitated	Dilapidated Roads			/	/	/	/	/	BLGU, LGU Project, 20% Dev't. Fund, CDF, MRDP
* Water System	Install reservoir for potable water of the constituents	Distribution pipes for potable water are installed	Lack of Potable Water	All Purok	246 HH's	/	/	/	/	/	MRDP, LGU, BLGU

CHAPTER 5 - IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM

BARANGAY ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN										
AIP REFERENCE CODE	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	IMPLEMENTING OFFICE	SCHED. IMPLEMENTATION		EXPECTED OUTPUTS	FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT			
			STARTING DATE	COMPLETION ON DATE			Personnel Services	MOOE	Capital Outlay	Total
Economic Sector										
1. Agriculture	Livestock animal health care program	BLGU, LGU	January 1, 2009	Dec. 30, 2009	Dewormed of Cow & Goat	BLGU, DA	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
	Livestock dewormed program				Animals distributed to all purok (Cow & Carabao)	BLGU, DA	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00
Social Services Sector										
1. Health	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
Infrastructure Utilities										
	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 Im	LGU		200,000		200,000
Local Governance & Administration	Review & update previous barangay ordinances	BLGU	January 1, 2009	December 30, 2009	Barangay ordinances are revised for full implementation	BLGU	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00

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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 1.1 Mobilizing Non-financial Resources 1.2 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 2.1 Internal Sourcing 2.2 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 & expenditures patterns for formulation of fiscal plans & policies	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

INTER-BARANGAY COMPLEMENTATION/INTEGRATION PLAN

SECTORS	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	SAN GUILLERMO	CLIB	LAPULABAO
1. INFRASTRUCTURE UTILITIES 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
2. Economic Sector 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
3. SOCIAL SERVICES 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
LAND USE	Committee on Public works	See to it that the programs & projects conform to the existing land use plan of the barangay	Kgd. Gil O. Angayan Co-chairman: Kgd. Rodrigo C. Senarillos	NGOs, Pos, MEO
Economic Development	Committee on Finance	Monitor and supervise financial constraints to sustain economic capability	Kgd. Jose T. Tampipi Co-chairman : Kgd. Marcelino N. Monteza	GKK and all Purok Treasurer
Special Concerns: 1. Agriculture	Committee on Agriculture	Assist all projects regarding agriculture (cash crops & livestock) to maximize production	Kgd. Rodrigo C. Senarillos Co-chairman : Kgd. Elizabeth S. Babor	DA, BVAWs, All Purok President
2. Poverty Reduction	Committee on Health & Education	Take charge in the implementation of health services, illiteracy problems & other poverty programs	Kgd. Venancia G. Umandam Co-chairman: Kgd. Florentino R. Monteza	DOH, BNS, BHWs
3. Local Governance- Revenue Generation	Committee on Finance	Barangay council will lead to intensify tax collection drive to generate income.	Kgd. Jose T. Tampipi Co-chairman : Marcelino N. MOnTeza	GKK and All Purok Treasurers
Infrastructure Dev't.	Committee on Infrastructure	Supervise & monitor all infrastructure development projects.	Kgd. Gil O. Angayan Co-chairman: Kgd. Venancia G. Umandam	NGO, MPDO, POs

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

BARANGAY FUNCTIONARIES
CY 2009-2013

BARANGAY OFFICIALS:

Rufo N. Monteza	- Punong Barangay
Jose T. Tampipi	- Barangay Kagawad
Venancia G. Umandam	- Barangay Kagawad
Rodrigo C. Senarillos	- Barangay Kagawad
Marcelino N. Monteza	- Barangay Kagawad
Florentino R. Monteza	- Barangay Kagawad
Elizabeth S. Babor	- Barangay Kagawad
Gil O. Angayan	- Barangay Kagawad
Randy U. Monteza	- SK Chairman
Primitiva S. Cablinda	- Brgy. Secretary
Virgilio T. Cavan	- Brgy. Treasurer

Barangay Health Workers (BHW)

1. Rosita P. Galacio
2. Rebecca B. Mocose
3. Belen F. Dorimon
4. Florita Rabago

Lupon Tagapamayapa

1. Welfredo J. Cavan, Sr.
2. Roberto S. Recaplaza
3. Tranquilino S. Gonzaga
4. Ildfonso L. Camporedondo
5. Menvic F. Melarpis
6. Vicente J. Cavan, Jr.
7. Rufina D. Agor
8. Precentacion Fabroada
9. Alex Sebio
10. Alexander Jakosalem

Barangay Tanod:

1. Elpedio Lahoylahoy, Jr.
2. Demando Pabuaya
3. Evelyn M. Pabuaya
4. Gina Segismundo
5. Rodrigo Tabillin, Jr.
6. Rudy Yurong
7. Cesar Presores
8. Osmiña Saligan
9. Roberto Monteza
10. Felipe Monteza
11. Rogelio Villarmino
12. Romeo Lopez
13. Bernabe Lagoon
14. Ruderick Yurong
15. Zaldy Saligan
16. Genelito Cuevas
17. Eddie Marcial
18. Lauriano Pellerin
19. Rosevelt Tugnao

