



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HAGONOY, DAVAO DEL SUR

CY 2006-2015

I. VISION

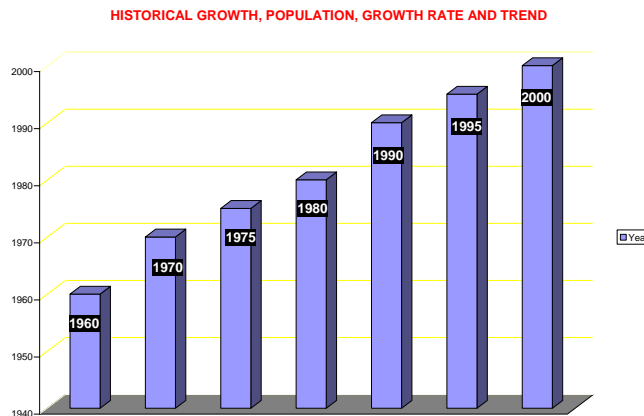
A dynamic agri-industrialized municipality with sustainable resources, socially and ecologically responsive citizenry, living in a developed, wholesome, peaceful and orderly environment.

MISSION

It is the commitment of the municipal government to develop itself into a responsive, responsible, and dynamic catalyst of change by promoting opportunities for socio-economic development and mechanisms for people's political advancement, promoting the development of its resources through judicious and sustainable utilization as well as protect them from abuse and illegal exploitation in order to create wholesome, ecologically-balanced, peaceful and orderly environment.

II. BRIEF SITUATIONER

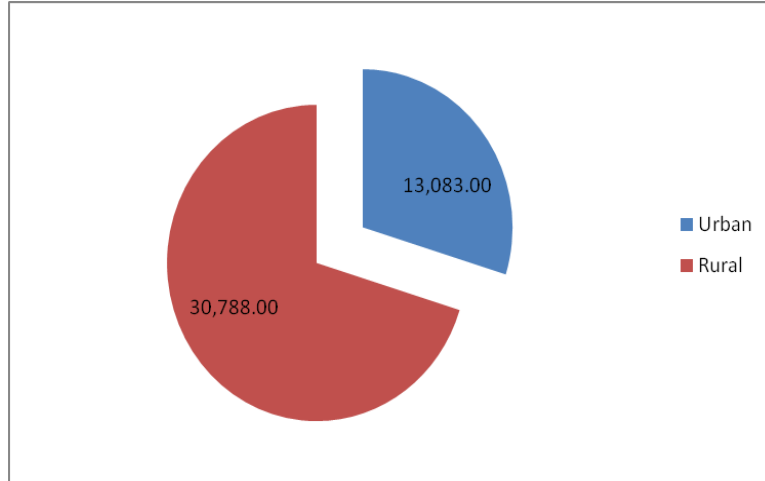
- Demography



As of 2000 Census, Hagonoy has a total of forty-three thousand eight hundred seventy one (43,871) population. The average population growth rate of the municipality had gradually increased from 1960 to 1980. These gradual increases could be attributed to the establishment of agri-industries in the municipality like the Davao Sugar Central Company, Inc. (DASUCECO), the Guihing Agricultural Development Corporation (GADECO) and First Davao Consolidated Joint Ventures Inc. These companies recruited workers with special skills in their respective operations from outside of the municipality and the province who later have permanently resided in the municipality. The other factors that partly contributed to the increase were the unstable peace and order condition prevailing in the other parts of the province at the time and the boom in sugar, commercial bananas, and mango industries.

However, from 1980 to 1990, it was observed that for the ten-year inter-censal period, the average population growth rate decreased to 2.57% or 8,744 persons. A number of factors may be attributed to the reduction, among these were the massive/intensified campaign on population control program, the slow down in sugar production and lack of employment opportunities within the municipality to absorb the increasing number of the new entrants to the labor force annually. The population growth rate further decreased from 2.57% in 1990 to only 1.07% in 2000.

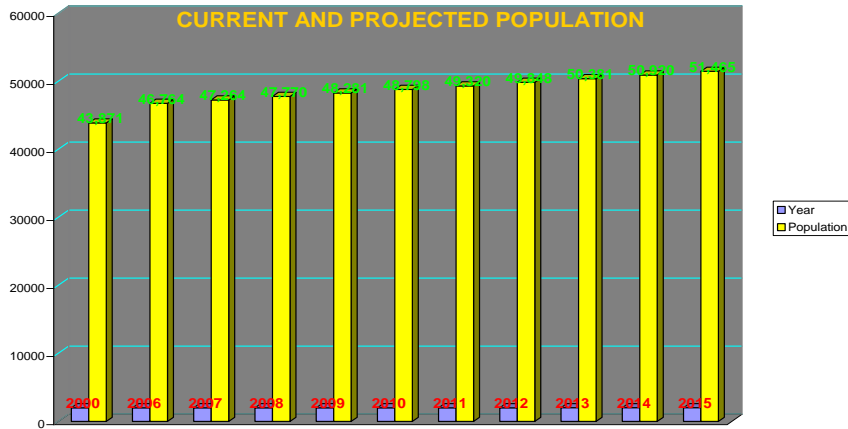
URBAN –RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Urban-Rural Population Distribution

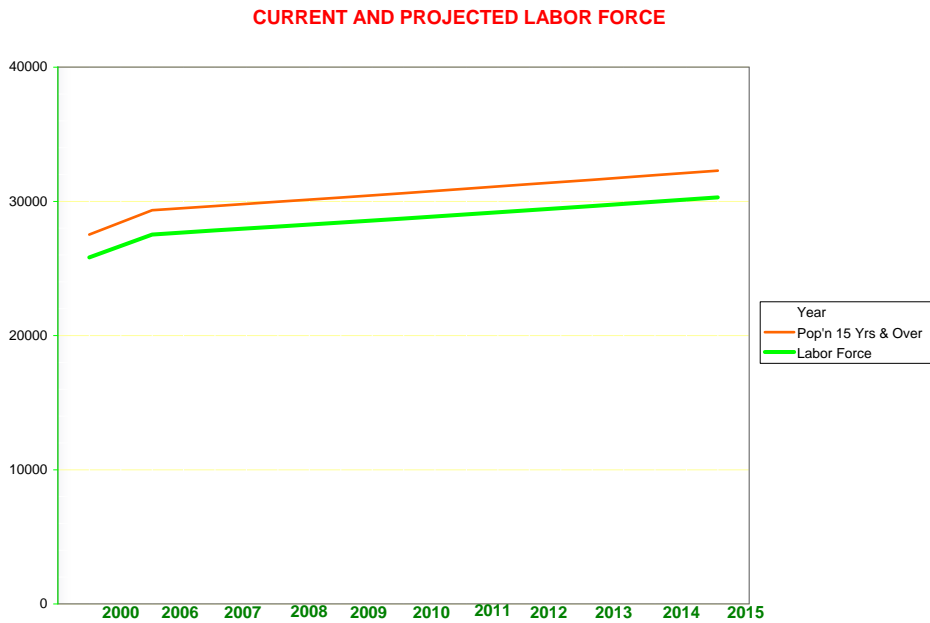
The municipality of Hagonoy has a total of twenty-one (21) barangays, two (2) of which are considered as urbanizing centers - Poblacion and Guihing. These two (2) barangays have a combined total population of 13,083 comprising about 29.82% of the total municipal population. Also, the nineteen (19) rural barangays have a combined population of 30,788.

Current and Projected Population



With an annual population growth rate of 1.07% based on the 1995-2000 census years an increase, from 43,871 in 2000, it is projected that at the end of the planning period the municipal population will total to 51,465.

Current and Projected Labor Force

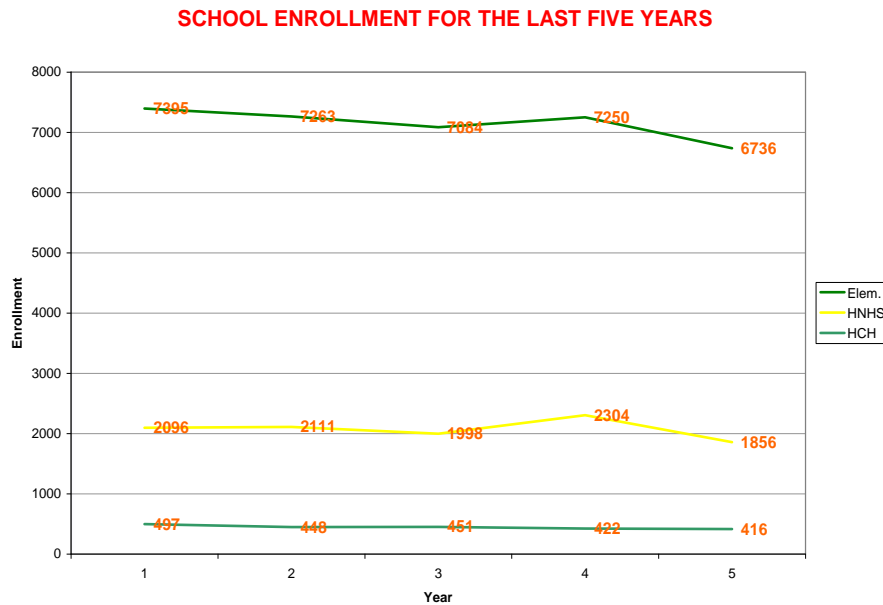


The 15 years and over age group population is projected in 2010 to a total of 30,609 which has an increase of 3,090 or 11% over that of 2000. By the year 2015, this age group population will still increase by 17.30% from a total in 2000. Correspondingly, the labor force increased from 25,818 in 2000 to 30,287 in the year 2015.

With the nature and type of economic activities presently available in the municipality, it would mean tremendous increase in the number of unemployed that in the labor force and while economically active yet unemployed. There is therefore the need for the municipality to provide more employment opportunities and enabling support services for social and economic mobility.

- **Social Services**

Education



The Municipality of Hagonoy has (2) elementary school districts. Hagonoy District 1 is based at the Hagonoy Central Elementary School in Poblacion. On the other hand, the Guihing Central Elementary School in Guihing is where the Hagonoy District II is based. Both Districts are headed by their respective Supervisor who has the jurisdiction and exercises supervision. For Hagonoy District 1 is composed of ten (10) elementary schools while we have eleven (11) elementary schools in District II for 2005. Barangay Clib in District 1 has no school the children enroll at the surrounding schools nearest to their households either in Malabang, San Guillermo, La Union and Mahayahay.

Since Barangay Clib residents are mostly Muslims, the Madrasah caters their educational needs. The two districts has a total of 6,664 pupils enrolled during the current year 2005-2006. It has a total of 224 teachers and 229 classrooms. Therefore, the teacher – pupil ratio is one (1) teacher per 30 pupils and a classroom –pupil ratio of one (1) classroom per 30 pupils. The actual ratios indicate above the Regional Standards of DepEd of one classroom:one teacher:45 pupils. To go down in particulars, for Hagonoy 1 District only. It has a total of 2,870 enrolled pupils, with 98 teachers and 101 classrooms. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1:30 and classroom – pupil ratio is 1:29.Hagonoy District II has a total of 3,794 enrolled pupils, a total of 126 teachers and 128 classrooms. This figures resulted to a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:31 and classroom-pupil ratio of 1:30.

Going up to the Secondary Level, for school year 2005-2006, the Holy Cross of Hagonoy has an enrolment of 416 students handled by 17 teachers and with nine(9) classrooms available. The school has a teacher-student ratio of 1:24 and classroom – student ratio of 1:46.The Hagonoy National High School enrolment for the current year reached to 1,856 students. The school has 55 teachers and 30 classrooms.There is more than enough teachers as showed in the total teacher-student ratio of 1:34. However, the classroom –student ratio falls below the Regional DepEd Standard of 1:50 since the actual ratio is 1:62.

There is no tertiary and vocational schools in the municipality. These educational needs are served and offered by the colleges and universities in the cities of Digos and Davao and in the adjacent municipality of Padada.

Housing

The same census date revealed a total of 9,204 housing units, 98% or 9,070 of which are considered single dwelling units. The rest are multi-unit residential and commercial structures. Duplex and multi-unit residences are found in agri-industrial compounds and plantations while the commercial structures cum residences proliferate in the public markets of Guihing and Poblacion. About 40% or 3,651 units are constructed out of wooden materials for the outer walls. The combination of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa comprises 2,815 or 31% of the total housing units. Half concrete-half wood construction numbered 1,675 units which is about 18%. It is also noticeable that galvanized iron or aluminum sheets are preferred roofing materials comprising 5,768 units or 63% of the total housing units.

Health

The Municipal Health Office has a total personnel compliment of eighteen (18) regular employees. This includes the Municipal Health Officer, a Dentist, two (2) Rural Sanitary Inspectors, a Medical Technologist, two (2) supervising nurses, ten (10) registered midwives, and a dental aide. The office personnel is augmented by seven (7) casual/contractual employees performing other health services. In the performance of the essential health services, registered midwives are assigned to the nineteen (19) barangay health stations, and two (2) main health centers located strategically in the nine (9) barangays and their respective catchment areas.

Only one (1) ambulance serves the transportation needs of the clients with two (2) drivers. There are also 157 barangays health workers, 22 barangay nutrition scholars and 19 TBAs assisting the midwives in the barangays. There are no public hospitals operating in the municipality. However, private primary hospitals and clinics are available. These are the Hagonoy J Medical Clinic in Guihing, Rudinas Clinic and Hospital in Poblacion, and Carlos Hospital in Leling with a combined total bed capacity of 55 beds. There are three (3) private doctors, one (1) private dentist, one (1) private pharmacy and one (1) private drugstore.

Solid Waste Management/Industrial Waste Disposal

For the past decade the municipal government started to collect and dispose the solid wastes in the municipality. However, the service area coverage is limited only to the public markets in Poblacion and Guihing. The present solid waste disposal area of about a hectare is located in Poblacion-Mahayahay-Sacub boundaries. The dumpsite is a portion of the 5-hectare proposed new municipal cemetery site. It is about 1-1/2 kilometer away from the Poblacion proper. There are no residential houses within the 300-meter radius. Solid waste collection is done regularly at least twice a week on Mondays and Fridays, servicing only the urban barangays of Poblacion and Guihing. Two (2) dumptrucks and one front-end loader are utilized with two (2) dumptruck drivers, one loader operator and two (2) market cleaners for personnel complement. The volume of solid wastes generated daily for the total of 9,293 households at 2-kilograms per household is computed at 18,856 kilograms daily. However, since solid wastes collection is limited to two (2) urban barangays, two (2) public markets and the municipal plaza, only an estimated volume 5,234 kilograms are collected and disposed of daily or an equivalent to only 28% of the total volume of wastes to be disposed. Private hospitals in Poblacion, Guihing and Leling are having their own respective disposal facilities for their special wastes as required.

In the rural barangays, dumping in compost pits is the usual method of solid wastes disposal. Burning comes closely second, more particularly of street sweepings and agricultural wastes such as coconuts husks, corn cobs/husks, rice hays and straws and others. The solid wastes dump on the site are not segregated from its source. Thus, lately with buyers of reusables and recyclables/residuals in the municipality, scavengers are slowly crowding the dumpsite. Individual wastes/pollutants in the municipality of three (3) forms: Solid, Liquid and Gaseous. Solid wastes from sugarcane milling come in a form of bagasse. When still fresh it is hot and have a very foul odor. After several weeks it becomes cool and odorless and becomes a good source organic fertilizer.

Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the agency mandated to care, protect and rehabilitate that segment of the population which has the least in life in terms of physical, mental and social well-being. In 2005, displayed the distribution of cases served by type of Clientele System.

The Children and Youths in Especially Difficult Circumstances has the greatest total number of cases served with 8,016 cases; second is the Families in Especially Difficult Circumstances clientele system with 3,453 cases. The least in cases is the Persons with Disabilities clientele system. Children and Youths in Especially Difficult Circumstances is 17.32% of the total population and the majority in need of such kind of welfare assistance. While the Families in EDC is only about 7.46 % and the least 0.11 % to those under the Persons with Disabilities clientele system.

Sports and Recreation

The most common sports and recreation facilities existing in the municipality is the open basketball cum volleyball courts. A total of fifty-nine (59) units are present in the twenty-one (21) barangays, an average of at least three (3) units per barangay. There are also sixteen (16) mini-gymnasia used as covered courts for basketball and volleyball aside from cultural presentations in the fourteen (14) barangays. There are four (4) tennis courts, two (2) of which are privately-owned and the other two (2) units are government-owned and for use of the general public.

Athletic fields and track ovals for elementary and secondary schools athletic competitions are present in Hagonoy Elementary School for DepEd District 1 and at Guihing Central Elementary School for DepEd District II schools. For the Public Secondary School these athletic facilities are present in the Hagonoy National High School. The Hagonoy Cockpit in Balutakay offers weekend cockfights and derbies during special occasions and events. It is providing a cockers' inn and food services for those who wish to stay overnight. The Seagull Inland Resort in Campo 10, Guihing has a separate swimming pool for children and adults, a mini-golf course and a shooting range. There are also three (3) tennis courts and pelota court owned by private companies and a public tennis court.

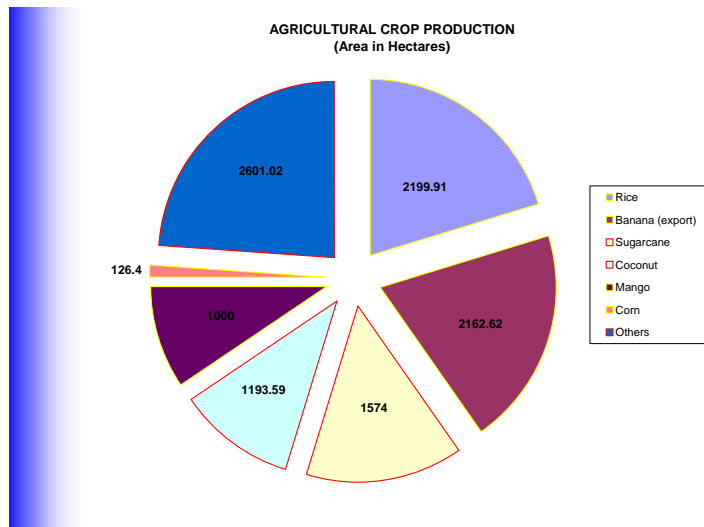
Protective Services

The Hagonoy Station of the Philippine National Police has during the year a total force of 26 active members. The Bureau of Fire Protection station has 9 firemen. The ratio of policemen to the total municipal population was far below the standard requirements at 1:1,000. Considering the total municipal population in 2005 of 43,871 at the least the Hagonoy Police Station shall have 46 members. With the present force, police visibility would be very nil specially that there are two urbanizing centers to protect and maintain. The firemen with the standard requirement of one(1) fireman per 2000 population should have 23 firemen.

The same picture holds true to the firefighting capability of the Hagonoy Fire Station, its manpower complement and firefighting facilities were insufficient to meet the needs of the municipality. The municipality has a police-station, sub-station, a jail, fire hydrants and communication facilities. The police has only two(2) serviceable patrol cars and a motorcycle. The fire station has only one fire-truck.

A. Economic

Agriculture (Crops, Livestock and Poultry, Fishery,)



The Municipality of Hagonoy has a total land area of 11,918 hectares of fertile soil suitable to cultivation of various agricultural crops of which 10,396.05 hectares are effectively cultivated. The major crops grown are palay, bananas, sugarcane, coconut, mango and corn. Other crops cultivated are papaya, mungo, watermelon, other fruits and vegetables. The Irrigation Water Facilities is served mainly by the Padada (Hagonoy) River Irrigation System of the National Irrigation Administration. Its service area covers seven (7) lowland barangays cultivated to rice. The Irrigation System is augmented by two (2) mini-dams in Sacub and in Sinayawan. Also in the southwestern barangays the rice lands are served by the Mal Irrigation System from Matanao. A small water impounding project which is a diversion dam is also constructed to service the potential irrigable area of about 50 hectares in Lanuro located at the northwestern part of the municipality.

These post-harvest facilities are mostly concentrated in rice and corn producing barangays. A total of ten (10) rice and corn mills, baby “cono” type with a capacity of 20-40 bags/hour served the milling needs of the farmers charging P1.00/kilo of milled rice. Each farmers/irrigators associations have their respective dryers and warehouses charging P3.00/sack for drying and P5.00/sack/mo. for warehousing services.

Agrarian Reform

The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program is a vital program and instrument of the government for eradicating poverty by equally distributing the land to the landless and assist farmers produce food for all and ultimately become globally competitive. In the municipality, a total of 1,436.2191 hectares is covered by the program for acquisition and distribution. To date, 1,410 hectares or 98% of the target were acquired and distributed to 1,298 farmer-beneficiaries. Only twenty-six (26) hectares are yet to be acquired in the barangays of Sacub, Maliit Digos, Tologan and Malabang. There are two (2) Agrarian Reform Communities (ARC) established in the municipality which are also component areas of the Kalahi-Agrarian Reform Zone in the First Congressional District of Davao del Sur. The ARC are organized for program beneficiaries development and convergence strategies.

Commerce

The interior location of Poblacion as seat of the municipal government influenced the slow development pace of the municipality. There are two (2) existing public markets in the municipality. Within the five-year period from 2006 to 2016 an increase in the number of business establishments was observed. Wholesale and retail topped the number of existing establishments, 1,337. Recreational facilities- 157 and services with 22.

Industry

Most of the existing industrial establishments in the municipality are agri-based. Rice mills topped the list with nine(9) units. The locality also has corn mill, hollow block/concrete products making, bakery, handicraft and other manufacturers.

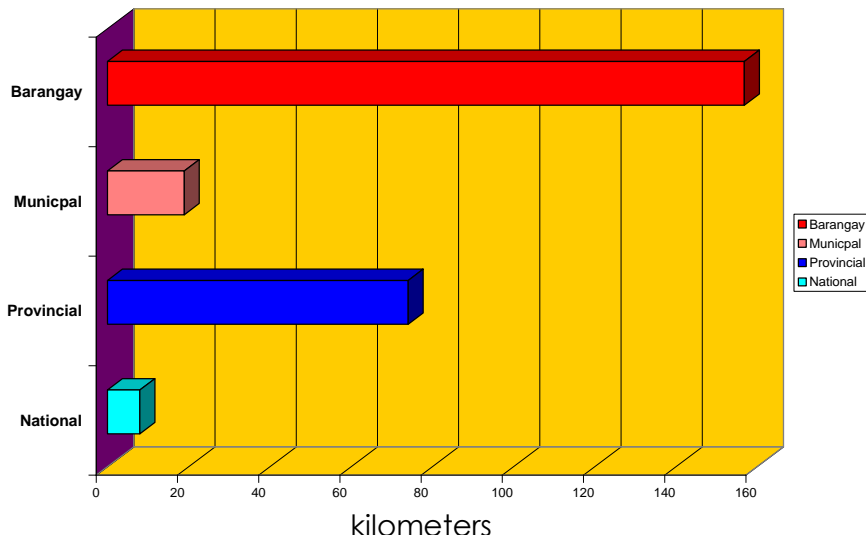
Tourism

Tourism as an industry in the municipality is not developed. Tourist destination areas are yet to be explored and tapped. Places of interest requested by the people are the beaches from Balutakay to Leling where facilities and services catering to the needs of beach lovers area available. There are about nine (9) developed beach are operating in Bolinao, Balutakay and one (1) in Leling. These beach resorts have facilities and services for day and night swimming, seminars and conferences, catering services for special occasions.

The coastal area from Leling to Paligue are designated as mangrove rehabilitation covering 120 hectares and other coastal zones development. The other potential tourists destination areas for development are the Japanese tunnels and foxholes located in Poblacion and Balutakay. These tunnels are mostly air-raid shelter, ammunition depot, and advance command ports of the Japanese Imperial forces. The panoramic viewing at Mahayahay allows the person to overlook the whole municipality and at Paligue and Tologan Hills where lies below are the vast banana areas and on the other side the Davao Gulf.

B. Infrastructure Transportation

Road Network



The inventory of road network in the municipality showed a total 256.691 kilometer. This is broken down into eight (8) kilometers of national road, about 74.055 kilometers of provincial roads, 18.915 kilometers of municipal streets, 156.855 kilometers of barangay roads. There are two (2) national bridges, four (4) provincial, one (1) municipal and four (4) barangay bridges existing in the municipality. The two national bridges in Balutakay and Guihing-Makar road are concrete. The municipal and provincial bridges are bailey constructed of steel panels and wood. Two bridges are box culverts, one in Kibuaya and other in San Guillermo. Hanging bridge were constructed at Balutakay and Leling.

Communications

The existing facilities in the municipality is provided principally by the government. There is only one (1) postal office situated in Poblacion. The post office is manned by a postmaster and letter-carrier. There are three (3) communication towers (cellsites) erected in the municipality owned by Globe Telecome, and Smart Communication and Sun Cellular. Both public and private individuals are using cellular/mobile phones. Cable TV also exist in the municipality thru satellite disk and a landline connection.

Landline cable made available only in Guihing. Broadcast and print media facilities are absent in municipality. National and local news papers are available in Digos and delivered by newsboys in the municipality.

Water

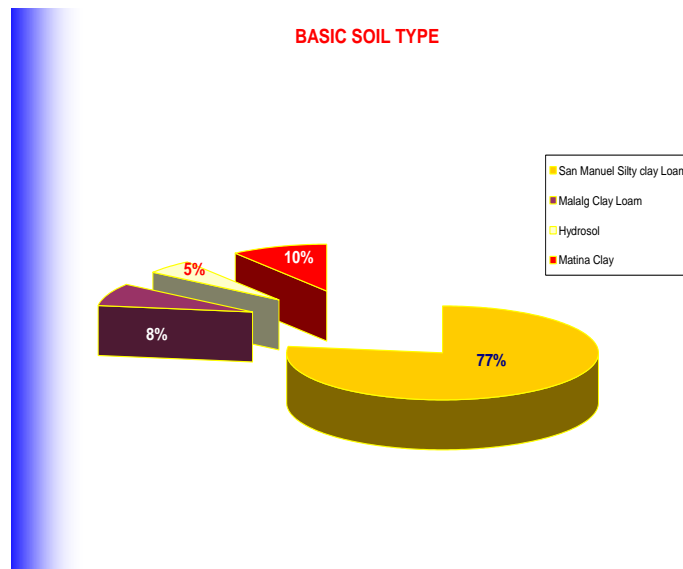
The municipality is traversed by two (2) rivers originating and having tributaries from Padada, Matanao, Bansalan and Magsaysay. Theses rivers provide ample sources of surface and underground water for domestic and household use. The most common sources of water supply in the barangays for households are the Level I or point sources. A total of 589 shallow wells and 3997 deep wells were installed in the municipality. Level III water systems located in barangays Poblacion and Guihing are fully operational.

Power

The power needs of the municipality is supplied by the Davao del Sur Electric Cooperative, Incorporated based at Cogon, Digos, Davao del Sur. The electric cooperative is represented in the Board by a Director elected by members-consumer from the municipality. The district is assisted in performing his function responsibilities by the district electrification Committee who are sectorally elected. The sectors represented are the government, civic, business, farmers, religious, the youth and media.

- **Natural Environment (forest, water bodies, solid/liquid wastes, etc.)**

Basic Soil Type



The predominant type of soil in the municipality is the San Manuel Silty Loam, about 77% and considered as very suitable to all kinds of agricultural crops. The other types are the Malalag Clay Loam, Matina Clay Loam and Hydrosol.

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

Climate/Rainfall

The climate in the municipality as in the province and the country in general is greatly influenced by semi-permanent cyclones which make up air-streams and ocean currents responsible for the passing in and out of rainfall over the municipality. From December to January, the northeast monsoon reaches the area from the northeast to east directions, bringing rains to the province and the municipality. The rain gradually decreases in the late February until the end of March when the transition period between the northeast monsoon and north Pacific trade winds begin. In April, an increase in rainfall intensities in the area is observed.

The month of May is another transition period between the trade wind season and southwest monsoon season prevalent in July to September. In June to October, the distribution of rainfall is influenced by the vertical situation of the shear line between the south Pacific trade and southwest monsoon. More rains is observed during these months because these air streams are very moist and extends to a great height. November is another period between the southwest and northeast monsoons. May to June are months with peak rainfall, hence, the first palay cropping season. Likewise December to January are also peak rainfall months and this could be considered as the second palay cropping season.

Erosion Condition and Flooding Hazards

There are two (2) forms of soil erosion existing in the municipality. These are the geologic erosion and accelerated erosion which are considered as destructive. Geologic erosion is prominent in the siltation of Padada (Hagonoy) and Balutakay river beds, scouring of river banks resulting to widening and the formation of deltas. Barangays traversed by these two (2) river outlets are heavily affected, namely; Malabang, Clib, Lapulabao, Hagonoy Crossing, Guihing, Balutakay and Sacub. Accelerated erosion due to improper land use practices occurs in the hilly and sloping areas in the barangays of La Union, Mahayahay, Lanuro, Sacub and San Guillermo.

Soil erosion and consequent effects like sedimentation and flooding result to ecological imbalance, destruction to marine resources, damage to property and at times loss of lives. About nineteen (19%) percent of the total municipal land area is flood-prone. This portion is located within the Sacub-Sinayawan-San Isidro-Balutakay rectangle along the course of the Sacub Creek and Balutakay River.

The overflowing of the Padada (Hagonoy) River during the rainy months affects adversely the barangay of Guihing and its immediate environs.

Unless flood control and bridge protection measures are undertaken, it is anticipated that Guihing Bridge which is the only link to the southern part of the province including General Santos City, South Cotabato and Sarangani province to Digos and Davao City, may be destroyed cutting off means of land transportation.

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

Land Capability

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

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

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

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

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

Class X are lands suited for fishponds or recreation and is recommended for fishpond, nipa, palm and mangroves with proper management. This are located along the coast of Davao Gulf from Balutakay to Paligue covering and area of about 335.50 hectares.

Land Suitability

The greater portion of the total land area of the municipality considering the predominant types of soil and slope classification is suitable for irrigated paddy and diversified crops covering a land area of about three thousand (3,000) hectares. The areas along the coast of Davao Gulf from Balutakay to Paligue of 471 hectares are suitable for fishponds of which 380 hectares are now fully cultivated and productive.

Some hilly portions in the barangays of Lanuro, Kibuaya, Sacub La Union and Mahayahay are suitable for cultivation to annual crops, perennial trees and vine crops covering an estimated area of 726 hectares. Some steep portions of the hills in Mahayahay and Clib are suitable or agro-forestry plantation. This area covers about 130 hectares.

- **Land Use Development Trend**

The present location of the seat of the municipal government in Poblacion is surrounded by prime agricultural lands planted to palay and is mostly under the coverage of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. Hence, further development of the urban core is restricted along its municipal streets. However, future urban core development expansion may be directed towards the peripheral barangays of Mahayahay on the west, Hagonoy Crossing on the east and Lapulabao on the south. These identified areas are ideal for urban and non-agricultural uses because of the suitability and free from legal and other limitations. The future expansion of Guihing will be primarily towards Padada on the south. This is preferred with the anticipation that expansion of the latter will converge in the area.

The municipality being an agricultural community, can be observed in the present trend, that there are settlements in their lands either owned or as cultivators. On the other hand, the potentials of the municipality towards agri-industrialization warrants the establishments of infrastructure facilities and utilities as well as the labor requirements. Major agri-based industries are located.

Poblacion, as another growth center is expected to improve its agricultural productivity as inputs to the residents and agri-industries. The residential areas in Poblacion are mostly along the streets due to the agriculture in nature, residential houses are built. Within the farm area.

The built-up area of the municipality in the urban and rural barangays include the residential, commercial, light industrial, institutional, open space, transport facilities and utilities. Some barangays also started their satellite growth centers as they acquired barangay sites.

- **Local Administration**

Local Organization. Functionally, the Executive Departments are categorized either as staff/administrative or field/operations. Classified under staff/administrative department are the offices of the Municipal Treasurer's Office, the Municipal Budget Office, the Municipal Accountant's Office, the Local Civil Registrar's Office, Municipal Assessor's Office and the Municipal Planning and Development Office.

Under the operations category are the Office of the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Agriculturist Office, Social Welfare and Development, and Health. The Sangguniang Bayan exercises local legislative power and thus provides the legislative services of the municipal government as provided for in the Local Government Code. It is headed by the Vice Mayor and eight regular Sangguniang Bayan members who are elected at large and is augmented by two ex-officio members representing the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Sangguniang Kabataan Municipal Federation President. No sectoral representatives sits in the Sangguniang Bayan.

The manpower complement of the municipality is based on the recommended staffing pattern of the joint commission. It has a total of 122 appointed officials and employees distributed accordingly to the different Executive and Legislative Offices. On tenurial status of (12) are elected composed of the Mayor, Vice Mayor and the Sangguniang Bayan members.

Among the appointed officials and employees, 95 of them are holders of permanent status, 13 are casuals and two (2) are co-terminus. With regards to educational attainment 68.03% or 83 are graduate of degree courses; 18.85% have attended college or finished vocational courses; 9.84% are high school graduates and 3.28% are elementary level. In terms of eligibility status only 45.08% have professional eligibility and 40.16% with sub-professional eligibility.

As required in the Local Government Code of 1991, the municipal government has organized the Local Special Bodies to assist in setting the direction for economic and social development efforts.

Local Fiscal Management. The municipality has two (2) main sources of revenues locally-generated and nationally shared. The local revenues are derived from the imposition and collection of taxes and on operation of miscellaneous service income. While the national sources represents the substantial share of the municipality from the Internal Revenue Allotment. The five (5) year period (2001-2005) trend of collections showed a steady increasing municipal revenues, except in FY 2004 which has slightly decreased in FY 2003 to as low as negative 1.3%. This decreased was attributed to the corresponding shortfall in the actual collection in the municipal business taxes/licenses by 5.3% and the updating of the Municipal Revenue Code and implemented starting FY 2003. Efforts were exerted in tapping other potential resources, proceeds from which accrue solely to the coffers of the municipality. Among these were income collected from municipal business taxes, sand and gravel extraction, and heavy equipment rentals.

The Executive Annual Budget is prepared based on the detailed income estimates by the Municipal Treasurer and expenditures based on the records. The budget will then follow its legitimization process for approval through an appropriation ordinance of the Sangguniang Bayan.

III. Development Constraints and Opportunities Including as Lists of Prioritized Issues and Concerns

There are two (2) major development constraints identified in the municipality. These are the areas covered by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law under various modes of land acquisition located in almost all the barangays with a total land area of 2,887.6753 hectares. The central barangays that are within the services coverage of the National Irrigation Administration. Padada (Hagonoy) River Irrigation System with a total area of 2,083.95 hectares. This irrigated area is planted to palay and is prime agricultural lands are considered non-convertible.

Erosion-prone areas are identified mostly in the upland barangays of Mahayahay, Sacub, Lanuro and Lapulabao. The areas along the banks of Guihing and Balutakay rivers are prone to flooding especially during the wet season.

Major Concerns

Poverty Alleviation

- Most of the municipal population derive their income from agriculture as small landowner cultivators, farm laborers, leaseholders, and agrarian reform beneficiaries. Agricultural production inputs costs are steadily increasing but the market prices of farm products are either controlled or manipulated by traders and middlemen.
- Most farmers depend on their “suki” for production inputs and supply of commodities from planting to harvest seasons. During harvest time, because the supply is more abundant prices of farm products dive – this is aside from the usurious rates of interest applied on credit for inputs used and the lack of post-harvest facilities.
- The bulk of produce of farmers are sold and processed outside of the municipality, thus explain the shortage of food and other farm commodities internally.
- The seasonal nature of agricultural farm production forced some families to let their children quit or stop schooling in all levels of education as shown in decreasing number of school children finishing elementary, secondary, and tertiary education. The main reason is for the children to assist their families in farm chores to earn extra income.
- The practice of mono-cropping and production of agricultural crops susceptible to world market prices fluctuation has contributed to the poor economic situation of the people. A fall-back position or safety nets in time of price decreases is absent.
- The need to institutionalize and strengthen the networking of existing cooperatives to provide necessary services and facilities from planting to harvest seasons.
- The need to generate employment opportunities to absorb the unemployed and new entrants to the labor force annually. The absence or lack of employment opportunities resulted to the outflow of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- The need to establish an area for industrial use to attract investors and industrial locators to the municipality.

Environment

- The direct disposal of solid and liquid wastes into the river system that pollute and deplete fish and marine resources.
- The over-use of land resources and abuse in application of harmful farm chemicals resulting to damage and destruction of the soil and ecological balance.
- The aerial spraying and application of strong chemicals in banana plantation that is harmful to both human and animal population, including aquatic and marine resources.
- The inappropriate farm cultivation and management practices in hills and sloping areas that contribute to a large extent of erosion and flooding problem resulting to the siltation of river beds and deltas and the destruction of natural fish habitats.
- The use of poisonous substances harmful chemicals and other forms of illegal fishing in both brackish and salt-water bodies in the municipality.
- The loss of mangrove habitat due to indiscriminate cutting and conversion of areas into fishponds.
- The need to preserve, control and regulate the utilization of non-metallic mineral resources such as sand and gravel, limitation and mountain rocks as civil works materials.
- The absence of proper solid waste management disposal facilities.

Absence of Major Economic Enterprise

- The need to relocate and construct public market facilities in a permanent site for the development of a central business district.
- The need to strengthen and operationalize the Motor Pool facilities into a viable economic enterprise.
- The establishment of a municipal slaughterhouse for protection of the consumers and earn additional income for the municipality.
- The urgent need of developing a municipal public cemetery to arrest the cases of burials in private lots.

Peace and Order

- The need to maintain and sustain the industrial peace in agri-industrial establishments in the municipality.
- The need to judiciously award CARPable lands to bonafide and qualified program beneficiaries.

People Empowerment

- The need for increased involvement and participation of the population in local governance from needs identification to programs/projects implementation and monitoring.
- Assist the existing non-government and private organizations to enable them to maximize and enhance their participation in the over-all municipal development efforts.
- Motivation of greater and higher social responsibility that people are not only objects but at the same time subjects of development.

Infrastructure Support

- The construction of an alternate bridge to decongest the traffic passing by the Guihing Bridge and link Tologan and Paligue to Poblacion.
- The provision of post-harvest facilities to ensure quality and prices of prime agricultural commodities.
- Improvement of secondary roads to link the Poblacion and other interior barangays to the national highway.

Coastal Resource

The Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) conducted and validated during the barangay coastal management planning seminar-workshops and Malalag Bay Area – wide consultation workshops identified the following issues and concerns:

1. Beach/shoreline erosion and siltations
2. Illegal and destructive fishing
3. Encroachment of municipal fishing grounds by outsiders
4. Lack of alternative livelihood, prevalence of poverty
5. Declining fish catch
6. Coastal sea grasses destruction, mangrove cutting and conversion
7. Lack of law enforcement and political will
8. Agricultural and agri-industrial chemical pollution
9. Segmented beach resorts
10. Improper domestic waste disposal

Analyzing deeper the identified issues and concern listed above (2.3.7), it would show that the major problems are the declining fish catch and prevalence of poverty incidence. The decline of fish catch may be attributed to erosion, siltation, and pollution. While the prevalence of poverty may be due to lack of alternative livelihood sources which will lead to illegal fishing practices, encroachment of municipal waters by outsiders because of laxity in the enforcement of fishery laws and lack of political will. Mangrove cutting and conversion into fishponds and destruction of coral reefs contributed to the main problem by destroying the natural habitat and spawning ground of fishes.

IV. Major Development Goals and Objectives

General Goal (Terminal Performance Objective)

The municipal government as a system shall deliver efficiently, effectively, and productively the basic services as well as provide the needed facilities through working partnership with the people to alleviate poverty and improve their quality of life.

Specific Goals

In order to attain the vision of an agri-industrialized municipality with sustainable resources, socially responsible and ecologically conscious citizenry living in a developed, wholesome, peaceful and orderly environment; the following goals are set:

Agricultural Development

To formulate and implement a rational and appropriate agricultural development programs geared towards optimizing production in crops, poultry and livestock, and fisheries for food security, processing, and export purposes.

Environmental Management

To formulate and implement a comprehensive and sustainable eco-system, management programs and addressing the pollution, flooding and erosion, siltation and other environmental problems and ultimately preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, develop and maintain ecological balance.

Infrastructure Development

To provide necessary infrastructure support facilities that will enable and encourage farmers to increase agricultural production for self-sufficiency and processing, for convenience and comfort as well as more accessibility and mobility of the people to basic services.

Peace and Order/Public Safety

To ensure prompt and timely response to call for assistance and proper enforcement of laws and instill discipline from among the law enforcers and the general public.

Agri-Industrialization

To promote and facilitate the agri-industrial development of the municipality by allocating areas for the purpose and provide incentives to attract private investors to locate their environment friendly industries in the municipality.

Economic Enterprise Development

To develop and promote viable and resource-based municipal economic enterprises as revenue generating programs to augment limited municipal fiscal resources to meet the ever-increasing demand for community services.

Local Governance

To establish and install a municipal government structure and organization with capable, humane, efficient, productive, and responsive stewards of the government.

People Empowerment

To gradually transform the people through non-government and people's organizations from beneficiaries/clients/receivers of government services to partners and stakeholders in total municipal development efforts.

Barangay Administration

To develop the barangays into a self-governing, self-managing, and self-reliant communities with capable, responsive, and responsible barangay officials.

Coastal Resource and Forest Development

Full implementation of fishery laws and local ordinances and enact ordinances/formulate of policies relative to environment protection, preservation and management to regenerate fish and marine resources.

V. Preferred Development Thrust (s) and Spatial Strategy (Structure/Concept Plan)

Alternative Spatial Strategies

a. 2005 Trend Alternative

The existing municipal development pattern follows the dominant economic activities approach where the municipality is divided into agricultural and agro-industrial districts. This alternative dispenses the development of the municipality in a way that the component barangays will avail of the basic services from the centers. But due to the absence of higher levels of services and the proximity of the capital City of Digos, these services will continue to be availed of in the provincial capital. With an average growth rate of 1.07%, the municipal population is estimated to reach 51,465 by the year 2015. The biggest concentration of population is expected to be in Guihing, Sinayawan, and in Poblacion. The least populated barangays will be Clib, La Union and San Guillermo.

In terms of urbanization, Guihing will have the most number of people in the urban area which constitutes 69.14% per cent of the total urban population. In employment absorption, the agriculture and agri-industrial sector of the municipality will have the biggest share of the growth employment.

b. Alternative 1: Poblacion as a Service Center of the Municipality

As the seat of the municipal government, all the needed services from the government, be it local and national, will be made available in Poblacion. The rest of barangays will continue with their existing socio-economic activities. As a consequence, it is expected that commerce, trade and business transactions will affect the urban development of Poblacion and eventually radiate to nearby barangays of Lapulabao, Sacub, Mahayahay, and Hagonoy Crossing.

With the presence of the facilities and services, such as schools, market, recreational, financing institutions and other business services, it is anticipated that the residents of the municipality will not anymore go to Digos City. The resultant scenario then will ensure the retention and circulation of income and production within the municipality; further increasing the municipal revenue.

c. Alternative 2: Guihing as Agro-industrial Center and Poblacion as the Service Center.

The existing agro-industries are mostly located within the periphery of Guihing. These are the Davao Sugar Central Company (Sugar Milling and Refining), the Lapanday Group of Companies (Banana Export) such as the Guihing Agricultural Development Corporation; Malalag Ventures Plantation, Incorporated; Lorenzo and Son's Ventures, Incorporated; and Global Fruits Corporation; and First Davao Joint Ventures Company which is into mango production.

Being centrally located and the seat of the municipal government, barangay Poblacion will remain as the center of government services. All sub-provincial offices of national line agencies and municipal offices will be located in Poblacion. However, physical area will be CARP Law coverage, support services and facilities will be located in the peripheral expansion areas in Hagonoy Crossing between Guihing and Poblacion as well as Lapulabao and Mahayahay.

d. The Preferred Strategy

Agro-industrialization and an expanded service center.

Within the next ten (10) years, the development strategy of Hagonoy shall anchor on agro-industrialization and an expanded service center. This is so because of the presence of agro-industries and vast agricultural potentials in terms of both human and natural resources.

The potentials that the municipality have in terms of land resources, existing infrastructure facilities and utilities as well as labor will warrant for the establishment of an agro-industrial center in Guihing and in the process will simultaneously develop the barangay of Hagonoy Crossing, linking it to Poblacion which is the service center.

To achieve this Bi-Polar strategy of agro-industrializing and expanding the service center, the municipality shall initiate development interventions together with the private sectors. With this preferred spatial strategy, the pace of development is envisioned to be faster as it dispenses the concentration of development to areas with high comparative advantages.

In the establishment of an agro-industrial center it is expected that agricultural productivity will be improved as inputs to agri-industries. This will mean adding value to raw agricultural products that will be processed. Thus, farmers will be assured of ready markets for their products encouraging them to produce more.

On the other hand, service centers are to be expanded to include the peripheral barangays of Hagonoy Crossing on the east and Mahayahay towards the west as well as Lapulabao on the south.

VI. Proposed Land Uses and Zoning Plan

Proposed General Land Use

The proposed general land use of the municipality is anchored on the land use needs and potentials. As member and component municipality of the Malalag Bay Alliance, Provincial Agri-industrial Center its has to play and perform its identified role.

Likewise, its role in the overall development of the province has to be defined and substantiated. Hence, the proposed municipal land use presented, considering the recommended planning standards as well as the legal and physical limitations.

Built-up Area

The built-up areas in the rural barangays are to be expanded to an average of twenty (20) hectares which shall be planned and allocated by their respective barangay officials following the land use planning purposes. The barangay land use plan shall be the reference/basis in the consideration for action on application for zoning and locational clearances.

The non-agricultural land use in Poblacion shall be located outside of the urban core. A new town site is to be established outside of the urban core preferably on the hills of Mahayahay, west of Poblacion. An area of ten (10) to twenty (20) hectares may be acquired by the municipal government for the said purpose. The other alternative site for urban expansion shall be located along the provincial road at Hagonoy crossing on the east to connect Poblacion and Guihing. Meantime, the already allocated area for non-agricultural use in Poblacion has yet to be saturated. With the present population growth rate the designated area cannot be fully utilized within the planning period.

The urban area expansion of barangay Guihing shall be towards the south to the boundary of Paligue. And on the east, a ten (10) hectare site adjacent to the Gilda Subdivision shall be reclassified into residential area.

The area proposed for reclassification for residential cum institutional purposes to accommodate the housing needs of company workers, road right-of-way squatters, thus residing in identified critical area and those displaced from their leased/rented lots and the homeless and landless. An increase of about 914 hectares is proposed for the municipal built-up areas.

Agriculture

The prime irrigated agricultural land planted to palay in the central barangay shall not be subjected to any reclassification except the urban barangays of Poblacion and Guihing where the existing land uses are dominantly non-agricultural use. This is to ensure sustainability of food production for the needs of the municipal population and that of the province.

As its flagship industry, cereals production has to be vigorously pursued with the ultimate goal of processing for value-added purpose.

Areas covered by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law and program shall be protected and spared from reclassification until such time that the beneficiaries shall have fully-paid their obligation and shall have qualified to convert and or dispose of their property under existing law.

For this purpose, a total land area of 9,891.50 hectares shall be utilized for agricultural uses. The same land area shall be planned and managed for the municipal special Agricultural and fisheries Development Zone and Crop Zone.

Agro-industrial

The agro-industrial area existing and reclassified in 1980 of 317 hectares is to be increased by 3.66% or an additional area of 599.80 hectares. This is to include the reclassification of the remaining portion of the Lapanday Group of Company's banana plantation of the Guihing Aplaya provincial up its property boundary line at Leling. This area of about 455 hectares where four part of the total land area for development and establishment of the Guihing agri-industrial techno-park by the owner.

The small-scale agri-based industries situated within the residential area in Poblacion shall be relocated outside of the urban core. An area of about 5.00 hectares shall be reclassified for the purpose along the municipal road from the boundary at Sinayawan to the south and from the boundary at Lapulabao to the south and west, and from the boundary at Sacub to the northwest following both sides of the provincial road.

Quarrying

Sand and gravel sources, the area along Padada(Hagonoy) River shall be maintained and protected and extraction there from shall be strictly controlled. To prevent rapid erosion, bamboos are to be planted on the bank easements from the upstream of Guihing bridge to La Union and New Quezon in the west. Renewal in the concessionaires permits shall not be made unless they actively participate in bamboo planting.

Coral and sand quarrying shall be prohibited from the municipal coastal waters from Balutakay to Paligue.

Utilities

Additional area for utilities shall be provided since more of these are presently situated within the institutional areas. The water works and sanitation system in poblacion and the water district in Guihing shall each be relocated to a suitable and appropriate sites at Mahayahay and Tologan.

The drainage system in Poblacion and Guihing shall be completed and additional canals be provided specially at the proposed residential sites.

Coastal Zone/ Mangrove Areas

regenerate by pursuing and properly managing the mangrove area. The DENR in coordination with the CRMP and the local government units have identified about 120 hectares of mudflats which are potentially viable for rehabilitation and planting.

Park and Open Spaces

As proposed, at least a hectare of park and open spaces shall be developed in every barangay for a total of twenty one (21) hectares. This facility shall be designated and defined by the barangay officials in their respective barangay Land Use Plans.

Special Uses

The area for cemetery use shall be expanded from the present three and a half (3½) hectares to 8.00 hectares. The newly-acquired cemetery site of three (3) hectares in Mahayahay is to be developed to serve Poblacion and the immediate barangays.

An additional area of one(1) hectare is yet to be negotiated with the LSVI management for the cemetery at Guihing. The Lanuro cemetery site of one(1) hectare shall be maintained . a one (1) hectare cemetery site shall be established and developed in San Guillermo.

The Muslim cemetery in Aplaya of a half a hectare shall be maintained and another half-hectare site shall be provided for the Muslim in Clib.

Both the areas allocated from landfill (garbage dumpsite) in Mahayahay and cockpit in Balutakay shall be maintained.

Table No. 79. Proposed and Existing General Land Use
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2006

Land Use	Existing	% Distribution	Proposed	% Distribution
Built-up Areas	500.95	4.20	503.20	4.22
Agriculture	10,396.05	87.33	10,358.64	86.92
Agri-Industries	317	2.66	342.36	2.87
Quarrying	20	0.017	20.00	0.17
Fishponds	380	3.19	380.00	3.19
Utilities	179	1.50	184.30	1.55
Coastal Zone	120	1.00	120.00	1.01
Special Uses (Cemetery, Landfill and Cockpit)	5	0.04	9.50	0.08
TOTAL			11,918.00	100.00

Source: MPDO, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

5.2 PROPOSED URBAN LAND USE

5.2.1 POBLACION

a. Residential

The residential area in Poblacion will slightly increase by about 2.38% or a total of ten (10) hectares. The increase represents the reclassified agricultural lands right at heart of the barangay. The greater portion of the residential areas shall be allocated outside of the barangay.

A new townsite shall be developed in Mahayahay, about half a kilometer away from the existing town center. To link Poblacion with Guihing, residential areas are likewise allocated along the municipal and provincial roads at Hagonoy Crossing.

b. Commercial

The present market facilities in Poblacion is temporarily located in a one-fourth of a hectare site within the municipal plaza. A new one-hectare market site was acquired to permanently locate the vendors and stallholders just about three hundred (300) meters away from the existing market.

The previously designated two-hectare site fronting the municipal plaza will not be pursued. Instead, a half hectare site shall each be allocated in Sinayawan, Malabang, Maliit Digos and Sacub for "Talipapa".

c. Institutional

For Institutional use, only half a hectare of land is allocated for the purpose. These sites are intended for the construction of the Municipal Post Office and the headquarters of the Philippine National Police Hagonoy Station.

d. Agro-Industrial

The agro-industrial sites in Poblacion shall be located along the provincial road outside of the barangay boundary two (2) lots deep towards Sinayawan on the North, Sacub on the Northwest and Lapulabao on the South to a distance of about half a kilometer. This area designated for the purpose has an aggregate total of about five (5.0) hectares.

e. Parks and Open Spaces

In addition to the existing one (1.0) hectare municipal park and plaza within the municipal building complex, another hectare is proposed for development situated at Bawing Hill where the Japanese tunnel is located.

f. Special Uses

The cemetery, landfill and cockpit are located outside of the urban area.

5.2.2 GUIHING

a. Residential

A total of 84 hectares was designated for residential use. The anticipated population growth may be induced by the proposed establishment of a technopark in the barangay would require a sizeable land area for housing purposes. For this, the Lapanday Group of Companies is segregating a ten (10) hectare lot adjacent to the Gilda Subdivision on the east for distribution to their previous and actual company workers. As proposed, the portion of the Guihing Agri-Industrial Technopark area will be developed into residential zone.

For immediate relocation of squatters and identified potential housing program beneficiaries, a ten (10) hectare site is acquired by the municipal government along the Guihing-Paigue boundary fronting the national highway.

The proposed residential area expansion will increase the same by twenty (20) hectares.

b. Commercial

The present commercial area of two (2) hectare shall be maintained as the central business district. The area within the radius of 200 meters shall be considered for commercial use.

The proposed Guihing Agri-Industrial Technopark is segregating a portion of their area fronting the national highway to be developed into a commercial zone of about twenty (20) hectare.

c. Institutional

The urban land allocated for institutional uses of about ten (10) hectares will remain as is. Compatibility of use will be appropriately considered as well as the other existing guidelines and issuances should there be a need for the purpose. A one (1) hectare site is proposed for expansion.

d. Agro-Industrial

The Lapanday Group of Companies is proposing to utilize the whole area of their property reclassified in the 1980 Town Plan into a technopark. For this, a total of 600 hectares will be utilized for the purpose. The area is ideal and appropriate for its proposed use because of its strategic location. Besides, utilities and facilities are available such as roads, power and water. It is very proximate to the capital town of Digos and Poblacion of Padada. The company within the area at the shoreline of Guihing may also provide private port facilities.

e. Park/Open Spaces

With the opening of the new subdivision, about one (1.0) hectare is proposed to be utilized for parks and open spaces.

f. Utilities

In addition to the existing land utilized for utilities, an area of two (2) hectares is proposed to include new road construction, drainage and other infrastructure facilities.

g. Agricultural

The area devoted to agricultural use is estimated to about 858 hectares or 53.62 of the total barangay area. This area is planted to major agricultural crops such as bananas, coconuts and sugar cane.

VII. Proposed Major Programs and Projects

1. Economic

1. Irrigation water service area expansion to support increase in food production.
2. Appropriate agricultural development technology extension.
3. Maximization of agricultural land uses (multi-cropping, intercropping, crop rotation, multi-tiered, strip farming).
4. Animal Breeding Center/Dispersal Program.
5. Municipal Nursery/Barangay Nursery Development Program.
6. Barangay barefoot Veterinarian/para-technicians.
7. Barangay agri-technicians.
8. Municipal Coastal/Fisheries Zonification
9. Implementation of agricultural support services programs:
 - a. Infrastructure (farm-to-market roads)
 - b. Production, marketing and distribution program through the cooperatives, and
 - c. Research and development programs.

2. Agrarian Reform

1. To distribute the balance of 26 hectares of still undistributed land to farmer-beneficiaries.
2. To gradually reduce the number of leaseholders in the municipality by 12.5% per year.

3. Commerce

1. Grains milling/processing/ storage/ warehousing facilities development in rice and corn-producing barangays.
2. Organic fertilizers making.
3. Animal feeds supplement milling and processing facility.
4. Food processing and preservation.
5. Farm implements production.
6. Craft village development.
7. Trade and export promotions.

8. Local Investment incentives code formulation.
9. Establishment of technopark/ industrial estate development.
10. Relocation of Poblacion Public Market and provision of support facilities.
11. Construction and upgrading of infrastructure support facilities.

4. Industry

1. Animal Feeds Supplement milling and processing facilities
1. 2.Food Processing and Preservation training
2. Installation of Investment Promotion Office with mgt. structure and implement activities
3. Improvement(Patching,
4. Grading, concreting)of roads and replacement of Guihing Bridge
5. Strengthening of multi-tripartite monitoring team
6. Establishment of technopark/industrial estate development
7. Expansion of power and waterworks distribution lines
8. 8.Recycling of waste & by-products(charcoal briquetting)

5. Tourism

1. Animal Feeds Supplement milling and processing facilities
1. 2.Food Processing and Preservation training
2. Installation of Investment Promotion Office with mgt. structure and implement activities
3. Improvement(Patching,
4. Grading, concreting)of roads and replacement of Guihing Bridge
5. Strengthening of multi-tripartite monitoring team
6. Establishment of technopark/industrial estate development
7. Expansion of power and waterworks distribution lines
8. 8.Recycling of waste & by-products(charcoal briquetting)

6. Education

1. Thirty-one (31) Elementary School Buildings
2. Elementary School Building
3. Barangay High School
4. One (1) units Manpower Training Center
5. One (1) Unit Alternative Learning Center
6. Non-Academic/Administrative
 - a. Eighteen (18) units Libraries/Library Books
 - b. Science Laboratories (21u)
 - c. Industrial Arts/Agri Shops
 - d. Sports Facilities and Structures : mini-gym, children's playground

7. Housing

1. Purchase land for the establishment of new townsite to anticipate expansion needs of Poblacion
2. Upgrading of blighted areas in Guihing
3. Acquisition of relocation/ resettlement areas for the affected stakeholders.

8. Health

1. Reduction on the Incidence of Communicable Diseases
2. Prevention of complications from non-communicable diseases.

9. Social Welfare

- Family and Community Welfare Program
- Child and Youth Welfare Program
- Differently – abled and Elderly Persons Welfare Program
- Women's Welfare Program
- Municipal Nutrition Program
- Emergency Assistance Program

10. Sports

1. Organization of Sports Councils
2. Construction of Gymnasium
3. Road Improvement/ Upgrading
4. Repair of 38 units MPP
5. Children's Playground Park
6. Athletic grounds development
7. Municipal Camp BSP/GSP

11. Protective Services

1. PNP Building
2. Perimeter Fence
3. Police Outpost
4. PNP Vehicle
5. Training
6. IT Promotion

7. Logistics
8. Enhancement of IEC Ref. Materials
9. Implementation of PD 1185
10. Conduct Disaster Preparedness Seminar
11. Conduct Fire Prevention/ Rescue Operation Seminar and Drug Abuse Awareness
12. Conduct Fire Drill to all public and private occupancy

12. Infrastructure

1. Road concreting
2. Road Gravelling
3. Bridge Rehabilitation

13. Communication

1. Acquire internet facilities
2. Installation of additional cell sites

14. Water

1. Bamboo Planting
2. Upgrading of Level II Water System
3. Expansion of Service Area of HARUWASA
4. Repair/Maintenance of level I Facilities
5. Repair of Level II Water System

15. Power

1. Install, rehab of electric post
2. Agri waste conversion

16. Land Use and Environment

1. Creation/appointment of MENRO and establish the office
2. Potable water source protection and development (springs, level II)
3. Riverbanks tree and bamboo planting
4. Conduct of river and coastal clean-up, municipal wide clean up

5. Desilting, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and linings
6. Farm to market roads repair and maintenance
7. Establishment of Sanitary Landfill (level 2)
8. Acquisition of equipments and facilities to implement the solid waste management program
9. Conduct of IEC and seminars/trainings
10. Mangrove rehabilitation zone management
11. Marine protected area management
12. Mariculture zone management
13. Seagrass zone management
14. Recreational/Tourism zone management
15. Economic Zone (docking) management
16. Estuary zone management
17. Fry ground zone management
18. Legal arrangement and institutional development
19. Monitoring and evaluation development