

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Agriculture

a. Existing Situation

The Barangay of Balutakay, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur has a total land area of 466 hectares of fertile soil suitable to farming and planted with various agricultural crops of which 304 hectares are effectively cultivated.

The major crops grown are rice, coconut and banana. Other crops cultivated are mango and other fruits and vegetables. (See Table 1 below)

Table No. 1. Area Devoted to Agricultural Crop Production
Barangay Balutakay, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Crops	Area (Hectare)	% To Total Land Area
Rice	304 hectares	
Banana	15 hectares	
Sugarcane		
Coconut	115 hectares	
Mango	10 hectares	
Corn	2 hectares	
Others	10 hectares	
TOTAL		

Source : Barangay Survey

Irrigation Facilities

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.

Irrigation water is observed to be insufficient to serve the demands of rice farmers due to the diversion of irrigation waters to mango and banana plantations. In addition, there is a need to rehabilitate the main and distribution canals. The rehabilitation will require desilting, backfilling and concrete lining of lateral canals. The perennial lack of funds for the maintenance of these structures caused the inaction of NIA to the problem.

α.4.2 Farm to Market Roads

A total of 5 kilometers of graveled farm to market roads is existing in the barangay with aggregates and 1.5 kilometers provincial road. Most FMRs are graveled roads are used by our farmers in the delivery of their farm products during and in time of harvest season.

α.4.3 Facilities, Warehouses, Dryers

These post-harvest facilities are mostly concentrated in rice producing barangays. A total of two (2) rice mills serving the needs of the farmers charging P1.50/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. Priority however, in availing of the limited facilities is to the cooperative members. Due to insufficiency of post-harvest facilities and urgency of needs to dispose of the produce, the farmers are forced to sell their products to middlemen and traders who dictate the market price.

α.4.4 Communication Facilities

At present, the most convenient, fastest and dependable means of communication is by the use of cellphones or mobile phones. The farmers, middlemen, buyers are normally equipped with this facility. Other communication facilities were installed: 1-globeS communication towers.

α.4.5 Agricultural Support Program (Credit/Financing Services)

The financing needs of the farmers in the barangay was served by credit and financing services are also available from government financing institutions and private banks in Digos City, the Capital City of the Province.

b. Livestock and Poultry

Poultry and Livestock in the barangay are mostly small scale and backyard-raised. With feed grains and other feed components readily available for poultry and livestock raising, yet there is insufficiency as against the demand of the local population.

Poultry and livestock is a very promising and viable livelihood of the farmers. Like other agricultural crops, poultry and livestock are also sold to traders outside of the municipality.

c. Fishery

SBalutakay to Paligue were developed into fishponds. Bangus and tilapia ponds are about 380 hectares and produce an average of one (1) ton per hectare. Most of the fishpond owners operate on a Fishpond Lease Agreement (FLA). The fish and marine resources in the municipality were observed to be markedly decreased and/or depleted.

Table No. 23. Area, Location and Production of Fishing Grounds
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Fishing Ground (Purok)	Area	Volume of Catch		Value
		Average (kg/ha)	Total (kgs.)	

Source : DA, Hagonoy

There are 253 municipal fishermen in the five (5) coastal barangays using a total of 178 fishing bancas. There are sixty-four (64) motorized and 114 non-motorized. Total production is estimated at 330 metric tons a year.

Commercial fishing within the territorial limits of the municipal waters is nil. Average fishcatch by fisherfolks in the municipal waters is estimated to be at two (2) kilos per day per catch.

b.1 Crops Production

1.a Coconut Production

Coconut plantation areas have tremendously decreased from an estimated of 4,720 to about 3,000 hectares at present. The main reason for the massive cutting down of coconut trees is the change of crop – from coconut to mango, to sugarcane, or to bananas. The

secondary causes are the high susceptibility of crops to the world market prices and the need for coconut lumber in the housing and other construction needs. And also the plan of some coconut landowners to convert the use of the property to non-agricultural purposes.

1.b Rice Production

Palay production and supply sufficiency levels are high. But shortage is observed especially during mid planting and harvest seasons. Rice consumption requirements of big agri-based industries are procured from other provinces. Marketing opportunities, insufficiency of warehousing and processing facilities, may cause the exportation of raw palay. Traders and palay buyers from outside the municipality offer higher price than those from within. To some extent, this is aggravated by the "suki-suki" system where the farmers are too dependent on the traders and inputs suppliers for their daily domestic with the future produce as guarantee.

1.c Corn Production

Corn production is just enough for the consumption requirements of the population. Also, like palay, corn produce is sold outside the municipality. Thus, the needs for livestock and poultry feeds are important.

1.d Banana Production

The prospect of banana production for export is not very rosy. Stiff competition by other banana-producing countries poses a threat to once vigorous industry. To maintain the quality standard imposed by foreign markets would mean additional production costs. The direct benefits of the municipality in the provision of employment for the people because the production process is labor intensive. On the other hand, the municipality has to contend with the resultant pollution problem threatening the immediate environs.

1.e Sugarcane Production

The operation of Davao Sugar Central Company at Guihing provided the much needed support of sugarcane farmers. Previous management had problems on the production area, which decreased radically. The volume of sugarcane delivered to the mill plant is far below its capacity.

1.f Fisheries

Bangus production areas in the municipality has also increased over the years. The terrestrial portion of the coastal zone along the Davao Gulf from Balutakay to Paligue has been developed into fishponds covering about 380 hectares. Production average per hectare is high but all catch are traded outside the municipality.

There are adverse effects of pollution and illegal fishing practices in the municipal waters. The quantity of fish catch is decreasing and fisherman complains of its sustainability. Even the once lucrative business of bangus fry catching is also affected. Implementation of fishery laws and regulation seemed to be lukewarm and palliative.

The flood hazards causing destruction to agricultural crop and loss of lives must be abated through proper and appropriate interventions.

c. Goal

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

d. Objectives

Considering the development constraints, problems and issues in the economic sector of the municipality, the following goals and objectives are set:

1. To increase, livestock, poultry and fishery production to meet the deficiencies in food balance in livestock poultry and fish requirements;
2. To sustain or increase production of commercial crops and graduate into processing for value added earnings;
3. To provide sufficient post-harvest facilities to arrest or minimize outflow of local products and for internal circulation;
4. To promote sustainable agricultural practices and to lessen the use of pollutive agricultural inputs;
5. To provide adequate infrastructure facilities and institutional services to support production, distribution and marketing of products;
6. To develop the manufacturing and agro-processing capability of the municipality so exportation of processed/finished agricultural products be made possible.

g. Programs and Projects

The following programs and projects are recommended to propel municipal economic development:

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 Zonition.
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.

Industry

a. Existing Situation

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. Please refer to Table No. ____.

Table No. _____ . Existing Industrial Establishments
Barangay _____ Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Type of Establishment	2010	2011	2012
Rice Mill			
Corn Mill			
Hollow Block Making			
Bakery			
Handicraft (Furniture)			
Sugarcane Manufacturer			
Manufacturer of decors & garments			
Food Manufacturing & Processing			
Manufacturing of Synthetic Resins, plastic materials and man-made fibers except glass			

Source : Business and Licenses, MO, MPDO, Hagonoy

There are available transportation, power and water support facilities within the area of establishments. The raw materials required are mostly sourced from the locality. Like the active operation of hollow block makers since this was enhanced by the town's rich quarry resources.

In terms of employment generation, these industries implemented the policy on "locals first" for as long as the labor force has the appropriate skills required.

c. Goal

To transform Hagonoy from agricultural to agri-industrial municipality with developed micro, small, medium and large enterprises which will generate the needed investment employment and revenues.

d. Objectives

1. To conduct techno-transfer trainings on small and medium scale industries
2. To allocate sufficient areas for the establishment of small and medium scale non-pollutive industries that are labor intensive and resource-based.
3. To attract investors to locate the agri-based and non-agri-based environment friendly and labor intensive industries
4. To reclassify and designate suitable areas for development to an industrial estate and technoparks.
5. To allocate sufficient areas for establishment of small and medium-scale non-pollutive industries that are labor intensive and resource-based.
6. To attract investors to locate agri-based/non-agri based environment friendly and labor intensive industries.
7. To formulate an Investment Incentives Code of the municipality.

g. Programs and Projects

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

TOURISM

a. Existing Situation

Tourism as an industry in the municipality is not yet 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 are available. There are about nine (9) developed beach resorts 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. At Balutakay, beach resorts owners organized into an association to enhance their managerial skills, promote linkages and accommodate problems for immediate solutions.

The coastal area from Leling to Paligue are designated as mangrove rehabilitation zones development covering 120 hectares. The implementation is anchored on the principle of People's Organization participation. The Paligue Mangrove Growers Cooperative, with the support of the agri-based companies: the Lapanday Development Company, Malalag Ventures Plantation Inc., Lorenzo and Sons Ventures Plantation Inc., Global Fruits Plantation Management, the Academe (Hagonoy National High School, Cor Jesu College, University of Mindanao Digos College) the bankers, FARMC, Bantay Dagat and other concerned government agencies.

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.

c. Goal

To promote the development of tourist destination areas by upgrading the existing facilities and services and ultimately become one of the eco-tourism sites in the province.

d. Objectives

Specifically, the development of tourism industry in the municipality is aimed towards:

1. Development of an eco-tourism site in the coastal barangays of the municipality.
2. Organization and operationalization of Municipal Tourism Council.
3. Develop and preserve the Municipal Historical Sites and structures.

g. Programs/Projects

1. Formulation of Mun. Tourism Development Master Plan
2. Organization & Strengthening of Municipal Tourism Council
3. Develop/ maintain the access & service road to Balutakay beach

4. Upgrading of Provincial Roads from Leling highway to Leling Beach
5. Upgrading of beach resort sites and structures
6. Establish Mun. Audio Visual & Conference Room
7. Inventory by DENR and MLGU of existing resorts and Structures
8. Rehabilitation and planting of mangrove in the coastal areas
9. Integrated Capability Program
10. Promote and maintain peace & order situation

3.2 SOCIAL SECTOR

Health

Existing Situation

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.

c. GOAL

Provision of essential and quality health service delivery system as a means of achieving a quality life for all people of Hagonoy.

d. OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce incidence of Communicable Diseases

1.1 Tuberculosis

- To reduce mortality due to TB from 4.5% to 3.5% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period
- Increase Case Detection Rate from 71% to 80% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period
- Increase TB Positivity Rate from 18% to 30% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period
- Increase TB Cure Rate of smear (+) patients from 69% to 85% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period
- Increase TB Success Rate of smear (+) patients from 85% to 95% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period.

- Increase Proportion of sputum (+); sputum (-) PTB patients from 68% to 75% by the end 2006 and annually thereafter until the end of planning period

a. Programs/Projects

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

Social Welfare

b. Existing Situation

The Social Welfare organizations and instrumentalities present in the barangays maybe government or privately initiated. Table No. 61 shows the location of social welfare organizations/ instrumentalities, location, number of social workers and type of services offered and facilities available.

B) Barangay Level

1. Barangay Women Association
2. Barangay Senior Citizens Association
3. Barangay Nutrition Committee
4. Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
5. Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council
6. Day Care Services Parents Group

d. Goal

To uplift the living conditions of the distressed and disadvantaged individuals, families, groups and communities for them to become self-reliant and active participants in local development.

e. Objectives

1. Care, protect and rehabilitate the socially disadvantaged constituents for effective social functioning
2. To provide social welfare service package to clientele on the basis of their needs
3. To provide relief and appropriate crisis interventions for the victims of abuse and exploitation
4. To strengthen the programs towards the total development and protection of children
5. To initiate measures that will improve the livelihood and economic condition of the inhabitants
6. To enable greater participation of women in the over-all municipal development efforts

h. Programs and Projects

1. Family and Community Welfare Program Child and Youth Welfare Program
2. Differently – abled and Elderly Persons Welfare Program (Senior Citizens)
3. Women's Welfare Program
4. Barangay Nutrition Program

Sports and Recreation

a. Existing Situation

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-gymnasias 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.

c. Goal

Ensure the optimum utilization of the Municipal Human Resources into healthy, dynamic and economically productive constituents through maximized and rationalized use of leisure time and recreation.

d. Objectives

To enable the populace to cope up with the need to maintain a mentally alert and spiritually sound mind, physically healthy bodies and to promote smooth interpersonal

relationships, camaraderie, strong sense of mutual respect, and functional “Bayanihan” spirit, the following objectives are set.

- a. To conduct regular sports activities and competitions to start from the purok level, the barangay and culminate by district in the municipal level annually.
- b. To institutionalize the holding of municipal government mini-olympics.
- c. To provide basic sports and recreation facilities in strategic and appropriate areas in the municipality.
- d. To provide sufficient funding allocation for the acquisition of sports equipment in the municipal and barangay levels.
- e. To organize a municipal sports council to oversee the implementation of sports development.
- f. To minimize if not eradicate illegal gambling activities in the municipality.

g. Programs/Projects/Activities

- h. Organization of Sports Councils
- i. Construction of Gymnasium
- j. Road Improvement and Upgrading
- k. Construction of Public Libraries
- l. Repair of 38 units Multi-purpose Pavement
- m. Children's Playground Park
- n. Athletic grounds development
- o. Municipal Camp BSP/GSP

Peace and Order

a. Existing Situation

The Hagonoy Station of the Philippine National Police has a total force of 26 active members. The Bureau of Fire Protection station has 9 firemen. There is no army detachment or other military service personnel assigned in the municipality. The agro-industrial companies however, maintained their respective private security force.

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 46,269 at 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.

c. Goal

To increase the capability of protective services in the municipality.

d. Objectives

- a. To activate and make functional existing community volunteer groups;
- b. To provide needed facilities and services for community protection.

f. Programs/Projects

1. Training and Seminar to all Barangay Peacekeepers
2. Conduct of fire Drill
3. Preparedness disaster seminar

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Transportation

a. Existing Situation

Hagonoy has a population of 43,871 and about 70% or 30,788 live in the rural areas while 13,083 or 30% comprised the urban settlers.

The inventory of road network in the municipality conducted by the Municipal Planning and Development Office showed a total 257.156 kilometer. This is broken down into 7.33 kilometers of national road, about 74.055 kilometers of provincial roads, 18.915 kilometers of municipal streets, 156.855 kilometers of barangay roads. (see Table No. 71).

The bridges require upgrading and improvement, particularly the Balutakay and Guihing national bridges. Theses bridges are the only link between the regional centers of Davao and General Santos City and the southern municipalities of the province as well as the provinces of south Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. The presence of sugar mill in Guihing require the upgrading of all the provincial and municipal bridges considering the sugarcane haulers that use these facilities particularly during the milling season. Further, the hauling of corn, copra, palay and other agricultural products require bridges with high tonnage capacity.

Table No. _____ Inventory of Public Modes of Transportation
Barangay _____ Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Type	Number
A. Land	
1. Jeepneys	
2. Tricycles	
3. Trimotor	
4. Trisikad	
5. Skylab/Motorcycle	

PUJs, tricycles and other transport vehicles plying to an from the municipality use a portion of the unfinished gym as parking areas due to the absence of appropriate terminal facilities.

Of the total land area of 11,918 hectares, 91.10% or 10,857 hectares are considered arable lands while the remaining 1,060 hectares are classified as built-up areas (see Table No. 75.).

c. Goal

To provide effective and efficient transportation support facilities for the over-all development of the municipality.

d. Objective

To upgrade, rehabilitate and open new roads to improve road network linking the barangay .

h. Programs/Projects

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

3.3.2 Communications

a. Existing Situation

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 Telecom, 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.

c. Goal

To establish a reliable and efficient communication facilities for the entire municipality.

d. Objective

To be able to provide the municipality the access to modern communications and technology towards global competitiveness.

g. Programs and Projects.

1. Acquire internet facilities

2. Installation of additional cell sites

Water

a. Existing Situation

The municipality is traversed by two (2) rivers originating and having tributaries from Padada, Matanao, Bansalan and Magsaysay. These 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 397 deep wells were installed in the municipality. Table No. 77 shows the relative household population being served by the two well types in the barangays of the municipality. The varied percentages are indicative of the proximity of the sources to households. Basically, the higher the percentage, the nearer the source. In addition, spring and rainwater are still used in the barangays of Sinayawan, San Isidro, San Guillermo and Aplaya.

Table No. 77. Level I System
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Purok2	Deep Well			Shallow Well		
	Number	HHs Population Served		Number	HHs Population Served	
		No.	%		No.	%
TOTAL	397	17976		589	20430	

Source: MPDO, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Table No. _____. Number of Connections and Average Water consumption by Type of Consumer
Barangay _____ Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Particulars	Type of Consumer			
	Domestic	Commercial	Institutional	Total
Number of Connections				
Average Water Consumption (cu/m/day)				

Source: HARUWASA, Hagonoy Water District-Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

In Poblacion, the water system is operated and managed by the Hagonoy I Rural Waterworks and Sanitation Association. Its facilities, pumping station, elevated steel water tank, and office are located in a segregated area within the municipal complex. The water system was through the fund assistance extended by the province through the DILG and USAID. The HRWSA serves the Poblacion, Hagonoy Crossing, Lapulabao, and Sinayawan area with 638 households connected. The HRWSA charge a minimum tariff of P90.00 for the first ten (10) cubic meter of water consumed. The Water District serves the needs of barangay Guihing and expand to its immediate environs. The present facility was originally donated by the World Health Organization primarily for school use only but later expanded to community. However, its service area is limited only to a small portion of Guihing. The water district charges a minimum tariff of P137.50 for the first ten (10) cubic meter consumption. Presently, the water district is operating with barangay government subsidy due to insufficiency of revenues collected to cover operation and maintenance expenses.

Table No. _____. Waterworks System
Barangay _____ Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

Location of Water Source	Location and Number of Pumps	Capacity (cu.m./day)	Barangay Served	Other Facilities
Poblacion	Purok 6 – 1 Unit	300 cu.m.	4	Pumping Station, Office, Steel Reservoir
Guihing	District 5 – 1 Unit	200 cu.m.	1	Pumping Station, Steel Reservoir

Source: HRUWASA, Hagonoy Water District-Hagonoy, Davao del Sur

The proposed expansion/improvement of HWD system is being prepared by CEST, Incorporated, and engineering consultancy firm engaged by LUWA to prepare the feasibility study and construction of new facilities to include eight (8) deep well sources and pump stations, 859 cubic meter storage facilities, 65 kilometers distribution pipelines and appurtenant service connections, valves and fire hydrants.

C. Goal

To ensure the provision of sufficient, safe and potable water supply for the entire municipality.

d. Objective

To be able to distribute sufficient water supply services to various barangays by the end of the planning period 2015.

h. Programs/Projects

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

3.3.4 Power

a. Existing Situation

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 by the district electrification Committee who are sectorally elected. The sectors represented are the government, civic, business, farmers, religious, the youth and media.

To date, all twenty-one (21) barangays are already energized, either partially or fully served. Table No. 80. shows that out of the 9,293 households, 5,087 were energized by electric power equivalent to 54.74%. Remaining households used kerosene and LPG for lighting purposes. Most of the households used wood/bamboo as kind of fuel used for cooking representing 6,986 or 75.18% of the total number of households. Only 109 households 1.17% used electricity for cooking. (see Table No. 81).

Table No. 80. Household by Type of Fuel Used for Lighting
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Type of Fuel Used	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
Electricity		
Kerosene		
LPG		
Oil		
Other		
TOTAL	9,293	100.00

Source: NSO 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table No. 81. Household by Kind of Fuel Used for Cooking
Municipality of Hagonoy, 2005

Type of Fuel Used	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
Electricity		
Kerosene		
LPG		
Charcoal		
Wood/Bamboo		
Others		
None		
TOTAL		

Source: NSO 2000 Census of Population and Housing

c. Goal

To spread the benefit of electricity to the people in the remote barangays so as to induce development take-off as well as attract investors to the municipality.

d. Objectives

1. To be able to expand the power lateral lines to identified and prioritized barangay electrification covering seven (7) kilometers to ten (10) kilometers.
2. To provide electric posts and streetlights.
3. To maintain and replace damaged units/accessories of the existing streetlights.

a. Programs/Projects

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

Drainage and Sewerage

a. Existing Situation

Drainage facilities of the municipality are mostly along the service roads of NIA particularly in areas where rice cultivation is present as they are also used as irrigation canals.

Public market sites in Poblacion and Guihing have concrete line drainage canals.

Likewise, big agricultural plantations also have their drainage systems which is eventually ended up in Balutakay and Padada rivers.

b. Problems

1. Clogged drainage system due to indiscriminate disposal of households wastes such as plastics and other trash.
2. Irrigation canals used as drainage system.
3. Dilapidated canals.

c. Goal

To have an efficient drainage system of the municipality.

d. Objectives

1. To evaluate the existing drainage system and come up with a technical plan to mitigate drainage problems.
2. To formulate and implement proper drainage maintenance regimen.

g. Programs/Projects

1. Drainage Inventory
2. Maintenance of Drainage System
3. Concrete lining/ riprap of drainage system