



**T-TRANSCENDING
E-EXCELLENCE THROUGH
S-STEWARDSHIP
S-SERVICES**



ELA 2022-2025
**EXECUTIVE
LEGISLATIVE
AGENDA**



EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2022-2025



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Executive-Legislative Agenda 2022-2025

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SANGGUNANG BAYAN

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 20TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE 11TH SANGGUNANG BAYAN OF KAPALONG, DAVAO DEL NORTE, HELD IN THE MUNICIPAL SB SESSION HALL, 2ND FLOOR, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, MANIKI, KAPALONG, ON NOVEMBER 14, 2022

PRESENT:

Hon. Edgardo L. Timbol	-(Municipal Vice Mayor) Regular Presiding Officer
Hon. Edgardo R. Timbol, Jr.	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Atty. Thacher C. Jara	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Eduardo A. Domat-ol	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Jonathan P. Pineda, Sr.	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Edilberto C. Febria	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Baltazar R. Solis, Jr.	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Romel J. Beldua	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Melchor Domingo M. Royo	-Ex-Officio/ABC President
Hon. Gemma Q. Rarangol	-Ex-Officio/IPMR
Hon. Jonas O. Royo	-Ex-Officio/SKMF President

ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS:

Hon. Joevin P. Doriman	-Sangguniang Bayan Member
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MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION NO. 115 **Series of 2022**

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE AGENDA (ELA) FOR TERM 2022-2025 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT OF KAPALONG, DAVAO DEL NORTE

Sponsor: Hon. Joevin P. Doriman
Duly moved by: Hon. Edgardo R. Timbol, Jr.

Whereas, presented to this Sanggunian on November 11, 2022, and received on same date, for appropriate action is the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) of this LGU for term 2022-2025, which sets the local government's strategic directions for the next three (3) years and provides a clear expression of the present administration's goals, objectives, strategic priorities, activities, projects and programs that are consistent with the LGU's vision and mission;

Whereas, the formulation of this ELA, which represents the collective aspirations, needs and priorities of the local community and therefore enjoys broad-based support, has involved the participation of various stakeholders in the community in its various stages, from needs identification to plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

Whereas, the ELA is therefore this administration's sincere invitation to all its constituents and resource institutions to be its pro-active partners in progress as a widely shared responsibility, aimed for its greater effectiveness, transparency & accountability;

-over-

Now Therefore, premises considered, on motion of Hon. Edgardo R. Timbol, Jr., duly seconded by all other SB Members present, be it:

Resolved, as it is hereby resolved, ADOPTING THE EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE AGENDA (ELA) FOR TERM 2022-2025 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT OF KAPALONG, DAVAO DEL NORTE.

Resolved further, that said adopted ELA shall form part to this resolution for ready reference.

Resolved finally, to provide copies of this resolution to concerned offices and institutions for their reference and support.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above-quoted Resolution.


EDWIN E. GANIERA, MPA
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED
TO BE DULY ADOPTED:


EDGARDO L. TIMBOL
(Municipal Vice Mayor)
Regular Presiding Officer

APPROVED:


MARIA THERESA R. TIMBOL
Municipal Mayor

Date signed: 21 NOV 2022

MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MT Timbol', written over a light blue horizontal line.

MARIA THERESA R. TIMBOL
Municipal Mayor

I would like to express my heartfelt commendation to the Executive and Legislative Department, Heads of Offices, and the Technical Working Committee for having successfully formulated the Executive - Legislative Agenda (ELA) 2022-2025 of the Local Government Unit of Kapalong.

The development thrusts of the ELA 2022-2025 are anchored in "**TESS SUSTAINS**," which stands for *Transcending Excellence through Stewardship Services that Safeguard food future, Upgrade disaster resilience and management, Sustain economic gains, Thriving learning environment through accessible education, Accelerate infrastructure services, Intensify peace and order resolutions, Netting health care and overall well-being, and Scaled-up climate change dynamism.*

Cohesion and unity across departments are still upheld by the Local Government Unit of Kapalong. These concepts permeated every step of the ELA's implementation of long-term objectives and solutions. The comprehensive crafted agenda, which will determine our leadership's direction for the ensuing years, shall pave way to the growing demands for growth and, in the end, lead to the complete recovery of our local economy as we overcome the challenges posed by the pandemic.

Finally, as we move forward, let's continue working together to provide the very best services and opportunities for the people of Kapalong!

Basta Kapalong, May K!

MESSAGE OF THE VICE MAYOR



EDGARDO L. TIMBOL
Municipal Vice Mayor

As we face the challenge of Public Service delivery amidst the pressing pandemic time, we, both the Executive and Legislative Department swear and re-commit to give and deliver the best public service for the constituents of the Municipality of Kapalong.

The Legislative Department, as it exercises its legislative power, plays an important role by way of quality legislation in helping the Local Chief Executive shape its strategic developmental thrust priorities for Kapalong's progress.

For this ELA 2022-2025 which is coined as "TESS SUSTAINS" is realizable and achievable as the Executive and Legislative Department are focused and in one direction, together with other stakeholders, civil society organizations in making this agenda a fruitful and meaningful one for the benefit of the incoming generation.

As head of the Legislative Department, it is my prayer that progress and development will be reaped as we continue join our hands for progress sustainability. Mabuhay Kapalong!

"TESS SUSTAINS" - this administration's rallying call serves the rudder in the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) for 2022-2025. It was jointly-crafted and formulated through assessments, consultations and collection of data to ensure that Kapalong's key issues and objectives were identified and considered in the formulation of strategic programs, projects and activities and its equivalent enabling actions. This Agenda will be the guide for the entire municipality in transcending excellence through stewardship service that sustains.

On behalf of ELA Technical Working Group (TWG), our sincerest and deep appreciation goes to all those who contributed in the formulation of this Agenda, viz: Executive Department headed by our Local Chief Executive, Hon. Maria Theresa R. Timbol for giving her guidance and support all throughout; Legislative Department headed by our Vice Mayor, Hon. Edgardo L. Timbol for the valuable inputs; civil society organizations and national line agencies, for their unparalleled and strong support to the planning process by sharing their expertise and institutional knowledge.

Likewise, we are very thankful to all our department heads and section heads for exerting their tireless and selfless efforts in the successful completion of the planning process and for thoroughly validating the strategic thrusts and development priorities, public policy actions and priority legislative measures.

Same appreciation and gratitude to the DILG Davao del Norte, OIC Jonathan J. Leybag, LGOO II Marc Voltaire F. Daquigan, LGOO VI Catherine N. Pugosa and to LGOO VI Kim Lester V. Chan, who patiently give their brilliant comments and suggestions to further enhance and synchronize the plan to the needs of the time.

Also, to the hardworking ELA TWG, Ms. Dymphna T. Palapar, Ms. April Greenne G. Graza, Ms. Elsa O. Balagon, Mr. Joel Jr B. Makig-angay, Mr. Irvin Kristoffer N. Millare, Mr. Fj Riezl O. Manile, and Mr. David Sam T. Angteg for having surfaced the challenges and who toiled to push the meticulous process as well as their dedication in completing the Executive-Legislative and Capacity Development Agenda. Special thanks to Ms. Debbie E. Alilaya and Ms. Gemma Cristie L. Vicada for sharing their valuable ideas and support.

And above all, let us praise and thank the Almighty for His guidance, knowledge and strength as we are all His stewards in bringing about excellence in local governance.

Daghang Salamat!



MARIA CORINA R. TIMBOL
Municipal Administrator

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Alienable and Disposable (A&D) Lands refer to those lands of the public domains which have been declared by law as not needed for forest purposes.

Biodiversity is a measure of the number of different plant and animal species living in a given area, plays an important role in a number of functions that support human life including pollination, pest control and keeping climate-change-causing carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere.

Built-up Area/Land composed of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. It includes cities, towns, villages, strip developments along highways, transportation, power, and communication facilities, and areas occupied by mills, shopping centers, industrial and commercial complexes, and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas.

Children refer to persons below 18 years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of physical or mental disability or condition.

Civil Society Organization refers to a non-state and non-profit association that works to improve society and the human condition. Basic types of CSOs include non-governmental organization, civic organization, cooperative, social movement, professional group, and business group.

Disaster Resilience is the ability of communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses — such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict — without compromising their long-term prospects

Environment refers to the quantity, quality, diversity and sustainability of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including the surrounding environment such as atmosphere, climate, sound, and odor that are critical determinants of the quality of life. In a broad sense, it shall include the total environment of man as economic, social, cultural, political, and historical factors.

Executive Action (EA) is an action or program of the executive department of a province, city or municipality in a given period. It contains the major development thrusts of the local administration, including the development priorities of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) towards the attainment of the LGU vision.

Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) is a term-based plan which contains the major development thrusts and priorities of both the executive and legislative branches for the three-year terms of office. The ELA is mutually developed and agreed upon by the executive and legislative departments of the LGU in consultation with the various stakeholders.

Fecundity describes the number of offspring an individual or a population is able to produce during a given period of time

Forest as land with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ (original position/location). It consists of either closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest.

Forest Land is those ecosystems that have a tree crown density (crown closure percentage of 10%) or more and are stocked with trees capable of producing timber or other wood products. These are areas with slopes >18% with or without forest cover.

Governance is the legal framework and institutions within which decisions are made in a society.

Indigenous People are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the population which inhabited the country at the time of conquest or colonization or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures or the establishment of present state boundaries who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.

informal Settlements (squatters) refers to the residential areas where a group of housing units has been constructed on land to which the occupants have no legal claim, or which they occupy illegally, and the unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with the current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing).

Infrastructure is a set of facilities and systems that serve a country, city, or other area and encompasses the services and facilities necessary for its economy, households and firms to function owned and maintained by the government or any other public undertaking or organization. Such facilities and services are available for the public with/ without applicable charges. It includes facilities like roads, water, electricity, telecom, etc.

Index Crime involve crimes against persons such as murder, homicide, physical injury and rape, and crimes against property such as robbery, theft, carnapping/carjacking and cattle rustling.

Land Tenure is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land. It is an institution, i.e., rules invented by societies to regulate behavior. It defines how property rights to land are to be allocated within societies. They define how access is granted to rights to use, control, and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources for how long, and under what conditions.

Land Use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats like arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It represents the economic and cultural activities (e.g, agricultural, residential, industrial, and mining and recreation uses) that are practiced at a given place. Simply put, it describes the human use of land.

Legislative Measures (LM) is a package priority policies and legislative measures designed to support local development priorities, particularly those contained in the EA. It serves as a roadmap to guide the Sanggunian or the local legislative council in identifying, analyzing, and formulating solutions to problems and issues requiring public policy.

Mortality is the number of deaths for a given area during a given period.

Non-Index Crime are all other illegal acts or violations of special laws (such as illegal drugs, illegal gambling, illegal logging) and local ordinances.

Ordinance is an act adopted by a municipal governing body having effect only within the jurisdiction of the municipal government. An ordinance is a municipal law that often imposes a sanction for violation.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DEFINITION OF
TERMS

Poor are individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the government or those that cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their basic needs of food, health, education, employment and other opportunities.

Production Area/Forest refers to areas with slope from 0-50 percent, developed to supply commercial timber and non-timber products such as bamboo, rattan, horticultural crops, gums and resins, spices, fiber trees, vines, palms or a combination thereof.

Protection Area/Forest refer to identified portions of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance and are managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation as provided for in RA 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Systems (NIPAS) Act of 1992. These are usually those areas with remaining forest trees.

Resolutions is a statement of policy by the governing body or an order by the governing body that a specific action be taken. Resolutions usually apply only within the municipal government itself.

Solid Waste refers to discarded household, commercial, institutional and industrial materials, street sweepings, constructions debris, agricultural refuse, and other non-hazardous/non-toxic solid excess.

Social Services refers to education, manpower development, health, housing and social security and welfare services.

Sub-watershed is a smaller unit watersheds which collectively flow together to form a larger sub basins and river basins.

Sustainable Development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tourism may be defined as the movement of people from their usual place of residence to another place (with the intention to return) for a minimum period of time for leisure, business, and other purposes

Youth refers to the individuals belonging to the age group 15-30 years old.

LIST OF
ACRONYMS

A&D	Alienable and Disposable
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AEW	Agricultural Extension Worker
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
ALS	Alternative Learning System
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
BADAC	Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BHS	Barangay Health Station
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BOI	Board of Investments
BPATs	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams
BPLS	Business Permits and Licensing Section
BPOC	Barangay Peace and Order Council
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CAO	Community Affairs Office
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Areas
CBD RP	Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Program
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CICL/CAR	Children in Conflict with the Law/Children at Risk
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRRM-H	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTP	Devolution Transition Plans
EA	Executive Action
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development
EEDMO	Economic Enterprise Development and Management Office
ELA	Executive - Legislative Agenda
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ESU	Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
FFL	Forest and Forest Land
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
GAD	Gender and Development
GIDA	Geographically isolated Disadvantage Areas
HH	Household
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
IEC	Information Dissemination Campaign
IP	Indigenous People
IPMR	Indigenous People Mandatory Representative
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
KCAST	Kapalong College of Agriculture, Sciences and Technology

LIST OF
ACRONYMS

KABALIKAT	Kapatiran Ng Bagong Lakas Ng Isipan, Kaunlaran At Tatag
KALAH-I-CIDSS	Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
KARANCHO	Kababayan Riders Association for a New Cultural Harmony and Order
LCA	Local Conservation Area
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDC	Local Development Council
LEDIPO	Local Economic Development and Investment Promotion Office
LEE	Local Economic Enterprise
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LM	Legislative Measure
LTFRB	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MACCO	Municipal Accounting Office
MADAC	Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council
MAGRO	Municipal Agriculture Office
MAO	Municipal Administrator's Office
MASSO	Municipal Assessor's Office
MBO	Municipal Budget Office
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MEO	Municipal Engineering Office
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MDRRMO	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
MHEWS	Multi-hazard Early Warning System
MHO	Municipal Health Office
MHRMO	Municipal Human Resource Management Office
MIO	Municipal Information Office
MLE	Medium and Large Enterprise
MLGOO	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
MOA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office
MPOC	Municipal Peace and Order Council
MSWDO	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
MTO	Municipal Treasurer's Office
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OSS	Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian
OTP	Operation Timbang Plus
PABO	Philippine Association of Building Officials
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PICE	Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers
PGO	Provincial Government Office
PNP	Philippine National Police

LIST OF
ACRONYMS

PO	People's Organization
PPAs	Programs, Projects and Activities
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWUDs	Person Who Uses Drugs
ROD	Registry of Deeds
RPT	Real Property Tax
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SBO	Sangguniang Bayan Office
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
SLRF	Special Local Road Funds
SPMS	Strategic Performance Management System
SUSTAINS	Safeguard food future
	Upgrade disaster resilience and management
	Sustain economic gains
	Thriving learning environment through accessible education
	Accelerate infrastructure services
	Intensify peace and order resolutions
	Netting health care and overall well-being
	Scaled-up climate change dynamism,
TESS	Transcending Excellence through Stewardship Services
TWG	Technical Working Group

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As defined in DILG Memo Circular 2019-114 dated July 18, 2019, Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) is a unifying document corresponding to the term of local elective officials that is developed and mutually agreed upon by both the executive and legislative departments of local government unit.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the Local Government Code of 1991, each local government unit is mandated to prepare a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan to be initiated by the Municipal Development Council and approved by Sanggunian Bayan, the municipal government of Kapalong crafted its Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) 2022-2025, a planning document, covering a three-year period corresponding to the term of the municipal elected officials.

The ELA 2022-2025 is an inclusive, people-centered plan, developed with the participation of various stakeholders to enable, ensure and promote the rights and welfare of the people in the municipality. The main thrust is to transcend excellence through stewardship service by sustaining development efforts from the municipal down to barangay local government units, and by combining various resources including not only natural resources but also administrative, financial, and most importantly human resources.

Considered as a powerful vehicle for effective local governance, ELA was used as basis for investment programming and budgeting. While it represents the converging priorities of both the executive and legislative departments agreed to be carried out within their term of office, it is also used as a tool to implement the priority agenda of both departments based on a process and is aligned with national priorities and thrusts. Importantly, it highlights the platform of governance with supporting legislative agenda along with the goals, strategies and objectives.

The eight strategic thrusts and development agenda which have emerged from workshops and consultations are:

1. Safeguard food future
2. Upgrade disaster resilience and management
3. Sustain economic gains
4. Thriving learning environment through accessible education
5. Accelerate infrastructure services
6. Intensify peace and order resolution
7. Netting health care and overall well-being
8. Scaled-up climate change dynamism

Also, in this document subsumes the Capacity Development Agenda 2022-2025. It serves as basis for: (1) communicating the strategic directions and reform agenda of the current leadership; (2) allocating the budget requirements of each capacity development intervention across strategic thrusts and development priorities; (3) mapping out results framework/ monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the capacity development interventions; and, (4) generating accountabilities for institutionalizing and reaping the gains of the capacity development intervention.

Executive Summary



MISSION

**TO PROVIDE QUALITY AND RELIABLE
SERVICES, FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES
TOWARDS THE PROMOTION
OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULACE
AS ACCOUNTABLE STEWARDS
OF THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATION.**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

For so long the territory of the Ata, Mandaya and Dibabawon, Kapalong was a typical tribal domain where the Lumads had to depend on the rivers and the forests for food. Libuganon river, for the most part, was an important waterway linking inner settlements to the sea, and has always been an expedient channel for travel when there was no flash floods.

Although they lived off the wealth of the forests and its wild game, the natives always built small settlements near the riverbanks as a matter of convenience. The rivers do not only serve as appropriate places for bathing, washing and cleaning; they also provide an almost infinite supply of edible creatures. On the other hand, many of these natives have turned to marginal farms for root crops and vegetables.

The municipality's name came from Kapalong River, a major river that joins Maguimon River in the Sitio now called Patel. Local lore says the river got its name from "Napalongan", Cebuano for extinguished. When a severe drought hit the riverine settlement along that river causing it to dry up, it led to scarcity of food: no fish, games, nor forage, triggering a famine that wiped the village. The locals called the place "Napallongan to otow", meaning "people were extinguished" - literally "people died".

The entry of migrants in Kapalong, particularly in Maniki (chilly or cool in Mandaya dialect) took place in the years preceding the establishment of the Commonwealth. People from Luzon and Visayas turned up in response to the invitation of the American Colonial leaders to explore the potentials of Mindanao, then largely a little-known region of opportunities. Originally part of the District Municipality of Saug, Kapalong was not among the eight (8) recognized municipal districts covered by the 1918 Census undertaken during the American occupation, but in the official report of the survey published later, it was classified as a municipal district and in another official document related to the same census, as a municipality. When it was officially created into a municipal district on February 23, 1921 by virtue of Executive Order No. 8 signed by Governor Francis Burton Harrison, it had nine (9) barrios namely: Abaca (central), Mabaquid, Manique, Mabantao, Esperanza, Sua-on, Jaguimitan, Kapalong and Florida.

Kapalong's Jurisdiction under the presidential edict was *"from the intersection of Rio Biga at Latitude N-8, thence due south passing the peak of Mount Ampawid to the point of junction of the Magdagundong and Liboganon rivers; thence due west to the provincial boundary line of the provinces of Davao and Cotabato; thence in a meandering northerly direction following said boundary to its intersection with the provincial boundary line of the provinces of Davao and Agusan in the eight latitude; thence due east to the point of beginning which is at the intersection of Biga River and north latitude N-8"*.



The establishment of the Commonwealth in 1935 had direct impact on Kapalong as a key district. In 1937, President Manuel L. Quezon authorized the inauguration of cadastral projects in six municipal districts in Davao that included Guinga Extension (Davao City), Saug, Kapalong and the towns of Compostela and Monkayo.

A year later, parties were organized to execute the surveys with the mission to expedite their completion and with the primary purpose of adjudicating the titles to the lands and prevent land grabbing. This government initiative opened the locality and adjacent places to the influx of immigrants.

To underscore Kapalong's status as a municipal district, it had its own judicial structure as early as 1938 following the appointment of Jose Mañgune as justice of peace of the locality who went on to become Davao city Councilor (1945-1947). In 1939, the town had a population of over 5,000.

Kapalong became a regular town under Executive Order No. 151 which President Elpidio R. Quirino signed on July 8, 1948 but took effect on August 1, 1948. Originally it was composed of Maniki, Abaca, Tibal-og, Semong, Mabantao, Sua-on and Gupitan. Later though, its territorial integrity would undergo numerous changes resulting from executive and legislative decisions.

The first law to alter Kapalong's land area was Executive Order No. 352 creating the town of Sto. Tomas; it was signed on August 14, 1959 by President Carlos P. Garcia. However, on November 5, 1973, the Municipality of Sto. Tomas filed a case against Kapalong at the Court of First Instance 16th Judicial District for *settlement of municipal boundary dispute, recovery of collected taxes and damages*, claiming that Kapalong has intruded deep into the territory of Sto. Tomas exercising political and corporate powers over eight (8) barangays (Sto. Niño, Palma Gil, Semong, Gabuyan, Sampao, Pag-asa, Luna and Mamacao) allegedly belonging to Sto. Tomas. Kapalong's motion to dismiss and two motions for reconsideration were all denied (February 1975, March 1975 & July 1975) but said case was dismissed by the Supreme Court in September 1988.

In the 1990, following the founding of the Municipality of Talaingod under Republic Act 7081 which was enacted into Law by President Corazon C. Aquino on July 29, 1991, Kapalong's territory was further redefined; three of its barangays - Sto. Niño, Palma Gil and Dagohoy - were transferred to the jurisdiction of Talaingod, reducing its barangays to 17.

On August 30, 1992, four new barangays were approved in a plebiscite conducted by virtue of an ordinance. These are Datu Balong, Libuton, Dacudao and Pinamuno, which were originally part of Gupitan, the municipality's largest barangay. The creation was consistent with the Local Government Code of 1991.



Another initiative that affected Kapalong was Republic Act 9265 signed by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on March 15, 2004 which created the Municipality of San Isidro and removed from Kapalong the barangays of Dacudao, Datu Balong, Libuton, Monte Dujali, Linao, San Miguel and Pinamuno and placed them under the jurisdiction of the new town.

Today, the municipality which has jurisdiction over an area of 84, 934 hectares (from the original 188,000 hectares) is a first class town with fourteen (14) barangays.

Since its inception in the post-war period, Kapalong has already been ably managed by 11 mayors since Raymundo F. Felio was appointed, serving the mayoralty for three years (1948-1951). In 1951, Vicente M. Royo became the first elected town mayor; he got re-elected in 1955. Feliciano Ganade won the 1960 local polls but did not serve out his full term, opting to lead an newly created municipality of Sto. Tomas. By succession, he was replaced by Napy A. Agayan (1960-1963).

In the 1963 local elections, Proferio R. Royo was elected and served four terms (1963-1967; 1967-1971; 1971-1980; 1980-1986) for a total of twenty-three (23) years, more than half of these under the martial law period. The post-Marcos period showed Vislumino Y. Tamondong, a doctor, being appointed as town's officer-in-charge (1986-1987) but in 1988, the first local elections under the Aquino presidency, he won the first mandate with Alfredo A. Rada serving as OIC during the campaign period (OIC mayors were required to resign during the campaign season). Tamondong was re-elected in 1992 and 1995 for his second and third terms respectively after which he ran for provincial board. Beinvenido M. Quilla served as mayor during the campaign.

Dominador P. Cruda, a retired police colonel with sound public relations savvy won the 1998 local elections. He went on to serve for another two terms (2001-2004; 2004-2007) and took a respite from politics as a matter of constitutional limitation. He was followed in the mayoralty by Edgardo L. Timbol, a former Sanggunian Member and later Vice Mayor, who got re-elected in 2010 and 2013 elections.

Maria Theresa Royo Timbol, the current town mayor who is the third generation Royo to become mayor, held political positions as Barangay Kagawad, Barangay Captain & ABC President, subsequently Vice Mayor before running for mayor of Kapalong.



Since its creation, the Municipality was governed by the following Local Chief Executives:

Hon. Raymundo F. Felio	1948-51 Appointed
Hon. Vicene M. Royo	1951-55 Elected
	1955-59 Re-elected
Hon. Feliciano P. Ganade	1959-60 Elected
Hon. Napy A. Agayan	1961-63 Appointed (Succession)
Hon. Porferio F. Royo	1963-67 Elected
	1967-71 Re-elected
	1971-80 Re-elected
	1980-86 Re-elected
Hon. Vislumino Y. Tamondong, MD	1986-87 Appointed
	1988-92 Elected
	1992-95 Re-elected
Hon. Alfredo A. Rada, OIC-Mayor	March-June 1987
Hon. Beinvinido M. Quilla, OIC-Mayor	March-June 1988 (Succession)
Hon. Dominador P. Cruda, Sr.	1998-2002 Elected
	2002-2004 Re-elected
	2004-2007 Re-elected
Hon. Edgardo L. Timbol	2007-2010 Elected
	2010-2013 Re-elected
	2013-2016 Re-elected
Hon. Maria Theresa R. Timbol	2016-2019 Elected
	2019-2022 Re-elected
	2022-Present (Re-elected)



GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

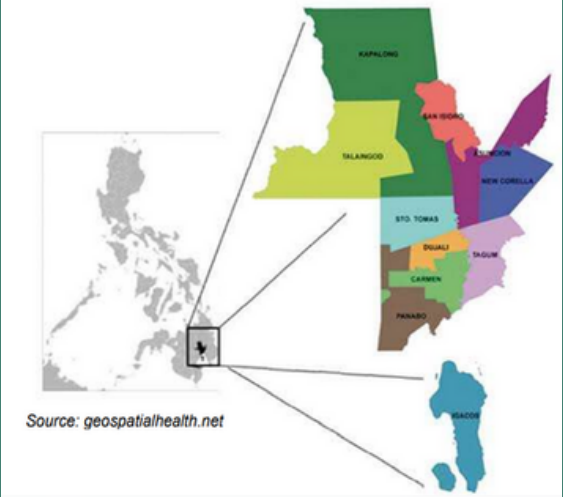
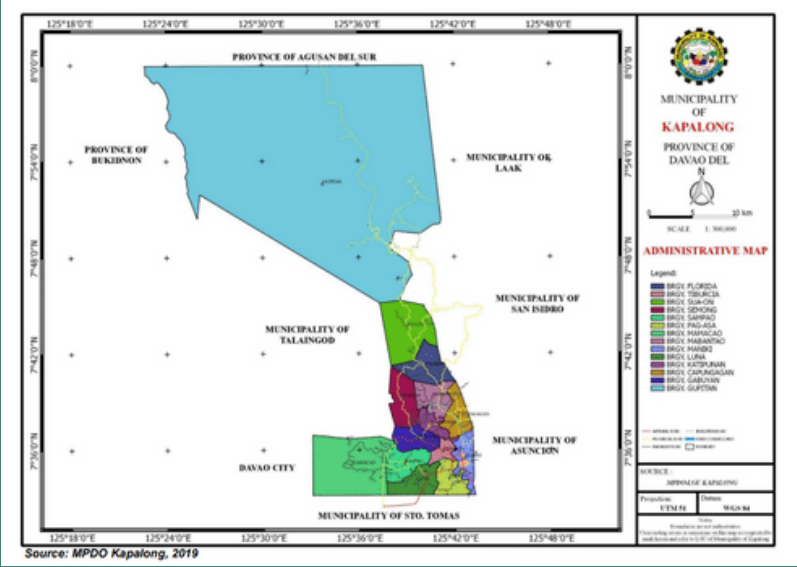


Figure 2.1 Map of Davao del Norte

The Municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte is located in the North-western part of the province of Davao del Norte. It lie between latitudes 7° 32' 34" to 8° 00' 00" and longitudes 125° 24' 34" to 125° 43' 18". It is bounded on the North by the province of Agusan del Sur, on the East by the Compostela Valley Province, on the South by the municipalities of Asuncion and Sto. Tomas, while on the West by the municipality of Talangod and the Province of Bukidnon.

Figure 2.2 Administrative Map



LAND AREA

The Municipality covers a total area of 84,964 hectares distributed among 14 barangays. The population center (Poblacion) of Kapalong is located at Barangay Maniki which is approximately 20 kilometers northwest of Tagum City, the capital and center of commerce and trade in the province. Barangay Gupitan conspicuously constitutes the largest portion of the municipality of 72.74% of the total land area.

Table 2.1 Land Area per Barangay

Barangay	Land Area (hectares)	% of Total Land Area
Capungagan	1,272	1.50
Florida	1,798	2.12
Gabuyan	1,275	1.50
Gupitan	61,807	72.74
Katipunanan	726	0.85
Luna	1,482	1.74
Mabantao	1,378	1.62
Mamacao	5,767	6.79
Maniki	1,192	1.40
Pag-asa	1,182	1.39
Sampao	1,393	1.64
Semong	1,757	2.07
Sua-on	3,390	3.99
Tiburcia	547	0.64

TOTAL	84,964	100.00
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Source: Political Boundary Survey (PB-11-0033)

SLOPE

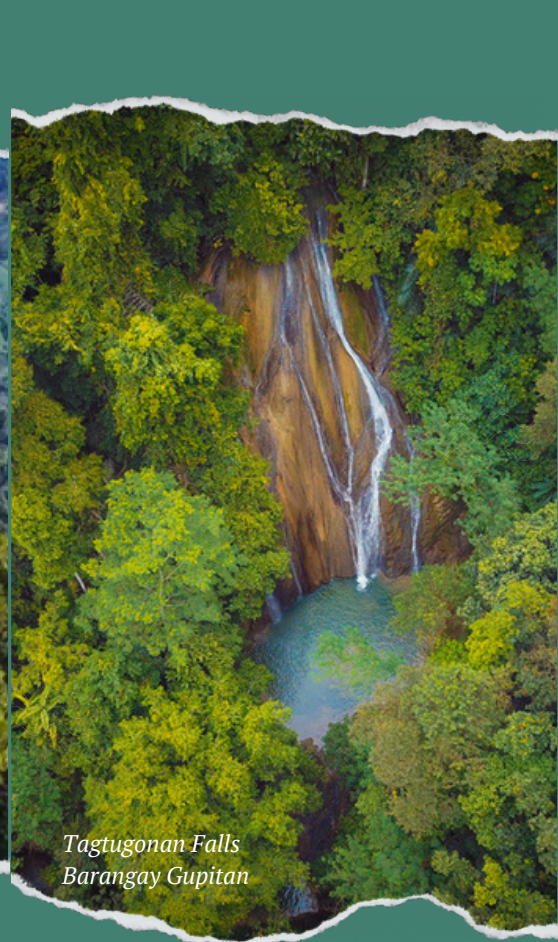
Consistent with the other land features, large part of the Municipal land area has 0-3 percent slope described as level to nearly level inclination. Three barangays namely Gupitan, Mamacao, and Sua-on showed 30-50% to 50% above (very steep slope). Although suitable for production and protection forests, these areas are prone to rain-induced landslide as an effect of prolonged and heavy rain. This underscores the need for slope protection initiatives to reduce the areas' vulnerability to climate change and climate variability.



*Ocean of Fogs
Linow tu' gabon
Sitio Kawayan, Brgy. Gupitan*



*Mt. Ampawid
Sitio Igang, Brgy. Gupitan*



*Tagtugonan Falls
Barangay Gupitan*

CLIMATE

Type IV climate characterized by rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. Annual rainfall ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 mm and highest precipitation normally occurs during the month of January ranging from 200 to 400 mm.

The average annual rainfall is insufficient to support rain fed rice however, it is generally sufficient for other crops. Due to the absence of rainfall stations within the uplands, the correlation of rainfall and flooding is difficult to establish. Major flooding in this area generally occurs within the months of December and January, however, there are also recorded flooding events during the months of May and June.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Northern area consists of moderate to rugged terrain with minor wide valleys. Southern area consists of the mountainous and lowland terrains. Mountainous terrain exhibits moderate topography while the lowlands are flat to gently rolling topography. The highest peak of the municipality is locally known as the Pantaron Mountain Range with an elevation of 1,460 meters.

The lowlands are generally utilized for agricultural farming and planted with crops such as rice, banana, corn and coconut. The uplands and mountainous area is generally sparsely vegetated with forest trees such as dipterocarp species. Thick forest cover can be found along gully slopes.

GEOLOGY

Based from limited available information, there are at least 4 rock units within Kapalong and are described from oldest to youngest as follows:

1. Nilabsan Group - this is made up of volcanic rocks predominantly pyroclastic rocks with intercalated black mudstone and fine-grained sandstone. This has a good exploration potential for metallic deposits.
2. Kabagtican Formation - this is made up of indurated, interbedded sandstone and shale. Sandstone is buff to brown and light to dark gray and very calcareous, while shale is light to dark gray and carbonaceous. The indurated sandstone can be utilized as concrete aggregate. Coal is also known to occur within similar rock formation in the other parts of the region.
3. Mandog Formation - this formation is made up of series of interbedded, well-consolidated sandstone and shale with minor conglomerate. This rock formation can be utilized for earth fill and aggregates. The conglomerate member is also a potential source of groundwater.
4. Quarternary Alluvium - this is the youngest rock formation developed mainly through the accumulation of weathered and eroded deposits through fluvial action or mass wasting. The river deposits are good source of sand and gravel for construction purposes.

POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

The municipal center (Poblacion) of Kapalong is situated at approximately 7° 35' North, 125° 42' East. Elevation at these coordinates is estimated at 24.5 meters or 80.4 feet above mean sea level. The population center is located at Barangay Maniki, the capital and center of commerce and trade. The number of identified puroks/ sitios and the distance of each barangays from Maniki Poblacion are also presented in the table below.

Table 2.2 Distance from Poblacion

Barangay	No. of Purok/Sitios	Distance from Poblacion (km)
Capungagan	14	5.20
Florida	18	12.00
Gabuyan	17	6.20
Gupitan	47	49.40
Katipunan	12	10.00
Luna	14	7.20
Mabantao	15	8.10
Mamaco	12	15.70
Maniki	16	0
Pag-asa	15	4.10
Sampao	16	10.60
Semong	9	10.60
Sua-on	16	20.00
Tiburcia	11	3.60
TOTAL	232	

Source: Barangay Development Plan 2019-2023



Based on the great-circle distance (the shortest distance between two points over the surface of the Earth), the cities closest to Kapalong are Tagum, Davao del Norte, Panabo, Davao del Norte, Samal, Davao del Norte, Davao City, Valencia, Bukidnon, and Mati, Davao Oriental. The nearest municipalities are Asuncion, Davao del Norte, Santo Tomas, Davao del Norte, Talaingod, Davao del Norte, New Corella, Davao del Norte, Braulio E. Dujali, Davao del Norte, and San Isidro, Davao del Norte. Its distance from the national capital is 931.03 kilometers (578.52 miles). The following list delineates such distance measurements.

Table 2.3 Proximity to Adjacent Towns & Cities

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	DISTANCE
ASUNCION	7.27kms (4.52 miles) to the Southeast
STO. TOMAS	11.14kms. (6.92 miles) to the Southwest
TALAINGOD	11.51kms. (7.15 miles) to the West-Northwest
NEW CORELLA	12.70kms. (7.89 miles) to the East
B.E. DUJALI	15.30kms (9.51 miles) to the South
SAN ISIDRO	17.98kms. (11.17 miles) to the North
TAGUM CITY	19.04kms. (11.83 miles) to the Southeast
PANABO CITY	31.63kms (19.66 miles) to the South
CITY OF SAMAL	56.51kms. (35.12 miles) to the South
DAVAO CITY	58.70kms. (36.47 miles) to the South
VALENCIA, BUKIDNON	76.61kms. (47.60 miles) to the West-Northwest
MATI, DAVAO ORIENTAL	88.91kms. (55.24 miles) to the Southeast

Source: philatlas.com

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

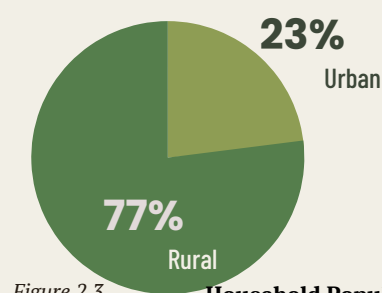


Figure 2.3

Household Population

Kapalong is prevalently a rural area; among the 14 barangays only one (1) can be classified as urban area which is Maniki. It is the center of entrepreneurial activities and government area that which also tagged as Central Business district. The table below revealed that 77% of the Household population thrives in rural areas while the rest of the total population is living in the urban area. Among the rural areas, Barangay Gupitan is the most inhabited while the least populated is Barangay Sua-on with 2,075 populace.

Table 2.4 Population Density by Barangay

Barangay	Projected Population*			Land Area (sq. km)	Density (Person/sq.m.)			Number of Households**		
	2020	2021	2022		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
URBAN BARANGAY										
Maniki	18,485	18,720	18,958	11.92	1,550	1,570	1,590	4,847	4,909	4,971
RURAL BARANGAY										
Capungagan	5,386	5,455	5,524	12.72	423	429	434	1,301	1,466	1,485
Florida	4,141	4,194	4,247	17.98	230	233	236	1,079	1,093	1,106
Gabuyan	5,518	5,588	5,658	12.75	432	438	443	1,364	1,381	1,398
Gupitan	17,878	18,105	18,334	618.07	29	29	30	2,814	2,849	2,885
Katipunan	2,744	2,779	2,814	7.26	378	382	388	718	727	736
Luna	3,885	3,934	3,983	14.82	262	265	269	1,021	1,033	1,046
Mabantao	3,950	4,000	4,050	13.78	285	290	293	891	902	913
Mamacao	2,158	2,186	2,213	57.65	37	38	39	465	470	475
Pag-asa	3,626	3,672	3,718	11.82	306	311	314	903	914	925
Sampao	5,989	6,065	6,142	13.93	430	435	441	1,516	1,535	1,554
Semong	3,253	3,294	3,335	17.57	185	187	190	957	969	981
Sua-on	2,023	2,049	2,075	33.9	60	61	62	896	907	931
Tiburcia	2,032	2,058	2,084	5.47	372	376	381	522	529	535
KAPALONG	81,068	82,099	83,135	849.64	96	97	98	19,294	19,684	19,941

*Data is based on 1.27% Annual Growth Rate Projection

**Average Household Size is 4.4

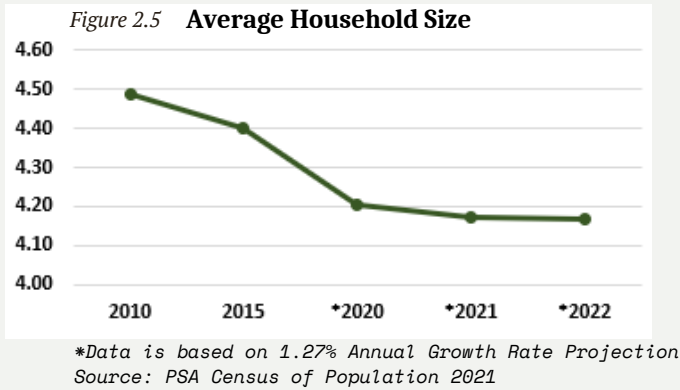
Source: Census of Population 2021, PSA

Also presented in the table is the projected population density or the number of persons residing in every square kilometer as distinguished between urban and rural barangay. It is evident that the Municipality has a population density of 96, 97 and 98 persons respectively for the projected year 2020 to 2022 respectively. It also shows people (2022) per square kilometer. Majority or 23% of its inhabitants is situated in Barangay Maniki. Still in the running, Barangay Gupitan turned to be sparsely populated with 30 people per square kilometer considering its vast land area.

Household Distribution

Kapalong's household population per data from the Philippine Statistics Authority registered 82,099 broken down into 19,684 households or an average of 4.17 members per household.

Noticeably, there's an additional 5,765 headcounts in the municipality over the past 6 years while total number of households increased by 2,337. A further reduction in the average household size was recorded, from 4.40 to 4.17 persons in every household with Sua-on registering the significant decrease in population.



Age-Sex Structure and Labor Force

The age and sex structure of the Municipality is an important demographic figure. Kapalong has an economically active population comprising 52,573 or 61.92% which also belongs to the working age group. The rest of the population structure belongs to the young dependents (0-14 years old) with 34.38%, while the proportion of old dependents (65 years old and over) accounted for 3.70% of the municipal population.

Conversely, the age group with highest population is 5 to 9, with 10,044 individuals. On the other end, the age group with the lowest population is 80 and over, with 472 individuals.

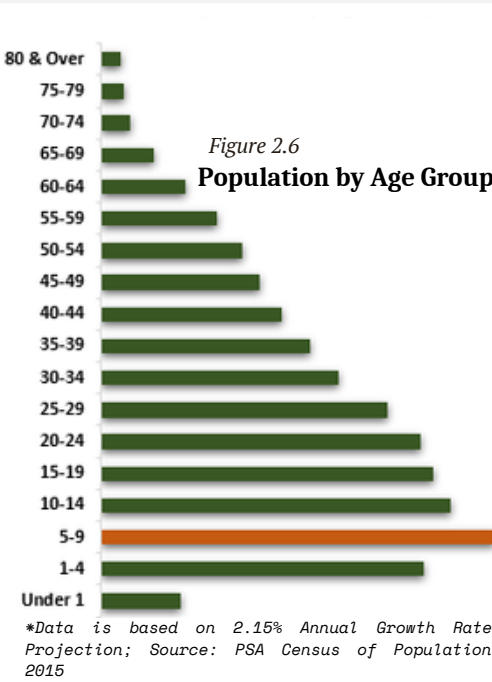


Table 2.4 Classification by Age Group

Classification	Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Both Sexes	%
Young Dependent	0-14	14,954	34.18%	14,233	34.59%	29,187	34.38%
Working Group	15-64	27,329	62.47%	25,244	61.34%	52,573	61.92%
Old Dependent	65 & over	1,467	3.35%	1,674	4.07%	3,141	3.70%
ALL AGES		43,750	100%	41,151	100%	84,901	100%

*Data is based on 2.15% Annual Growth Rate Projection
Source: PSA Census of Population 2015

Indigenous People

Population of the indigenous people accounted for a 30.32% of the municipality's total population based on CBMS Census, 2015-2017. Barangay Gupitan had the highest number of IP living within the ancestral domain of Ata-Manobo with 8,409 persons. IPs in the ancestral domain of Mandaya (3,969 persons) largely coming from Barangay Maniki comes next and followed by Dibabawon (2,636 persons) of Gupitan.

Bagobo and Mansaka ancestral domains had the smallest count, with 266 and 217 persons respectively. Moreover, its population is dominated by males which is 51% of the total IP population. See figure.

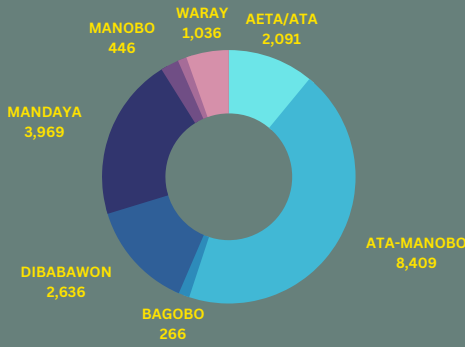


Figure 2.7 Population of IP

Religious Affiliations

Large numbers of household population in the Municipality are affiliates of the Roman Catholic Church. This comprise to 41.30%, followed by Diwata believers of Gupitan, with 16.46%. The remaining 42.24% is spread out to other religious affiliations.

Despite the technological advancements of the modern times, majority of the indigenous people in Gupitan still cling to their old belief and spiritual practices. Through times, this was slowly reduced and today, Gupitan is differentiated with other sects, with Roman Catholicism on the rise.

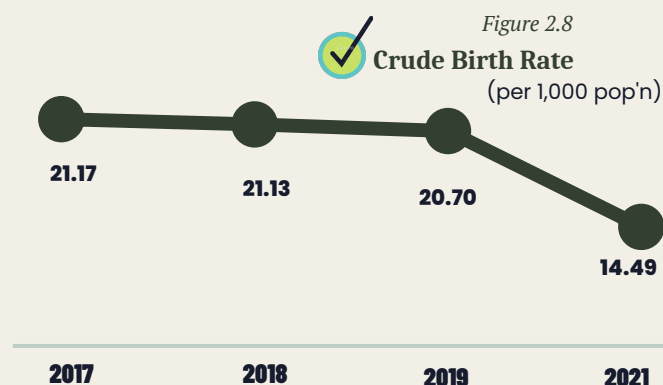
Fecundity (Birth Rate) & Mortality

Crude birth rate in the municipality continued to show a decreasing trend of 20.70% in 2019 to 14.49% in 2021. Crude death rate on the other hand has remained less than 4% all throughout this time. However, crude birth rate though decreasing by year still has higher factor for the population than the crude death rate.

Records by the Municipal Health Office showed that Myocardial Infarction topped the list of killers for the year 2021. Other leading causes of mortality (in the top 5) in average for last year were cancer, hypertension, pneumonia and sepsis as ranked in Table 2.6 below. Fall ranked last as cause of mortality primarily due to senility or old age. This type of death is considered as a natural cause of death.

Extensive efforts have been directed to improve the health status of pregnant women such as health counseling & education, pregnancy tracking, assisting mother & family making a birth plan, instituting ordinance on home delivery prohibition thus encouraging facility-based deliveries.

Based on Municipal Health Office, a total of 10 children aged 0 – 5 years comprises child mortality of varied causes. On the lighter note, only a single case of maternal death was recorded in 2020 due to placental abruption.



Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021

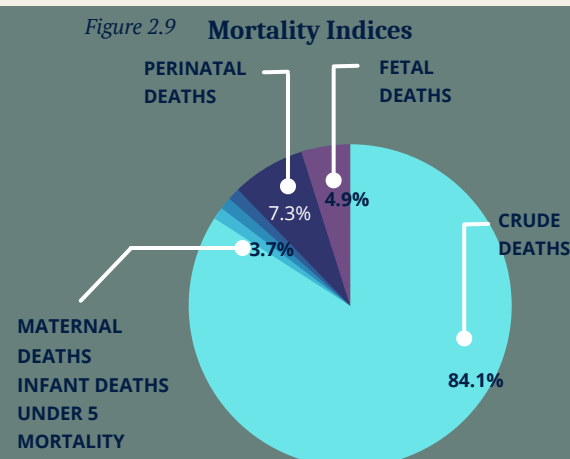


Table 2.5 Crude Death Rate

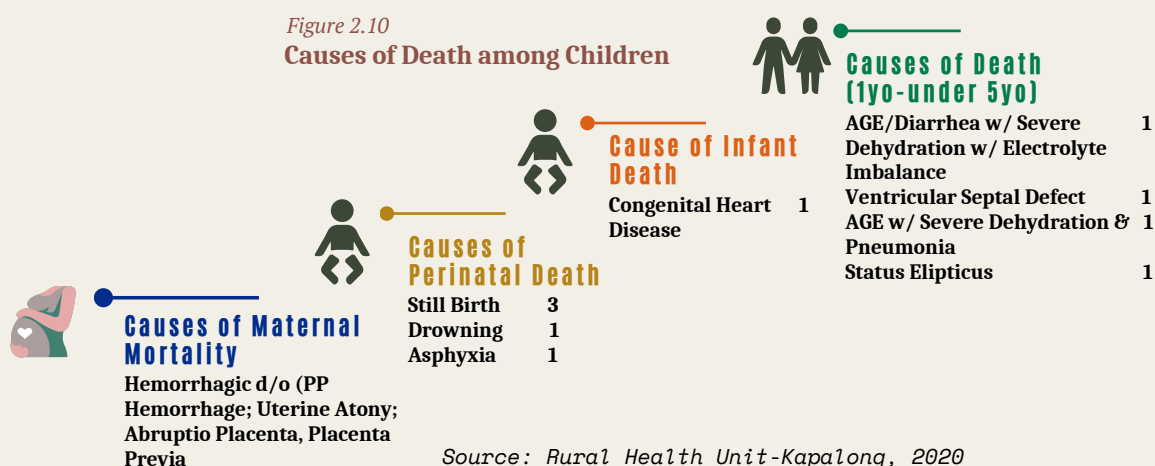
Crude Deaths Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Infant Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Perinatal Death Rate	Fetal Death Rate
3.46	347.83	3.47	3.47	20.86	13.91
(per 1,000 pop'n)	(per 100,000 pop'n)	(per 1,000 live births)	(per 1,000 live births)	(per 1,000 live births)	(per 1,000 live births)

Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021

Table 2.6 10 Leading Causes of Mortality

Myocardial Infarction	97
Cancer, All Type	43
Hypertension	32
Pneumonia	19
Sepsis	15
End-Stage Renal Failure	12
Vehicular Accidents	12
Cerebral Hemorrhage	11
PTB	8
Diabetes Mellitus	8
Fall	6

Figure 2.10 Causes of Death among Children



Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2020

GEOLOGICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL HAZARDS

Flooding

Among the potential natural hazards in the municipality, flooding is the most disastrous natural phenomena and is most destructive in floodplains especially in low-lying areas/plains. There are several factors causing flooding but the most important one is climatologically such as excessive levels of precipitation/rainfall either high intensity/long duration.

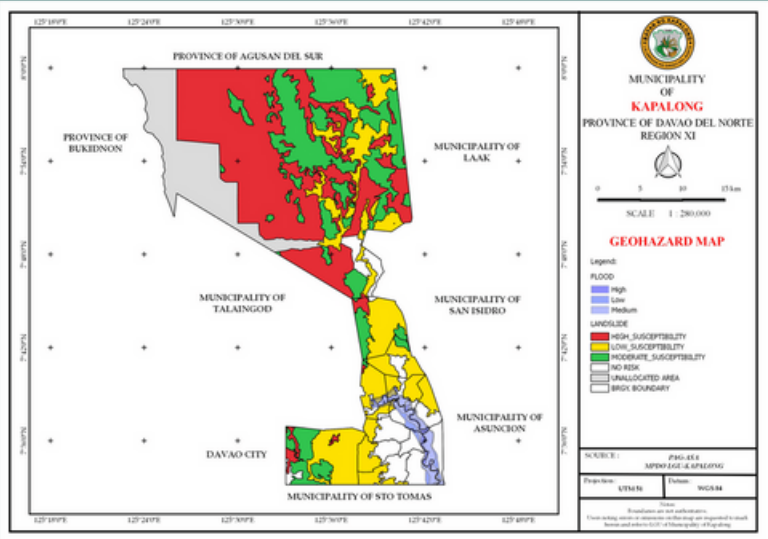
Generally, the basis for delineating flood-prone areas is landform, slope (0-3%) and proximity to major drainage systems. Areas prone to flooding within Kapalong is confined within the floodplains of Libuganon River and include portions of Barangays Semong, Mabantao, Katipunan, Gabuyan, Capungagan, Maniki, Tiburcia and Pag-as.

Land Slide

Landslide or less commonly called landslip is defined as downslope ground movement of a mass of rock, debris, earth, or soil . It occurs when gravitational and shear stress within the slope exceeds its shear (resistance) strength. This results to a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, deep-seated slope failures, mudflows, and debris flow.

Taking into account the Municipality’s slope features, Gupitan, Sua-on, Mamacao and Florida manifests high to very high susceptibility to landslide. These barangays are prone to rain-induced landslide as an effect of prolonged and heavy rain.

Figure 2.11 Geohazard Map

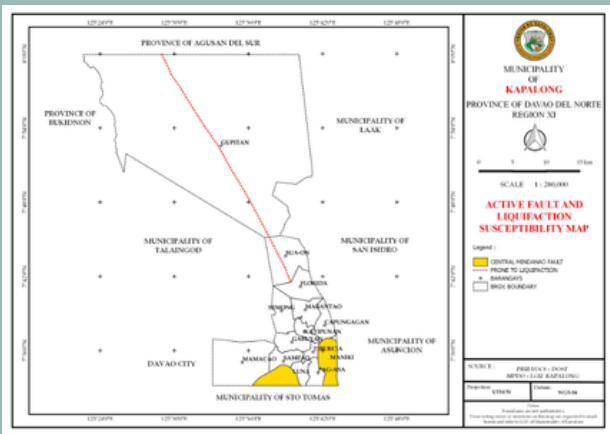


Earthquakes

Earthquakes are expected geologic hazards, but not yet predictable in terms of precise time, place and energy. There are at least three (3) major types of earthquakes namely; tectonic, volcanic and sudden ground shaking. The type of earthquake that has a probability to occur in the municipality is of tectonic region, which is related to major geologic structures such as the Philippine Fault and the Mindanao Trench.

Thus, the determination of the location of major fault is very important, as these are the possible sites where ground rupture has the potential to occur. From this parameter, the areas considered to be at high risk are western part of Barangays Maniki and Mabantao (Figure 2.12). In order to lessen impact of a potential damaging earthquake, a strict adherence to the National Building Code should be adopted. Furthermore, a more detailed geological investigation should be conducted to pinpoint the exact location of the major faults in the area.

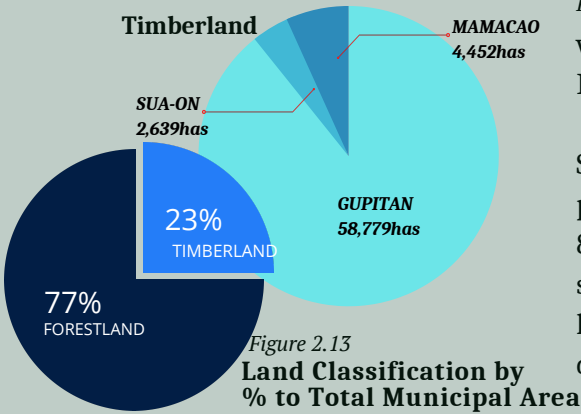
Figure 2.12 Earthquake Fault Line



LAND RESOURCES

Land Classification

The municipality has a total of 19,193 hectares of A&D. A&D lands are lands which can be titled and can be utilized for agriculture, industrial, commercial, institutional and built-up land uses. The remaining 65,870 hectares is classified as forest/timberlands, which is further subdivided into production forest and protection forest. Forest lands are areas with slopes >18% with or without forest cover, while protection forests are usually those areas with remaining forest trees.



Source: FLUP – LGU Kapalong, 2016-2021

Existing General Land Use

The A&D land in the Municipality is further classified according to its general land use. The biggest chunk of the locality’s A&D land is utilized as Agricultural land including Protection Agriculture while Forest/Timber land devoted to protection agriculture are those land < 18 degrees in slope planted

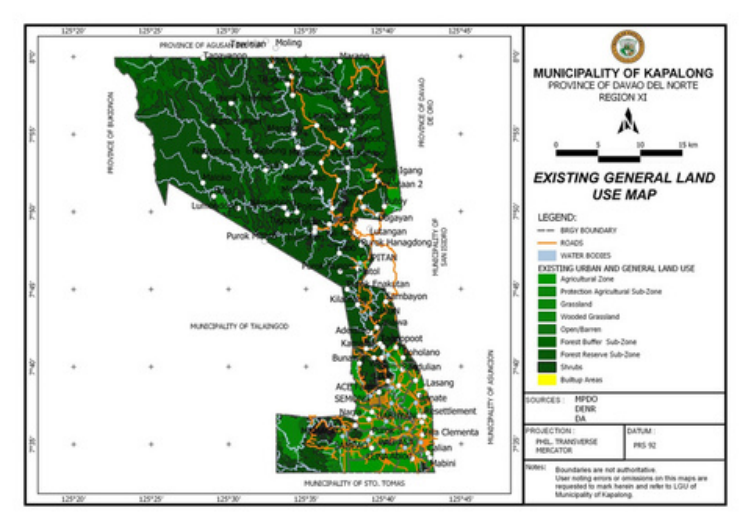


Photo credit to DENR Davao

with high value vegetables bordering A&D and protection forests.

Segment of the Timber Land reveals that production forest represents a slice of 8% more than protection forest. Figure 8 shows the existing land use map of the locality and how its component is distributed throughout.

Figure 2.14 Existing General Land Use Map



Tenure Management

The FFL (Forest and Forest Land) in the municipality are still subject to tenure management systems issued by the DENR based on existing laws and policies. There are two (2) Community-Based Forest Management Areas (CBFMA) and two Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) in the municipality.

A portion of the Ancestral Domain of the Ata-Manobo Tribe of Davao del Norte Province covered by CADT No. R11-TAL-0308-071 is situated in Barangay Gupitan, Mamacao, Sua-on, Florida, Mabantao and Semong. It occupies 54% or 63,515.15 hectares of the total CADT area of 117,410.93 hectares. Another CADT is occupied by Dibabawon Tribe with 2,157.67 hectares coverage. The tribes through the guidelines established by the NCIP formulated its Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) which

define the management and overall development of the Ancestral Domain.

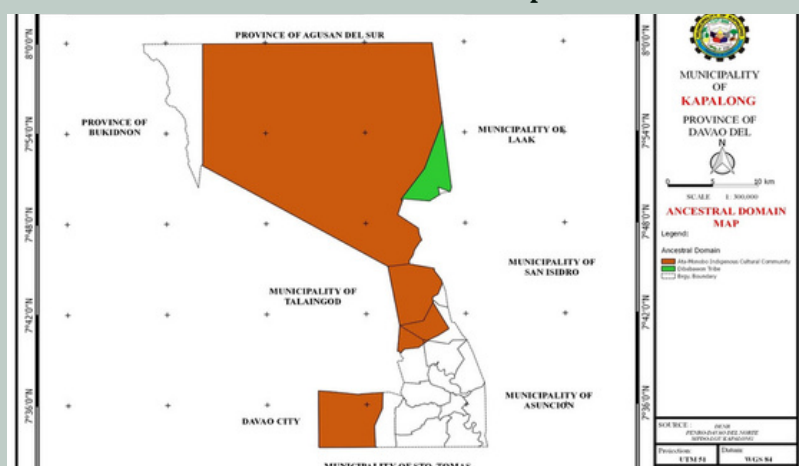
On the other hand, Ata-Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community which is largely composed of IPs from barangay Gupitan manages 15,171.58 hectares CBFMA while SUPRAI - Ata-Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community largely composed of IPs in Barangay Suanon manages an area of 363.56. There remains an open access area of 5,674.97 hectares. In the absence of a legitimate entity to take over onsite management, the area will be open to free entry and/or illegal occupation. Figure 2.16 presents the Ancestral Domain areas in the Municipality.

Table 2.7 **Tenurial Instrument by Tenure Holder and by Area**

Tenurial Instrument	Tenure Holder	Area (ha)
CADT	Ata-Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community	63,515.15
CADT	Dibabawon Tribe	2,157.67
CBFMA	AMMADO - Ata-Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community	15,171.58
CBFMA	SUPRAI - Ata-Manobo Indigenous Cultural Community	363.56
Unallocated FFL		5674.97

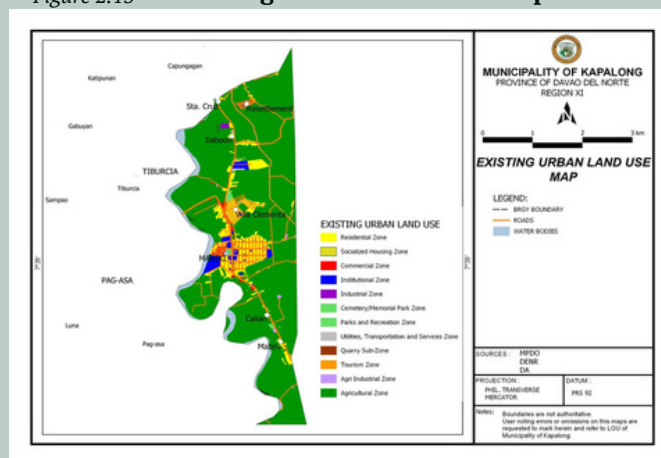
Source: FLUP – LGU Kapalong, 2017

Figure 2.16 **Ancestral Domain Map**



Urban Land Use

Figure 2.15 **Existing Urban Land Use Map**



Barangay Maniki, being the town center and central business district, is a highly sought dwelling place in Kapalong because of the ease of access to basic needs and emergency services. With this, 127.7 hectares (11.61%) of Maniki's land area has been devoted to

residential zones with and addition of 2.6 hectares for socialized housing situation in Purok 3.

Nonetheless, the biggest chunk of its urban land use (80.46%) is attributed to agriculture – farming of high value crops devoted for its economic (monetary) benefits.

Banana Cavendish was on top list but areas planted were heavily devastated by Panama Wilt resulting to crop shifting and land reclassification.

The increasing conversion of rural land into urban land use is a common phenomenon because of perceived benefits of urban living as opposed to rural living. Thus, urbanization results in irrevocable changes to the landscape, a shift in demographic patterns, and economic, social and environmental impacts on a region.

Table 2.8 **Existing Urban Land use**

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	%
General Residential	127.7	11.61%
Socialized Housing	2.6	0.24%
General Commercial	34.5	3.14%
General Institutional	26.9	2.44%
Parks and Recreation	3.9	0.36%
Cemetery & Memorial Park	3.1	0.28%
Utilities & Transport Services	1.9	0.18%
Agri- Industrial	1.9	0.17%
Industrial	1.9	0.17%
Quarry Sub-Zone	1.1	0.10%
Buffer/Greenbelt Zone	5.5	0.50%
Agricultural	885	80.46%
Shrubs	1	0.09%
Open & Barren	3	0.27%
Total	1,100	100%

Source: MPDO

ECONOMIC & INVESTMENT

AGRICULTURE SETTING

Data on the status of the basic food items of the Municipality showed that in terms of production-consumption ratio, the Municipality is sufficient in local milled corn and local pork production. However, it is locally deficit in rice, lowland vegetables, beef/carabeef, chicken, eggs and tilapia production. Table 3.1 below shows the production and consumption data per commodity.

Table 3.1 Status on Basic Food Items

COMMODITY	EXISTING PRODUCTION AREA (HA)	POTENTIAL PRODUCTION AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (MT/YR)	CONSUMPTION (MT/YR)	PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION RATE	REMARKS
RICE	1,823.3	150	9,410.41	9,478.58	0.993	Deficit local rice production
CORN (White)	2,483	300	2,109	840	2.51	Sufficient local milled corn production
CORN (Yellow)	500	0	2,500	-	-	
VEGETABLES (Lowland)	43.85	30	17.5	2,243.31	0.007	Deficit local vegetables (lowland) production
VEGETABLES (Upland)	-	-	-	334.04	-	
BEEF/CARABEEF	1,990 heads	-	45.1	112	0.040	Deficit local beef/carabeef
PORK	15,542 heads	-	816	785	1.03	Sufficient local pork production
CHICKEN	59,582 heads	30,000 heads broiler	34	727	0.046	Deficit local chicken
EGGS	38,700 heads hen	-	69.66	6,513	0.01	Deficit local eggs production
TILAPIA	2	-	5	91.6	0.054	Deficit local tilapia production

Source: Municipal Food Security Plan, MAGRO 2021



COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Majority of the economic activities in the Municipality are mainly concentrated in retailing. This is attributed to the movement of people where large number of it are employees and students.

Table 3.2 shows the source of income by type and nature of business and its participation count. A slight fluctuation in the year 2020 can be gleaned primarily due to the emergence of COVID-19 Pandemic. Despite of the slight drop on few businesses, business health is still within its acceptable range.

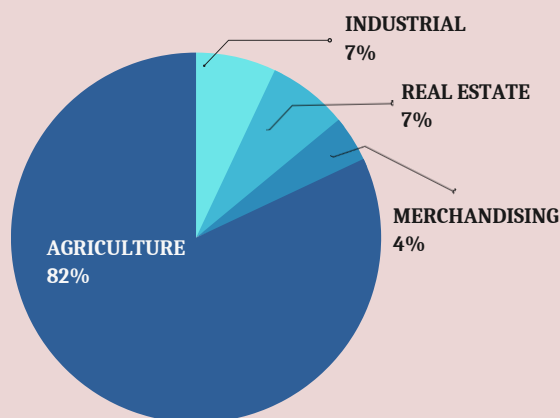
Table 3.2 Type and Nature of Business

Type of Business	2019	2020	2021
Amusement	1	1	1
Banks & Other Financial Institutions	55	39	41
Contractor	239	195	171
Dealer	64	77	67
Distributor	4	3	2
Exporter	9	8	7
Manufacturer	53	54	55
Producer	132	93	71
Retailer	2,381	1,519	1,618
Service Business	491	481	471
Wholesaler	21	27	33
Importer	1	1	2
Other Business	207	290	293
TOTAL	3,664	2,788	2,831

Source: Business Permit and Licensing Section, 2021

New Investments, 2020-2021

Figure 3.1



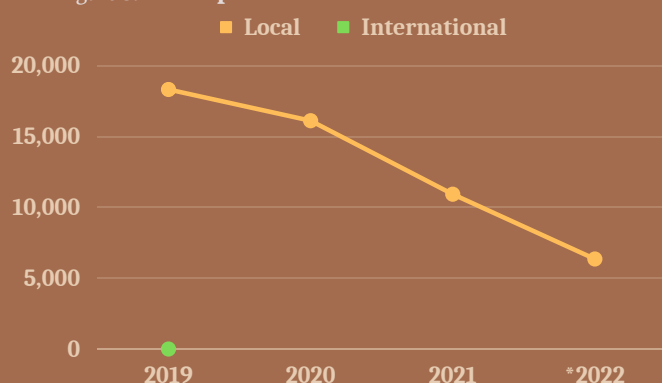
Source: LEIPO, 2021

New investment poured in the Municipality even in the midst of pandemic. Shown above the segments of new investments where Agriculture got the highest percentage while merchandising in the other end. Both Industrial and Real Estate share the same percentage.

TOURISM RECEIPTS

Tourism having been known to be one of the agents that promote various development opportunities, it's also a significant driver of economic activities that stimulates generation of income, employment and investments. To highlight, the decrease in 2020 and 2021 depicted the mobility restrictions under the new normal as well as the resiliency of the LGU to combat the pandemic while maintaining its operation by limiting the number of visitors and the operating hours which has been evident up to recent year.

Figure 3.2 Comparative Tourist Arrival



Source: Tourism Office, 2021-2022 *half of 2022

Household Income

To assimilate the income levels of each household a subsequent data on the magnitude of household engaged in various entrepreneurial activities is provided. There are 4,799 households (31.77%) engaged in crop farming and gardening. This can be attributed to the vast agricultural land in the locality devoted to banana, rice, and other crops. It is followed by those engaged in wholesale/retail of 9.81%. The data further entails that there is a total of 9,245 households or 61.20% of the total households in the municipality engaged in various entrepreneurial activities.

Table 3.3 Entrepreneurial Activity of Households

Entrepreneurial Activity	Magnitude	Proportion
Engaged in crop farming and gardening	4,799	31.77
Engaged in livestock / poultry	934	6.18
Engaged in fishing	17	0.11
Engaged in forestry	73	0.48
Engaged in wholesale / retail	1,482	9.81
Engaged in Manufacturing	212	1.4
Engaged in Community, Social & personal service	666	4.41
Engaged in transportation, storage & communication	688	4.55
Engaged in mining and quarrying	12	0.08
Engaged in construction	165	1.09
Other activities not elsewhere classified	197	1.3
Total HH engaged in entrepreneurial activities	9,245	61.20

Source: CBMS Census 2015-2017

Presented in the table below are the data for the existence of business along nearby communities and on the community itself where a tourist destination is located. These businesses have flourished since tourism has been established within the area.

Table 3.4 Business Enterprise along Tourist Site

Barangay	Resort	Store	Internet Cafe/ WI-FI Vendo
P2, Florida	1	7	1
Centro, Gupitan	1	28	-
P2, Mamacao	1	11	1
P5 & P7, Pag-asa	1	10	-
P2, Sampao	1	26	1
P5,6,14,15, Sua-on	1	10	1
TOTAL	6	92	4

Source: Tourism Office, 2021



Mossy Forest
Pantaron Mountain Range
Photo credit to DENR Davao

ENVIRONMENT

FOREST ECOSYSTEM

Using the cave assessment studies conducted by DENR, it was found that Dipterocarp species present in FFL areas in the municipality are Narra and Molave. They have been identified around the area of Alena, Okbot, Gitgitan, GR and Otso cave. Estimated count of Narra around these areas collectively is 51-100 while Molave is at 51-500 in abundance. These species are of high economic value and are very prone to timber poaching.

Table 3.5 Premium Tree Species Abundance in Municipality of Kapalong

LOCAL/COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	USES	ABUNDANCE
Narra	<i>PterocarpusIndicus</i>	Furniture	51-100
Molave	<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	Timber/Furniture	51-500

Source: Cave Management Plan, LGU-Kapalong

Forest Land Classification

Data below provides the existing vegetative cover in the municipality. Dominant vegetation is shrub covering 58% of the whole municipal area. Areas cultivated with annual and perennial crops total to about 13,000 ha while grassland and wooded grassland is at 3,000 ha. The remaining closed canopy forest is only a meager 664.27 ha or less than .5% of the total forestland area. Open forest covers 16, 332.88 ha of land, which is about 22% of the forestland of Barangay Gupitan.

Table 3.6 Vegetative Cover

	Area (has.)	Proportion
Closed forest, broadleaved	664.27	0.78%
Open forest, broadleaved	16,332.88	19.20%
Natural, grassland	1,640.56	0.02
Natural, barren land	36.35	0.04%
Other wooded land, wooded grassland	1,358.73	1.60%
Other wooded land, shrubs	49,870.73	58.63%
Cultivated, annual crop	4,712.57	5.54%
Cultivated, perennial crop	8,419.00	9.90%
Built-up area	433.63	0.51%
Inland water	1,593.95	1.87%

Source: FLUP – LGU Kapalong, 2016-2021

Soil Erosion in Upland Areas (mm/year)

Landslides are down slope movements of masses of soil/or rock which are generally potential in areas with steep and long slopes. Forestland barangays are thus highly susceptible to landslides. More than half of Barangay Gupitan is highly susceptible to landslides and erosion.

Almost 60% of the total land area of the Municipality of Kapalong have 30% slope and above. These areas are found in Barangay Florida, Gupitan, Mamacao, Semong and Sua-on. Slope, being a land use determinant that is related to many facets of development processes is an important management consideration. It is a key variable that affects the selection and positioning of crops and likewise influence the type of management infrastructures that must be adopted to sustain land productivity over time. Given that more than half of the municipality lies in steep slopes, development in the forestry sector is appropriate in the area.

Table 3.7 Landslide/Soil Erosion Susceptibility per Barangay

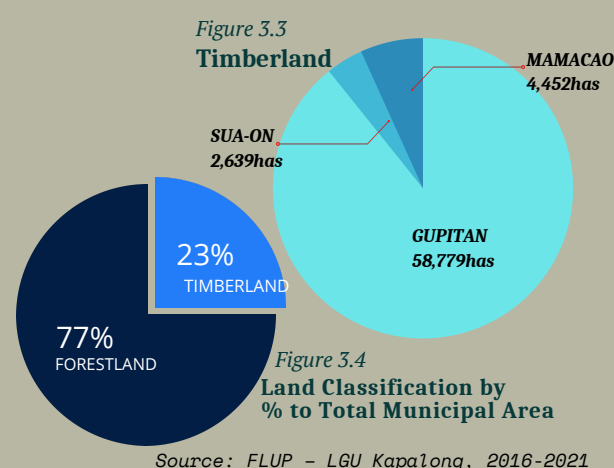
Barangay		Level of Susceptibility and area covered (in ha.)			
A&D	Timberland	High	Low	Moderate	No Risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Florida• Mabantao• Capungagan• Maniki• Tiburcia• Gabuyan• Katipunan• Semong• Pag-asa• Luna• Sampao	• Gupitan	29,219.41	6,011.23	14,634.30	1,131.59
	• Sua-on	266.23	2,195.12	889.64	43.36
	• Mamacao	449.16	3,113.22	1,981.21	228.07
			1,277.09	174.62	348.46
			919.49		460.54
			596.13		677.19
					1,193.87
					547.52
			356.81		919.61
			72.37		654.39
		28.97	1,399.82	35.08	295.15
			16.73		1,167.29
			660.14		823.23
		810.83		583.60	
Grand Total	29,963.78	17,428.97	17,714.86	9,073.88	29,963.78

Source: FLUP – LGU Kapalong, 2016-2021

Ratio of Forest Cover to Population (%)

A significant part of the Municipality of Kapalong is classified as forestland with a total land area of 65,870 or 77.44% of the total municipal land area. The remaining 22.56% or 19,193 hectares is classified as A&D Land. Given that two-thirds of the municipality is forestland there is a need to create a sound management system for this vast area.

Figure below shows the land area classification. It can be observed that forestland areas are located within the administrative boundaries of three barangays: Gupitan, Mamacao and Sua-on. Gupitan has the most forestland area among barangays followed by Mamacao and Sua-on.



Timberland area in the municipality is prevalent in 3 Barangays namely; Mamacao, Sua-on and Gupitan being the largest. Considering the population, it was observed that forest land in Barangay Gupitan is less dense and Sua-on being the densest forestland with an approximate of 105 person per square meter. Data on population density on timberland area dictates forest conservation measures necessary.

Table 3.8 Population Density in Timberland Area

Barangay	*Timberland Area (sq.km.)	**Population 2015	Density (person/sq.km.)
Gupitan	587.79	10,589	18
Sua-on	26.39	2,759	105
Mamacao	44.52	1,422	32
TOTAL	658.70	14,770	22

Source: FLUP - LGU Kapalong, 2016-2021
**PSA Census of Population 2015 (Pro-rata A&D to Timberland Areas)

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste per Capita

Data in table below reveals the waste generated in the Municipality per waste composition from 2015 and projections for 2016-2020. Most of the waste materials collected are biodegradable comprising 0.20 kg/day per capita. Biodegradable waste includes any organic matter originating naturally from plant or animal sources which maybe degraded by other living organisms.

Residual waste per capita is 0.06 kg/day comprising non-hazardous industrial waste. Recyclable waste or materials can be processed or used again and constitute 0.03 kg/day per capita. Special wastes are solid waste that requires special handling and management to protect public health or the environment and constitute the least of 0.015 kg/day per capita.

Table 3.9 Waste Generated per Composition 2015-2020 (kg/day)

Waste Composition	Per Capita	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Biodegradable	0.20	12,583.50	12,762.19	12,943.41	13,127.20	13,313.61	13,502.66
Recyclable	0.03	2,164.90	2,195.64	2,226.82	2,258.44	2,290.51	2,323.04
Residual	0.06	3,653.27	3,705.15	3,757.76	3,811.12	3,865.24	3,920.13
Special Waste	0.015	947.15	960.59	974.24	988.07	1,002.10	1,016.33
TOTAL	0.305	19,348.82	19,623.58	19,902.23	20,184.84	20,471.47	20,762.16

Source: Ten-Year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan, 2015-2024

Table 3.10 Waste Generated per Capita per Barangay 2015-2020 (kg/day)

Barangay	Projected Total Waste Generation					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Maniki	4,564.11	4,628.92	4,694.65	4,761.31	4,828.92	4,897.49
Pag-asa	928.23	941.42	954.78	968.34	982.09	996.04
Capungagan	1,354.92	1,374.16	1,393.67	1,413.46	1,433.53	1,453.89
Florida	1,162.25	1,178.76	1,195.49	1,212.47	1,229.69	1,247.15
Gabuyan	1,477.72	1,498.70	1,519.98	1,541.57	1,563.46	1,585.66
Gupitan	2,702.94	2,741.32	2,780.25	2,819.73	2,859.77	2,900.38
Katipunan	700.80	710.75	720.84	731.08	741.46	751.99
Luna	1,068.27	1,083.44	1,098.82	1,114.43	1,130.25	1,146.30
Mabantao	914.45	927.44	940.61	953.96	967.51	981.25
Mamacao	524.11	531.55	539.10	546.76	554.52	562.39
Sampao	1,730.22	1,754.79	1,779.71	1,804.98	1,830.61	1,856.60
Semong	874.35	886.77	899.36	912.13	925.08	938.22
Sua-on	824.54	836.25	848.12	860.17	872.38	884.77
Tiburcia	521.92	529.33	536.84	544.47	552.20	560.04
TOTAL	19,348.82	19,623.58	19,902.23	20,184.84	20,471.47	20,762.16

Source: Ten-Year Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan, 2015-2024

Data on waste generation per barangay reveals that Barangay Maniki, being the town center and the most populated, generates the largest waste of more than 4000 kilograms per day. On the other hand, Barangay Tiburcia constitutes the least waste generated of around 500 kg per day. However, there is an expected increase in waste generation per annum that can be accrued to the expected population increase.

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM



Drainage pattern is dendrite with some sub-parallel pattern, which suggests that the dominant lithology in this area is chiefly sedimentary rocks. Trellis pattern is exhibited along the headwater of Libuganon River and is most probably fault controlled. The alluvial plain of the catchment’s area, particularly downstream from the junction of Libuganon and Semong rivers, has tortuous river and abandoned meanders suggesting low sediment supply and low ratio of bed material load to total sediment load.

Table 3.11
Sub-watershed Areas and Barangay Covered

Watershed	Barangay Covered	Area/ha
SW1 Kapugi River	Gupitan	37, 462.97
SW2 Kapalong River	Gupitan	14, 836.46
SW3 Libuganon River	Sua-on Florida Mabantao Capungagan Maniki Tiburcia Gabuyan Katipunan Semong Pag-asa Luna Sampao	27, 521.01
SW4 Madgaw River	Gupitan	1, 908.01
SW5 Kipaliko River	Mamacao	3, 335.98

Source: MPDO LGU-Kapalong

The major rivers within this watershed are Kapugi (sub-watershed 1), Kapalong (Sub-Watershed 2), Libuganon (Sub-Watershed 3), Madgao (Sub-Watershed 4) and Kipaliko (Sub-watershed 5). The areas covered and location of each sub watershed is summarized in Table __. Kapugi, Kapalong and Madgao sub-watershed are all in Barangay Gupitan while Kipaliko sub-watershed is in Barangay Mamacao.

Libuganon sub-watershed covers 12 barangays. Kapugi sub-watershed has the biggest area followed by Libuganon sub-watershed. The Kapugi River, which has a total land area of 37,462.97 hectares, drains to Libuganon River and serves as headwaters of the creeks in the northwestern part of Kapalong. It is utilized for NIA irrigation project in the downstream plain areas.

BIODIVERSITY

Abundance of fauna species is considered as indicators of environmental health. Bats have been known to for its ecological role in pollination, spreading seeds and pest control. They also have economic value as they produce guano. It is fortunate that the municipality has insect and fruit bats in abundance. Another species of economic and ecological value present in the municipality is Swiftlets locally know as sayaw. Conservation status of these faunal species is not identified but stakeholders report that there is unauthorized extraction of guano and sayaw nests in the areas where they are spotted.

Table 3.12 Fauna Abundance

ORGANISM	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL/ COMMON NAME	ABUNDANCE
Insect Bats	Vespertilionidae	Kabyaw/Kwaknit	11-50
Fruit Bats	Rousettus Amplexicaudatus	Kabyaw/Kwaknit	51-500+++
Fish (Rosy Barb)	Puntius Conchoniuis	Paitan	11-50
Frog	Anuran	Baki	11-50
Snake (King Cobra)	Ophiopagus	Banakon	11-50
Swiftlet	Apodidae	Sayaw	11-50

Source: Cave Management Plan, LGU-Kapalong



Brahminy Kite
Pantaron Mountain Range

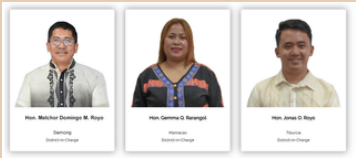


Nepenthes Spp
Pantaron Mountain Range

Photos credit to DENR Davao



Figure 3.5 **Municipal Officials 2022-2025**



INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Organizational structure of the Local Government Unit of Kapalong is a divisional structure with two distinct branches: the Executive and the Legislative Branches. The Executive Branch is composed of 20 departments which are divided into services, divisions and sections. The Municipal Mayor heads the organization, from whom all the executive authority and responsibility originates. The Municipal Administrator is positioned next in the hierarchy in so far as it exercises delegated authority from the mayor. He supervises the operations of line and staff departments, offices and units.

The Vice Mayor presided over the Sangguniang Bayan (SB), which is the policy-making body of the municipality. The SB is composed of the Vice Mayor, the elected regular council members, the president of the municipal chapter of the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR). The Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian serves as the secretary to the council. It also provides legislative, administrative and secretarial support services to the said body. As the main policy-making body of the local government, the SB, among others, enacts ordinances, approves resolutions and

appropriates fund for the general welfare of the Kapalongians. It likewise regulates activities related to the use of land, street, sidewalks, bridges, parks and other public places and approves of the construction of the same.

A unique feature of the SB is that the councilors have their designated political jurisdiction known as District In-charge. This serves as an extension of the Mayor's Office. It aims to ensure that public services are delivered efficiently, effectively and equitably.

Organization and Management

As of December 2021, the municipal government has 1,031 employees, staff and volunteers, broken into the following as shown in table 3.13. This translates to roughly one employee per 82 persons of the population.

Table 3.13

PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

13 ELECTED OFFICIALS	1.26%	82 JOB ORDERS	7.95%
175 PERMANENT	16.97%	17 PROJECT-BASED	1.65%
52 CASUALS	5.04%	272 BARANGAY HEALTH FUNCTIONARIES	26.38%
8 CONTRACTUAL	0.78%	71 CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORKER	6.89%
337 CONTRACT OF SERVICE	32.69%	4 CO-TERMINUS	0.39%

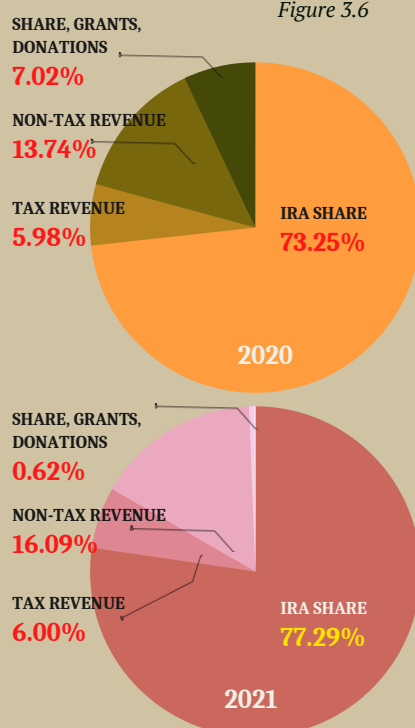
LOCAL FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Revenue Performance

In 2020 to 2021, LGU revenue increased from 452M to 459M with an increase of 2%. Of the total revenue, the LGU contributed 89M (20%) in 2020 and 101M (22%) in 2021 registering 13.75% increase. RPT was 8% of the local income both in 2020 and 2021. The LGU is relatively dependent on IRA at 77% as the Local income grew at considerably 14%. On the brighter side, the LGU have managed to increased its self-reliance index to 22% as restrictions have eased up gradually.

Sources of Revenue

Figure 3.6



Source: Municipal Accounting Office, 2021

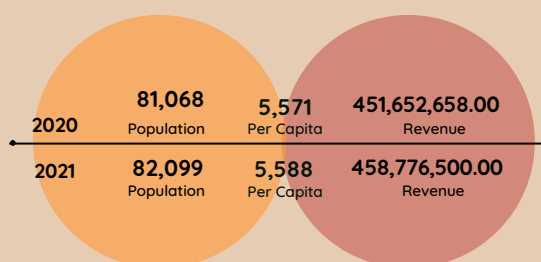


Figure 3.7 Total Revenue per Capita

Source: Municipal Accounting Office, 2021

Year	2020	2021
Total Income	451,652,657.53	458,776,499.96
Local Revenue	89,092,440.79	101,345,136.85
IRA	330,846,506.00	354,590,557.00
Self-Reliance Index	20%	22%

Table 3.14 Self-Reliance Index

Expenditure

Table 3.15 Local Annual Expenditure

Expenditures	2021	2020
General Public Services	215,378,856.16	202,958,472.25
Education	3,743,334.48	211,866.90
Health, Nutrition & Population Control	22,387,286.28	21,446,661.60
Protective Services		18,530,032.82
Labor & Employment	618,910.30	382,673.67
Housing & Community Development	3,629,527.17	140,517.00
Social Services & Social Welfare	19,720,599.33	9,355,310.32
Economic Services	32,722,652.85	9,058,064.05
Other Purposes	37,246,497.37	42,789,294.32
20% Development Fund	47,389,783.23	31,104,346.65
Bayanihan Grant		27,533,782.40
Total Expenditures	382,837,447.17	363,511,021.98

Source: Municipal Accounting Office, 2021

appropriation on education and housing programs were in placed in 2021. Table above further revealed that the citizen's awareness of LGU's programs and response services is high which indicates that the people are highly aware of the LGU services.

Real Property Tax

As computed by the Treasury office, total collectible for 2021 was 19M, while the target collection was 8M (34%) in 2020 and 9.1M (48%) in 2021. Collection efficiency was 34% in 2020 and in 2021, efficiency falls below target by almost 11%. This is largely brought by the pandemic where economic activities is restricted as well as the decreasing income of some banana growers.

Table 3.16 Proportion of Delinquent RPT Payers

YEAR	NO. OF TAXPAYERS	NO. OF DELINQUENT RPT PAYERS	% OF DELINQUENT RPT PAYERS
2020	11,374	7,274	63.95%
2021	12,077	8,127	67.29%

Table 3.17 Collection Efficiency

YEAR	RPT TARGET	ACTUAL COLLECTION	%
2020	8,000,000.00	10,750,718.54	34.38%
2021	9,100,000.00	8,124,502.72	-10.72%

Table 3.18 Ratio of Collected RPT against Total Collectible

YEAR	COLLECTED RPT	TOTAL COLLECTIBLE	%
2020	10,750,718.54	23,270,729.42	46.20%
2021	8,124,502.72	19,082,408.40	42.58%

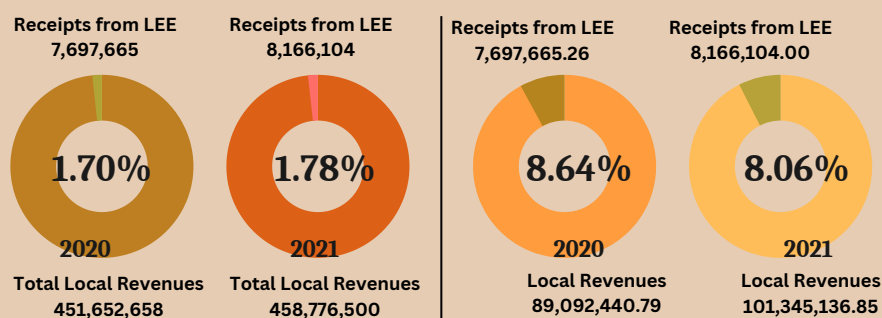
Source: Municipal Treasury Office, 2021

ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE

Income derived from Local Economic Enterprise (LEE) was 8.3M in 2020 and 8.6M in 2021. This represents nearly 2% of the total revenue in both years respectively. The LGU has seven (7) LEE namely: Public Market, Slaughterhouse, Terminal, Heavy Equipment, Gym, Training Center and Cemetery. In 2021, expenditures amounted to 7.25M reducing the net income to 0.917M, just managing to stay afloat.



Figure 3.8 Proportion of Receipts from LEE to Local Revenues



Source: Municipal Accounting Office, 2021

Table 3.19 Economic Enterprise Operation (in thousands)

Operation	2021	2020
Market	2,201,608.56	2,254,319.81
Slaughterhouse	600,082.51	580,164.66
Terminal	1,147,840.57	1,293,224.27
Heavy Equipment	2,792,187.47	4,296,830.71
Gym		33,172.76
Training Center	223,376.33	283,611.78
Cemetery	281,919.20	258,914.34
Total Expenditures	7,247,014.64	9,000,238.33

Source: Municipal Accounting Office, 2021

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The private sector represented 29% in the MDC in 2017 to 2019, barely complying with the minimum requirement of the LGC.

Table 3.20

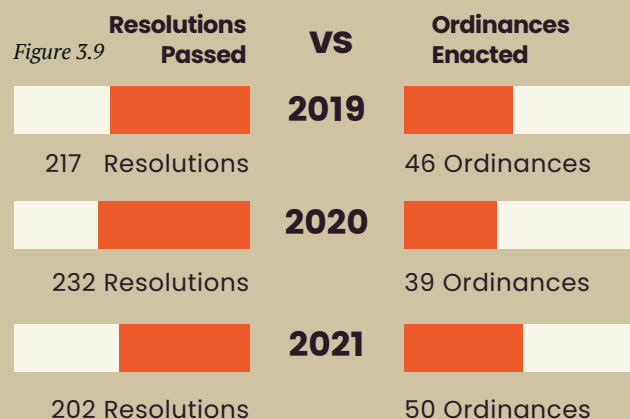
Ratio of LDC-member NGOs/POs per Capita

Year	No. of LDC Members	NGO/PO Members	%
2017	24	7	29%
2019	24	7	29%

Source: MPDO

DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION

To improve the delivery of the LGUs program and services to make it more responsive to the needs of the people, the legislative branch formulates ordinances and resolutions in support of the LCE program of government.



Source: Office of the Sangguniang Bayan, 2021

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES



SOCIAL SUPPORT

Access to Electricity

Table below shows the household with access to electricity and household without access to electricity. It perceived that 79.13% in barangay Gupitan has no access to electricity and 85.65 % of barangay Maniki serve with access to electricity.

In general, 69.84% of the total household within the Municipality had access to electricity. The remaining numbers are expected to decrease with the ongoing electrification project funded by the congress. Most of the sitios or purok with no access to electricity are those settlement located on remote areas. With lack of electrical line installed on these areas, problems such as illegal connection had been raised.

Table 3.21 Household with and without Access to Electricity

Barangay	Number of Household	Household with Access to Electricity		Household without Access to Electricity	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Maniki	3,345	2,285	85.65	480	14.35
Capungagan	888	705	79.39	183	20.61
Florida	869	572	65.82	297	34.18
Gabuyan	1,073	904	84.25	169	15.75
Gupitan	2,333	487	20.87	1,846	79.13
Katipunan	614	509	82.90	105	17.10
Luna	768	678	88.28	90	11.72
Mabantao	818	571	69.80	247	30.20
Mamacao	415	245	59.04	170	40.96
Pag-asa	782	644	82.35	138	17.65
Sampao	1,238	1,024	82.71	214	17.29
Semong	810	564	69.63	246	30.37
Sua-on	721	415	57.56	306	42.44
Tiburcia	433	368	84.99	65	15.01
KAPALONG	15,107	10,551	69.84	4,556	30.16

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office, 2021

Access to Potable Water

Potable water as one of the primary need of the community has somewhat managed the issue of insufficiency since majority of of the total households within the Municipality has access to this. Almost all sitios or puroks within the barangay have enough water sources that was utilized. To some areas, lack of potable source is a concern. Insufficiency might be caused by non-functional water facility, presence of unnecessary substance on ground water source and distance of the existing water sources to intended beneficiaries. With these, problems such as diarrhea, respiratory tract infection, skin disease, etc. due to poor hygiene and poor sanitation, gender issues (women having menstruation cycle) and disruption of daily activities (washing of dishes, watering and dishes, watering of vegetables and Laundry).

Table 3.22 Statistics of Water Systems

79 Water System	16% Level 2 Type of Water System	90% Functional Condition
	84% Level 3	10% Non-Functional

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, 2021

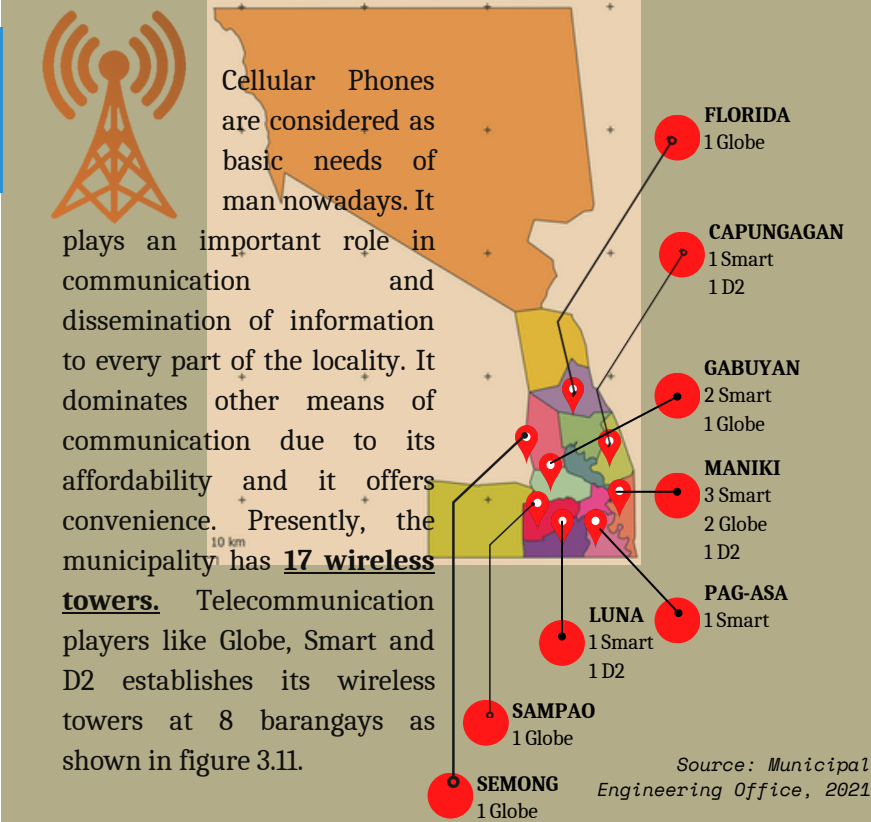
MUNICIPALITY OF KAPALONG

is abundant of water facilities in which all barangays is beneficiary of water system as shown in figure above. Most of barangay water system is funded by LGU and DSWD-KALAHI CIDS. Barangay Gupitan is dominant in spring development which is initiated by NGOs namely KAABAY foundation in helping barangay Gupitan to have easy access on potable water system in Lumad areas. Kapalong Water District is ran and managed by LUWA in Poblacion Maniki area. Water System Associations are managed by their respective Association with complete set of officers organized and accredited by the LGU. Spring development also are managed by Association to utilize and its maintainance.

Telecommunication Facilities

Excellent communication is one of the vital indication that the particular place is growing and developing. It plays a vital role in the delivery of service and awareness of the populace to what the government has to offer. Presently, **8 barangays have cell sites**, some have fluctuating signals, while others have zero connectivity. On the other hand, internet connections are available in substantial parts of municipality that also elevates the communication system in the locality. Telephones are also means of communication as these survive in present days together with radio communication facility. Lack of communication facilities is caused by the fact that some barangays have minimal population which is the requirement for network companies to establish such in the area. Absence of this facility can delay municipal activities and functions. This can also affect effective information dissemination which is important in giving off services and the success of programs and activities of the government.

Figure 3.11 Cell Sites by Telecom Company

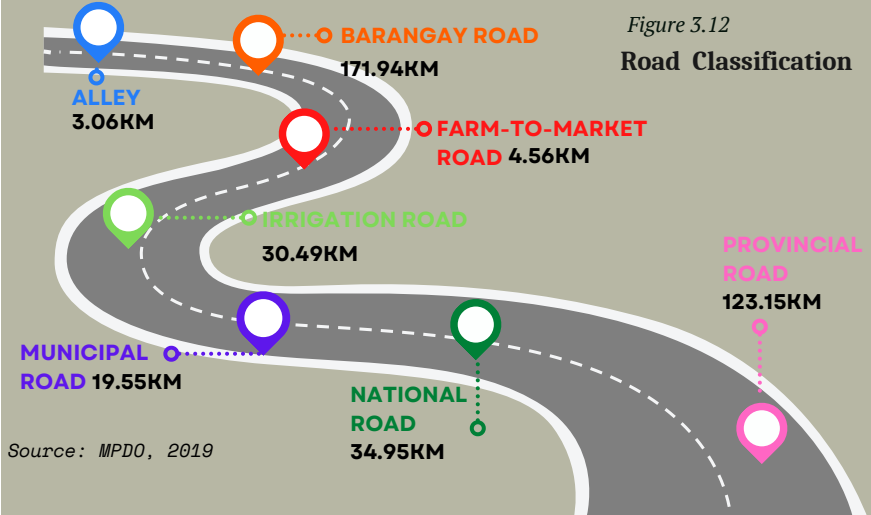


ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Road Networks

Kapalong has a total road network of 387.69 kilometers consists of Alleys, Barangay Roads, Farm to Market Roads, Irrigation Roads, Municipal Roads, Provincial Roads and National Roads.

Figure 3.12 shows the road classification in which Barangay Roads comprise the longest road length (44.35%) amongst all road types in general. Of all the barangays, Barangay Gupitan holds the longest road length in the entire road network of the Municipality. Barangay Tiburcia on the other hand holds the shortest road length with only 5.09 km. In total, the Municipality has 387.69 km of roads length at present.



Local Roads Condition

Based on the criteria stipulated in the Special Local Roads Fund (SLRF)-Local Roads Inventory of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) “Fair” means the road is smooth riding even if there are visible potholes and cracks. On the other hand, “Poor” means uneven riding, large percentage patching or potholes, cracking and edge damage, while “Bad” means very rough riding, extensive damage and potholes, badly broken edges, poor drainage.

Improvement and rehabilitation of road sections with poor and bad surface condition shall be given priority to enhance accessibility and mobility.

Table 3.23 Road Conditions of Provincial Roads

Municipality	Surface Road Condition Lenght (km)				Lenght (kms)
	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
KAPALONG	17.09	30.21	55.12	20.73	123.15

Source: Local Road Network Development Plan 2018-2022

Data generated from the Provincial Engineers Office in table 3.22 shows that the Municipality of Kapalong has a total Provincial Road of 123.15 km of which 17.09 km is in concrete/good condition, 30.21km is in fair condition; 55.12 km is in poor condition and rest 20.73 is in bad condition. Roads in bad condition are situated at upper parts of Barangay Gupitan.



PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Cemetery

THERE ARE

4 public cemeteries located in 4 different barangays in the municipality namely Brgy. Maniki, Brgy. Gabuyan, Brgy. Gupitan and Brgy. Sampao. Of all the mentioned public cemeteries, the Kapalong Public Cemetery located at Poblacion, Brgy. Maniki is the largest in terms of capacity and land area. On the other hand, there is a private memorial park located at Brgy. Tiburcia namely La Familia Memorial Park.



Slaughter House

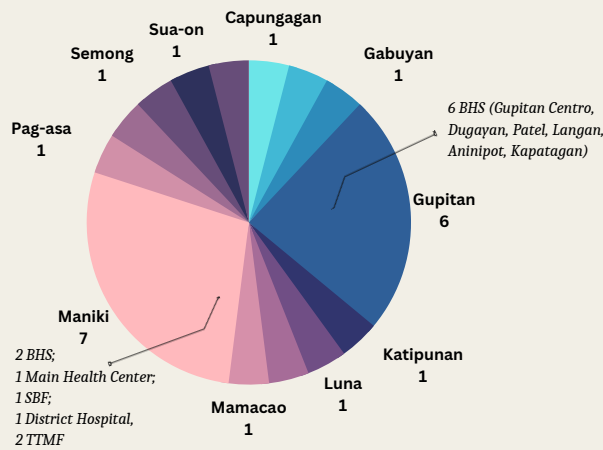
Municipality of Kapalong has slaughter house and manage by Economic Enterprise Development and Management Office (EEDMO) which cater mostly local consumption and also it is located at motor pool area in Poblacion Maniki with an area of 1200 sq.m.

Public Market

KAPALONG has two public market; Villa Clementa which have limited number of stall and the other one in Poblacion where is Main public market. It sells meat, vegetables, fruits, commercial rice and other perishable goods.



SOCIAL SECTOR



Public Health Facilities Figure 3.12

Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021

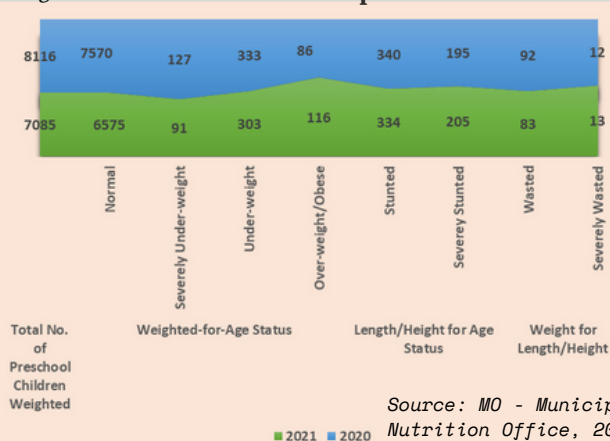
Over the years, health efforts have been given high attention particularly among children and pregnant women. **97.3%** of children received necessary protection at birth and continuously receiving care until 59 months registering a **98%** success rating. Mothers received equal quality care, from prenatal to postpartum and encouraged to breastfeed babies.

Rate on malnourishment were kept under wrap at **4.7%** on children aged between 0-59mos old.

Though almost all household have access to safe water, there's still remaining **20%** household that don't have sanitary toilets .

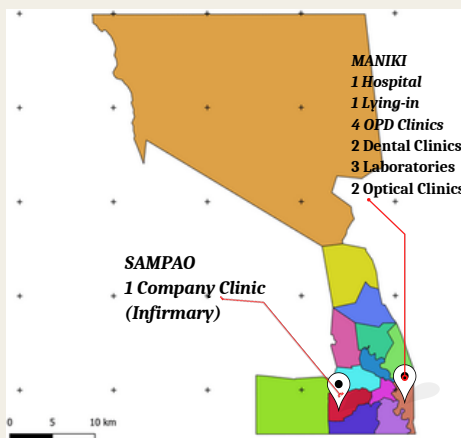
On the Other hand, respiratory tract infections appears to be the lead cause of diseases both in adult and children while amoebiasis stayed bottom. Obesity among preschoolers rose to **35%** in 2021 seemingly attributable to sedentary lifestyle during the pandemic.

Figure 3.14 Nutritional Status per OPT Results



Source: MO - Municipal Nutrition Office, 2021

Figure 3.13 Private Health Facilities

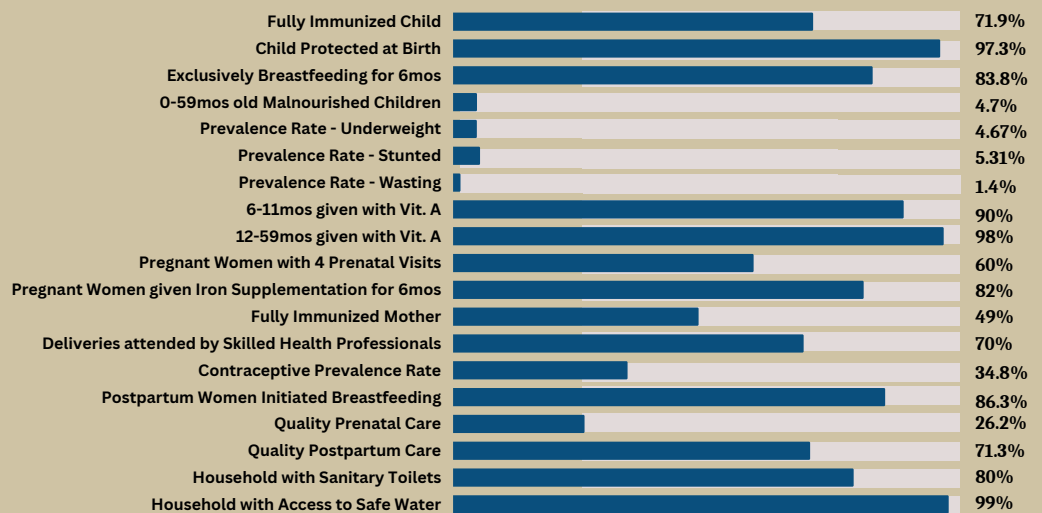


Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021

HEALTH POSITION

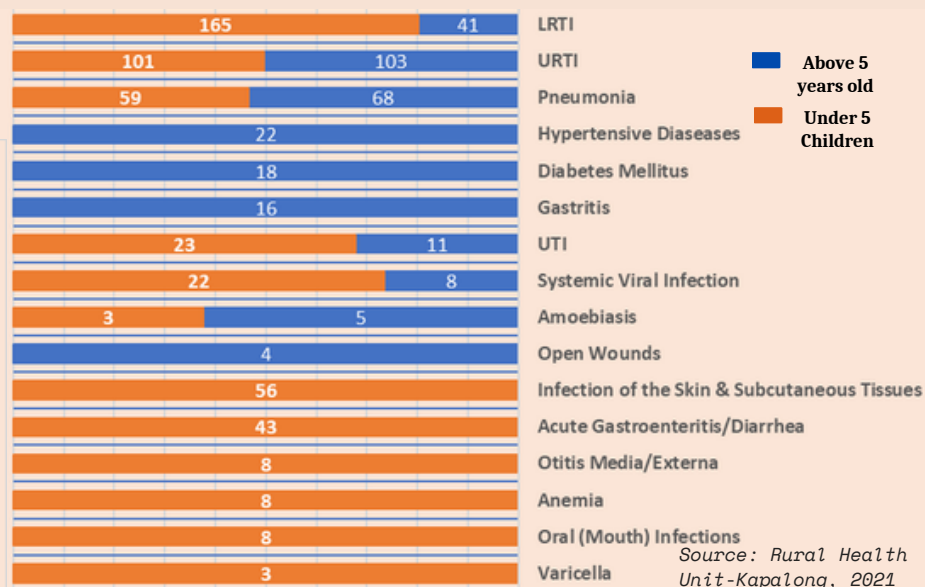
Each barangay has at least one (01) health station (BHS) that caters the need of the constituents on health concern. Gupitan now has 6 BHS strategically situated in Sitios as identified in the figure. Maniki has various private health facilities and the District Hospital which also cater residents from nearby Municipalities.

Health Programs Indicators Table 3.24



Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021

Table 3.25 Leading Causes of Morbidity



Source: Rural Health Unit-Kapalong, 2021



EDUCATION

Table 3.26 Inventory of Existing Public & Private Schools in the Municipality

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF TEACHERS	SIZE OF ENROLMENT			
			PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
Child Development Center	71	71	1,142	1,020		
Pre-Elementary/Elementary	51 12	532 49	6,984 6,647		561 507	
Secondary	16 5	291 118	3,538 3,764		3,208 2,993	
Tertiary	1					
Vocational/Technical	1					
TOTAL	140 17	894 167	11,664 11,431		3,769 3,500	

PUBLIC PRIVATE

MALE FEMALE

Source: MSWDO; DepEd-Division of Davao del Norte; CHED; TESDA, 2021

Municipality of Kapalong has a total of 71 Day Care Centers located in the barangay area, each center with 1 Child Development Worker serving. Barangay Gupitan has the greatest number of day care center with 22, followed by Barangay Maniki with 9, Sampao and Florida with 6, Gabuyan with 5 while other barangays have a minimal center.

Each barangay has its own day care center but some of these need rehabilitation to make children comfortable with their studies and adequate kitchen facilities for parent to cook during their supplementary feeding.

Table above shows that majority of the students attended the 69 public schools scattered throughout the municipality from elementary to tertiary level. 17 private schools were registered with 167 teachers both in elementary and secondary. Male and female enrollees from all 3 districts and in private schools displayed a 1:1 ratio. Data shows that there are generally about the same number of male and female students' population.

Moreover, student teacher ratios displayed within the standard. The DepEd standard teacher-student ratio is 1:40 or less. Data shows that generally public schools in the municipality in all levels follow the standard although the private schools slightly falls above the standard.

Table 3.27 School Age Children not Attending School Source: CBMS Census 2015-2017

School Age	Total Number of Children			Children not Attending School			Percentage
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
6-12 years old	10,515	5,366	5,143	1,085	560	523	7%
13-16 years old	5,173	2,622	2,545	1,812	1,032	779	12%
TOTAL	15,688	7,988	7,688	2,897	1,592	1,302	19%

Municipality of Kapalong showed a bit alarming results in education. Overall, the municipality posted 19% total percentage of school age children not attending school, 7% are young people ages 6 to 12 years old and 12% are youth ages 13 to 16 years old. Poverty is seen as the major contributor to this dilemma. One unchanging factor when it comes to drop-out is socioeconomic background.

There are approximately 10% or 1,085 of young people ages between 6 to 12 years old in which 560 are males and 523 females were either uneducated or never attended school. Many of these young people are from Barangay Gupitan, who have a high poverty rate, with a total of 317 or 14% of the total number of uneducated children, wherein 15% are males with 177 and females with 139. The alleged causes are a lack of family income or a loss of parental employment. However, 90% of young people obtain educational privileges.

Meanwhile, about 35% of the total number of children 13 to 16 years old not attending school and only 65% of youth got the privileged to go to school. Barangay Gupitan has a large number of youths not in school, which is 68% of the total youth population in Gupitan alone. This is due to poverty that the parent can no longer provide, and this may be the reason to work at young age. There are students who leave school because they have failed many classes due to long walking distance from the house to school and even more inclined to work to contribute family income. Boredom and tardiness, lack of interest due to dysfunctional family relationship, poor school performance and inadequate school facilities are among the contributory factors when it comes to drop-out.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Statistics *Figure 3.15*



47 Number of Police Force
4 Non-Uniformed Personnel
1,298 Active Civilian Volunteers



OTHER FORCES
72nd IB Army Detachment
(Mamacao, Sua-on, Gupitan)
60th IB Army Detachment
(Semong)



22 Number of Fire Personnel
3 Serviceable Fire Truck

Source: PNP Kapalong Police Station, 2021; Kapalong Fire Station, 2021

At present, there are 51 personnel in the PNP force of the Municipality. It also engaged the assistance of the Active Civilian Volunteers, a collaborative team of BPATS, KABALIKAT and KARANCHO. Among the logistics under the care of PNP Kapalong Police Station were communication equipment (handheld radios and base radios) and patrol vehicles (patrol jeep and motorcycles) for quick

response to any incidence.

Presence of the Armed Forces is visibly felt in the some barangays, joining in the effort in maintaining peace in the Municipality. 2 army detachment strategically positioned in Kapalong-in the areas of Mamacao, Sua-on and Gupitan and in Semong.

Based on the table shown below, comparing to the ideal ratio of fire truck per capita by HLURB to the present fire truck-population ratio, the municipality at present has an adequate number of fire truck per capita.

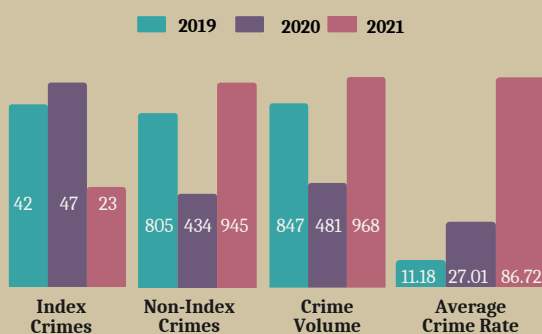
Table 3.28 **Fire Truck to Population Ratio**

3	83,133	1/28,000	1/27,711	NONE
No. of Fire Truck	Population	Ideal Ratio Fire Truck per capita by HLURB	Actual/ Present Ratio	Requirement

Crime Counts

Index crimes are crimes against persons while non-index crime are all other illegal acts or violations of special laws. Crime volume on the other hand is the total number of crime incidents committed. Figure __ shows a surge in non-index crimes in 2021, registering an 86.72% average crime rate.

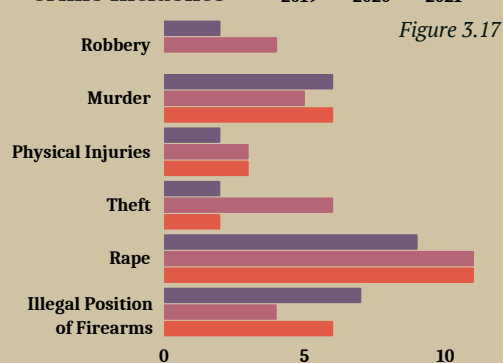
Comparative Crime Indices *Figure 3.16*



Source: PNP Kapalong Police Station, 2021

Crime incidence and crime statistics coincided an increase in rape cases and crime vs chastity respectively. This is primarily attributable to the restricted movements of people, resulting perpetrators having more access to victims since they are not going to school, work, or other places outside the home.

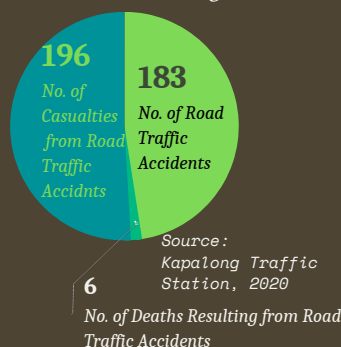
Crime Incidence *Figure 3.17*



Source: PNP Kapalong Police Station, 2021

Road Incidence

Figure 3.19



Source: Kapalong Traffic Station, 2020

6 people are cut short as a result of road traffic accident. Among the possible causes of road accidents are distractions to drivers, avoiding safety gears like helmets, over speeding, non-adherence to lane driving that leads road drivers and passengers to accidents.

Fire Incidence

Kapalong Fire Station in 2021 responded to 7 fire incidence caused by faulty electrical wiring. Total damage by fire amounted to almost 9 million, a very significant increase compared to previous years.

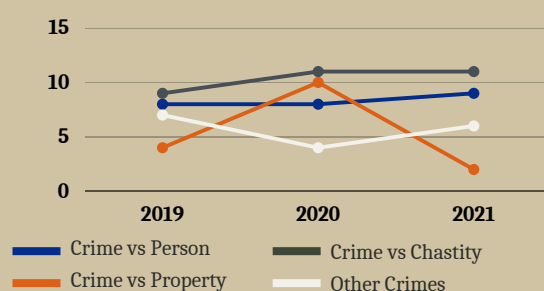
Fire Incidence by Reported Causes/Origin *Table 3.29*

Causes/Origin	2018	2019	2020	2021
Electrical	6	7	4	7
Alleged Person	2	-	-	1
Kitchen Unattended	1	2	-	2
Combustible	0	1	-	-
Bonfire Embers	2	12	26	3
Vehicular	0	-	1	-
Cigarette Butts	0	-	5	2
Lighted Match Stick	3	-	4	2
Open Flame due to gas	0	-	-	1
Undetermined	0	-	2	2
TOTAL	14	22	42	19

Source: Kapalong Fire Station, 2021

Crime Statistics

Figure 3.18



Source: PNP Kapalong Police Station, 2021

SOCIAL WELFARE



Income and Poverty Incidence

A high percentage of residents in Kapalong are experiencing poverty because they are not earning enough income to provide household members the necessities for a decent living. This can be attributed to the deteriorating income from the banana industry, the main source of employment in the municipality, due to Fusarium Wilt Disease (Panama). Based on the CBMS Survey conducted in 2015, there are 7,169 households or 47.45% of the total number of households has income below the poverty threshold. However, some discrepancies were assumed during the survey because some respondents tend to lie on their total income in the anticipation of receiving grants/ subsidy from the government.

Table 3.30 Households with Income below Poverty Threshold

Barangay	Number of Households	Households with Income below Poverty Threshold	
		Magnitude	Proportion
KAPALONG	15,107	7,169	47.45
Semong	810	400	49.38
Florida	869	412	47.41
Gabuyan	1,073	362	33.74
Gupitan	2,333	1834	78.61
Capungagan	888	367	41.33
Katipunan	614	230	37.46
Luna	768	256	33.33
Mabantao	818	431	52.46
Mamacao	415	235	56.63
Pag-asa	782	246	31.46
Maniki	3345	1394	41.67
Sampao	1238	456	36.83
Sua-on	721	421	58.39
Tiburcia	433	125	28.87

*Currently used poverty thresholds are: P23,048(Rural) and P23,912(Urban).
Source: CBMS Census 2015-2017

Such high poverty incidence level prevails despite the reported low unemployment rate of 3.59%. The underemployment rate of 21.82% has pulled the employment situation down. This means an effective unemployment rate of 25.41%.

Table 3.31 Labor Force and Employment

Indicator	Number	Rate
Adult Population (All members 15 years old & above)	41,026	-
Members of Labor Force*	22,035	-
Labor Force Participation Rate	-	53.71%
Employment Rate	21,264	96.50%
Unemployment Rate	771	3.50%
Underemployment Rate	4,640	21.82%

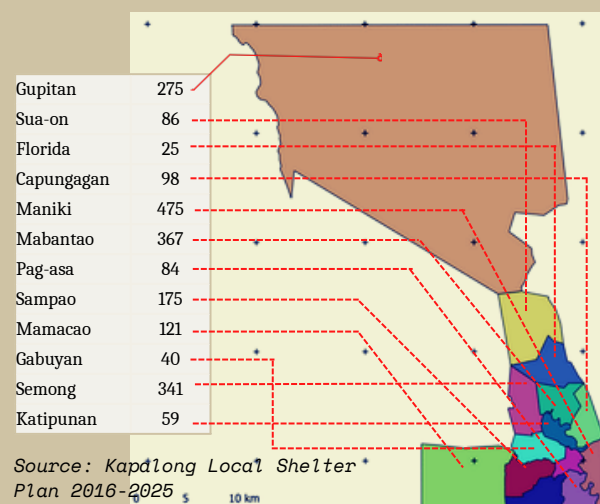
** Includes all members 15 years old & above who are currently working/actively seeking for work Source: CBMS Census, LGU Kapalong 2015-2017

Settlements

Informal settlements are areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally. Those are unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing).

Figure below projected that there are 2,441 household who are informal settlers embracing 1.34% of the whole. Maniki ranks first on the list with 477 housing units needed. These are families living along no build zone area like river banks and some are in unutilized public lands.

Figure 3.20 Informal Settlers



Source: Kapdlong Local Shelter Plan 2016-2025



STRATEGIC THRUST AND DEVELOPMENTAL AGENDA

Previous administration concentrate on bettering the quality of life and pushed PEACE FOR CHANGE as prime thrust and agenda. With the concerted effort of both the executive and legislative branch, peaceful change were evident in all of the focus areas.

This time, the Timbol-Timbol Administration is bent on in continuing that change and determined in gearing toward SUSTAINABILITY. Thus, Kapalong's way-forward agenda for the next 3 years is **TRANSCENDING EXCELLENCE** through **STEWARDSHIP SERVICE "TESS"** that **SUSTAINS**.

The following are the executive and legislative agenda to be pursued. Such agenda is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

through
TRANSCENDING **E**XCELLENCE ^ **S**TEWARDSHIP **S**ERVICE
that...

S - Safeguard Food Future

U - Upgrade Disaster Resilience and Management

S - Sustain Economic Gains

*T - Thriving Learning Environment through
Accessible Education*

A - Accelerate Infrastructure Services

I - Intensify Peace and Order Resolutions

N - Netting Health Care and Overall Well-being

S - Scaled-up Climate Change Dynamism

SAFEGUARD FOOD FUTURE

AGENDA 1



Duly emphasized to be the top priority for this administration is to ensure that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food that they need. In keeping the food supply safe, this administration will prioritize staying current with the global efforts to secure our food future. Achieving this goal will require better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture and food consumption practices.

Table 4.1 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Safeguard Food Future

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT				
Commercial fertilizers are expensive and in scarce supply	To produce optimum yield per unit area and develop local strategic nutrient management approaches	Establishment of Municipal Soil Fertility Map	Executive Order forming the Task Force Municipal Soil Fertility Map	Providing Support Funds in the establishment of Crop-based Soil Fertility Map
		Provision of Decomposting Enhancer "Trichoderma" to local House Holds	Memorandum Order Directing the operation and providing funds thereof of the local Trichoderma Laboratory	Legislation in the continues operation and funding of the LGU operated Trichoderma Laboratory
		Provision of Green Manuring Inputs to Local Farms	Memorandum Order Supporting the purchase of Mongos for Green Manuring Purposes	Legislation on the Adaption of Green Manuring in all rice production ecosystems & providing funds thereof

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ECONOMIC				
High cost of meat & poultry products	To validate the possibility of swine raising in the locality in the absence of ASF vaccine	Research & Development on backyard hog production	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
Insufficient Municipal rice security level	To bring more land into rice cultivation	Provision of Irrigation Facilities to rain-feed production areas	MOA for the operation & management of Irrigation Facility	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA
	To improve rice productivity	Establishment of Varietal Adaptability Trial using Palay Check System	MOA for the conduct & management of Farm Techno Demo	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA
Low buying price of cardava	To raise the cardava farm gate price	Market matching with Industry Processors, Buyers & Stakeholders	EO Mandating all barangays to organize their Cardava growers	Appropriation ordinance
Premium crop varieties' production performance is fluctuating	To improve the quality of produce	Conducts on Farm Varietal Trial	MOA with CSU's, GA's & NGA's	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA
		Conducts adaptability trials of matured Package of Technology of different commodities	MO on Focal Persons	Appropriation ordinance
Low supply of fresh water fish products	To increase the local supply of fresh water fish products	Provision of fingerlings, inputs & capacity enhancement of fisherfolks	MOA with BFAR & DDN -FAR	Adaption of National fishery laws
		Restocking of endemic freshwater fishes to local bodies of water		
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
Diverted biowaste has untapped potential	To increase appreciation of households to biocomposting as compliment to FAITH endeavors	Community-based CEPA activities	Allocation of funds	Ordinance on Solid Waste - Mandatory Composting
Young people have a low regard for vegetable farming	To increase the young people's knowledge and participation to vegetable farming	Integration of vegetable production among Pre-schoolers using recyclable materials	Executive Order issued to ECCD workers	Appropriation ordinance
The expansion of agricultural operations into forestland areas jeopardizes the availability of water for food production	To control agricultural activity in watersheds and protected areas	Local Conservation Area Management Planning	Allocation of funds	Resolution Adopting LCA Management Plan
				Appropriation ordinance
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Unattained Target Production of Upland Rice	To increase upland rice production	Implementation of Good Farming Activities and Technologies	MOU between KCAST, LGU and other NGA	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOU
		Integration of KCAST Bachelor of Agricultural Technology for Demo Farming		

UPGRADE DISASTER RESILIENCE AND MANAGEMENT

AGENDA 2

Due to global warming, the consequences of natural and man-made disasters, as well as inadequate measures to reduce vulnerability to them, disaster resilience and management initiatives are challenging on a worldwide scale. Global facilities are made for disaster reduction and recovery, building the resilience of nations and communities. Further, communities started to embed resiliency and management of disaster is an effective and efficient approach to calamities and disasters.

Table 4.2 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Upgrade Disaster Resilience and Management

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
Lack of health emergency preparedness in times of emergency, disaster, and calamity	To equip the community to be proactive in the event of a calamity	Installation of Early Warning to Hazard Prone Areas	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
		Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Installation along Headwater	Allocation of funds	Appropriation Ordinance
		Development of DRR Advisory information system for households	Allocation of funds	Appropriation Ordinance
		Establishment of Local Radio Station	Allocation of funds	Appropriation Ordinance
70 displaced dwelling units along disaster prone area	To lessen exposure of households to disaster risks	Buffer zones rehabilitation and management	EO on the creation of Task Force Buffer Zones Clearing	Appropriation Ordinance
Leniency on BDRRMC implementation of DRRM programs	To institutionalize functional BDRRM	Construction of Evacuation Center through KCAST DRRM Fund	Allocation of funds	Appropriation Ordinance
Absence of comprehensive drainage plan	Presence of the approved comprehensive drainage plan	Formulation of Comprehensive Drainage Plan	EO on the creation of TWG	Approval of the Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Insufficient personnel to work on the LGU's services	To provide efficient and capacitated personnel to work on the community in delivering the LGU's services	Reengineering the Proposed Organizational Structure	EO designating existing personnel	An ordinance creating the position
		Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow		
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS				
Lack of infrastructure facilities to address disaster events	To provide accessible foot bridge/hanging bridge to the constituents	Construction of New Hanging Bridges	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation
Sector: SOCIAL				
Lack of health emergency preparedness in times of emergency, disaster, and calamity	To reduce morbidity, disability, and mortality in areas affected by health emergencies and disasters.	Institutionalization of Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)	EO creating Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Unit for Health	Passed Ordinance on Institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)
	To comply on the National mandates including the SGLG - Health Compliance and Responsiveness			

SUSTAIN ECONOMIC GAINS

AGENDA 3

The economy of Kapalong sustained the effects and consequences of Covid-19 due to our communities' determination and ingenuity to survive despite the challenges. Economic growth, employment generation and financial deepening are still present in Kapalong due to strong consumer demand. With the continued recovery and improvement efforts, the sustenance of economic gains is a priority to lessen the risks of rising inflation and global growth deceleration.

Table 4.3 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Sustain Economic Gains

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT				
Absence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for municipality's productivity, competitiveness, and long-term economic growth	To improve organizational performance in strategic areas such as customer service, productivity, cost reduction, and innovation in order to boost the Ease of Doing Business and ARTA	Establishment of paperless transaction mechanisms and tracking system both Internal and External Transactions	MOA with service provider	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA/MOU with the service provider
			Provision of Appropriation	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance
		Establishment of Transaction Queuing Mechanism	EO on gradual implementation of electronic transactions pursuant to EODB Ordinance	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance
		Establishment of Cash Less /e-payment transactions		
		Establishment and integration of Online Business Portal	EO on the full implementation of Online Business Portal	
Absence of Economic Development & Investment Plan	To contribute in the realization of the municipality's economic goal and to seize control of the economic future	Formulation of annual and medium-term plans for Medium and Large Enterprise (MLE) development	EO Creating the Municipal Economic Development and Incentive Board and Economic Development and Incentive Team	A resolution Adopting the Economic Development and Investment Plan of the Municipality of Kapalong
		Prepare investment opportunity profile including investment studies and cost of doing business		
		Formulation of Business and Investment Landscape and Economic Activity per Barangay by integrating the thrusts and development agenda of the administration		
		Benchmarking Activities	Memorandum Order approving the benchmarking activities	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance

THRIVING LEARNING ENVIRONMENT THROUGH ACCESSIBLE EDUCATION

AGENDA 4

One of the ongoing struggles in education is access to education due to a lack of resources. As the national government provides for these shortages to improve the quality and availability of education, especially in the rural areas of the Philippines, the Local Government of Kapalong is sympathetic in providing for the needs of every school, teacher, and student. This administration would establish a thriving learning environment that could withstand every challenge in providing quality education to every Kapalongian.



Table 4.4 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Thriving Learning Environment through Accessible Education

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
Care for the environment is less popular among children	To raise children's awareness of the necessity of environmental conservation	Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part of Science subject exposure	EO creating Ecokids among schools	Ordinance on Imposition of Fees for Waste Diversion Orientation
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Absence of venue for demo farming for KCAST agriculture students	To provide venue and increase knowledge and expertise for agriculture students to perform demo farming	Procurement of 10 hectares of land	Inclusion to AIP 2023	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into loan agreement
				Resolution for partnership with stakeholders
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS				
Lack of venue for learning among students	To provide a convenient learning environment among students	Construction of school buildings	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget
		Construction of Day Care Centers		Appropriation
Sector: SOCIAL				
ALS Instructional Managers have insufficient knowledge of 21st century computer literacy	To educate ALS Instructional Managers on 21st century computer literacy in an efficient and effective manner	Training on Computer Literacy	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA	MOA with KCAST a training on computer literacy
		Procurement of computers	Allocation of funds	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance

ACCELERATE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

AGENDA 5

The delivery of infrastructure services towards an accessible Kapalong is of importance to this Administration. Resilient infrastructure through innovative and technological progress is vital in discovering durable solutions to economic and environmental challenges. Promoting fresh approaches to quicken development within the Municipality and opening the door for a more comprehensive, inclusive and all-inclusive development framework - a transformative process towards accelerating infrastructure development.

Table 4.5 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Accelerating Infrastructure Services

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
Existing infrastructures employ conventional design	To regulate/promote the construction of climate-proof buildings	Green Building Promotion and Regulation	Integrate green building design to government buildings	LCCAP Ordinance
			Allocation of Funds	Appropriation Ordinance
Absence of onsite tourism information center/desk in Brgy. Gupitan	To act as the main point of contact for tourists' travel inquiries, as well as a place where local businesses and travel agencies can go to promote their products and services	Establishment/construction of tourist reception area	Allocation of Funds	Appropriation Ordinance
Care for the environment is less popular among children	To raise children's awareness of the necessity of environmental conservation	Construction of Administrative Building in the CC Facility at Sitio Banate, Capungagan	Allocation of Funds	Appropriation Ordinance
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Insufficient personnel to work on the LGU's services	To provide efficient and capacitated personnel to work on the community in delivering the LGU's services	Reengineering the proposed organizational structure	EO designating existing personnel	An ordinance creating the position
		Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow		

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS				
Presence of congested public terminal & public market	To provide a convenience to the riding public with a sophisticated and spacious parking alley for all types of vehicles.	Construction of public terminal & public market	Preparation POW, Survey Plan, Letter Request to National Government Agency for funding or Loan Application	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks
	To provide a convenience to the buying constituents and visitors			
Presence of clogged and unfinished drainage systems	To desilt clogged drainage to increase the volume of water discharge and complete the construction of unfinished concrete drainage canals	Rehabilitation/construction of drainage system of Poblacion Maniki and Villa Clementa Subdivision	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation ordinance
Absence of Incident Command Center	To establish a standard incident command center for easy access of information during disaster and proper storage of DRR/CCA equipment	Construction of Standard Incident Command Center	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation ordinance
Poor condition of roads	Accessibility and mobility of riding public	Road opening and road rehabilitation of Barangay Gupitan	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation ordinance
Presence of Level I-II Water System	To provide water sufficiency for every household	Construction/Upgrading of Water System to Level III at various barangays	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation ordinance
	To provide a Level III Potable and safe drinking water			
Minimal recreational facilities	To provide a safe, clean and green recreational venue promoting an active and green community	Construction of Modern Public Park (Green Paradise)	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks
Old and dilapidated municipal facilities and offices	To construct new Sports Complex at the center of Kapalong	Construction of Sports Complex	Preparation POW, Survey Plan, Letter Request to National Government Agency for funding or Loan Application	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks
	To provide and establish an ergonomically conducive working station	Construction of MSWD Building		
Presence of congested public Cemetery	Additional construction of honey comb and mausoleum building	Construction of Public cemetery	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Appropriation ordinance
Sector: SOCIAL				
Increased number of ISFs and displaced households <i>2,148 Displaced and Doubled-up Household</i>	To decrease number of ISFs and displaced households	Land Banking	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
			MO/MOU with shelter partners and beneficiaries	Resolution authorizing LCE to enter MO/MOU

INTENSIFY PEACE AND ORDER RESOLUTIONS

AGENDA 6

Recently, Davao Region has been declared by the Peace and Order Council as insurgent free. Good governance is important in intensifying and sustaining peace and order efforts of the national government and the Local Government of Kapalong. As peace and order are vital in maintaining economic development and social order, the delivery and provision of basic services to communities to improve their lives will ensure that peace and order in the locality is preserved. Thus, this municipality is implementing various programs and services for far-lung barangays to eliminate the possibility of recruitment by insurgents.

Table 4.6 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Intensify Peace and Order Resolutions

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Low functional BADAC and BPOC	To ensure a mature to ideal level of functionality on BADAC and BPOC	Provision of technical and financial assistance to BADAC and BPOC	Issuance of executive order providing support and assistance to component BADACs and BPOCs	Ordinance confirming annual MPOC plan
		Conduct of Reorientation and Training on the functionality of BADAC and BPOC	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
		Strengthening of force multipliers in the barangay and municipal level	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS				
Presence of unpaved access roads	To facilitate infrastructure investment, promote local development, reduce people's vulnerability, and advance human capital development which includes the poor and reaches the underserved	Construction/Rehabilitation of road in Gupitan	Preparation POW, Survey Plan, Letter Request to National Government Agency for funding due to Mandanas Ruling	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA
Sector: SOCIAL				
PWUDs involvement were low during the CDBRP implementation 2021: 17% participation	To increase the number of PWUDs engaging in CDBRP for completion	CBDRP Implementation	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
			Conduct of Monitoring of Functionality of BADACs	
Increased number of CICL and CAR in the municipality	To render temporary shelter, treatment and rehabilitative services to Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) and to enhance their psycho-social well-being	Construction/Establishment of standard temporary Formation Center for CICL/CAR	Allocation of funds	Article 4, Section 37 of the Local Code for Children
				Appropriation ordinance

NETTING HEALTH CARE AND OVERALL WELL-BEING

AGENDA 7



Individual and public health, as well as economic development and progress, are significantly benefited from social health protection and equal access to high-quality healthcare. The WHO proposed the idea of primary health care, emphasizing the value of community involvement by identifying some of the social, economic and environmental variables. As such, even before the pandemic started, this administration prioritizes the provision of health care and the overall well-being of Kapalongians, especially in distant indigent communities.

Table 4.7 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Netting Health Care and Overall Well-being

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
Partially compliant with RA 6969 on Hazardous Waste Disposal	To properly dispose toxic and hazardous wastes in compliance to RA 6969	CEPA on RA 6969 on Hazardous Waste Disposal	EO integrating RA 6969 requirements for business	Ordinance revisiting/amending the Municipal Environmental Code
	To increase awareness among business establishment			

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Insufficient personnel to work on the LGU's health services	To provide efficient and capacitated personnel to work on the community in delivering the LGU's health services	Reengineering the proposed organizational structure	EO designating existing personnel	An ordinance creating the position
		Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow		
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS				
Absence of Health Centers in Sitios	To offer a convenient location for the delivery of LGU health services	Construction of health center	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Approval of the Municipal Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation
Absence of established Municipal Disease Surveillance Unit in the Municipality	To reduce morbidity and mortality from diseases of public health relevance by establishing a robust integrated disease surveillance and response system that is institutionalized and functional	Creation of Philippine Integrated Diseases and Surveillance Response Program	EO creating the Municipal Epidemiology Surveillance Uni	Ordinance passed on institutionalization of Integrated Disease Surveillance Response Program
	To comply on the National mandates, such as RA 11332 and SGLG - Health Compliance and Responsiveness		Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Approval of the Municipal Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation
Identified mentally challenged patients have low participation in their regular treatment	To provide convenience among patient in the available cultural-competent care facility	Establishment of Mental Holding Facility	Inclusion to the Annual Plan and Budget or Supplemental Budget	Approval of the Municipal Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation
		Provision of in-house personnel	Creation of Mental Health Task Force	

SCALED-UP CLIMATE CHANGE DYNAMISM

AGENDA 8



The challenges in mitigating climate change are already been acknowledged by nations. Initiatives to slow climate change and promote adaptation to the present and future effects of greenhouse gas emissions are receiving significant attention. The vital aspect of climate change dynamism is bringing one of the most important gaps in the current global response to climate change as the world develops and executes new climate change policies and efforts. Kapalong is constant in implementing sustainable programs and activities that are scaled up to fight against climate change and global warming.

Table 4.8 - Executive-Legislative Agenda on Scaled-up Climate Change Dynamism

Key Issues	Objectives	Programs, Projects & Activities	Enabling Action	
			Executive Action	Legislative Measures
Sector: ENVIRONMENT				
There is no monitoring of air and water quality in the municipality, as required by RA 8749 and 9275	To ensure that the residents of Kapalong can enjoy healthy, safe, and clean air and water	Institutionalization of air and water quality monitoring	EO on the creation of air and water quality monitoring team	
High Gas Emission of 132,80.2566 tons CO2e	To become carbon-neutral, a 492 hectares threshold must be met	Establishment of Greenbelt (fruit trees along sides of the street)	EO 121 Enforcement	Appropriation ordinance
		Community-based Forestry Project	Allocation of funds	Ordinance requiring schools to identify & adopt community-based Forest Project
Lack of awareness about endemic/native trees' contributions to natural ecosystems	To promote the contributions of endemic/native trees to the ecosystem	Endemic Tree Production in partnership with KCAST	MOU with KCAST (Agriculture Program)	Ordinance on prohibiting cutting, destroying or impairing shrubs, trees, along public spaces
	To strengthened IEC for community awareness on economically important tress	Information Dissemination Campaign on Native/Endemic Tree Contribution to Ecosystem	Reconstitute Municipal Forest Regulation Board	Ordinance prohibiting the use of non-native species for Tree Growing activities
Care for the environment is less popular among children	To raise children's awareness of the necessity of environmental conservation	Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part Science subject exposure	Allocation of Funds	Appropriation Ordinance
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE				
Absence of Sanitary Landfill	To prevent waste from presenting an environmental hazard through gas or leachate pollution	Acquisition of lot for sanitary landfill	Allocation of funds	Appropriation ordinance
	To strengthen the Solid Waste Management Program			

Table 4.9 - Estimated Three-Year Investment Requirements for Implementing ELA 2022-2025

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implementation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 1: Safeguard Food Future										
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT										
Establishment of Municipal Soil Fertility Map	Providing Support Funds in the establishment of Crop-based Soil Fertility Map	100 soil samples submitted for analysis	100 soil samples submitted for analysis	100 soil samples submitted for analysis	2023-2025	100	100	100	MAGRO	2
		2,000 hectares of farm area with soil analysis	2,000 hectares of farm area with soil analysis	2,000 hectares of farm area with soil analysis	2023-2025				MAGRO	
Provision of Decomposting Enhancer "Trichoderma" to local House Holds	Legislation in the continues operation and funding of the LGU operated Trichoderma Laboratory	12,000 packs distributed	12,000 packs distributed	12,000 packs distributed	2023-2025	120	120	120	MAGRO	2, 12, 13
		1,200 household beneficiaries	1,200 household beneficiaries	1,200 household beneficiaries	2023-2025				MAGRO	
Provision of Green Manuring Inputs to Local Farms	Legislation on the Adaption of Green Manuring in all rice production ecosystems & providing funds thereof	1,500kg distributed	1,500kg distributed	1,500kg distributed	2023-2025	120	120	120	MAGRO	2, 3, 12, 13, 15
		100 local farmer beneficiaries	100 local farmer beneficiaries	100 local farmer beneficiaries	2023-2025				MAGRO	
Research & Development on backyard hog production	Appropriation ordinance	2 sites of Research implemented	2 sites of Research implemented		2023-2024	100	100		MAGRO KCAST	2, 12, 15
		2 beneficiaries of Research cooperators	2 beneficiaries of Research cooperators		2023-2024				MAGRO KCAST	
Provision of Irrigation Facilities to rain-feed production areas	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA		1 (pump) of Irrigation Facility Established	1 (pump) of Irrigation Facility Established	2024-2025		500	500	MAGRO	2, 6,
			1 association / 10 has/site of newly irrigated rice areas	10 has/site of newly irrigated rice areas	2024-2025				MAGRO	
Establishment of Varietal Adaptability Trial using Palay Check System	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA	2 demo sites (3 has/cropping/site) - Gabuyan & Capungagan	2 demo sites (3 has/cropping/site) - Semong & Florida		2023-2024	300	300		MAGRO	2
Market matching with Industry Processors, Buyers & Stakeholders	Appropriation ordinance	2 business forums conducted	2 business forums conducted	2 business forums conducted	2023-2025	50	50	50	MAGRO LEDIPO	2, 8
Conducts on Farm Varietal Trial	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA	2 Demo sites	2 Demo sites	2 Demo sites	2023-2025	200	200	200	MAGRO KCAST	2, 8
Conducts adaptability trials of matured Package of Technology of different commodities	Appropriation ordinance	2 Demo sites	2 Demo sites	2 Demo sites	2023-2025	200	200	200	MAGRO KCAST	2, 8

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office/Source of Funds	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Provision of fingerlings, inputs & capacity enhancement of fisherfolks	Adaption of National fishery laws	10 sites of ponds improved	10 sites of ponds improved	10 sites of ponds improved	2023-2025	100	100	100	MAGRO	1, 2, 6, 14
Restocking of endemic freshwater fishes to local bodies of water	Adaption of National fishery laws	5 sites of bodies of water	5 sites of bodies of water	5 sites of bodies of water	2023-2025	50	50	50	MAGRO BLGU	1, 2, 6, 14
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
Community-based CEPA activities on Biocomposting	(Ordinance on Solid Waste - Mandatory Composting)	30% of household heads attended CEPA to target barangays	40% of household heads attended CEPA to target barangays	50% of household heads attended CEPA to target barangays	2023-2025	20	40	50	MENRO	7, 11
Integration of vegetable production among Pre-schoolers using recyclable materials	Appropriation ordinance	2% of ECCD Centers with age-level vegetable-growing activities	4% of ECCD Centers with age-level vegetable-growing activities	6% of ECCD Centers with age-level vegetable-growing activities	2023-2025	5	10	15	MSWDO	2
Local Conservation Area Management Planning	Resolution Adopting LCA Management Plan	MO 1180 series 2021 IRR approved			2023				MENRO	6, 15
	Appropriation ordinance		1 LCA management plan approved and adopted	1 LCA management plan approved and adopted	2024-2025		200	200	TOURISM	
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Implementation of Good Farming Activities and Technologies	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOU	10 hectares of upland rice covered	15 hectares of upland rice covered	20 hectares of upland rice covered	2023-2025	300	450	600	MAGRO KCAST	2, 9
Integration of KCAST Bachelor of Agricultural Technology for Demo Farming										
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 2: Upgrade Disaster Resilience and Management										
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
Installation of Early Warning to Hazard Prone Areas	Appropriation Ordinance	15% of hazard prone areas installed with EW Signages	30% of hazard prone areas installed with EW Signages	60% of hazard prone areas installed with EW Signages	2023-2024	270	540	1,080	MDRRMO	11, 13
Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Installation along Headwater	Appropriation Ordinance		MHEWS installed in Libuganon River at Brgy. Gupitan (HD CCTV)		2024		3,000		MDRRMO	11, 13

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Development of DRR Advisory information system for households	Appropriation Ordinance		DRR Advisory information system accessible to 70% of the household population in the municipality		2024		3,000		MDRRMO	11, 13
Establishment of Local Radio Station	Appropriation Ordinance		1 Local Radio Station established		2024		3,000		MDRRMO RADIO & COM	11, 13
Buffer zones rehabilitation and management	Appropriation Ordinance		100m x 20m buffer zone established along Tumana Area	200m x 20m buffer zone established along Tumana Area	2024-2025		50	50	MDRRMO MENRO-Seedlings & Training	11, 13
Construction of Evacuation Center through KCAST DRRM Fund	Appropriation Ordinance		Evacuation Center Constructed		2024		3,500		MEO	11, 13
Formulation of Comprehensive Drainage Plan	Approval of the Comprehensive Drainage Plan	Presence of Comprehensive Drainage Plan			2023	500			MDRRMO MPDO	6, 11
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Reengineering the Proposed Organizational Structure	An ordinance creating the position	20% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	2023-2025	100	100	100	MDRRMO	8
Implementation of Recruitment, Selection and Placement Process Flow									MHRMO	
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS										
Construction of New Hanging Bridges	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	1unit bridge constructed at Sitio Baho, Barangay Gupitan		1unit bridge constructed at Sitio Mangkay, Barangay Gupitan	2023-2025	3,000		3,000	MEO-Construction MDRRMO-Funds	11, 13
Sector: SOCIAL										
Institutionalization of Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)	Passed Ordinance on Institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)	50% institutionalized	80% institutionalized	100% institutionalized	2023-2025	450	450	450	MHO	3, 11, 13
		Passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on institutionalizing the DRRM-H	Passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on institutionalizing the DRRM-H	Passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on institutionalizing the DRRM-H						

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 3: Sustain Economic Gains										
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT										
Establishment of paperless transaction mechanisms and tracking system both Internal and External Transactions	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA/MOU with the service provider	20% of transaction on paperless	60% of transaction on paperless	80% of transaction on paperless	2023-2025	1,500	1,500	1,000	MTO	8, 9
	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance									
Establishment of Transaction Queuing Mechanism	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance	100% transaction thru queuing mechanism			2023	200			BPLO	8, 9
Establishment of Cash Less /e-payment transactions	Appropriation Ordinance	40% of transaction thru e-payment	80% of transaction thru e-payment	100% of transaction thru e-payment	2023-2025	60	60	60	MTO	8, 9
Establishment and integration of Online Business Portal		80% established and integrated	100% established and integrated		2023-2024				BPLO	8, 9
Formulation of annual and medium-term plans for Medium and Large Enterprise (MLE) development	A resolution Adopting the Economic Development and Investment Plan of the Municipality of Kapalong	80% formulated plan	100% formulated plan		2023-2024	100	200		LEDIPO	8, 9
Prepare investment opportunity profile including investment studies and cost of doing business			100% prepared investment opportunity profile		2024		200		LEDIPO	8, 9
Formulation of Business and Investment Landscape and Economic Activity per Barangay by integrating the thrusts and development agenda of the administration	A resolution Adopting the Economic Development and Investment Plan of the Municipality of Kapalong	80% formulated plan	100% formulated plan		2023-2024	20	20		LEDIPO	8, 9
Benchmarking Activities	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance	100% conducted			2023	100			LEDIPO	8, 9

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement (‘000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 4: Thriving Learning Environment through Accessible Education										
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part of Science subject exposure	Ordinance on Imposition of Fees for Waste Diversion Orientation		10% of the enrolled Grade 5 & 6 students of West District Elementary Schools	15% of the enrolled Grade 5 & 6 students of West and East District Elementary Schools	2024-2025		192	288	MENRO	4, 15
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Procurement of 10 hectares of land	Resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into loan agreement	5 has. land acquired, surveyed and titled	100% land acquired, surveyed and titled	100% land acquisition surveyed and titled	2023-2025	6,000			MO MBO MACCO SBO KCAST BOT	4, 17
	Resolution for partnership with stakeholders	20% of land development	40% development of the remaining land	60% development of the remaining land	2023-2025				KCAST	
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS										
Construction of school buildings	Approval of the Municipal Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	3 classrooms per unit	3 classrooms per unit	3 classrooms per unit	2023-2025	5,000	5,000	5,000	MEO	4, 9
Construction of Day Care Centers		1 unit	1 unit	1 unit	2023-2025	1,200	1,200	1,200	MEO	
Sector: SOCIAL										
Training on Computer Literacy	MOA with KCAST a training on computer literacy	Twice on the month of April and Twice on the month of May	Twice on the month of April and Twice on the month of May	Twice on the month of April and Twice on the month of May	2023-2025	15	15	15	KCAST ALS	4
		10 ALS Instructional Managers trained	15 ALS Instructional Managers trained	25 ALS Instructional Managers trained	2023-2025					
Procurement of computers	Approval of Appropriation Ordinance	3 sets of computers	6 sets of computers	9 sets of computers	2023-2025	90	180	270	KCAST ALS	
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 5: Accelerate Infrastructure Services										
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
Green Building Promotion and Regulation	LCCAP Ordinance		2% of new government building constructed adopt green building design	5% of new government building constructed adopt green building design	2024-2025		5% of bldg. cost	5% of bldg. cost	MEO	3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17
	Appropriation Ordinance		2 CEPA conducted	2 CEPA conducted	2024-2025		20	20	MENRO	

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Establishment/construction of tourist reception area	Appropriation Ordinance		1 constructed and functional tourist reception area at Tagtugonan, Brgy. Gupitan		2024		1,500		MEO-Construction TOURISM-Funds	8, 9
Construction of Administrative Building in the CC Facility at Sitio Banate, Capungagan	Appropriation Ordinance	50% completion	100% completion	100% operational	2023-2025	800	100	100	MEO-Construction MENRO-Funds	9, 15
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Reengineering the proposed organizational structure	An ordinance creating the position	20% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	2023-2025	100	100	100	MEO	8
Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow									MHRMO	
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS										
Construction of public terminal & public market	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks	Phase 1 completed	Phase 2 completed	Phase 3 completed	2023-2025	30,000	25,000	25,000	MEO MPDO	9, 11
Rehabilitation/construction of drainage system of Poblacion Maniki and Villa Clementa Subdivision	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	1st Qtr. - 2km length	1st Qtr. - 2km length	1st Qtr. - 2km length	2023-2025	3,000	3,000	3,000	MEO	6, 9, 11
Construction of Standard Incident Command Center	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	Phase 1 completed	Phase 2 completed	Phase 3 completed	2023-2025	8,000	4,000	3,000	MEO	9, 11
Road opening and road rehabilitation of Barangay Gupitan	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	1st Qtr. - 3.5km length	1st Qtr. - 3.5km length	1st Qtr. - 3.5km length	2023-2025	5,000	5,000	5,000	MEO	9, 11
Construction/Upgrading of Water System to Level III at various barangays	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	3rd Qtr. - 1 unit	3rd Qtr. - 1 unit	3rd Qtr. - 1 unit	2023-2025	1,500	1,500	1,500	MEO	6, 9, 11
Construction of Modern Public Park (Green Paradise)	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks		Phase 3 completed	Phase 4 completed	2024-2025		3,000	3,000	MEO	3, 9, 11

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Construction of Sports Complex	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA and/or application for Loan to any government banks		Phase 2 completed	Phase 3 completed	2024-2025		10,000	5,000	MEO	3, 9, 11
Construction of MSWD Building	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	Phase 1 completed	Phase 2 completed	Phase 3 completed	2023-2025	5,000	4,000	4,000	MEO-Construction MSWDO-Funds	9, 11
Construction of Public cemetery	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation		Phase 2 completed	Phase 3 completed	2024-2025		4,000	4,000	MEO	9, 11
Sector: SOCIAL										
Land Banking	Approval of Budget	Acquire 1ha of land	Acquire 2has of land	Acquire 2has of land	2024-2025	2,000	4,000	4,000	CAO MASSO MPDO	9, 11
	Resolution authorizing LCE to enter MO/MOU									
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 6: Intensify Peace and Order Resolutions										
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Provision of technical and financial assistance to BADAC and BPOC	Ordinance confirming annual MPOC plan	50% of barangays have a mature to ideal level of functionality	70% of barangays have a mature to ideal level of functionality	100% of barangays have a mature to ideal level of functionality	2023-2025	100	150	200	DILG MPOC SBO	16
Conduct of Reorientation and Training on the functionality of BADAC and BPOC	Appropriation ordinance	50% upskilled council members (BADAC & BPOC)	100% upskilled council members (BADAC & BPOC)	100% upskilled council members (BADAC & BPOC)	2023-2025	200	200	200	MDRRMO PNP KAPALONG PCR	16
Strengthening of force multipliers in the barangay and municipal level	Appropriation ordinance	100% of force multipliers in the barangay & municipal level strengthened	100% of force multipliers in the barangay & municipal level strengthened	100% of force multipliers in the barangay & municipal level strengthened	2023-2025	500	500	500	AFP MSWDO PNP MHO MO PGO NATIONAL AGENCIES	16
		1 capacity development activity conducted in municipal wide	1 capacity development activity conducted in municipal wide	1 capacity development activity conducted in municipal wide	2023-2025					
		Presence of force multipliers in all identified GIDA in the municipality	Presence of force multipliers in all identified GIDA in the municipality	Presence of force multipliers in all identified GIDA in the municipality	2023-2025					

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS										
Construction/Rehabilitatio n of road in Gupitan	Authority by the Sangguniang Bayan for the LCE to sign MOA	2nd quarter - 7 kilometers of Farm to Market Road Opening (Okapan to Kimataan II)		2nd quarter - 7 kilometers of Farm to Market Road Opening (Mambago to Kapatagan)	2023-2025	70,000		70,000	MEO	9, 11, 16
Sector: SOCIAL										
CBDRP Implementation	Appropriation ordinance	25% of the total PWUDs attended	50% of the total PWUDs attended	100% of the total PWUDs attended	2023-2025	500 2,000	500	500	MADAC MLGOO PNP MSWDO MHO PDEA BLGU	3, 16
						500 – Implementation 2,000 – After-care management				
Construction/Establishme nt of standard temporary Formation Center for CICL/CAR	Article 4, Section 37 of the Local Code for Children	25 CICL/CAR Rehabilitated	25 CICL/CAR Rehabilitated	25 CICL/CAR Rehabilitated	2023-2025	500 2,000	500	500	MSWDO	5, 9, 11
	Appropriation ordinance	(Phases of construction)	(Phases of construction)	(Phases of construction)	2023-2025	500 – Operation 2,000 – Construction				
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 7: Netting Health Care and Overall Wellbeing										
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
CEPA on RA 6969 on Hazardous Waste Disposal	Ordinance revisiting/amending the Municipal Environmental Code	Presence of approved communication Plan			2023	20			MENRO	3, 12, 15
			50% of repair shop and allied business operators compliant to RA 6969	50% of repair shop and allied business operators compliant to RA 6969	2024-2025		35	40	MENRO	
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Reengineering the proposed organizational structure	An ordinance creating the position	20% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	40% of proposed position base on DTP	2023-2025	100	100	100	MHO	8
Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow									MHRMO	

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implement ation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS										
Construction of health center	Appropriation Ordinance or Supplemental Budget Appropriation	2nd Qtr. - 1 unit for 3 sitios constructed and functional	2nd Qtr. - 1 unit for 3 sitios constructed and functional	2nd Qtr. - 1 unit for 4 sitios constructed and functional	2023-2025	3,600	3,600	4,800	MEO-Construction MHO-Identification of recipient Barangay	3, 9
Sector: SOCIAL										
Creation of Philippine Integrated Diseases and Surveillance Response Program	Ordinance passed on institutionalization of Integrated Disease Surveillance Response Program	50% of Municipal Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit established	80% of Municipal Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit established	100% of Municipal Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit established	2023-2025	988	1,000	1,000	MHO	3
	Appropriation Ordinance	passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on the Establishment of ESU	passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on the Establishment of ESU	passed on the SGLG Health Compliance and Responsiveness on the Establishment of ESU	2023-2025					
Establishment of Mental Holding Facility	Appropriation Ordinance			100% established	2025			1,000	GAD-Implementation & Funding MSWDO-Referral & case mgt	3, 9, 11
Provision of in-house personnel (for cultural-competent care facility)	Appropriation Ordinance	2 personnel hired			2023	250			GAD - Provision of Funds HRMO-Recruitment	3, 8, 11
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 8: Scaled-up Climate Change Dynamism										
Sector: ENVIRONMENT										
Institutionalization of air and water quality monitoring		First Quarter of 2023			2023				MENRO	3, 6, 13
Establishment of Greenbelt (fruit trees along sides of the street)	Appropriation ordinance	20 meters	additional 20 meters	additional 20 meters	2023-2025	50	65	75	MENRO	3, 11, 13
Community-based Forestry Project	Ordinance requiring schools to identify & adopt community-based Forest Project	1 hectare	Additional 1 hectare	Additional 2 hectares	2023-2025	300	300	300	MENRO	3, 11, 13, 15

Programs, Projects & Activities	Legislative Measures	Success Indicator			Period of Implementation	Investment Requirement ('000.00)			Responsible Office	SDG Alignment
		2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025		
Endemic Tree Production in partnership with KCAST	Ordinance on prohibiting cutting, destroying or impairing shrubs, trees, along public spaces	3 endemic/native trees produced	additional 3 endemic/native trees produced	additional 3 endemic/native trees produced	2023-2025	50	65	75	MENRO	13, 15
Information Dissemination Campaign on Native/Endemic Tree Contribution to Ecosystem	Ordinance prohibiting the use of non-native species for Tree Growing activities	4 IEC conducted to Schools & SK Officials	4 IEC conducted to Schools & SK Officials	4 IEC conducted to Schools & SK Officials	2023-2025	5	7.5	10	MENRO	13, 15
Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part Science subject exposure	Appropriation Ordinance	50% operational	100% operational	100% operational	2023-2025	100	200	200	MENRO	4, 12, 13
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE										
Acquisition of lot for sanitary landfill	Appropriation ordinance	70% of the total acquisition cost	90% of the total acquisition cost	100% of the total acquisition cost	2023-2025				MENRO MBO MPDO SBO	11, 13

Table 5.1 - Detailed Three-Year Capacity Development Agenda, CY 2022-2025

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 1: Safeguard Food Future											
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT											
Establishment of Municipal Soil Fertility Map	Absence of municipal soil fertility map	Available municipal soil fertility map	Basic training on Soil Collection and Analysis	Presence of municipal soil fertility may	MAGRO	2023	20			MAGRO	LCE BSWM ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Provision of Decomposting Enhancer "Trichoderma" to local House Holds	Lack of training on Trichoderma operation and management	Well-informed personnel on duties, functions, & responsibilities on Trichoderma management	Training course on Trichoderma operation/ production & management	Highly-skilled and well-rounded personnel	MAGRO	2023	15			MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Provision of Green Manuring Inputs to Local Farms	Insufficient technical knowledge on green manuring	Updated knowledge on green manuring	In-depth Applications, Data Collection & Analysis of Green Manuring	Knowledgeable and updated personnel	MAGRO	2023	15			MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Research & Development on backyard hog production	Needs an overview on backyard hog production	More effective approaches on backyard hog production	Training on Backyard Hog Production	Knowledge on backyard hog raising is improved	MAGRO	2023	15			MAGRO	LCE BAR KCAST
Provision of Irrigation Facilities to rain-feed production areas	Low level of know-how on management of irrigation facilities	Increased level of competence on management of irrigation facilities	Seminar/Training on Management of Irrigation Facilities	Competent managers of irrigation facilities	MAGRO	2023	15			MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Establishment of Varietal Adaptability Trial using Palay Check System	Outdated information and technical skills on rice productivity	Enhanced technical information and skills on rice productivity	Retooling of Rice Focal on Palay Check System	Up-to-date skills in rice productivity using palay check system	MAGRO	2023	10	10	10	MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Conducts on Farm Varietal Trial	Low level of expertise on farm research, data collection and result packaging	Research, data collection and result packaging expertise improved and strengthened	Training on Farm Research, Data Collection, & Result Packaging	Highly skilled personnel to conduct farm research, data collection and result packaging	MAGRO	2023	15			MAGRO	LCE PHILRICE
Conducts adaptability trials of matured Package of Technology of different commodities			Training on Basic Farm Research		MAGRO	2023-2025	10			MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Provision of fingerlings, inputs & capacity enhancement of fisherfolks	Low adoption of freshwater fish farming technologies	High level of adoption of improved farming technologies	Training of trainers on Good Agricultural Practices on Fresh Water Fish (Tilapia & Hito) Production	Increased number of skilled trainers on freshwater fish farming	MAGRO	2023	10			MAGRO	LCE ATI-11 DA-RFO11
Restocking of endemic freshwater fishes to local bodies of water											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
Community-based CEPA activities on biocomposting	Weak confidence in public speaking	Effective public speakers	Public Communication Skills Training	Confident and skilled speakers	MENRO	2023-2025	20		20	MENRO	MHRMO MO
Integration of vegetable production among Pre-schoolers using recyclable materials	Insufficient training inputs for the use of ECCD workers	Improved knowledge on solid waste management	Training for ECCD workers Integrating Solid Waste Management	Well-equipped ECCD workers	MSWDO	2023-2025	30		30	MSWDO	MENRO
Local Conservation Area Management Planning	Needs an overview of LCA initiatives to craft/design better policies	Developed a functional LCA management plan	LCA management planning	Well-enforced and functional LCA management plan	MENRO	2023-2025	50		50	MENRO TOURISM	MHRMO MO DENR NCCA
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Implementation of Good Farming Activities and Technologies	Lack of understanding on good upland farming technologies	Enhanced understanding on good upland farming technologies	Trainings on good agricultural services related to upland rice and other crops	Well-trained and well-equipped facilitators	MAGRO KCAST	2023	50			KCAST	MAGRO
Integration of KCAST Bachelor of Agricultural Technology for Demo Farming											

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 2: Upgrade Disaster Resilience and Management											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
Installation of Early Warning to Hazard Prone Areas	Limited technical knowledge on operation and maintenance of EW System	Updated technical capacities of early warning system operators	Training on Operation & maintenance of EW System	Highly-skilled workforce	MDRRMO	2023-2024	300	300		MDRRMO	MDRMF PDRRMDF DICT
Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Installation along Headwater											
Development of DRR Advisory information system for households	Lack of technical knowledge on system management	Presence of technical capacity in system management	Training on system management	Highly-trained personnel	MDRRMO	2023-2024	300	300		MDRRMO	MDRMF DICT
Establishment of Local Radio Station	Lack of training on broadcast media operation	Skilled/capacitate d broadcast media operators	Broadcast Media operation training	Trained operators on broadcast media	MDRRMO RADIO	2024		100		MDRRMO	MDRMF DICT
Buffer zones rehabilitation and management	Lack of knowledge and skills on Riparian Zone Management and Enforcement	Trained and knowledgeable personnel	Riparian Zone Management and Enforcement Training	Trained and knowledgeable personnel	MDRRMO MENRO	2023	50			MDRRMO	MDRMF
Formulation of Comprehensive Drainage Plan	Absence of comprehensive drainage plan	Drainage master plan formulated, reviewed and approved	Workshop on the formulation of the plan	Approved and functional comprehensive drainage plan	MDRRMO MPDO MEO	2023-2024	200			MDRRMO	PDRRMO
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Reengineering the Proposed Organizational Structure	Lack of qualified manpower/under staffed	Hiring of qualified personnel	Capacitate hired personnel	Efficient delivery of service	MDRRMO	2023-2025	Depend on PS Limita-tion	Depend on PS Limita-tion	Depend on PS Limita-tion	MHRMO	LCE
Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow											
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS											
Construction of New Hanging Bridges	Outdated technical inputs on hanging bridges	Updated technical inputs on hanging bridged	Training Seminars on Bridges & Newly Constructed Bridge	Pool of highly-skilled workforce	MEO	2023-2025	100	100	100	MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE PABO

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Sector: SOCIAL											
Institutionalization of Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)	Need to heighten on health emergency preparedness in the municipality	Established health emergency preparedness response actions	Basic Life Support Training	Institutionalized health emergency preparedness response operations	MHO	2023-2025	50	55	60	HERT BHERT	DRRMH Program, LGU PHO, DOH (Tech'l Assistance)
			Training on Safety First Aid (SFA)		MHO	2023-2025	50	55	60		
			Training on Health Emergency Response Operation (HERO)		MHO	2023-2025	25	25	25	HERT CLUSTER HEAD	
			Training on Water Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH)		MHO	2023-2025	40	40	40	WASH Team	
			Nutrition in emergencies		MHO	2023-2025	40	40	40	Nutrition Cluster	
			Training on Mental Health Gap Action Plan		MHO	2023-2025	50	50	50	MHPSS Cluster	
			Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Management		MHO	2023-2025	50	50	50	HERT BHERT	
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 3: Sustain Economic Gains											
Sector: ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT											
Establishment of paperless transaction mechanisms and tracking system both Internal and External Transactions	Absence of automated/electr onic system on business transactions for streamlined processes	Installed automated/electr onic business transactions	Training on System Management	Established a functional and streamlined e-business transactions system	MTO BPLO	2024		400		MTO BPLO	LCE
Establishment of Transaction Queuing Mechanism											
Establishment of Cash Less /e-payment transactions											
Establishment and integration of Online Business Portal					MTO BPLO	2023	50			MTO BPLO	LCE
Formulation of annual and medium-term plans for Medium and Large Enterprise (MLE) development	No economic development and investment plan formulated	Economic development and investment plan formulated, reviewed and approved	Investment Roadmap Workshop	Approved and functional economic development and investment plan	LEDIPO	2024		100		LEDIPO	DTI BOI DDNIPC
Prepare investment opportunity profile including investment studies and cost of doing business			Investment/Public Business Negotiation Workshop		LEDIPO EEDMO MTO/BPLO	2023	100			LEDIPO EEDMO MTO/BPLO	DTI DNNIPC
Formulation of Business & Investment Landscape and Economic Activity per Barangay by integrating the thrusts and agenda of the administration			Technical Write Shop		LEDIPO EEDMO MPDO MTO/BPLO	2024		100		LEDIPO EEDMO MPDO MTO/BPLO	DTI BOI
Benchmarking Activities			Research Training/Workshop		LEDIPO	2023	50			LEDIPO	DTI BOI DDNIPC

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 4: Thriving Learning Environment through Accessible Education											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part of Science subject exposure	Less technical knowledge on waste diversion	Updated technical knowledge on waste diversion	Technical Training on Waste Diversion Technology and Strategies	Knowledgeable and updated personnel	MENRO	2023	30			MENRO	MO MHRMO DENR-EMB
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS											
Construction of school buildings	Needs improvements of knowledge on vertical structures	Developed understanding on designs of vertical structures	Training Seminars on Vertical Structures	Knowledgeable on designs on vertical structures	MEO	2023-2025	80	80	80	MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE PABO
Construction of Day Care Centers											
Sector: SOCIAL											
Training on Computer Literacy	Lack of skills on encoding and computing	Empowered personnel with practical skills and know-how on computer	Training on Computer Literacy	Highly computer-literate personnel	KCAST ALS	2023-2025	15	15	15	ALS	LCE
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 5: Accelerate Infrastructure Services											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
Green Building Promotion and Regulation	Lack of familiarity on green infrastructure	Gained approaches to the conceptualization of green infrastructure	Green Infrastructure Concepts and Design	Knowledgeable and highly-skilled personnel abreast on green infrastructure	MEO	2023-2024	80	80		MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE PABO
	Needs overview on CCA 2009	Increased level of understanding of relevant information on CCA of 2009	Technical Training on CCA of 2009 (RA 9729)	Cognizant personnel on CCA of 2009	MENRO	2023-2024	30	30		MENRO MAGRO MDRRMO	MHRMO MO
Establishment/construction of tourist reception area	Absence of latest designs and concepts on tourism facilities	Improved tourism/hospitality design standards	Tourism Facilities Design and Concepts	Knowledgeable personnel on tourism facilities planning and design layout	MEO	2023-2024	20	20		MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE PABO
Construction of Administrative Building in the CC Facility at Sitio Banate, Capungagan	Need to expand technical capacities on construction standards	Instigated best practices on the construction standards of building	Benchmarking on CC Facility Administrative Building Standard	Knowledgeable and highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Reengineering the Proposed Organizational Structure	Lack of qualified manpower/under staffed	Hiring of qualified personnel	Capacitate hired personnel	Efficient delivery of service	MEO	2023-2025	Depend on PS Limita- tion	Depend on PS Limita- tion	Depend on PS Limita- tion	MHRMO	LCE
Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow											
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS											
Construction of public terminal & public market	Needs updated overview on conceptual and theoretical models on urban development	Gained in-depth understanding and updated knowledge on urban development	Seminar/Training on Traffic Management & Urban Development	Knowledgeable and highly-skilled personnel on move options/requirem- ents and urban development	MEO MPDO	2023-2025	100	100	100	MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE
Rehabilitation/construction of drainage system of Poblacion Maniki and Villa Clementa Subdivision	Less understanding on the fundamentals of drainage management	Applied engineering approaches on drainage management	Seminar/Training on Drainage Design & Management	Well-oriented personnel on drainage design process and management	MEO	2023-2025	100	100	100	MEO	LCE DILG DPWH PICE
Construction of Standard Incident Command Center	Need to expand technical capacities on construction standards	Instigated best practices on the construction standards	Benchmarking for standard incident command center	Knowledgeable and capacitated personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE 911
			Training Seminar on DRRM			2023-2024	40	40		MEO	LCE DILG OCD
Road opening and road rehabilitation of Barangay Gupitan	Some personnel lack of knowledge on GIS	Trained personnel on GIS	ARC Gis Software Training & Seminar	Highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023-2025	30	30	30	MEO	LCE DILG LTFRB
Construction/Upgrading of Water System to Level III at various barangays	Some personnel lack of knowledge on HEC-RAS	Trained personnel on HEC-RAS	Training on Water Resource & Software (HEC-RAS)	Highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023-2025	100	100	100	MEO	LCE DILG PICE
Construction of Modern Public Park (Green Paradise)	Lack of guide and park design concept	Gained modern insights and concepts on park design	Benchmarking on Modern Public Park & Traffic Management	Knowledgeable and capacitated personnel	MEO	2023	120			MEO	LCE
Construction of Sports Complex	Lack of guide and sports complex design concept	Gained modern insights and concepts on sports complex design	Benchmarking on Standard Requirements for Sports Facilities. (Dapitan or DavSur Sport Complex)	Knowledgeable and capacitated personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Construction of MSWD Building	Need to expand technical ideas on ergonomic working station	Gained modern ideas on ergonomic working station	Benchmarking & Seminar on Basic requirement for Standard Nutrition Building	Knowledgeable and capacitated personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE
Construction of Public cemetery	Need to gain new understanding on cemetery architecture	Gained modern insights and concepts on cemetery architecture	Benchmarking on Standard Public Cemetery	Knowledgeable and capacitated personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE
Sector: SOCIAL											
Land Banking	Weak confidence in creating value in negotiations and communications	Increased skills and problem-solving techniques	Negotiation Skills Training	Highly-skilled negotiators and communicators	CAO MASSO	2023	50			CAO	LCE ROD Accredited Service Provider
			Communication Enhancement Seminar				50				
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 6: Intensify Peace and Order Resolutions											
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Provision of technical and financial assistance to BADAC and BPOC	Low functional enforcers and members	Fully functional and skilled enforcers and members	Conduct of on-site mentoring sessions on BADAC and BPOC members	Fully functional and skilled enforcers and members	DILG MPOC SBO	2023-2025	100	150	200	DILG	LCE
Conduct of Reorientation and Training on the functionality of BADAC and BPOC			Provision of peace and order related trainings		MDRRMO PNP KAPALONG	2023-2025	200	200	200	KMPS PCR	LCE
Strengthening of force multipliers in the barangay and municipal level											
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS											
Construction/Rehabilitation of road in Gupitan	Some personnel lack of knowledge on GIS	Trained personnel on GIS	ARC Gis Software Training & Seminar	Highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023	Refer to Strategic Thrust and Developmental Agenda No. 5			MEO	LCE
Sector: SOCIAL											
CBDRP Implementation	Needs improvement on guidelines of the implementing procedures	Enhanced knowledge on the guidelines of implementing procedures	Training of facilitators (barangay level)	Capacitated and highly trained facilitators	MADAC MLGOO MSWDO PDEA BLGU	2023-2025	500	500	500	MADAC MLGOO PNP MSWDO PDEA BLGU	LCE
			Orientation on BADAC Audit		MLGOO	2023-2025	100	150	200	DILG	LCE

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Construction/Establishment of standard temporary Formation Center for CICL/CAR	Lack of familiarity on standard structure of formation center	Gained approaches to the conceptualization of formation center	Benchmarking on CICL/CAR Formation Center	Highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023	20			MEO	LCE DILG PICE PABO
	Needs upgrade and acquisition of necessary skills and competencies	Upgraded and acquired necessary skills and competencies	Training on Center-Based Management for Service Providers	Highly-skilled and competent personnel	MSWDO	2023	30			MSWDO	LCPC
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 7: Netting Health Care and Overall Well-being											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
CEPA on RA 6969 on Hazardous Waste Disposal	Insufficient knowledge on handling and management of hazardous waste disposal	Gained sufficient knowledge on hazardous waste disposal	Technical Input on RA 6969 IRR (ToT)	Well-informed and rounded personnel	MENRO	2023	30			MENRO	MHRMO MO DENR-EMB
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Reengineering the Proposed Organizational Structure	Lack of qualified manpower/understaffed	Hiring of qualified personnel	Capacitate hired personnel	Efficient delivery of service	MHO	2023-2025	Depend on PS Limitation	Depend on PS Limitation	Depend on PS Limitation	MHRMO	LCE
Implementation of Recruitment Selection and Placement Process Flow											
Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS											
Construction of health center	Needs additional knowledge on minimum requirements of health facility design	Gained standard perspective of health facility designs and concepts	Basic Seminar on Minimum Requirements for Health Centers	Capacitated and highly-skilled personnel	MEO	2023	120			MEO	LCE DTI DILG
Sector: SOCIAL											
Creation of Philippine Integrated Diseases and Surveillance Response Program	Needs updated overview on disease surveillance	Increased and updated understanding on disease surveillance	Training and Updates on Emerging and Re-emerging diseases	Highly-trained and highly-skilled health practitioners	MHO	2023-2025	50	50	50	MHO	LGU PHO DOH (Tech'l Assistance)
			Specimen collection, transport and referral of notifiable diseases		MHO	2023-2025	30		30	MHO	LGU PHO DOH (Tech'l Assistance)
Establishment of Mental Holding Facility	Absence of technical and management inputs on mental health facility	Gained substantial inputs on mental health facility management	Training on Mental Health Management	Well-versed and well-rounded mental health facilitators	MHO	2023	400			MHO	LGU PHO DOH (Tech'l Assistance)
Provision of in-house personnel (for cultural-competent care facility)											

Programs, Projects & Activities	Current State of Capacity	Desired State of Capacity	Capacity Development Interventions	Expected Output	Target of CapDev	Time Frame	Funding Requirements			Process Owner	Source of Support
							2023	2024	2025		
Strategic Thrust and Development Agenda No. 8: Scaled-up Climate Change Dynamism											
Sector: ENVIRONMENT											
Institutionalization of air and water quality monitoring	No established technical input on air and water quality monitoring	Basic technical information on air and water quality monitoring	Air and Water Quality Monitoring Technical Input	Knowledgeable and skilled personnel	MENRO	2023	30			MENRO	MHRMO MO DENR-EMB
Establishment of Greenbelt (fruit trees along sides of the street)	Weak confidence in creating value in negotiations	Increased negotiation skills and techniques	Negotiation Skills Training	Highly-skilled negotiators and communicators	MENRO	2023-2025	20	25	30	MENRO	MHRMO MO
Community-based Forestry Project	Low level of awareness on forestry management	Increased level of awareness on forestry management	Forestry Management Seminar	Knowledgeable, skilled and well-informed personnel	MENRO	2024		30		MENRO	MHRMO MO DENR-EMB
Endemic Tree Production in partnership with KCAST	Less level of technical ways in nursery and tree production management	Improved level of technical ways in nursery and tree production management	Tree Nursery Management	Knowledgeable, skilled and well-informed personnel	MENRO	2023	30			MENRO	MHRMO MO PENRO DDN
Information Dissemination Campaign on Native/Endemic Tree Contribution to Ecosystem			Native Tree Production & Management		MENRO	2023-2025	40		30	MENRO	
Operation of Waste Diversion Facility as part Science subject exposure	Less understanding on modern technique of waste diversion	Gained modern technique on waste diversion	Technical Training on Waste Diversion Technique	Knowledgeable personnel	MENRO	2023-2025	30	30	30	MENRO	DENR-EMB Accredited Recycler
Sector: INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE											
Acquisition of lot for sanitary landfill	Absence of knowledge on sanitary landfill operations	Enhanced knowledge on sanitary landfill operations	Sanitary landfill operational facility management training	Knowledgeable and functional facility managers	MENRO	2024		50		MENRO	MHRMO MO DENR-EMB

Table 6.1 shows the fiscal requirements for 2022-2025 per sector. Year 2023 depicted the highest funding requirement among the planning period. Infrastructure sector owns the largest chunk in terms of estimated cost. These types of expenditures include cost of massive improvement on public works and utilities seen to provide access, convenience, mobility for wider reach and to advance and bridge human development and move options.

Recognizing the limited financial capacity of the Local Government Unit, this ELA as a prioritization tool shall guide the executive and the legislative body as to the programming of fund appropriation and releases. Attribution or alignment of ELA among the regular budgetary requirements therefore seen necessary to realize the development thrusts.

Channeling of resources through partnership with private sector and tapping services of stakeholders shall likewise be endeavored specifically on the following aspects:



Table 6.1 Projected Fiscal Requirements of the ELA per sector

SECTOR	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST		
	2023	2024	2025
ECONOMIC	3,650,000	4,430,000	2,510,000
ENVIRONMENT	3,280,000	16,610,000	2,693,000
GOVERNANCE	7,750,000	2,000,000	2,200,000
INFRASTRUCTURE	136,420,000	69,980,000	138,010,000
SOCIAL	10,243,000	7,675,000	8,855,000
TOTAL	161,343,000	100,695,000	154,268,000

- 1.Partnership with Religious Organizations for achievement of governance and social sector agenda;
- 2.Access Community Development Funds of cooperatives for the climate adaptation mechanisms and land banking initiatives;
- 3.Tap Sangguniang Kabataan Funds for Youth/Children Mobilization Activities;
- 4.Mobilize support of Overseas Filipino Workers through partnership with OFW Circles;
- 5.Implement mutually reinforcing strategies by enlist active involvement of Local College students in Business Plan Formulation and Agricultural Resource development;
- 6.Engage diverse organization, community leaders and influential residents to achieve the Health & Development Program;

The implementation of this plan shall observe the timeline indicated in ELA Matrix presented in Part IV. However, legislative requirements should be complied first prior to the execution of the programs, projects and activities.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In order to ensure timely implementation, an ELA Oversight Committee chaired by the Office of the Municipal Administrator shall be created through an Executive Order. Suggested composition shall be as follows:

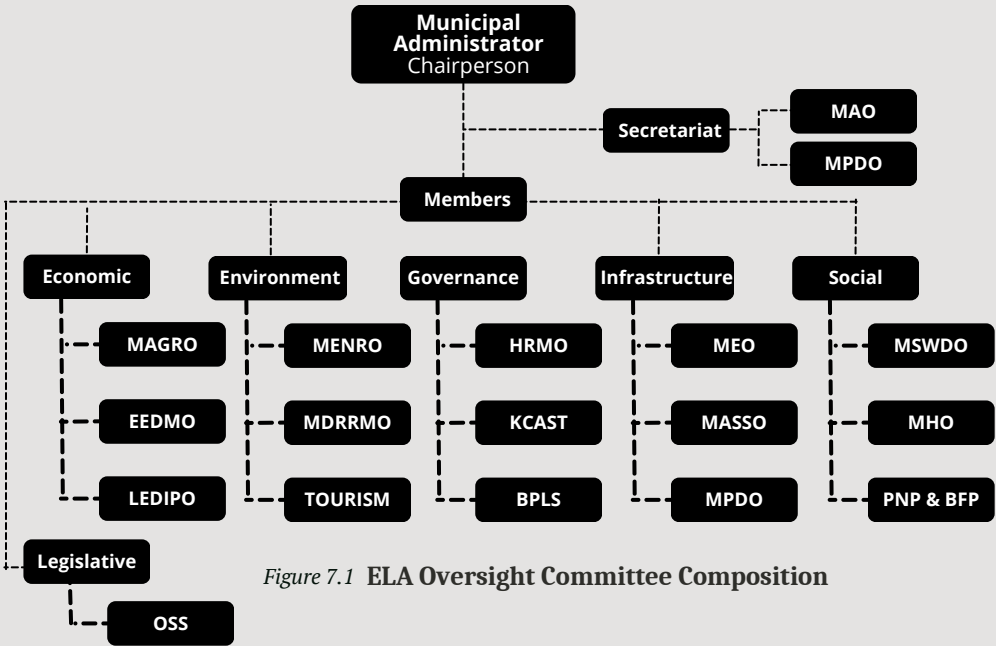


Figure 7.1 ELA Oversight Committee Composition

Offices directly responsible for a particular ELA PPA shall designate ELA point person to facilitate compilation of documents needed for Monitoring and Evaluation purposes . Moreover, for harmonization in the Strategic Performance Management System (SPMS), ELA PPAs shall form part as Major Final Output under Strategic Functions of the concerned offices. Accomplishment for these functions shall be duly assessed as provided for by the approved LGU SPMS Manual.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regular monitoring of ELA project shall be coursed through the Project Monitoring Committee created by virtue of an Executive Order. In order to complement the yearly accomplishment assessment institutionalized by the Local Government Unit, an ELA semi-

annual assessment shall be done following the SPMS Calendar.

Success indicators per PPA were pre-established by each office as guide of the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation. The suggested matrix shall be as follows:

Table 7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

PPA	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Success Indicator	Baseline Data	Target	Accomplishment



POPULARIZING THE ELA

entails a well-thought communication plan. As a mechanism of good governance, communication plays a vital role in transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making of resource management interventions.

The Municipal Information Office (MIO) shall be designated as the lead office in terms of disseminating the ELA to wider range. The office shall ensure lead and active role in laying down the system as well as the strategies for the dissemination of the term

plan. Generally, the aim of the ELA communication activities includes:

- 1. Build public awareness and support for the attainment of the goals and objectives;*
- 2. Nurture ownership among stakeholders;*
- 3. Promote collective action among stakeholders;*
- 4. Assessment of outcome and/or results of the ELA;*
- 5. Communicating the gains and accomplishment of the ELA 2022-2025.*

Moreover, in order to converge and harmonize ELA advocacy efforts towards a larger audience, cooperation among departments through its ELA point personnel shall be ensured. In this manner, reporting of ELA-related development will be funneled to the Municipal Information Office (MIO) which shall in turn cause its publication or dissemination. As the agent for Tri-media information dissemination of the Local Government Unit, the MIO shall carry out the integration of ELA Updates and development among the following information channels:

- 1. Kapalong official website*
- 2. Kapalong Infohub facebook page and account;*
- 3. Local Newspaper and Chronicle-LGU Publication;*
- 4. Leaflets distribution (as maybe necessary)*

ANNEXES

An aerial photograph of a landscape. In the foreground, there are green agricultural fields, some with distinct rows of crops. A small town or village is visible in the middle ground, with a cluster of buildings and a winding road. In the background, a river flows through a valley, and distant hills or mountains are visible under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

ELA
2022-2025

DEVELOPMENT COVENANT

DEVELOPMENT COVENANT

This is a covenant made and entered into by the Executive Department headed by **HON. MARIA THERESA R. TIMBOL**, Municipal Mayor and the Legislative Department headed by **HON. EDGARDO L. TIMBOL**, Municipal Vice Mayor, together with all the **SANGGUNIAN BAYAN MEMBERS** of the Municipality of Kapalong on November 7, 2022 during the Executive-Legislative Agenda launching held at Municipal Gymnasium, LGU Compound, Maniki, Kapalong, Davao del Norte.

WHEREAS, the compendious thrust of "Transcending Excellence through Stewardship Service (TESS) that SUSTAINS" necessitates the sustenance of efforts and aspirations for development over the next three years;


WHEREAS, consistent with these thrusts are integral programs, projects and activities that promote environmental literacy for resilience and climate change vitality, social order, economic capacities and sustainable industrialization;

WHEREAS, the CY 2022-2025 Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) represents our shared stance in assuring our trajectory for the ensuing years as one of our local strategic tools in achieving our vision, mission, and development goals;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, we hereby bind ourselves to assume and support the execution of the priority programs, projects and activities contained in the Executive-Legislative Agenda CY 2022-2025.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, we hereunto set our hands on the date abovementioned at the Municipal Gymnasium, Municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte, Philippines.

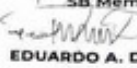

MARIA THERESA R. TIMBOL
Municipal Mayor



EDGARDO L. TIMBOL
Municipal Vice Mayor


EDGARDO R. TIMBOL JR.
SB Member



JOEVIN P. DORIMAN
SB Member



ATTY. THACHER C. JARA
SB Member


EDUARDO A. DOMAT-OL
SB Member


JONATHAN P. PINEDA
SB Member



EDILBERTO C. FEBRIA SR.
SB Member


BALTAZAR R. SOLIS JR.
SB Member


ROMEL J. BELDUA
SB Member


JONAS O. ROYO
SKMF President


GEMMA Q. RARANGOL
IPMR


MELCHOR DOMINGO M. ROYO
Liga ng mga Barangay President

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JONATHAN J. LEYBAG, MPA
OIC Provincial Director
DILG Davao del Norte


KIM LESTER V. CHAN
MLGOO
DILG - Kapalong

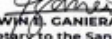

MARIA CORINA R. TIMBOL
Municipal Administrator


DEPARTMENT HEADS


EMMANUEL S. FERNANDEZ, CE
Municipal Engineer



ALVIN D. ABAYAN, CE, EnP
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RYZYL D. TIMBOL, MPsy, CHRA
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

EDWIN A. GANIERA, MPA
Secretary to the Sanggunian



MA. LOURDES D. CASTAÑAS, MPA
Municipal Local Civil Registrar


MARY ELIZABETH L. EXALA
Municipal Budget Officer


FREDESWINDA B. ESTRADA, CPA
Municipal Accountant



BERLITA T. BASA
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JOSELITO V. RIVERO, CE
Municipal Assessor


RUTH GRACE L. ALEORE, MAEM
Municipal Information Officer



LOUELYN H. EXALA, MD, DPCOM
Municipal Health Officer


MARY GRACE L. ABUDA,
MSW, RSSW, DPA
MSWDO

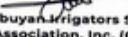

RAUL V. DELA CRUZ, RA
Municipal Agriculturist



DEBBIE E. ALKAYA, MBA
MDRRMO

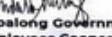

GEMMA CHRISTIE L. VICADA, EnP
MENRO

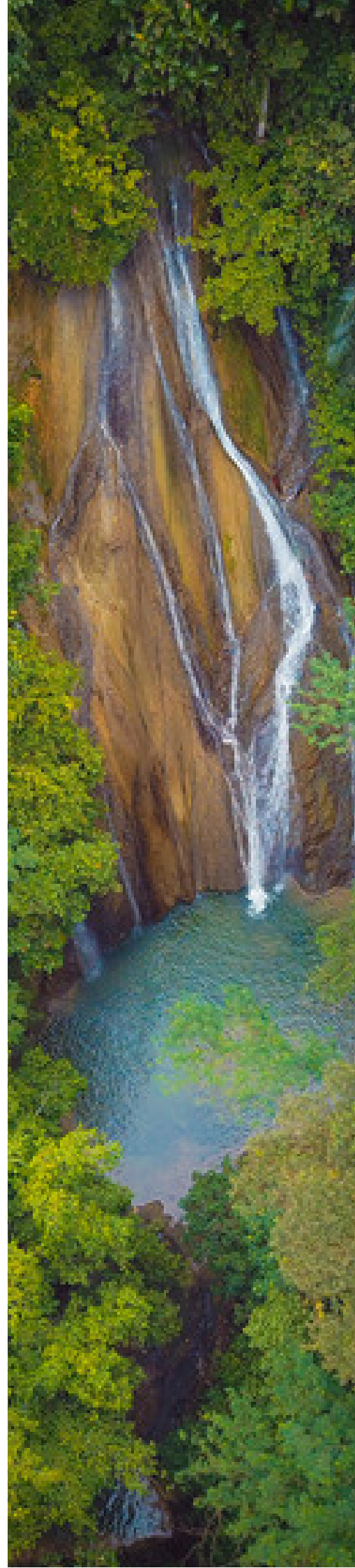

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EEDMO Manager


DR. RODRIGO L. LICAYAN JR.
KCAST President

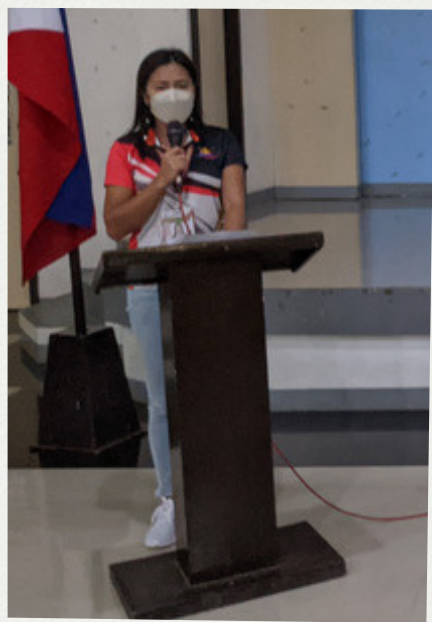

Gabuyan Irrigators Service Association, Inc. (GISA)
CSO Representative


Kapalong Cooperative
CSO Representative


Kapalong Government Employees Cooperative (KAGOECS)
CSO Representative

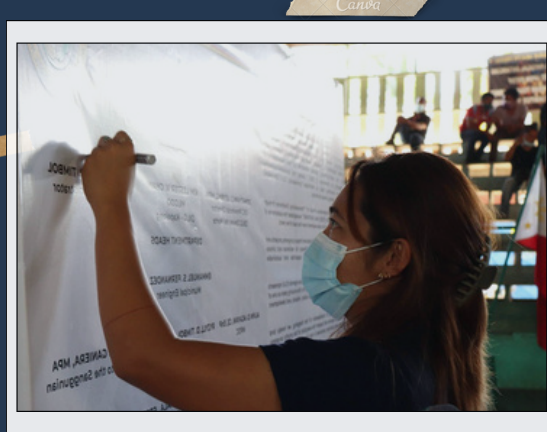
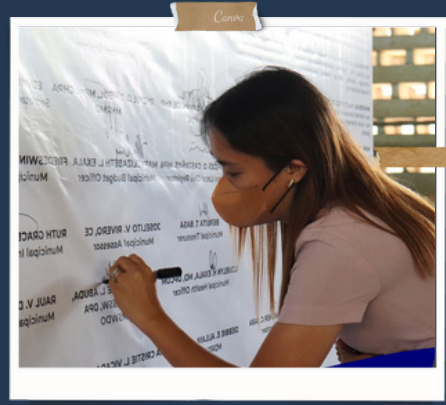
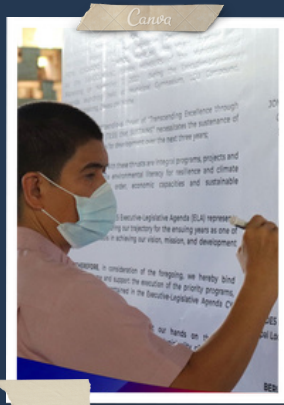


ELA ASSESSMENT
2022 WAS
CONDUCTED ON
JULY 07-08, 2022
AT MUNICIPAL
TRAINING CENTER
TO FAST TRACK
THE ELA
FORMULATION.

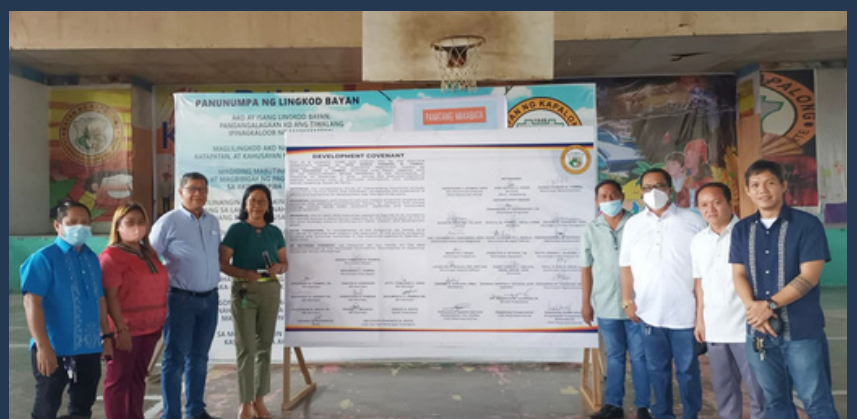


ELA 2022-2025 FORMULATION
JULY 14-16, 2022
WATERFRONT INSULAR HOTEL, DAVAO CITY





COVENANT SIGNING NOVEMBER 07, 2022 MUNICIPAL GYM, KAPALONG



the ELA team actors



Chairman	HON. MARIA THERESA R. TIMBOL Municipal Mayor
Co-Chair	MARIA CORINA R. TIMBOL Municipal Administrator
Secretariat	ALVIN D. AGAYAN, CE, EnP, DURP Municipal Planning and Development Office

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Municipal Budget Officer

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Community Affairs Office

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Business Permit & Licensing Section

Rafael F. Insigne
Radio and Communication Section

Roderick C. Parcon
Tourism Section

Danilo P. Polestico
Supply Office

Zoilo P. Bagaporo
Literacy Section

Charisse O. Cabusas
Nutrition Office

Maria Cecilia P. Cabusas
Women Section

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Promotion Office

Ptra. Dulce Amor Viscaya
Moral Recovery Program

Rufo Manolo
Municipal Security Group

the ELA team actors



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Hon. Romel J. Beldua
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Hon. Melchor Domingo M. Royo
ABC President

Hon. Gemma Q. Rarangol
IPMR

Hon. Jonas O. Royo
SKMF President

National Agency

PMAJ Raul M. Lucas
PNP

F/Insp Gerardo V. Buncalan
BFP

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Employees Cooperative (KAGOEKO)

Gabuyan Irrigators Service Association, Inc .
(GISA)

Kapalong Cooperative (KC)

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Head Secretariat

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April Greenne G. Graza
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LGU Directory

Office Departments

Office of the Municipal Mayor	807-2881 / 0927-497-8253
Office of the Municipal Vice Mayor	0921-307-4802
Sanggunian Bayan Office	807-2390
Secretary to the Sanggunian Office	0955-743-8731
Municipal Administrator Office	807-0004 / 0915-009-0713
Municipal Human Resource Management Office	807-0002 / 0917-138-7446
Municipal Planning & Development Office	0917-106-5350
Municipal Civil Registrar Office	0916-852-6145
Municipal Accounting Office	807-1730 / 0977-390-5238
Municipal Treasury Office	0917-893-5091
Municipal Assessor Office	0935-972-2311 / 0949-674-2010
Municipal Information Office	807-1964 / 0921-924-5959
Municipal Health Office	807-0006 / 0917-622-5875
Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office	807-1953 / 0955-946-0949
Municipal Agriculture Office	0917-675-5768
Municipal Engineering Office	807-2050 / 0975-725-6321
Municipal Environment & Natural Resources Office	807-2997 / 0935-866-8329
Economic Enterprise Development & Management Office	0906-476-8565
Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Office	807-1696 / 0917-623-2309
Kapalong College of Agriculture, Sciences & Technology	0998-999-2125 / 0945-460-2108

Office Sections

Mayor's Office - Annex	807-0001 / 0936-501-1150
Public Employment Service Office	807-1905 / 0935-864-1862
Tourism Section	0917-168-1234
Business Permit and Licensing Section	0917-722-1114
Radio & Communication Section	0905-1582-649
Supply Section	645-5997
Stockroom Section	0935-486-4084
Nutrition Section	0975-265-6573 / 0951-844-5030
Local Economic Development & Investment Promotion Office	807-1395 / 0917-317-3625
Women Section	0905-131-9934 / 0926-871-2833
KALAHI-CIDSS	807-1953 / 0955-946-0949
Literacy Section	822-2246 / 0916-936-4849 / 0955135-4539
Tribal Section	0936-467-9157
Moral Recovery Program	0926-112-8967
Municipal Trial Court	0999-885-0609
Community Affairs Office	807-1905 / 0908-820-9061
Sports and Cultural Office	807-1905 / 0935-864-1862

National Agencies

Bureau of Fire Protection	0955-640-9247
Philippine National Police	0998-240-3576
Department of Interior & Local Government	0917-305-1491
Bureau of Internal Revenue	0965-1577-539
Commission on Election	807-1630
Public Attorney's Office	807-2136
Postal Office	0967-8571-713 / 0999-2227-584







EXECUTIVE **LEGISLATIVE** AGENDA

ELA | 2022-2025

KAPALONG, DAVAO DEL NORTE



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