



Ecological Profile

2018

Municipality of Pitogo

Province of Quezon



Planning for Sustainable Communities



VISION

The **Rising Tourism Destination** in Bondoc Peninsula and a Town renowned for its **Sustainable and Advanced Agriculture and Fisheries practices**

Characterized by a Safe, Resilient and Clean Environment, enjoyed by Competent (Competitive) Pitogohin; A Dynamic Economy aided and made possible through technological advancement; Sustainable, disaster resilient and gender sensitive Infrastructures and a Firm Leadership that embodies just and knowledgeable Local Officials and employees

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History

Chapter I

CHAPTER I History

The history of Pitogo may be divided roughly into three periods. The first may be the organization period; second is the early Spanish period under the Capitans; and third the American and present period. The first period was organization because Pitogo was tried in several other places before it found its present location.

Ferdinand Magellan discovered the Philippines in 1521, but the history of Pitogo commenced in 1754. The governor-general was Pedro de Arandia, 1755. It was a period of Moro troubles because Ali Mudin, the sultan and Bantilan, his brother, were quarrelling about the throne in Jolo.

In 1754, one Juan Mauricio founded the town up in the Mayuboc River, now Pinagbayanan. It was the period when the Bantilan pirates could reach as far as Mindoro, and from there, the Moros came along these coastal towns of Kalilayan (Tayabas). Mayubok, therefore, was first raided by the Moros, under Juan Mauricio.

The next ruler was Alejo Bautista in 1757. Again the Moros remembering the place visited Mayubok. Mayubok was set on fire. In the hurry of the people, the biggest church bell was placed in the banca, but, the banca capsized at Aasnán. Expert divers tried to recover the historical bell but in vain.

In 1760, Bernabe Rafael established the town at Cawayanin. The small town was already well built when Moros destroyed it. The image of Saint Paul (the patron saint) was lost. It was later found in a nearby barrio. The people stayed for a short time in the said barrio naming it Adia, meaning safety. Under the governorship of Rojo in the years 1759 to 1761, the British came and captured Manila in 1762. It was during this period that the founding of Pitogo took place.

The founder was Buenaventura Salvador. It was in 1766 when Salvador selected a well located hill, the Maaliw Hill. There were a few fishing huts at the place. The hill was selected because from a native watchtower (Castillo), the approach of Moro Vintas could at once be detected from afar. There was a very big Pitogo tree at the promontory.

The founding of Pitogo became very sure when a strong ruler in the person of Geronimo Santiago took care of the Poblacion. He was known by the name Maniago. Moros feared Maniago. The patron saint became famous too. The belief was that Saint Paul was miraculously protecting the new town. Maniago ruled the town for almost ten years, from 1771 to 1780. This was a period of Moro piracy. For the years 1778-1793, Mamburao, Mindoro was made the home of these Moro sea robbers. However, a period of progress came when the Governor General was Jose Basco y Vargas, 1778. He was appointed Alcaldes Mayores.



Juan Encarnacion became the ruler in 1781. This time the image of St. Paul was found under the Pitogo tree on Maaliw hill. This was taken to mean that St. Paul liked the place to be the permanent location of the Poblacion. In one occasion when the Moros were about to enter the town, the place was covered by darkness, and so the Moros went away.

In 1814, another Mauricio became the ruler. Through the carelessness of the inhabitants, the town was burned for the first time.

A very good ruler came. He was Geronimo de los Angeles. The stone church was built where St. Paul was once found on Maaliw Hill in 1817.

PERIOD OF THE CAPTAINS

Fernando Martinez continued the work of de Los Angeles. He made the church stronger in 1823. Fernando Martinez was the first Capitan. This election of Capitans or Gobernadorcillos was the result of the brief representation of the Filipinos in the Spanish Cortes from 1819 to 1837. The gobernadorcillo was elected under the supervision of the parish priest. The election was conducted by the outgoing gobernadorcillo and twelve prominent citizens. Prior to this, the town ruler was head of the barangay.

The following year, 1824, Lazaro Anselmo continued the good work started by his two predecessors. The corner stone (PURA FUNDAMENTAL) for the church was put up and established.

Alfonso de la Madrid was the Capitan of Pitogo in 1825. Nothing was known about his rule.

During the rule of Nicolas de la Torre in 1841, the religious revolt of Apolinario de la Cruz took place. He liked to become a priest but he was not admitted because he was a native. De la Cruz, therefore, led the rebellions in Tayabas, Laguna, and Batangas. The Governor of Tayabas named Ortega was captured and killed. However, Apolinario was finally defeated, He was caught in Sariaya, taken to Tayabas, and was executed on November 4, 1841. This Apolinario was known in Pitogo as Apolinario Alzamiento who was killed in the hills of Tayabas, according to historical records.

The year 1845 was a red-letter year for Pitogo. The Capitan was Julian de San Francisco. Governor-General Narciso Claveria who was a man of "Culture", probity and industry visited Pitogo and prayed fervently to St. Paul upon landing. One of Claveria's reforms was the giving of surnames, and in 1850 under Capitan Julian Parcarey, the changing of family names was effected.

Cesario Huvalla was an energetic Capitan in 1853. He ordered the construction of the church without pay. Everybody, young and old, had to work. Beginning with the child "makabuhat lombo" helped in securing and carrying stones. The people had to eat corn (binanging mais). The church faced eastward. The eastern sun rays passed the main door and fell upon the back of the officiating priest at the main altar. It was the day in 1817 when under Geronimo de Los Angeles, the church was originally established. The façade of this church is similar to that of Mulanay. One architect designed both churches.



When Atanacio Gliane was the Capitan in 1855, the town was burned by accident for the second time. By 1858, there were already a few coconut trees in Pitogo.

Calixto Oribiana was the Capitan in 1863. The town was burned by accident for the third time. It was during this year when the Educational Decree was promulgated. Every town in the Philippines was to have at least one public primary school for boys and one for girls.

Under Capitan Narciso Nocuenca in 1870, the Municipal Building was finished and painted. During this time, there were many robbers but the town was not troubled. In 1871, there was a plan to assassinate Capitan Narciso Nocuenca but nothing happened.

During Capitan Torcuato Etruiste, 1882, the people suffered very much. The comet was seen in that year: then, cholera epidemic broke out. Many people died. The following year, there was a terrible earthquake.

Capitan Vivencio Villarosa ruled Pitogo in 1886. Pitogo was burned for the fourth time. There was also great famine. The people resorted to eating wild roots as “nami”. Before eating nami, they tried it first on dogs and cats. If the dogs and cats did not faint or vomit, then this nami was well prepared.

For the fifth time Pitogo was burned. The people did not know “safety rules”. Pedro Martinez was the Capitan in 1895. The following year, 1896, the Revolution broke out. War was declared against Spain.

In 1896, Eulalio Glinoga was the Capitan. He was the fourteenth and last of the Capitans under Spain. His rule was the beginning of the “taguan” now evacuation.

On January 23, 1899, the First Philippine Republic was inaugurated at Malolos. In 1899, therefore, we find Pedro Origeneza (presidenteng eroy) as ruler of Pitogo under the Philippine Government. Presidenteng Iroy went to Malolos and took oath of office. Aguinaldo’s name was a terror in this locality. The Philippine flag was hoisted in Pitogo. You got to salute by bowing to the flag upon passing by it near the Presidencia, municipal building. In 1900, the revolution against the Americans took place. Pedro Origeneza, then was the first and last ruler under Aguinaldo. The “insurrectors” like the guerrillas to-day were feared very much. The insurrectos were kidnapping suspected men favouring the Americans.

On July 4, 1901, William H. Taft was inaugurated first Civil Governor of the Islands. In the same year 1901, Vivencio Loresto, became the first President of Pitogo under the American Government. In 1902, when cholera affected Pitogo, President Vivencio Loresto (Capitang Incio) was still in the government.

The story was very interesting during the first arrival of the Americans here in Pitogo. The people tried to flee. A family was eating. There were big shrimps and fat crabs. Upon hearing of the approach of the Americans, all these nice foods were abandoned and left behind, well set for the meal. The American soldiers, however, were very gentle and kind at the start. One man was caught. He was made the guide. He was given bread. The news spread. The people took courage. They came out from their hiding places such as swamps, calaan (second growth forest) and remote libjo (lonely place).



A detachment of American soldiers was stationed at the center of the town in the biggest Capitan Eulalio Glinoga's building (cuartel). Pitogo became a town of importance. This became the center from Unisan with Agdangan as far as Catanauan with Mulanay. Treason and Criminal cases were tried here. There was "pangao" in the Municipal building. Pangao you know were two very heavy pieces of lumber with holes exact to hold both legs and your neck when found guilty.

A public primary school in English was opened. The first teachers and Supervising Teachers were: Mr. Boils, Mr. Finnegan (substitute), Mr. Macius, Mr. Skatable (substitute) Mr. Fred C. Kennedy (stayed long), Mr. Tanny (very religious), Mr. Sincole, Mr. Dumaligne (supervising teacher, a Frenchman with very long beard), Mr. James H. Evans, Mr. Bush, Supervising Teacher, and Mr. Sheridan, Supervising Teacher.

Among the first native teachers were: Mr. Simeon Ondoy, Mr. Pedro Arellano, Miss Rosario Villarosa, Mr. Esteban Martinez, and Mr. Pedro Pastoral. The building was semi-permanent, first class wood, where the 6th wing of Bldg. I now stand.

Among the early priests were: Padre Apolinario de Luna (Pedro Poli), Padre Marcos Jose Tolentino, Padre Emilio Merchan, Padre Emilio Merchan, Padre Estanislav Gran (Batangas), Padre Luis Saragosa (Tayabas), Padre Basilio Rabe, Padre Abdon Hosanna (Pagbilao), Padre Manuel Amarillo (Mauban), Padre Balbino Caparas (Cabuyao), and again Padre Hosana on 28 Sept. 1946.

Don Julio Herrera became the town President in 1904. Unisan, Macalelon and Hingoso (Gen. Luna) came under Pitogo. Under Herrera, the streets were cleaned, trees were planted at the plaza, and vaccinators came. One week before the town fiesta, all men came to town, cleaning streets, and putting sand. The first street that was improved was Mabini in "balugboy baboy" style with stones and sand; then the way to the new cemetery was also constructed. It was a nice little road. In 1906, Governor Quezon, with moustache, visited Pitogo. He visited the school. Some children declaimed in his honor.

Pitogo has a bad luck. It was in 1911. One Juan Carmona became President. The Macalelon brass band came in order to influence the voters during the election. President Carmona transferred the municipal government to Macalelon, he being from Macalelon. When the bandillo to this effect was read, the people were very sorry. The Poblacion was then under the charge of a municipal emodelin, Concejal Vicente Palillo.

Under President Emitterio Parcarey in 1912, Pitogo was separated from Macalelon. Some of the municipal equipment, however, was not returned any more.

Petronilo Villaflor was President in 1913. Swarm of locusts visited the town. Town wells were dug up and cemented.

In 1916, Commissioner Quezon got a copy of the Jones Law from America. Librado Gliane was president in 1917. This was a period during the First World War Influenza "trancaso" swept all over the island and Pitogo was not spared. Many people died. A school building was erected in 1918.



Vice President Leonino Mataragnon was elected President in 1920. On October 30, 1920, the Philippine Flag was hoisted side by side with the American flag. Rizal monument was erected.

In 1923, the President was Petronilo Villaflor (second term). Locusts visited the barrios.

The first intermediate classes were under voluntary contributions. This was as early as 1914, grades V & VI, incomplete intermediate school. In 1930, there was grade VII. The year 1947 was the 17th graduating class. Among the principals and supervisors that served Pitogo were Timoteo Valencia, Moises Baldovino, Jimena, Luarca, Calingasan, Borruel, Bautista, Avilla, Pealane, Borruel (again), Avilla (again) Devesa, Palacio, Magtibay, Sulatan, Lavidés, Paulino, Azogue, Avilla,, Estrada, Abracia, Amado, Julian Capiral, Paulino Capio and Inocentes Requesto (incumbent – August 1951-June, 1953).

In 1925, Leonino Mataragnon was elected President for the second time. The central school Bldg. No. 1 was completed in March 1926. The municipal water tank was also constructed as well the wharf.

Dulong Bayan was once a shipbuilding yard. Vapor Garcia and Maria Luisa were built at that place. During those days, women used to weave sinamay and bayones.

During fiestas, there were always moro-moro (comedia). Sometimes there were two entablados (stages). Brass bands and globos were some of the attractions. Pitogo once had a brass band. Remember the “pakombo”, the hair-do of yesteryears. Today hair science takes the place.

Jose Hutamares, 1926-1940, succeeded Mataragnon. Hutamares was Municipal President for several terms, and was finally elected Alcalde, serving as late as 1940. His administration was for cleaning streets, and adding public improvement; Rizal Day observance.

In August 1935, room 3 of Bldg. II was constructed; room 4, 1937. November 15, 1935, Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth. 1935, Opening of the Gumaca-Pitogo road. April 30, 1937, Woman Suffrage. March 1936, tennis court. February 1937, Eucharistic Congress with parochial congress preceeding it. 1937, the yacht, Casiana, anchored and brought President Quezon and children in town. Secretary Quirino made an official visit to Pitogo where a banquet was prepared at the Villarosa home in April 1947.

1939 room 5, concrete Bldg., Cabulihan school building, and 1940, Dulong Bayan school building, constructed. Feb. 10, 1939 Pope Pious XI (261st) died.

Jan. 1, 1941, inauguration of new Municipal Council under elected Alcalde Vicente Martinez. January 25, opening of new water works. Feb., comet Paraskevopoulos (known also as Cuningham, Macintosh) seen.

March 19, Rev. Father Angel E. Glinoga celebrated first mass in festive mood. Now Father Rector of Seminary in Sariaya.

There was much effort in food production. On Dec. 8, 1941, people heard of World War II in the radio at the municipal building. There was general commotion. People evacuated to the barrios consuming much rice and viands, thinking the war would be about three or six months. 1942 and part of 1943, Jose Borruel. Jan. 17, 1945, hoisting of Filipino flag under Capitan Inong; Jan. 23, triumphant entry and mass celebrated for St. Paul under Gen. Vera, battalion



and band, and program. April 13, shouts were heard, American jeeps mounted with rapid-firing machine guns, entered Pescadores. After a few weeks, canned fish, meat, and bread, tasted little by the longing people. July 4, 1945, program. PRRA came.

July 4, 1946, Celebration of Phillipine Republic under appointed Alcalde Emilio N. Glinoga; mass said at foot of Rizal Monument. Jan. 1, 1946, extraordinarily cool, 69 to 71 degrees F., many coughing.

1947 was the beginning of the reconstruction period, under the leadership of Emilio N. Glinoga. Important streets were repaired. Pescadores street was asphalted. It was during this year that gambling and drinking were minimized.

July 1, 1947, opening of New Tayabas High School. Jan. 25, entry of Rudy transportation. May, Provincial Carnival, Pitogo booth, prized (Alcalde Emilio N. Glinoga's untiring effort).

1947, July 29, 30, 31, Kongreso Mariano, Decima Vicaria, under the very Rev. Diogracias Medrano, V. F., Rev. Abdon Hosana, parroco, Honorary President – Exemo. Y Revmo. Alfredo Obviar. Church illuminated, loud speaker, mission, holy communion, etc..

In 1948, radios were installed in many homes. Reconstruction and remodeling of houses begun. Fishing industry was boosted with the introduction of new methods of fishing.

1949, construction of new municipal building under the leadership of Mayor Glinoga but left unfinished due to his death.

In 1950, Vice Mayor Anca became the mayor. There was a change of Parish Priest from Rev. Abdon Hosana to Rev. Fr. Pastor Ma. San Juan. Reconstruction of the church convent, choir and communion rails took place. Organization of the church society, the Legion of Mary. Huks attempted to enter the town.

In the 1951 General Elections, Claudio Anca came out victorious. An additional class was given to Pochol Barrio School. The 16th BCT under Lt. Nieva was stationed in town. Pastoral visit of Bishop Obviar. Organization of puroks was successfully effected by school officials. As a result, poultry projects and home gardens increased.

In 1952, a year of typhoons. Typhoons Amy, Trix, Wilma, etc., visited the place and destroyed crops. Leon XIII Street was asphalted. A semi-permanent school building was erected in Sumag. There were two additional classes – one in Rizalino and another in Cabulihan. The Grand Old Dad, a civic and social organization donated a flag pole to the municipal building.

In 1954, Vicente R. Martinez was again elected Municipal Mayor until 1963.

In 1964, Carlos Gliane became the Municipal Mayor until 1967.

In 1968, Ricardo Hutmares was elected municipal mayor. He served nine (9) years until his death on March 24, 1976.

After the death of Mayor Ricardo Hutmares in 1976, Vicente R. Martinez was appointed municipal mayor by the then President Ferdinand E. Marcos (during Martial Law) and served until 1979. During his term, the Municipality of Pitogo was awarded the Most Cleanest Municipality in Quezon Province.



Local election was held in 1980 and Hernando L. Correa won the mayoralty race against Sofio Yolores.

In 1986 after the People Power Revolution at EDSA and during the transition government of Pres. Corazon Aquino, Hon. Rafael C. Glinoga was appointed Chief Executive of Pitogo. He continued his service as Municipal Mayor when he won the mayoralty race in the 1988 local election until May 1998 (3 terms).

It was during the term of Mayor Rafael C. Glinoga that the secondary national road (Poblacion-Poctol (Crossing) Road was concreted under the ADB funding assistance.

After the term of Rafael C. Glinoga, Domingo L. Tan was elected Municipal Mayor (three terms) from June 1998 to June 30, 2007. During his term various infrastructure and development projects were implemented. He initiated the construction of water supply project (Level III) in the Poblacion area.

Mayor Dante U. Buñag won the local elections held in May 2007 and seated from July 2007 until June 30, 2013. He is an energetic and a dedicated leader.

Table 1.1 Past and Present Executives (Tenientes, Capitanes, Presidentes and Mayors) -1729 to 2009

NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Francisco de la Cruz	1729	
Juan Ualangsaysay	1730	
Cristobal Garcia	1731	
Juan de los Reyes	1732	
Juan Barla	1733	
Salvador de los Reyes	1734	
Francisco Salvador	1735	
Juan Sedeño	1736	
Vicente Magpita	1737	
Pedro Clemente	1738	
Josef Magpita	1739	
Juan Barla	1740	
Ignacio Pagtachan	1741	
Juan Sedeño	1742	
Antonio Cabuhat	1743	
Josef Mendoza	1744	
Pablo Martinez	1745	
Alejo Bautista	1746	
Geronimo Alfonso	1747	
Josef de Leon	1748	
Antonio Venenacio	1749	
Gregorio de la Cruz	1750	
Josef Mauricio	1751	
Santiago Madrid	1752	
Antonio Vilava	1753	
Juan Mauricio	1754	
Francisco Martinez	1755	



NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Francisco de la Rosa	1756	
Alejo Bautista	1757-1759	
Pablo Martinez	1760	
Bernabe Rafael	1761	
Antonio Venancio	1762	
Gabriel Venancio	1763	
Josef de Leon	1764	
Juan Mauricio	1765	
Buenaventura Salvador	1766	
Gregorio Adriano	1767	
Juan Rafael	1768	
Antonio Juan Flores	1769	
Juan Rafael	1770	
Gregorio Santiago	1771	
Francisco de San Buenaventura	1772	
Luis Marasigan	1773	
Rafael de los Reyes	1773	
Lorenzo Santiago	1774	

NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Lorenzo Lorenzo Santiago	1774	
Mateo de San Jose	1775	
Antonio Venancio	1777	
Juan de la Cruz	1778	
Luis E. Martinez	1779	
Juan Santiago	1780	
Juan Encarnacion	1781	
Pedro M. San Antonio	1782	
Antonio de Ramos	1783	
Tomas Alejo	1784	
Pedro Gabriel	1785	
Diego Camacho	1786	
Buenaventura de Sta Maria	1787	
Simon de los Santos	1788	
Pascual Bernardino	1789	
Juan M. Mercado	1790	
Pedro Narciso	1791	
Diego Martinez	1792	
Geronimo Aquino	1793	
Juan Tomas Francisco	1794	
Felipe Alejo Bautista	1795	
Diego Almonte	1796	
Francisco J. Encarnacion	1797	
Lazaro M. Villamayor	1798	
Felipe M. Bautista	1799	
Alfonso de la Madrid	1800	
(No Executive are mentioned)	1801-1806	



NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Pablo G. Mauricio	1807	
Diego Almonte	1808	
Mateo Salvador	1809	
Lazaro M. Villamayor	1810	
Fernando Martinez	1811	
Pablo Mauricio	1812	
Diego M. de los Reyes	1813	
Antonio de San Buenaventura	1814	
Mateo Salvador	1815	
Juan Capistrano	1816	
Antonio de San Buenaventura	1817	
(No Executive are mentioned)	1818	
Constantino Morales	1819	
Lazaro Juan Arellano	1820	
Juan Inocentes	1821-1822	
Fernando Martinez	1823	
Lazaro Juan Anselmo	1824	
Alfonso de la Madrid	1825	

NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Diego Almonte	1826	
Juan Capistrano	1827	
Constantino Morales	1828	
Mateo Salvador	1829	
Alfonso de la Madrid	1830	
Lazaro Juan Anselmo	1831	
Ramon Granada	1832	
Ignacio de la Torre	1833	
Manuel de la Torre	1834	
Salvador de San Vicente	1835	
Juan Tiburcio	1836	
Guillermo Aguilar	1837	
Ignacio de la Torre	1838	
Manuel de la Torre	1839	
Silvino de los Santos	1840	
Nicolas de la Torre	1841	
Domingo Martinez	1842	
Mariano de San Francisco	1843	
Pedro de San Juan	1844	
Julian de San Francisco	1845	
Juan Tiburcio	1846	
Domingo Martinez	1847	
Salvador de San Vicente	1848	
Cesario Granada	1849	
Julian Parcarey	1850	
Manuel Forbes	1851	



NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Guillermo Rongalerios	1852	
Cesario Huvalla	1853-1854	
Hilario Avilla	1856	
Laureano Formento	1857	
Gregorio Villarosa	1858	
Cesario Avilla	1859	
Pedro Forbes	1860	
Atanacio Gliane	1861	
Laureano Formento	1862	
Calixto Oribiana	1863	
Hilario Avilla	1864-1865	
Hilario Avilla	1864-1865	
Agustin Forbes	1866-1867	
Cesario Avilla	1868-1869	
Narciso Nocuencia	1870-1871	
Juan Catahumber	1872-1873	
Julio Villarosa	1874-1875	
Torcuato Etruiste	1876-1877	
Catalino Gliane	1878-1879	
Florentino Glinoga	1880-1881	
Torcuato Etruiste	1882-1885	
Vivencio Villarosa	1886-1889	

NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Alejo Huvalla	1890	
Eleuterio Gliane	1891-1892	
Pedro Martinez	1893-1895	
Eulalio Glinoga	1896-1898	
Pedro Origeneza	1899-1900	
Vivencio Loresto	1901-1902	
Julio Herrera	1903-1906	
Emeterio Parcarey	1907-1909	
Juan Carmona	1910-1911	
Emeterio Parcarey	1912	
Petronilo Villaflor	1913-1916	
Librado Gleaned	1917-1919	
Leonino Mataragnon	1920-1922	
Petronilo Villaflor	1923-1925	
Jose Hutamares (unseated after 6 months)	1926	
Leonino Mataragnon	1927-1928	
Jose Hutamares	1929-1940	
Vicente R. Martinez	1941	
Jose Borrueal	1942-1943	
Vicente R. Martinez	1944-1945	
Emilio Glinoga	1946-1949	
Claudio Anca	1950-1953	
Vicente R. Martinez	1954-1963	
Carlos Gliane	1964-1967	LP



NAME	TERM/YEAR	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Ricardo Hutamares (died March 24, 1976)	1968-1976	NP
Vicentne R, Martinez (Appointed)	1976-1979	
Hernando L. Correa (Elected)	1980-1986 (March)	
Rafael C. Glinoga (Appointed OIC)	1986-1987	
Rafael C. Glinoga (Elected)	1988-1998 (3 terms)	UNIDO
Domingo L. Tan (Elected)	June 1998 – June 30, 2007 (3 terms)	
Dante U. Buñag, Sr. (Elected)	July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2010	LP
Dante U. Bunag, Sr. (Elected)	July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2013	Lakas-Kampi





Geo-Physical Environment

Chapter II

CHAPTER II Geo-Physical Environment

2.1. Geophysical Location

Pitogo is situated along the southeastern part of Bondoc Peninsula. It is geographically located on coordinates 122° 05' 12" latitude and 13° longitude, It is approximately 90 kilometers from the national Capital Region. It is accessible from all points particularly via Lucena City from Metro Manila and by the sea route along its coastal barangays. It has 39 barangays with a total land area of 9,805 hectares.

2.2. Political Boundaries

Pitogo is bounded on the north by the municipality of Gumaca, and the municipality of Macalelon on the south, municipality of Unisan and the blue waters of Tayabas Bay on the east and west respectively.

2.3. Topography

Pitogo lies in the southeastern tip of the province. It has irregular coastline and rugged surfaces and harbored beaches. The general topography is rolling to slightly sloping. The notable elevated portion is at Barangay Quinagasan at approximately 116 feet above sea level. There are several inland water bodies and large portions of swamps/marshes and mangroves.

2.3.1. Slope

Slope ranges from 0-3% to 8-15%. Majority of the land area has 3-8% slope. This constitutes about 40.59% of the total land area. Only the northern portion of the municipality has 8-15% slope. Susceptibility to erosion is proportional to the slope percentage.

Table 2.3.1 Slope Category

SLOPE RANGE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	AREA COVERED (hectares)
A – 0 - 3	Level to gently Sloping	Osmena, Pina Ilaya, Biga, San Roque, Pina Ibaba, Sumag Norte, Payte, Nag-Cruz,	Data Not Available



SLOPE RANGE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	AREA COVERED (hectares)
		Saguinsinan, Cawayanin, Bilucao, Pacatin Ibaba, Soliyao Ilaya, Soliyao Ibaba, Cabulihan, Sumag Este, Poblacion, Rizalino, Pacatin Ilaya, Sumag Weste, Gangahin	
B – 3 - 8	Gently Sloping to Undulating	San Roque, Rizalino, Biga, Pinagbayanan, Gangahin, Bilucao, Pacatin Ibaba, Pacatin Ilaya, Soliyao Ilaya, Soliyao Ibaba	Data Not Available
C – 8 – 18	Undulating to Rolling	Cabulihan, Cometa, Sumag Norte, Sumag Weste, Biga, Rizalino, Pinagbayanan, Quinagasan	Data Not Available
C – 18 – 30	Rolling to Hilly	Osmena, Pina Ilaya, Pinagbayanan, Quinagasan, Gangahin, Soliyao Ibaba	Data Not Available
E – 30 - 50	Hilly to Steeply Hilly	Sampaloc, Sisirin, Burgos Ilaya, Amontay, Burgos Ibaba, Biga, Cawayanin, Osmena	Data Not Available

2.4. Geology

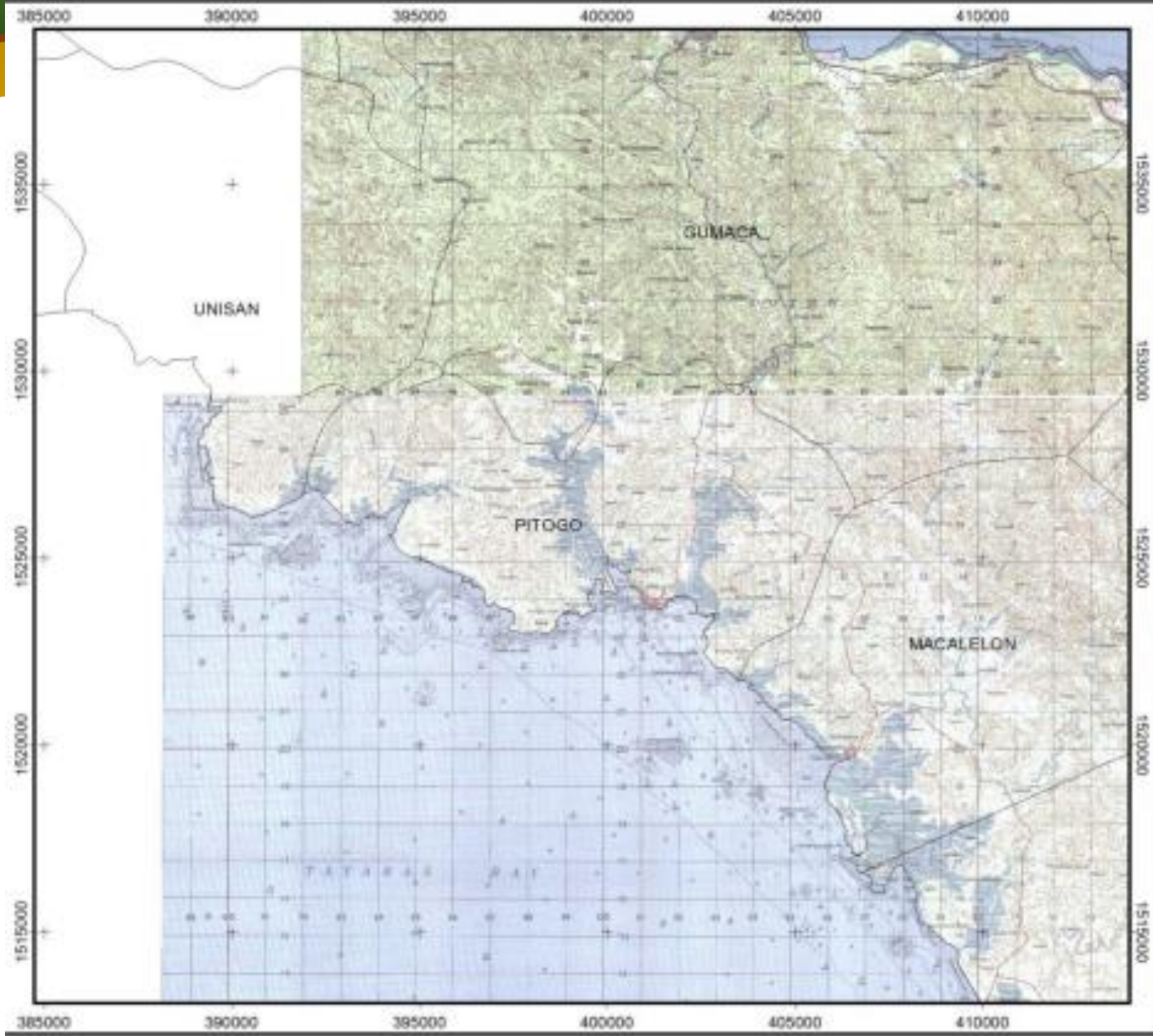
2.4.1. Rock Formation

The town of Pitogo is underlain by three (3) rock formations. These are, from oldest to youngest, as follows:

- Virgo Formation
- Caguinsa Formation
- Quaternary Alluvium

Virgo Formation consists predominantly of shale with interbeds of sandstone and limestone and is locally carbonaceous. The Pliocene-dated Caguinsa formation consists essentially of sandstone with interbeds of calcareous shale, conglomerate and limestone. Quaternary Alluvium is made up of unconsolidated river and beach deposits, mostly clasy, silt, sand and gravel. It is found along jmajor river and beach areas.





LOCATION MAP

MUNICIPALITY OF GUMACA PROVINCE OF QUEZON

MAP SHOWING THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITHIN MUNICIPALITY OF PITOGO

Scale: 1:100,000

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
2011N PHILIPPINE ZONE 51M

LEGEND:

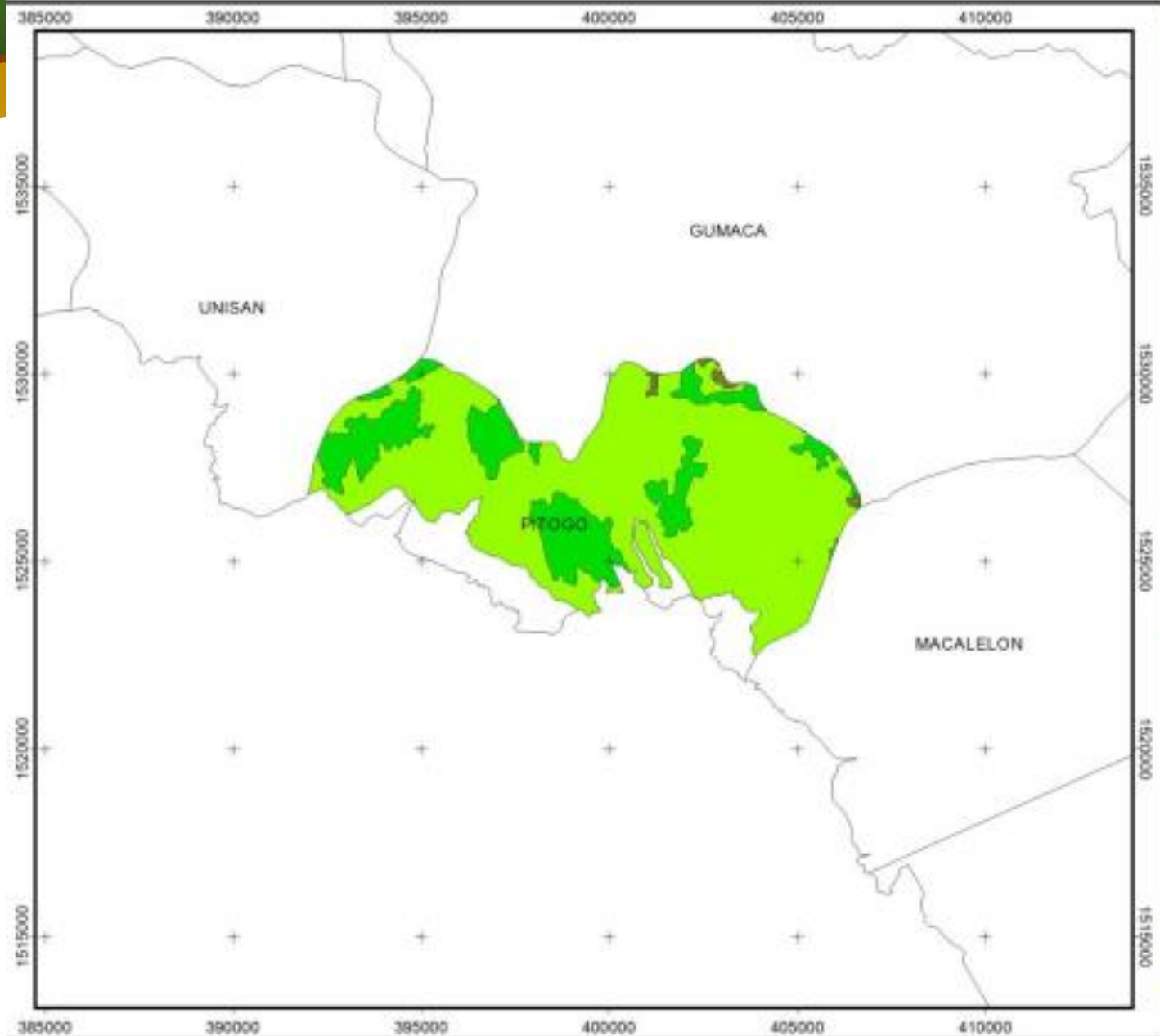
DMA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
3481-II MACALELON
7475-IV GUMACA

PREPARED BY:

Compiled and Prepared by
LAND EVALUATION PARTY ODS UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND EVALUATION PARTY
FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTOR





LOCATION MAP

MUNICIPALITY OF BUNAWEN | PROVINCE OF QUEZON

BUNAWEN

MAP SHOWING THE SLOPE MAP WITHIN MUNICIPALITY OF PITOGO

0 2000 4000

Meters
Scale 1:400,000

GENERAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
LUCAS PROJECTION, 2011 UTM

LEGEND:

- 0-8% Slope, Level to Undulating
- 8-18% Slope, Undulating to Rolling
- 18-30% Slope, Rolling to Hilly
- Municipal Boundary

PREPARED BY:

Compiled and Prepared by
LAND EVALUATION PARTY GIS UNIT

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND EVALUATION PARTY
FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTION



2.4.2. Soil

As per soil report of the Bureau of Soils for the province of Quezon, the soil type of Pitogo is of Bauang, Catanauan, Faraon and Boac series and the hydrosol miscellaneous land type.

There are 5 soil types present, the Bauang Clay loam, Boac clay, Faraon clay, and Catanauan clay loam and the hydrosol.

Bauang clay loam is primary soil developed from weathered stratified shales and sandstone. It occurs on strongly rolling to hilly relief. The internal drainage is good and external drainage is rapid to excessive. This soil type is presently devoted to coconut, banana, root crops, fruit-trees and coffee.

Boac clay is formed in place from the weathered conglomerates. The distinctive characteristics of this soil series are the presence of partially weathered conglomerates in the subsoil and numerous partially weathered boulders in the sub-stratum. It occupies the moderately rolling to hilly areas. The external drainage is good to excessive while the internal drainage is fair. This type of soil is devoted to the growing of permanent crops like coconut, fruit trees and bananas. The fruit trees grown are star apple, mango, santol, jackfruit, chico and the like. These thrive well on this soil. Other crops grown are corn, camote and vegetables.

Faraon clay is developed from coralline limestone. The relief is slightly rolling to hilly. The external drainage is good to excessive and the internal drainage is poor to fair. The distinguishing characteristic of this soil series is its block surface soil underlain by a strongly friable and porous coralline limestone. Faraon clay has limestone rocks exposed on the surface. This soil type is best suited for the growing of coconut and seasonal crops like rice, corn and root crops. Fruit trees such as avocado, santol, guava, star apple and jackfruit are also grown. The yield of the crops grown on this soil type is moderately higher than that of other soil types of similar composition.

Catanauan clay loam occurs on valleys. It is of recent alluvial deposits. The relief is nearly level. Drainage conditions are poor. This soil type is used mostly for paddy rice. The rice fields are mostly rain fed so that after harvest they are either followed or planted to other crops like corn and root crops although in minimal scale. Fertilizers are not commonly used in this soil type.

Hydrosol is the soil type on mangrove and nipa swamps along the coasts. This type is most often submerged at high tide. Majority of the areas with this type of soil has been converted into fishponds.

The following table shows the soil type and land area and percentage to total area.

Table 2.4.1. Soil Type Distribution

Type of Soil	Number of Hectares Covered	Percentage to Total Land Area
Hydrosol	1,118.75	11.40
Bauang Clay Loan	2,367.50	24.14
Boac Clay	2,031.25	20.71



Type of Soil	Number of Hectares Covered	Percentage to Total Land Area
Faraon Clay	537.50	5.48
Catanauan Clay Loam	1,881.25	19.18

Source: Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)

2.4.3. Land Capability Classes

The Bureau of Soils in the province has come up with land capability for the municipality based on the different soil and land types within the area. These are class B subclass Bw, class C subclass Ce, class D subclass De and class X.

Class B subclass Bw is nearly level and occurs in depressions near large streams or on low bottomlands. Included in this subclass are wet lands that can easily be drained and those with high water table. The soil is deep; the subsoil is heavy,

It has poor external and internal drainage and requires some means to drain the excess water. Furthermore the area is subjected to occasional overflow. It requires protection from overflow. Diversion ditches should be constructed for runoff coming from the upland. When drained and cultivated, lime and the right kind of quantity of fertilizers should be applied. The planting of soil improving crops and the use of farm manure and compost must be encouraged.

The northwestern portion of the municipality is of this class.

Class C, subclass Ce - primarily for this subclass, a good cropping system should be planned. The crops grown in tillage methods affect soil condition, and consequently runoff and soil erosion. Different combinations of erosion-prevention and water-control practices should be chosen with the crops to be grown. Close growing crops with legume in the rotation should be supported by practices that control runoff and minimize erosion, the most important of which are contour tillage, strip cropping, cover cropping, grassed waterways and terracing. In addition, lime and fertilizer according to needs should be incorporated into the soil and green manuring must be observed regularly.

The largest portion of the municipality is of this class, located in the northern, northeastern and a small portion of the southern end.

Class D, subclass De land has erosion and fertility as its main problems, and the number of years for cultivation is limited. It has definite restrictions and the choice of use is reduced. Planting of row crops is not advisable. It is best suited for permanent crops, pasture or forest. A well-planned crop rotation should be observed.

The southern and southeastern portion of the municipality is of this subclass and is the smallest portion of the municipality.



Class X, is level or slightly depressed land and because of its location and elevation, seawater or fresh water finds passage into the sea. Lands along the shore are accessible to seawater and are usually covered by mangroves or nipa palms. This portion is suitable for salt beds, fishponds, farm ponds or recreation. The water should be fertilized to produce a good growth for algae as fish food.

Table 2.4.3. Land Capability Classes

LAND CAPABILITY CLASS/SUBCLASS	AREA (Has.)	LOCATION
Bw	1,881.25	Northwestern portion of the municipality
Ce	4,398.75	Northern, northeastern and southern portions
De	537.50	Southern and southeastern portions of the municipality
X	1,118.75	Southern portion of the municipality along Tayabas Bay
TOTAL	7,936.25	

Source: Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)

2.5. Land Resources

The municipality is primarily agriculture with 7,667.13 hectares of land devoted to agricultural uses. This area constitutes about 78.19% of the total land area. Based on the record of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), coconut lands account for 6,605 hectares or about 84.84% of the total agricultural area. Area planted to palay, the second leading crop is 421.73 hectares. Other crops planted are bananas, vegetables, citrus, root crops and other crops.

Fishponds are found in Barangays Bilucaon, Pocol, Ibabang Piña, Saguinsinan, Cawayanin, Payte, Sumag Este, Cabulihan and Nag-Cruz.

There are also underdeveloped swamps and marshes in the area.

2.5.1. Land Classification

2.5.2. Existing General Land Use Plan

2.5.3. Urban Land Use Pattern

2.5.4. Mineral Resources

2.6 Coastal Resources

Pitogo is abundant in coastal resources. This invites many visitors/guests from nearby municipalities.



2.6.1. Coral Reef

2.6.1.1 AMANGKALAINGIN FISH SANCTUARY - this is located at Bgy. Ibabang Soliyao, Pitogo, Quezon which was officially established/declared by the Dept. of Agriculture- Bureau of Fisheries Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and be the RESERVED AREA , January, 1999. It is a big shoal reef about 10-15 minutes ride with a pump boat from the town proper. This was recorded about forty(40) hectares. Last March 8-11, 2011 the Dept. of Agriculture -Bureau of Fisheries And Aquatic Resources (BFAR) SCUBA conducted an ASSESSMENT on the CORAL REEFS and it was surveyed and validated that the Sanctuary was covered with various coral reef families. The big standing table corals at shallow portion of the reefs were dead encrusted with algae. This portion was bared during low tide or that seems to be caused by CORAL BLEACHING (it is the whitening of diverse taxa resulting from the loss of symbiotic zooxanthellae residing within the host coral). Reef fishes were observed to be very few except school of PARROT FISHES (Scarus, sp.). This means that the lowering volume of fish populace within the core/ reserved area is due to the illegal entry of fishers .

2.6.1.2. CABULIHAN REEF - this is located at Bgy. Cabulihan, Pitogo, Quezon which is far from the town proper. The coral family remains live Acropora and non-Acropora at a very low percentage. . The dead corals dominated in the area. The Abiotic(sand, rubble, silt and rock rank next. Very minimal fish populace were observed and invertebrates like cone shells locally called 'BALAKWET' were in volume mass. The water visibility is a little bit turbid.

2.6.1.3. SUMAG ESTE REEF - this is fronting bgy. town Proper , at Bgy. Sumag Este, Pitogo, Quezon, with a depth of 3.50 meters. DEAD corals prevailed at high percentage .

REMARKS : *The Cabulihan and Sumag Este Reefs still have remaining live hard corals. Even there are such damaged done by illegal fisherman in the area, it is recommended to pass a RESOLUTION for declaring these two (2) sites to be an additional FISHERY RESERVED of the municipality thereby FISHING CHORES area will be regulated*

2.6.2. Seagrass Communities

The vast biodiversity and sensitivity to changes in water quality inherent in seagrass communities makes seagrasses an important species to help determine the overall health of coastal ecosystems. Seagrasses stabilize the sea bottom. It provide food and habitat for other marine organisms/offer food and habitat for juvenile fish, crustaceans and shellfish. They filter the water of sediments, release oxygen into the water and stabilize the bottom with their roots. They utilize seagrass habitats as feeding grounds and nursery areas. It reduce wave energy in fragile environments. It provide ecological services.

** The mass of SEAGRASSES is located at Bgys. Sumag Este, Sumag Oeste and Cabulihan. High value species of fishes tend to shadow the existence of seagrass. They stay while the mass of seagrass exist. HOWEVER, the exact area accommodation of the commodity was negatively been measured and studied.



2.6.3. Mangrove Forest

MANGROVE is a type of forest growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish.

ECOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC BENEFITS :

Mangroves provide nursery grounds for fish, prawns and crabs, and support fisheries production in coastal waters. Almost every living thing needs a safe place when it is young, small and fragile. Mangroves are good nurseries because they provide hiding places for young animals. **For every hectare of mangrove cut down, a corresponding reduction in fish catch is estimated at 1.08 tons per hectare per year.**

Mangroves produce leaf litter and detrital matter, which are valuable sources of food for animals in estuaries and coastal waters. The leaves that fall from a mangrove tree break up and decompose into small pieces known as detritus, some too small to be seen by the human eye. Mangroves contribute about 3.65 tons of litter per hectare per year.

Mangroves protect the environment by protecting the coastal areas and communities from storm surges, waves, tidal currents and typhoons.

Mangroves produce organic biomass (carbon) and reduce organic pollution in near shore areas by trapping or absorption.

Mangroves contribute 1,800-4,200 grams of carbon per square meter per year (approximately the contribution of the tropical rain forest and ten times higher than primary production in the open ocean).

Mangroves serve as recreational grounds for bird watching and observation of other wildlife. Mangroves provide shelter for local and migratory wildlife and serve as roosting and foraging grounds. They also provide access to highly diverse mangrove plants and animals and their adaptations, making them ideal ecological destinations and field laboratories for biology and ecology students and researchers.

Mangroves are sources of tannins, alcohol and medicine.

Source : OMA - Mangrove Mgt. Handbook by D.M Melana , J. Atchue III, C. E Yao, R. Edwards, E. F. Melana and H. I. Gonzales Coastal Resource Mgt. of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Mangrove Area

Historical Area	554.46 Hectares
Enhancement Area	338.30 Hectares

Source : OMA - 10 years post- RSA: Challenges in the Mgt. of Mangrove Forests in Tayabas and Calauag Bays



2.6.4. Coral Life Forms and Associated Species

There are different miniature coral life forms and associated species in the municipal water of Pitogo, re: skeleton shrimps, pygmy sea horses, brittle stars/starfish and jellyfish. There are still other kind with no or unidentified local name/s

2.7. Freshwater Resources

Surface Run-off area

Rivers/Streams - is a natural flowing, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea lake or another river. It carries water and nutrients to areas all around the earth. They play a very important part in the water cycle, acting as drainage channels for surface water. It provide excellent habitat and food for many of the earth's organisms. Rivers have been a source of food since history. They are often a rich source of fish and other edible aquatic life, and are a major source of fresh water, which can be used for drinking and irrigation. It support economic activities and enable transportation.

WILD RIVERS can provide flood protection. A wild river that occasionally floods its banks nourishes floodplain habitat, important for fish and wildlife. Natural floods can also keep invasive species in check and give important cues to fish that swim upstream to spawn.

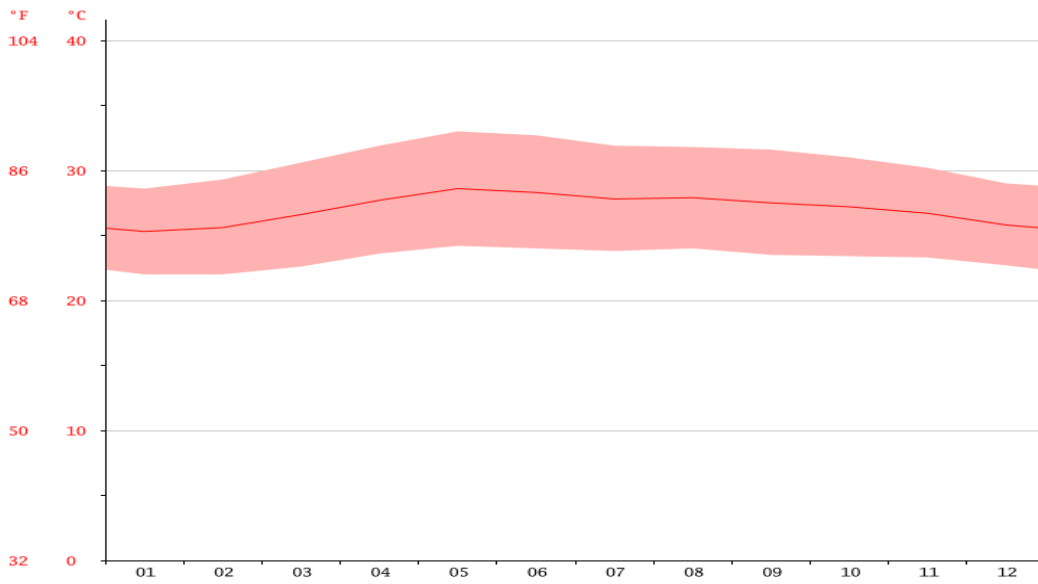
2.8. Climate

Climate of Pitogo is on the second type, which is characterized by no dry season, with pronounced maximum rain period from October to January. It is greatly affected by the southeast and southwest monsoon, which blows during the months of June to September reaching a mean average velocity of 5 to 7 miles per hour. The southwest monsoon brings torrential rains, but not evenly distributed.

This town has a tropical climate. There is a great deal of rainfall in Pitogo, even in the driest month. This location is classified as Af by Köppen and Geiger. The temperature here averages 27.1 °C. The average annual rainfall is 2368 mm.

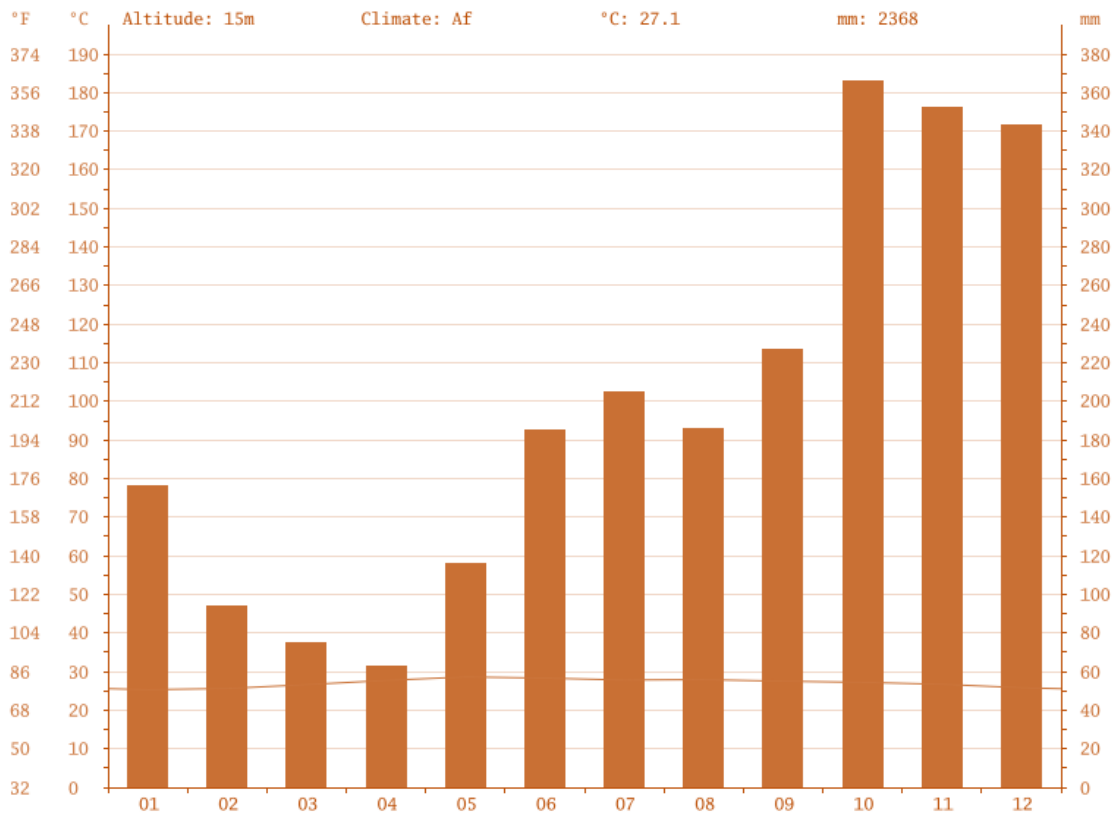


2.8.1 Atmospheric Temperature
Figure 1 Average Temperature Pitogo



The temperatures are highest on average in May, at around 28.6 °C. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in January, when it is around 25.3 °C.

Figure 2 Climate GRPH//Weather by Month Pitogo



2.8.2. Precipitation

The least amount of rainfall occurs in April. The average in this month is 63 mm. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in October, with an average of 366 mm.

Table 2.8.2. Pitogo Weather by Month/Weather Averages

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temperature (°C)	25.3	25.6	26.6	27.7	28.6	28.3	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.2	26.7	25.8
Min. Temperature (°C)	22	22	22.6	23.6	24.2	24	23.8	24	23.5	23.4	23.3	22.7
Max. Temperature (°C)	28.6	29.3	30.6	31.9	33	32.7	31.9	31.8	31.6	31	30.2	29
Avg. Temperature (°F)	77.5	78.1	79.9	81.9	83.5	82.9	82.0	82.2	81.5	81.0	80.1	78.4
Min. Temperature (°F)	71.6	71.6	72.7	74.5	75.6	75.2	74.8	75.2	74.3	74.1	73.9	72.9
Max. Temperature (°F)	83.5	84.7	87.1	89.4	91.4	90.9	89.4	89.2	88.9	87.8	86.4	84.2
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	156	94	75	63	116	185	205	186	227	366	352	343

The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is 303 mm. The variation in temperatures throughout the year is 3.3 °C.



2.8.3. Natural Hazards/Constraints

2.8.3.1. Earthquake and Landslide

towns that have a fault line including the towns of Calauag, Sampaloc, Gumaca, and other contiguous municipality, all the towns in Quezon are at risk to earthquakes hazard such as ground shaking, liquefaction, earth rupture and landslide.

Based on community assessment conducted by MDRRMO, the updated chart below shows the barangays and households which are affected by landslide susceptibility:

Table 2.8.3.1. Landslide Susceptibility

LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY		
BARANGAY	AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	
	LOW TO MODERATE	HIGH
BURGOS ILAYA	6	-
CABULIHAN	102	-
COMETA	15	-
GANGAHIN	57	-
PACATIN IBABA	21	-
PACATIN ILAYA	26	-
QUINAGASAN	30	-
RIZALINO	59	-
SAN ROQUE	-	20
SUMAG NORTE	25	-
TOTAL:	10	341
BARANGAYS		20

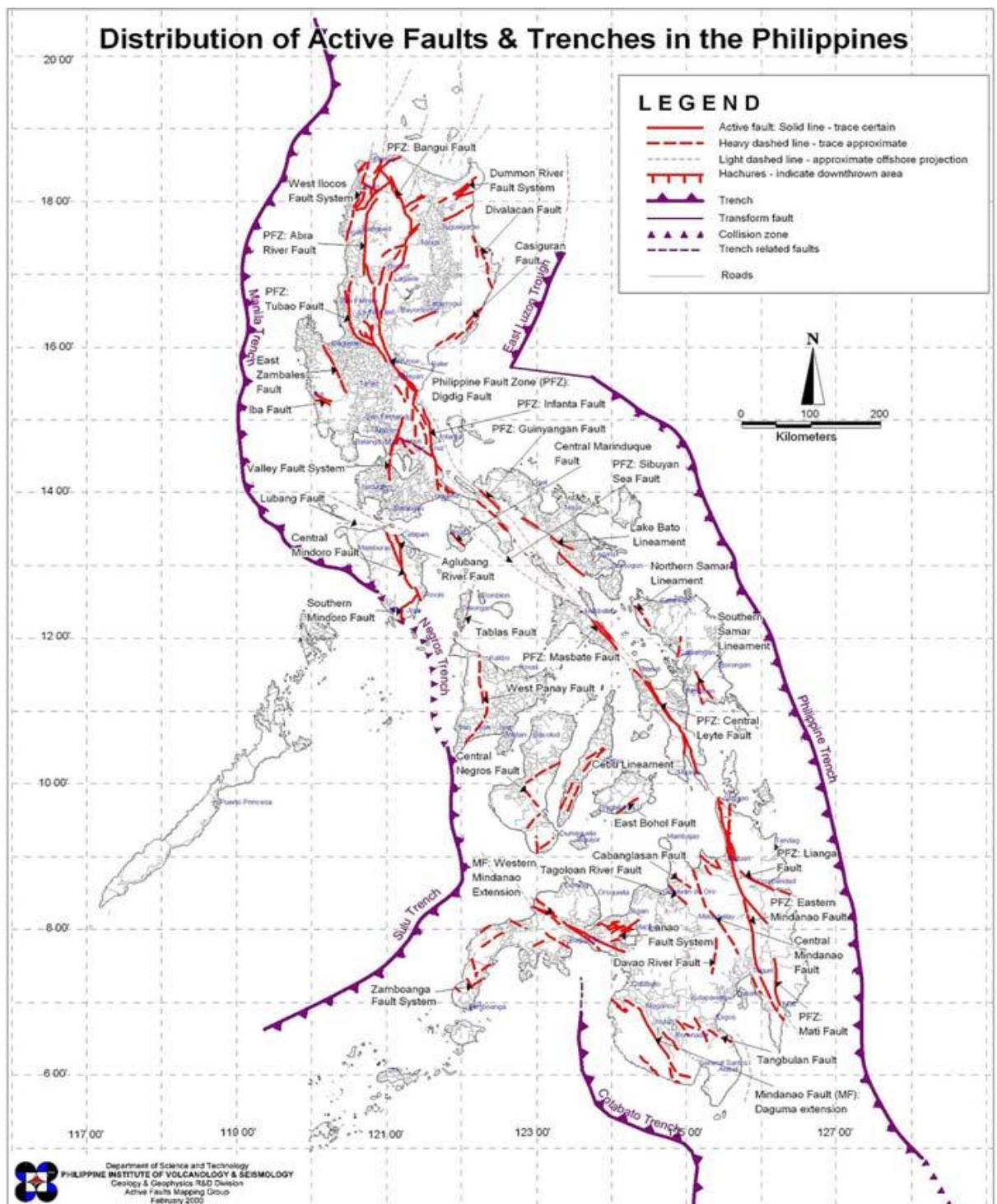
A tectonic earthquake caused by a vertical movement of plates that originated from a Philippine trench could cause a tsunami.

2.8.3.2. Tsunami

The coastal barangay of Pitogo especially are the risk to this type of hazard. Those at risk by pacific generated tsunamis are the towns located at Lamon Bay while those at risk by the Indon channel generated tsunamis are the coastal tocons located in Tayabas Bay and Ragay Gulf.



Figure 3 Distribution of Active Faults and Trenches



Source: Manila Bulletin Newsbit, accessed at <https://newsbits.mb.com.ph/2017/05/21/map-of-the-philippine-fault-lines/>.

2.8.3.3. Typhoon

the municipality of Pitogo, Quezon faced several hazards. The loom upon its shore. Name the hazard and the municipality has it. The number one hazard though threatening her



horizon is typhoon. During the months of October until December, typhoons veered its path towards Quezon.

Quezon province is almost surrounded by water. It is one of the longest provinces in the Philippines. Its northern portion directly faces the western North Pacific Basin which is the most prolific of all typhoon generators in the world. About 20 typhoons annually are formed and 5 of which make a landfall directly hitting the province. Pitogo, Quezon lies along Tayabas Bay with communities in coastal areas as vulnerable to strong winds, flooding and storm surges. .. When typhoon hits during high tide season, communities along the river banks and coastlines become more vulnerable to flash flood and storm surge that wounds require pre-emptive evacuation at the onset of anticipated disaster.

An average of 6 to 7 tropical cyclones hit the Philippines per year. “Bagyo” is categorized into four types according to its wind speed and are named by the PAGASA.

Tropical depressions have maximum sustained winds of between 55 kilometres per hour and 64 kilometres per hour near its centre

Tropical storms have maximum sustained winds of 65 kilometres per hour and 119 kilometres per hour

Typhoons achieve maximum sustained winds of 120 kilometres per hour to 185 kilometres per hour.

Super typhoon having maximum winds exceeding 185 kilometres per hour.

One of the most destructive cyclone experience in Quezon was Typhoon Rosing in 1995 categorized as Super Typhoon which killed hundreds of people. Particularly in Southern part of the province. Pitogo also recorded several casualties and damage to properties.

Table 2.8.3.3. Typhoon History

SITUATIONS	BAD	WORSE	WORST
Typhoon	Tropical Depression made landfall or within the vicinity of Municipality of Pitogo; maximum sustained winds of 30-60 kph is observed.	Typhoon made landfall or within the Province of Quezon; maximum sustained wind of 120kph is observed.	Super typhoon made landfall in or within the vicinity of Quezon Province with the maximum sustained wind of 185kph is experienced, with possible occurrence of 5 meters storm surge. The typhoon could trigger the occurrence of flooding and rain-induced landslides in the identified areas.



Figure 4 Tropical Cyclone

TROPICAL CYCLONE

1	2	3	4
2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024
2025	2026	2027	2028
2029	2030	2031	2032
AURING	AGATON	AMANG	AMBO
BISING	BASYANG	BETTY	BUTCHOY
CRISING	CALOY	CHEDENG	CARINA
DANTE	DOMENG	DODONG	DINDO
EMONG	ESTER	EGAY	ENTENG
FABIAN	FLORITA	FALCON	FERDIE
GORIO	GARDO	GORING	GENER
HUANING	HENRY	HANNA	HELEN
ISANG	INDAY	INENG	IGME
JOLINA	JOSIE	JENNY	JULIAN
KIKO	KARDING	KABAYAN	<i>*KRISTINE</i>
LANNIE	LUIS	LIWAYWAY	<i>*LEON</i>
MARING	MAYMAY	MARILYN	MARCE
NANDO	NENENG	<i>NIMFA</i>	<i>*NIKA</i>
ODETTE	OMPONG	ONYOK	OFEL
PAOLO	PAENG	PERLA	PEPITO
QUEDAN	QUEENIE	QUIEL	QUINTA
RAMIL	ROSITA	RAMON	ROLLY
SALOME	SAMUEL	SARAH	SIONY
TINO	TOMAS	TISOY	TONYO
URDUJA	USMAN	URSULA	ULYSSES
VINTA	VENUS	VIRING	VICKY
WILMA	WALDO	WENG	WARREN
YASMIN	YAYANG	YOYOY	YOYONG
ZORAIDA	ZENY	ZIGZAG	ZOSIMO

Auxiliary List

2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024
2025	2026	2027	2028
2029	2030	2031	2032
ALAMID	AGILA	ABE	ALAKDAN
BRUNO	BAGWIS	BERTO	BALDO
CONCHING	CHITO	CHARO	CLARA
DOLOR	DIEGO	DADO	DENCIO
ERNIE	ELENA	ESTOY	ESTONG
FLORANTE	FELINO	FELION	FELIPE
GERARDO	GUNDING	GENING	GOMER
HERNAN	HARRIET	HERMAN	HELING
ISKO	INDANG	IRMA	ISMAEL
JEROME	JESSA	JAIME	JULIO



2.8.3.4. Storm Surge

this is exacerbated by numerous household that are made of light materials making them vulnerable to wind hazard and risk assessment by Pitogo DRRMO yielded these result of barangays exposed to storm surge and wind.

Based on community assessment conducted by MDRRMO, the updated chart below shows the barangays and households which are affected by storm surge.

Table 2.8.3.4. Storm Surge Affected Households

STORM SURGE	
BARANGAY	AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS
CABULIHAN	47
CASTILLO	7
DALAMPASIGAN	12
DULONG BAYAN	35
MAALIW	16
MANGGAHAN	42
MAYUBOK	18
PACATIN IBABA	23
PAG-ASA	4
PAMILIHAN	51
SOLIYAO IBABA	26
SUMAG ESTE	72
SUMAG OESTE	26
TOTAL: 13 BARANGAYS	375 AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

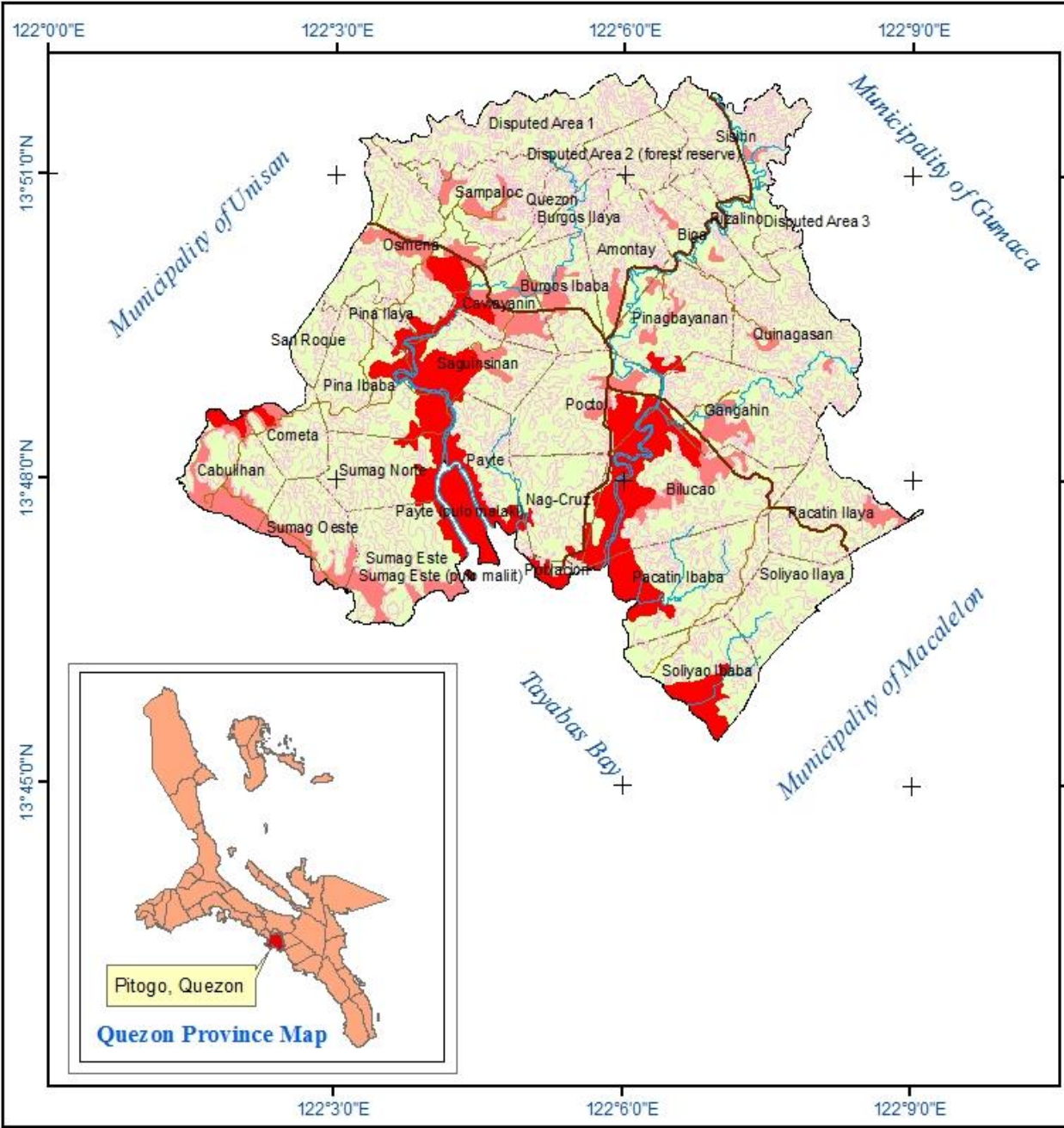
2.8.3.5. El Niño and La Niña

the southern parts of Quezon specially the Bondoc Peninsula area are the ones mostly affected by El Niño phenomenon. At its onset farmers report filters down PDCC as drought caught them within the time frame provided by authorities. Many corn plantations and rice fields were affected.

2.8.3.6. Flood prone areas

Based on the geo-hazard assessment conducted by the mines and geosciences bureau, there are seven barangays located in the flood prone areas and these are the barangays of Gangahin, Dulong Bayan, Biga, Poctol, Amontay, Rizalino, and Sisirin.





Municipality of Pitogo
Province of Quezon
Region IV-A



SCALE: 1:100,000

FLOOD MAP

Legend

- High Susceptibility
- Low to Moderate Susceptibility
- Municipal boundary
- Barangay boundary
- Barangay Roads
- National Roads
- Rivers
- Contour line

Data Source:

MINES AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU
 Regional Office No. 4
 CALABARZON

Prepared by:

TWG-Pitogo

Assisted by:

HLURB-STR





Population and Social Profile

Chapter III

Chapter III Population and Social Profile

3.1. Population Size and Growth Rate

The size, composition and distribution of the population is an essential factor in determining the priority need of the people such as food, education, health, housing, recreation and other services which the municipality's development program aims to provide

Table 3.1. Population by Age Group and Sex

Household Population by Age Group, Sex, Municipality of Pitogo, Quezon : 2015			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	23,019	11,820	11,199
Under 1	393	205	188
1-4	1,928	1,002	926
5-9	2,558	1,346	1,210
10-14	2,616	1,344	1,272
15-19	2,464	1,276	1,188
20-24	1,977	1,033	944
25-29	1,557	826	731
30-34	1,369	692	677
35-39	1,418	729	689
40-44	1,242	651	591
45-49	1,371	714	657
50-54	1,025	553	472
55-59	922	459	463



60-64	792	411	381
65-69	540	248	292
70-74	367	161	206
75-79	267	102	165
80 years and over	213	66	147
0-4	2,321	1,207	1,114
0-14	7,495	3,899	3,596
15-64	14,137	7,344	6,793
18 years and over	13,966	7,100	6,866
60 years and over	2,179	988	1,191
65 years and over	1,387	577	810
<i>Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2015 Census of Population</i>			

Based on the last census of population conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority on 2015, the Municipality of Pitogo has a total population of 23,109. Of this total, 11,820 or about 51% are males and the remaining 11,199 or about 49% are females. Sex ratio is usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio, therefore, is 105 male for every 100 female, meaning there is a predominance of male population in the area.

3.2. Population Density

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area. It tells how crowded an area is, on average.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Population Density} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\text{No. of Population}}{\text{Land Area}} \\
 \hline
 \frac{23,019}{8200.9574} \\
 \hline
 2.81 \text{ or} \\
 \mathbf{3 \text{ persons per hectare}}
 \end{array}$$



Urban Density

$$\frac{\text{No. of Population}}{\text{Land Area}} = \frac{6,764}{31.9574} = 211.65 \text{ or } \mathbf{212 \text{ persons per hectare}}$$

Rural Density

$$\frac{\text{No. of Population}}{\text{Land Area}} = \frac{16,255}{8169} = 1.98 \text{ or } \mathbf{2 \text{ persons per hectare}}$$

8,200.9574 hectares, the gross density is 3 persons per hectare. With a total urban population of 6,764 and a total urban area of 31.9574 hectares, the urban density is 270 persons per hectare. The rural density is 2 persons per hectare.

POPULATION, AREA & POPULATION DENSITY BY BARANGAY 2015

BARANGAY	POPULATION	AREA (Has.)	POPULATION DENSITY
Urban			
Castillo	609	5.0599	120.358
Dalampasigan	677	1.8202	371.937
Dulong Bayan	1923	5.0454	381.139
Maaliw	504	4.2217	119.383
Manggahan	1248	7.3388	170.055
Masaya	481	4.7940	100.334
Mayuboc	292	0.8492	343.853
Pag-asa	587	1.1892	493.609
Pamilihan	443	1.6390	270.287
Sub-total	6,764	31.9574	211.65
Rural			
Amontay	1079	269.0000	4.011
Biga	862	237.0000	3.637
Bilucao	1018	380.0000	2.679
Cabulihan	1202	320.0000	3.756
Cawayanin	766	275.0000	2.785
Cometa	270	203.0000	1.33
Gangahin	985	360.0000	2.736
Ibabang Burgos	767	192.0000	3.995
Ibabang Pacatin	519	375.0000	1.384



BARANGAY	POPULATION	AREA (Has.)	POPULATION DENSITY
Ibabang Pina	296	270.0000	1.096
Ibabang Soliyao	337	283.0000	1.191
Ilayang Burgos	162	174.0000	0.931
Ilayang Pacatin	438	354.0000	1.237
Ilayang Pina	205	223.0000	0.919
Ilayang Soliyao	221	302.0000	0.732
Nag-Cruz	776	292.0000	2.658
Osmena	370	78.0000	4.744
Payte	256	247.0000	1.036
Pinagbayanan	557	352.0000	1.582
Poctol	973	292.0000	3.332
Quezon	147	172.0000	0.855
Quinagasan	361	360.0000	1.003
Rizalino	530	251.0000	2.112
Saguinsinan	250	292.0000	0.856
Sampaloc	753	255.0000	2.953
San Roque	114	245.0000	0.465
Sisrin	788	258.0000	3.054
Sumag Este	701	332.0000	2.111
Sumag Norte	212	271.0000	0.782
Sumag Weste	340	255.0000	1.333
Sub-total	16,255	8169.0000	1.99
Total	23,019	8200.9574	2.807

Source: No. of Population : PSA 2015 Census of Population

3.3. Age-Sex Distribution

POPULATION BY AGE – SEX DISTRIBUTION (2015)

Age Group and City/Municipality	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PITOGO			
All Ages	23,019	11,820	11,199
Under 1	393	205	188
1 - 4	1,928	1,002	926
5 - 9	2,558	1,348	1,210
10 - 14	2,616	1,344	1,272
15 - 19	2,464	1,276	1,188
20 - 24	1,977	1,033	944
25 - 29	1,557	826	731
30 - 34	1,369	692	677
35 - 39	1,418	729	689
40 - 44	1,242	651	591
45 - 49	1,371	714	657
50 - 54	1,025	553	472
55 - 59	922	459	463



60 - 64	792	411	381
65 - 69	540	248	292
70 - 74	367	161	206
75 - 79	267	102	165
80 years and over	213	66	147
0 - 4	2,321	1,207	1,114
0 - 14	7,495	3,899	3,596
15 - 64	14,137	7,344	6,793
18 years and over	13,966	7,100	6,866
60 years and over	2,179	988	1,191
65 years and over	1,387	577	810

3.4. Dependency Ratio

Dependency burdens or dependency ratios can roughly be defined by looking at the proportion of the population normally considered dependents relative to the working age. It is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force and those typically in the labor force (the dependent part ages 0 to 14 and 65 +) and those typically in the labor force (the productive part ages 15-64). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population.

Dependent-age group is the population aged 0-14 which has a total population of 7,495 and the age group 65 and above which has a total of 1,387 based on 2015 PSA census of population. There are a total of 14,137 in the working age group (15-64 years).

Total Dependency Ratio	$\frac{7495 + 1387}{14137} \times 100$	63%
Youth Dependency Ratio	$\frac{7495}{14137} \times 100$	53%
Adult Dependency Ratio	$\frac{1387}{14137} \times 100$	10%

In 2015 there are approximately 63 dependents per 100 persons in the working age group, 53 young dependents and 10 adult dependents per 100 persons in the working age group based on 2015 PSA census of population.



3.5. Present Status of Well-being

3.5.1. Health

3.5.1.1. Health Personnel

MUNICIPAL HEALTH MANPOWER	NUMBER
Municipal Health Officer	1
Nurse	2
Midwife	2
Medical Technologist	1
Sanitary Inspector	1
HRH-NDP/PHA	11
Ambulance Driver	2
Administrative Aide	1

***Source: MHO 2017**

The Rural Health Unit are composed of the following personnel: one (1) MHO, two (2) PHN, two (2) RHM, one (1) MedTech, one (1) Sanitary Inspector, ten (10) NDP-Nurses, one (1) PHA, two (2) ambulance driver and one (1) administrative aide. There is no permanent Dentist because it has scheduled visit during every Wednesday and Thursday of the week starting this November 2018.

HEALTH FACILITIES

FACILITIES	NUMBER
Rural Health Unit (Main Health Center)	1
Barangay Health Station	5
Barangay Health Centers	19

***Source: MHO 2017**

The Rural Health Unit is located at Barangay Maaliw Poblacion area. There are five barangay health stations namely, BHS Poblacion, BHS Gangahin, BHS Sampaloc, BHS Poctol and BHS Cabulihan. Out of 39 Barangays only 19 have barangay health centers. Barangays without health centers, midwives and nurses used the barangay hall for consultations and other health services.



3.5.1.2. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity (all ages)

2015		2016		2017	
AURI	2,627	AURI	4013	AURI	2688
UTI	899	UTI	979	UTI	1435
HPN	579	HPN	885	HPN	720
Allergic Dermatitis	299	Gastroenteritis	532	AGE/Diarrhea	312
Punctured/Lacerated Wound	231	Allergic Dermatitis	278	Punctured/Lacerated Wound	266
ATP/Tonsillitis	197	Injury	251	Allergic Dermatitis	165
AGE/Diarrhea	186	Iron Deficiency Anemia	163	Vertigo	159
Vertigo	123	Dizziness	129	ATP/Tonsillitis	112
Animal Bite	101	Type II DM	115	Animal Bite	105
Myalgia	70	Headache	109	NIDDM	89

*Source: MHO (2015, 2016, 2017)

Among the ten leading causes of morbidity shown above are due to infectious diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory infections are the most significant causes of morbidity for the succeeding year, non-communicable disease still existing and also the urinary tract infection. A second look at the leading causes of morbidity shows that it is non-communicable in nature.

3.5.1.3. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality (all ages)

2015		2016		2017	
CVA	29	Cerebral Infarction	28	CVA	213
HASCVD	15	Acute Myocardial Infarction	13	HASCVD	16
Cancer	9	Stroke	9	CP Arrest	4
Myocardial Infarction	4	COPD	6	HPN	3
Seizure	4	Type II DM	4	Myocardial Infarction	3
COPD	3	Other Gen. Symptoms & Sign	4	Pneumonia	2
Multiple Organ Failure	3	Malignant Neoplasm	2	Renal Failure	1



2015		2016		2017	
Cirrhosis	3	Intracerebral Hemorrhage	2	Pulmonary CA	1
Pneumonia/PTB	3	Pneumonia	2	Hepatic Cancer	1
Hepatic Failure	2	Injury	2	Biliary Atresia	1

*Source : MHO (2015, 2016, 2017)

Leading causes of deaths are mostly non-communicable diseases which include cardiovascular attack, MOF, myocardial infarction, hypertension, congestive heart failure, renal failure are fast becoming a public health concern and contributes greatly to mortality. While lifestyle-related diseases account for the bulk of non-communicable diseases, there are other communicable diseases that need to be addressed and that is tuberculosis.

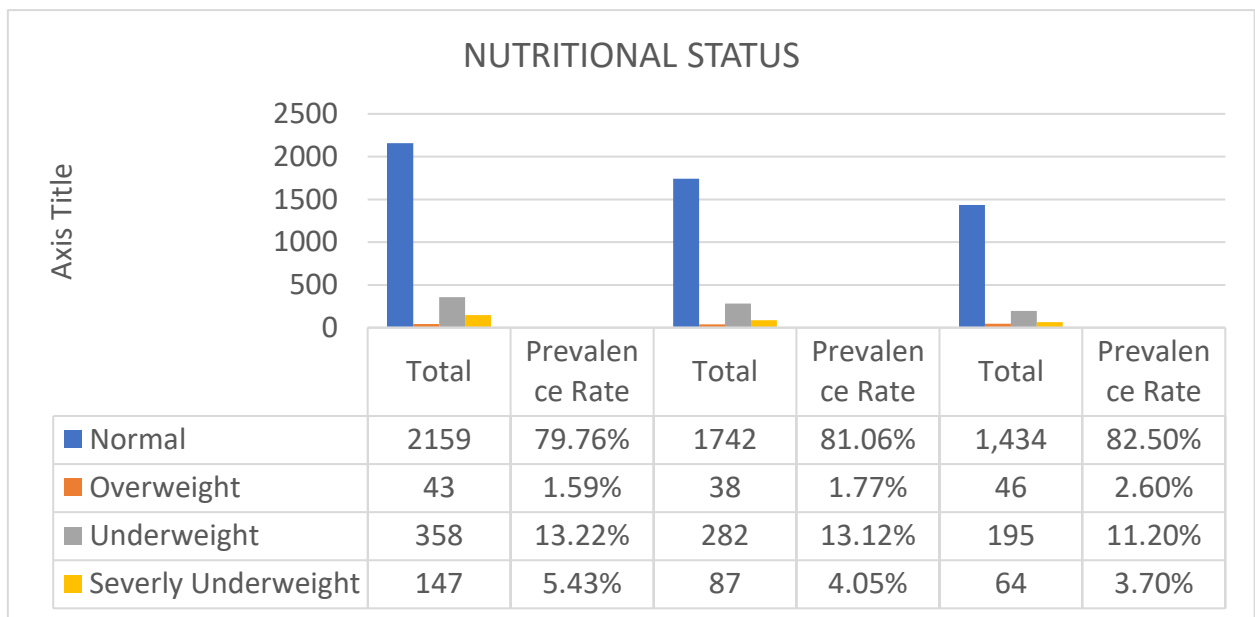
3.5.1.4. Nutritional Status

WEIGHT FOR AGE

	0-59 Months					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Total	Prev	Total	Prev	Total	Prev
Normal	2159	79.76%	1742	81.06%	1,434	82.5%
Overweight	43	1.59%	38	1.77%	46	2.6%
Underweight	358	13.22%	282	13.12%	195	11.2%
Severely Underweight	147	5.43%	87	4.05%	64	3.7%
TOTAL	2,707		2,149		1,739	

*Source: MHO/MNAO (2015, 2016, 2017)





**Source: MHO 2017*

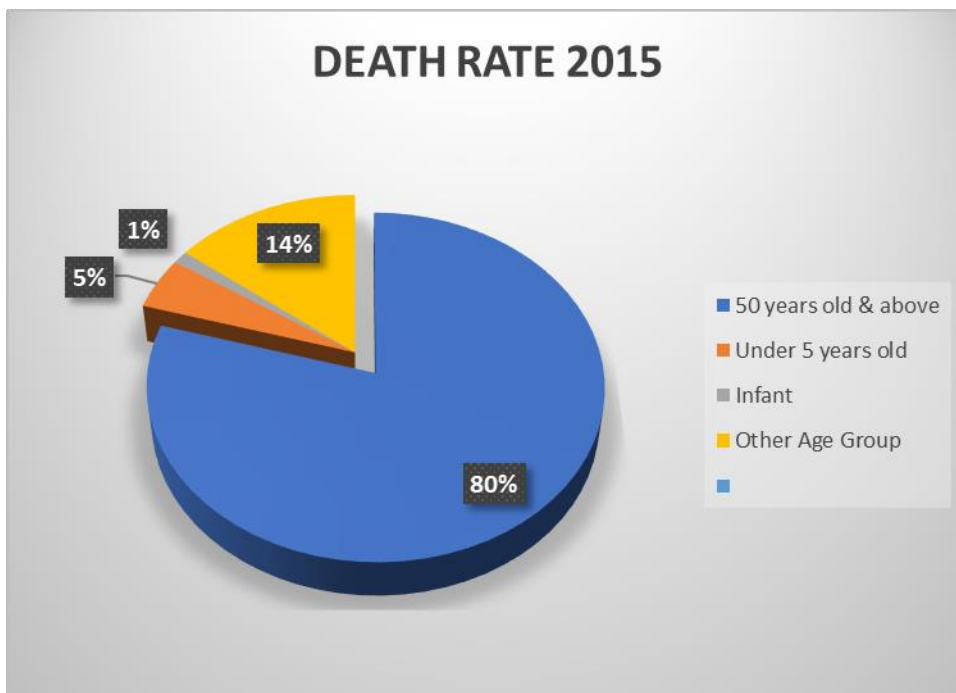
Based on the 3 years Operation Timbang Plus (OPT +) result, the data showed from 2015-2017 that the malnutrition rate (underweight and severely underweight) among 0-5 years old in Pitogo, Quezon are decreasing. From 18.65% or 505 in 2015, 17.17% or 369 in 2016 and in 2017 with 14.9% or 259 children.

3.5.1.5. Other Health Statistical Data

- i. Total number of births
There are 294 total live births for the year 2017. 31 or 10.54% of them are from home deliveries, 2 or 0.68% are from others and 261 or 88.78% with the higher percentage are from facility based deliveries.

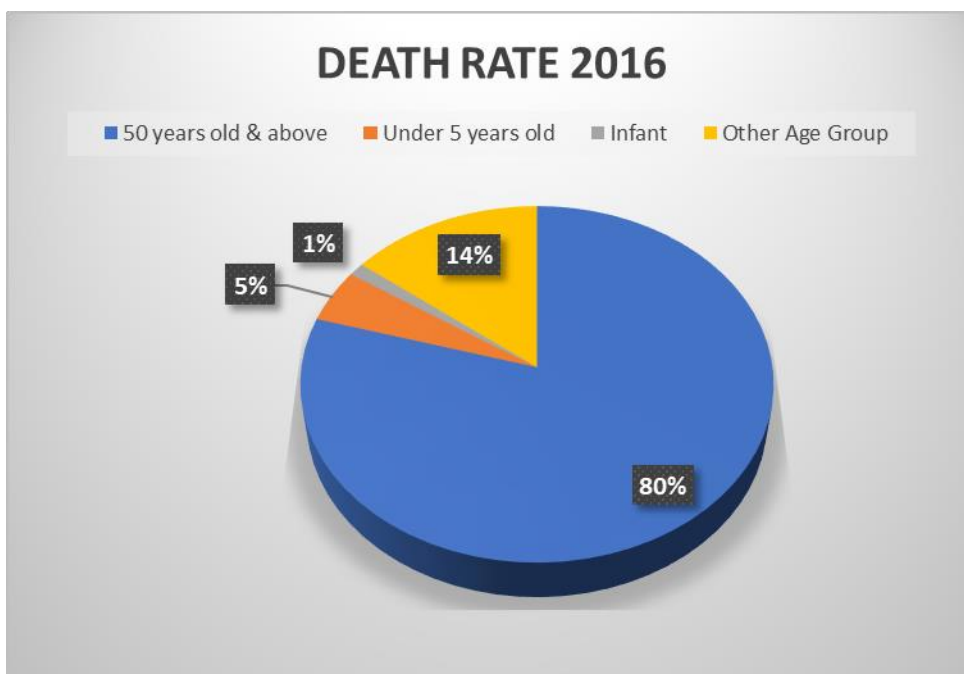


ii. Total number of deaths



*Source: MCR, 2015

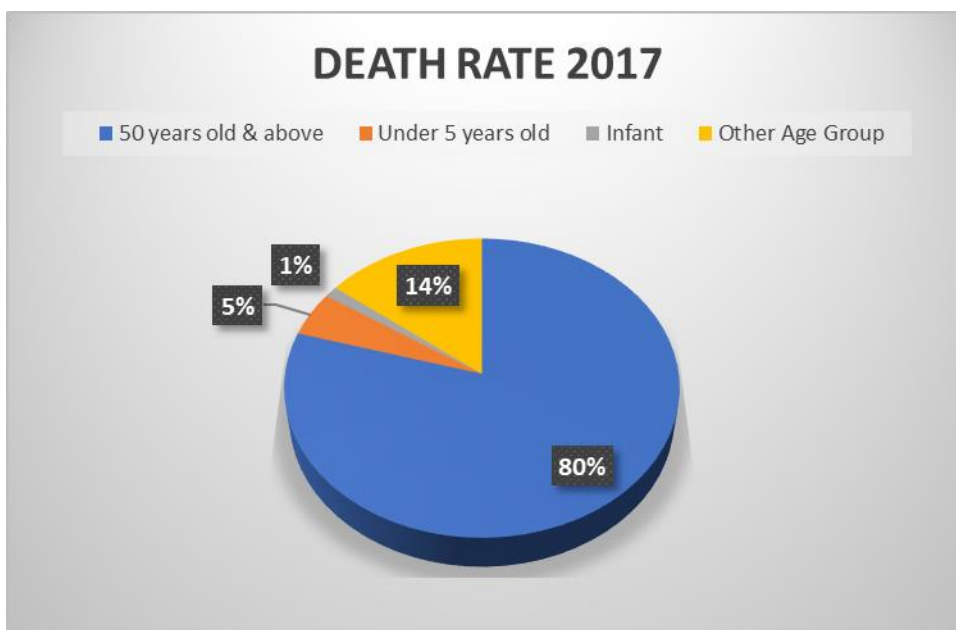
There are 100 deaths registered for 2015.



*Source: MCR, 2016

There are 89 deaths registered for 2016.





*Source: MCR, 2017

The total registered deaths from 2017 was 83 people.

- iii. Total number of infants deaths (Under 11 months old)
A 7 month old male died last October 10, 2017 from Barangay Dulong Bayan and the cause of death was Cardio Pulmonary Arrest secondary to Biliary Atresia
- iv. Total number of maternal deaths
There is no maternal deaths identified for the year 2017 in Municipality of Pitogo
- v. Total number of neonatal deaths (1-27 days old)
One neonatal died for 2017 from Barangay Castillo, but the place of death was in a hospital thats why it was not registered in our Municipal Civil Registrar Office.
- vi. Total number of deaths (50 years old)
Out of 83 registered deaths for 2017, 66 or 79.52% of them are 50 years old and above and majority of the causes of their deaths is Cardio-pulmonary Arrest due to cardiovascular diseases.
- vii. Total number of deaths with medical attendance
All the registered deaths are medically attended and reviewed by Municipal Health Officer.

viii. Birth rate

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\frac{294}{23,675} \times 1,000 = 12.42\%$$

The birth rate was 12.42% or 294 live births over the actual population of 23,675 for year 2017.

ix. Death rate

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1,000$$



Total Population

$$\frac{83}{23,675} \times 1,000 = 3.51\%$$

The prevalence of death rate was 3.51% or 83 persons out of 23,675 actual population for the year 2017.

x. Infant mortality rate

$$\frac{\text{Number of death}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\frac{1}{294} \times 1,000 = 3.40\%$$

The infant mortality for 2017 was 3.40% or 1 out of 294 live births for the year.

xi. Maternal mortality rate

No maternal death occurred for the past 3 years.

3.5.1.6. Family Planning Services

Planning Services

2015		2016		2017	
Total # of women of reproductive age	# of women of reproductive age who are using modern family planning	Total # of women of reproductive age	# of women of reproductive age who are using modern family planning	Total # of women of reproductive age	# of women of reproductive age who are using modern family planning
2677	855	2682	879	2736	1088
31.94%		32.77%		39.77%	

*Source: MHO (2015, 2016, 2017)

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{No. of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) modern family planning method}}{\text{No. of women of reproductive age (12.325\% of total population)}} \times 100$$

Table shows that the number of women of reproductive age who are using modern family planning increases from 2015 from 2017



3.5.2. Social Welfare

3.5.2.1. Social Welfare Programs and Services Available

a. Children and the Youth

Programs	Number of client served	Amount of LGU budget
1. Day Care Service Programs	518 Day Care Children 25 Day Care Workers 25 Day Care Centers	Php 14,400.00 dcw subsidy
2. Assistance to children cases and under the care of an institution	2 rape victims	Php 6,750.00 LGU Counterpart (Gumaca Crisis Center)
3. Children Festival	500 Day Care Children	Php 100,000.00
4. Supplementary Feeding Program for Day Care Children	518 Day care Children	Php 142,880.00 Fund from DSWD National Office
5. Assist CEDC Cases	2 rape victims/1 child abused	
6. Formulation of GAD and Children's Code		Php 24,000 (GAD Fund)
7. Gender Sensitivity Training for student Sector		Php 59,500.00(GAD Fund)
8. Skills Training for OSY	17 OSY	National Budget

Programs and services for the Children and youth sector are

1. day care service wherein 518 day care children enrolled in different barangays day Care Centers of Pitogo, Quezon
2. Assistance to CEDC(children in especially difficult Circumstances) victims, they were placed in Gumaca Crisis Center Gumaca, Quezon, has an amount of P6750.00 LGU Pitogo Counterpart
3. Children Festival activity doing every October of the year
4. Supplementary Feeding to all day care children funded by DSWD National Office
5. Assisting to CEDC(Children in Especially Difficulty Circumstances) cases, the LSWDO will assist the victims for medico legal, filing the case and other related activities



Day care Service



Source: MSWD 2017

Children Festival

Source: MSWD 2017



b. Women’s Sector

Programs	Number of Client Served	Amount of LGU Budget
1. Issuance of KALIPI ID’s	112 KALIPI ID Cards	-
2. KALIPI Sari Sari store	978 buyers	Php58,982.54 (Capital) 10,333.00 (profit)
3. Women Month Celebration (March)	1000 KALIPI Members	
4. Annual general Assembly	1000 KALIPI Members	Php134,000.00
5. Training Seminar on Enterpreneurial Management Course	100 KALIPI	Php44,000.00
6. Skills Training on Cosmetology	54 KALIPI	Php 988,902.00 (Funds from DSWD National)
7. Provincial Women Month Celebration	126 KALIPI Members	c/o Provincial Fund
8. SLP Organizational and Training workshop	115 SLP Representative/Officers	Php35,630.00
9. Capital Grant to Group of women on selected barangays	Brgy. Cabulihan P650,000.00 Brgy. Cawayanin P480,000.00 Brgy. Pinagbayanan P330,000.00	Php1,460,000.00 (from Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD National Office RO IVA)

Programs and Services for the women Sector are

1. Issuance of ID’s to the newly members
2. KALIPI Sari Sari store located at Pier Brgy. Dulong Bayan Pitogo, Quezon
3. Women Month Celebration Activity at Local Level and Provincial Level every month of March, 4. Annual General Assembly on December
5. Skills Training and SLP Organizational and Training Workshop. Capital grant to Group of Women in selected barangays such as Brgy. Cabulihan worth of Php650,000.00, Brgy. Pinagbayanan of Php330,000.00, and Brgy. Cawayanin worth of P480,000.00.



Provincial Women’s Month Celebration

Source: MWDO 2017



Municipal Women’s Month Celebration



c. Senior Citizen

Programs and Services for Senior Citizen Sector are:

1. We have a Botika ng Quezon located at Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Pitogo, Quezon
2. Issuance of Discounted ID's for new members
3. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen funded by DSWD National office
4. Celebration of Senior Citizens Week every month of October.

d. Persons with Disability

Programs and Services for Person with Disability are

1. Issuance of PWD ID's to newly members
2. Month Celebration of Person With Disability on July.

e. Daycare Services

DAY CARE CENTERS	BARANGAY	DAY CARE WORKER
Amontay Day Care Center	Amontay	Camille Abairo
Biga Day Care Center	Biga	Benita Andaya
Biluca Day Care Center (Centro)	Biluca	Ruel G. Flores
Biluca Day Care Center (Ibaba)	Biluca	Charice Bacudo
Burgos Ibaba Care Center	Burgos Ibaba	Regina C. Lemina
Cabulihan Day Care Center	Cabulihan	Alma De Tobio
Cawayanin Day Care Center	Cawayanin	Lovejoy Sampayo
Gangahin Day Care Center	Gangahin	Pamela Parcarey
Maaliw Day Care Center	Maaliw	Luvisminda M. Barcelona
Manggahan Day Care Center	Manggahan	Laila Arce
Nag-Cruz Day Care Center	Nag-Cruz	Ronalyn Novis
Pacatin Ibaba Day care Center	Pacatin Ibaba	Nancy Gonzales
Pacatin Ilaya Day Care Center	Pacatin Ilaya	Trinidad A. Silvio
Pamilihan Day care Center	Pamilihan	Daisy R. Redeña
Pinagbayanan Day Care Center	Pinagbayanan	Marife Livado
Poctol Day Care Center	Poctol	Fredisminda Aviles
Quinagasan Day Care Center	Quinagasan	Venus Bergado
Rizalino Day Care Center	Rizalino	Edna Forbes



DAY CARE CENTERS	BARANGAY	DAY CARE WORKER
Sampaloc Day Care Center	Sampaloc	Harold Mercurio
Sisirin Day Care Center	Sisirin	Geraldine C. Burce
Soliyao Ibaba Day Care Center	Soliyao Ibaba	Annaliza Amparo
Sumag Este Day Care Center	Sumag Este	Juana Villanueva
Sumag Oeste Day Care Center	Sumag Oeste	Geraldine Cantara

Day Care Worker Federation 2017

President	Luisminda Barcelona
Vice-President	Fredisminda Aviles
Secretary	Lovejoy Sampayo
Treasurer	Pamela Parcarey
Auditor	
P.R.O.	Annaliza Amparo

3.5.3. Education

3.5.3.1. .Educational Attainment and Literacy Rate

The table shows the total Educational attainment of DepEd Pitogo District. The majority of of the population that was enable to move up was in Grade 6 followed by Grade 10 in secondary, this comprises of 570 pupils or 10.56% and 408 or 7.56% of the total population. Grade 12 has 0 Graduated Student as this grade level will be utilized to next year as the date of data was gathered.

Highest Educational Attainment as of 2017

Grade Level	Promoted Learners
Elementary	
KG	344
Grade 1	444



Grade Level	Promoted Learners
Grade 2	469
Grade 3	501
Grade 4	513
Grade 5	620
Grade 6	570
Junior High	
Grade 7	438
Grade 8	410
Grade 9	417
Grade 10	408
Senior High	
Grade 11	262
Grade 12	0
Total	5396

(source: Department of Education- Pitogo District Office 2018)

As of Year 2018 the data shows the Literacy Rate of different schools in Elementary and Secondary public schools in the district. The table shows that most literate students are enrolled in Amontay Elementary school with 98.58% literacy rate, followed by Amontay National High School with 100.00% literacy rate. This signifies free schools are effective in the district as it averages 92.99% and only 7.01% was unable to manifest being literate.

Literacy Rate Year 2018

Name of School	Literacy Rate
Elementary	
Amontay Elementary School	92.25%
Cabulihan Elementary School	93.85%
Cawayanin Elementary School	96.76%
Dulong Bayan Elementary School	96.09%
Gangahin Elementary School	98.58%
Pacatin Elementary School	96.00%
Pina Elementary School	91.43%
Pitogo Central School I	87.10%
Pitogo Central School II	94.70%



Name of School	Literacy Rate
Poctol Elementary School	81.00%
Quinagasan Elementary School	98.00%
Rizalino Elementary School	98.00%
Sampaloc Elementary School	95.00%
Soliyao Elementary School	86.70%
Sumag Elementary School	76.00%
Secondary	
Amontay National High School	100.00%
Cabulihan National High School	91.87%
Pitogo Community High School	99.00%
Sampaloc National High School	94.50%
Average	92.99%

(source: Department of Education- Pitogo District Office 2018)

3.5.3.2. School-age population and Participation Rate, by level (Elementary and Secondary)

School participation indicators provide information on the volume and characteristics of who is participating in the formal school system at a given point in time. The table shows that least participated grade level are commonly in Secondary; Grade 7 to 10 in Junior High School and Grade 11 in Senior High School. Kindergarten has the highest participation rate and Grade 9 has the lowest participation rate in the District.

DepEd Pitogo - Participation Rate as of 2018

Grade Level	Participation Rate
Elementary	
Kindergarten	93.26%
Grade 1	92.54%
Grade 2	92.26%
Grade 3	91.04%
Grade 4	91.01%
Grade 5	90.93%
Grade 6	90.52%
Junior High School	
Grade 7	67.05%
Grade 8	67.89%
Grade 9	66.23%
Grade 10	70.37%
Senior High School	
Grade 11	69.87%
Grade 12	81.53%

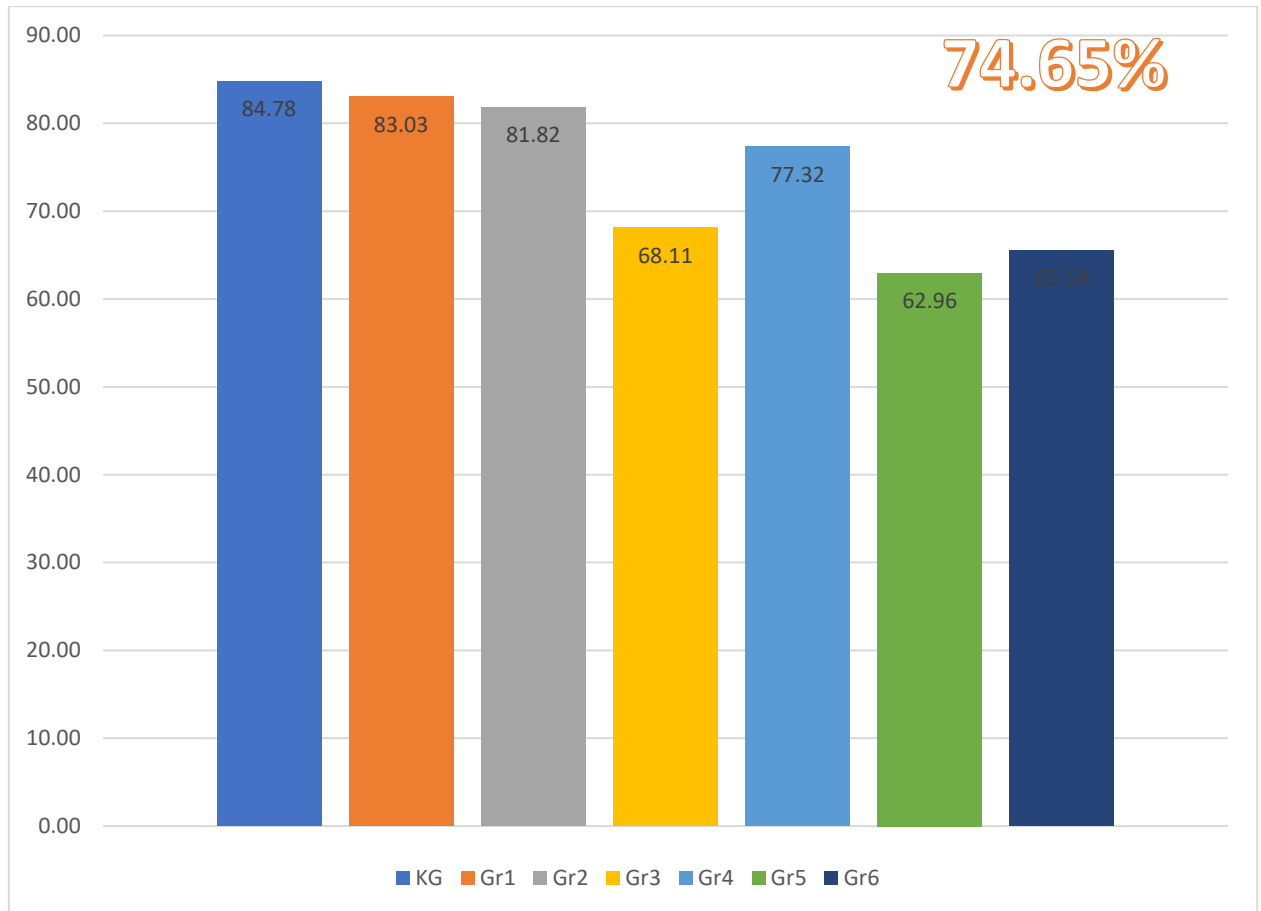
(source: Department of Education-Pitogo District Office 2018)



School Age population is defined as the population of the group of age theoretically corresponding to a given level of education as indicated by theoretical entrance **age** and duration. The following data shows District's School-age population percentage as of School Year 2018-2019

The following data shows the School Age population percentage in Elementary from Kindergarten to Grade 6 Learners.

This table shows that 74.65% of the population of the district falls in the ideal school-age children.



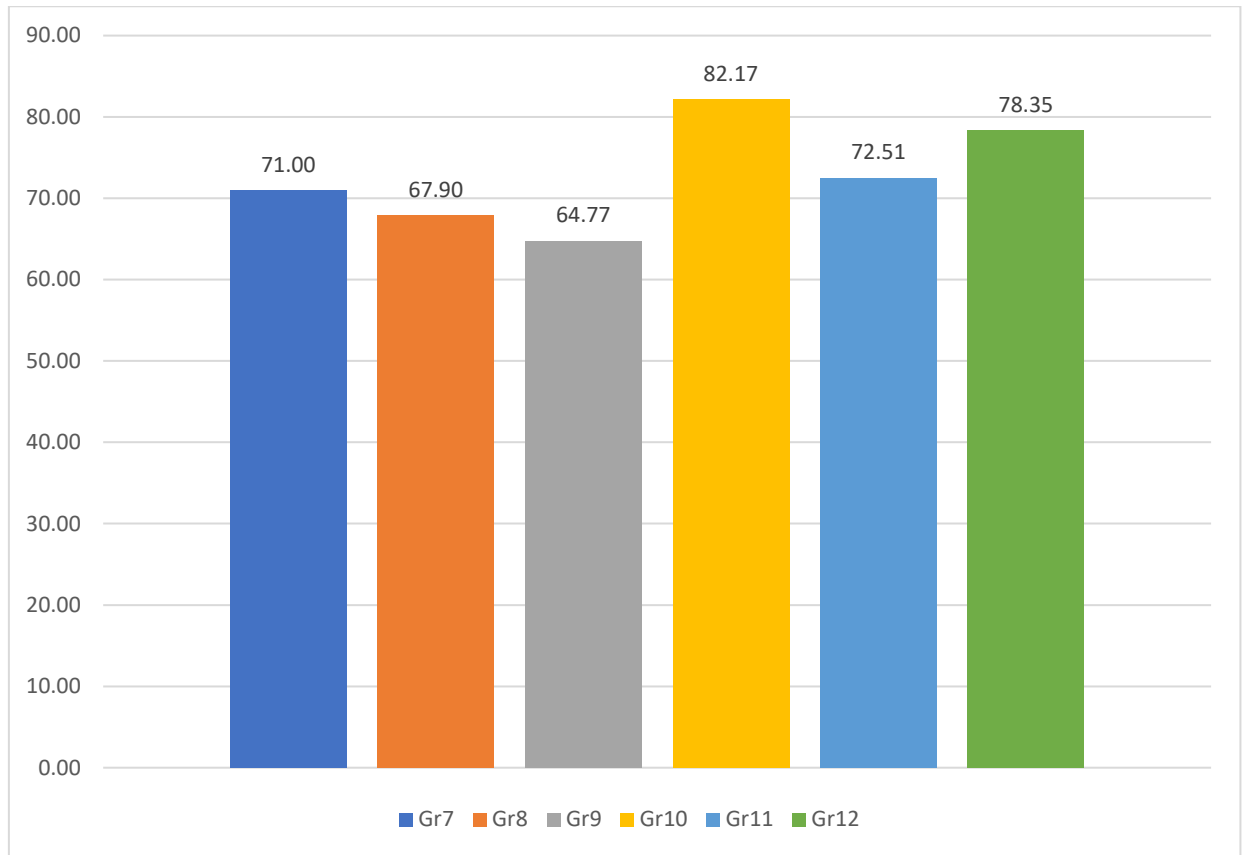
School-Age Population Percentage as of SY 2018-2019 (Elementary)

(source: Department of Education-Pitogo District Office 2018)

It can be deduced from the graph that Grade 5 has many overage children compared to any grade levels based on their Ideal School Age (ISA) over their enrolment, and Kindergarten has the highest ideal aged children.



The following data shows School Age Population Percentage in Secondary School from Grade 7 to Grade 12.



School-Age Population Percentage as of SY 2018-2019 (Secondary)

(source: Department of Education-Pitogo District Office 2018)

Data revealed that 71.79% of the population of the district falls in the ideal school-age for JHS and SHS learners.

Data revealed that G10 has the highest number of School-Age enrolment for the school year 2018-2019 and Grade 9 has the least School-Age Enrolment.

3.5.3.3. Number and location of schools, by level, public and private

As of School Year 2018-2019 District of Pitogo is composed of 20 schools, 15 Public Elementary Schools, Public 4 Secondary Schools and 1 Private Secondary School, only 5 schools are located inside the vicinity of the town. Almost all the schools are accessible by land except Sumag Elementary School.



Pitogo District Schools' location, type and location as of 2018

Name of School	Level		Location (Barangay)	Type	
	Elementary	Secondary		Public	Private
Amontay Elementary School	P		Amontay	P	
Cabulihan Elementary School	P		Cabulihan	P	
Cawayanin Elementary School	P		Cawayanin	P	
Dulong Bayan Elementary School	P		Dulong Bayan (Pob.)	P	
Gangahin Elementary School	P		Gangahin	P	
Pacatin Elementary School	P		Pacatin	P	
Pina Elementary School	P		Pina	P	
Pitogo Central School I	P		Maaliw (Pob.)	P	
Pitogo Central School II	P		Maaliw (Pob.)	P	
Poctol Elementary School	P		Poctol	P	
Quinagasan Elementary School	P		Quinagasan	P	
Rizalino Elementary School	P		Rizalino	P	
Sampaloc Elementary School	P		Sampaloc	P	
Soliyao Elementary School	P		Soliyao	P	
Sumag Elementary School	P		Sumag	P	
Amontay National High School		P	Amontay	P	
Cabulihan National High School		P	Cabulihan	P	
Pitogo Community High School		P	Dulong Bayan (Pob.)	P	
Sampaloc National High School		P	Sampaloc	P	
Western Tayabas High School		P	Maaliw (Pob.)		P

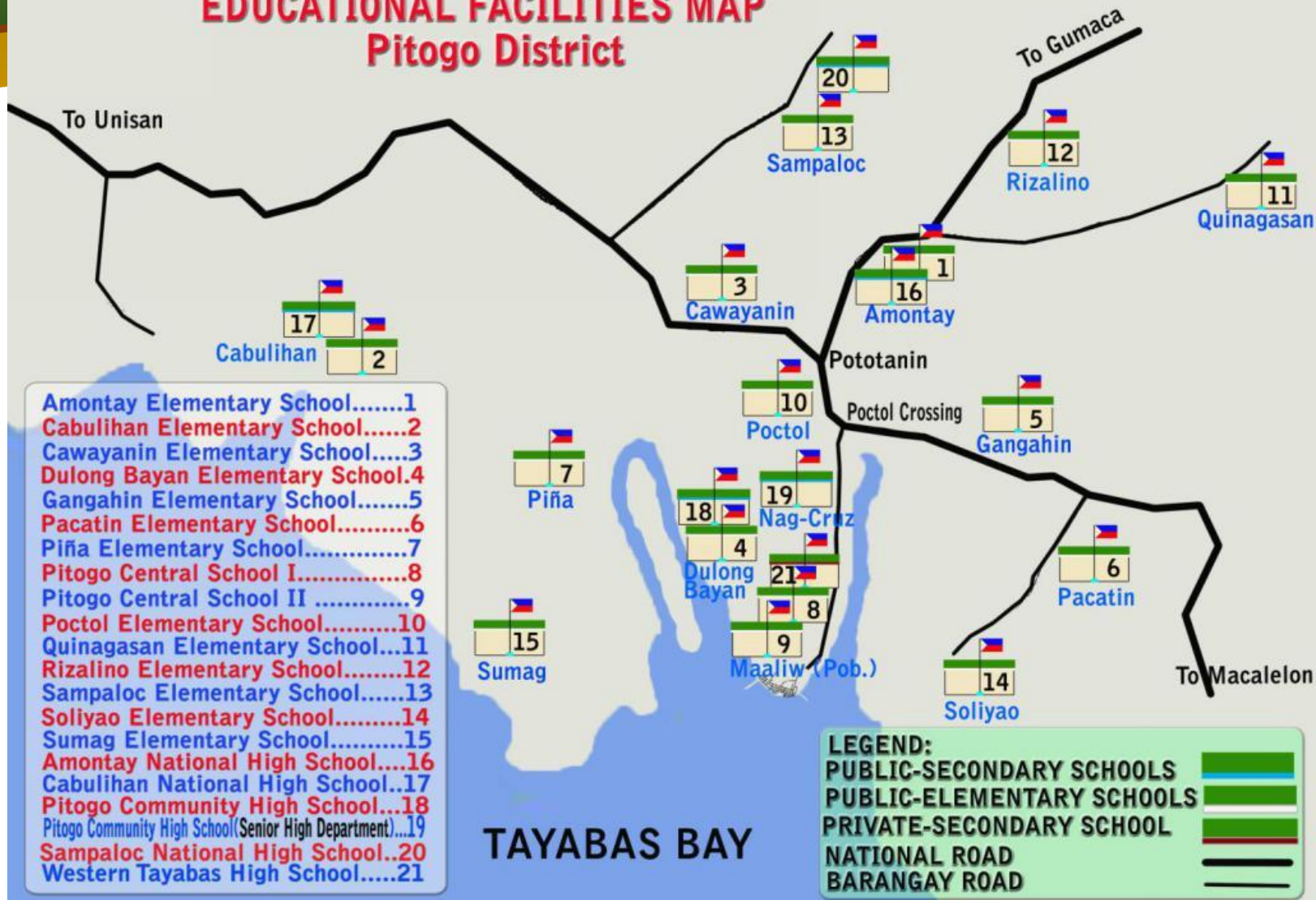
(source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)



MUNICIPALITY OF PITOGO

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES MAP

Pitogo District



3.5.3.4. Other Educational Statistics

Total Enrollment (Past 3 school years)

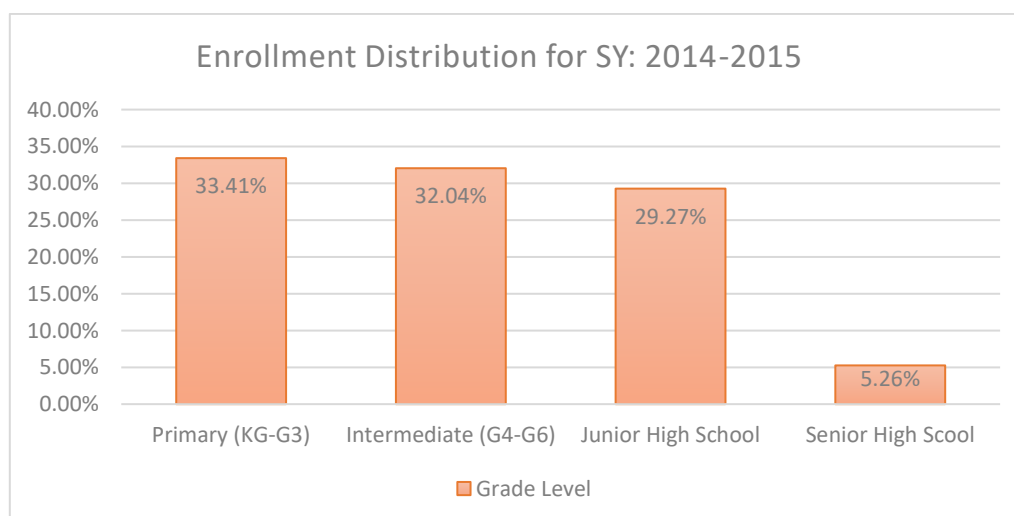
For the past years the Education Sector (DepEd-Pitogo) of the Municipality raised the total enrollment due to the implementation and continuation of the K-12 Program by the Department of Education. Most number of enrollment are in Senior High School, enrollment varies in Primary Learners (Kindergarten to Grade 3), Intermediate Learners (Grade 4 to Grade 6) and in Junior High School (see table Enrollment from Year 2016 - 2019).

Enrollment for School Year 2016-2019

Grade Level	School Year		
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
KG-G3	1786	1789	1807
G4-G6	1713	1597	1451
G7-G10	1565	1654	1769
G11-G12	281	503	482
Total	5,345	5,543	5,509

(source: Department of Education- Pitogo District Office 2018)

For School Year 2016-2017 there are about 5,345 in Primary, Intermediate and Junior High School(Public and Private High School) in the Municipality. Out of the total enrollment, 33.41% are in Primary, 32.04% in Intermediate, 29.27% in Junior High School and 5.26% in Senior High School.

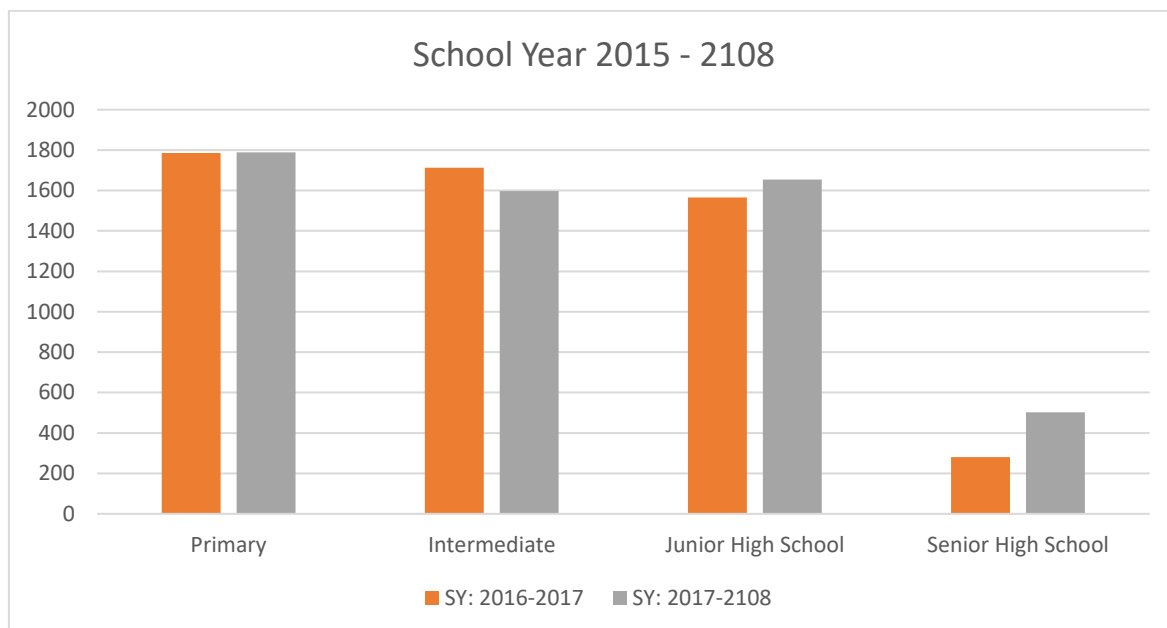


(Source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)



Enrollment Distribution as of 2014-2015

As of School Year 2017 - 2018 there are about 5,543 enrollees; thus increasing its number to 3.70% from the previous year. Increase of enrollment in Secondary Schools is due to the implementation of Senior High School's Grade 12. Elementary and Junior level decreased its number of enrollment, 7.26% in Intermediate, 5.69% in Junior High School learners. Primary increases its enrollment by 0.17% and Senior High School by 79.00%.

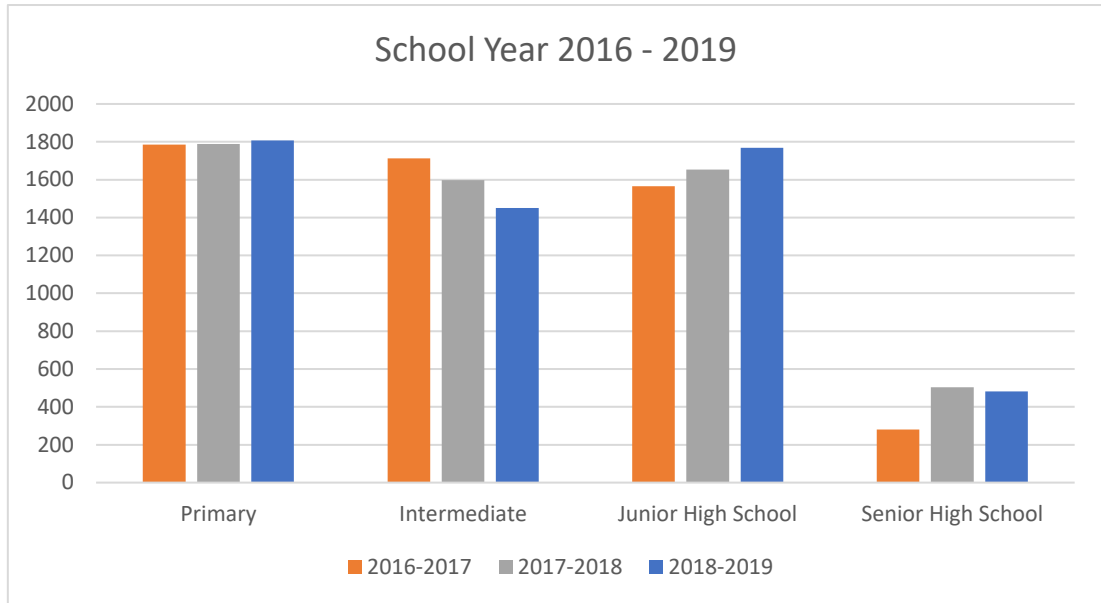


(Source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)

Number of Enrollment as of 2016-2018

In School Year 2018-2019 the total enrollment of the District raised to 5509 enrollees. The total enrollment decreases in this school year. Primary Learners and Junior High School increased its enrollment, 1.00% in Primary and 6.5% in Junior High School. Intermediate learners has decreased its enrollment by 10.06% and 4.36% for Senior High School.





(Source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office

2018)

Number of Enrollment as of 2015-2019

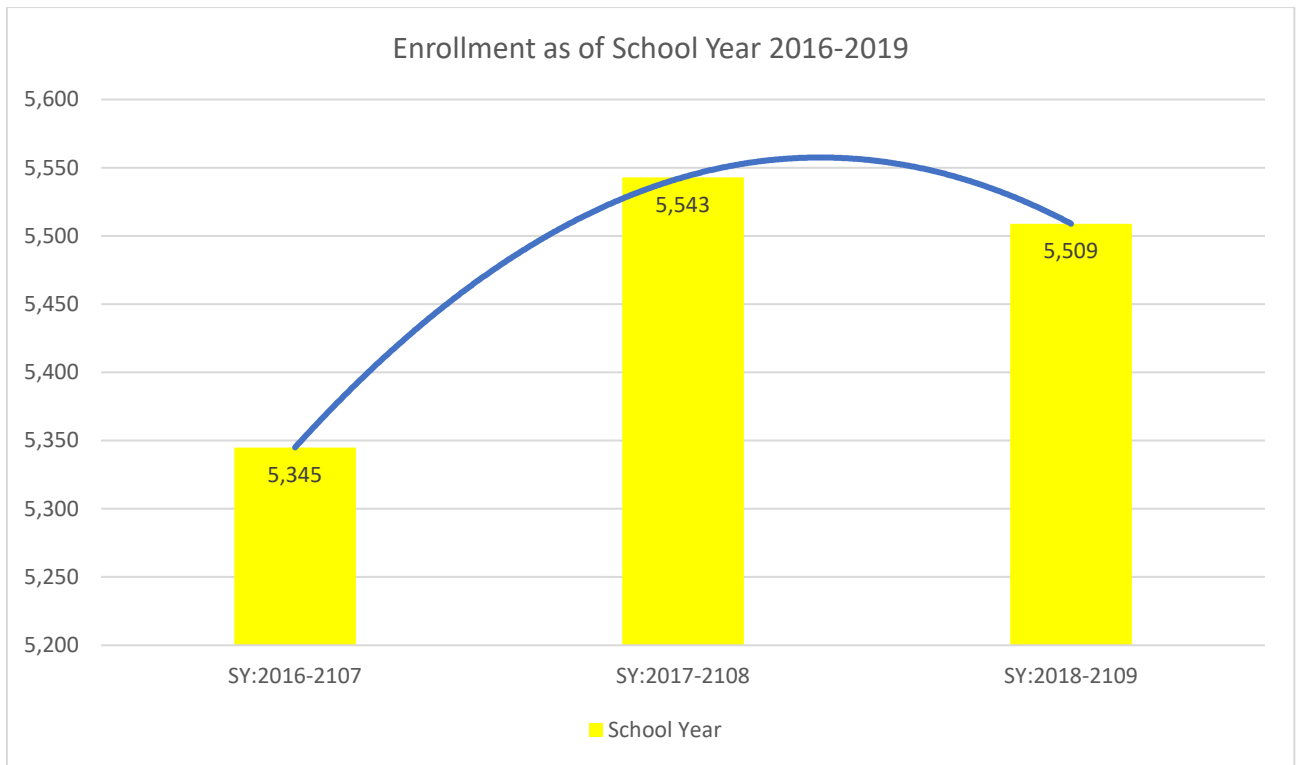
The District's enrollments varies from 2016 to 2019, although the enrolment of 2 key stages (K-3 & JHS) increased significantly, the number of enrolment was affected by the fluctuating number of SHS enrollees and decreasing number of Grade 4-6 enrollees

Enrollment for School Year 2014-2017

Grade Level	School Year			Interpretation
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	
KG-G3	1786	1789	1807	Increasing
G4-G6	1713	1597	1451	Decreasing
G7-G10	1565	1654	1769	Increasing
G11-G12	281	503	482	Fluctuating
Total	5,345	5,543	5,509	Decreasing

(source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)





(Source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)

District Enrollment School Year 2016-2019

Overall, a decreasing pattern with the rate of 0.31% can be seen.



3.5.3.5 Number of Teachers

As of School Year 2018-2019 the table show the distribution of teaching personnel in the District of Pitogo.

Number of Teacher by Station Assignment as of 2018

Designation	Name of School																				
	Amontay ES	Cabulihan ES	Cawayanin ES	DBES	Gangahin ES	Pacatin ES	Pina ES	PCS 1	PCS 2	Pocotl ES	Quinagasan ES	Rizalino ES	Sampaloc ES	Soliyao ES	Sumag ES	Amontay NHS	Cabulihan NHS	Pitogo CHS	Sampaloc NHS	TOTAL	
TEACHER I	9	8	5	9	7	3	4	3	7	4	5	5	5	4	3	21	9	16	2	129	
TEACHER II	3		3	4	3			3	7	1			1			11	2	9	5	52	
TEACHER III				4	1	1			10	1			1		1	3	2	8	2	34	
HT I					1								1				1			3	
HT II																				0	
HT III	1											1								2	
MT I			1	1	1							1				1				5	
MT II				1					1	1										3	
PRINCIPAL I		1	1					1		1								1	1	6	
PRINCIPAL II				1					1											2	
																				TOTAL	236

(Source: Department of Education Pitogo District Office 2018)



The table shows that there are 236 total number of teachers within the district. Most number of teachers in Elementary are stationed in Pitogo Central School II with 26 teaching personnel. In the secondary, most number of teacher are in Amontay National High school with 36 teaching personnel due to the implementation of Senior High School. 54.66% of the total teachers in the district are Teacher I and there are no Head Teacher II and Principal III employed.

3.5.3.6. Number of classrooms

This table shows the total classroom utilized in the district. The data shows that there are 161 classrooms in the district, 70.19% classrooms are in Elementary and 29.81% are in Secondary. Most numbered classroom in elementary are in Pitogo Central school II with 17 classrooms and 23 in Amontay National High School due to the implementation of both Junior and Senior High School.

Number of Classroom as of 2018

School	Number of Classrooms
Elementary	
Amontay Elementary School	12
Cabulihan Elementary School	8
Cawayanin Elementary School	8
Dulong Bayan Elementary School	16
Gangahin Elementary School	8
Pacatin Elementary School	4
Pina Elementary School	4
Pitogo Central School I	7
Pitogo Central School II	17
Poctol Elementary School	7
Quinagasan Elementary School	4
Rizalino Elementary School	4
Sampaloc Elementary School	7
Soliyao Elementary School	4
Sumag Elementary School	3



School	Number of Classrooms
Secondary	
Amontay National High School	23
Cabulihan National High School	6
Pitogo Community High School	15
Sampaloc National High School	4
TOTAL	161

(source: Department of Education Pitogo District

Office)

Classroom-Student Ratio determines the proportionality of students in every classroom in a certain school. The table shows the classroom-students ratio of schools in the district.

3.5.4. Housing

a. Number of Housing Units by Type of Building (Single, Duplex and Etc.)

Construction Materials as of year 2010

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls and City/Municipality	Total Occupied Housing Units	Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	Tile Concrete/Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and half Concrete	Wood
Concrete/Brick/Stone	1,244	1,207	4	10	1
Wood	1,064	654	-	8	3
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	896	789	3	23	-
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	17	14	-	-	-
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	1,241	242	-	4	6
Asbestos	105	104	-	1	-
Glass	1	1	-	-	-
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	41	11	-	-	-
Others	9	3	-	-	-
No Walls	1	1	-	-	-
Not Reported	15	5	-	-	-
Total	4,634	3,031	7	46	10

Source :NSO as of 2010



As of August 2018 the Number of Household with Electrical Connections – **4,675**

3.5.5. Employment and Income

3.5.5.1. Employment Rate by Sector

3.5.5.2. Number of Overseas Filipino Worker

Distribution of OFWs by Sex and Barangay

Barangay	Both Sexes	Male	Female
CASTILLO	27	9	18
MAALIW	13	3	10
MASAYA	21	10	11
PAG-ASA	21	6	15
PAMILIHAN	12	9	3
TOTAL	94	37	57

Distribution of OFWs by Age group and Sex

AGE GROUP	Both Sexes	Male	Female
15-24	1		1
25-29	20	8	12
30-34	24	12	12
35-39	17	5	12
40-44	14	4	10
45 and over	18	8	10
TOTAL	94	37	57

Distribution of OFWs by Place of Work and Sex

Place of Work	Both Sexes
Africa	
Asia	86
Australia	
Europe	6
North and South America	2
TOTAL	94

3.5.6. Recreation and Sports Facilities



3.5.7. Protective Services

3.5.7.1. Police Personnel

Based on the data shown in the table below there were 27 personnel and one officer assigned in pitogo municipal police station as of this date consist of one senior police officer three, four senior police officer 2, one senior police one, one police officer three, eight police officer two, eleven police one, the police station also own two patrol car one is unserviceable and two motorcycle one is unserviceable that use is for patrolling and response for crime incident in our area of responsibility and the station also own twelve M16 rifle with basic load three hundred twenty rounds per M16 and twenty seven short fire arm that were all serviceable.

With only twenty seven police personnel including the officer, the police population ratio in pitogo quezon is one is to one thousand ratio as of this date this way below to one is five hundred police population ratio.

Municipality	Number of PCO	Number of PNCO	Number of patrol vehicle and motorcycle	Number of issued long fire arms	Number of issued short fire arms
Pitogo	1	26	4	12	27

*pco- police commission officer

*Pnco-police non commission office



3.5.7.2. Crime Incidence

Based on the data shown below on the table is the crime incident of municipality of pitogo quezon for last three years on two thousand sixteen sixty three crime incident, on two thousand seventeen ninety seven crime incident, and on two thousand eighteen is sixty eight.

Crime incident for the last three year 2016-2018

No. Of Delinquent/Law Offenders

***CIRAS BASE (TOTAL NO. OF SUSPECT)	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
NO OF OFFENDERS	63	97	68	228

*CIRAS-Crime information reporting and analysis system

Based on the data shown on the table below are the rate of eight focus crime and classified by sex and age of victim of municipality of pitogo quezon for the past three years as you can see the crime rates of pitogo quezon is low compare to the other municipality may be because of the effort of pitogo municipal police station personnel through police visibility and strengthening the police community relation and barangay visitation in our area of responsibility.

Crime Rates by type and sex and age group of victim

***CIRAS BASE (ONLY CRIMES WITH VICTIM)	TOTAL NO. OF CASE	SEX OF VICTIM		AGE OF VICTIM						
		MALE	FEMALE	(1-10)	(11-20)	(21-30)	(31-40)	(41-50)	(51-60)	61 Up
RAPE (Art. 266-A RC & R.A.8353)	3		3	1	2					
PHYSICAL INJURIES	2	2				1				1



***CIRAS BASE (ONLY CRIMES WITH VICTIM)		SEX OF VICTIM		AGE OF VICTIM						
ROBBERY	1		1				1			
ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN (R.A. 9262)	7		7			2	3			
CHILD ABUSE ACT (R.A. 7610)	1		1		1					
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (RIR TO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY)	13	11	2			2	2	4		3
PHYSICAL INJURY (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	12	11	1	3		1	5		1	1
HOMICIDE (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	1	1				1				
ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	1		1					1		
2017	0									
(FRUSTRATED) MURDER	2	2				2				
PHYSICAL INJURIES	2	2				1	1			
RAPE (Art. 266-A RC & R.A.8353)	4		4		4					
ROBBERY	3	1	2					2	1	
THEFT	1		1							2
ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN (R.A. 9262)	5		5			3	1			1



***CIRAS BASE (ONLY CRIMES WITH VICTIM)		SEX OF VICTIM		AGE OF VICTIM						
CHILD ABUSE ACT (R.A. 7610)	4	1	3	1	2	1				
HOMICIDE (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	2	1	1							
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (RIR TO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY)	10	9	1			1	2	1	2	1
PHYSICAL INJURY (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	29	19	10	5	8	2	6	2	2	2
ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS	1		1			1				
DIRECT ASSAULT	1	1						1		
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1	1					1			
OTHER FORMS OF TRESPASS	1	1						1		
SLANDER	1		1					1		
2016	0									
MURDER	2	2					1	1		
(FRUSTRATED) HOMICIDE	1	1			1					
RAPE (Art. 266-A RC & R.A.8353)	7		7		5	1			1	
PHYSICAL INJURIES	1	1					1			
ROBBERY	4	2	2				3		1	



***CIRAS BASE (ONLY CRIMES WITH VICTIM)		SEX OF VICTIM		AGE OF VICTIM						
ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN (R.A. 9262)	6		6			2	2	2		
CHILD ABUSE ACT (R.A. 7610)	3	2	1		2	1				
COMPREHENSIVE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT OF 2002 (R.A. 9165)	0									
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (RIR TO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY)	2	2						2		
HOMICIDE (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	2		2	1				1		
PHYSICAL INJURY (RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE RESULTING)	12	11	1	1	4		2	1	1	1
DIRECT ASSAULT	2	2				1				1
SWINDLING (ESTAFA)	1	1							1	



Percentage of Abusers of minors by sex of abuser

The table below is the percentage of rape cases of minors by year

***CIRAS BASE (Rape Case only)

	NO. OF CASE (WITH MINOR VICTIM)	Sex of Abuser		PERCENTAGE	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	4	4		100%	
2017	4	4		100%	
2018	2	2		100%	

This is the recapitulation of index and non index crime reported with victims at pitogo municipal police station from 2016-2018

Index crimes- crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful included in this category are the following crimes, murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape

Non index- all types of crimes not considered as index crimes.

***CIRAS BASE (REPORTED-CRIMES W/ VICTIM)	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
INDEX	15	13	8	36
NON INDEX	32	55	33	120
TOTAL	47	68	41	156

As of November 16 2015 this municipality has zero percent of drug cases and the Philippine drug enforcement agency (PDEA) declared the pitogo quezon as the first drug clear municipality in the entire province of quezon .

The pitogo PNP personnel has also continuous monitoring on drug personality who is under tokhang, continuous program on drug prevention tips and religious activities.





Local Economy

Chapter IV

CHAPTER IV Local Economy

4.1. The Primary Sector

4.1.1 - *Agricultural Crops*

A. Agricultural Croplands

PITOGO is an agricultural municipality. There are vast potential intended for croplands. Farmers and agricultural stakeholders are well equipped with modern agricultural technologies.

B. Crop Production

Productivity is a good indicator of the land conditions, since it directly reflects changes in the quality and limitations of the land. The main objective of soil mgt. for agriculture is to create favorable conditions for good crop growth, seed germination, emergence of young plants, root growth, plant development, grain formation and harvest. Sustained productivity goes in hand with good management practices.

The municipality's main agricultural crops are rice, coconut and bananas. Secondary crops include root crops, vegetables, pineapple, cacao, calamansi, rubber tree and some other fruit trees like mango, lanzones and rambutan.

4.1.3 - FISHERIES

a. Inland Fisheries/AQUACULTURE

Inland fisheries means the fisheries activity which is done in water-body which are surrounded by landmass, inland water body is always freshwater body. It farther describes where production is in enclosures whether ponds, pens, cages or on substrates such as stakes, ropes, lines, nets, shells, or on demarcated natural bed using seed stock, which maybe naturally occurring, or artificially produced in hatcheries. FISHPOND OPERATION (AQUACULTURE) IS THE COMMON ACTIVITY IN INLAND FISHERIES.

b. Municipal Fisheries



Municipal Fisheries refer to fishing done in inland and coastal areas with or without the use of a fishing boat of up to three gross tons. It operate in coastal waters within 15 km from the coastline.

Common method/type/gear used in fishing :

- Lambat Pamo (7m)
- Biwas
- Hapin
- Kitang
- Pangkuray/Pangkasag
- Kawil
- Panting Anod
- Pantihan
- Lubog-lubog
- Sakag
- Kitid
- Headlight
- Sima
- Pana
- Salapang
- Bintol
- Pangingilaw

c. Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries refer to fishing done in offshore waters using fishing vessels of more than three gross tons. No person shall operate a commercial fishing vessel without a license from the Dept. of Agriculture - BUREAU OF FISHERIES and AQUATIC RESOURCES (BFAR).

4.1.4 - Food Self- Sufficiency Assessment

FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY is defined as being able to meet consumption needs (particularly for staple food crops) from own production rather than by buying or importing. PITOGO has not yet attain the level of food sufficiency.

4.1.6 - Agricultural Support Facilities

a. Production Support Facilities

- i. **Four Wheel Tractor** , this was granted by the Dept. of Agriculture, Region IV A amounting to Php 2.5 M last October 04, 2017. This is an UPLAND Tractor that could be used by Farmers Engage in Corn and other kind of Field Crops and High Value Commercial Crops.
- ii. **Farm Hand Tractor** - Majority of the bgy. rice areas have this implement and they acquired its either from the Dept. of Agrciulture, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and Office of the Municipal Agriculturist/Local Government-Pitogo. They utilize it on rice land preparation which facilitate the farming activities.

Bgy. Amontay



Bgy. Biga
Bgy. Bilucaon
Bgy. Ibabang Burgos
Bgy. Cawayanin
Bgy. Gangahin
Bgy. Nag-Cruz
Bgy. Osmeña
Bgy. Pinagbayanan
Bgy. Quezon
Bgy. Quinagasan
Bgy. Sampaloc

- iii. **STW with HEAVY DUTY PUMPS ATTACHMENT/s** - there are selected bgy. that were benefited from the Dept. of Agriculture- R IV A.

Bgy. Amontay
Bgy. Pinagbayanan

- iv. **Multiplier Farm** - amounting to Php 1,037,015.00 granted by the Dept. of Agriculture - R IV A. This is a Building structure with ten (10) native female pigs with one(1) boar, ten(10) Upgraded female goat (DOES) with one (1) male goat (BUCK) and one (1) unit Multi-Purpose Shredder. This is located at Bgy. Ilayang Pacatin, Pitogo, Quezon.
- v. **IRRIGATION** - this plays a very vital role as far as PRODUCTION of various crops/commodities is concerned. Additional cropping system/time would be observed. Generally farmers will attain increased production thereby increment in income would simultaneously be achieved.
- vi. **Post Harvest Facilities** - Post Harvest activities include harvesting, handling, storage, processing, packaging, transportation and marketing.

4.2. The Secondary Sector

- 4.2.1 Manufacturing
- 4.2.2 Construction
- 4.2.3 Mining and Quarrying
- 4.2.4 Electricity, gas and Water

4.3. The Tertiary Sector

- 4.3.1 Financial Institution
- 4.3.2 Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 4.3.3 Transport Services (e.g. beauty parlors, dress and tailoring shops, piano/
photo
Studios, funeral parlors,





Infrastructure

Chapter V

CHAPTER V Infrastructure

5.1. *Mobility and Circulation Network*

Inventory of road and streets by system classification and road surface

5.1.1. Inventory of Roads

Pitogo is geographically located in the southeastern part of Bondoc Peninsula on coordinates 122°05'12" latitude and 13° longitude. It is approximately 90 kilometers from the Capital city of Lucena and approximately 227 kilometers from the National Capital Region.



It is accessible from all points particularly via Lucena City from Metro Manila and by the sea route along its coastal barangays. It is bounded by the Municipality of Gumaca on the north, Municipality of Unisan on the east, Tayabas Bay on the west and Municipality of Macalelon on the south.



5.1.1.1 National Roads

National Road in Pitogo has a total of 24.768 km of which 20.506 km is classified as National Secondary Road and 4.262 km as National Tertiary Road.

Name of Roads	Classification	Length (km)	Type of Pavement
Gumaca Boundary - Pototanin	National Secondary Road	7.564	Concrete
Unisan Boundary - Pototanin	National Secondary Road	5.633	Concrete
Pototanin - Poctol Junction Road	National Secondary Road	0.961	Concrete
Poctol Junction Road - Macalelon Boundary	National Secondary Road	6.348	Concrete
Poctol Junction Road - Pitogo	National Tertiary Road	3.893	Concrete
M.L. Quezon Street	National Tertiary Road	0.369	Concrete
	TOTAL	24.768	

5.1.1.2 Municipal Roads

Pitogo has a total of 6.269 km of Municipal Roads at its Poblacion Area with 6.2445 km is concrete and 0.0214 km located at Vinzon Street which is unpassable due to obstruction.

Name of Roads	Length (km)	Type of Pavement	Condition
E. Glinoga St.	0.6198	Concrete	Passable
A. Mabini St.	0.7015	Concrete	Passable
J. Rizal St.	0.8301	Concrete	Passable
A. Bonifacio St.	0.5263	Concrete	Passable
San Pablo St.	0.1551	Concrete	Passable
T. Claudio St.	0.0690	Concrete	Passable
M. Origeneza St.	0.0513	Concrete	Passable
Fabrica St.	0.0770	Concrete	Passable
Evangelista St.	0.1160	Concrete	Passable
D. Silang St.	0.0891	Concrete	Passable
R. Soliman St.	0.0750	Concrete	Passable
P. Burgos St.	0.8090	Concrete	Passable
P. Herrera St.	0.1257	Concrete	Passable
Etruiste St.	0.1227	Concrete	Passable
T. Sora St.	0.1244	Concrete	Passable
M. Malvar St.	0.1509	Concrete	Passable
A. de la Cruz St.	0.1883	Concrete	Passable
J. Mauricio St.	0.1362	Concrete	Passable
Lakandula St.	0.1406	Concrete	Passable
Balagtas St.	0.0864	Concrete	Passable
Zamora St.	0.0855	Concrete	Passable
Gomez St.	0.1732	Concrete	Passable
J. Abad Santos St.	0.2410	Concrete	Passable
Palma St.	0.2514	Concrete	Passable
Vinzon St.+	0.0214	Earth	Unpassable
Mayors Drive	0.3000	Concrete	Passable
	TOTAL	6.2690	



5.1.1.3. Barangay Roads

Pitogo has a total of 33.646 km of Barangay Roads of which 20.60% or 7.200 km is concrete and 78.97% or 27.596 km is earth and unpassable during rainy seasons, in exception of Brgy Sampaloc and Brgy Quezon, while Brgy Gangahin to Brgy Quinagasan, Brgy Nag-cruz to Brgy Payte are proposed for construction.

Name of Roads	Length (km)	Type of Pavement	
		Earth	Concrete
Biga - Quinagasan			
Brgy. Biga	0.8310	0.3120	0.5190
Brgy. Pinagbayanan	0.8070	0.4570	0.3500
Brgy. Quinagasan	1.2290	1.0890	0.1400
Total	2.8670	1.8580	1.0090
Pinagbayanan			
Brgy. Pinagbayanan	1.5000	1.4580	0.0420
Total	1.5000	1.4580	0.0420
Gangahin - Quinagasan			
Brgy. Gangahin	1.5000	1.4400	0.0600
Brgy. Quinagasan*	1.5000	1.5000	
Total	3.0000	2.9400	0.0600
Pacatin Iba. - Soliyao Iba.			
Brgy. Pacatin Iba.	2.8860	2.1730	0.7130
Brgy. Soliyao Iba.	1.3500	1.0100	0.3400
Total	4.2360	3.1830	1.0530
Sampaloc			
Brgy. Sampaloc	2.0100		1.8600
Total	2.0100	0.0000	1.8600
Sampaloc - Quezon			
Brgy. Sampaloc	0.2749		0.2749
Brgy. Quezon	0.1101		0.1101
Total	0.3850	0.0000	0.3850
Osmeña - Cabulihan			
Brgy. Osmeña	1.4500	1.3700	0.0800
Brgy. Piña Ila.	1.6800	1.4340	0.2460
Brgy. Piña Iba.	2.2800	2.1460	0.1340
Brgy. Cometa	1.4700	1.1800	0.2900
Brgy. Cabulihan	1.7300	1.3950	0.3350
Total	8.6100	7.5250	1.0850
Osmeña			
Brgy. Osmeña	0.4000	0.0000	0.4000
Total	0.4000	0.0000	0.4000
Piña Ibaba			
Brgy. Piña Iba.	1.0000	0.9500	0.0500
Total	1.0000	0.9500	0.0500



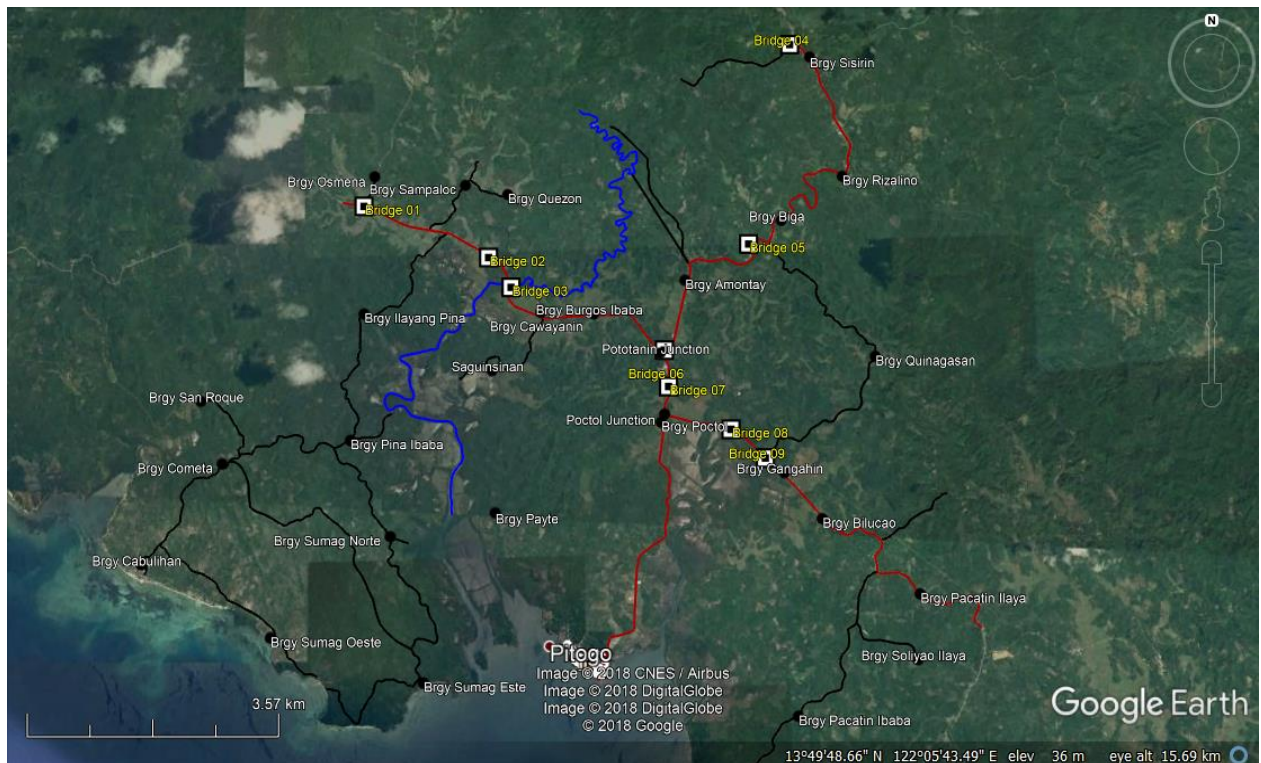
Name of Roads	Length (km)	Type of Pavement	
		Earth	Concrete
Cometa - San Roque			
Brgy. Cometa	0.3300	0.2900	0.0400
Brgy. San Roque	0.9300	0.4900	0.4400
Total	1.2600	0.7800	0.4800
Cabulihan - Sumag Oeste			
Brgy. Cabulihan	0.9000	0.9000	
Brgy. Sumag Oeste	2.2000	0.9000	
Total	3.1000	1.8000	0.0000
Nag-Cruz			
Brgy. Nag-Cruz	1.0000	1.0000	
Total	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000
Nag-Cruz - Payte			
Brgy. Nag-Cruz*	1.7080	1.7080	
Brgy. Payte*	0.7700	0.7700	
Total	2.4780	2.4780	0.0000
Bilucaao			
Brgy. Bilucaao	1.0000	1.0000	
Total	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000
Sisirin			
Brgy. Sisirin*	1.0000	1.0000	
Total	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000
Cawayanin - Saguinsinan			
Brgy. Cawayanin	0.4000	0.0700	0.3300
Brgy. Saguinsinan	0.7000	0.4920	0.2080
Total	1.1000	0.5620	0.5380
GRAND TOTAL	34.9460	27.5960	7.2000



5.1.2. Inventory of Bridges

5.1.2.1 National Bridges

There are a total of 9 bridges within the boundary of Pitogo all of which are concrete and passable, one (1) is located at Brgy Osmeña, two (2) at Brgy Cawayanin, one (1) at Brgy Sisirin, one (1) at Brgy Biga, one (1) at Brgy Amontay, one (1) at Brgy Poctol, and two (2) at Brgy Gangahin.



5.1.2.2. Barangay Bridges

There are a total five (5) bridges in Pitogo of which three (3) are hanging bridges located at Brgy Payte, Brgy Cawayanin and Brgy Biga, and one (1) Concrete Footbridge located at Brgy Pinagbayanan all needs major repairs and one (1) hanging bridge at Brgy Amontay.



5.2. Water

Type of Consumer	Number of Connection	Average Consumption	Water
Residential	386	11.68	
Free- Residential	12	9.33	
Institutional	9	48.55	
Free Institutional	4	51	
Commercial A	4	43.25	
Commercial B	1	12	
Industrial	1	70	

Location of Water Sources

Level III Water System is located at Barangay Nag-cruz, while the other remaining barangays have the Level I Water Supply Facilities with shallow well, Deep Well, Developed Springs and improved dug well.

Water Consumption

Areas covered by various Water Level Supply

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. Dulong Bayan | 6. Pamilihan |
| 7. Dalampasigan | 7. Mayubok |
| 8. Pag-asa | 8. Masaya |
| 9. Castillo | 9. Manggahan |
| 10. Maaliw | 10. Nag-cruz |

5.3. Power

Number of Households by Kind of Fuel for Lighting and City/Municipality: 2015

City/Municipality	Number of Households*	Fuel for Lighting								
		Electricity	Kerosene (Gaas)	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Oil (vegetable animal and others)	Solar panel	Solar lamp	Others	None	Not Reported
PITOGO	5,222	4,680	451	16	14	7	33	13	8	-

Energized Areas - 802 Barangay as of Dec 2017



Number of connection & Average Power Consumption, by Type of Users

Types of Consumers	Number of Connections	KWH Use	Ave. Power Consumption (kwh/consumer)
Res - Lifeline	1658	19090	12
Res – Non Life	2825	252,674	89
Commercial	43	24,566	571
Commercial - Large			
Industrial – pfm			
Public Building	119	27,384	230
Street Light	29	3,049	105
BAPA	1	2,124	2,124
TOTAL	4,675	328,886	

** as of August 2018

5.4. ENVIRONMENTAL MAGEMENT SECTOR

Solid waste disposal system -Mixed garbage collection/open dumpsite

-Poblacion Barangays have MRF (Material, recovery, facilities)

The average garbage collection is 520kg/day. The garbage collection in poblacion is schedule every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The municipality of Pitogo has no percentage of forest cover due to no declaration of forest land.

Location of Disposal Site

Source	Type	Volume Generate	Volume Collected	Collection Sys	Disposal Sys	Location of Disposal Site
Domestic						
Commercial						
Industrial	n/a	n/a	No industrial	waste	n/a	n/a
Hospital					Inabaon	Brgy. Nagcruz
Others						



Biodegradable - 0.126 kg/day which consists of 35%
 Recycled - 0.136 kg/day which consists of 38%
 Residual - 0.062 kg/day which consist of 17%
 Special - 0.033 kg/day which consists of 10%

Source	BIODEGARBLE	RECYCLABLE	RESIDUAL WASTE	SPECIAL WASTE
Commercial	21530	54725	22475	15190
Residential	379400	487255	213940	114360
Industrial	149630	55560	31320	15230
TOTAL	550560	597540	267735	144780grams

Our municipality also have household with no access to potable water. The total household as of 2015 is 5095 and 1223 of it has no access to potable water.





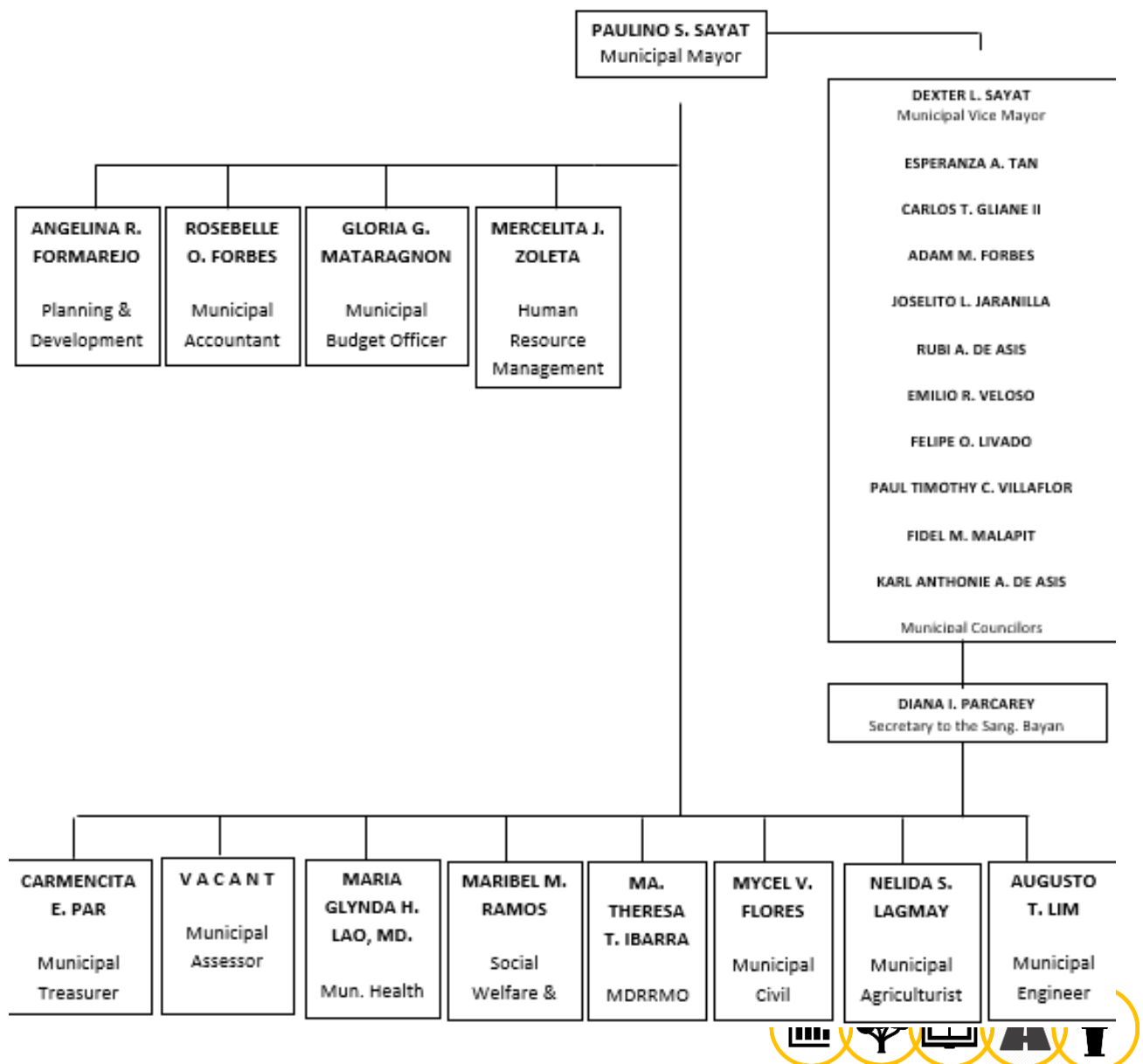
Institutional

Chapter VI

CHAPTER VI Institutional

6.1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Municipality of Pitogo is headed by the Municipal Mayor Paulino S. Sayat and Vice Mayor Dexter L. Sayat. Below is the complete organizational chart of elective officials and department head in the municipality.



OFFICE	ELECTED	PERMANENT	CASUAL	JOB ORDER	TOTAL
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR	1	7	5	4- Tourism 2- BLT 19- SWMP 25	38
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR	0	0	1	3	4
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN	11	2	0	0	13
OFFICE OF THE SEC. TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN	0	1		0	1
OFFICE OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICER	0	1	1	0	2
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR	0	1	1	0	2
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET OFFICER	0	1	1	0	2
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL REGISTRAR	0	2	1	0	3
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING	0	6	1	1	8
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR	0	1	1	2	4
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER	0	11	0	1	12
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER	0	4	0	5	9
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL SOCIAL WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	0	62	1	3	10
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST	0	2	2	6- FLET	10
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL TREASURER	0	11		1	12
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT OFFICER	0	1		2- Staff 2- Responder 1-Clean & Green 1-Field Enumerator 6	7
TOTAL	12	57	15	53	137

Data Source: HRMO



As of 2018, LGU Employees reached a total of 131 of which 41.22% are Job Orders, 38.17% are permanent and the rest are distributed to elective and casual employees.

LIST OF LGU POSITIONS
As of 2018

POSITION	TOTAL
MUNICIPAL MAYOR I	1
MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR I	1
MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR	10
SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN	1
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICER	1
MUN. PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR	1
MUNICIPAL BUDGET OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL CIVIL REGISTRAR	1
MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTANT	1
MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER	1
MUN. SOCIAL WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST	1
MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR	1
MUNICIPAL TREASURER	1
MUN. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT OFFICER	1
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER II	1
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER I	1
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	1
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST II	1
NURSE II	2
MIDWIFE III	1
MIDWIFE II	2
SANITATION INSPECTOR I	1
ENGINEERING AIDE	2
SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER I	1
DAY CARE WORKER II	1
DAY CARE WORKER I	1
SOCIAL WELFARE AIDE	2
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIST I	1
LOCAL REVENUE COLL. OFFICER II	1
REVENUE COLL. CLERK II	3
REVENUE COLL. CLERK I	1
LICENSE INSPECTOR I	1
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE VI	1
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE IV	3
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE III	15
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE I	10
LABORER I	5
JOB ORDER	53



There are 39 different positions including the Elective officials, Department Heads and Permanent Employees. The rest are Job Order

**LIST OF LGU POSITIONS
As of 2017**

POSITION	TOTAL
MUNICIPAL MAYOR I	1
MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR I	1
MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR	9
SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN	1
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICER	1
MUN. PLANNING & DEVELOPMET COORDINATOR	1
MUNICIPAL BUDGET OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL CIVIL REGISTRAR	1
MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTANT	1
MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER	1
MUN. SOCIAL WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1
MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST	1
MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR	1
MUNICIPAL TREASURER	1
MUN. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT OFFICER	1
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER II	1
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER I	1
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	1
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST II	1
NURSE II	2
MIDWIFE III	1
MIDWIFE II	2
ENGINEERING AIDE	2
SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER I	1
DAY CARE WORKER II	1
DAY CARE WORKER I	1
SOCIAL WELFARE AIDE	2
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIST I	1
LOCAL REVENUE COLL. OFFICER II	1
REVENUE COLL. CLERK II	3
REVENUE COLL. CLERK I	1
LICENSE INSPECTOR I	1
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE VI	1
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE IV	3
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE III	15
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE I	10
LABORER I	5



POSITION	TOTAL
JOB ORDER	52
Data Source: HRMO	
133	

The number of Employees increased 3% as of 2018 compare to the number of Employees last 2017.



6.2. LOCAL FISCAL MANAGEMENT

6.2.1. Revenues

As shown in table 6.2, the total operating income of the LGU increased by 15.49% from 2016 to 2017. This percent is higher than the 9.32% recorded in 2015 to 2016. The Municipality of Pitogo remains to be IRA-dependent inspite of the increasing Locally-generated evenues as shown in the 70.47 million external revenue which is very much higher in 4.86 million local revenues.

Table 6.2 Total Current Operating Income (2015-2017)

YEAR	TOTAL LOCAL REVENUES		TOTAL EXTERNAL REVENUES		TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING REVENUES	
	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change
2017	4,862,819.28	26.34%	70,476,594.00	13.01%	75,339,413.28	15.49%
2016	3,848,850.45	22.21%	62,365,880.00	10.12%	66,214,730.45	9.32%
2015	3,149,448.60		56,634,958.00		59,784,406.60	

LGU's Financial Statements 2015-2017
SOURCE:

Real Property Tax - Taxes imposed to Real Property inclusive of interest and penalties.

Tax on Business - Taxes imposed to the businesses that are operational in the LGU, this includes wholesale and retail of general merchandise, sari sari store, hardware, catering services & other business.

Other Taxes - Annual Tax imposed by the LGU including Community Tax Corporation, Community Tax-Individual, Professional Tax, Real Property, transfer Tax/Fee & Fines & Penalties-Other Taxes.

Table 6.3 Tax Revenues (Local Sources) 2015-2017

YEAR	REAL PROPERTY TAX	TAX ON BUSINESS	OTHER TAXES	TOTAL TAX REVENUE
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	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change
2017	1,632,567.77	25.62%	685,985.00	24.81%	253,812.45	-22.52%	2,572,365.22	18.17%
2016	1,299,605.93	-10.81%	549,645.00	1.81%	327,584.12	27.94%	2,176,835.05	-2.26%
2015	1,431,189.27		539,889.11		256,035.30		2,227,113.68	

(SOURCE- LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)

Table 6.3 reveals that Real Property Tax collections has a higher share than taxes on business on locally- generated revenues. Shown also is the 25.62% & 24.81 % increase in Real Property Tax and Tax on Business respectively from 2016-2017.

YEAR	REGULATORY FEES		SERVICE/USER CHARGES		RECEIPTS FROM ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE		OTHER RECIEPTS		TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUES	
	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change
	2017	1,025,949.90	30.97%	484,431.53	102.92%	1,418,481.27	91.31%	283,299.16	-33.06%	3,212,161.86
2016	783,320.71	45.80%	238,735.05	-27.11%	741,470.10	117.06%	423,236.68	-13.75%	2,186,762.54	28.85%
2015	537,239.35		327,531.40		341,594.43		490,709.96		1,697,075.14	

(SOURCE: LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)



The Municipality's Receipts from Economic Enterprise is the major source of non-tax revenue in 2017 followed by regulatory fees and service/user charges. There is an increase of 46.89% receipts

External Sources

Aside from the Internal Revenue Allotment share received by the municipal government from the revenues generated by the national government, there are funds downloaded to the municipality as subsidy for various infra structures, agricultural & economic programs & projects.

Table 6.5 External Sources 2015-2017

YEAR	INTERNAL REVENUE ALLOTMENT		OTHERS	
	AMOUNT	% OF Change	AMOUNT	% OF Change
2017	70,476,594.00	13.01%	9,737,000.00	62.28%
2016	62,365,880.00	10.12%	6,000,000.00	616.53%
2015	56,634,958.00		837,366.22	

(SOURCE: LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)

6.2.2. Expenditures

These are the accounts for the purchase of goods and services which will be used or incurred in the normal operation of the municipality within the budget year. Personal Services, Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses that are beneficial to the General Public, Health & Social Service programs, Community Development and Economic Services.



Table 6.7 **Current Operating Expenditures**
2015-2017

Year	General Public Services		Education, Culture & Sports/ Manpower Development		Health Nutrition & Population Control		Labor & Employment	
	AMOUNT	% of Changes	AMOUNT	% of Changes	AMOUNT	% of Changes	AMOUNT	% of Changes
	2017	30,218,756.53	0.96%	857,514.50	45.57%	5,577,725.36	9.52%	197,030.00
2016	29,931,226.67	0.63%	673,269.34	38.28%	5,092,891.95	8.33%	192,240.00	44.15%
2015	29,742,611.17		426,009.57		4,701,334.80		133,365.00	

(SOURCE: LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)



Table 6.8 Current Operating Expenditures 2015-2017

Year	Housing & Community Development		Social Services		Economic Services		Debt Service (FE) (Int. Exp. & Other Charges)	
	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE
2017	2,573,837.26	11.59%	5,260,770.01	-16.88%	8,638,274.12	12.15%		
2016	2,306,600.39	15.61%	6,329,296.41	4.97%	7,702,175.41	10.74%		-100%
2015	1,995,104.81		6,029,463.57		6,954,971.32		94,230.38	

(SOURCE: LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)



Table 6.7 & 6.8 illustrate that the Current Operating Expenditures under General Public Services had the highest amount of 30.21 million for the year 2017, Economic Services with 8.63M, , Health Nutrition and Pupolation Control had 5.57M, Social Services & Social Welfare, 5.26M, Housing and Community Development, 2.57M ,Education, Culture & Sports/Manpower Development, .86M. The Local Government of Pitogo has an annual allocation for the Labor & Employment intended for the Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) beneficiaries, the municipality expended the amount of .19M in 2017 under this program. There is no expenditure for Interest & Other Charges for the years 2016 & 2017.

Table 6.9

Year	CAPITAL INVESTMENT		DEBT SERVICE (Principal Cost)		TOTAL NON-OPERATING EXPENDITURES	
	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE	AMOUNT	% OF CHANGE
2017	9,839,429.24	22.40%			9,839,429.24	22.40%
2016	8,038,989.71	52.67%		-100%	8,038,989.71	75.62%
2015	3,181,659.39		1,395,795.10		4,577,454.49	

(SOURCE: LGU's FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-2017)

The LGU's Total Non-Operating Expenditures increased by 75.62% from 2015 to 2016 and 22.40% from 2016 to 2017 as shown in table 6.9. which include Expenditures in Capital Investment. The increase was attributed by the acquisition of Lot for Landfill, purchased of Dump truck & rescue vehicle, construction, Rehabilitation and improvement of Evacuation Center and various infrastructures projects. Purchased of machineries, equipments and Furnitures for the Operation of the Local Government Unit.

6.3. 6.3. Development Legislation

6.4. 6.4. CSO-Government Linkage



