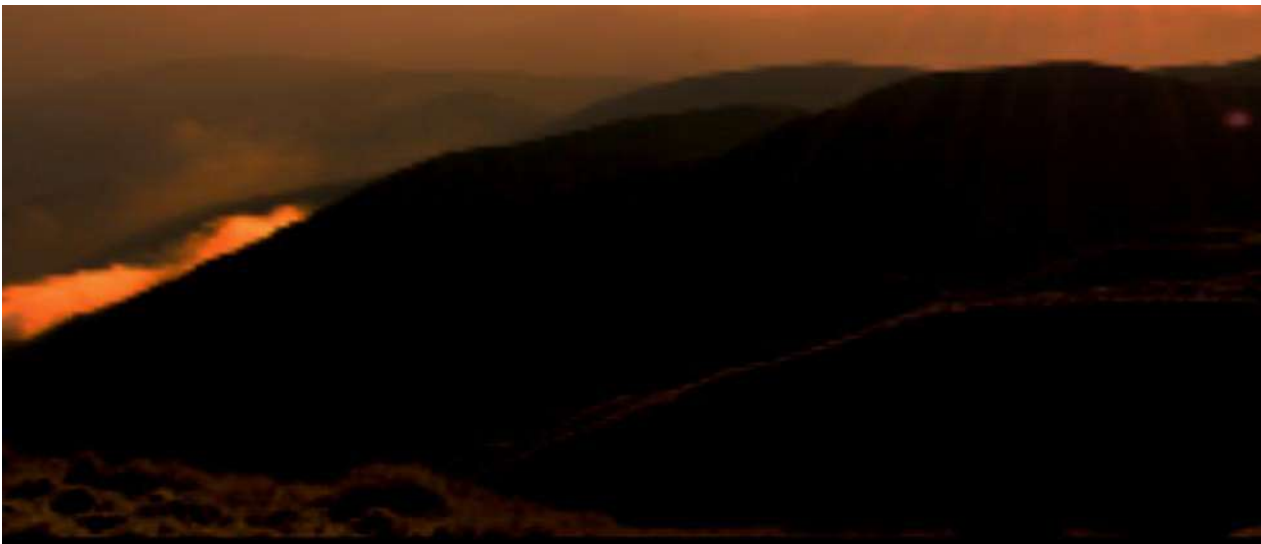




KABAYAN, BENGUET

ACHIEVING *Sustainable Development Goals*



Where is KABAYAN now?

Kabayan, one of the 13 municipalities in Benguet Province, is classified as a **4th class** municipality with **13 barangays** having agriculture and tourism as its main economic activities. Considering all of these and others, the following is the status of the indicators of the **12 applicable SDG** being monitored in the municipality.

"The SDGs provide us with a common plan & agenda to tackle some of the pressing challenges facing our world such as poverty, climate change & conflict."

-Helen Clark UNDP Administrator

The 13 SDGs and corresponding indicators...



- Poverty Incidence
- 4Ps Families
- Housing Tenure
- Health Facilities



- Prevalence of Malnutrition
 - Stunting
 - Underweight
 - Wasted



- CPR
- TB Cases
- Mortality
- Facility Based Delivery
- Skilled Birthing Attendant



- Schools
- Enrollment
- Participation Rate



- Child Abuse
- Women in the LGU



- Waterworks System
- Source of Water Supply
- Sanitation



- Kind of fuel for lighting
- Access to electricity



- Vulnerable structures
- Settlement in High Risk Areas



- Solid waste generation



- Forest Land
- Forest Cover
- NIPAS



- Index Crime Rate
- Registered Births



- Internet Access
- LGU Revenue

1 NO POVERTY



“End Poverty in all its Forms EVERYWHERE”

POVERTY INCIDENCE

CBMS 2014

1,161

HH have an income below poverty threshold in 2014.

Bashoy, Lusod &

Tawangan are the

barangays with the

highest number of poor households with 68.1-75.2 because of problems related to accessibility & delivery of different services.

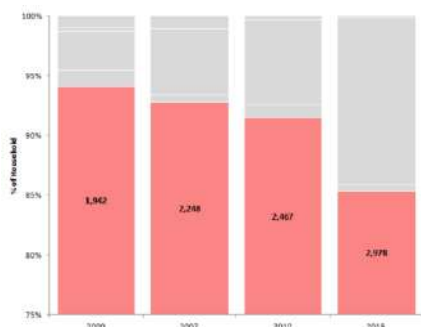
In contrast, barangays **Duacan and**

Poblacion where the main government services are located have only 39.9-47 HH with income below poverty threshold.

HOUSING TENURE

NSO/PSA Population Census 2000-2015

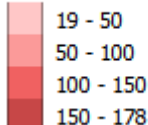
Number of **Owned Housing Units decreased** in 2000 to 2015 according to the NSO/PSA Census. This can be due to increasing number of houses being rented and occupied for free with consent. The locals prefer to occupy free housing units and or rent instead of undergoing construction thats is costly and takes time.



PANTAWID FAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4Ps)

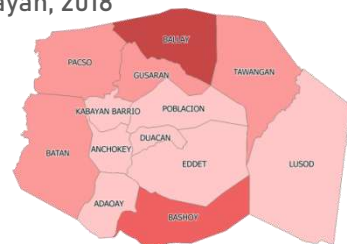
DSWD-4Ps Office-Kabayan, 2018

No. of 4Ps Families

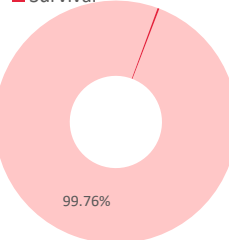


Barangay Ballyay has the highest number

of 4Ps families at 150-178 followed by Bashoy with 100 to 150 4Ps families. The barangay with the less number of 4Ps is Anchukey with only 19. In the same bracket of 19-50 are barangays Adaoay, Duacan, Eddet, Kabayan Barrio, Lusod and Poblacion due to the low population and accessibility of different services within the community.



Subsistence 0.24%



99.76% of the 4Ps families are in the subsistence level based on the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI)

This means that they can afford other necessities aside from the basic commodities or needs.

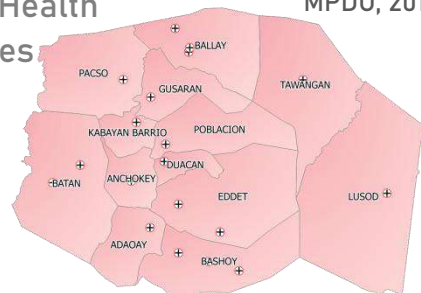
HEALTH FACILITIES

19 Primary Health

Care Facilities

(1 RHU
& 18-BH/
Sub-BH)

MPDO, 2018



All 13 barangays

have its own health facility. The Rural Health Unit (RHU) is in Poblacion while the other facilities are strategically located in the different barangays to render primary health care services which is more on the prevention rather than treatment and rehabilitation.



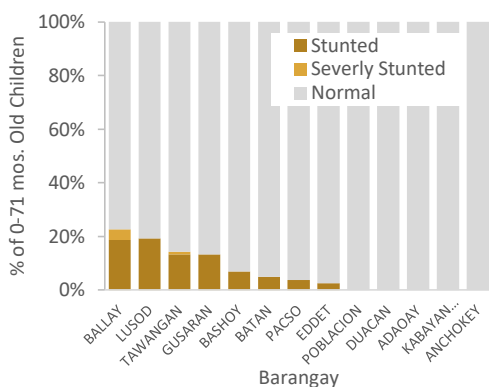


“End Hunger, Achieve Food Security & Improve nutrition & Promote Sustainable Agriculture”

“Malnutrition is a condition that results from eating too much or not enough nutrient(s) in the diet. It may result in both short & long term irreversible negative health outcomes especially during childhood.”

The nutritional status of children aged 0-71 months is being monitored in the municipality by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars who are supervised by the Rural Health Midwives under the Local Government Unit.

They determine the nutritional status of this children basing from the following three (3) parameters: length/height, weight and age. According to their analysis, one common reason for the prevalence of the different types of malnutrition is poverty. This is supported by the data that most of the barangays with cases of malnutrition have the highest portion of families whose income is below poverty threshold. On the other hand, barangay Poblacion, one with the fewer number of poor families, have cases of underweight, overweight and obese due not only to poverty but to imbalance diet such as the consume of easy to cook or process foods as it is more accessible to the families compared to those in other barangays.

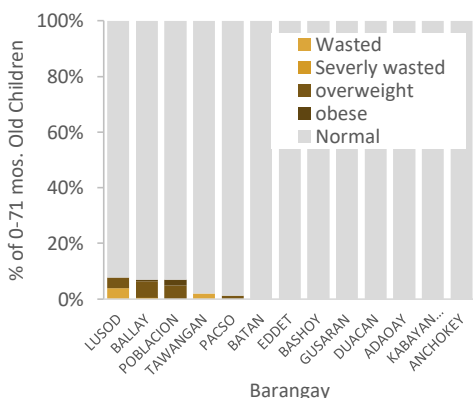
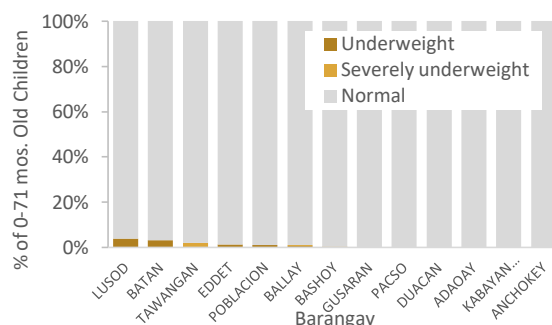


◀ Nutritional Status: Length/Height-for-Age of 0-71 mos. old Children MNAO 2018

10.18% of the 0-71 month old population are either **stunted or severely stunted** in 2018. Most are from barangay Ballay. While 5 barangays have no cases of stunting

➤ Nutritional Status: Weight-for-Age of 0-71 mos. old Children MNAO 2018

11 or 0.87% of the 0-71 month old population are either **underweight or severely underweight** in 2018.



◀ Nutritional Status : Weight-for-Height of 0-71 mos. old Children MNAO 2018

2.60% prevalence of **wasted, severely wasted, overweight and obese** among the 0-71 month old population in 2018. They are from barangays Lusod, Ballay, Poblacion, Tawangan and Pacso.

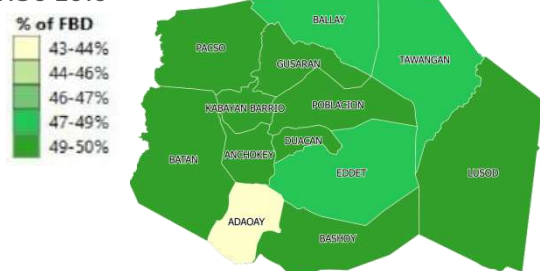


MHSO 2018



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate here is the percentage of women who are currently using or their sexual partner is currently using at least one modern method of contraception. It shows in the figure above that the highest CPR is 79% that is achieved by barangays Ballay and Batan. The lowest CPR of 27% is achieved in Duacan. This shows that **traditional method is still being used** by certain percentage of the population in all barangays.

MHSO 2018



50% highest accomplishment rate for Facility Based Delivery in 2018

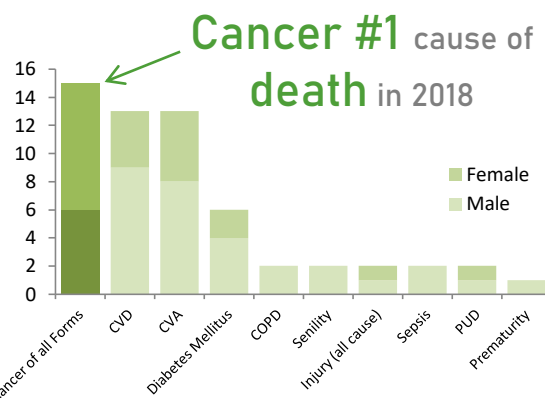
Facility Based Delivery refers to the delivery of pregnant women in a health institution either in a Barangay Health Station, Rural Health Unit, Hospital or clinic. It is the aim of the municipality that all deliveries shall be in one of these. However, the highest accomplishment is only 50% by only 9 barangays. The other 3 barangays (Ballay, Eddet and Tawangan) only reached 46-47% while Adaoay accomplished only 43-44%.

MHSO 2018

100% Cure Rate and Treatment Success Rate for Tuberculosis achieved in 2018



MHSO 2018



MHSO 2018

10/13 barangays

have a 95-100%
delivery attended by skilled birthing
attendants

Skilled birthing attendant refers to the health professionals who attended deliveries. In 2018, all barangays in the municipality attained more than 50% accomplished which means that 75-100% of the delivered babies were attended by health Professionals.



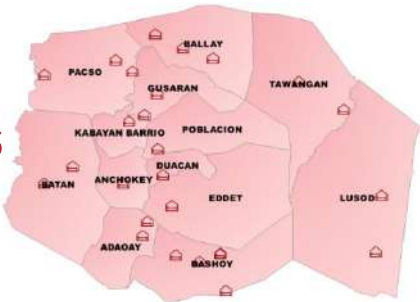


“Ensure Inclusive & Equitable Quality Education & Promote Liefelong Learning Opportunities for All”

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

CLUP 2017-2027

26
Schools
22 Primary/
Elementary
Schools and
4 Secondary
Schools

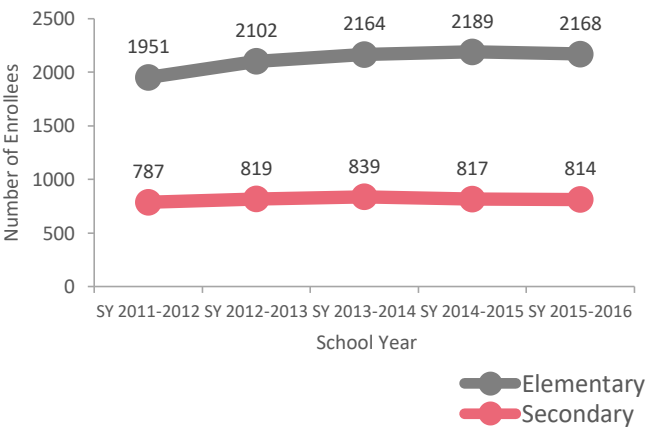


The schools are under the Department of Education-Kabayan District headed by a District Supervisor stationed at the Administrative Office located in the Kabayan Central School, Poblacion, Kabayan. All barangays have at least 1 elementary schools while the 4 secondary schools are strategically situated in Adaoay, Bashoy/ Eddet, Gusaran and Tawangan.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY

DepEd-Kabayan

The enrollment in the elementary and secondary level has slightly decreased from school year 2014-2015 to 2015-2016. This could be attributed to the decreasing population of school age children. Also, to the preference of the parents and including the child to study outside the municipality like in Bokod, Benguet and nearby places especially due to the improved condition of roads, short travel-time in and out of the municipality and the implementation of the K-12.

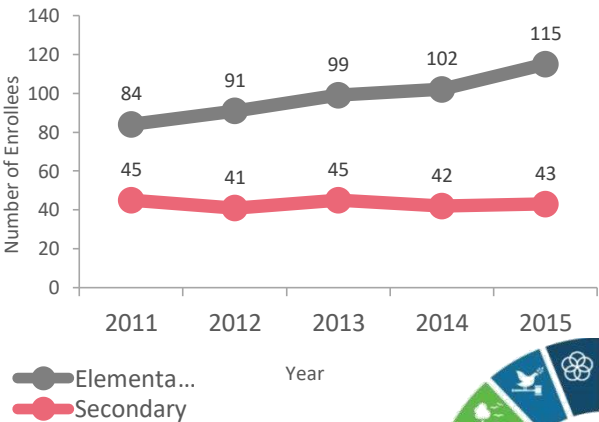


PARTICIPATION RATE

DepEd-Kabayan

“There has been a gradual **increased** in the participation rate in the elementary and secondary level for the past 5 years”

Regardless of the decreasing number of school age population, the participation rate especially in the elementary level is increasing.

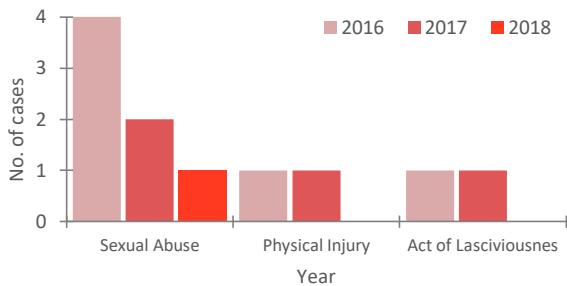




“Achieve Gender Equality & Empower All Women and Girls”

CHILD ABUSE

MSWDO 2016-2018



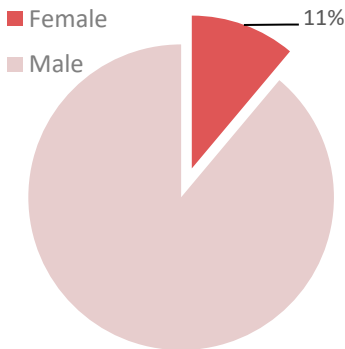
Due to the campaign activities of the LGU against child abuse, reports of such cases are being received by the MSWDO and WCPD. In 2016 to 2018, the reported cases are sexual abuse, physical injury and act of lasciviousness. It is shown in the graph that sexual abuse is the number one case in the mentioned periods. Also, it shows that cases of sexual abuse among children is gradually decreasing but still exist in the community.

WOMEN IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT (LGU)

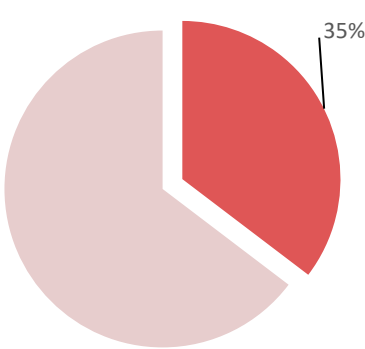
Kabayan LGU GAD Database 2017

“There are more victorious men in the 2016 and 2018 elections than women.”

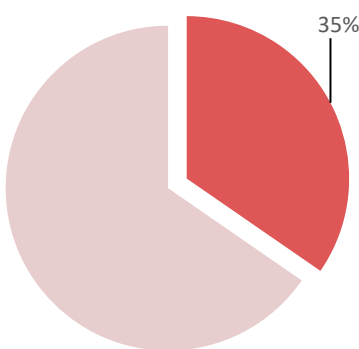
Municipal Election 2016
Winners by sex



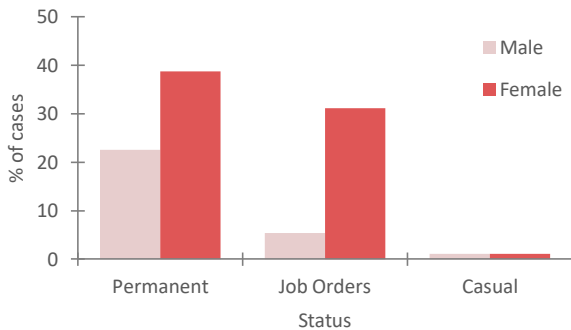
Barangay Election 2018
Winners by sex



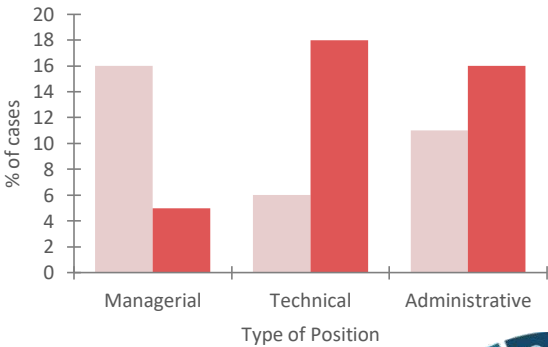
Election 2016 & 2018
Candidates by sex



Municipal LGU Employees by sex per
Status of Employment, CY 2017



Municipal LGU Employees by sex per
type of position, CY 2017



“There are more MLGU women employees than men. Men occupy most of the managerial positions while women have occupied more of the technical and Administrative types of plantilla in the MLGU.





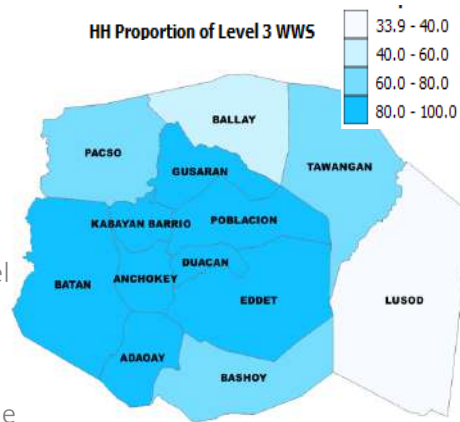
“Ensure Availability & Sustainable Management of Water & Sanitation for All”

WATERWORKS SYSTEM

MHSO 2018

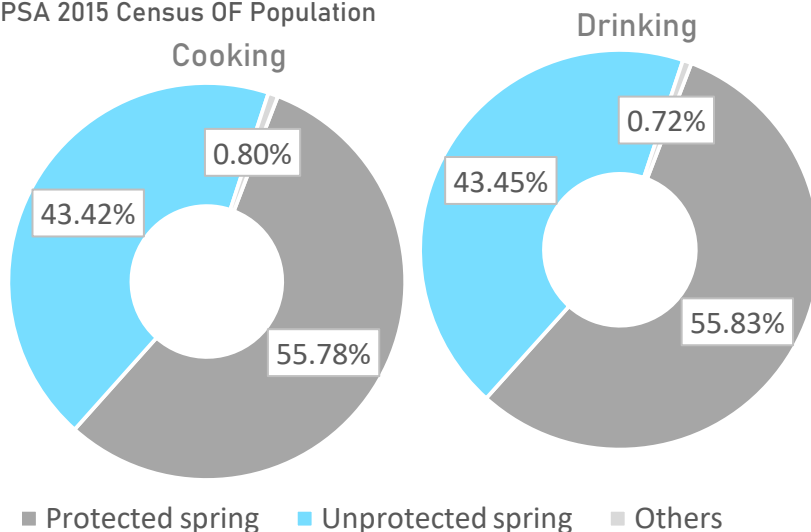
8/13 of the barangays have **80-100%** of HHs with level 3 waterworks system .

Most of the household in the municipality have a level 3 waterworks system due to a lot of source of water. Barangays Adaoay, Anchokey, Batan, Duacan, Eddet, Gusaran, Kabayan Barrio and Poblacion have the most number of households with level 3 WWS while Lusod has the least (33.9%). This could be attributed to the distance of the houses from the others making it difficult for a level 3 type of WWS and the preference of the residents to use private hose connected straight from the source of water to their own *houses*.



SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

PSA 2015 Census OF Population



More than **50%** of the households use protected springs as there source of water supply for cooking and drinking.

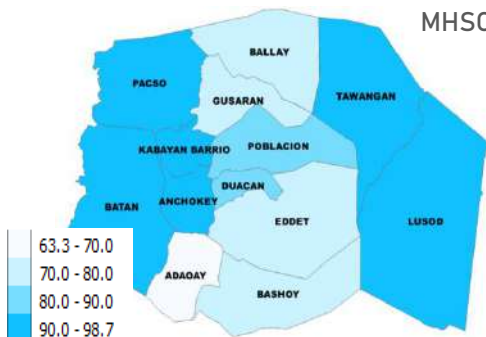
Aside from the unprotected spring, some households also gets their water from dug well, rain/river and bottled water

SANITATION (Flushed Toilet)

MHSO 2018

More than **60%** of the households in all the 13 barangays have **flushed toilet**.

Adaoay has the least number of households with flushed toilet in 2018 at 63.3% while six (6) barangays have 90-98.7% of households with flushed toilets namely: Anchokey, Batan, Kabayan Barrio, Lusod, Pacso and Tawanagn



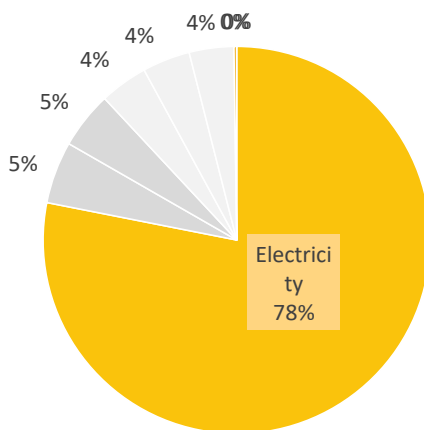


“Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”

KIND OF FUEL FOR LIGHTING

PSA 2015 Census OF Population

78% of the total households uses electricity as fuel for lighting in 2015 according to the PSA, 2015.



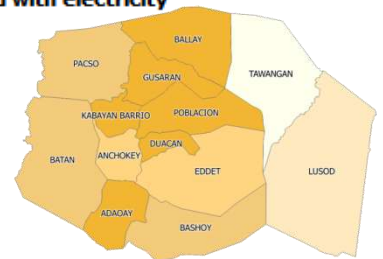
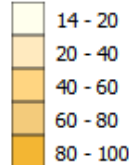
It shows that out of the 3,489 household in the municipality 2,725 or 78% of the households uses electricity for lighting. the other fuels used are the solar lamp, solar panel, kerosene, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), oil and others.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

CLUP 2017-2026

100% of the barangays have been energized in 2015.

% HH served with electricity

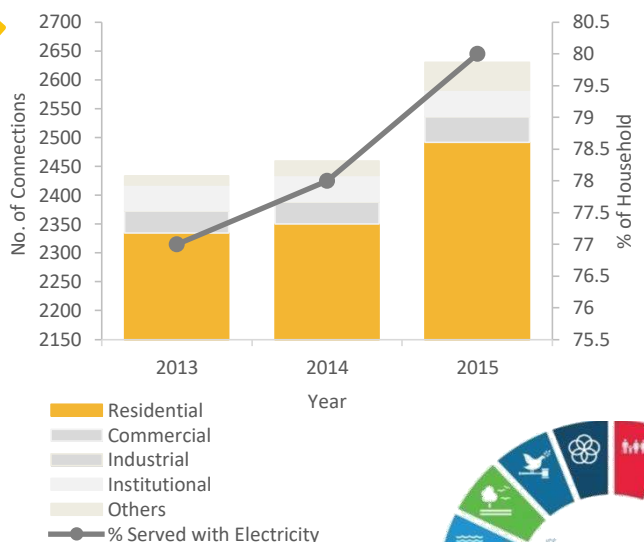


The Benguet Electric Cooperative (BENECO) is the provider of electricity power in the whole municipality

Though all barangays have been energized, not all of the households uses electricity as fuel for their lighting. It shows that in 2015 barangay Tawangan has the least percent of household served with electricity. While, 6 barangays (Adaoay, Balay, Duacan, Gusaran, Kabayan Barrio and Poblacion) have the highest percent of household served with electricity at 80-100%. It should be noted that these barangays have a more clustered built-up areas that have contributed to such.

Number of Connections and Percent of Households served with electricity CY 2013-2015

The graph shows the percent of households served with electricity and the number of connections per type of structures in 2013 to 2015. It shows that there is an increased in the percent of households served with electricity and number of connections for the past 3 years. The type of structure with the most connections is the residential buildings which has been gradually increasing. The other structures that have connections to electricity are the commercial, institutional, industrial and other types of public structures like the barangay halls, streetlights and others.



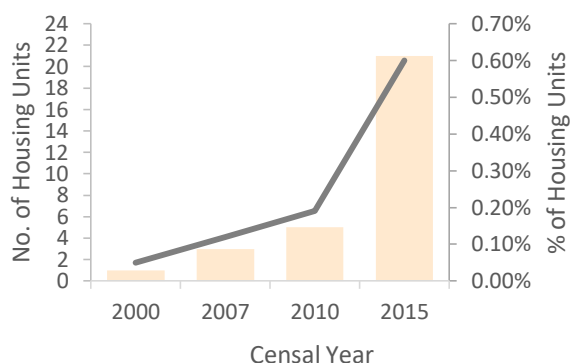


“Make Cities & Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient & Sustainable”

VULNERABLE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

NSO/PSA

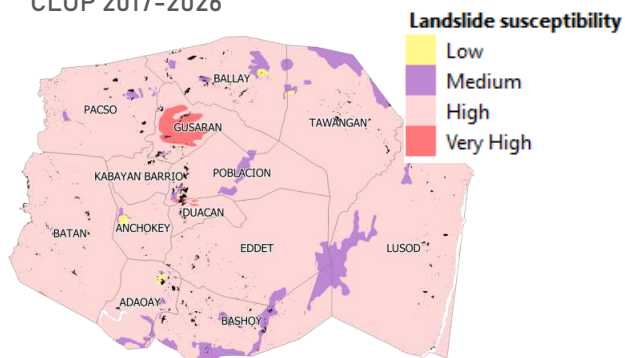
Makeshift/Improved Housing Units CY 2000-2015



According to the census conducted by the NSO/PSA, there is an increasing number of makeshift or improvised housing units in the municipality. From 1 housing unit in 2000 that accounts to 0.005% of the total housing units, it increased to 21 housing units in 2015 that is 0.60% of the total housing units during that censal year. It should however be noted that some of these housing units are temporary dwellings aside from the main house of farmers. Some of these are also temporary shelters of transient farm workers or laborers in the municipality for a certain period.

SETTLEMENT IN LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBLE AREAS

CLUP 2017-2026

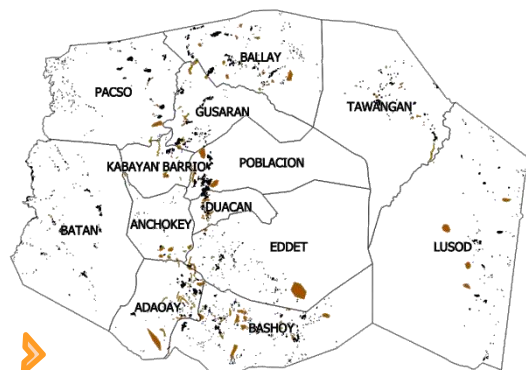


“92.80% of the total land area of the municipality of Kabayan is **Highly Susceptible to Landslide**.

Only 0.60% of the land area is not susceptible to landslide but is **highly susceptible to flooding**”

➤ The figure above shows the level of landslide susceptibility in the municipality in relation to the settlement areas represented by the black marks. The settlement areas are where most of the residential and other infrastructures are located. It shows that more than 50% of the settlement area is within places that have been identified with a high landslide susceptibility.

➤ The figure on the right side however shows the site of landslide occurrence in the municipality. According to the existing hazard inventory, there were no reported deaths due to landslide except during the 1990 earthquake. Less than 10 houses were also reported to have been partially damaged since year 2000 to 2015.



“Ensure Sustainable Consumption & Production Patterns”

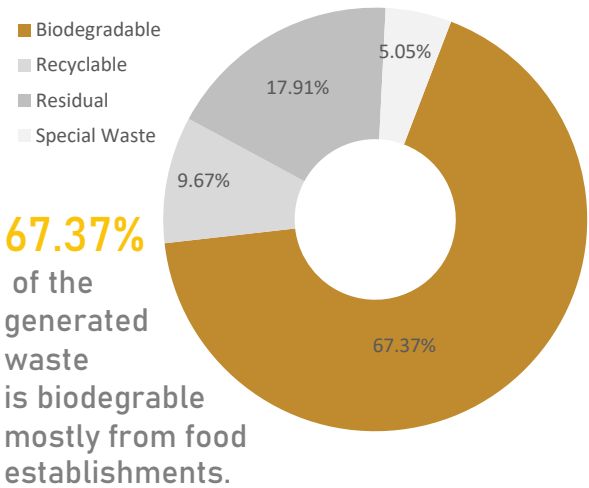
SOLID WASTE GENERATION

CLUP 2017-2026

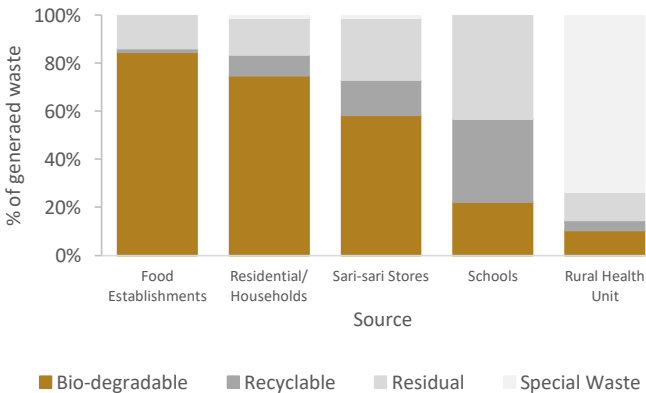
The Local Government Unit classified the waste being generated in the municipality into 4 types. These are the biodegradable, recyclable, residual and special waste.

In 2014, the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) designate conducted a waste analysis and characterization study (WACS) that shows the quantity and type of waste being generated. It shows that 67.37% of the waste are biodegradable and the other percent are compose of residuals, recyclables and special waste. Special waste has the least percent of being generated.

Type of Generated Waste
WACS, 2014



Waste Generated per establishment
WACS, 2014



In the WACS conducted in 2014, there were 5 areas of study namely, food establishments, residential/ households, sari-sari stores, schools and the Rural Health Unit (RHU). It shows that food establishments compared to other areas of study mostly generates biodegradable waste while the RHU has the least percent of biodegradable waste. Instead, the RHU generates more of the special waste than the other types of waste. This special waste in the RHU are being disposed in septic vaults constructed within the vicinity of the health facility.

Methods of Solid Waste Disposal/Treatment
CLUP 2017-2026

Methods	Quantity (Total waste generated in kg)
1. Composting	1,699.33
2. Burned, dumped in individual open pit	339.87
3. Sold to scrap buyers	169.93
4. Septic vault	33.99

It shows that the most used method is composting since there is no garbage collection in the municipality. Other methods used are selling it to scrap buyers, burning and or dumping it in individual open pit and recycling.





“Protect, Restore & Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystem, Sustainably Manage Forrests, and Halt & Reverse Land Degradation & Halt Biodiversity Loss”

FORESTLAND

CLUP 2017-2026



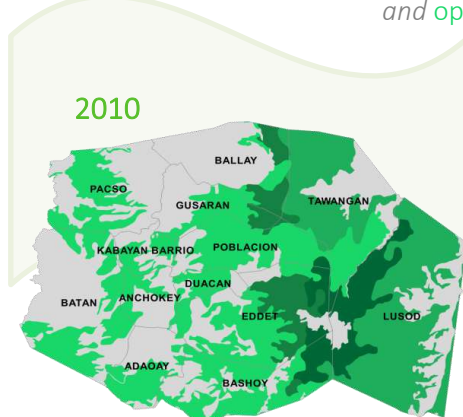
87.56% of the land area of the municipality of

Kabayan is identified as **forestland**. It is delineated as production and protection forest.

The whole area of barangay Lusod and Tawangan is considered forestland while the rest of the barangays have areas identified as alienable and disposable land to which development can be introduce. Regardless, settlements has long been and still is thriving with consideration to the biodiversity within the determined areas as forestland by the authorities.

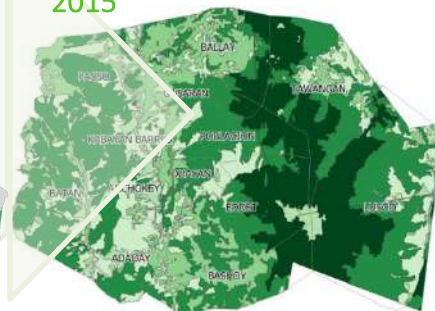
FOREST COVER

DENR-PENRO 2010 & 2015



This includes the land cover classified by the DENR as closed forest (broadleaved), closed forest (coniferous), open forest (broadleaved) and open forest (coniferous)

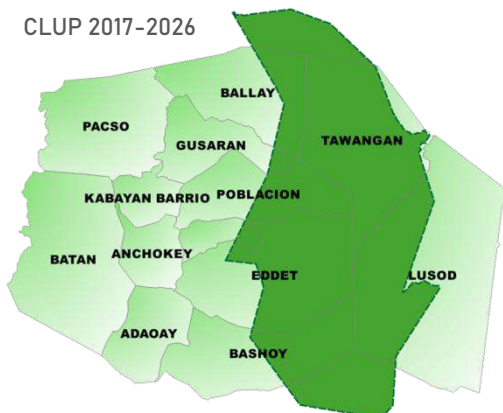
2015



Based on the data taken from PENRO, the map on the left shows the forest cover in 2010 and 2015. National Greening Program and other activities are being supported to continuously preserve the forest and its biodiversity.

MT. PULAG NATIONAL PARK

CLUP 2017-2026



34.76% of the total land area of the municipality of Kabayan is covered by the Mt. Pulag National Park.

Mt. Pulag National Park (MPNP) was declared in 1987 as a national park through Proclamation No. 75, thus is covered by the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) rules and regulations. Its area is at 11,356.86 hectares where 98.33% of this is part of the municipality of Kabayan. The rest is distributed in the municipality of Buguias, Benguet; Tinoc, Ifugao; Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya and Bokod, Benguet.



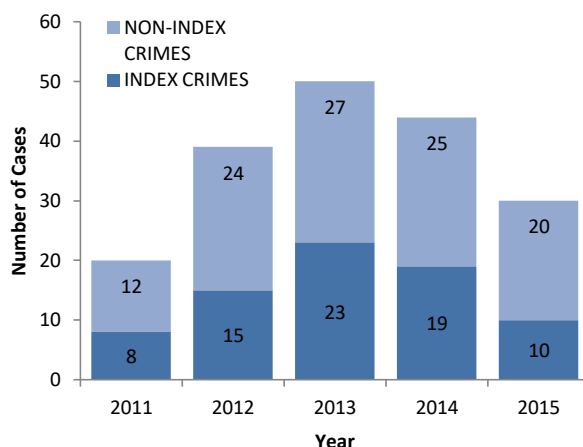


“Promote Peaceful & Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All & Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels”

INDEX CRIME RATE

PNP-KMPS

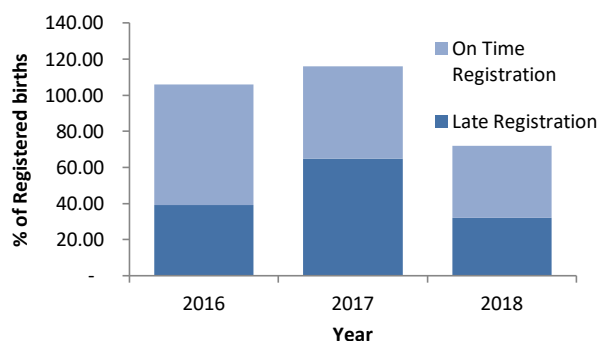
The crimes mentioned in the graph is presented in 2 types: Index Crime (murder, homicide, physical injury, rape, robbery, theft) and Non-index Crime. It shows that crimes in the municipality is more of the non-index type of crime. These crimes including the index crime has peaked in 2013 but has gradually decreased in the following year, 2014 to 2015. According to report of the PNP-Kabayan, **95%** of these crimes have been **solved**.



REGISTERED BIRTHS

Annual Report, 2016-2018

Number of Registered Births
CY 2016-2018

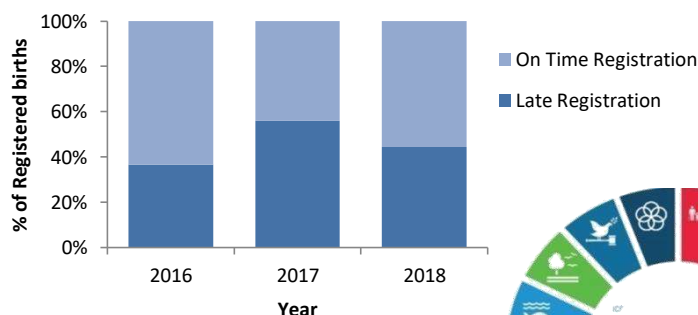


Late Registered Births at **35% to 50%** since 2016 to 2018.

The number of births being registered in the Local Civil Registry Office has decreased in 2018. This could be possibly because of the increasing number of births outside the municipality due to the presence of higher level of health facilities that could provide a complete service to the patients.

Percent of Registered births by Time of Registration
CY 2016-2018

Regardless of the number of registrants, there are still late registration of births in the locality. It is significantly between 35% to 50% since 2016 to 2018





“Promote Peaceful & Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All & Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels”

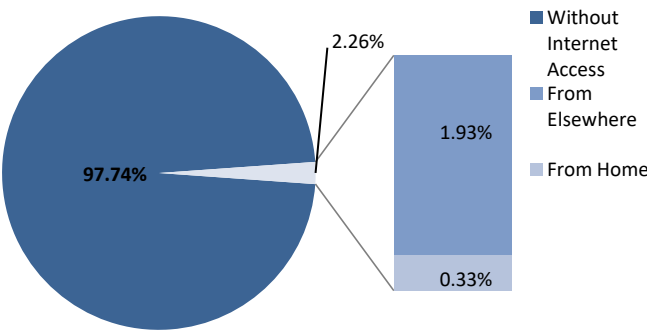
INTERNET ACCESS

NSO 2010 CPH

Household with Internet Access
CY 2010

Out of the 2,697 households in the municipality in 2010, there were only 61 households who have internet access from elsewhere and from within the home according to the census conducted by the National Statistic Office. This could be attributed to the no or low quality of signal of communication within the municipality.

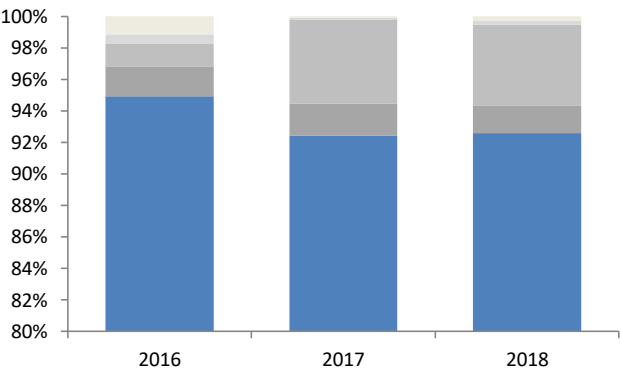
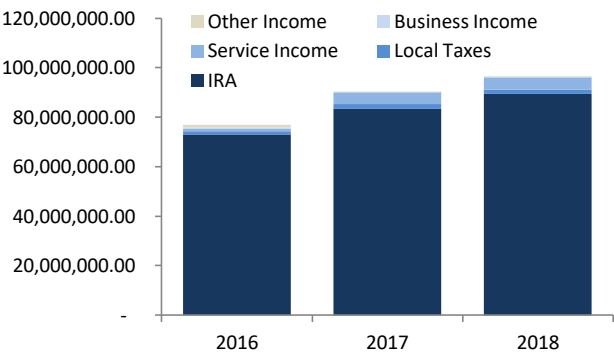
2.26% of the total household in 2015 only has internet access according to the 2010 CPH of the NSO.



LGU INCOME

Annual Report 2016-2018

Household with Internet Access
CY 2010



The revenue of Kabayan LGU has gradually increase to almost 100 million pesos in 2018. The source of these are generally from the share in the Internal Revenue Allotment, Local Taxes, Service Income, Business income and Other Incomes.

More than 80% of the LGU income is from the **IRA** since 2016 to 2018.

From 2016 to 2018, it is shown in the graph that income aside from the IRA has been increasing thus possibly decreasing the dependency of the LGU to the shares from the IRA.

