

VII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFILE

7.1 POLITICAL SUBDIVISION

From a fourth class municipality in 1991 with an income of P7,043,822.44, Sta. Cruz was elevated to 2nd class in 1989 and finally to first class in 2001 with an income of P75,936,918.93. This is greatly attributed to the industrial activities that occurred in the last 10 years. (Annex 1.36)

Sta. Cruz has 18 barangays, 4 of which are classified urban and 14 as rural. Barangay Poblacion was divided into 4 barangay zones through a plebiscite held in 1989, namely: Zone I, Zone II, Zone III and Zone IV, all made up the urban area.

7.2 ORGANIZATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

7.2.1 Personnel Complement

As of 2001, the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Sta. Cruz is composed of 13 offices with a total workforce of 244, of which 80 are plantilla personnel, 12 elective, 106 casual and 32 job order. Project-based casuals and contractual employees numbered 96. (Annex 1.37)

The elective officials are the Mayor, Vice-Mayor, the 8 Sangguniang Bayan Members plus the two sectoral representatives, one from the Association of Barangay Councils (ABC) and the other one from the Federation of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK).

Mayor's office ranks first in number of personnel having 80 employees or 33% of the total. It has 13 sub-units, namely: Administration, Market, Slaughterhouse, Waterworks, Cemetery, Training Center, Terminal, Housing and Resettlement Office, PAIC Management Office, Local

School Board, MLGOO/ABC, SK and PESO.

7.2.2 Personal Services

Personal Services (PS) accounted for P35,180,024.75 expenditure in 2001. About 25% went to Mayor's Office, 16% to Sangguniang Bayan, 15% to Health and 10% to Treasury. The least is the Vice-Mayor's Office with roughly 2%.

Project-based PS constitutes 20% amounting to P7,058,089.32 posted under General Fund (GF) and 20% Local Government Development Fund (LGDF). The total appropriation for PS under GF is P28,437,098.46 and actual expenditure is placed at P27,977,989.81, a 98% utilization.

Table 60 - APPROPRIATION FOR PERSONAL SERVICES (GENERAL FUND), 2001

PARTICULARS	APPROPRIATED	EXPENDED	BALANCE
Salaries & Wages	15,198,563.45	15,062,375.94	136,187.51
RATA	1,397,568.01	1,363,738.00	33,830.01
PERA	739,310.60	724,880.45	14,430.15
ACA	815,810.60	801,148.45	14,662.15
Year-End Benefits	4,091,547.69	3,980,654.82	110,892.87
Others:			
Clothing Allowance	544,000.00	540,000.00	4,000.00
Monetization of Leave Credits	2,232,571.27	2,201,578.24	30,993.03
Loyalty Award	35,500.00	26,000.00	9,500.00
Insurance, Pag-ibig Contribution	156,666.01	154,644.44	2,021.57
Medicare	129,418.75	126,182.50	3,236.25
Magna Carta	368,700.00	328,557.50	40,142.50
Step Increment	51,604.50	28,589.00	23,015.50
Other Benefits - Allowance (Judge)	8,400.00	8,400.00	0.00
Overtime	163,616.20	159,959.06	3,657.14
Integrated Insurance Premium	1,824,990.10	1,824,990.10	0.00
State Insurance	48,930.00	48,060.00	870.00
Terminal Leave	589,901.28	585,271.41	4,629.87
Gratuity	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash Incentives	40,000.00	12,959.90	27,040.10
TOTAL	28,437,098.46	27,977,989.81	459,108.65

Source: Office of the Mun. Accountant

7.2.3 Career and Employee Management and Development

A continuous career and employee enhancement program is observed by the LGU. A functional Performance and Evaluation System is maintained through the Performance Evaluation Review Committee tasked to review the employee's performance targets and standards and determine the employee's rating.

Human Resource Development Program includes training, seminars and other development activities conducted by government and non-government agencies to produce competent and professional workforce. Insurance coverage is also provided by the GSIS. (Annex 1.38)

The Municipal Agriculture Office (MAgrO) has the most number of training/seminars attended (63); second is Health Office with 30; third, OMPDC with 26; fourth, SB with 25; fifth, PAIC Mgt. Office, 25; the rest have less than 20 training/seminars attended.

Human resource development is not only limited to LGU staff but also includes the constituency. MAgrO conducted 26 training to farmers, fisher folk, cooperatives, various associations of women and youth. These training were on livestock production and management, community-based coastal resource management planning, crop protection and cooperative strengthening. MSWDO conducted 20 training on women welfare, gender development, practical skills development, family welfare and disaster management. PAIC office managed 7 training for livelihood development, craft village industries and tourism promotion. In like manner, the PESO, MLGOO and MHO conducted relevant training for their clientele. Internal and external funds were sourced out to finance the various training.

Table 61 - TRAINING AND SEMINARS ATTENDED BY LGU PERSONNEL, 2001

LGU Office	No. of External Training /Seminars Attended	Staff sent	LGU Training /Seminars Conducted	No. of Pax
1. Office of the Mayor	7	5		
2. Office of the Vice Mayor	3	1		
3. Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	25	11		
4. Office of the MPDC	26	12		
5. Office of the Mun. Agricultural Officer	63	15	26	1839
6. PAIC Management Office	25	5	7	162
7. Office of the MSWDO	15	5	20	515
8. Office of the Municipal Assessor	6	3		
9. Office of the Municipal Health Officer	30	17	2	170
10. Office of the Muni-cipal Accountant	9	7		
11. Office of the Municipal Treasurer	19	6		
12. Office of the Municipal Budget Officer	5	3		
13. Office of the Municipal Engineer	7	5		
14. Office of the Municipal Civil Registrar	5	3		
15. Office of the MLGOO	1	1	1	60
16. Public Employment Service Office			1	6

Source: LGU Annual Accomplishment Report for CY 2001

7.3 LOCAL LEGISLATION

The May 2001 election seated 8 local legislators joined by 2 ex-officio members and back-staffed by 7 personnel headed by the SB Secretary.

A new Internal Rules of Procedures were adopted by the newly elected set of members on July 18, 2001 to guide them in the performance of their functions. In the same year, 41 sessions were conducted, 37 regular and 4 special. Compared with the 63 sessions in 2000, this is reduced by 22.

Based on Attendance Record, the old set of members showed an individual average rating of 16 out of 18 sessions while the new set of members have 21 out of 23 sessions.

The SB had performed 404 enactments, 369 resolutions and 35 ordinances an 8% decrease from the 2000 figure of 439. General administration has 204 resolutions and 25 ordinances, economics has 85 resolutions and 7 ordinances, social has 71 resolutions and 3 ordinances and miscellaneous, 9 resolutions.

About 133 committee works were performed, broken down as follows: 52 committee and 2 public hearings for the old set and 73 committee hearings, 1 investigation and 5 public hearings for the new set. Record keeping is performed by the SB Secretariat that reported an increase in number of documents prepared as against the 2000 record.

Table 62 - COMPARISON OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN, 2000 & 2001

Key Responsibility Areas	Accomplishments		% Variance
	2000	2001	
A. Conduct of sessions			
- Regular	51	37	-27.45
- Special	12	4	-66.66
<i>Total</i>	63	41	-34.92
B. Legislative Actions			
1. Enactments			
- Resolutions	405	369	-8.89
- Ordinances	34	35	2.94
<i>Total</i>	439	404	-7.97
2. Committee Works			
- Hearings	143	125	-12.58
- Investigations	4	1	-75.00
- Public Hearings	10	7	-30.00
<i>Total</i>	157	133	-15.28
C. Record Keeping and Management			
- journal of proceedings	63	41	-34.92
- minutes	63	41	-34.92
- legislations	405	404	-0.24
- committee reports	129	130	0.77
- indorsements	397	452	13.85
- performance reports	12	12	0.00
- MIS Forms	48	48	0.00

Source : Office of the SB Secretary

7.4 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (OMPDC) has 2 permanent and 10 casual employees. Its major functions are: development planning; research, data banking and documentation; inter-agency coordination; monitoring and evaluation services; secretariat services; and zoning administration.

The office facilitates the preparation, approval and adoption of the Annual Investment Plan (AIP), the 18 Barangay Development Plans, the Municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan (under the ADB-funded FRMP), the LGSP-Capacity Building Plan for Revenue Generation, the Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) and the Barangay AIPs. Currently, it is on the forefront of the Municipal Comprehensive Development Plan revision.

The office also prepares the LGU Annual Accomplishment Report and project proposal preparation for SZOPAD funding. It also assisted in the preparation of project proposal for Coastal Resource Management (CRM) and Projects. In addition, it oversees the Community Development and Information Services that had issued press releases on 10 major development events aired over DXRP and featured in national and international magazines.

Coordination and cooperation with other offices and inter-agencies took the bulk of the staff time. As of 2001, the office extended assistance in terms of planning, project designing, monitoring and evaluation of the following: 65 programs and projects under LGDF, 74 projects under GF, UDP, FRMP-CRMP, SZOPAD, GOP-UNMDP, Davao del Sur Habitat for Humanity, Inc., PCUP and DOT projects and activities. OMPDC is also an active player in LGU governance

being the center of coordination among the local offices such as the Mayor's Office, SB, MHRO, MEO and others.

As a technical arm of the MDC, it has facilitated 8 regular and 1 ExCom meetings that produced a total of 32 resolutions. Besides the drafting and final documentation of the resolutions and minutes, the OMPDC also took charge of all referral works lodged in its office from time to time.

Zoning administration is also one of the critical functions of the OMPDC. As of 2001, it has issued 26 Zoning Certifications and 19 Locational Clearances generating P29,784.21 from zoning fees. It also extends secretariat support to Local Zoning Board of Appeals and Adjustment (LZBAA) and Pre-qualification, Bidding and Awards Committee (PBAC).

7.5 LOCAL FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal administration covers revenue generation, allocation, mobilization and utilization administered by four offices, namely: Municipal Treasury, Assessor, Budget and Accounting in coordination with the Mayor's Office, SB and other offices.

7.5.1 Revenue Generation

Local Government incomes are from local revenues, Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), and loans/grants. For the past decade, both the local revenues and IRA, have been increasing steadfastly, albeit, some of these increases were brought about by loans and grants such as Congressional Development Funds and Local Government Service Equalization Fund (LGSEF). The percentage ratio of local to external income is highest in 1992 and 1996, 34:66 while the lowest was in 1993, 18:82. (Annex 1.39)

The National Share

As of 2001, the total national share is placed at P59,317,621.00, 68% of which is the Internal Revenue Allotment and 32% constitutes the World Bank loan on the Integrated Bus & Jeep Terminal under PREMIUMED Programme. (Annex 1.39)

Local Revenue

Local revenues have been increasing since 1993. The highest recorded increase was in 1996 when San Miguel Corporation started to operate in Darong. Also in 1994, local revenue collection increased by 83% when local investors started the groundworks. (Annex 1.40)

The biggest contributor to local revenue was the Special Education Tax that had consistently topped the collection from 1996 to 2000. From 1996 to 1998, real property tax ranked second followed by business tax. However, from 1999 to 2000, the trend was reversed. Business licenses fee started to pick up relegating real property tax to rank three.

For 2001, tax revenues ranks highest at P10,211,324.47 or 61% of the total receipts from Business Licenses, Special Education Tax and Real Property Tax. The latter's collection was reduced due to the suspension of the 1999 assessed value which prompted the LGU to adjust overpayments made in 1st quarter of 2000 based on the new assessed value and apply it to 2002 up to 2003 tax dues.

As the assessment valuation of real properties keeps on increasing, the value of tax exemptions also increase. As of 2001, all real properties were assessed to value P978,977,550.00 while total tax exemption reached P116,767,230.00 representing 12% of the total.

Table 63 - REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX EXEMPTION FOR PAST 6 YEARS, 1996-2001

TAXABLE YEAR	TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	TAX EXEMPT
1996	785,305,760.00	90,179,970.00
1997	793,490,112.00	90,253,372.00
1998	801,395,202.00	90,232,192.00
1999	803,632,450.00	90,243,420.00
2000	1,065,633,873.00	103,520,223.00
2001	978,977,550.00	116,767,230.00

Source: Office of the Municipal Assessor

7.5.2 Resource Allocation

The Municipal Budget Office is tasked to prepare and provide technical assistance in the preparation of Annual and Supplemental Budgets to both municipal and barangay governments.

For 2001, the LGU has an approved budget of P50,011,389.00 and seven supplemental budgets with a total appropriation of P8,824,309.30.

7.5.3 Resource Mobilization and Utilization

Table 64 - GENERAL FUND INCOME & EXPENDITURES, 1996-2000

FISCAL YEAR	INCOME	% INCREASE	EXPENDITURES	% INCREASE
1996	30,974,671.57		30,694,044.31	
1997	35,256,065.95	13.82	34,712,207.11	13.09
1998	36,687,945.39	4.06	36,980,863.47	6.53
1999	44,635,224.77	21.66	40,832,390.05	10.41
2000	51,976,872.55	16.45	48,448,472.74	18.65
Average Increase %		13.99		12.17

Source: Offices of the Municipal Treasury & Municipal Accounting, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

Expenditures

The 5-year statement on income and expenditure shows that LGU income has consistently increasing at an average rate of 14% from 1996 to 2000. In like manner, the expenditures also increased from 1996 to 2000 at an average rate of 12.17%. Deficit was experienced in 1998 when expenditure exceeded income.

A total of P76,248,284.64 was expended in 2001 with the general public services getting the main chunk (33%); followed by economic enterprises, 30%; then LGDF, 9%; and economic and health services accounting for 9% and 7%, respectively.

The total expenditure for PS goes up to P27,977,989.81 a 98% utilization out of the total appropriation of P28,437,098.46. Maintenance and other operating expenses has a total of P14,440,924.99 expenditure out of the total appropriation of P15,249,258.27. The highest expense was on water, power/illumination (9%) and the lowest was on CVO Training (P1,205.33 only)

Programs and projects appropriation based on AIP was P16,473,628.52, 47% of which is under GF and 53% under 20% LGDF. Under the GF, economic services ranks first with 52%; general public services ranks second with 24% and third social services with 24%. Under the 20%

Table 65 - SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FY 2001

PARTICULARS	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL EDUC. FUND	TOTAL	%	RANK
General Public Services	25,448,628.61	0.00	25,448,628.61	33.38	1
Education, Culture, Sports & Manpower Dev't.	0.00	3,482,135.05	3,482,135.05	4.57	6
Health Services	5,442,646.65	0.00	5,442,646.65	7.14	5
Social Welfare Services/Housing & Community Development	1,998,602.08	0.00	1,998,602.08	2.62	8
Economic Services	6,757,894.50	0.00	6,757,894.50	8.86	4
Operation of Economic Enterprises	23,183,759.69	0.00	23,183,759.69	30.41	2
20% Local Development Funds	7,088,999.57	0.00	7,088,999.57	9.30	3
Public Debt	2,560,990.72	0.00	2,560,990.72	3.36	7
Aid to 18 Barangays	18,000.00	0.00	18,000.00	0.01	10
Others	266,627.77	0.00	266,627.77	0.35	9
TOTAL	72,766,149.59	3,482,135.05	76,248,284.64	100.00	

Source: Office of the Municipal Accounting

LGDF, social services got 55%, economic development, 23% and infrastructure development, 22%.

7.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Sta. Cruz operates seven (7) economic enterprises, namely: market, slaughterhouse, waterworks, cemetery, training center, heavy equipment, Integrated Bus and Jeepney Terminal. As of 2001, total receipts from these enterprises is P3,862,485.90 but actual collection is only P3,458,592.50 resulting to a collection efficiency of 89%. Unfortunately, the operating expenditures is P7,042,750.41 showing a deficit of P3,584,157.51. (Annex 1.41)

Public market cost of operations is P1,478,865.52 of which 92% goes to PS and 8% to MOOE but actual collection is only P428,240.36, registering a staggering deficit of P1,050,625.16. Big workforce of 12, low rental fees, and weak enforcement of policies especially collection are some of the contributory factors to this fiasco.

The Municipal Slaughterhouse spent P214,208.90 but actual collection is only P49,490.95 which means a deficit of P164,717.95. The negative ROI is due to non-enforcement of law prohibiting butchering in residences that is prevalent in Poblacion and other barangays.

The Municipal Waterworks generated an income of P252,680.90, two times lower than its operating expenses that is P755,138.45. Poor water quality, low water pressure and poor regulation and control of water connections have greatly affected collection from consumers.

Another losing enterprise is the public cemetery that incurred operating expenses of P127,634.45 but total receipts is only P42,650.97 posting a deficit of P84,983.48. Unavailability of lots for sale in Phase I may be one of the reasons for low ROI.

Phase II located in Sinoron has yet to be developed.

The Municipal Training Center is an exception for it gained a net income of P96,433.61. Its total receipts was P1,212,046.32 and operating expense was only P1,115,612.71.

The pool of heavy equipment has an operating cost of P427,462.77 but earning P180,000.00 only figuring a deficit of P247,462.77 or 58% of the total expenses. The problem is attributed to high maintenance and operating cost and no proper documentation/rental contract.

The terminal, in its first year of operations had incurred P2,923,827.61 expense with a gross receipt of P1,630,344.21 only, resulting to a deficit of 56%. The management encountered various problems, particularly, the non-compliance of jeep and some bus operators to the imposed terminal fees.

Most of the economic enterprise failed to operate as a business because they are run like service-oriented facilities. Its operations is currently subsidized by the General Fund that could have been utilized for social and economic services. Absence of an economic enterprise office with a full-time manager is also one of the factors contributing to enterprise losses.

7.7 SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Services delivered by the LGU to the constituency are infrastructure, education, culture and sports, health, manpower development, labor and employment, housing and community development, social welfare, micro-enterprise, agriculture, environment protection, investment and protective services, among others.

The LGU offices that are tasked to deliver these are the Municipal Engineer's Office, Municipal Health Office, Human Resource and Management Office,

Municipal Housing and Resettlement Office, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, Municipal Agriculture Office, PAIC Management Office and PNP Office.

The infrastructure development programs and projects are managed by the MEO funded by the GF, 20% LGDF, Social Fund of elected municipal and provincial officials, SK Fund and LGSEF. As of 2001, the MEO administered the implementation of 46 projects, supervised 44 completed projects of various barangays and implemented 8 projects funded under the Local School Board. It also provides technical supervision over infrastructure projects implemented by 18 BLGUs.

The MAgro with 18 personnel manages the implementation of projects that addresses problems on farming, fishing and environment.

The Municipal Health Office has a workforce of 31 administering the 8 regular programs, Dental Care, Laboratory Health Services, Environmental Sanitation Services and Nutrition Program.

The Social Welfare and Development Office manages the following programs: Family and Community Welfare Program, Child and Youth Welfare Program, Women's Welfare Program, Disabled Person's Welfare Program, Elderly Person's Welfare Program, Emergency Assistance Program and Self-Employment Assistance & Practical Skills Development Program.

The Municipal Housing and Resettlement Office was created under the Mayor's Office with a personnel complement of four (4). It oversees the Townsite Resettlement Project, the Relocation Projects in Darong, Jose Rizal, Astorga, Zone I, Zone II, Coronon and Tuban. It also administers the Public Cemetery.

The PAIC Management Office has 5 regular staff, 4 contractuales and 1 casual. It operates with almost a million budget, P750,000 taken from the 20% LGDF and P240,000 from Provincial Government. It is tasked to carry out 3 basic strategies to realize the Agri-Industrial Park and Center for Conservation and Management of Mt. Apo Natural Park i.e. investment promotion and marketing, sectoral assistance and development of craft village industries and tourism development. As of 2001, the private sector investments in Sta. Cruz amounted to P25,336,361.00. Eight skills training were conducted. Tapping investors to finance livelihood projects in the communities was also undertaken. Likewise, project proposals were also prepared and facilitated for funding. For tourism development, six (6) events/festivals were conducted to promote Sta. Cruz as a tourist destination, provide social cohesion and create economic activities and opportunities.

The Public Employment Service Office (PESO) handles information on job vacancies, refers or recommends qualified applicants to institutions for employment. It has 6 major programs /activities, namely; wage employment facilitation, special program for employment of students, job fair program, work appreciation program (WAP), career guidance counseling and practical skills development. In 2001 it facilitated the hiring of 225 out of 383 applicants; of these, 26 passed the exam for overseas employment. It also deployed 140 students to work in the various LGU offices and in some private firms during summer and Christmas vacation. In addition, it registered 390 during the Jobs Fair Program, facilitated the hiring of 40 applicants by Ayala (Darong) Agri-Development Corporation applying the WAP, facilitated career guidance counseling to 469 graduating students of the Sta. Cruz National High School and conducted training on practical skills for 60

participants in coordination with MSWDO and PAIC Management Office.

The Municipal Civil Registrar registers births, deaths and marriages that occurred in Sta. Cruz. As of 2001, the office had registered 2,601 civil registry documents with 1,846 births, 319 deaths and 436 applications for marriage license and 170 legal instruments.

7.8 LOCAL INSTITUTIONS/LOCAL SPECIAL BODIES

The Local Special Bodies (LSBs) were activated and made functional per RA 7160. These are the Association of Barangay Councils (ABC), the Municipal Development Council (MDC), the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC), the Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council (MDCC), the People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB), the Local School Board (LSB), the Pre-qualification, Bids and Awards Committee (PBAC), the Local Finance Committee (LFC), the Local Health Board (LHB) and the Sangguniang Kabataan Municipal Federation (SKMF).

7.9 PEACE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The instrumentality in keeping peace and order in the municipality are the Katarungang Pambarangay Program, the Municipal Trial Court, the Philippine National Police, the Philippine Army, the Bureau of Fire Protection and the Municipal COMELEC.

7.10 EXTENSION SERVICES BY OTHER NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Fourteen (14) national and provincial offices extend their services to Sta. Cruz. These are the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Population Office, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Office of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO), the Commission on Election (COMELEC), the Post Office, the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Philippine Army and the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP). (Annex 1.42)

About eleven of these offices have staff assigned in Sta. Cruz. The biggest contingent is that of the Philippine Army.

7.11 BARANGAY GOVERNANCE

Governance of the 18 barangays rest upon the 144 elected, 36 appointed barangay officials and 18 SK chairmen, all receiving honoraria for services rendered. Except for Zone II and Tibolo that conduct sessions once a month, all barangays hold two regular sessions every month. In terms of income, Darong has the highest income of P1,706,543.29 as of 2001, of which 65% comes from local source. Second is Zone III, the urban center with an annual income of P1,613,286.00 of which 95% is from IRA. The third is Coronon with an income of P1,607,616.13, about 67% of which is accounted for by IRA. Matutungan has the smallest income of P315,108 and 93% IRA-dependent. (Annex 1.43)

Four of the five special bodies were organized in all barangays and almost completely functional. These are the Barangay Development Council (BDC), Lupong Tagapayapa, Barangay Peace and Order Council (BPOC) and Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC). Barangay Anti-Drug Addiction Committee (BADAC) was organized in 9 barangays, all of which are reported functional. (Annex 1.44)

There are five categories of barangay volunteer workers recruited by Barangay Government to assist them in the delivery of basic services. These are the 197 Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), the 16 Barangay Nutritionists, the 269 Barangay Tanod/Police, the 244 Civilian Volunteers and the 37 Day Care Workers. All of these are reported active in their functions. (Annex 1.45)

Multi-sectoral community organizations are also tapped as partners in community development. As of 2001, the number of the following organizations are as follows: 152 religious, 40 youth, 34 farmers, 25 fishermen, 3 market, 29 homeowners, 16 tribal, 5 waterworks, 13 cooperatives and 33 other organizations. These organizations have a total membership of 27,205 individuals and 6,183 households. The services of these organizations are varied: from spiritual, economic, physical and socio-cultural. (Annex 1.46)