

BAGUMBAYAN PROFILE

Vision

A better livable, progressive, and agri-industrial community with active, productive and peace-loving constituents inspired by participatory governance, equitable socio-economic growth and shared fruits of development.

Mission

To achieve our vision, we will pursue a framework for development which is integrated in scope designed to uplift the living conditions of our people through the development of our agri-industries, promote the peaceful co-existence among constituents, respect human rights and dignities, sustainable utilization of resources and above all implore the divine guidance in all our undertakings.

Elected Municipal Officials

Municipal Mayor: Hon. Bernardita R. Bito-onon

Vice- Mayor: Hon. Jonalette D. Biadora

Sangguniang Bayan Members:

1. Hon. Leonardo R. Caspe
2. Hon. Justino A. Catiwalaan
3. Hon. Dexter Omega R. Bito-onon
4. Hon. Joenel S. Dorin
5. Hon. Glenn B. Insular
6. Hon. Ernesto M. Segura, Sr.
7. Hon. Manuel C. Bulawan, Sr.
8. Hon. Esteban D. Asug

Sectoral Representatives:

1. ABC Representative - Hon. Merilo C. Cordero
2. SK Chairman Federation - Hon. Daryll Jay D. Segura

Brief History

Bagong Bayan was born in the early fifties. At that time, most of the areas west of Allah River were virgin forest, teeming with abundant wildlife. The jungle looked forbidding, but the land beneath the trees was extremely fertile and very promising.

Sometime in January 1956, more than sixty (60) settlers started from Kolambog had crossed the Allah River, then headed, west. They were headed by: Ricardo Forro, Rafael Latigay, and Macario dela Cruz.

They settled at a selected spot in the forest near the foot of the Daguma Range. The settlers called their small community "**BANSADA**", an Ilonggo word, meaning "**in full view**". The place was located on a high rise just at the base of the Daguma Range.

Water for domestic use was however, hard to find especially during the dry months. So the settlement was moved eastward near the Mono Creeks. Datu Kudanding Camsa, the benefactor of the settlers, proposed that the settlement should become the nucleus of the municipality, and named the place, " Bagong Bayan". It was later called Bagumbayan.

On November 1965 former President Diosdado Macapagal issued an Executive Order creating the Municipality of Bagumbayan comprising all barangays West of Isulan. Appointed Mayor was Datu Kudanding Camsa and Ricardo L. Forro as vice mayor until the following year on **April 1966** when the Supreme Court declared the creation as null and void.

The creation was revived by virtue of **Republic Act 5960** on **June 21, 1969** but its corporate existence began on **January 1970** following the election and qualification of the first set of municipal officials.

Financial Resources

- Income Class - 1st Class
- Income - PhP76,178,891.00
- IRA - PhP64,491,844.00

Land Area

- 67,295 has.

Political Subdivision

Bagumbayan is composed of 19 barangays, namely:

1. Bai Saripinang
2. Biwang
3. Busok
4. Chua
5. Daguma
6. Daluga
7. Kabulanan
8. Kanulay
9. Kapaya
10. Kinayao
11. Masiag
12. Monteverde
13. Poblacion
14. Sison
15. South Sepaka
16. Sto. Niño

17. Sumilil
18. Titulok
19. Tuka

Population

1. Total Population – 57,133
2. Population Density – 94 persons/sq.km.
3. Population Growth Rate - 0.92
4. Total No. of Households
5. Household Size
6. Registered Voters – 36,320
7. Overseas Filipino Workers

Economy

- **Major Products/Crops:** Rice, corn, coffee, banana, pineapple, sunflower
- **OTOP:**

Festival

When the Christian settlers in Bagumbayan had already stabilized their farming status and begun reaping the fruits of their labor, foremost that came into their minds was the offering of thanks for such blessings from almighty God.

They did this in the form of Harvest Festival starting with religious prayers and highlighted with merrymaking festivities where the cultures and traditions of their places of origin were practiced and observed. Year after year, such kind of festivity had evolved with enhancements because Muslims and indigenous communities were able to learn and accept each others' beliefs and traditions.

Thus, the "Bansadayaw" Festival came into existence. Although the term was coined Visayan – Ilonggo root word "Bansa" which means "in full view" and "sayaw", hinugway, dayaw "all having connotation of marrying, said activity was very much welcome by the entire inhabitants of Bagumbayan.

The Bansadayaw Festival was also meant that somebody in full view, is Lording and above humanity. He is the Heavenly Creator who wanted his creation to act and follow according to his will. Regardless of one's status on earth, rich or poor, mighty or weak, famous or unknown, everybody is answerable during that day of Judgment. Therefore, this festival is a means to implore the divine guidance of Almighty God because without him people can do nothing.

The "Bansadayaw Festival" in synopsis is the realization of the citizens' united effort to magnify and preserve the diversified cultural heritage of all tribes like the Muslims, T'boli, B'laan, Manobo, Ilonggo, Cebuano, Ilocano, Pampanggeño and Tagalog who composed Bagumbayan today and most especially open tourism opportunities amidst cultural diversity.

Tourist Spots

Pitot Cave	-	Sto. Niño
Bamban Falls	-	Kapaya
Guano Cave	-	Masiag
Hot Spring	-	Daguma
Banana Plantations:		
Golden & DEFCOR	-	Sumilil
Bai Saripinang Falls	-	Bai Saripinang
Kinayao Falls	-	Kinayao
Mercy Rose Swimming Pool-		Sison
Hidden Spring Resort	-	Tuka
Maetas Cave	-	Titulok