MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MADDELA, QUIRINO HELD AT THE SESSION HALL ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 AT 10:00 O’CLOCK ANTE MERIDIAN.

PRESENT:
Hon. Rimel C. Tolentino - Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer
Hon. Junard N. Ramos - Councilor
Hon. Prescy D. Albano - Councilor
Hon. Renato M. Ylanan, Jr. - Councilor
Hon. Carlos C. Naboye, Sr. - Councilor
Hon. Melchor C. Sad-en - Councilor
Hon. Kreizer Jhun S. Hidalgo - Councilor
Hon. Mariano B. Gadingan, Jr. - Councilor
Hon. Orlando L. Salvador, Jr. - Liga President
Hon. Francisco B. Gadingan - IPMR
Hon. Romeo B. Namunne - SK Municipal Federation President
Hon. Jamina Anne O. Tolentino

ABSENT:
NONE

Introduced by: HON. ORLANDO L. SALVADOR
ORDINANCE NO. 03
Series 2019

AN ORDINANCE IMPLEMENTING THE SUSTAINABLE CORN PRODUCTION IN SLOPING AREAS (SCoPSA) PROGRAM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADDELA, PROVINCE OF QUIRINO.

WHEREAS, the municipality of Maddela has a topographic character of strong sloping to mountainous and steep terrain in all major portions of most of the barangays, thus protection to conserve the soil is inevitable;

WHEREAS, under the Philippine agricultural protocol, planning in areas above eighteen percent (18%) slope is prohibited but still widely practiced within the upland areas;

WHEREAS, due to the rapid growing of population, portion of the upland landscape is being converted to areas that are permanently farmed;

WHEREAS, municipality of Maddela is one of the corn producing municipalities in the province;

NOW THEREFORE, be it ORDAINED, as it is hereby ORDAINED by the sangguniang bayan members of Maddela, Quirino in session duly assemble, that:

ARTICLE 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. TITLE. This Ordinance shall be known as “SCoPSA in Maddela, Province of Quirino”
SECTION 2. OBJECTIVE. This is enacted with the following objectives:

a. To sustain and increase farm productivity and improve the welfare of the farm population and thereby reduce the rate of migration into remaining forested land;
b. To regulate the upland farming in order to sustain the main source of income of the constituents of Maddela which is agriculture;
c. To ensure the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, empowerment of farmers, addressing climate change and improving water availability;
d. To establish strong linkage and partnership between and among the LGU, farmers and different stakeholder;

e. To provide new agricultural technologies especially in the hilly areas, strongly recommending SCoPSA way of farming in order to prevent soil erosion;
f. To develop upland corn production areas as agro tourism destination through integrated Farming System or SCoPSA technology;
g. To generate employment opportunities through Agro-tourism related activities and programs;
h. To implement soil and water conservation measures through climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
i. To address the environmental problem, global warming and regulating the use of glyphosate (herbicide).

SECTION 3. SCOPE AND COVERAGE. The SCoPSA program shall be implemented and imposed by the Municipal Agriculture Office within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality of Maddela, particularly on the corn producing areas that are vulnerable to soil erosion.

SECTION 4. DECLARATION OF POLICIES.

a. There shall be massive classification/categorization at all farmland as to their corresponding sloping percentage, to wit:
   1. Prime Agricultural Land (0° – 3° Slope)
   2. Crop Land (3° – 8° Slope)
   3. Modified Cropland (8° – 18° Slope)
   4. Diversified Cropland (18° – 30° Slope)
   5. Slopes not allowed/discouraged for corn cultivation (30° – 50° Slope)
   6. Forest or Woodlot (>50° Slope)
   7. Protein or Fodder Bank

b. All barangay with above 18° slope intended for corn production within the jurisdiction of Maddela shall participate in the program;
c. All farmers engaged in tilling sloping areas shall participate in the program through the barangay;
d. Barangay that were found to be most responsive to the program shall be recognized and may be given awards and incentives as to the manner that the council may formulate and;
e. Farmers that were found to be most responsive to the program shall be recognized and may be given awards and incentives as to the manner that the council may formulate on section 10.

ARTICLE 2
DEFINITION OF TERMS

SECTION 5. DEFINITION OF TERMS. For the purpose of this ordinance the herein terminologies shall mean:

Contour strip cropping – a system that involves the planting of two or more kind of crops in regular alternatives.
Croplands – are recognized as cultivated and non-cultivated lands which are devoted to agriculture particularly for the rearing of livestock and production.

Diversified Cropland – is a rolling area where corn farming is already being practiced. Based on land capability classification, this area is best suited for pasture or forest. Cultivation of this area requires very careful management and complex conservation practices.

Forest – a large track of land covered with trees or under shrubs.

Hedgerow – a line of different types of bushes and small trees growing very close together that serves as protection for soil erosion.

Modified Cropland – an eco-system modified or created by man specifically to grow or raise biological products for human consumption or use.

Orchard Land – intentional area for planting of trees or shrubs that is maintained for food production. It is comprise of fruit-bearing trees which is generally grown for commercial.

Pasture Land – a land use for grazing purposes or for livestock raising.

Plantation Land – a large form or area designated for agricultural growth.

Prime Agricultural Land – a land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feeds, forage and other crop.

Protein or Fodder Bank – shallow soil and above the water line/level or any rain water impounding structure.

Slope – it is a measure of the steepness of a line and the direction is either increasing or decreasing. It is a side of a mountain, hill or valley.

Sustainable Corn Production in Sloping Area (SCoPSA) – is an approach geared in introducing land contouring technique as an advantage for farmers with hilly lands. The said technology will also aid to lessen soil degradation which is evident on sloping areas usually occupied for corn production.

Woodlot – a parcel of lot or forest capable of small scale production.

ARTICLE 3

SECTION 6. CREATION OF MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL. For the purpose of close monitoring and implementation of the program, the creation of the Municipal Agriculture Development Council (MADC) is deemed necessary which shall be chosen by virtue of an executive Order to be issued by the Local Chief Executive with representative from the private sectors/groups and shall be composed of the following:

Chairman: Municipal Mayor
Vice Chairman: SB Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
Members:
- SB Chairman, Committee on Appropriation
- Municipal Agriculturist
- Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer
- Municipal Tourism Officer
- Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
- MAFC Chairman
- Barangay Captains
- CSOs Representative

SECTION 7. POWER AND FUNCTIONS. The power and function of Municipal Agriculture Development Council shall be the following:

a. The MADC shall be the primary means for public and private sectors collaboration in all SCoPSA related policies programs and projects in order to ensure its implementation;
b. Facilitate the conduct of the ground works and consultation, seminars and for; prepare
training modules and provide assistance in the conduct of training of trainers/farmers
adaptors;
c. Monitor the status of implementation of the program and provide feedback mechanism;
d. Assess the impact of program methodologist in order to determine necessary
improvement;
e. Formulate plans for better implementation and/or modification of the program based on
the result of assessment made by the council;
f. Conduct training and seminars related to SCoPSA program and provide soil conservation
approaches technologies applicable in sloping areas being cultivated;
g. Recommend to the Local Government Unit of Maddela through the office of Municipal
Agriculturist the qualified beneficiaries of a subsidized agricultural input and seedling to be
planted within the SCoPSA site; and
h. In order to sustain the implementation of the program ensure the sustainability of technical
support and assistance to all participating farmers/farmer adaptors.

SECTION 8. PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND MECHANICS OF IMPLEMENTATION.
The program components will be implemented through the following proposed strategies:

a. Information and advocacy Campaign
This will involve education campaign through briefing and orientation, seminars, and for
the distribution of IEC materials, use of tri-media and other related events and
dissemination tools to influence farmers and promote sustainable corn production in
sloping lands;

b. Training, Education and Extension
After raising awareness and advocacy among key actors, the next step will involve
capacity building and training particularly for corn farmers in the uplands. The Municipal
Agriculture and Development Council through Office of the Municipal Agriculturist will
request training for Training of Trainers (TOT) to DA-RFUs, ATI and BSWM. Trained
extension works and farmer leaders will directly handle the Farmers Training (FT) within
their area/barangay to include technical support and assistance. Training modules will
focus primarily on the practical approaches on soil and water conservation as presented in
this ordinance, i.e. land use management option and appropriate soil and water
conservation measure;

c. Establishment of Technology Demonstration
Parallel to the conduct of training is the establishment of demo farms which will serve as
the learning centers and technology demonstration farms for corn production in sloping
lands adopting soil and water conservation technologies. A techno-demo farm will cover a
contiguous area of three (3) hectares located in sloping land areas which are above 18º-
30º and are currently being cultivated to corn will be considered as part of the techno
demo farms but will be properly coordinated with ENRO to determine the most appropriate
land use. In order to better showcase the different soil and water conservation
technologies and ensure broader adoption, a field day and harvest festival will be
undertaken in each demo site.

ARTICLE 4
CONSERVATION

SECTION 9. LAND USE MANAGEMENT OPTION. Sustainable land use management is very
essential in developing the potential of sloping uplands for agricultural production. The following
options shall be observed in order to utilize the utmost productivity of the land.
Slopes in which corn cultivation is possible with appropriate soil and water conservation measure.

a. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND (0º – 3º Slope)
This land use is characterized by very good land covers alluvial or upland and river
terrace. The area is considered as prime agricultural irrigated or rain-fed and suitable for
crop production.
b. CROP LAND (3° – 8° Slope)

These areas are considered good land and can be used as expansion for corn production depending on soil characteristics, climate pattern, and water availability.

Contour strip cropping is the simplest and most suitable system that will lead to crop diversification in nearly or gently sloping to undulating areas. Under the system, the field is divided in strips laid on the contour across the slope.

c. MODIFIED CROPLAND (8° – 18° Slope)

This land use management option is recommended in undulating to rolling areas. It is considered as moderately good land that requires the application of carefully planned soil conservation measures to prevent soil erosion and to maintain/improve soil fertility. Below is modified cropland for multiple cropping systems that involves cultivation of different kind of annual crops.

1. Alley cropping with improved pasture grasses and/or fodder trees of shrubs species as vegetable barrier.

   Under the system, pasture grass or legumes will be used as vegetables barrier to control erosion and provide a source of fodder for animals following a cut and carry system. Alley between pasture grasses or shrubs used as vegetative will be planned.

2. Alley cropping or hedgerow intercropping system.

   This involves the planting of leguminous tree or shrubs species in double row along the contour as vegetative barrier. The strips or alleys between hedgerows are planted to different kinds of annual crop including corn. Under this system, the hedgerows are pruned regularly at the height of 5 meters to avoid shading of crops planted in the alley.

d. DIVERSIFIED CROPLAND (18° – 30° Slope)

This is intended to rolling areas where corn farming is already being practiced. Based on land capability classification, these areas are best suited for pasture or forest. Cultivation of these areas requires very careful management and complex conservation practices.

1. Hedgerow Intercropping System

   The system involves the establishment of hedgerow along the contour as buffer to control soil erosion. Alleys between hedgerows will be planted to both corn and perennial in alternate strips.

2. Multi-Storey Cropping System

   Multi-storey cropping system involve mixed species occupied by trees or other perennials that provide partial shades to agricultural crops (annual or perennial) in the lower layers.

e. SLOPES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CORN CULTIVATION (30° – 50° Slope)

Agro-forestry is a systems that can be adopted in developing the potential of these areas for agricultural production such as:

1. Plantation/Orchard and Pasture

   Steep portion with slope ranging 30°-50° is best suited for forest and pasture; however, it can be developed into plantation crops of exotic fruit trees and other permanent crops. This kind of terrain can be developed by adopting farm based agro-forestry system coupled with soil conservation and management practices.

2. Multi-Storey System + Animals

   This is similar to the multi-storey system except that free range grazing animals are added as component.

3. Improved Pasture

   This land use is suited in areas with sloped 30° – 50° with shallow soil and low fertility near the river banks or waterline of the reservoir. Under the system,
hedgerows of fodder trees or shrubs are planted along the contour lines as hedgerows.

4. Taungya System
It is agro-forestry system in which newly established orchards of forest plantation are inter implemented with agricultural crops as source of income while waiting for the permanent crops to have yield or bear fruits.

f. FOREST OR WOODLOT ( >50° Slope )
This land is strictly not suitable for agricultural purposes. But rather be reforested and/or remain virgin forest.

g. PROTEIN OR FODDER BANK
This land is categorized as shallow soil and above the water line/level of any rain water impounding structure.

The protein or fodder bank is recommended to about 20 meters wide area along the approach or above the water impounding structure. It involves the intensive planting of fodder trees/shrubs and pasture grasses to a small area.

It also involves the growing of leguminous fodder trees or shrubs (eg. Ipil-ipil, kakawate, flamengia congesta, etc.) along the contour hedgerows. The alleys between hedgerows are planted intensively for maximum protein and rich fodder production.

ARTICLE 5
INCENTIVES AND AWARDS

SECTION 10. INCENTIVES. In order to encourage the farmers & Barangays to support and adopt Sustainable Corn-Based Production Technologies, incentives and awards will be given as follows:

a. Best Barangay Implementer - P10,000.00
b. Best Farmer Implementer - 5,000.00

SECTION 11. TIME OF AWARDING. Incentives and awards by virtue of this ordinance shall be awarded during the yearly celebration of Maddela Founding Anniversary.

ARTICLE 6
PENAL PROVISION

SECTION 12. PENALTY. Any person/farmer who refuses to cooperate with the program but own above 18° slope of Parcel Land shall be given a 2nd priority of any benefits and/or incentives coming from the municipal agriculture office and the Municipal Government of Maddela as a whole.

ARTICLE 7
APPROPRIATION

SECTION 13. FUNDING SOURCE. An initial amount of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php1,500,000.00) from Municipal Fund shall be earmarked for the purpose of setting up the necessary equipment and tools that will ensure the effective implementation of this ordinance.

ARTICLE 8
MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 14. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this Ordinance or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be declared illegal/invalid for being ultra vires or for being violative of law, decree, rules and regulations, such provision shall be considered automatically amended or revised to conform with the law, decree, rules or regulation violated.
SECTION 15. REPEALING CLAUSE. All Ordinance, Executive Order, Rules and Regulations or part thereof which are inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modify accordingly.

SECTION 16. EFFECTIVITY. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval and/or fifteen (15) days after its posting in the municipal bulletin board and three (3).

ENACTED THIS 30th day of September, 2019 at Maddela, Quirino.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

CRISTINA M. RAQUEDAN
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:

RIMEL C. TOLENTINO
Vice-Mayor, Presiding Officer

MELCHOR C. SAD-EN
Councilor

KREIZER JHUN S. HIDALGO
Councilor

FRANCISCO B. GADINGAN
President

PRESEY D. ALBANO
Councilor

RENAO M. YLANAN, JR.
Councilor

MARIANO B. GADINGAN, JR.
Councilor

ROMEO S. NAMUNNE
IPMR

CARLOS C. ABOYOE, SR.
Councilor

ORLANDO A. SALVADOR, JR.
Councilor

JAMILLA ANNE C. TOLENTINO
SKMFR President

APPROVED:

FLORENTE T. ROZ
Municipal Mayor

Date: 9-30-19

ATTESTED:

CRISTINA M. RAQUEDAN
Secretary to the Sanggunian

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