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GEOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE OF BARANGAY MOHON: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL LIVED EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

The geographic landscape of Barangay Mohon, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines was studied. The land usage and its classification was phenomenologically, ethnographically, and anecdotally recorded. It was found out that Industry, company, institutional, and residential were identified and classified. These offers employment which boosted the economy of the Barangay that caused environmental and intelligent collaborative planning as immediate concern.

Keywords: Geographic Landscape _Barangay Mohon

Introduction

The study focused on the geographic landscape of Barangay Mohon, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines. The study has something to do on the land utilization and classification which was identified and classified as: 1) industrial, 2) commercial, 3) institutional, and 4) residential. Landscape classification was used on the utilization of land. The alive economic gesture enticed the researcher to revisit Barangay Mohon as one of the 10 Barangays in the Municipality of Tagoloan known to have a dynamic and mixed landscape utilization.

Using the lens of geographic landscape, Mohon was magnified as part of the Earth's surface with unique topographic feature. The topographic features of Barangay Mohon according to its geolocation characterized a particular peculiarity. Knowing the land use and its usage it helps us and the barangay organize areas designated for each type of usage which is a significant factor in economic development and environmental sustainability. Land-use planning ensures resources used efficiently so the people's needs, utility, goods, and services are met while preserving future resources (FG Firm law, 2024).

Barangay Mohon has its own unique identity in terms of landscapes that make it known to other places as pride and integrity. Barangay Mohon is known the presence of number of industries and other land usages. Its plain landform makes it more accessible for different land usage such as: 1) industrial, 2) commercial, 3) institutional, and 4) residential. A landscape's presence is experienced a physical and emotional stressed affecting the beholder's body and influencing its physical and atmospheric manifestations (Csepregi, 2024). Land usage (LU) significantly impacted landscape patterns, revealing interactions between human activities and its ecological environment (Xia & Zhang, 2024).

Barangay Mohon's is successfully hosted various industrial and commercial establishments, notably Boomarine Corporation, Linde Philippines Inc., LYL Corporation, Pryce Gases Inc., Tagoloan Agri-Milling Corporation, Bounty Agro Venture, Triple C Dressing Plant, Anakciano Inc., Timber wood Development Building, Daesang Philippines Corp., GAMA Food Corporation, ARC Refreshment Corporation, Bostik, and Equi-Parco. These industries are helpful for the economic advantage of the Barangay and to the Municipality that becomes as economic hub. It also helps the people living in the area to have jobs that could help them in their daily lives. They contributed the economic development by creating employment opportunities, boosting production, and building vital infrastructure (GGI Insights, 2024).

Barangay Mohon has well established industrial and commercial sites. Industrial is a company engaged in industrial production or services. They produced goods and products that are available in their raw materials. It becomes a company when this business establishment as industry engaged by an association of people who shared common interest and purpose.

For now, it has Fourteen (14) establishments /companies operating their business with their common products: Dressed Chickens, hollow blocks, Sand and Gravels, Plywood/Ply board, Feeds, Soft Drinks, Medicine, Motorcycle shop and LPG industrial Gases. The industrial sector is what's known as a secondary sector because the products and services offers to other businesses rather than directly to consumers (Delve, 2025).

The Barangay Mohon Commercial land use is also pronounced by its commercial establishments that are significant to the daily lives of people. Commercial land use is land that has been zoned for use in the sale of goods and services for financial profit. (Study.com, 2023). These are public markets that sell goods and rental spaces that are occupied by different forms of businesses such as water refilling stations, mini-grocery stores, motor shops and etc. This presents a convenient experience for the people. This emphasizes the importance of commercial spaces to the people and the area. According to Smith (2024), the presence of commercial spaces within residential areas, encourages entrepreneurship and supports small businesses.

In Barangay Mohon, the type of buildings built more often are for commercial purposes which helps the area's economically lively. A high proportion of commercial establishment stimulate economic growth which lead to traffic concern. As the Municipality develop and expand,

jobs–housing and spatial mismatches tend to worsen, resulting in longer congestion on traffics and higher levels on water and garbage problems (Cheng et al., 2025).

Institutional land usage occupied by public buildings such as Municipal facilities, hospitals, schools, government buildings, art galleries, religious buildings, museums and relative institution (JRank, 2025). Normally, it permits public and private usages (LandPro, 2025). Barangay Mohon has an area where institutional buildings or infrastructure have been built.

The institutional dynamics, including formal government institutions, locally embedded intermediary organizations, and policy imaginaries, shape industrial land use planning in high-cost Municipalities. In Barangay Mohon, land use is shaped by government rules and local organization. These institutions help decide on how the land is used, for instance, turning the farming areas into industrial zone to support the Barangay's economic growth. Meaning, this sector is well presented in the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO).

Lastly, the residential land use in Barangay Mohon was built as their homes, live, and carry out their daily lives. Residential land in the study refers to property already occupied and when left has always an intention to return. It can have owned, lease, rental and relative occupancy. It is typically zoned for primary housing and is sought after by individuals who wish to build their own homes (Kaiser, 2023). According to Smith (2024), residence of mixed-use developments often enjoys a higher quality of life due to the convenience and accessibility of essential services and amenities. These developments typically residential are within the periphery of the institutional, commercial and even agricultural, recreational spaces within walking distance except only to industrial.

Living in a place where houses are built near to the stores and basic services makes life easier and comfortable. It also helpful to people feel at home and connected to their own community. They see and interact neighbors oftenly. The lived human experiences particularly in local communities shaped by their environment. According to *National Geographic Society (2025)* living environment be it natural and built environment surrounding people's residence with a capacity to influence the thinking, behaving and the acting of the residents. If it is well managed and protected it is great help to improve the community by supporting development, protecting natural resources, and enhancing local livelihoods (*Tian et al., 2023*). All geographic landscape natural and artificial are God-given richness and deserve to be preserve, protected and develop according to its purpose.

Methods

This study employed pictorial and documentation analysis design to revisit the geographical landscapes of Barangay Mohon based on imagery and maps. The researchers also conducted an FGD of which dialogue and conversation were technologically recorded.

In addition, an in-depth interview too was done to the participants in Barangay Mohon. An open-ended question also was designed to explore and discover new insights and grasp the group's social dynamics. Although, the dialogue and conversation were casually done when it involved the name of the place, peoples, events and the interaction of the inhabitants. However, the qualification

of human informants is resident of the area, 60 years old of age and has a lineage of consanguinity to the locals where the study is situated.

Lastly, videography and pictorial capturing were analyzed during the geographic landscaping through the field work (Gomez, 2025). And to that end, recorded, collected and gathered data were analyzed according to the Modified Colaizzi's Seven-Step Methods of data analysis outlined by Gomez, et al, (2025a; 2025b) were also utilized in this study to ensure the reliability and validity of the data. The researcher underwent also on the saturation of the data to see the informant participant for the third (3rd) time for verification. Of course, the research protocol on the ethical standard were properly observed.

Results and Discussions

In this study on the cartographic landscaping in Barangay Mohon is phenomenologically, ethnographically and anecdotically recorded. Land use in the study is a way “how and “why” people in Barangay Mohon in the Municipality of Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines utilized in a living. Visualization through geolocation technique identified *Industrial, Commercial, Institutional, Residential, and Agricultural space* were identified.

And, by the use of these lands, it could have an effect on the people living. It may be in their advantage or disadvantage. These land utilization creates the identity of the place. It represents the economic and cultural activities (e.g., agricultural, residential, industrial, mining, and recreational usages) that are practiced at a given place (EPA, 2025). Implementing sustainable land-use solutions in depressed industrial areas can improve urban environment quality and the quality of life for the population (Danilina et al, 2024).

Industry. This geographic factor was identified and classified as the manufacturing and processing sector whether big or small that has something to do on the economic activity. Industrial land in the barangay Mohon is huge since the barangays has a wide hectares owned, controlled and supervised by the PhiVIDeC Industrial Estate. This is one of the main places for factories and big companies in Northern Mindanao. There are production companies and manufacturers present in the center and on the peripheral space. The presence of these industries and companies in the barangay help in many ways for employment and labor services. It could bring jobs to the local residents so they can earn money to spend on their needs.

Industrial development opportunities (IDO) provide more job security than ecological development opportunities (EDO). Thus, inhabitants and workers alike sentimentally expresses their observation and feeling during the FGD.

And, conversely articulated the following statement to wit:

“sa panahon nga wala pa ang mga industriya, kumpaniya ug establisaminto dinhing dapita maka langhab kapa sa prisku nga hangin ug wala pa gayoy bahu nga imong masimhutan. Hinonoa o taliwala nianang tanan nalipay pud mi gihapon tungud kay daghan mga kahigayunan nga maka trabahu dayon kami.”

[in time no industry, company and establishment in the area one can breathe the fresh air without unfavorable odor. However, we are still happy due to the opportunity for employment]

Giving time and reflecting the experiences mentioned by the participants the researcher has sense their transition period from “nothing” to “something.” The industry, company and relative establishment in the area really make the people and the place proactively dynamic for livelihood to living. Despite on the unfavorableness presence on the unpleasant odor in the environment they don’t mind it for reason of work and employment. This would mean that earning for living has demanded high concern for the participants.

Thus, listening their voice of the participants during the FGD, to wit:

“nalipay gyud mi kaayo dinhi kay daghan kaayo ug trabaho basta dili ka lang mamili sa trabaho maka trabaho ka gyud. Among bana, anak ug kami gani mga babaye adunay trabaho sa kumpaniya. Bisan dili kami regular tungud kay ang bayad inuras man lipay kaayo mi tungud kay patas man ang trabaho. Laki Kaman o babaye basta kaya mo ang trabaho may trabaho ka.”

[we are very happy here because there many work or job as long as you’re not choosy for the work or job. Our husband, children and even we as wife we’ve cash for work for the company. Even we’re not regular because we’re paid per hour we’re very happy because we work equally. Whether you are boy or girl as long as you can do for the cash for work you’ve the work]

Listening to their reflection during the FGD the researcher noticed that every family have their member working in the industry, company or business establishment for cash for work for the day. Some are paid daily; others are paid weekly or quincena (fifteen days) or monthly depending on the hiring need. It would mean further that the presence of the industries, companies and relative business establishment in the barangay really helped the people to have their jobs or work and earn for their daily living. Not only those have their own family to work but also those they called it as “Tambay” or bystander. According to the participants that those existing companies, people have work and the number of “Tambay,” thieve decreases.

As they said:

“lipay gyud mi kaayo kay kami adunay trabaho wala gyuy kami panahon gani sa among mga pamilya aron pag suroy-suroy, parti, ligu-ligu sa dagat ug pagpakig tabi-tabi o usa niana ang pagkawalay trabaho o tambay bisan gani sa kawat kini ni kubos o inanay ni minus o nawala tungud sa pagka naay trabaho.”

[we are very happy because we’ve the job or work and we don’t have even time to our neighbors and family members to get together

somewhere on party, beaches, gathering and decreases and to the extent of disappearing of becoming bystander and thievery because of having work]

Pondering the participants dissenting observation and opinion of industrialization for people in the barangay is that it creates jobs close to where they live. This means they don't have to travel far or move to the urban areas or city to find work. Because of the factories or businesses built in their area, many people can get steady jobs. This helps families earn money and improve their way of living. Also, when more people have jobs and earn income, they spend more in local stores and markets. This helps the businesses in the barangay grow, and it makes the whole community stronger. In the long run, this supports the economic growth of the area and improves the quality of life for everyone.

Although in summative, during the FGD made by the researcher the participants who are residents of the area dissented their observation and opinion on the after effects of industrialization or having work within their own vicinity which health and sanitation were comprised. Land, air and water concern become the immediate attention especially on industry and production companies. Industrial, company and relative businesses counterpart partner pushing the quality of life where waste management raise the bar for an emergency action. The smell of its waste spreading breeze of air, which inhaled by the residents nearby is not an issue for now for reason of the economic advantage with the hope without building the cathedral of illnesses.

Thus, the participants said:

“okey raman makaya-kaya pa man o maantus pa ang kabaho bisan ang basura nga usahay ga tipun-ug sa dapit kun asa tigumon sa dili pa kuhaun para ilabay didto sa labayanan. Ang “importante” adunay kami trabaho aron naa kami ika palit sa gusto namo.”

[its okey the odor can be bearable even the thrown uncollected mountain of garbage. The important thing is we've job or work so that we've money to buy we need]

This applies on the area near the poultry and other slaughter companies. Not only do the residents of the barangay complain about the smell but also the passersby. Not only do the residents of the barangay complain about the smell but also the passersby. The smell from the manufacturers of dressed chicken and cassava tubes can really bring disturbance to the health of the people around them. So far, this is the only negative effect on the people living in Barangay Mohon, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental.

Commercial. This geographic factor was identified and classified in the barangay due to the presence of the activities, products related to the buying, selling, earning a profit and marketing. Commercial land use in Barangay Mohon, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines is limited. It is found in Zones 2, 4, and 6. The existing businesses in these areas include a mini-grocery store, a barangay market, and rental spaces for stores and shops, respectively converged people for the purpose. Commercial land use in the Barangay Mohon plays a vital role in creating economic hubs within the Barangay and the Municipality, attracting businesses that

generate jobs and stimulate local economies. The presence of these businesses could give a lot of advantages. One of those is that it offers residents convenient access to essential goods and services without the need to travel far.

These businesses can also create opportunities for local entrepreneurship and employment, which can help the Barangay's economy grow. Commercial re-use of vacant farm buildings can attract new entrepreneurs, jobs, and liveliness to rural areas, but wider uptake and potential for rural gentrification require aligning local government efforts (Koreman et.al, 2023). Furthermore, the businesses that are already there show that the area has a good chance of growing in the future. This growth could accelerate if local leaders implement supportive policies, streamline business registration and operations, and enhance infrastructure and public services according to the need of the inhabitants.

However, there are also potential disadvantages to consider. Likewise, there are also disadvantages. The commercial areas are limited to just a few zones, leaving other parts of the barangay lack of access and possibly causing inconvenience to residents in those areas. This uneven distribution may also lead to congestion in Zones 2, 4, and 6, while the rest of the barangay space remains underdeveloped. Additionally, the limited number of commercial establishments suggests that the area's economic potential is not yet fully maximized. Overall, while there are positive aspects to the existing commercial land use *Fiveable (2025)*, there is a clear need for more balanced and strategic development across all zones.

Institutional. This geographic factor was identified and classified in the area when practices, policies, or entities being organized. The institutional land use in Barangay Mohon is located in the western part of Zone 5, adjacent to the main highway. It is where the Mohon Elementary School, Mohon Barangay Hall, Covered Court, Barangay Health Center, Senior Citizen's Building, Barangay Day Care Center and Barangay Risk Reduction Management Office can be found. These are government buildings present in the Barangay, which play a major role in the growth, safety, and management of the place. The placement of these institutions is in the center of the area near the highway which is easy to find and where people can easily access.

Furthermore, they have an elementary school which helped student in the Barangay have access to quality education near their homes. They don't need to travel far just to have a proper education. Their parent could just extent their parenting over time. According to the Barangay's record from the fourth quarter of 2024, In-school youth, aged 5-11, which is preschoolers to grade six has a total of 576, which is 11.84% of the total population in the Barangay where 295 or 6.06% of these are female, and 281 or 5.78% are male.

Likewise, the Barangay Day Care Center where children aged 3-4 started their learning academically and socially. According to the barangay's record as of 2024, the number of children from age 3-4 has a total of 152 or 3.12% from the total population of the barangay but only 126 or 2.59% are In-school Youth. Of which, 65 or 1.34% are females, and 61 or 1.25% are males. This institution can help the children to develop their cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills by

simply socializing with their peers and with the guidance of the social worker assigned to take care of them. Also, it is very helpful to working parents because they can leave their children in the center during the day which means they can focus on their work without worries.

A Senior citizen's building is also present in the Barangay. It is an institution where elderly residents can go to ask for help, ask questions, and get the services they need. It is located next to the Day-Care Center. The barangay also has the Barangay Risk Reduction Management Office. This office helps the community prepare for emergencies like typhoons, floods, earthquakes and other natural calamities. It can also be used as an evacuation center, just like other important buildings in the area. The main purpose of this office is to keep people safe and ready during emergencies.

One of the important aspects in life is our health, the Barangay Health Station or Health Center. This is a place where people can go to get medical help, such as physical check-ups, medical prescription, medicine, and medical advice from health doctors. Pregnant women have their monthly checkups, newborn babies have their immunization boosters, also health workers offer family planning, guidance to every family on how to stay healthy and to be aware of the increase in population numbers. The health center provides for those people with high blood pressure. It helps make sure that everyone in the community can stay healthy and get care when they need it. By decentralizing care to local government units (called Barangays), the country aims to improve health care services by bringing them closer to their clientele satellite Medical Lying Inn were established to attained the medically disturbed women.

The Barangay Covered Court is a place for recreational activities such as sports like basketball games or "Liga ng Barangay" and other sports event the Barangay would hold, such as Barangay assemblies, meetings, fiesta programs, and other relative special celebrations. Aside from these, the Covered Court of Barangay Mohon is also one of the facilities for evacuation or temporary shelter in case emergencies. It is an important place in the Barangay because it is where they can gather, stay active, socialize, and show the community camaraderie. Therefore, one of the institutional facility that possessed the strength of resiliency (*Grodach, 2025*).

Lastly, there is the Barangay Hall. This is the main office of the Barangay where the Barangay officials work. People go here to ask for help like settlements for neighbor disputes, land disputes, and other persons and family relationship/conflicts and relative matters on Luponable and Non-luponable cases; request documents like Barangay Certificates on residency, Barangay Certificate on indigency and etc.; report problems in the community like when there is chaos happening. Barangay officials demonstrate a positive mindset and effective experience in resolving community disputes outside of the formal court system, thereby promoting peace and reducing the indiscriminate filing of cases (Metillo et al., 2022). It is also where meetings are held to talk about plans and rules for the betterment of the Barangay. The Barangay Hall is an important place that helps keep the community organized and running smoothly. And, it is the symbol of the authority on the Local Government Basic Unit.

These institutions have an important effect on the lives of the people in Barangay Mohon, since their role is to help people in their needs by providing information for awareness, health services, and safety and security. The Barangay functions as the main unit responsible for planning and implementing government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities within the Community/Barangay. They also connect people to the government, making sure basic services reach the community and they will live life to the fullest.

Residential. This geographic factor was identified and classified when inhabitants are establishing their stay with their houses and by the time when they left the area they have an intention to go back. Barangay Mohon has established residential land. Residential land use is a critical component of urban planning and development, serving as the foundation for building communities (Met City, 2025). This is the area where people lived. Residential land use means any real property or portion thereof which is used for housing human beings (Law Insider, (2025). Residential land use in Barangay Mohon can be found in Zones 1,2,3,4, and some part of Zone 5. Since the barangay is mostly part of the PhiVIDeC land holdings, the residents don't have the land ownership. According to the residents, few of their inhabitants have land title and majority of the land hectares owned by the PhiVIDeC Industrial Estate.

And the participants said:

“Naay gamay lang nga mga tawo dinhi nga nanag-iyá sa ilang kayutaan taliwala na sa ilang ka dugayon sa pagpuyú nahulug nga nakipuyú lang gihapon sila sa yuta nga dili íla. Busa dili kami maka padako ug paguwapu sa among balay kay gi did-an man kami sa PhiVIDeC.”

[only few of the people here owned the land despite of living for a couple of years already as if we're still a lessee by our land. That is the reason we cannot make our house more conducive for living because we're prevented by the PhiVIDeC]

With the experience above it is a challenge of the local government of Tagoloan to facilitate this land ownership considering the tenure of their stay of the land that does not belongs to them. As revisited the area around 100 families who were living in a nature of a makeshift dream house made of stilt piece of wood or recycled materials from the company or industry within the nearby surrounding. Although upon doing the FGD during the dialogue and conversation of the participant it was found out that the concern individuals are not Tagoloanon by birth only by employment purposes.

It is true that the benevolent heart of the PhiVIDeC industrial estate administration extended their arm of help to those who really need space for the construction on their temporary makeshift house considering the space is not yet utilized. In due time the barangay was relocate them when PhiVIDeC Industrial Estate will be using the space for industry or company construction. Listening the participants during the FGD tears and emotion came out by the affected residents for relocation.

And they said,

“grabe sab sa kadugay na namo diri nag puyu papahawaun pa gihapon kami! Sa 1984 pami gi relocate diri ug sa dugay nga katuigan papahawaun na usab kami kay nakasulud man daw kunu kami sa PhiVIDeC nga yuta. Ug Hinaut unta nga mahimutang na kami sa tinuud nga among yuta.” Natigulang nalang kami dinhi ug nahimo nakami gani mga butanti dinhi ug bumabayad sa buhis diha sa munisipyo ug hantud karon murag langyaw lang gihapon kami dinhi sa Tagoloan.”

[worst is that we've stayed here for so long already and again we're to be demolished. Since, 1984 we've relocated here for that long spanned of years we will be ejected again for the reason that we've constructed our house within the land owned by the PhiVIDeC. I hope that we will be relocated to the land that is truly belongs to us already. We've reach at this old-age and we become voters and tax payer yet we become stranger to the place of Tagoloan.]

Listening to their hopeless and helpless voice we're touched by their sentimental testimony. Yet, the researcher had found out that employment and labor services allows them to stay long spanned of years for livelihood and family consumption purposes. Back then, the barangay according to its history, only few families lived in the area with the number of 162 families unlike today a total of 1,313 families, which has 1088 households and a total population of 4,865 individuals, according to the data recorded by the barangay in the 4th quarter of the year 2024. This would mean that the barangay attracts the populace due to the presence of the booming economic factors such that on the presence of company and industry.

Its population as determined by the 2020 Census was 4,349. This represented 5.41% of the total population of Tagoloan (PhilAtlas, 2025). As of the first quarter of the year 2025, the total population in the barangay is 4,895, which has 1,348 families, and 1,090 households, according to the Municipal Population and Development Office of Tagoloan Misamis Oriental (2025). This means that from the year 2020 up to the present year the population increased to 546 individuals. The population of Barangay Mohon by 2025 is 4,895 which represents 5.54% of the total population of the Municipality of Tagoloan, Province of Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines.

The residential land use area in Barangay Mohon helped the people having their house and building their homes and start a new life. It allows families to live near to schools, markets, health centers, and other facilities which makes daily life easier. It also builds a sense of community because neighbors support and help one another. One of the main advantage is that people feel more secure when they have a permanent place to stay.

However, there can be some problems if too many houses are built close together, it can lead to overcrowding and waste management issues lead us to health concern. Poor waste management (solid and liquid) in shanty Municipality across developing countries has unfavorable public health, contributing to widespread outbreaks of diseases such as dingy, cholera, malaria, and typhoid due to unsanitary living conditions and contaminated environments (Kitole et al, 2024). Sometimes, not everyone can afford to build a good-quality home which may lead to poor living conditions.

Agricultural

The usual view on the agricultural practices in Barangay Mohon is on the subsistence, commercial, intensive and shifting farming. Permanent crops and pasture, arable, ranches and urban farming are none of these enumerated feasible and viable to the area because majority of the land area are landholding of the PhiVIDeC Industrial Estate.

Listening the statement of the residents, they said:

“gusto man unta namo nga mo tikad o mo ugmad sa yuta para sa “negosyo nga pag uma apan gi pag ang man kami sa “security guard.” Anindut man unta mag ugmad kay tabunuk man gyud kaayo ang yuta.”

[we are interested to cultivate the soil in order to engage agro-business using the farm but we are stop or halted by the security guard. It is nice to cultivate the land it is fertile]

Although aquaculture farming is feasible and viable to the area however, land ownership is one of its reason that commercial and intensive farming remained as a dream. Which is why, the resident is only engaging the shifting cultivation or farming for family consumption purposes only as they echoed their feeling that the land is really very captivating and inviting to engage in agriculture but for the reason of ownership they don't have the “willpower.”

EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSIONS

Barangay Mohon in Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao, Philippines as identified according to the geographic landscape has challenged into industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential land used. Land zoning demanded high. Although they offer vital services as geolocationally competitive in the mainstream of local, national and global demand. It enhances the economic hub and sociopolitical dynamics into geopolitically challenged area.

Conclusions

The geographic landscape of Barangay Mohon as identified and classified as industrial land use being the economic driver. The commercially herded areas which support daily needs due to its peculiar geolocation. The institutional facilities which offers essential services and residential zones which provide sturdy housing, though land ownership remains a concern due to the PhiVIDeC control.

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