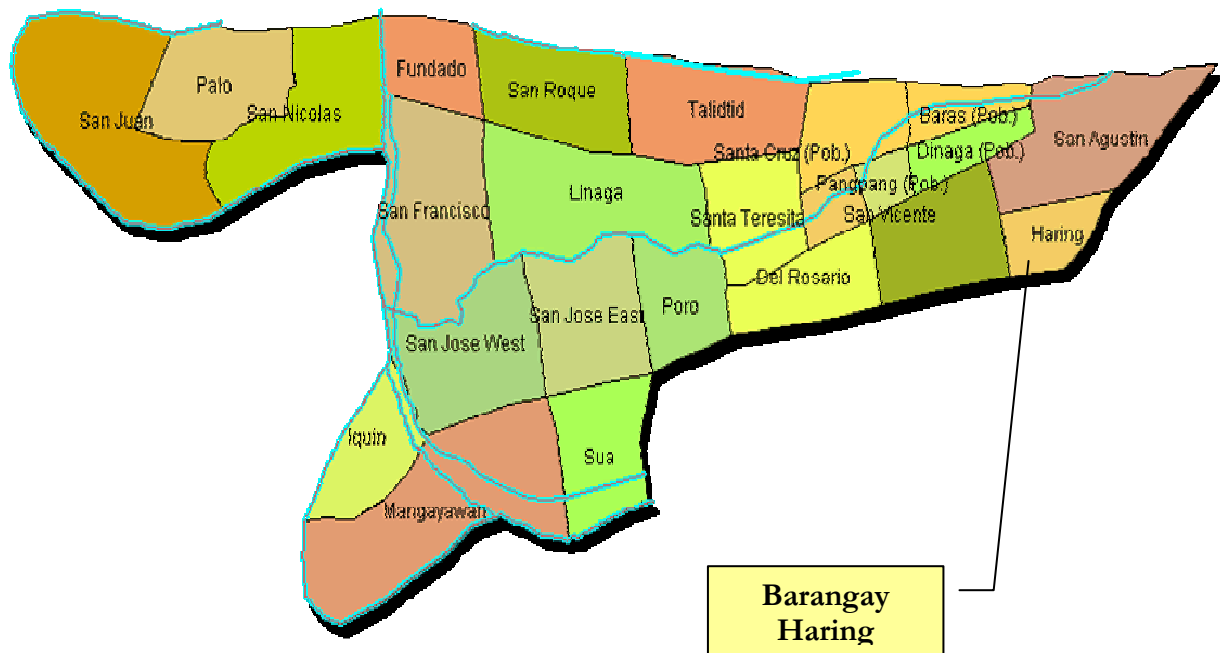


BARANGAY HARING

Canaman, Camarines Sur



Barangay Socioeconomic Profile & Development Plan

This document was prepared in coordination with the CBMS Technical Working Group, Municipal Poverty Reduction Action Team, Municipal Planning and Development Office and the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Coordinating Team.

BARANGAY HARING, CANAMAN, CAMARINES SUR

Barangay Socioeconomic Profile & Development Plan

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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Camarines Sur
Municipality of Canaman
-ooOoo-



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



Message

Efficient data banking has always been an aspiration of every local government unit. It is a fact that accurate and updated data is vital in determining the “what”, the “who” and the “where” in every program/project/activity cycle. The advent of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) undoubtedly provided a comprehensive, convenient and focused data gathering, data generation and data utilization scheme for the LGUs. It is indeed a grateful event that the local government unit of Canaman was accepted as one of the beneficiaries of the technical assistance from the CBMS Network Team on the LGU-institutionalization of CBMS.

Our heartfelt thanks go to our major partners in this wonderful undertaking especially the Spanish Government through AECID, the CBMS Network Coordinating Team of the Angelo King International Center, DILG-V, NEDA-V and NSCB-V. I would also like to commend our Municipal CBMS Team for their tenacity and their commitment to achieve the desired outputs given their other loads in their respective offices. Further, this will not be realized without the active involvement and support of our Sangguniang Bayan and all our 24 barangays led by their respective Punong Barangays namely:

<i>Baras</i>	▪ Susana Gamus	<i>San Francisco</i>	▪ Gerardo Ramos
<i>Del Rosario</i>	▪ Salvador Saludes	<i>San Jose East</i>	▪ Policarpo Vargas
<i>Dinaga</i>	▪ Roy Gumba	<i>San Jose West</i>	▪ Ely Calingacion
<i>Fundado</i>	▪ Librado Banastao, Jr.	<i>San Juan</i>	▪ Rudy Fuente
<i>Haring</i>	▪ Pepito Sacayan	<i>San Nicolas</i>	▪ Edna Pante
<i>Iquin</i>	▪ Feliciano Montero, Jr.	<i>San Roque</i>	▪ Fernando Almazar
<i>Liñaga</i>	▪ Jaime Rodriguez	<i>San Vicente</i>	▪ Tomas Sto. Tomas
<i>Mangayawan</i>	▪ Rogelio Tan	<i>Sta. Cruz</i>	▪ Rodrigo de Belen
<i>Palo</i>	▪ Loreto Burce	<i>Sta. Teresita</i>	▪ Jose Nolasco
<i>Pangpang</i>	▪ Santiago Nobleza	<i>Sua</i>	▪ Francisco Buena, Sr.
<i>Poro</i>	▪ Luis Balondo	<i>Talidtid</i>	▪ Arnulfo Arroyo
<i>San Agustin</i>	▪ Jessie Regalado	<i>Tibgao</i>	▪ Arnel Ibasco

This document – which is a concrete output of the CBMS Project, provides a wealth of information about our community and will serve as a tangible record that can be accessed and used by various stakeholders. Further, this document not just paint a comprehensive picture of the community but more importantly, it provides a handy guide for the formulation of the barangay and municipal government’s thrusts, policies and development plans towards a more responsive and efficient governance for the greater good of the community. Thus, CBMS also put forward a challenge to all the concerned functionaries to hear the voice of our constituents as articulated by the CBMS survey results.

Indeed, CBMS has provided an opportunity for the dawning of a new era in local governance. It is then up to us, the major functionaries, to utilize the vital tool espoused by CBMS and aid us in shaping the future of our community. May I, in closing, implore our co-public servants, and all our constituents, to be one with us in charting a better life for everybody.

“With our hands, we will build our community”.


EMMANUEL S. REQUEJO
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines
Canaman, Camarines Sur
Barangay Haring
-ooOoo-

OFFICE OF THE PUNONG BARANGAY

Message

In behalf of the local officials of our barangay, I am extending my profound gratitude to the Spanish Government through AECID in partnership with DILG, Local Government Academy (LGA), NEDA V, NSCB V, CBMS PEP Network Team and the Municipal Technical Working Group of the Municipality of Canaman, Province of Camarines Sur for selecting our barangay to be one of the recipients of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).

Comprehensive awareness of the authentic picture of the condition of the locality will serve as sound input to planning. The offer by the SLGP to the municipality of the Community-based Monitoring System is of great assistance to determine the status of the population and the core indicators captured the multi-dimensional aspects of the community. The digitized poverty maps generated is an easy reference to understand outright the magnitude of the problems that need to be addressed in the barangay.

As the period for the budgeting cycle nearly approaches, the strategic use of the CBMS data can enhance our empirical basis for planning and budgeting. With this tool there will be greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation and ultimately, it can indeed improve barangay governance.

This Barangay Socio-Economic Profile, an output of the CBMS will be a very useful document for the public administrators to ensure focused-targeting and will lead to improve the quality of life of the constituency.

PEPITO R. SACAYAN
Punong Barangay

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PREFACE

This Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan was prepared to serve as a tool and guide for both the local officials and the constituents of the barangay. A unique characteristic of this document is the strategic use of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) data in building a comprehensive picture of the barangay and as an input to improve the empirical basis of local planning and budgeting. The reference for the CBMS Survey was September 2008 to August 2009.

CBMS data was used with the following objectives in mind, viz:

- To provide an updated, comprehensive yet focused description of all the vital aspects of life in the barangay;
- To position poverty reduction as an inherent bias of local development plans;
- To emphasize that our plans should be need-based as well as resource-based;
- To influence planning for it to involve focused-targeting in terms of geographic areas as well as basic sectors;
- To treat local development plans as policy-rather than-technical documents, which have influence on project implementation.

This document then is a by-product of the CBMS project of the municipality of Canaman in coordination with all the 24 Barangays and in cooperation with all the CBMS partners (DILG, NEDA, AKI Foundation, PEP-CBMS). It is just proper to give due credit to the Municipal CBMS Team, the tireless efforts of the enumerators, encoders, digitizer and the vital cooperation of the barangay officials and constituents, especially during the conduct of CBMS enumeration and CBMS Validation.

It is fervently hoped that this document will not just sit in the corner of the cabinet gathering cobwebs, but rather be actively used as a tool to better understand the intricacies of the barangay and as an instrument to the attainment of the missions and visions of the community.

History of Barangay Haring

There are two versions as to how Haring got its name.

The first says that the name is a derivative from the word *garing*, the local popular appellation attached to the late Domingo Chavez, said to have owned almost all of the barrio during his time. Chavez earned the referential appellation, or *bansag*, because of his inordinate fondness for *ginaring*, roasted fish which is prepared by making shallow incisions on the body of a medium-sized fish, salting it, and cooking it on glowing charcoal. Since Chavez owned practically the entire place, *ki garing*, used in reference to the locality, became corrupted into Haring overtime.

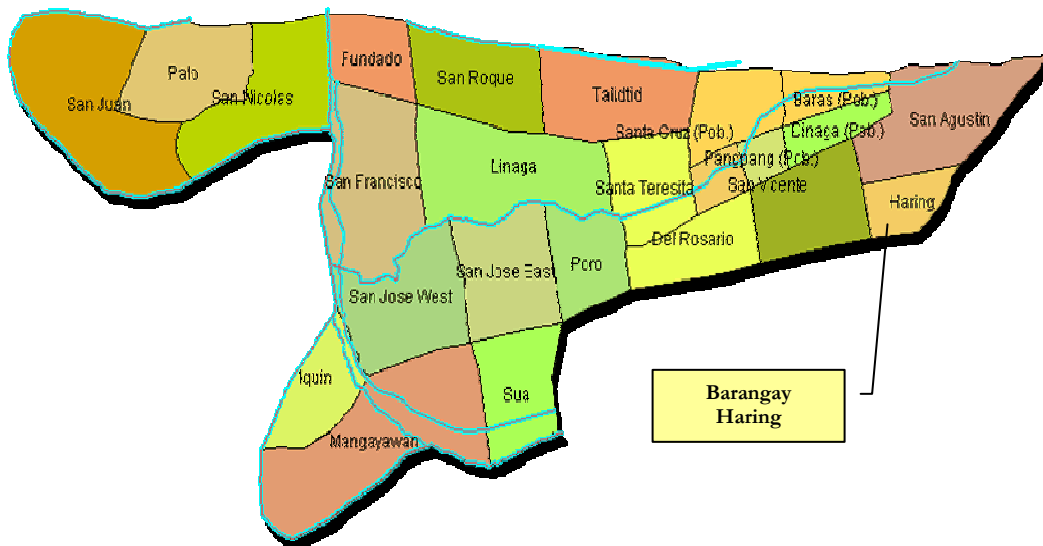
The other version has the elements of romantic legend. It says that long ago, when people still travelled by foot over paths and trails, there lived in the locality a woman known only by her nickname *Aring*. She was so beautiful that many a young swain who laid eyes on her fell in love with her. Nevertheless, none of her countless admirers succeeded in winning her heart.

Then one night, Aring mysteriously disappeared without a trace from the place. She was never seen again. Over time, travelers who passed through the locality at night reported occasionally sighting a woman who, at their approach, would disappear from view. With the sightings the fear of night travel through the place began to spread.

When other sojourners heard about the matter, they almost invariably asked about the location of the place where the mysterious woman was on occasions glimpsed. The reply, given in the dialect would be: “*Duman ki Aring*”. (“At the place where Aring lived”), since places during the early times were identified primarily through natural landmarks (e.g. trees, creeks, rivers) or other referential names. And over time, “*ki Aring*” got shortened and corrupted into *Haring*, the name the barangay has to this day.

Profile of Haring

MAP OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

Barangay Haring is bounded at the south by barangay San Agustin, East by barangay San Vicente and North by barangay Bagumbayan Norte of Naga City.

It has an aggregate land area of 55.3075 hectares or 1.28% of the total land area of Canaman. Its distance from poblacion is 1.50 kms.

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 5 Barangay Health Workers and supplemented by twice a month visitation by the Municipal Midwife. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 1.5 km from the barangay. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City.

Barangay Haring has one elementary school. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 2.1 kilometer from the barangay.

Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras and in Naga City.

A Day Care Worker (funded by the barangay with municipal counterpart) undertakes day care services to the children aged 3-5 years old.

Mode of Public Transportation

The entire 7 puroks of the barangay is traversed by a concrete provincial road serviced by Public use jeepneys from Canaman, Magarao, Calabanga and Tinambac but most of the residents travel to Naga through Canaman jeepneys.

Credit Institutions

The barangay is served by several credit institutions (private and government) including those offered by private individuals. TSPI and CARD Bank, are the more prominent private lending institutions in the barangay. The Municipal Government also offers micro-lending services to identified sectors, including the micro entrepreneurs and farmers. Private individuals (5-6 or bumbay type) and compradors also offer credit services to individuals in the barangay.

Water & Electric Supply

Barangay Haring is serviced by the Metro Naga Water District. However, most of the people in the barangay do not use the water from the pipeline for drinking, most of them get their drinking water from water lorry that ply the area for a fee (at P6 per 16 liter container). Others who can afford buy from water purifying stations that deliver water to their doorsteps at P35 per 16-liter container. This situation is amplified by the CBMS results which revealed that 71.6% or 318 of the total 444 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

As to electricity, all the seven puroks of the barangay has electrical facilities through CASURECO II. However, there are still several households with no electrical connections due to economic reasons.

Waste Management

The barangay has no Materials Recovery Facility and no established waste management system. Most of the residents dispose their wastes thru burning or in open pits. It can be mentioned that the barangay is reached by roving “Bote-Bakal-Plastic” buyers.

Peace and Order

The barangay is generally peaceful. Only two households was reported to have been victimized by crime for the past 12 months. Peace and order in the barangay is handled by the Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Haring has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Pepito R. Sacayan

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Ronald C. San Carlos
2. Maria Fe B. De Los Reyes
3. Nino Carlo B. Torres
4. Roque S. Pante
5. Myrna F. Cantillo
6. Noel T. Ravallo
7. Elmer B. Burce
8. Maria Theresa N. Nati– SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Cynthia P. Nicolas

Barangay Treasurer: Marnel C. Tapales

Barangay Officials 2010-2013:

Punong Barangay: Myrna F. Cantillo

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Elmer B. Burce
2. Ronald C. San Carlos
3. Roque S. Pante
4. Ronald D. Enciso
5. Huberto S. Senosin, Jr.
6. Reynato N. Alano
7. Icthus Tapales
8. Camille P. Corteza – SK Chairman

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Haring

CBMS implementation in Canaman was an offshoot of the Letter of Intent sent by the Municipal Mayor of Canaman dated June 3, 2009 to the DILG expressing its intention to be a recipient of the CBMS. Upon approval and completion of requirements, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Local Government Unit of Canaman with the CBMS Network Coordinating Team of the Angelo King International Center, the DILG and NEDA to formalize the partnership. On their part, the Sangguniang Bayan of Canaman expressed their approval thru a resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into the said MOA and provide funding support for its implementation.

The Municipality of Canaman, thru the Local Chief Executive, then issued an Executive Order Mobilizing a Community-Based Monitoring System Team and correspondingly designated its composition. This was followed by an orientation-cum-commitment signing with the Barangay Captains in support of the project, including their commitment to provide minimal counterpart for enumeration expenses (P20 per household).

The Municipal CBMS Team then recruited a pool of enumerators who were given a 3-day training on August 4-6, 2009. After a successful dry-run, the enumerators were given the necessary logistical and administrative support and were then deployed to the barangays. The time-frame for enumeration of the entire 24 barangays pilot barangays was August 7 – October 15, 2009.

Enumeration for Barangay Haring was undertaken by the whole team of enumerators from August 12-13, 2009. Encoding of duly accomplished/edited household profile questionnaires was undertaken at the Municipal Hall.



*Scenes during the 3-day Training
for CBMS Enumerators*

After encoding, digitizing and processing, the validation was conducted last March 16, 2009 held at the Barangay Hall and participated by the Barangay Development Council and other representative of other sectors.

Incorporated in the whole time frame, and as part of the agreement, the concerned Municipal CBMS Team members attended several seminar-workshops (Modules I – IV) to equip them in undertaking the project.

In general, the CBMS implementation provided some lessons to all stakeholders. One is that the counterparting scheme was seen to have increased the sense of ownership of the barangay officials in the program. Another thing that was highly appreciated was the validation exercise – as it served a concrete output of the resources (time, money, etc.) spent for the project and that the presentation itself provided a detailed status of the barangay.



*Top: The CBMS Encoders & map digitizer in action...
Bottom: A scene during the validation in barangay Sta. Teresita*

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

The 2009 CBMS Survey Results for Barangay Haring provided a vivid picture of the current state of the barangay across various indicators.

Health and Nutrition indicators showed good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes, there was zero child fatality (0-5 y.o.) and child malnutrition rate was 0%. Access to sanitary toilet was relatively high at 91.4% or 406 of the 444 households with access to sanitary toilet.




Conversely, Access to Safe Water for Haring showed 71.6% or 318 of the 444 total households have no access to safe water.

CBMS results revealed that 36.2% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 30.9% of households 6-12 years old are not attending elementary school. Several participants during the validation stated that poverty and different mindset of parents are the main factors in the big number of out-of-school youths. They said that some parents need to be given some kind of counseling to make them understand the importance of education for their children

As to income and Livelihood, 34.2% or 152 of the 444 households has income below poverty threshold. This means that these households have not sufficient income to provide for their basic needs such as food, basic education, shelter, clothing, etc. Further, of the 152 households living below poverty threshold, 83 or 18.7% of the total households of which are considered as living below food threshold, meaning these households have no enough money to provide for their basic day-to-day food sustenance.

In general, the following table presents a summary of results for the 13+1 basic indicators of the barangay:

Table 1. Summary of Results

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Indicator	Households		Population		
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude		
			Total	Male	Female
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
children 0-5 year old who died	0	0	0	0	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	34	7.7	162	95	67
households who are squatters	32	7.2	140	76	64
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	318	71.6	1414	720	694
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	38	8.6	147	85	62
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	58	30.9	66	39	27
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	47	36.2	60	37	23
children 6-16 years old not attending school	51	21	60	35	25
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	152	34.2	789	418	371
households with income below food threshold	83	18.7	452	238	214
households experienced food shortage	4	0.9	17	11	6
Unemployed members of the labor force	4	1	4	1	3
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	2	0.5	15	6	9

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Haring has 444 households with a total population of 1951 or an average household size of 4. Purok 2 has the highest number of households with 137 and Purok 5 registered the smallest number with 22 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Haring, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 7
 - Number of Households: 444
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-1000, Female : 951
-

Table 2. Number of Households & Population per Purok

PUROK	HOUSEHOLDS		POPULATION						SEX RATIO	AVERAGE HH SIZE
	number	%	male	% to total	female	% to total	total	% to total		
1	85	19.18%	178	17.83%	175	18.42%	353	18.12%	101.71	4
2	137	30.92%	304	30.46%	290	30.53%	594	30.50%	104.83	4
3	37	8.35%	93	9.32%	73	7.68%	166	8.52%	127.40	4
4	33	7.45%	79	7.91%	74	7.79%	153	7.85%	106.76	5
5	22	4.97%	60	6.01%	52	5.47%	112	5.75%	115.38	5
6	30	6.77%	59	5.91%	71	7.47%	130	6.67%	83.10	4
7	99	22.34%	225	22.56%	215	22.64%	440	22.59%	104.65	4
	443		998	100%	950	100%	1948	100%	105.05	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 998 males and 714 females or an overall sex ratio of 105.05, meaning there are 105 males for every 100 females. Among the seven puroks, Purok 3 registered the highest sex ratio with 127.40 while Purok 6 has the lowest. Further, Purok 4 & 5 registered the highest average household size of 5.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 61.81% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 3.64% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 34.55% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	1951	100%	1000	51.3%	951	48.7%
0-14	674	34.55%	353	18%	321	16%
15-64	1206	61.81%	613	31%	593	30%
65 above	71	3.64%	34	2%	37	2%
Children 0-5 years old	273	14%	143	7%	130	7%
Children 6-12 years old	313	16.04%	166	9%	147	8%
Members 13-16 years old	169	8.66%	85	4%	84	4%
Members 16-18 years old	482	24.71%	251	13%	231	12%
Members 19 years old and above	1502	76.99%	763	39%	739	38%

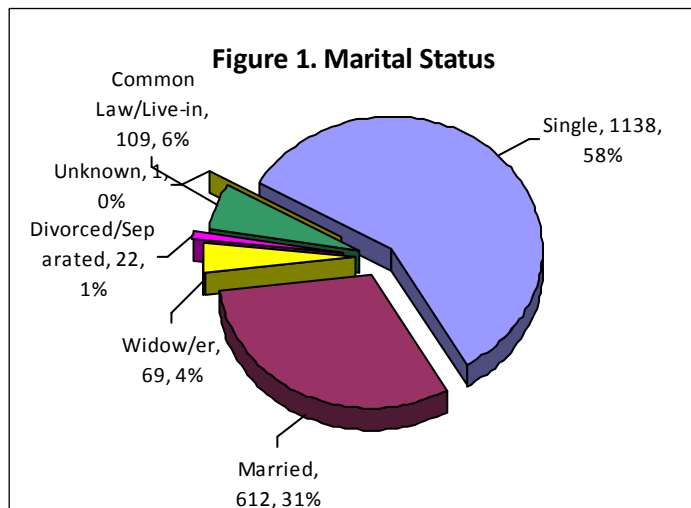
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 94.94%, meaning 1426 of the total 1502 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 4 has the highest literacy rate at 98.28% with Purok 6 having the lowest with 88.89%.

Table 4. Basic Literacy

purok	number of persons 10 years old and above			Literate persons 10 years old and above*					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	1502	763	739	1426	728	698	94.94	95.41	94.45
Purok 1	257	126	131	248	122	126	96.50	96.83	96.18
Purok 2	475	239	236	444	225	219	93.47	94.14	92.80
Purok 3	132	75	57	128	73	55	96.97	97.33	96.49
Purok 4	116	61	55	114	60	54	98.28	98.36	98.18
Purok 5	89	43	46	87	42	45	97.75	97.67	97.83
Purok 6	109	51	58	97	45	52	88.89	88.24	89.66
Purok 7	324	168	156	308	161	147	95.06	95.83	94.23

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Haring representing 92.98% of the total population while the remaining 7.02% are Protestants, Iglesia, Islam and other denominations.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of the barangay are single with 60% of the total population.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **no child death** occurred in the last 12 months in the barangay and **no child** reported as malnourished. Likewise, **no death due to pregnancy-related causes** was recorded. These can be attributed to the Maternal & Child Care program of the Municipal Health Office undertaken in close partnership with the Barangay Council and Barangay Health Workers.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **0**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **0**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **0**

WATER & SANITATION

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **318**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **38**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 71.6% or 318 of the 444 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that the residents are dependent on the water lorries that ply the area for their drinking water. Purok 2 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 74.3% while Purok 5 got the lowest with 81.8% of the households without access to safe water.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 11 households in the barangay that has no access to sanitary toilet. The participants in the validation stated that these households cannot afford to construct a sanitary toilet.

Table 5. Access to Safe Water & Sanitary Toilet

purok	number of households	households without access to safe water		households without access to sanitary toilet facility	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Haring	444	318	71.6%	38	8.6%
Purok 01	85	51	60%	9	10.6%
Purok 02	137	101	74.3%	14	10.3%
Purok 03	37	24	64.9%	4	10.8%
Purok 04	33	28	84.4%	1	3.1%
Purok 05	22	18	81.8%	3	13.6%
Purok 06	30	20	66.7%	1	3.3%
Purok 07	99	75	75.8%	6	6.1%

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **32**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **34**

Table 6 shows that there are thirty four (34) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Haring, with Purok 2 having the most with 12 households. This means that these households are highly vulnerable especially during typhoons and can be considered as those that needs immediate attention for evacuation during typhoons.

Also, table 6 indicates that there are 20 households or 6.71% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Purok 4.

Table 6. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

Purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Haring	444	32	7.2	34	7.7
Purok 01	85	4	4.7	10	11.8
Purok 02	137	5	3.7	12	8.8
Purok 03	37	2	5.4	1	2.7
Purok 04	33	2	6.3	2	3.1
Purok 05	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 06	30	2	6.7	2	6.7
Purok 07	99	17	17.2	7	7.1

EDUCATION

Education

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **58**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **47**

Elementary School participation rate for Barangay Haring survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 30.9% have out of school children. Although there is one elementary school in this area and there are still at the poblacion and are easily accessible.

Surveyors said that the reason for out of school children is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. A suggestion was also raised saying that the parents must be given counseling and that the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children must be strengthened.

Table 7. Children aged 6-12 who are not attending elementary school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Haring	58	30.9	66	39	27	21.1	23.5	18.4
Purok 01	9	29	10	5	5	19.2	16.1	23.8
Purok 02	18	34.62	21	10	11	23.5	22.2	25
Purok 03	6	46.2	8	6	2	38.1	46.2	25
Purok 04	2	13.3	3	2	1	10.7	13.3	7.7
Purok 05	4	30.8	4	1	3	22.2	8.3	50
Purok 06	4	30.8	4	3	1	20	37.5	8.3
Purok 07	15	30.6	16	12	4	19.3	29.3	9.5

As to high school, 60 children (37 males, 23 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 35.5/% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 2 with 16 and the lowest is Puroks 3, 5 & 6 with 3.

The reasons enumerated by the participants during the validation are almost the same as that in the elementary education. Also, they said that poor families tend to send their high-school age children to work and provide additional money for the family. It can be noted that the nearest high school (Sta. Cruz High School) is just 2.1 kilometer away from the barangay.

Table 8. Children aged 13-16 who are not attending High school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Haring	47	36.2	60	37	23	35.5	43.5	27.4
Purok 01	7	33.3	8	5	3	29.6	45.5	18.8
Purok 02	16	42.1	20	13	7	41.7	50	31.8
Purok 03	3	27.3	5	4	1	26.3	44.4	10
Purok 04	5	41.7	7	3	4	43.8	42.9	44.4
Purok 05	3	30	3	1	2	30	16.7	50
Purok 06	3	42.9	4	2	2	36.4	40	33.3
Purok 07	10	32.3	13	9	4	34.2	42.9	23.5

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **2**

Only 2 households or 0.5% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Haring. These 2 households have 15 members, 6 male and 9 females. The households were located in Puroks 2 and 7. Nine of these crimes are Murder/Homicide and the rest (6) are theft. The barangay officials said that they will intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

Economic Development

Tables 7 below presents the employment status of Barangay Haring showing that the barangay has 663 members of the labor force (413 of which are males and only 250 females) representing 34% of the total population. Of the 663, only 4 are unemployed giving us 99.40% employment rate for the barangay. This indicates that 659 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate: **1%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **34.2%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **18.7%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **4%**

Table 9. Employment by Sex, Purok

purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	663	413	250	659	412	247	99.4	99.76	98.8
Purok 1	122	76	46	120	75	45	98.36	98.68	97.83
Purok 2	188	104	84	187	104	83	99.45	100	98.75
Purok 3	61	40	21	61	40	21	100	100	100
Purok 4	52	37	15	52	37	15	100	100	100
Purok 5	35	19	16	35	19	16	100	100	100
Purok 6	47	33	14	47	33	15	100	100	100
Purok 7	158	104	54	157	104	53	99.37	100	98.15

*Employed members of the labor force. Labor force members include all members 15 years old and above who are currently working or actively seeking for work.

**Number of Employed members of the labor force over total number members of the labor force

The table below provides us the type of gainful activities that people in Haring are into. It shows that Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle repair have the largest total of type of business/industry.

Table 10. Type of Business/Industry, by Purok

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture mining and Forestry	38	29	9	5.77	7.04	3.64
Fishing	9	7	2	1.37	1.7	0.81
Mining and Quarrying	1	1	0	0.15	0.24	0
Manufacturing	15	12	3	2.28	2.91	1.21
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9	5	4	1.37	1.21	1.62
Construction	54	54	0	8.19	13.11	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	138	65	73	20.94	15.78	29.55

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hotel and Restaurants	31	17	14	4.7	4.13	5.67
Transportation, Storage & Communication	87	82	5	13.2	19.9	2.02
Financial Intermediation	9	3	6	1.37	0.73	2.43
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	15	6	9	2.28	1.16	3.64
Public Administration and Defense	40	25	15	6.07	6.07	6.07
Education	32	10	22	4.86	2.43	8.91
Health and Social Work	23	7	16	3.49	1.7	6.48
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	56	36	20	8.5	8.74	8.1
Private Households with Employed Persons	64	30	34	9.71	7.28	13.77
Extra-territorial Organizations	38	23	15	5.77	5.58	6.07

*General type of business/industry

**Number of employed by type of business/industry over total number of employed persons

Table 9 presents the rationale behind the figure of unemployment for the barangay. Schooling is the top reason with 65.55%, followed by housekeeping with 19.79% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 9.15%.

Table 11. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	9	4	5	0.84	0.85	0.83
Await results of previous application	11	6	5	1.03	1.27	0.83
Temporary illness/disability	13	10	3	1.21	2.12	0.5
Bad weather	3	2	1	0.28	0.42	0.17
Waiting for rehire	3	2	1	0.28	0.42	0.17
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	98	47	51	9.15	9.96	8.51
Housekeeping	212	42	170	19.79	8.9	28.38
Schooling	702	347	355	65.55	73.52	59.27
Seasonal work and it's off season	10	7	3	0.93	1.48	0.5
Others (specified)	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Members who are unemployed by reason of unemployment

**Number of employed by type of occupation over total number of employed persons

As presented in Table 1, **34.2%** or 152 of the 444 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 789 persons or 40.4% of the total population of Haring. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 152 households are having a hard time providing for their basic needs such as basic food, clothing, shelter, education and simple recreation. Few alternative livelihood options, limited opportunities and dependence on palay farming as source of income were some of the reasons mentioned on this poor state of income and livelihood in the barangay.

The following figure presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay Haring. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 5 having the biggest percentage of 72.7%, followed by Purok 3 with 37.8%, Purok 6 with 36.7%, Purok 4 with 34.4%, Purok 7 with 34.3%, Purok 1 with 31.8% and last is Purok 2 with 28.7%.

Table 12. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	152	34.2	789	418	371	40.4	41.8	39
Purok 01	27	31.8	148	83	65	41.9	46.6	37.1
Purok 02	39	28.7	189	100	89	32.3	33.2	31.3
Purok 03	14	37.8	71	41	30	42.8	44.1	41.1
Purok 04	11	34.4	65	36	29	42.5	45.6	39.2
Purok 05	16	72.7	84	45	39	75	75	75
Purok 06	11	36.7	58	26	32	44.6	44.1	45.1
Purok 07	34	34.3	174	87	87	39.5	38.7	40.5

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 18.7% or 83 of the 444 households have income below food threshold. (*The currently used food thresholds is P10,452 per capita for Rural barangays and P13,069 per capita for Urban barangays.*) This means that 83 households with a total member of 452 persons are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival. The following table presents the distribution of households living below food threshold in Barangay Haring, viz:

Table 13. Households with income below food threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	83	18.7	452	238	214	23.2	23.8	22.5
Purok 01	11	12.9	74	42	32	21	23.6	18.3
Purok 02	28	20.6	140	73	67	23.9	24.3	23.6
Purok 03	8	21.6	42	26	16	25.3	28	21.9
Purok 04	5	15.6	32	18	14	20.9	22.8	18.9
Purok 05	7	31.8	33	19	14	29.5	31.7	26.9
Purok 06	7	23.3	41	15	26	31.5	25.4	36.6
Purok 07	17	17.2	90	45	45	20.5	20	20.9

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 83 households reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. This can be attributed to our culture of close family ties wherein people are more than willing to share their foods to their needy relatives or neighbors.

Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 10 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with health assistance getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 58 or 13.06% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 21 households (4.73%) closely followed by Housing Program with 19 households (4.28%). Education/scholarship program benefited 17 households (3.83%), Supplemental feeding benefited 15 households (3.38%) and last is Skills or livelihood training program benefited 9 or 2.03%.

Table 14. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Haring	444		
Supplemental feeding program		15	3.38
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		58	13.06
Education / scholarship program		17	3.83
Skills or livelihood training program		9	2.03
Housing program		19	4.28
Credit program		21	4.73
Other types of program		0	0

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 114 or 5.84% of the total population of 1951 are members of a certain organization. Religious got the highest number of membership with 39 while Cultural got no members from this barangay.

Table 15. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization*					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	1951	1000	951						
Religious				51	22	29	2.61	2.2	3.05
Youth				11	10	1	0.56	1	0.11
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				5	3	2	0.26	0.3	0.21
Women's				11	0	11	0.56	0	1.16
Agricultural				3	2	1	0.15	0.2	0.11
Labor				10	10	0	0.51	1	0
Others (Specified)				23	19	4	1.18	1.9	0.42
TOTAL				114	66	48			

*Members and type of organization

**Number of members by type of organization over total number of members

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 1196 voting-age population in the barangay, 913 or 76.34% are registered voters (464 male, 449 female). However, validation participants said that this is probably 100% now since an intensive campaign was made for people to register in connection with the 2010 elections.

As to tenurial status, Table 12 indicates that majority (203 of the 444 households) of the households have owner or owner-like possession of their house and lot. However, it can be noted that a large number of households (122 households or 27.48%) in the barangay own their house but uses the lot for free. This can also be attributed to the culture of close family ties of the people.

Table 16. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	203
Rent house/room including lot	41
Own house/rent lot	24
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	122
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	11
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	22
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	3
Other tenure status	17

Civil Registration records for Haring indicates that of the total 1951 population, there are 22 (12 male, 10 females) whose birth is not yet registered in the Civil Registrar. This can be due to the complacent attitude of some residents towards immediate registration of births. They just process the late registration when the birth certificate is needed, like during enrolment in elementary. However, the new arrangement of civil registration wherein the Barangay Secretary acts as agent of the civil registrars is seen as a good way of resolving this issue.

As to electrical connection, 365 or 82.21% of the 444 households have electrical connection and the remaining 78 households uses kerosene for their lighting. Poverty is again seen as the main reason for this condition.

The following tables present the migration pattern for Barangay Haring.

Table 17. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Haring	1951	1000	951	411	176	235	21.07	17.6	24.71
Purok 01	353	178	175	48	20	28	13.6	11.24	16
Purok 02	594	304	290	163	68	95	27.44	22.36	32.8
Purok 03	166	93	73	17	11	6	10.24	11.83	8.22
Purok 04	156	81	75	27	11	16	17.3	13.58	21.33
Purok 05	112	60	52	14	3	11	12.5	5	21.15
Purok 06	130	59	71	9	3	6	6.92	5.08	8.45
Purok 07	440	225	215	133	60	73	30.23	26.67	33.95

Table 18. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	3	1	2	0.15	0.1	0.21
Inside the Province	55	18	37	2.82	1.8	3.89
Inside the municipality	324	145	179	16.61	14.5	18.82
Inside the barangay	29	12	17	1.19	1.2	1.79

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

Progressive barangay with peace, loving, unified and responsible citizenry, striving to support sustainable development and to preserve ecological balance responsive to the basic need of the people.

MISSION:

The empowered constituents led by the dynamic and dedicated barangay officials shall formulate and implement quality programs, projects and activities with the achievements of equitable development in the community.

Goals and Objectives

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To improve the delivery of basic services in the barangay through the proper allocation and maximum utilization of resources.

Specific objectives:

Demography

- To conduct an updated count of the barangay's population

Shelter

- To facilitate the provision of low-cost housing to marginalized sector

Health

- To increase citizen's awareness on sanitation, nutrition, family planning and health care in the depressed area

- To provide basic hygiene education and trainings for households
- To facilitate the provision of supplemental feeding to identified malnourished children and regular conduct of operation timbang

Peace And Order And Public Safety

- To conduct series of trainings for barangay brigades so as to enable them to become effective agents in the maintenance of peace and order in the community

Social Welfare and Development

- To provide AICS to the indigents in the barangay
- To promote literacy program to school age children and matured individuals
- To improve and maintain the Day Care Center
- To facilitate the provision of books, desks, learning materials and other school equipment

Sports And Recreation

- To improve sports facilities in the barangay
- To conduct sports clinic and competitions to hone the talents of the people

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To increase the income of the households in the barangay

Specific objectives:

1. To conduct skills trainings to capacitate the constituents on small scale businesses
2. To provide farmers and fishermen continuous technical support and other forms of assistance needed to increase their harvest
3. To provide livelihood and employment opportunities to marginalized group
4. To conduct advocacy campaigns on household food security

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To construct additional infrastructure facilities in the barangay

Specific objectives:

1. To construct farm- to-market roads
2. To improve the barangay hall
3. To provide safe drinking water by installing low-cost water supply facility

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability

Specific objectives:

1. To rehabilitate, protect and maintain the riverbank
2. To enforce laws, rules and regulations on environment
3. To establish park and greenbelt area
4. To formulate and implement a 5 – Year Barangay Solid Waste Management Plan
5. To establish Barangay Material Recovery Facility
6. To conduct massive information campaign on solid waste management

Development Plans & Projects

A. WATER & SANITATION

- Request for pipeline connection from MNWD
- 2 Purchase a lorry truck
- 3 Provide toilet bowls to 8 HHs sourced from 20% EDF

B. BASIC EDUCATION

- Activation of BCPC
- Counseling of concerned parents by MSWD & DEPED
- Provision of school supplies, matriculation fees, school projects & school uniform by SK
- Tutorial Services

C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

- Livelihood Trainings
- Intensification of Agricultural Production
 - Lettuce Production
 - Pechay Production
 - Green Onion Production
- Demonstration Farm
- Facilitation to market the products

D. PEACE AND ORDER

- Advocacy Campaign
- Intensification of Ronda System

