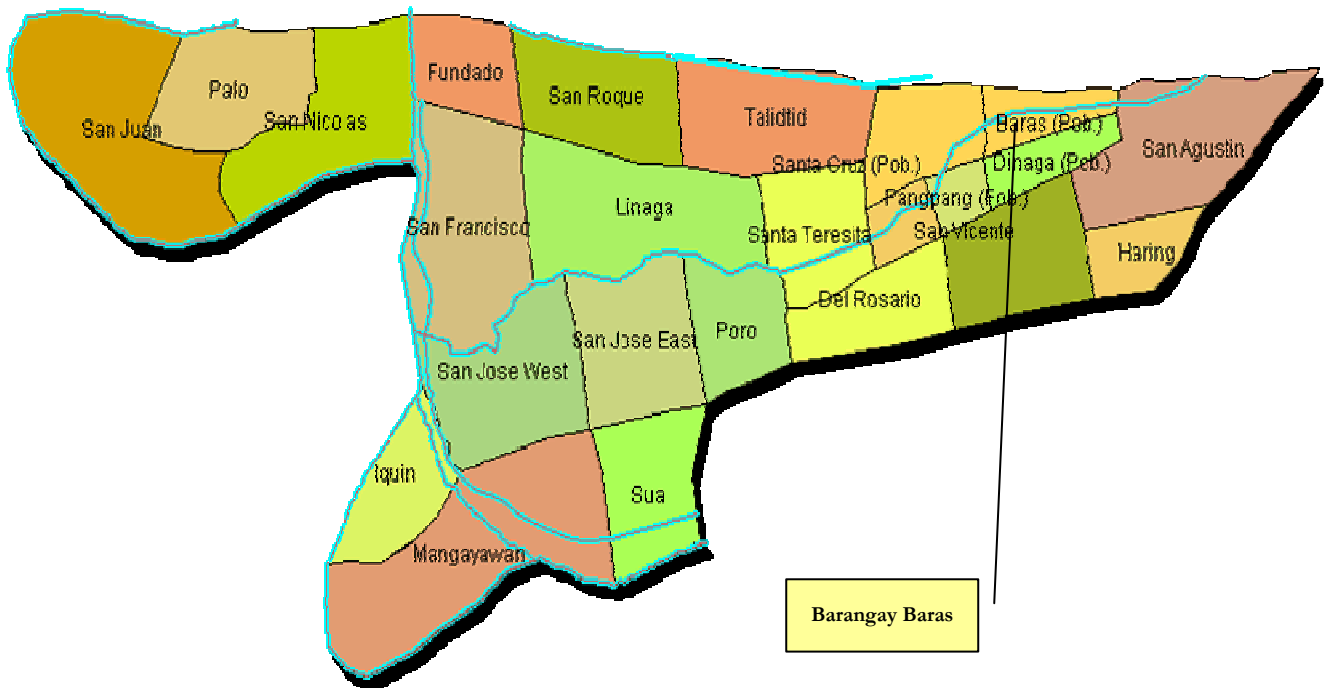


BARANGAY BARAS

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 BARAS, 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 Baras
-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.

SUSANA GAMUS
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 Baras

Accounts say that before the arrival of the cross and the sword, the locality that is now the barangay of Baras was noted for its abundance of palo maria trees (*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.), known both as Alexandrian laurel and sweet-scented calophyllum in English.

The Pre-Spanish inhabitants and their descendants called the tree dangkalan, a Bikol name that adds tantalizing indications to Canaman's link with Malay settlers from Borneo, perhaps with the 13th century datus and their barangays that landed in Panay, two barangays of which later on went to Batangas, for dangkalan is as well the local name word in Panay Visayan, Maguindanao and Tagalaog. Alternatively, the taga-Canaman also referred to the tree as dingkalan, which is another name used synonymously for palo maria, among other names, by the Tagalogs.

To the early taga-Canaman, the kernels of the bush-like tree, when crushed, were effective medicine for gas pains, indigestion, colic and rheumatism, while the tree itself was good for firewood (Later, the people would learn to use the palo maria leaves for animal feed).

But among the very first settlers, who were "*kaingeros*", the trees were so many unwanted obstacles to their slash-burn type of agriculture. So they cut down a great number of those trees, which they left for some unexplained reason scattered about with the branches loped off the tree trunks.

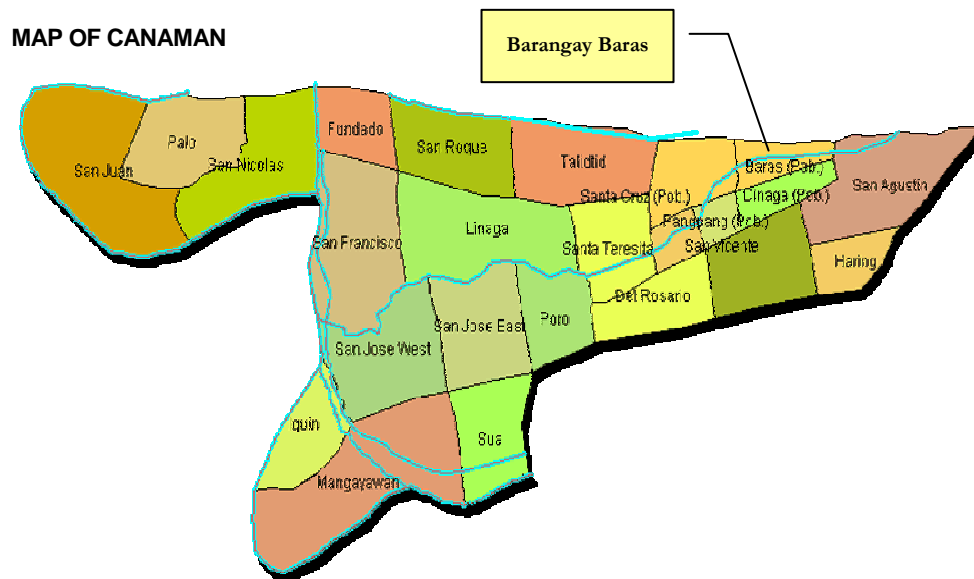
Those early agricultural settlers must have come to the locality just shortly before the arrival of the Spaniards. For according to accounts, the Spanish colonizers thereafter saw those palo maria trunks, and the Spaniards had them cut into bars, which in the Castilian language is *baras*. Or perhaps, they had the trunks cut into uniform lengths measured in yards (Spanish, *varas*). A third version has it that the place was the first one glimpsed or discerned (*barang* in the bicol tongue) from Nueva Caceres, as the result of the massive tree cutting ordered by the colonizers when they attempted to transfer the town center and the original

church from Poro to the locality in the 1600s. Whichever the correct version, thus did Baras acquire its locative, now its official name.

Baras, as of 2007 has a population of 2,311. The key-shaped barangay is officially a part of the poblacion, the center of which is about a kilometer away. It adjoins another poblacion barangay, Dinaga, on the west; to its south is barangay San Agustin; three-fourths of a kilometer to its north is Magarao.

Baras has St. Anthony for its patron saint, and holds its annual fiesta in June. Within its area are the Nordia Sports Complex with its bowling lane, tennis courts, radio stations and cockpit; private schools namely Mariner's Polytechnic Colleges Foundation and Aeronautical School; and the Department of Public Works and Highways.

Profile of Baras



Physical Characteristics

The key-shaped barangay is officially a part of the poblacion, the center of which is about a kilometer away. It adjoins another poblacion barangay, Dinaga, on the west; to its south is barangay San Agustin; three-fourths of a kilometer to its north is Magarao. It has an aggregate area of 174.0363 has. or 4.02% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of seven puroks .

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 4 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. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City which is about 5 kilometers from the barangay.

Barangay Baras has no elementary school. However, public elementary school can be accessed in the poblacion which is a kilometer away or in the neighboring barangay of Dinaga. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 1.6 kilometer from the barangay.

Tertiary Education facilities can be found in this barangay namely Mariners Polytechnic Colleges Foundation and Aeronautical Academy and Naga City (about 5.5 kms from the barangay).

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 and “padyaks” (minimum fare is P5/person).

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 Baras is serviced by the Metro Naga Water District. However, some of the people in the barangay do not use the water from the pipeline for drinking, some 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 20.29% or 125 of the total 616 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. Peace and order in the barangay is handled by the Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night. CBMS 2009 data shows that there were no households that were victimized by crime.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Baras has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Susana Gamus

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Victor C. Arroyo
2. Amando R. Sta. Ana, Jr.
3. Mario T. De Los Santos
4. Roderick P. Lara
5. Ruben S. Rentoy
6. Glenn A. Balona
7. Ana A. Basbas
8. Glenn S. Alcala – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Mary Ann P. Regulado

Barangay Treasurer: Emma O. Daza (12-6-2007 to 3-30-2009)
Emelita C. Zape

Barangay Officials 2010-2013:

Punong Barangay: Rommel O. Amaro

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Ryan C. Calisura
2. Jeremy S. Abante
3. Kristal Saez
4. Mark L. Astrologo
5. Benedict D. Severo
6. Joey Lopez
7. Glen Balona
8. Jeth Justin Martirez – SK Chairman

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Baras

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 Baras 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 counter parting 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 Baras 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 were 29 children aged 0-5 y.o. who died and there was only 1 child that was reported malnourish – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Access to sanitary toilet was high at 91.23% or 562 of the 616 households with access to sanitary toilet.




Access to Safe Water showed that 20.29% or 125 of the 616 total households have no access to safe water. Indicators for basic education and Income and Livelihood also showed alarming figures.

CBMS results revealed that 33.14% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 23.93% 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, 44.80% or 276 of the 616 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, 182 of 616 households or 29.5% of the total households 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	4	3.3	11	7	4
households who are squatters	9	7.4	29	13	16
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	27	22.1	115	60	55
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	18	14.8	75	39	36
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	10	27.8	10	5	5
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	7	24.1	7	4	3
children 6-16 years old not attending school	4	8.2	4	0	4
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	56	45.9	274	134	140
households with income below food threshold	32	26.2	185	93	92
households experienced food shortage	1	0.8	10	5	5
Unemployed members of the labor force	2	2	3	2	1
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	1	0.8	6	2	4

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Baras has 616 households with a total population of 2,579 or an average household size of 4. Purok 1 has the highest number of households with 122 and Purok 3 registered the smallest number with 37 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Baras, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 7
 - Number of Households: 616
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-1298, Female : 1279
-

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	122	19.80%	255	20%	253	20%	508	19.70%	100.79	4
2	90	14.61%	165	13%	173	14%	338	13.10%	95.38	4
3	37	6%	83	6%	85	7%	169	6.55%	97.64	5
4	74	12.01%	137	11%	129	10%	266	10.30%	106.20	4
5	118	19.16%	279	21%	259	20%	539	20.90%	107.72	5
6	104	85.24%	223	17%	232	18%	455	17.66%	96.12	4
7	71	11.52%	156	12%	148	11%	304	11.79%	105.40	4
	616		1298	100%	1279	100%	2579	100%	101.49	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 1298 males and 1279 females or an overall sex ratio of 101.49, meaning there are 101 males for every 100 females. Among the seven puroks, Purok 5 registered the highest sex ratio with 107.72 while Purok 2 has the lowest. Further, Puroks 1,2,4,6 & 7 registered the smallest average household size of 4 while purok 3 & 5 has the highest with 5.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 63% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 4% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 32% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	2579	100%	1298	50.3%	1279	49.6%
0-14	838	32%	428	16.6	410	15.90
15-64	1631	63%	825	32.0	806	31.25
65 above	107	4%	45	1.74	62	2.40
Children 0-5 years old	322	12%	176	6.82	146	5.66
Children 6-12 years old	392	15%	187	7.25	205	7.95
Members 13-16 years old	230	9%	122	4.73	108	4.19
Members 16-16 years old	622	24%	309	11.98	313	12.14
Members 10 years old and above	2023	78%	1007	39.05	1016	39.40

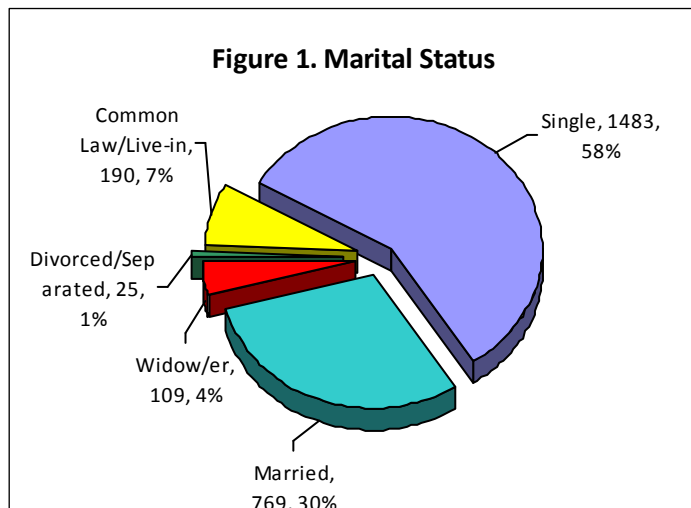
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 98.17%, meaning 1986 of the total 2023 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 1 has the highest literacy rate at 98.96% with Purok 5 having the lowest with 97.64%.

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
Baras	2023	1007	1016	1986	991	995	98.17	98.41	97.93
Purok 1 – Baras	384	185	199	380	183	197	98.96	98.92	98.99
Purok 2 – Baras	275	137	138	272	137	135	98.91	100	97.82
Purok 3 – Baras	136	67	69	133	67	66	97.79	100	95.65
Purok 4 – Baras	208	104	104	205	102	103	98.56	98.08	99.04
Purok 5 – Baras	425	214	211	415	209	206	97.64	97.66	97.63
Purok 6 – Baras	358	174	184	349	171	178	97.49	98.28	96.74
Purok 7 – Baras	237	126	111	232	122	110	97.89	96.82	99.1

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Baras representing 97.792.21% of the total population while the remaining 5.1% are Protestants, Iglesia, Aglipay, Islam and other denominations.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of the barangay are single with 58% of the total population.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **there are two households with child death** that occurred in the last 12 months in the barangay. 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.

However, the same table shows that there was **one (female) aged 0-5** reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers. The following table shows the distribution of the 6 households that has malnourished children in each purok.

Table 5. Malnourished children

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Portion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Purok 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 6	1	2.6	1	0	1	1.9	0	3.8
Purok 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **1**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **2**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **0**

**WATER &
SANITATION**

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **125**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **54**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 20.29% or 125 of the 616 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.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 54 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 6. 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>
Baras	616	125	20.29%	54	8.77%
Purok 01	122	27	22.13%	18	14.75%
Purok 02	90	17	18.89%	8	8.89%
Purok 03	37	5	13.51%	4	10.81%
Purok 04	74	6	8.11%	8	10.81%
Purok 05	118	22	18.64%	8	6.78%
Purok 06	104	16	15.38%	6	5.77%
Purok 07	71	32	45.07%	2	2.82%

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **60**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **41**

Table 6 shows that there are forty one (41) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Baras, with Purok 6 having the most with 10 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 60 households or 9.74% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Purok 5 with 20 households.

Table 7. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

Purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Baras	616	60	9.74	41	6.66
Purok 01	122	9	7.38	4	3.28
Purok 02	90	4	4.44	6	6.67
Purok 03	37	3	8.11	2	5.41
Purok 04	74	6	8.11	3	4.05
Purok 05	118	20	16.95	8	6.78
Purok 06	104	18	17.31	10	9.62
Purok 07	71	0	0.00	8	11.26

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: **67**

Education

Elementary School participation rate for Barangay Baras needs attention. CBMS survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 23.93% have out of school children. Although there is no elementary school in this area, there are still at the neighboring barangays, at San Agustin and that in 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 8. Children aged 6-12 who are not attending elementary school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	56	23.9	58	30	28	14.8	16	13.7
Purok 01	10	27.8	10	5	5	14.7	13.9	15.6
Purok 02	6	21.4	6	2	4	12.5	10	14.3
Purok 03	5	23.8	6	1	5	19.4	6.3	33.3
Purok 04	10	40	10	7	3	27.8	35	18.5
Purok 05	10	19.6	11	8	3	12.5	18.2	6.8
Purok 06	18	17.8	8	4	4	11.8	12.9	10.8
Purok 07	7	25	7	3	4	13.2	15	12.1

As to high school, 58 children (30 males, 28 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 33.13% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 5 with 19 and the lowest is Purok 3 with 4.

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 about 1.6 kilometer away from the barangay.

Table 9. Children aged 13-16 who are not attending High school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	56	33.1	67	40	27	29.1	32.8	25
Purok 01	7	24.1	7	4	3	18.4	22.2	15
Purok 02	5	23.8	5	2	3	20	18.2	21.4
Purok 03	4	57.1	4	3	1	44.4	60	25
Purok 04	6	50	8	6	2	44.4	46.2	40
Purok 05	13	35.1	19	12	7	35.2	38.7	30.4
Purok 06	11	30.6	13	5	8	25.5	19.2	32
Purok 07	10	37	11	8	3	31.4	44.4	17.6

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **6**

Only 6 households or 0.97% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Baras. This 8 households have 17 members, 8 male and 9 females. The households were located in Puroks 1, 2 and 4. The barangay officials said that they will intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

Economic Development

ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT

Tables 7 below presents the employment status of Barangay Baras showing that the barangay have 864 members of the labor force (566 of which are males and only 298 females). Of the 864, only 10 are unemployed giving us 98.84% employment rate for the barangay.

- Unemployment Rate: **1.7%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **44.8%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **29.5%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **0.2%**

Table 10. 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
Baras	864	566	298	854	557	297	98.84	98.41	99.66
Purok 1 - Baras	153	102	51	150	100	50	98.04	98.04	98.04
Purok 2 - Baras	127	82	45	125	80	45	98.43	97.56	100
Purok 3 - Baras	55	31	24	53	29	24	96.36	93.55	100
Purok 4 - Baras	107	63	44	107	63	44	100	100	100
Purok 5 - Baras	172	109	63	169	106	63	98.26	97.25	100
Purok 6 - Baras	150	95	55	150	95	55	100	100	100
Purok 7 - Baras	100	84	16	100	84	16	100	100	100

*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 Baras are into. It shows that Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair have the largest total of type of business/industry.

Table 11. Type of Business/Industry, by Purok

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture mining and Forestry	140	122	18	16.39	21.9	6.06
Fishing	5	2	3	0.59	0.36	1.01
Mining and Quarrying	2	1	1	0.23	0.18	0.34
Manufacturing	26	14	12	3.04	2.51	4.04
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16	15	1	1.87	2.69	0.34
Construction	98	95	3	11.48	17.06	1.01

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	161	82	79	18.85	14.72	26.6
Hotel and Restaurants	56	26	30	6.56	4.67	10.1
Transportation, Storage & Communication	85	78	7	9.95	14	2.36
Financial Intermediation	2	0	2	0.23	0	0.67
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	27	8	19	3.16	1.44	6.4
Public Administration and Defense	61	37	24	7.14	6.64	8.08
Education	29	10	19	3.4	1.8	6.4
Health and Social Work	11	4	7	1.29	0.72	2.36
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	70	43	27	8.2	7.72	9.09
Private Households with Employed Persons	59	17	42	6.91	3.05	14.14
Extra-territorial Organizations	6	3	3	0.7	0.54	1.01

*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 41.52%, followed by housekeeping with 26.77% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 21.69%.

Table 12. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	19	18	1	1.3	3.04	0.12
Await results of previous application	12	6	6	0.82	1.01	0.69
Temporary illness/disability	6	5	1	0.41	0.84	0.12
Bad weather	3	3	0	0.21	0.51	0
Waiting for rehire	1	1	0	0.07	0.17	0
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	316	144	172	21.69	24.28	19.91
Housekeeping	390	59	331	26.77	9.95	38.31
Schooling	605	300	305	41.52	50.59	35.3
Seasonal work and it's off season	28	14	14	1.92	2.36	1.62
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, **44.8%** or 276 of the 616 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 1423 persons or 55.2% of the total population of Baras. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 276 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 table presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay Baras. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 6 having the biggest percentage with 54.8% households living below poverty threshold, 45.9% for purok 1, 44.92% for purok 5, 64.8% for purok 7, 31.1% for purok 2, 32.43% for puroks 4 and 3.

Table 13. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	276	44.8	1423	726	697	55.2	55.9	54.5
Purok 01	56	45.9	274	134	140	53.9	52.5	55.3
Purok 02	28	31.1	138	73	65	40.8	44.2	37.6
Purok 03	12	32.4	65	34	31	38.5	41	36.5
Purok 04	24	32.4	120	64	56	45.1	46.7	43.4
Purok 05	53	44.9	295	158	137	54.7	56.6	52.9
Purok 06	57	54.8	294	146	148	64.6	65.5	63.8
Purok 07	46	64.8	237	117	120	78	75	81.1

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 29.5% or 182 of the 616 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 182 households with a total member of 1033 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 Baras, viz:

Table 14. Households with income below food threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	182	29.5	1033	532	501	40.1	41	39.2
Purok 01	32	26.2	185	93	92	36.4	36.5	36.4
Purok 02	16	17.8	83	40	43	24.6	24.2	24.9
Purok 03	7	18.9	39	19	20	23.1	22.9	23.5
Purok 04	13	17.6	73	40	33	27.4	29.2	25.6
Purok 05	38	32.2	239	131	108	44.3	47	41.7
Purok 06	38	36.5	204	104	100	44.8	46.6	43.1
Purok 07	38	53.5	210	105	105	69.1	67.3	70.9

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 1 household 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 housing program getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 36 or 5.48% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 24 households (3.9%) closely followed by Education/Scholarship Program with 23 households (3.73%). Health assistance program benefited 22 households (3.57%), Supplemental Feeding Program benefited 4 households (0.65%) and 2 households were able beneficiaries of housing program.

Table 15. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Baras	616		
Supplemental feeding program		4	0.65
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		22	3.57
Education / scholarship program		23	3.73
Skills or livelihood training program		1	0.16
Housing program		36	5.84
Credit program		24	3.9
Other types of program		0	0

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 89 or 3.45% of the total population of 2579 are members of a certain organization. Religious Organizations got the highest number of membership with 38 while Cultural Organizations got the lowest members of 2 or 0.08% from this barangay.

Table 16. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization*					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	2579	1298	1279						
Religious				38	19	19	1.47	1.46	1.49
Youth				8	6	2	0.31	0.46	0.16
Cultural				2	1	1	0.08	0.08	0.08
Political				3	3	0	0.12	0.23	0
Women's				17	1	16	0.66	0.08	1.25
Agricultural				2	2	0	0.08	0.15	0
Labor				3	3	0	0.12	0.23	0
Others (Specified)				16	13	3	0.62	1	0.23
TOTAL				89	48	41			

*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 1629 voting-age population in the barangay, 1342 or 82.38% are registered voters (676 male, 666 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 (207 of the 608 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 (182 households or 29.93%) 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 17. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	207
Rent house/room including lot	67
Own house/rent lot	22
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	182
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	13
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	78
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	1
Other tenure status	38

Civil Registration records for Baras indicates that of the total 2576 population, there are 19 (10 male, 9 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, 548 or 90.13% of the 608 households have electrical connection and the remaining 60 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 Baras.

Table 18. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Baras	2579	1298	1279	70	29	41	2.71	2.23	3.21
Purok 01	508	255	253	27	10	17	5.32	3.92	6.72
Purok 02	338	165	173	14	3	11	4.14	1.82	6.36
Purok 03	169	83	85	7	4	3	4.14	4.82	3.53
Purok 04	266	137	129	1	1	0	0.38	0.73	0
Purok 05	539	279	259	9	6	3	1.67	2.15	1.16
Purok 06	455	223	232	12	5	7	2.64	2.24	3.02
Purok 07	304	156	148	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	2	1	1	0.08	0.08	0.08
Inside the Province	93	49	44	3.61	3.77	3.44
Inside the municipality	316	149	167	12.25	11.48	13.06
Inside the barangay	70	29	41	2.71	2.23	3.21

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

MISSION - VISION:

A progressive and reliant community responsive to the needs of its constituents who are God-bearing, peace loving, healthy and well-informed on issues of concern for the upliftment of people and 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

