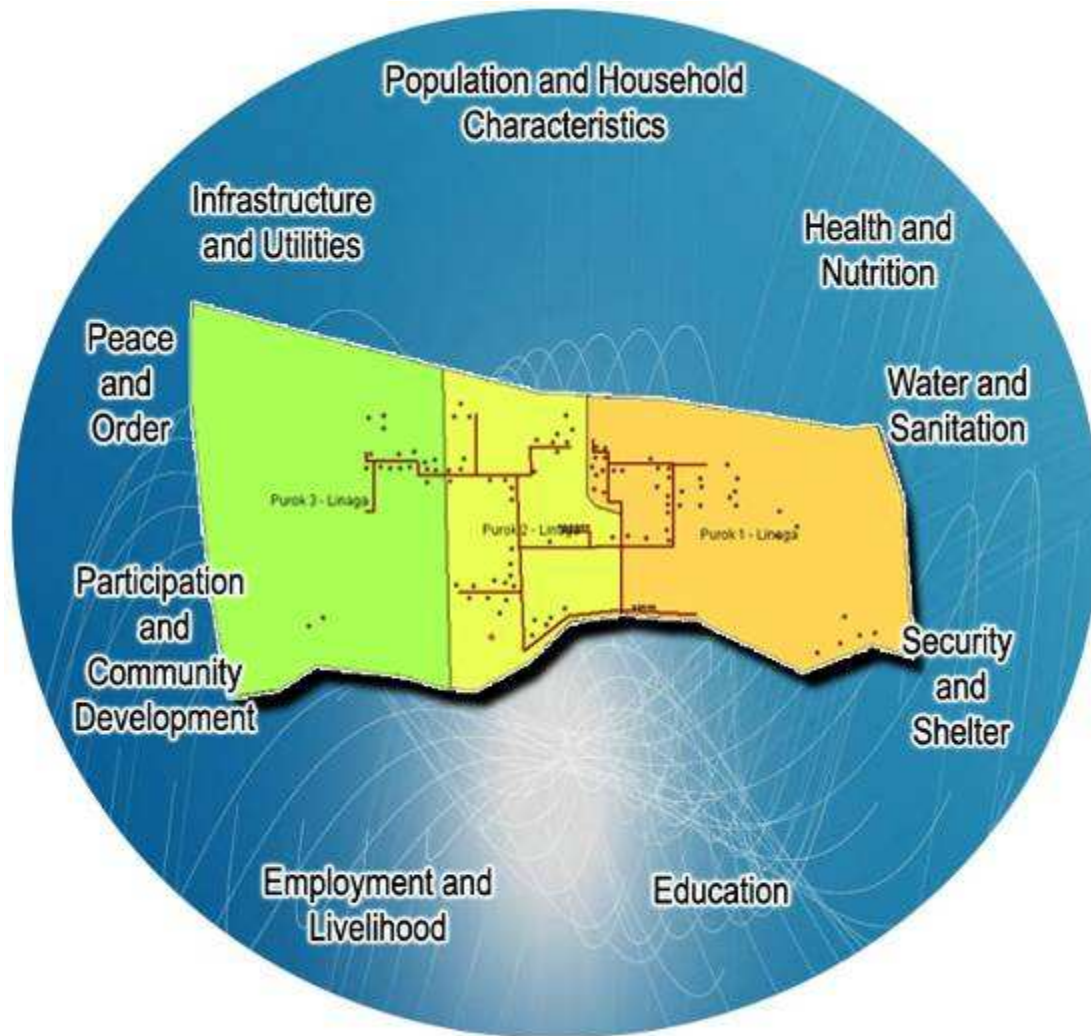


BARANGAY LIÑAGA

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 LIÑAGA, 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 Liñaga
-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.

JAIME RODRIGUEZ
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 Liñaga

Towards the close of the 19th century, when much of Canaman had already become deforested, enterprising natives began to move out of the central settlement. It was around this time that settlers began to trickle into the locality and Liñaga came into being. Liñaga therefore may have been contemporaneous to Fundado, although its development was much slower than the latter's. In the 1892 census for instance, Liñaga, unlike burgeoning Fundado, was not yet a barrio.

The original big landholdings in the locality belonged to Clemente Ruero, Juan de las Merras, Hugo Gomez, and the de Castro and Ayala families.

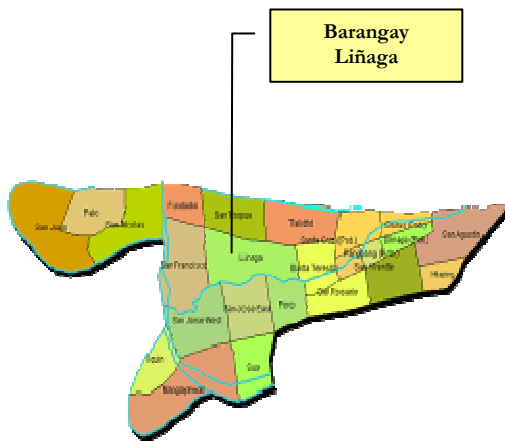
Official evidence of Liñaga's legal existence as a barrio first appear in the 1903 census, where it is listed as having a population of 34 persons. For the next decade and half, the barrio appears to have had near-zero population growth: 15 years later, in 1918. Liñaga's population had increased by only 12 persons to 46. This curious pattern of population growth over this particular time period parallels that of Fundado. But by the next census year, 1939, the barrio's residents had quadrupled. During the last war, as liberation drew near, the TVGU established Camp Liñaga in the barrio.

Liñaga has San Isidro for its patron saint. Farming remains the principal industry in the barangay.

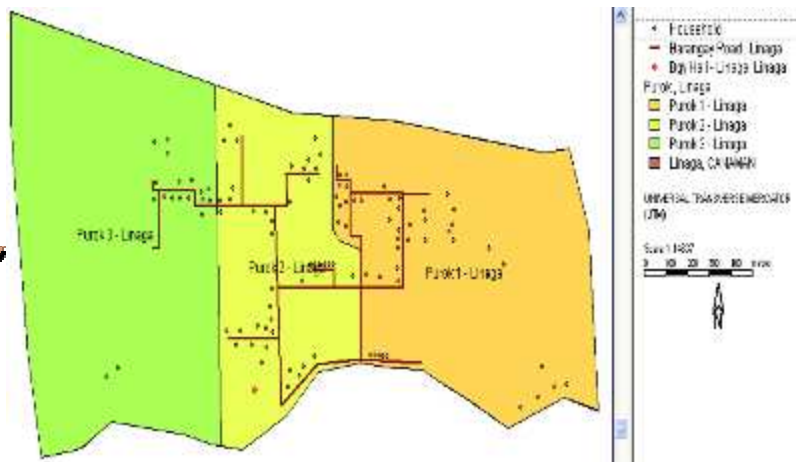
(Taken from: Canaman Through the Centuries by Jose V. Barrameda, Jr.)

Profile of Barangay Liñaga

MAP OF CANAMAN



MAP OF BARANGAY LIÑAGA



Physical Characteristics

Barangay Liñaga is located in the central-western portion of the municipality of Canaman. It is traversed by the Canaman River and is just about 5 kilometers from the poblacion (town proper). It has an aggregate area of 314.8362 has. or 7.28% of the total land area of the municipality. Of the entire 24 barangays of the municipality, Liñaga is the fifth largest based on land area. It is made up of three puroks namely Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3.

It is bounded on the North by Barangay San Roque, on the West by Barangay San Francisco, on the South by Barangays San Jose East and Poro with the Canaman River as the natural boundary, and on the East by Barangay Poro. The barangay's terrain is generally flat with slope of 0-3%. It is predominantly an agricultural area with around 80% of its land devoted to rice farming. Fishing is also undertaken in the Canaman River and its tributaries.

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 3 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 5 km from the barangay. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City which is about 9.5 kilometers from the barangay.

The barangay is served by the Liñaga Community School that provides combination classes for elementary school children up to Grade IV. Complete public elementary is offered in the neighboring barangays of Poro (about 2 kms away) and San Jose East (about 1.5 kms).

The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 5 kilometer from the barangay while Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about 6.5 kms. from the barangay) and Naga City (about 9.5 kms from the barangay).

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

Mode of Public Transportation

Before the place was reached by farm-to-market roads, going to and from the barangay is thru water transportation. However, in the advent of the farm-to-market roads, people in Liñaga use tricycles and motorized padjacks as their means of public transportation (P12.50 per person from poblacion to Liñaga). However, it is worthy to mention that the people in Liñaga have to walk a relatively short distance since only a concrete footbridge connects the barangay to the main road. The barangay road network is likewise narrow but motorcycles can easily traverse the bridge and the barangay road networks.

Credit Institutions

The barangay is served by several credit institutions (private and government) including those offered by private individuals. 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

All the three puroks of the barangay has electrical facilities through CASURECO II. However, there are still several households (27 households) with no electrical connections due to economic reasons or that they are very far from the electric posts.

Barangay Liñaga is reached by the Metro Naga Water District pipeline thru 2 communal faucets. 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 for a fee (at P6 per 16 liter container). It can also be mentioned that during day time, the water pressure in the barangay is very low. The residents said that they only get good flow of water from the stand faucets during the wee hours of the night.

This situation is echoed by the CBMS results which revealed that 98.1% or 105 of the total 107 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

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. Some irresponsible residents throw their garbage in the river. 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 4 households said that they were victimized by crime against property.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Sta. Teresita has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Jaime

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Erlinda B. Lopez
2. Efren C. Tesoro
3. Joel C. Pablo
4. Igmedio V. Romanillos
5. Ruben B. Sayson
6. Gil R. Rivera
7. Orencio D. Agorita, Jr.
8. Raymart O. Mallo – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Cynthia S. Ibarbia

Barangay Treasurer: Menchi E. Sayson

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Liñaga

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 Liñaga was undertaken by three enumerators from August 16-20, 2009. Encoding of duly accomplished/edited household profile questionnaires was undertaken at the Municipal Hall.



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 2 photos: scenes during the validation in barangay Liñaga*

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

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

Two CBMS basic needs indicators got outstanding results for barangay Liñaga. There was no recorded death due to pregnancy-related cause, however there was 1 child fatality (0-5 y.o.). Similarly, unemployment rate was zero – meaning all the members of the labor force in the barangay were employed (*based on the CBMS definition*).

As to the other indicators, the barangay got varied figures ranging from relatively good to alarming. Access to Safe Water showed worst figures for barangay Liñaga – 98.1% or 105 of the 107 total households have no access to safe water.

Indicators for basic education and Income and Livelihood also showed alarming figures.

CBMS results revealed that 56.7% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school affecting twenty children (12 males, 8 females). As to elementary, 20.5% of the elementary-age population are not in school affecting 10 children (4 males, 6 females). 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 training or counseling to make them understand the importance of sending their children to school.

As to Income and Livelihood, a whopping 59.8% or 64 of the 107 households has income below poverty threshold affecting 345 persons. (*The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 (Rural) and P19,384 (Urban)*). 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 64 households living below poverty threshold, 44 (41.1% of the total households) of which are considered as living below food threshold affecting 244 persons (119 males, 125 females). This households living below food thresholds have no enough money to provide for

their basic day-to-day food sustenance. (The currently used food thresholds are:10452 (Rural) and 13069 (Urban)).

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

Table 1. Summary of Results

Indicator	Households		Population		
	Magnitude	Proportion	Total	Male	Female
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
children 0-5 year old who died	1	1.9	12	12	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	7	13.5	9	3	6
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	8	7.5	40	20	20
households who are squatters	2	1.9	8	4	4
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	105	98.1	498	245	253
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	7	6.5	29	13	16
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	9	20.5	10	4	6
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	17	56.7	20	12	8
children 6-16 years old not attending school	18	32.1	19	11	8
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	64	59.8	345	170	175
households with income below food threshold	44	41.1	244	119	125
households experienced food shortage	23	21.5	104	52	52
Unemployed members of the labor force	0	0	0	0	0
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	2	1.9	10	3	7

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Liñaga has 107 households with a total population of 514 or an average household size of 5. Purok 1 has the highest number of households with 46 followed by Purok 2 with 43 and Purok 3 registered the smallest number with 18 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Sta. Teresita, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 3
- Number of Households: 107
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-255, Female : 259

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	46	42.99%	97	38.04%	110	42.47%	207	40.27%	88.18	4.5
2	43	40.19%	113	44.31%	108	41.70%	221	43.00%	104.63	5.1
3	18	16.82%	45	17.65%	41	15.83%	86	16.73%	109.76	4.8
	107		255	100.00%	259	100.00%	514	100.00%	98.46	4.8

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly female dominated with 255 males and 259 females or an overall sex ratio of 98, meaning there are 98 males for every 100 females. Among the three puroks, Purok 3 registered the highest sex ratio with 110 while Purok 1 has the lowest with 88. Further, Purok 1 registered the smallest average household size of 4.5 while purok 2 has the highest with 5.1.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 56% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 6% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many at 38% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	514	100%	255	49.6%	259	50.4%
0-14	195	37.9%	94	18.3%	101	19.6%

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
15-64	288	56.0%	150	29.2%	138	26.8%
65 above	31	6.0%	11	2.1%	20	3.9%
Children 0-5 years old	89	17.3%	39	15.3%	50	19.3%
Children 6-12 years old	87	16.9%	45	17.6%	42	16.2%
Members 13-16 years old	44	8.6%	21	8.2%	23	8.9%
Members 6-16 years old	131	25.5%	66	25.9%	65	25.1%
Members 10 years old and above	375	73%	190	74.5%	185	71.4%

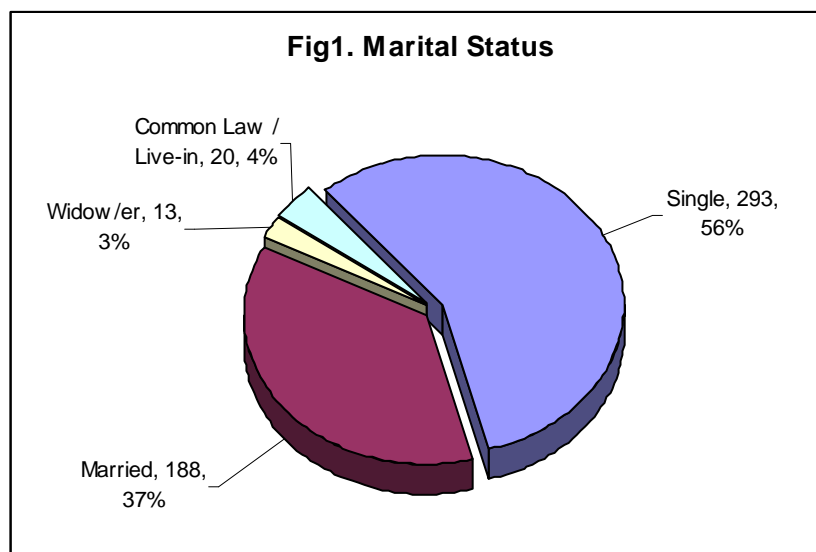
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 97.87%, meaning 367 of the total 375 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 2 has the highest literacy rate at 98.82% followed by Purok 1 with 97.32 and Purok 3 having the lowest with 96.49%. Also, it can be noted that it seems that literacy is somewhat bias to the females with 98.92% against the males with 96.84% literacy rate.

Table 4. Basic Literacy

purok	number of persons 10 years old and above			Literate persons 10 years old and above*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Linaga	375	190	185	367	184	183	97.87	96.84	98.92
Purok 1 - Linaga	149	75	74	145	72	73	97.32	96.00	98.65
Purok 2 - Linaga	169	83	86	167	82	85	98.82	98.80	98.84
Purok 3 - Linaga	57	32	25	55	30	25	96.49	93.75	100.00

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Liñaga representing 86.2% of the total population (443 out of 514). It can be noted that Liñaga is one of the barangays in Canaman that has a significant number of Iglesia ni Cristo members.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of the barangay are single at 56% of the total population. This can be directly correlated with the information in Table 2 showing that 0-14 years old comprise a large chunk of the population of the barangay.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

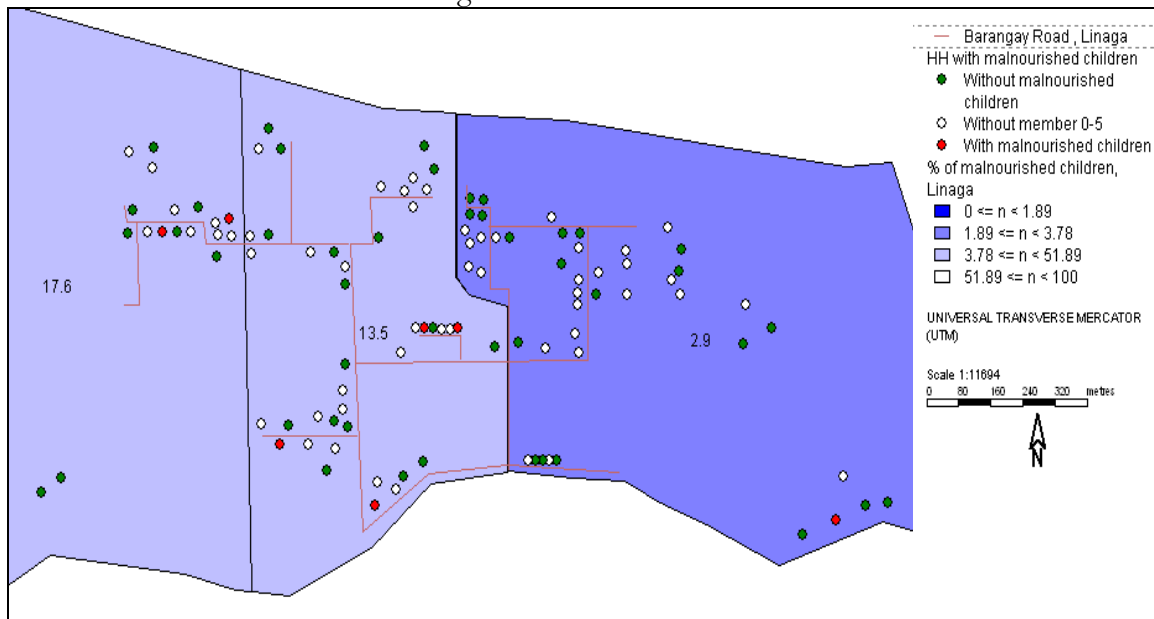
The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **no death due to pregnancy-related causes** was recorded. However, there was **one (1) child death** that occurred in the last 12 months in the barangay and 9 children (3 males, 6 females) was recorded to be malnourished.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : 7
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): 1
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: 0

The participants in the validation intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said malnourished children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers. The following figure shows the geographic distribution of the 6 households that has malnourished children.

Figure 2. Nutrition Status



**WATER &
SANITATION**

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **105**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **7**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 98.1% or 105 of the 107 households have no access to safe water. Although there exists 2 standpost communal faucets in the barangay that is connected to the MNWD pipeline, safe water is still a great felt need in the barangay. They observed that the quality of water from the communal faucet has been deteriorating and that the water pressure is most of the times very low, making it unreliable source of potable water. Most of the households get their drinking water from water lorries for a fee.

Also, Table 5 shows that there are still 7 households in the barangay that has no access to sanitary toilet affecting 29 persons (13 males and 16 females)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>
Liñaga	107	105	98.1%	7	6.5%
Purok 01	46	46	100%	5	10.9%
Purok 02	43	42	97.7%	0	0%
Purok 03	18	17	94.4%	2	11.1%

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **2**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **8**

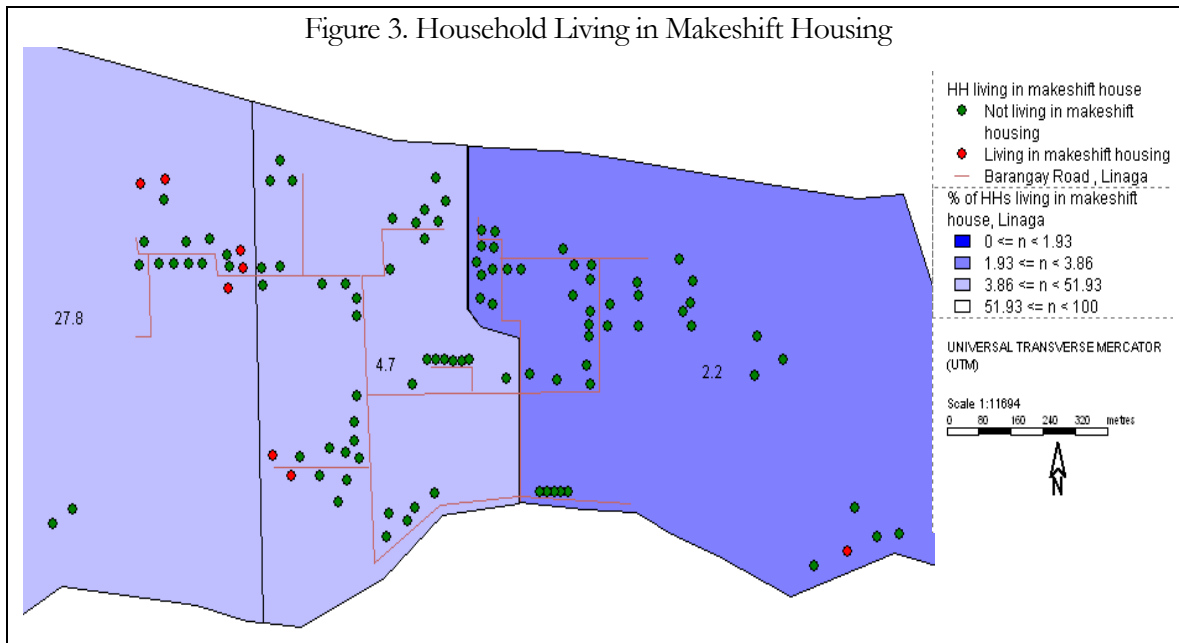
Table 6 shows that there are eight (8) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Liñaga, with Purok 3 having the most with 5 followed by Purok 2 with 2 household and Purok 1 with 1. It can be noted that most of these houses are far from the center of the barangay. We can infer from this condition that these households that live in makeshift housing 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 2 households representing 1.9% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and these are found in Purok 2. However, some participants during the validation revealed that there can be more than 2 squatters in the barangay, especially those along the river. Nevertheless, it has to be checked if indeed they are in the easement areas or inside their concerned private properties.

Table 6. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

Purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Liñaga	107	2	1.9	8	7.15
Purok 01	46	0	0	1	2.2
Purok 02	43	2	4.7	2	4.7
Purok 03	18	0	0	5	27.8

The following figure presents the geographical distribution of persons living in makeshift housing in the barangay:



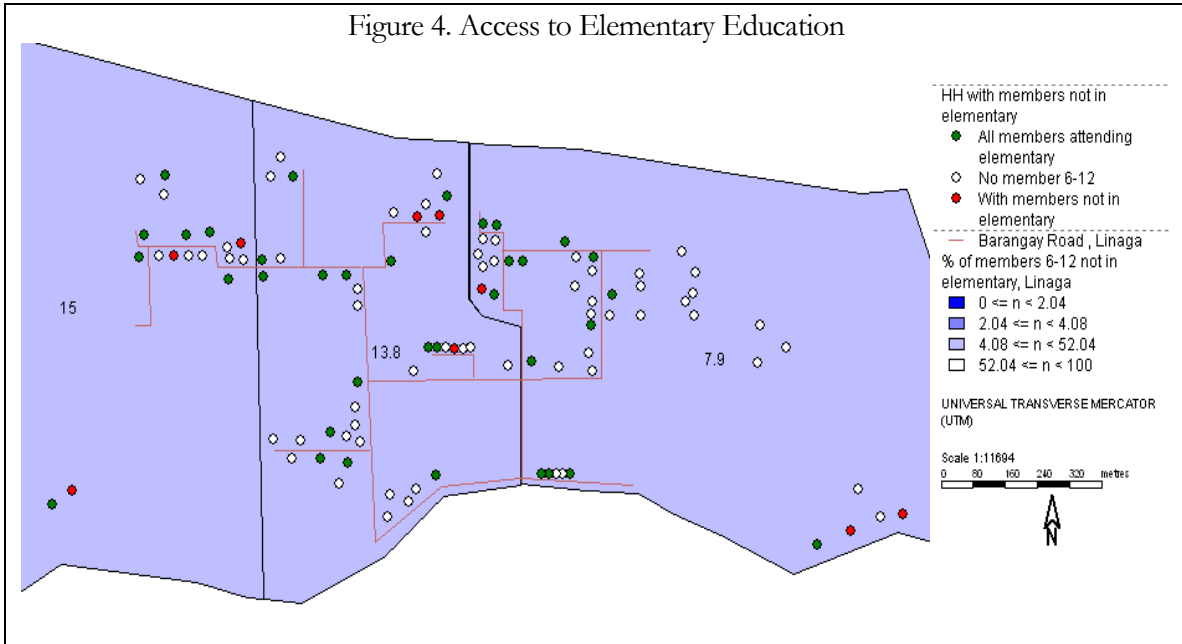
EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **10**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **20**

Education

Elementary School participation rate for Barangay Sta. Teresita needs attention. CBMS survey results show that of the total households with elementary age children, 20.5% have out of school children. Although there is no complete elementary school in the area, participants in the validation said that they think it has little effect to the situation since the elementary school in the neighboring barangay of Poro and San Jose East are easily accessible. They said that can be mainly attributed 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. The following figure shows that the 10 children (4 males, 6 females) are not in elementary school representing 11.5% of all the children aged 6-12 in the barangay are almost evenly distributed in the barangay.

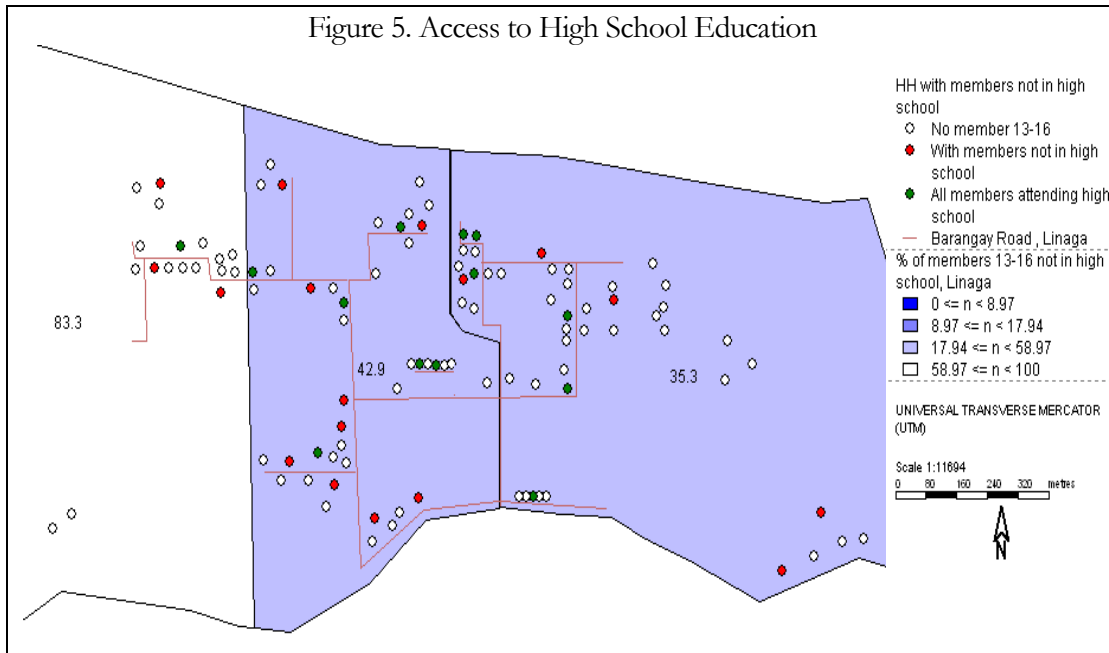


High school participation rate in barangay Liñaga is quite alarming – 20 children (12 males, 8 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school representing 45.5% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. This situation involves only 17 households which tells us that there are households with more than 1 out of school child (high-school). The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 2 with 9, followed by Purok 1 with 6 and the lowest is Purok 3 with 5.

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 about five (5) kilometers away from the barangay.

The following figure shows the geographic location of the households with children aged 13-16 and the status on access to secondary school. The legend located on the right side of the figure shows that the lighter the color of the Purok, the higher the incidence of out of school youths relative to the barangay, and conversely, the darker the color, the better the situation on access to secondary school. As can be noted in the figure, Puroks 1 & 2 has same pale-blue color, indicating that the puroks has almost the same situation relative to access to secondary education but Purok 3 is white – indicating worse situation relative to the other puroks.

Figure 5. Access to High School Education



Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

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

The barangay is generally peaceful. Table 1 show that 2 households or 1.9% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes. The 2 households have 10 members, 3 male and 7 females. The households were all located in Purok 2 and all the cases reported were crimes against property (theft).

The participants in the validation stated that most of these were petty theft involving minimal amount. Somebody even said that maybe the number of out-of-school youths in the barangay is somewhat related to this situation. Nevertheless, the barangay officials said that they will intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

Economic Development

The employment status of Barangay Liñaga, as can be seen in Table 1, shows that all the members of the labor force (112 males, 33 females or a total of 145) representing 28.2% of the total population are employed giving us 100% employment rate for the barangay. However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 112 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay (514 persons) or a dependency rate of 71.79%. It can be reiterated that the CBMS definition of employed members of the Labor Force include all members 15 years old and above who are currently working or actively seeking work.

The following tables provide us a glimpse of the type of gainful activities that people in Liñaga are into. Being an agricultural community, it is not surprising that 92 of the 145 employed persons are into agriculture.

Table 7. Type of Business/Industry

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture mining and Forestry	92	85	7	63.45	75.89	21.21
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	1	0	1	0.69	0	3.03
Manufacturing	4	4	0	2.76	3.57	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1	1	0	0.69	0.89	0
Construction	8	8	0	5.52	7.14	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	23	6	17	15.86	5.36	51.52
Hotel and Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation, Storage & Communication	4	4	0	2.76	3.57	0
Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	1	0	1	0.69	0	3.03
Public Administration and Defense	3	0	3	2.07	0	9.09
Education	2	0	2	1.38	0	6.06
Health and Social Work	2	1	1	1.38	0.89	3.03
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	3	2	1	2.07	1.79	3.03
Private Households with Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-territorial Organizations	1	1	0	0.69	0.89	0

*General type of business/industry

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

Table 8. Type of Occupation

Type of occupation*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	6	1	5	4.14	0.89
Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals	2	1	1	1.38	0.89	3.03
Technician and Associate Professionals	2	2	0	1.38	1.79	0
Clerks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	8	6	2	5.52	5.36	6.06
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	74	68	6	51.03	60.71	18.18
Trades and Related Workers	23	6	17	15.86	5.36	51.52
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	1	0	0.69	0.89	0
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	25	24	1	17.24	21.43	3.03
Special Occupations	4	3	1	2.76	2.68	3.03

*General type of occupation

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

Table 9. Class of Workers

Class of worker*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Worked for a household	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worked for a private establishment	56	49	7	38.62	43.75	21.21
Worked for government/ government corporation	14	11	3	9.66	9.82	9.09
Self employed without employees	12	5	7	8.28	4.46	21.21
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	53	45	8	36.55	40.18	24.24
Worked with pay on own family operated farm or business	2	0	2	1.38	0	6.06
Worked without pay on own family operated farm or business	3	1	2	2.07	0.89	6.06

*Workers by class

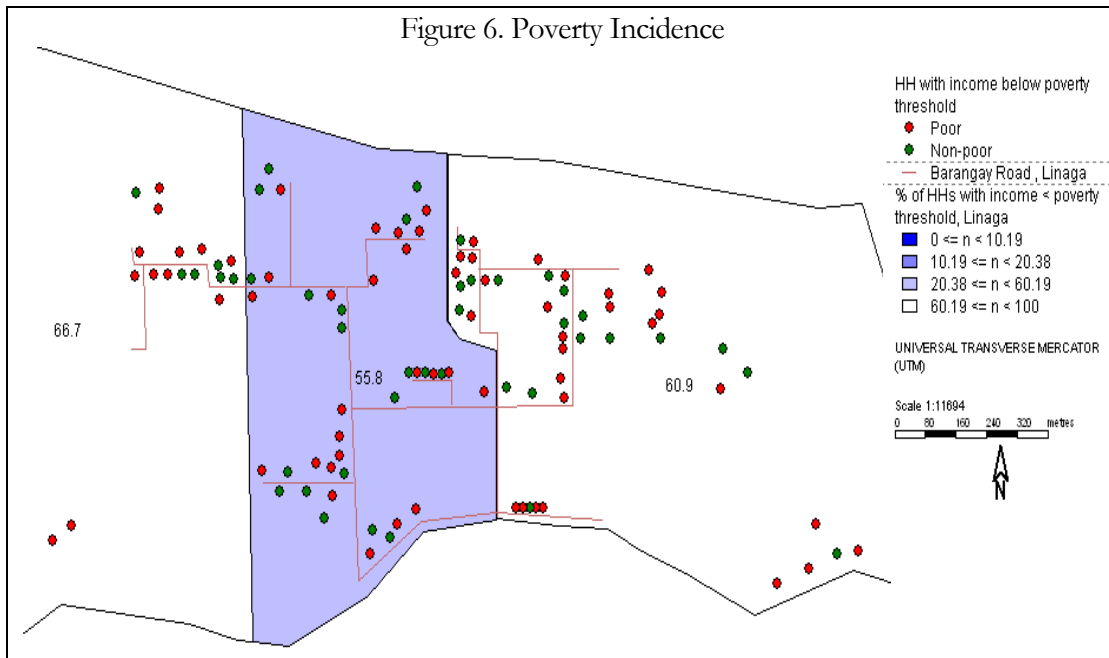
**Number of employed by class over total number of employed persons

As presented in Table 1, **59.8%** or 64 of the 107 households were recorded as **living below poverty threshold** affecting 345 persons or 67.1% of the total population of Liñaga. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

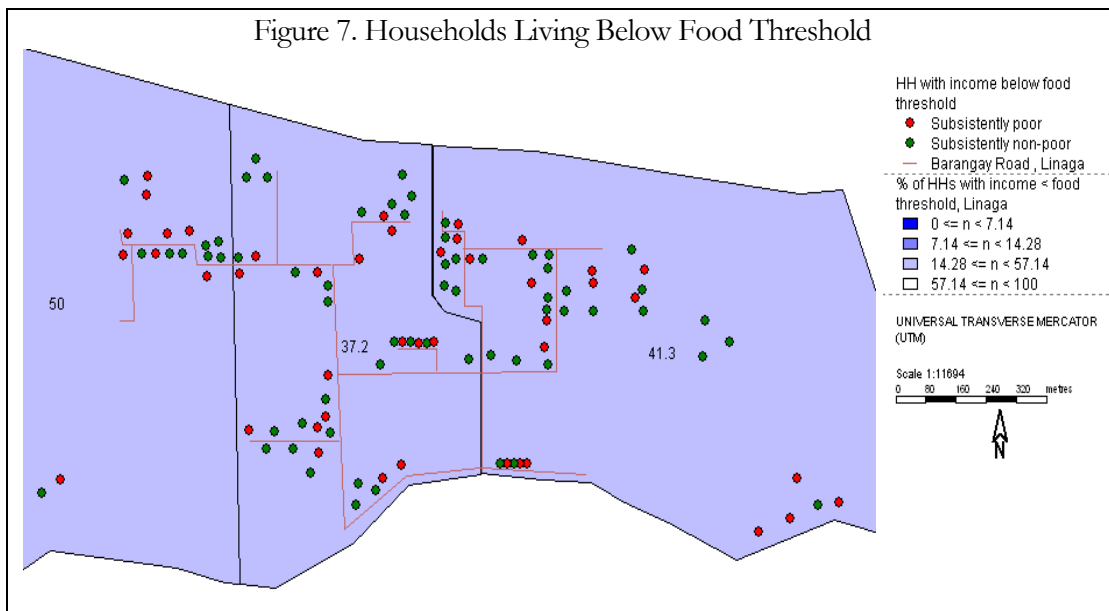
This means that 64 households are having a hard time providing for their basic needs such as basic food, clothing, shelter, education and simple recreation. Few alternative livelihood options, limited opportunities and dependence on palay farming as source of income were some of the reasons mentioned on this poor state of income and livelihood in the barangay.

The following figure presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay Liñaga It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 3

having the biggest percentage with 66.7% households living below poverty threshold followed by Purok 1 with 60.9% and Purok 2 has the lowest percentage with 55.8% households living below poverty threshold.

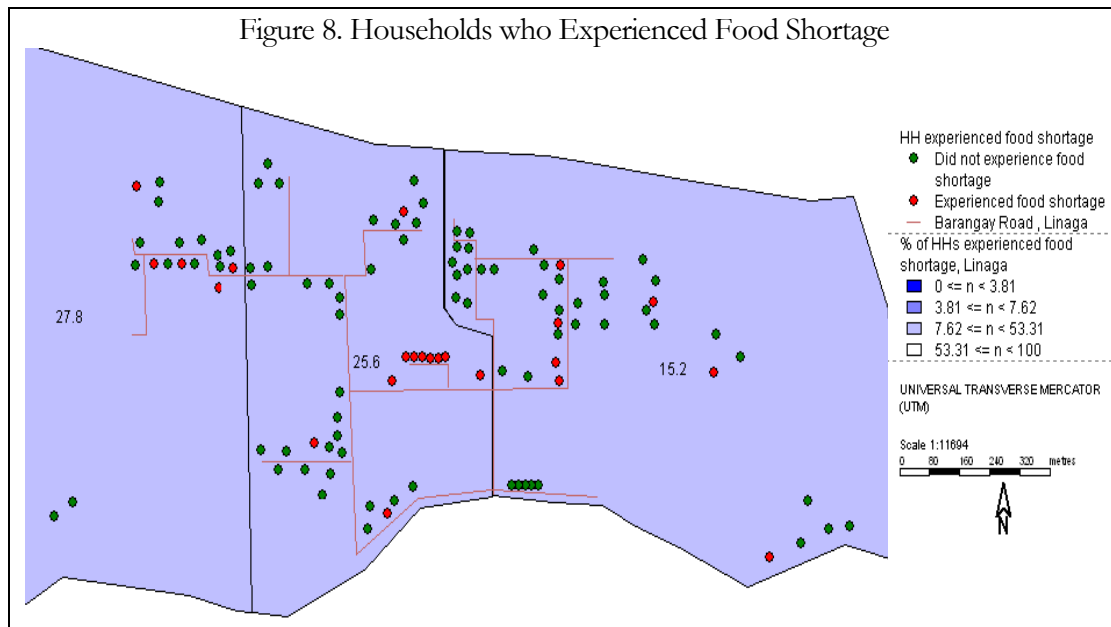


Likewise, Table 1 shows that 41.1% or 44 of the 107 households have income below food threshold. (*The currently used food thresholds is P10,452 per capita for Rural barangays and P13,069 per capita for Urban barangays.*) This means that 44 households with a total member of 244 persons are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival. The following figure presents the geographic distribution of households living below food threshold in Barangay Liñaga, viz:



Further, and another alarming indicator for barangay Liñaga is the number of households that experiences food shortage for the past six months prior to the survey. Survey results revealed that 23 households or 21.5% of the total 107 households have reported to have experience food shortage. The participants in the validation intimated that the culture of close family ties seems to be still at work in the barangay

The following figure gives us an idea as to the distribution of households who experienced food shortage, to wit:



Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 10 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay with Supplemental Feeding Program getting the most number of beneficiaries followed by health assistance getting with 10. Skills or Livelihood Program benefited 8 households (2.99%) followed by Housing Program with 5 and Education/scholarship program with 4.

Table 10. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Type of programs	Number of Total members	Magnitude	Proportion**
Liñaga	107		
Supplemental feeding program		24	22.43
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		10	9.35
Education / scholarship program		4	3.74
Skills or livelihood training program		8	7.48
Housing program		5	4.67
Credit program		0	0
Other types of program		0	0

*Types of programs and beneficiaries

**Number of beneficiaries by type of program over total number of households

During the validation, the participants also enumerated the following programs which have been implemented in their barangay, viz:

- Day Care Services
- Immunization
- Operation Timbang
- Assistance in Palay Production

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 52 of the total 514 population in the barangay were recorded to be members in organization. Most of them are females with 40 or 77% of the total and the remaining 23% (12 persons) are males. Women's Organizations got the highest number of membership with 27 followed by Religious and Youth with 7 a piece.

Table 11. Membership in Organization

Types of organization*	number of Total members			Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Liñaga	514	255	259						
Religious				7	2	5	1.36	0.78	1.93
Youth				7	1	6	1.36	0.39	2.32
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				6	5	1	1.17	1.96	0.39
Women's				27	0	27	5.25	0	10.42
Agricultural				3	3	0	0.58	1.18	0
Labor				0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Specified)				2	1	1	0.39	0.39	0.39
TOTAL				52	12	40			

*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 294 voting-age population in the barangay, 260 or 88% are registered voters (134 male, 126 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.

Table 12 presents to us the tenurial status of the households in the barangay. Forty eight percent or 51 of the 107 households own their houses but rent-free the lot with consent of owner. This can be attributed to the culture of close family ties and extended family of the people wherein relatives are given assistance in whatever way.

Table 12. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number	Percentage
Owner / owner-like possession of house and lot	49	46%

Tenure Status	Number	Percentage
Rent house/room including lot	1	1%
Own house/rent lot	1	1%
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	51	48%
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	1	1%
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	3	3%
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0	0%
Other tenure status	1	1%
TOTAL	107	100%

Civil Registration records for barangay Liñaga indicates that of the total 514 population, there are 3 (all 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, 88 or 82% of the 107 households have electrical connection and the remaining 19 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 Liñaga.

Table 13. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of total members			Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Liñaga	514	255	259	77	42	35	14.98	16.47	13.51
Purok 01	207	97	110	22	13	9	10.63	13.4	8.18
Purok 02	221	113	108	46	23	23	20.81	20.35	21.3
Purok 03	86	45	41	9	6	3	10.47	13.33	7.32

*Persons who migrated inside the location in the last five years

**Number of members who migrated over total members

Table 14. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	2	1	1	0.39	0.39	0.39
Inside the Province	26	16	10	5.06	6.27	3.86
Inside the municipality	34	17	17	6.61	6.67	6.56
Inside the barangay	15	8	7	2.92	3.14	2.7

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

Isang pamayanang maka-Diyos, masagana at may sariling kakayahan na nagkakaisa at nagtutulongan tungo sa isang mapayapa at masaganang barangay na may malinis na kapaligiran.

MISSION:

Sa basbas ng Panginoon, ang Barangay Liñaga ay magbibigay ng karampatang serbisyo, pangalagaan ang mga kabataan, paunlarin ang kabuhayan at palalakasin ang kakayahan ng mga tao sa pamamagitan ng isang matinong pamamahala sa tulong ng magagaling, masisipag at dedikadong opisyal ng barangay at mga taong puno ng kakayahan.

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
- To undertake massive IEC and advocacy campaign

Social Welfare and Development

- To provide assistance 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
- To conduct advocacy campaign to parents

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 provide safe drinking water by installing low-cost water supply facility

3. To facilitate the construction of concrete bridge passable by four-wheeled vehicles

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 formulate and implement a 5 – Year Barangay Solid Waste Management Plan
4. To establish Barangay Material Recovery Facility
5. To conduct massive information campaign on solid waste management

Development Plans & Projects

A. WATER & SANITATION

- Provide toilet bowls to 7 HHs sourced from 20% EDF
- Request the Sanitary Inspector to conduct ocular inspection to HHs without access to sanitary toilet
- Facilitate conduct of IEC by RHU
- Request to change the existing pipelines with bigger pipes for expansion of pipeline connection from MNWD
- Request LCE to endorse the request of the barangay to MNWD

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
- Dialogue with OSY

C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

- Livelihood Trainings
- Intensification of Agricultural Production
 - Lettuce Production
 - Pechay Production
 - Green Onion Production
- Demonstration Farm
- Facilitation to market the products
- BDC to allocate funds for the purchase of seeds

D. PEACE AND ORDER

- Advocacy Campaign
- Intensification of Ronda System

BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2014

A. Name of Barangay: LIÑAGA
 B. District: III
 C. City/Municipality: CANAMAN

D. Land Area: 314.8362 HECTARES
 E. Population: 259
 F. Dominant Land Use: AGRICULTURE

Project Category (1)	Name of Project (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Water & Sanitation	Provision of sanitary toilet	Procurement of 7 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Liñaga	7 households with access to sanitary toilet		4,200			4,200	20% EDF	4,200		4,200				
	Provision of Potable water	Pocurement and operation of 1 unit lorry truck	Liñaga	83 households with access to safe water				360,000	360000	External grant Bawasa	300,000 60,000		300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
		Improvement of MNWD pipeline	Liñaga	All households with access to safe water anytime	2,000,000					External Grant/ MNWD	2M		2,000,000				
	IEC	Tie-up w/ MHO for IEC & Advocacy campaign on Sanitation	Liñaga	Residents informed on proper hygiene and sanitation				1,000	1,000	Bgy Fund	1,000		1,000				
Basic Education	Assistance to E/S & H/S students	Provision of basic school supplies & assistance for other school-related expenses to poor but deserving students	Liñaga	100% E/S & H/S participation rate achieved		60,000			60,000	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund	30,000 30,000		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Liñaga	Out of school youth given alternative education	30,000				30,000	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund	20,000 10,000		15,000	15,000			
	Advocacy on Rights of Children	Activation of BCPC & Parents' counseling	Liñaga	Parents counseled & children protected													

Project Category (1)	Name of Project (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Liñaga	hhholds provided with skills for additional income generating activities	20,000					Bgy Fund	5,000	10,000	10,000				
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Liñaga	Demo farm established, households encouraged to replicate the technology	10,000					Bgy Fund	2,000	5,000		5,000			
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	Liñaga	Farmers assisted; increase in palay production		100,000			100,000	NGA External Grant	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
	Promotion of Vegetable production	Provision of vegetable seeds to residents	Liñaga	Increase in food sufficiency		10,000			10,000	Bgy Fund	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	Improved accessibility	Construction of Bridge	Liñaga-SJE	Improved accessibility &	Million					NGA/ External grant		Million					
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Liñaga	Community secured; decrease in incidence of crimes	24,000	6,000		8,500	38500	Bgy Fund	38,500	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	Liñaga	Community informed, cooperation and active participation ensured				5,000	5,000	Bgy Fund	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

JAIME RODRIGUEZ
Punong Barangay
Chairman

ERLINDA B. LOPEZ
Sangguniang Barangay Member

RAYMART O. MALLO
Sangguniang Barangay Membe, SK Chairman

Representative of the Congressman

EFREN C. TESORO
Sangguniang Barangay Member

JOEL C. PABLO
Sangguniang Barangay Member

IGMEDIO V. ROMANILLOS
Sangguniang Barangay Member

RUBEN B. SAYSON
Sangguniang Barangay Member

GIL R. RIVERA
Sangguniang Barangay Member

ORENCIO D. AGORITA, JR.
Sangguniang Barangay Member

NGO Representative

NGO Representative

Annual Investment Plan

Barangay: LIÑAGA

Year: 2010

Program or Project	Brief Description	Location	Status	Source of Funds	Implementation Period & Needed Funds				Total Amount	Remarks
					1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter		
Water & Sanitation	Advocacy/IEC Campaign	Conduct of Advocacy /IEC Campaign & Inspection by Sanitary Inspector & MHO	Liñaga	For-implementation	No cost					No cost involved
Basic Education	Advocacy & IECD on Rights of Children	Activation of BCPC & parents' counseling by the MSWDO	Liñaga	For-implementation	No cost					No cost involved
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Liñaga	For-implementation	Bgy Fund External Grants				10,000	10,000
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Liñaga	For-implementation	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA				5,000	5,000
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	Liñaga	For-implementation	NGA External Grant			20,000		20,000
	Promotion of vegetable production	Provision of vegetable seeds	Liñaga	implemented	Bgy Fund		2,000			
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Liñaga	On-going/For-implementation	Bgy Fund	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	7,700
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	Liñaga	For-implementation	Bgy Fund			500	500	1,000