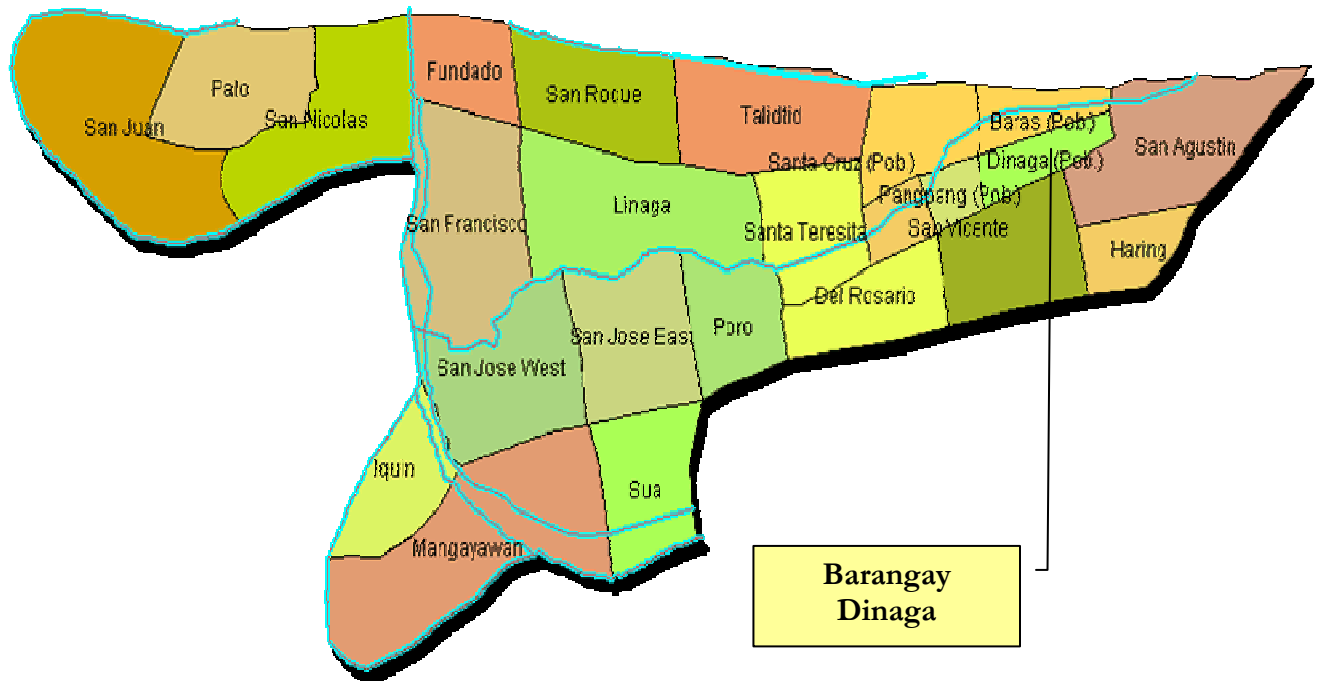


BARANGAY DINAGA

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 DINAGA, 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 Dinaga
-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.

ROY B. GUMBA
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 Dinaga

Barangay Dinaga is another of the five barangays that constitute the poblacion of Canaman. It is bounded on the north by the Canaman Creek. Its southern side is a flat stretch of rice lands that reach all the way to the barangays of San Vicente and Del Rosario. Dinaga's eastern part shares its boundary with Baras and Haring, while to its west is the barangay of Pangpang, the common boundary of which runs straight down the middle of the town's Catholic church.

It may be accurately said that Dinaga is a spinoff of Pangpang, and that Dinaga evidently came into official being during the Spanish times, perhaps during the latter part of the 1600s. Before that, the area was a low, marshy place which went under water the high tide from San Miguel Bay caused the waters of the Bicol River to back up and prevented the creek from emptying into it. These daily tidal floods were worsened whenever it remained, thus the people had no desire to live in the swampy place.

Over time, however, as its population increased, the small-sized settlement of Pangpang began to run out of space. Pangpang's northward expansion was geographically (and in a sense, culturally) limited by a natural boundary that was the Canaman Creek; westward, similarly by a branch of the same then-deepflowing "sulong", across which lay what was to be known as Tibgao, an area thick with tall grass that posed a health hazard while providing marginal livelihood to the people. The logical point for expansion therefore was towards the eastern flank of Pangpang, in the low, swampy area east of the Catholic church, particularly since a major trail already lay in that direction.

Oral history says that before the people moves into the low-lying area, they patiently dumped earthfill into the place in order to keep the daily tidal flood away from their new homesites. Obviously, the work—most likely done by a combination of community "honglonan" and corvee labor, or polo—stretched over time, with the inhabitants first building up the site where they had settled in, on the western portion of the present barangay, immediately beside the church. Later on, as more people settled the place which later on became part of the central settlement (casco de la poblacion), they dumped more

earthfill on both sides of the trail leading towards the cemetery, the parallel earthfill just wide enough to build houses on. Thus the raised portion of Dinaga is axed-shaped, with its western end the head and its eastern side the handle. It also helps explain why houses on its eastern portion are laid out in a lineal pattern, as against the grid pattern in the western side as well as in adjacent Pangpang.

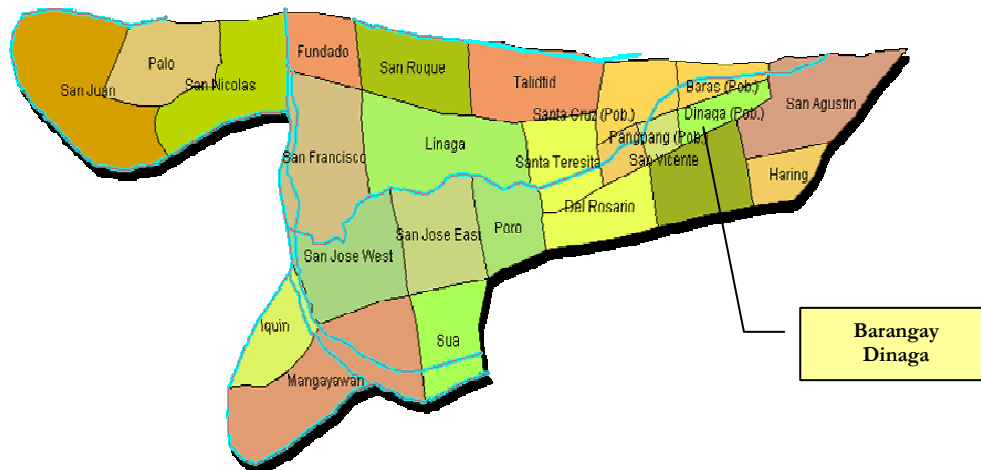
Logically, too, the people originally referred to the place as “*dinagaan*” (“filled with earth”), Later, usage shortened the referential name to Dinaga, and it is the name that the barangay carries some three centuries later, although for a while in the early 1900s it went by the name “Bagongbayan”.

The Principal livelihood of the people are farming and fishing, supplemented by backyard animal production (poultry and hog raising).

Source: Canaman Through the Centuries: A Portrait of an Historied Bikol Town and Its People by Jose V. Barrameda

Profile of Dinaga

MAP OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

Barangay Dinaga is bounded on the north by the Canaman Creek. It's southern side is a flat stretch of rice lands that reach all the way to the barangays of San Vicente and Del Rosario. Dinaga's eastern part shares its boundary with Baras and Haring, while to its west is the barangay of Pangpang, the common boundary of which runs straight down the middle of the town's Catholic church.

It has an aggregate area of 50.3638 has. or 1.16% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of 6 puroks.

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 at barangay Pangpang just beside Dinaga. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City which is about 5.5 kilometers from the barangay.

Barangay Dinaga has no elementary school. However, public elementary school can be accessed in the poblacion which is less than a kilometer away or in the neighboring barangay of Poro which is about a kilometer away. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 1 kilometer from the barangay.

Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about 2.5 kms. from the barangay) 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 6 puroks of the barangay is traversed by a concrete provincial road. Given the road condition, public transportation for barangay Dinaga is highly accessible, which are usually available as early as 4 a.m. and as late as 12 midnight.

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 Dinaga 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 66.5% or 236 of the total 355 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

As to electricity, all the six 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. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a “padyak” roves around the entire 6 puroks of the barangay to collect garbages as early as 7 o’clock in the morning. But still some 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 9 households said that they were victimized by crime against property.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Dinaga has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Roy Gumba

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Romulo S. Santos
2. Macario Jommel P de la Rosa
3. Raulito R. Pante
4. Gregorio M. Vargas, Sr.
5. Elthon S. Aguilar
6. Jose M. Gerona
7. Ana Maria A. Gamboa
8. Neil Tristan A. Requejo – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Lani M. Melitante

Barangay Treasurer: Fatima C. Santos

Barangay Officials 2010-2013:

Punong Barangay: Virgilio Hermoso

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Jose C. Tesoro
2. Nestor Africa
3. Elthon S. Aguilar
4. Raulito R. Pante
5. Arnold S. Atencia
6. Prudencia B. Gerona
7. Ofelia B. De Vera
8. Alfonso S. Ayo - SK Chairman

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Dinaga

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



Scenes during the 3-day Training for CBMS Enumerators

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

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

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



The CBMS Encoders & map digitizer in action...

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

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

Health and Nutrition indicators showed good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes, there was one child fatality (0-5 y.o.) and no recorded malnourished child – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Access to sanitary toilet was also relatively high at 95.77% or 340 of the 355 households with access to sanitary toilet.




Conversely, Access to Safe Water showed worst figures for Dinaga –66.5% or 236 of the 355 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% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 23.7% 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, 27.3% or 97 of the 355 households has income below poverty threshold. This means that these households have not sufficient income to provide for their basic needs such as food, basic education, shelter, clothing, etc. Further, of the 97 households living below poverty threshold, 57 or 16.1% of the total households of which are considered as living below food threshold, meaning these households have no enough money to provide for their basic day-to-day food sustenance.

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

Table 1. Summary of Results

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

| Indicator | Households | | Population | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------|--------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | | |
| | | | Total | Male | Female |
| HEALTH AND NUTRITION | | | | | |
| children 0-5 year old who died | 1 | 0.8 | 12 | 12 | 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 | 6 | 1.7 | 40 | 25 | 15 |
| households who are squatters | 2 | 0.6 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | |
| households without access to safe water | 236 | 66.5 | 1006 | 515 | 491 |
| households without access to sanitary toilet facility | 15 | 4.2 | 53 | 26 | 27 |
| BASIC EDUCATION | | | | | |
| children 6-12 years old not attending elementary | 32 | 23.7 | 32 | 16 | 16 |
| children 13-16 years old not attending high school | 34 | 33 | 39 | 21 | 18 |
| children 6-16 years old not attending school | 20 | 11.2 | 23 | 11 | 12 |
| INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD | | | | | |
| households with income below poverty threshold | 97 | 27.3 | 506 | 268 | 238 |
| households with income below food threshold | 57 | 16.1 | 307 | 160 | 147 |
| households experienced food shortage | 3 | 0.8 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Unemployed members of the labor force | 10 | 3.3 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| PEACE AND ORDER | | | | | |
| Victims of crime | 9 | 2.5 | 35 | 15 | 20 |

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Dinaga has 355 households with a total population of 1543 or an average household size of 4. Purok 2 has the highest number of households with 103 and Purok 6 registered the smallest number with 31 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Dinaga, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 6
 - Number of Households: 355
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-783, Female : 760
-

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 | 89 | 25% | 197 | 25% | 200 | 26% | 397 | 25.7% | 99% | 4 |
| 2 | 103 | 29% | 202 | 26% | 201 | 27% | 403 | 26.1% | 101% | 4 |
| 3 | 39 | 11% | 74 | 9% | 67 | 9% | 141 | 9.1% | 110% | 4 |
| 4 | 37 | 10% | 96 | 12% | 93 | 12% | 189 | 12.3% | 103% | 5 |
| 5 | 56 | 16% | 138 | 18% | 131 | 17% | 269 | 17.4% | 105% | 5 |
| 6 | 31 | 9% | 76 | 10% | 68 | 9% | 144 | 9.3% | 112% | 5 |
| | 355 | | 783 | 100% | 760 | 100% | 1543 | 100% | 103% | |

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 783 males and 760 females or an overall sex ratio of 103%, meaning there are 103 males for every 100 females. Among the Six puroks, Purok 6 registered the highest sex ratio with 112 while Purok 1 has the lowest. Further, Puroks 1, 2 & 3 registered an average household size of 4 while puroks 4, 5 & 6 have 5.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 61.4% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 8.2% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 30.3% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

| Age Bracket | POPULATION | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Total | % to total population | Male | % to Total | Female | % to Total |
| Total | 1543 | 100% | 783 | 50.75% | 760 | 49.25 |
| 0-14 | 468 | 30.3 | 249 | 16.14 | 219 | 14.19 |
| 15-64 | 948 | 61.4 | 478 | 30.98 | 470 | 30.46 |
| 65 above | 127 | 8.2 | 56 | 3.63 | 71 | 4.6 |
| Children 0-5 years old | 169 | 11 | 101 | 6.55 | 68 | 4.41 |
| Children 6-12 years old | 226 | 14.6 | 115 | 7.45 | 111 | 7.19 |
| Members 13-16 years old | 146 | 9.5 | 70 | 4.54 | 76 | 4.93 |
| Members 6-16 years old | 372 | 24.1 | 185 | 11.99 | 187 | 12.12 |
| Members 10 years old and above | 1245 | 80.7 | 617 | 39.99 | 628 | 40.70 |

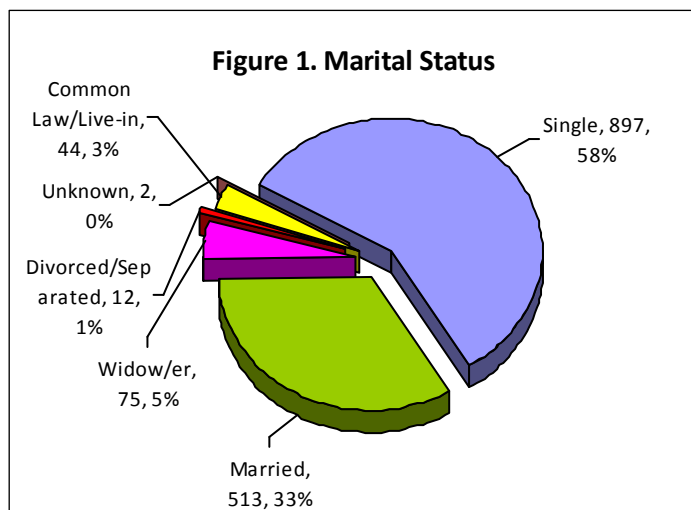
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 99.19%, meaning 1109 of the total 1118 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 2, 3 and 6 has the highest literacy rate at 100% with Purok 7 having the lowest with 99.01%.

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 |
| Dinaga | 1245 | 617 | 628 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 1.69 | 1.46 | 1.91 |
| Purok 1 | 314 | 152 | 162 | 294 | 138 | 156 | 93.6% | 90.8% | 96.3% |
| Purok 2 | 323 | 160 | 163 | 311 | 152 | 159 | 96.3% | 95% | 97.5% |
| Purok 3 | 119 | 57 | 62 | 112 | 55 | 57 | 94.1% | 96.5% | 91.9% |
| Purok 4 | 155 | 76 | 79 | 155 | 76 | 79 | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Purok 5 | 221 | 111 | 110 | 218 | 111 | 107 | 98.6% | 100% | 97.3% |
| Purok 6 | 113 | 61 | 52 | 112 | 61 | 41 | 99.1% | 100% | 78.8% |

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Dinaga representing 97.4% of the total population while the remaining 2.6% are Protestants, Iglesia, Aglipay 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 **no child death** 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.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

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

Table 5. Malnourished children

| Purok | Households | | Population | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Magnitude | Portion | Magnitude | | | Proportion | | |
| | | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Purok 1 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Purok 2 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Water & Sanitation

W A T E R & S A N I T A T I O N

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **236**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **15**

Table 5 indicates that 66.5% or 236 of the 355 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that the residents are dependent on the water Lorries that ply the area for their drinking water. Purok 5 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 78.6% while Purok 1 got the lowest with 60.5% of the households without access to safe water.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 15 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> |
| Dinaga | 355 | 236 | 66.5 | 15 | 4.2 |
| Purok 01 | 89 | 54 | 60.5 | 4 | 4.7 |
| Purok 02 | 103 | 64 | 61.4 | 3 | 3 |
| Purok 03 | 39 | 28 | 71.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Purok 04 | 37 | 25 | 67.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Purok 05 | 56 | 44 | 78.6 | 8 | 14.3 |
| Purok 06 | 31 | 21 | 67.7 | 0 | 0 |

Shelter

S H E L T E R

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **2**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **6**

Table 6 shows that there are Six (6) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Dinaga, with Purok 2 having the most with 3 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 2 households or 0.6% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Puroks 2 & 4.

Table 7. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

| Purok | number of households | households who are squatters | | households living in makeshift house | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | <i>Magnitude</i> | <i>Proportion</i> | <i>Magnitude</i> | <i>Proportion</i> |
| Dinaga | 355 | 2 | 0.6 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Purok 01 | 89 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.2 |
| Purok 02 | 103 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Purok 03 | 39 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.6 |
| Purok 04 | 37 | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Purok 05 | 56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Purok 06 | 31 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.2 |

EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: 4
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: 4

Education

CBMS survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 28.3% have out of school children although there is one elementary school in this area. 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 | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>Magnitude</i> | <i>Proportion</i> | <i>Magnitude</i> | | | <i>Proportion</i> | | |
| Dinaga | 32 | 23.7 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.4 |
| Purok 01 | 7 | 18.9 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 14.7 |
| Purok 02 | 8 | 22.9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 15.1 | 18.2 | 12.9 |
| Purok 03 | 5 | 45.5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| Purok 04 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 17.6 |
| Purok 05 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 16.7 | 23.5 | 7.7 |
| Purok 06 | 4 | 28.6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 16.7 |

As to high school, 39 children (21 males, 18 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 26.7% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The

most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 1 with 16 and the lowest is Purok 3 with 1.

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 0.6 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> | | |
| Dinaga | 34 | 33 | 39 | 21 | 18 | 26.7 | 30 | 23.7 |
| Purok 01 | 12 | 40 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 34 | 38.9 | 31 |
| Purok 02 | 10 | 37 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 29.4 | 33.3 | 25 |
| Purok 03 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 20 |
| Purok 04 | 4 | 33.3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 22.2 | 20 | 25 |
| Purok 05 | 3 | 17.6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 18.2 | 8.3 |
| Purok 06 | 4 | 36.4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 33.3 | 44.4 | 16.7 |

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **9**

Only 9 households or 2.5% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Dinaga. This 9 households have 35 members, 15 male and 20 females. The households were located in Puroks 1, 2, and 4. All of these crimes are theft. 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 Dinaga showing that the barangay has 567 members of the labor force (347 of which are males and only 220 females) representing 36.7% of the total population. Of the 567, only 10 are unemployed giving us 97.18% employment rate for the barangay. However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 567 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

- Unemployment Rate: **3.3%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **27.3%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **16.1%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **0.8%**

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 |
| Dinaga | 567 | 347 | 220 | 555 | 341 | 214 | 97.88 | 98.27 | 97.27 |
| Purok 1 | 138 | 88 | 50 | 138 | 88 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Purok 2 | 153 | 90 | 63 | 148 | 87 | 61 | 96.73 | 96.67 | 96.82 |
| Purok 3 | 64 | 38 | 26 | 63 | 38 | 25 | 98.44 | 100 | 96.15 |
| Purok 4 | 63 | 39 | 24 | 62 | 39 | 23 | 98.41 | 100 | 95.83 |
| Purok 5 | 98 | 59 | 39 | 95 | 56 | 39 | 96.94 | 94.92 | 100 |
| Purok 6 | 51 | 33 | 18 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 96.08 | 100 | 88.89 |

*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 Dinaga are into. It shows that other community, Social or Personal Activities 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 | 50 | 46 | 4 | 9.01 | 13.49 | 1.87 |
| Fishing | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.36 | 0.59 | 0 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 10 | 2 | 8 | 1.8 | 0.59 | 3.74 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1.8 | 2.64 | 0.47 |
| Construction | 71 | 67 | 4 | 12.79 | 19.65 | 1.87 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair | 53 | 24 | 29 | 9.55 | 7.04 | 13.55 |
| Hotel and Restaurants | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1.08 | 0.88 | 1.4 |

| Type of business/industry* | Magnitude | | | Proportion** | | |
|--|-----------|------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Transportation, Storage & Communication | 39 | 37 | 2 | 7.03 | 10.85 | 0.93 |
| Financial Intermediation | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1.98 | 1.47 | 2.8 |
| Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1.26 | 0.59 | 2.34 |
| Public Administration and Defense | 46 | 29 | 17 | 8.29 | 8.5 | 7.94 |
| Education | 43 | 15 | 28 | 7.75 | 4.4 | 13.08 |
| Health and Social Work | 26 | 7 | 19 | 4.68 | 2.05 | 8.88 |
| Other community, Social or Personal Activities | 111 | 57 | 54 | 20 | 16.72 | 25.23 |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | 28 | 10 | 18 | 5.04 | 2.93 | 8.41 |
| Extra-territorial Organizations | 42 | 26 | 16 | 7.57 | 7.62 | 7.48 |

*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 51.87%, followed by housekeeping with 20.21% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 18.22%.

Table 12. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

| Reasons of unemployment* | Magnitude | | | Proportion** | | |
|--|-----------|------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Believes no work available | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0.7 | 0.55 | 0.81 |
| Await results of previous application | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1.75 | 2.2 | 1.42 |
| Temporary illness/disability | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1.17 | 2.2 | 0.41 |
| Bad weather | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waiting for rehire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled | 156 | 68 | 88 | 18.22 | 18.68 | 17.89 |
| Housekeeping | 173 | 26 | 147 | 20.21 | 7.14 | 29.88 |
| Schooling | 444 | 226 | 218 | 51.87 | 62.09 | 44.31 |
| Seasonal work and it's off season | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1.28 | 2.75 | 0.2 |
| 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, **27.3%** or 97 of the 355 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 506 persons or 32.8% of the total population of Dinaga. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14, 633 for Rural Barangays and P19, 384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 97 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 Dinaga. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 6 having the biggest percentage with 38.7% households living below poverty threshold, 37.87% for purok 4, 27.9% for purok 1, 24.8% for purok 2, 23.7% for purok 3 and 21.4% for purok 5.

Table 13. Households with income below poverty threshold

| Purok | Households | | Population | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | | | Proportion | | |
| Dinaga | 97 | 27.3 | 506 | 268 | 238 | 32.8 | 34.2 | 31.3 |
| Purok 01 | 25 | 27.9 | 129 | 65 | 64 | 32.5 | 33 | 32 |
| Purok 02 | 25 | 24.8 | 128 | 63 | 65 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 32.7 |
| Purok 03 | 9 | 23.7 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 23.2 | 26.4 | 19.7 |
| Purok 04 | 14 | 37.8 | 83 | 44 | 39 | 43.9 | 45.8 | 41.9 |
| Purok 05 | 12 | 21.4 | 67 | 34 | 33 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 25.2 |
| Purok 06 | 12 | 38.7 | 67 | 43 | 24 | 46.5 | 56.6 | 35.3 |

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 16.1% or 57 of the 355 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 57 households with a total member of 307 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 Dinaga, viz:

Table 14. Households with income below food threshold

| Purok | Households | | Population | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | | | Proportion | | |
| Dinaga | 57 | 16.1 | 307 | 160 | 147 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 19.3 |
| Purok 01 | 17 | 19.8 | 94 | 45 | 49 | 25 | 24.7 | 25.3 |
| Purok 02 | 15 | 14.9 | 73 | 35 | 38 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 19.1 |
| Purok 03 | 3 | 7.9 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Purok 04 | 8 | 21.6 | 52 | 28 | 24 | 27.5 | 29.2 | 25.8 |
| Purok 05 | 5 | 8.9 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.7 |
| Purok 06 | 9 | 29 | 51 | 34 | 17 | 35.4 | 44.7 | 25 |

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 3 households reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. This can be attributed to our culture of close family ties wherein people are more than willing to share their foods to their needy relatives or neighbors.

Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 10 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with health assistance getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 61 or 17.18% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 11 households (3.1%) followed by Supplemental Feeding Program with 5 households (1.41%). Education/Scholarship program and Skills or livelihood training program benefited 4 households each (1.13% each) and Jousing Program benefited 2 households (0.56%).

Table 15. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

| Barangay | number of households | Types of programs | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | <i>Magnitude</i> | <i>Proportion</i> |
| Dinaga | 355 | | |
| Supplemental feeding program | | 5 | 1.41 |
| Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.) | | 61 | 17.18 |
| Education / scholarship program | | 4 | 1.13 |
| Skills or livelihood training program | | 4 | 1.13 |
| Housing program | | 2 | 0.56 |
| Credit program | | 11 | 3.1 |
| Other types of program | | 0 | 0 |

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 114 or 7.4% of the total population of 1543 are members of a certain organization. Religious Organizations got the highest number of membership with 68 while Agricultural and Labor Organizations got one member each 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 |
| Dinaga | 1543 | 783 | 760 | | | | | | |
| Religious | | | | 68 | 36 | 32 | 4.41 | 4.6 | 4.21 |
| Youth | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Cultural | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Political | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.19 | 0.39 | 0 |
| Women's | | | | 25 | 1 | 24 | 1.62 | 0.13 | 3.16 |
| Agricultural | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0 |
| Labor | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.13 |
| Others (Specified) | | | | 14 | 10 | 4 | 0.91 | 1.28 | 0.53 |
| TOTAL | | | | 114 | 52 | 62 | | | |

*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 1002 voting-age population in the barangay, 844 or 84.2% are registered voters (426 male, 418 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 (232 of the 355 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 (65 households or 18.3%) 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 | 232 |
| Rent house/room including lot | 25 |
| Own house/rent lot | 3 |
| Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner | 65 |
| Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner | 1 |
| Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner | 28 |
| Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner | 1 |
| Other tenure status | 0 |

Civil Registration records for Dinaga indicates that of the total 1543 population, there are 2 (2 males) 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, 339 or 95.5% of the 355 households have electrical connection and the remaining 16 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 Dinaga.

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 |
| Dinaga | 1543 | 783 | 760 | 246 | 114 | 132 | 15.94 | 14.56 | 17.37 |
| Purok 01 | 397 | 197 | 200 | 58 | 22 | 36 | 14.61 | 11.17 | 18 |
| Purok 02 | 403 | 202 | 201 | 57 | 22 | 35 | 14.14 | 10.89 | 17.41 |
| Purok 03 | 141 | 74 | 67 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 16.31 | 10.81 | 22.39 |
| Purok 04 | 189 | 96 | 93 | 35 | 21 | 14 | 18.52 | 21.88 | 15.05 |
| Purok 05 | 269 | 138 | 131 | 48 | 26 | 22 | 17.84 | 18.84 | 16.79 |
| Purok 06 | 144 | 76 | 68 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 17.36 | 19.74 | 14.71 |

Table 19. Migration Pattern

| Place of origin | Number of members who migrated | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Magnitude | | | Proportion | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Inside the Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inside the Province | 83 | 41 | 42 | 5.38 | 5.24 | 5.53 |
| Inside the municipality | 106 | 48 | 58 | 6.87 | 6.13 | 7.63 |
| Inside the barangay | 57 | 25 | 32 | 3.69 | 3.19 | 4.21 |

Barangay Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

Orderly, clean and progressive community

MISSION:

Promote peace and harmony, protect the environment and the people as well.

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 especially 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 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 facilitate assistance to individuals in crisis situation

-

Sports And Recreation

- 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:

- To conduct skills trainings to capacitate the constituents on small scale businesses
- To help facilitate provision of support to fishermen and other forms of assistance needed to increase their harvest
- To provide livelihood and employment opportunities to marginalized group
- To conduct advocacy campaigns on household food security
-

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To construct additional infrastructure facilities in the barangay

Specific objectives:

1. To improve the barangay hall and other barangay building
2. To facilitate the construction of drainage facilities especially in zones 1, 4 & 6
3. To facilitate the provision of safe drinking water to all households

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability

Specific objectives:

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

Development Plans & Projects

A. WATER, HEALTH & SANITATION

-
-
-

B. BASIC EDUCATION

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-
-

C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

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-
-
-

D. PEACE AND ORDER

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F. INFRASTRUCTURE

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F. INFRASTRUCTURE

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