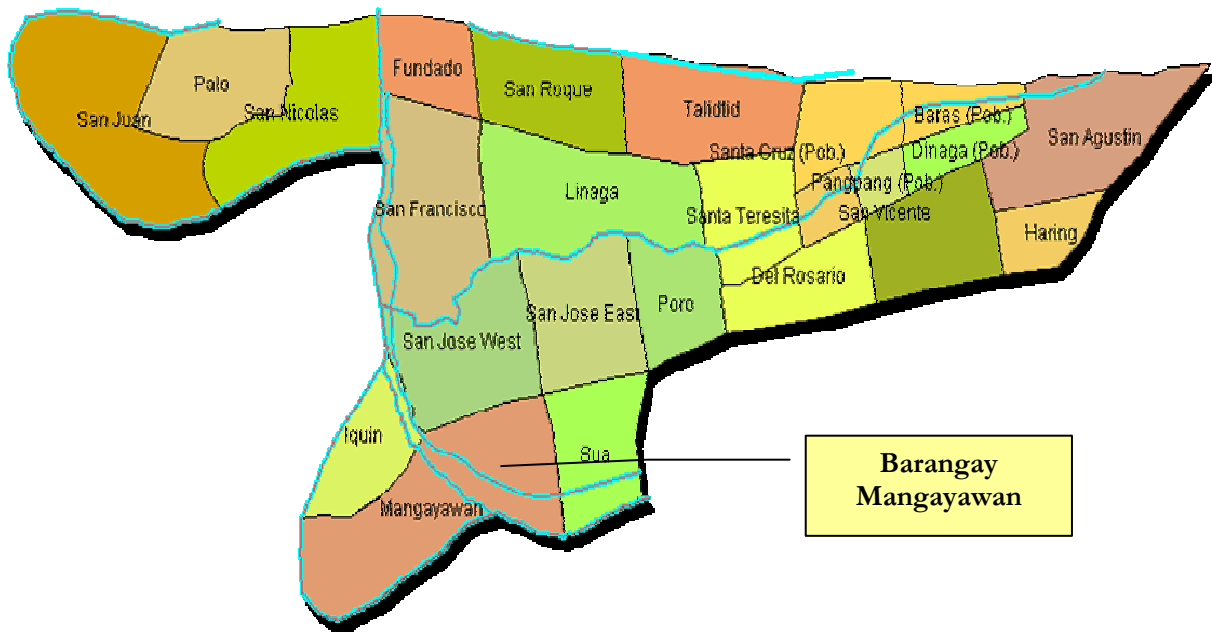


BARANGAY MANGAYAWAN

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 MANGAYAWAN, 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 Mangayawan
-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.

ROGELIO B. TAN
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 Mangayawan

On the southern bottom of Canaman lies the old, largish barangay of Mangayawan. Its boundaries are defined by barangays Iquin and San Jose West on the northwest; Sua on the East; the Bicol River on the south, across which lies barangay Malbong of the Municipality of Gainza; and the same river on the western side, where it faces Patong, Pamplona.

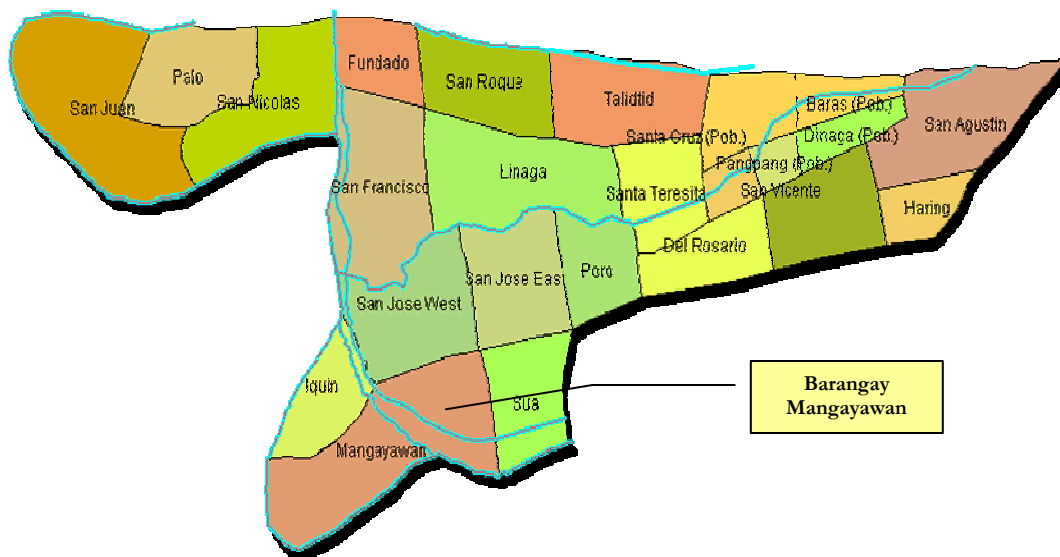
Mangayawan is said to be a syncope of two Bikol words, namely, mangga (“mangoes”) and kakawayanan (“place of bamboos”). Local sources say that in the early days, bamboo and mango trees grew abundantly in the locality. Moreover, because its bamboos were found to be the best in the area, together with the fact that its swampy portion where the Bicol River cuts through teemed with freshwater fish, the place began to attract settlers early on. Since the mango tree (*mangifera indica* L.) was introduced to the country by the Spaniards, it appears that Mangayawan was settled in waves.

The earliest wave, most likely pre-Spanish, occupied the interior part, on the eastern side, which was thickly covered with bamboos. Not surprisingly, the natives called their locality kakawayanan, for obvious reasons. The next wave seems to have consisted of slash-burn agriculturists, who settled on the northwest portion. As more and more of that area was cleared with the cutting down of trees for *cana* (building materials), the farmlands began to increase in size. The settlers originally referred to their place as *iquim*, vernacular for “in-between” and later turned to the euphonic *iquin*. The third wave settled much later, just below the agricultural zone, in a place that abounded with mango trees.

During the Spanish times, an attempt was made to fuse together the different sectors and make them into a single barrio. But because the built-up area in the agricultural northwest was far from those in the mango-rich south and bamboo-covered sides, only the referential names of the latter two were used in combination, i.e., *mangga kakawayanan*. For linguistic convenience, the locatives were fused and shortened to its present name, Mangayawan, a barangay almost entirely engaged primarily in farming, with fishing for a secondary livelihood.

Profile of Mangayawan

MAP OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

On the southern bottom of Canaman lies the old, largish barangay of Mangayawan. Its boundaries are defined by barangays Iquin and San Jose West on the northwest; Sua on the East; the Bicol River on the south, across which lies barangay Malbong of the Municipality of Gainza; and the same river on the western side, where it faces Patong, Pamplona.

It has an aggregate area of 318.8517 has. or 7.37% of the total land area of the municipality and it is made up of seven puroks .

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 5 Barangay Health Workers and supplemented by twice a month visitation by the Municipal Midwife. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 7 km from the barangay. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City .

Barangay Mangayawan has one elementary school. However, public elementary school can also be accessed at Sua, just beside the barangay and in the poblacion which is seven kilometers away. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is 7.6 kilometers from the barangay. Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras and Naga City

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

Mode of Public Transportation

The entire 7 puroks of the barangay is traversed by a concrete barangay road serviced by public use jeepneys, “padyaks” and tricycles. Given the road condition and the proximity of the barangay to the town proper (poblacion) public transportation for barangay Mangayawan is highly accessible, which are usually available as early as 4 a.m. and as late as 10pm.

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

Most of the people in barangay Mangayawan do not use the water from the pipeline for drinking, most of them get their drinking water from water lorry that ply the area for a fee (at P6 per 16 liter container). Others who can afford buy from water purifying stations that deliver water to their doorsteps at P35 per 16-liter container. This situation is amplified by the CBMS results which revealed that 99% or 302 of the total 305 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

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

Waste Management

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

Peace and Order

The barangay is generally peaceful. Peace and order in the barangay is handled by the Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night. CBMS 2009 data shows that 10 households said that they were victimized by crime against property.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Mangayawan has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Rogelio B. Tan

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Lucas B. Chica
2. Alberto N. Agong
3. Juanito P. Janiola, Jr.
4. Modesto S. Alma
5. Jovy V. Honorio
6. Rogelio A. Morales
7. Marino A. Manzano
8. Jaybee King N. Basmayor – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Virginia N. Cuadrante

Barangay Treasurer: Armie A. Langitan

Barangay Officials 2010-2013 :

Punong Barangay : Jovencio C. Alma

Barangay Kagawads :

1. Anthony T. Tayao
2. Jovy V. Honorio
3. Rosario C. Pandes
4. Modesto S. Alma
5. Sebastian S. Mahayhay
6. Pridel C. Belbes
7. Rogelio A. Morales
8. Jeziel D. Alma

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Mangayawan

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



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

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

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

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



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

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

The 2009 CBMS Survey Results for Barangay Mangayawan 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 three child fatality (0-5 y.o.) and child malnutrition was low at 7.1% – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Access to sanitary toilet was also low at 9.8% or 30 of the 305 households with access to sanitary toilet.




Access to Safe Water showed worst figures for Mangayawan – 99% or 302 of the 305 total households have no access to safe water. Indicators for basic education and Income and Livelihood also showed alarming figures.

CBMS results revealed that 37.4% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 47.2% 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, 48.2% or 147 of the 305 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 147 households living below poverty threshold, 94 or 30.8% 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	3	2.4	36	12	24
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	9	7.1	12	7	5
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	37	12.1	184	102	82
households who are squatters	2	0.7	9	6	3
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	302	99	1436	752	684
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	30	9.8	135	67	68
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	27	18.8	33	15	18
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	56	49.1	64	45	19
children 6-16 years old not attending school	41	22.7	53	37	16
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	147	48.2	765	399	366
households with income below food threshold	94	30.8	524	274	250
households experienced food shortage	1	0.3	1	0	1
Unemployed members of the labor force	4	1.4	4	2	2
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	10	3.3	31	20	11

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Mangayawan has 305 households with a total population of 1,451 or an average household size of 5. Purok 1 has the highest number of households with 58 and Purok 6 registered the smallest number with 27 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Mangayawan, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 7
 - Number of Households: 305
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-761, Female : 690
-

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	58	19.02	149	19.58	125	18.12	274	18.88	119.2	5
2	50	16.39	122	16.03	118	17.10	240	16.54	103.39	5
3	52	17.05	145	19.05	117	16.96	262	18.06	123.93	5
4	30	9.84	73	9.59	74	10.72	147	10.13	98.65	5
5	32	10.49	85	11.17	86	12.46	171	11.78	98.84	5
6	27	8.85	60	7.88	53	7.68	113	7.79	113.21	4
7	56	18.36	127	16.70	117	16.96	244	16.82	108.55	4
	305		761	100	690	100	1451	100	110.29	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 761 males and 690 females or an overall sex ratio of 110.29, meaning there are 110 males for every 100 females. Among the seven puroks, Purok 3 registered the highest sex ratio with 123.93 while Purok 4 has the lowest. Further, Purok 6 & 7 registered the smallest average household size of 4 while the others have 5.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 56.31% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 5.24% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 38.46% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	1451	100%	761	52.45%	690	47.55%
0-14	558	38.46	292	20.12	266	18.33
15-64	817	56.31	436	30.05	381	26.26
65 above	76	5.24	33	2.27	43	2.96
Children 0-5 years old	204	14.06	104	7.17	100	6.89
Children 6-12 years old	274	18.88	143	9.86	131	9.03
Members 13-16 years old	162	11.16	88	6.06	74	5.10
Members 6-16 years old	436	30.04	231	15.92	205	14.13
Members 10 years old and above	1085	74.78	574	39.56	511	35.22

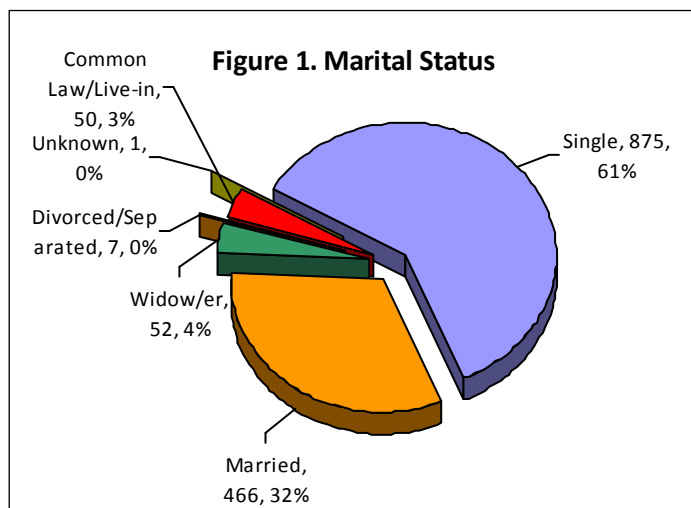
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 98.8%, meaning 1072 of the total 1085 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 2, 3, 4 and 6 has the highest literacy rate at 100% with Purok 7 having the lowest with 99.01%.

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
Mangayawan	1085	574	511	1072	565	507	98.8	98.17	99.22
Purok 1	204	109	95	200	107	93	98.04	98.17	97.89
Purok 2	179	88	91	177	86	91	98.88	97.73	100
Purok 3	196	108	88	195	107	88	99.49	99.07	100
Purok 4	125	60	65	124	59	65	99.20	98.33	100
Purok 5	128	72	56	126	71	55	98.44	98.61	98.21
Purok 6	83	46	37	82	45	37	98.80	97.83	100
Purok 7	170	91	79	168	90	78	98.82	98.90	98.73

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Mangayawan representing 98.6% of the total population while the remaining 1.4% are Protestants, Iglesia, and other denominations.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of the barangay are single with 61% of the total population.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that there are **3 households with child death** occurred in the last 12 months in the barangay. **No death due to pregnancy-related causes** was recorded. These can be attributed to the Maternal & Child Care program of the Municipal Health Office undertaken in close partnership with the Barangay Council and Barangay Health Workers.

However, the same table shows that there were **9 households with children aged 0-5** (9 male, 5 females) reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers. The following map shows the geographic distribution of the 6 households that has malnourished children.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **9**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **3**
- 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
Mangayawan	9	7.1	12	7	5	5.9	6.7	5
Purok 1	5	17.2	7	5	2	16.3	18.5	12.5
Purok 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 4	1	14.3	2	1	1	20	16.7	25
Purok 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 7	3	12.5	3	1	2	8.1	6.7	9.1

**WATER &
SANITATION**

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **302**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **30**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 99% or 302 of the 305 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. Puroks 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 100% while Purok 1 got 98.3% and Purok 6 got 92.6% of the households without access to safe water.

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

Table 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>
Mangayawan	305	302	99%	30	9.84%
Purok 01	58	57	98.3	8	13.8
Purok 02	50	50	100	4	8
Purok 03	52	52	100	2	3.8
Purok 04	30	30	100	2	6.7
Purok 05	32	32	100	2	6.3
Purok 06	27	25	92.6	5	18.5
Purok 07	56	56	100	7	12.5

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **2**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **37**

Table 6 shows that there are thirty seven (37) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Mangayawan, with Purok 3 having the most with 11 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 only 2 households or 0.7% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay. One of them can be found at Purok 1 and the other in Purok 7.

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>
Mangayawan	305	2	0.7	37	12.1
Purok 01	58	1	1.7	6	10.3
Purok 02	50	0	0.00	6	12
Purok 03	52	0	0.00	11	21.2
Purok 04	30	0	0.00	1	3.3
Purok 05	32	0	0.00	6	18.8
Purok 06	27	0	0.00	3	11.1
Purok 07	56	1	1.8	4	7.1

EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **274**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **162**

Education

Elementary School participation rate for Barangay Mangayawan needs attention. CBMS survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 18.9% 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					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mangayawan	27	18.8	33	15	18	12	10.5	13.7
Purok 01	6	25	8	7	1	17.4	28	4.8
Purok 02	1	3.7	1	1	0	2.1	4.2	0
Purok 03	3	12.5	3	1	2	6.8	4	10.5
Purok 04	4	26.7	5	1	4	18.5	7.1	30.8
Purok 05	4	23.5	4	1	3	11.4	7.1	14.3
Purok 06	1	11.1	4	2	2	23.5	18.2	33.3

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Purok 07	8	28.6	8	2	6	14	6.7	22.2

As to high school, 162 children (88 males, 74 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 11.2% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Puroks 7 & 3 with 20 and the lowest is Puroks 4 & 6 with 12.

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 a kilometer away from the barangay.

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

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mangayawan	56	49.1	64	45	19	39.5	51.1	25.7
Purok 01	14	73.7	15	11	4	57.7	84.6	30.8
Purok 02	7	38.99	7	6	1	28	50	7.7
Purok 03	11	55	15	9	6	51.7	56.3	46.2
Purok 04	3	25	3	2	1	21.4	40	11.1
Purok 05	8	61.5	9	6	3	42.9	50	33.3
Purok 06	7	58.3	7	5	2	38.9	55.6	22.22
Purok 07	6	30	8	6	2	27.6	28.6	25

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **18**

Ten (10) households or 3.3% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Mangayawan. This 10 households have 31 members, 20 male and 11 females. The households were located in Puroks 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Thirty (30) case are theft and one (1) is rape. 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 Mangayawan showing that the barangay have 489 members of the labor force (343 of which are males and only 146 are females) representing 91.1% of the total population. Of the 489, only 4 are unemployed giving us 99.18% employment rate for the barangay. However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 489 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

- Unemployment Rate: **4%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **48.2%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **30.18%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **0.3%**

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
Mangayawan	489	343	146	485	341	144	99.18	99.42	98.63
Purok 1	94	72	22	94	72	22	100	100	100
Purok 2	79	49	30	79	49	30	100	100	100
Purok 3	95	64	31	92	62	30	96.84	96.88	96.77
Purok 4	52	32	20	51	32	19	98.08	100	95
Purok 5	51	41	10	51	41	10	100	100	100
Purok 6	43	31	12	43	31	12	100	100	100
Purok 7	75	54	21	75	54	21	100	100	100

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

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

The table below provides us the type of gainful activities that people in Mangayawan are into. It shows that Agriculture mining and forestry 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	238	217	21	49.07	63.64	14.58
Fishing	9	6	3	1.86	1.76	2.08
Mining and Quarrying	1	0	1	0.21	0	0.69
Manufacturing	5	1	4	1.03	0.29	2.78
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1	1	0	0.21	0.29	0
Construction	27	27	0	5.57	7.92	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	74	31	43	15.26	9.09	29.86

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hotel and Restaurants	16	4	12	3.3	1.17	8.33
Transportation, Storage & Communication	15	14	1	3.09	4.11	0.69
Financial Intermediation	1	0	1	0.21	0	0.69
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	4	4	0	0.82	1.17	0
Public Administration and Defense	14	9	5	2.89	2.64	3.47
Education	13	1	12	2.68	0.29	8.33
Health and Social Work	4	0	4	0.82	0	2.78
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	15	5	10	3.09	1.47	6.94
Private Households with Employed Persons	48	21	27	9.9	6.16	18.75
Extra-territorial Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0

*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 56.39%, followed by housekeeping with 23.68% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 10.53%.

Table 12. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	19	8	11	2.38	2.37	2.39
Await results of previous application	6	3	3	0.75	0.89	0.65
Temporary illness/disability	3	1	2	0.38	0.3	0.43
Bad weather	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waiting for rehire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	84	36	48	10.53	10.68	10.41
Housekeeping	189	25	164	23.68	7.42	35.57
Schooling	450	234	216	56.39	69.44	46.85
Seasonal work and it's off season	23	12	11	2.88	3.56	2.39
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, 48.2% or 147 of the 305 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 765 persons or 52.7% of the total population of Mangayawan. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14, 633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 147 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 Mangayawan. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 5 having the biggest percentage with 68.8% households living below poverty threshold, 66.7% for purok 6, 54% for purok 2, 50% for purok 1, 39.3% for purok 7, 38.5% for purok 3 and 30% for purok 4.

Table 13. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mangayawan	147	48.2	765	399	366	52.7	52.4	53
Purok 01	29	50	142	78	64	51.8	52.3	51.2
Purok 02	27	54	139	73	66	57.9	59.8	55.9
Purok 03	20	38.5	99	55	44	37.8	37.9	37.6
Purok 04	9	30	50	24	26	34	32.9	35.1
Purok 05	22	68.8	136	66	70	79.5	77.6	81.4
Purok 06	18	66.7	86	45	41	76.1	75	77.4
Purok 07	22	39.3	113	58	55	46.3	45.7	47

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 30.8% or 94 of the 305 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 94 households with a total member of 524 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 Mangayawan, viz:

Table 14. Households with income below food threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mangayawan	94	30.8	524	274	250	36.1	36	36.2
Purok 01	18	31	97	54	43	35.4	36.2	34.4
Purok 02	15	30	81	44	37	33.8	36.1	31.4
Purok 03	13	25	67	35	32	25.6	24.1	27.4
Purok 04	5	16.7	30	15	15	20.4	20.5	20.3
Purok 05	18	56.3	119	58	61	69.6	68.2	70.9
Purok 06	9	33.3	40	19	21	35.4	31.7	39.6
Purok 07	16	28.6	90	49	41	36.9	38.6	35

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

Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 10 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with Health Assistance getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 84 or 27.54% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 67 households (21.97%) followed by Skill or livelihood training Program with 15 households (4.92%). Education/Scholarship Program benefited 14 households (4.59%), Supplemental feeding Program benefited 11 households (3.61%) and Other types of program benefited 2 (0.66%) However, there is no household that was a beneficiary of housing program.

Table 15. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Mangayawan	305		
Supplemental feeding program		11	3.61
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		84	27.54
Education / scholarship program		14	4.59
Skills or livelihood training program		15	4.92
Housing program		0	0
Credit program		67	21.97
Other types of program		2	0.66

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 101 or 7% of the total population of 1451 are members of a certain organization. Youth's Organizations got the highest number of membership with 33 while Cultural and Labor Organizations got one (1) 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
Mangayawan	1451	761	690						
Religious				14	7	7	0.96	0.92	1.01
Youth				33	24	9	2.27	3.15	1.3
Cultural				1	0	1	0.07	0	0.14
Political				3	3	0	0.21	0.39	0
Women's				30	2	28	2.07	0.26	4.06
Agricultural				5	5	0	0.34	0.66	0
Labor				1	1	0	0.07	0.13	0
Others (Specified)				14	11	3	0.96	1.45	0.43
TOTAL				101	53	48			

*Members and type of organization

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

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 811 voting-age population in the barangay, 687 or 84.71% are registered voters (359 male, 328 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 (200 of the 305 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 (85 households or 27.87%) 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	200
Rent house/room including lot	3
Own house/rent lot	1
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	85
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	1
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	14
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	1

Civil Registration records for Mangayawan indicates that of the total 1451 population, there are 4 (4 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, 245 or 80.33% of the 298 households have electrical connection and the remaining 60 household 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 Mangayawan.

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
Mangayawan	1451	761	690	137	74	63	9.44	9.72	9.13
Purok 01	274	149	125	42	23	19	15.33	15.44	15.2
Purok 02	240	122	118	20	13	1	8.33	10.66	5.93
Purok 03	262	145	117	32	19	13	12.21	13.1	11.11
Purok 04	147	73	74	6	2	4	4.08	2.74	5.41
Purok 05	171	85	86	13	5	8	7.6	5.88	9.3
Purok 06	113	60	53	7	2	5	6.19	3.33	9.43
Purok 07	244	127	117	17	10	7	6.97	7.87	5.98

Table 19. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	1	1	0	0.07	0.13	0
Inside the Province	44	27	17	3.03	3.55	2.46
Inside the municipality	88	46	42	6.06	6.04	6.09
Inside the barangay	4	0	4	0.28	0	0.58

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

Sarong barangay na katuwang kan banwaan para sa kauswagan; Kumunidad na igwang marhay na kabuhayan.

MISSION:

Tuninong na kumunidad, may paggalang sa Diyos, sa kapwa asin sa lambang namamanwaan.

Goals and Objectives

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Specific objectives:

Demography

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

Shelter

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

Health

- To increase citizen's awareness on sanitation, nutrition, family planning and health care in the depressed area
- To provide basic hygiene education and trainings for households
- To facilitate the provision of supplemental feeding to identified malnourished children and regular conduct of operation timbang

Peace And Order And Public Safety

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

Social Welfare and Development

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

Sports And Recreation

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

Specific objectives:

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

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To construct additional infrastructure facilities in the barangay

Specific objectives:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability

Specific objectives:

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

Development Plans & Projects

A. WATER & SANITATION

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

B. BASIC EDUCATION

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

C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

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

D. PEACE AND ORDER

- Advocacy Campaign
- Intensification of Ronda System

BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2014

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

D. Land Area: 318.85 HECTARES
 E. Population: 1,451
 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 8 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Mangayawan	100% households with access to sanitary toilet		4,800			4,800	20% EDF	4,800	2,400	2,400				
	Provision of Potable water	Pocurement and operation of 1 unit lorry truck	Mangayawan	100% households with access to safe water				360,000	360000	External grant Bawasa	300,000 60,000		300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
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	Mangayawan	100% E/S & H/S participation rate achieved		75,000			75,000	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund	37,500 37,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
	Alternate Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Mangayawan	Out of school youth given alternative education		30,000			30,000	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund	20,000 10,000	15,000		15,000			
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Mangaywan	hholds provided with skills for additional income generating activities		20,000				Bgy Fund External Grants	5,000 15,000	10,000	10,000				
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Mangayawan	Demo farm established, households encouraged to replicate the		10,000			10,000	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA	2,000 4,000 4,000	5,000		5,000			

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	
				technology													
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	Mangayawan	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	
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Mangayawan	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	Mangayawan	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	