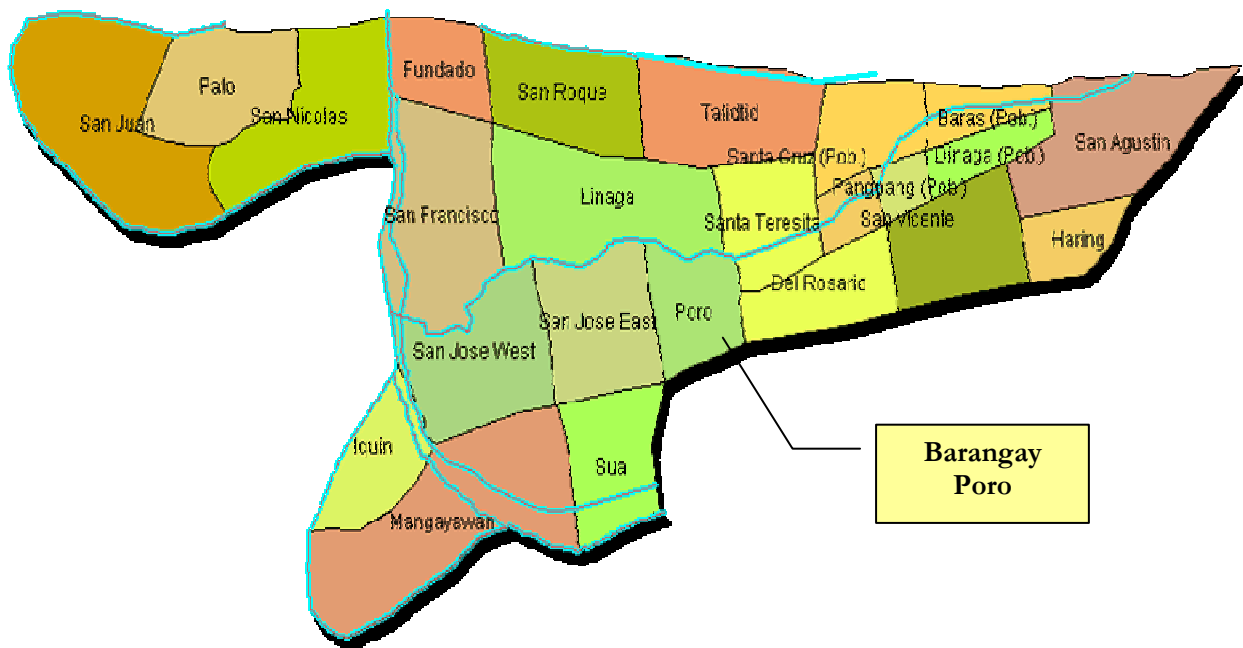


BARANGAY PORO

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 PORO, 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 Poro
-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.

LUIS A. BALONDO
Punong Barangay

Table of Contents

Preface	1		
CHAPTER 1		CHAPTER 8	
History of the Barangay	2	Programs Implemented in the Barangay	18
CHAPTER 2		CHAPTER 9	
Barangay Profile	3	LGU-Specific Indicators	19
CHAPTER 3		CHAPTER 10	
Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Poro	6	Vision and Mission of the Barangay	25
CHAPTER 4		CHAPTER 11	
CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary	8	Development Programs and Projects	28
CHAPTER 5		Appendices	
Demography	10	Picture	
CHAPTER 6		Tables	
Human Development	12	Maps	
CHAPTER 7			
Economic Development	15		

PREFACE

This Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan were 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.

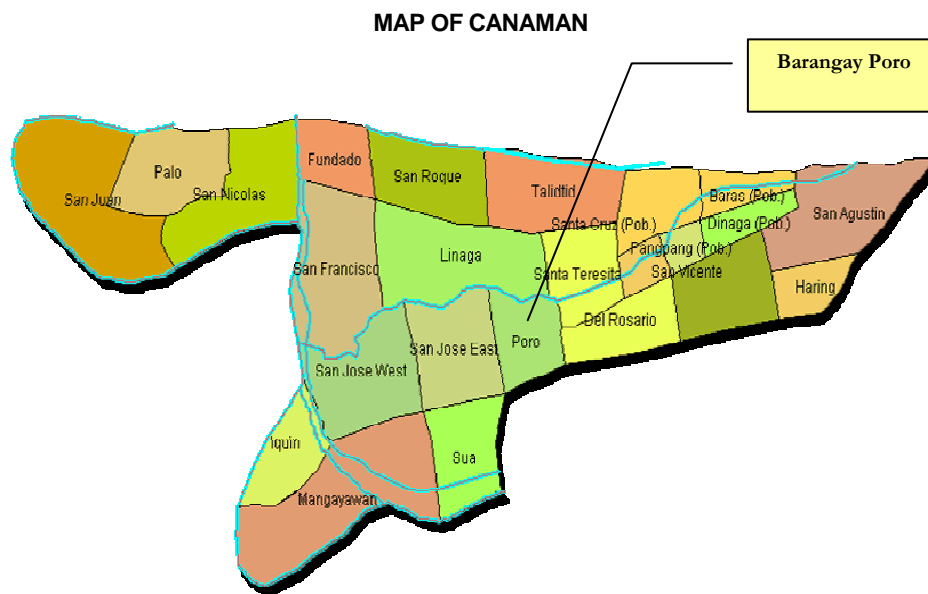
History of Barangay Poro

Centuries even before Magellan was born, what is not the barangay of Poro was already inhabited by Bicol natives. Like most ancient settlements, the place is located along a waterway, in this case the Canaman Creek which flows westward to connect as a tributary to the Bicol River. Poro, in fact, may be one of the oldest settlements in the area. In 1974, excavations in sitio Banawang yielded ancient pottery, utensils and skeletal remains dating back to the 12th century.

The barangay's name came from the native word "*poro*", meaning "*end*", which suggests that for a certain period of time it was the farthest settlement inland or upstream of the Canaman Creek from the Bicol River. In this respect, autochthonous Poro appears to have been older than the ancient settlement in Pangpang farther east, which became the nucleus for the built-up area that developed into the early *Casco de la Poblacion* (central settlement) of Canaman shortly after the arrival of the Spanish colonialists.

Like almost all other barangays in the municipality, Poro's principal industry is farming, with fishing providing a secondary source of income to its inhabitants.

Profile of Poro



Physical Characteristics

Barangay Poro is bounded on the southeast by barangay Liñaga, Southwest by barangay Sta. Teresita, East by barangay San Jose West and West by barangay Del Rosario. It has an aggregate area of 522.5959 has. or 12.08% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of seven puroks.

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 6 Barangay Health Workers and supplemented by twice a month visitation by the Municipal Midwife. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 1 km from the barangay. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City which is about 5.5 kilometers from the barangay.

Barangay Poro has one elementary school. However, the nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 2.4 kilometers from the barangay.

Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about 4 kms. from the barangay) 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 provincial road. There are tricycles that ply the route of Poblacion-Poro and Poblacion-Liñaga which also pass through this barangay. Given the road condition and the proximity of the barangay to the town proper (poblacion) public transportation for barangay Poro is highly accessible, which are usually available as early as 4 a.m. and as late as 12midnight.

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 Bombay type) and compradors also offer credit services to individuals in the barangay.

Water & Electric Supply

Barangay Poro is serviced by the Metro Naga Water District. However, most of the people in the barangay do not use the water from the pipeline for drinking; most of them get their drinking water from water lorry that plies 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 96.5% or 276 of the total 286 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 7 households said that they were victimized by crime against property.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Poro has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Luis A. Balondo

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Audimar D. Cacnio
2. Ligaya A. Aguilar
3. Ramon A. Vidal
4. Socorro A. Buid
5. Eduardo P. Baydal
6. Arnold B. Vidal
7. Estilito V. Lopez
8. Arnel B. Sanchez – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Mercedes L. Aguilar

Barangay Treasurer: Helen V. Alano

Barangay Officials 2010-2013:

Punong Barangay: Luis A. Balondo

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Emelita G. Relao
2. Ligaya A. Aguilar
3. Eduardo P. Baydal
4. Casiano M. Legaspi
5. Rommel R. Labay
6. Rolando P. Lopez
7. Ramon Vidal
8. Jean Rose Vidal – SK Chairman

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Poro

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 Poro 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 Poro provided a vivid picture of the current state of the barangay across various indicators.

Health and Nutrition indicators showed good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes, there were 12 children aged 0-5 who died during the past 12 months and child malnutrition was low at 2.3%. Access to sanitary toilet was relatively high 91.26% or 261 of the 286 households with access to sanitary toilet.




Conversely, Access to Safe Water showed worst figures for Poro – 96.5% or 276 of the 286 total households have no access to safe water. Indicators for basic education and Income and Livelihood also showed alarming figures.

CBMS results revealed that 46.2% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 21.1% 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, 40.9% or 117 of the 286 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 117 households living below poverty threshold, 84 or 29.4% 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	48	48	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	3	2.3	10	6	4
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	24	8.4	240	130	110
households who are squatters	3	1	26	16	10
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	276	96.5	2654	1346	1308
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	25	8.7	202	90	112
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	27	21.1	58	24	34
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	43	46.2	104	60	44
children 6-16 years old not attending school	30	18.5	70	38	32
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	117	40.9	1300	648	652
households with income below food threshold	84	29.4	1006	506	500
households experienced food shortage	32	11.2	382	204	178
Unemployed members of the labor force	5	1.9	10	0	10
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	7	2.4	38	18	20

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Poro has 286 households with a total population of 1375 or an average household size of 5. Purok 7 has the highest number of households with 49 and Purok 3 registered the smallest number with 28 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Poro, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 7
 - Number of Households: 286
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-699, Female :676
-

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	42	14.69%	87	12.45	84	12.43	171	12.44%	103.57	4
2	36	12.59%	86	12.30	83	12.28	169	12.29%	103.61	5
3	28	9.79%	66	9.44	65	9.62	131	9.53%	101.54	5
4	36	12.59%	91	13.02	88	13.02	179	13.01%	103.41	5
5	47	16.43%	119	17.02	121	17.90	240	17.45%	98.35	5
6	48	16.78%	113	16.17	106	15.67	219	15.93%	106.60	5
7	49	17.13%	137	19.60	129	19.08	266	19.35%	106.20	5
	286		699	100	676	100	1375	100%	103.40	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 699 males and 676 females or an overall sex ratio of 103.40, meaning there are 103 males for every 100 females. Among the seven puroks, Purok 6 registered the highest sex ratio with 106.60 while Purok 5 has the lowest. Further, Purok 1 registered the smallest average household size of 4 while the rest has 5.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 28.76% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 2.36% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 18.87% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	1375	100%	699	50.84%	676	49.16
0-14	519	37.7	263	19.13	256	18.62
15-64	791	57.5	409	29.74	382	27.78
65 above	65	4.7	27	1.96	38	2.76
Children 0-5 years old	215	15.64	111	8.07	104	7.56
Children 6-12 years old	239	17.38	118	8.58	121	8.8
Members 13-16 years old	136	9.89	68	4.95	68	4.95
Members 6-16 years old	375	27.27	186	13.53	189	13.53
Members 10 years old and above	1019	74.11	523	38.04	496	36.07

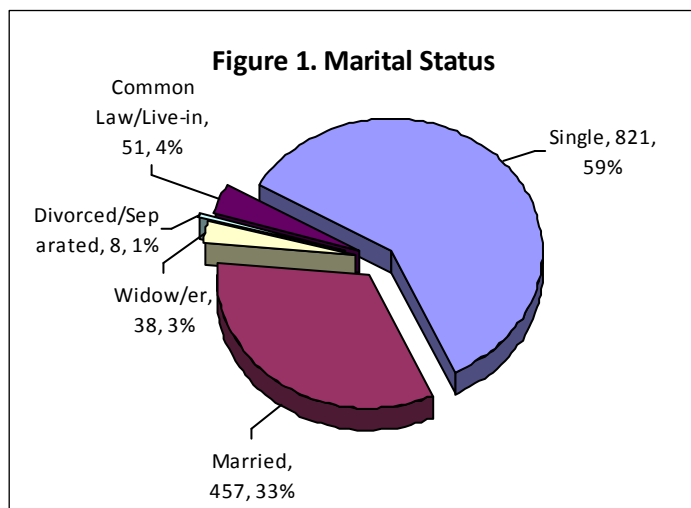
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 99.19%, meaning 1109 of the total 1118 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 2, 3 and 6 has the highest literacy rate at 100% with Purok 7 having the lowest with 99.01%.

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
Poro	1019	523	496	14	10	4	1.37	1.91	0.81
Purok 1	136	71	65	133	69	64	97.79	97.18	98.46
Purok 2	122	61	61	122	61	61	100	100	100
Purok 3	99	52	47	98	51	47	98.99	98.08	100
Purok 4	150	77	73	148	76	72	98.67	98.70	98.63
Purok 5	186	92	94	185	91	94	99.46	98.91	100
Purok 6	148	80	68	145	79	66	97.97	98.75	97.06
Purok 7	178	90	88	174	86	88	97.75	95.56	100

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Poro representing 92.14% of the total population while the remaining 7.9% are Protestants, Iglesia, other denominations and no religion.

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



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **there is one household with 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.

However, the same table shows that there were **5 children aged 0-5** (3 male, 2 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.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **3**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **1**
- 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
Poro	3	2.3	5	3	2	2.3	2.7	1.9
Purok 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 6	1	3.7	2	1	1	4.8	5.9	4
Purok 7	2	7.7	3	2	1	5.7	6.3	4.8

**WATER &
SANITATION**

Water & Sanitation

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **276**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **25**

Table 5 indicates that 96.5% or 276 of the 286 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 7 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 100% while Purok 2 & 4 got the lowest with 91.7% of the households without access to safe water.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 25 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>
Poro	286	276	96.5	25	8.7
Purok 01	42	41	97.6	4	9.5
Purok 02	36	33	91.7	2	5.6
Purok 03	28	27	96.4	1	3.6
Purok 04	36	33	91.7	1	2.8
Purok 05	47	46	97.9	3	6.4
Purok 06	48	48	100	5	10.4
Purok 07	49	48	98	9	18.4

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **3**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **24**

Table 6 shows that there are twenty four (24) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Poro, with Purok 5 having the most with 8 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 3 households or 1.05% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Purok 2.

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>
Poro	286	3	1	24	8.4
Purok 01	42	0	0.00	4	9.5
Purok 02	36	1	2.8	5	13.9
Purok 03	28	0	0.00	1	3.6
Purok 04	36	0	0.00	2	5.6
Purok 05	47	0	0.00	8	17
Purok 06	48	0	0.00	2	4.2
Purok 07	49	2	4.1	2.	4.1

Education

Elementary School participation rate for Barangay Poro needs attention. CBMS survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 21.09% have out of school children. Although there is one elementary school in this area and there is the poblacion and are easily accessible. Surveyors said that the reason for out of school children is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. A suggestion was also raised saying that the parents must be given counseling and that the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children must be strengthened.

EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **27**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **43**

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
Poro	27	21.1	29	12	17	12.1	10.2	14
Purok 01	3	23.1	3	1	2	12.5	7.1	20
Purok 02	3	17.6	3	1	2	10	5.9	15.4
Purok 03	1	10	1	1	0	4.8	8.3	33.3
Purok 04	4	23.6	5	0	5	17.9	0	33.3
Purok 05	5	20.8	6	1	5	13.3	5.9	17.9
Purok 06	6	26.1	6	5	1	13.6	21.7	4.8

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Purok 07	5	20.8	5	3	2	10.6	13.6	8

As to high school, 52 children (30 males, 22 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 38.24% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 7 with 12 and the lowest is Purok 3 with 3.

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
Puro	43	46.2	52	30	22	38.2	44.1	32.4
Purok 01	3	37.5	4	3	1	30.8	42.9	16.7
Purok 02	8	66.7	9	4	5	60	66.7	55.6
Purok 03	3	50	3	2	1	30	40	20
Purok 04	5	33.3	5	3	2	25	25	25
Purok 05	7	36.8	10	6	4	32.3	42.9	23.5
Purok 06	7	58.3	9	4	5	47.4	40	55.6
Purok 07	10	47.6	12	8	4	42.9	57.1	28.6

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 2 kilometers away from the barangay.

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: 7

Only 7 households or 2.4% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Puro. These 7 households have 19 members, 9 male and 10 females. The households were located in Puroks 2, 4, 5 and 7. 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 Poro showing that the barangay has 434 members of the labor force (306 of which are males and only 128 females) representing 31.56% of the total population. Of the 434, only 5 are unemployed giving us 98.85% employment rate for the barangay. However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 434 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

- Unemployment Rate: **1.9%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **40.9%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **29.4%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **11.2%**

Table 10. Employment by Sex, Purok

purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Poro	434	306	128	429	306	123	98.85	100	96.09
Purok 1	53	40	13	53	40	13	100	100	100
Purok 2	50	34	16	49	34	15	98	100	93.75
Purok 3	48	34	14	48	34	14	100	100	100
Purok 4	69	38	31	66	38	28	95.65	100	90.32
Purok 5	70	50	20	70	50	20	100	100	100
Purok 6	68	53	15	68	53	15	100	100	100
Purok 7	76	57	19	75	57	18	98.68	100	94.74

*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 Poro 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	162	149	13	37.76	48.69	10.57
Fishing	2	2	0	0.47	0.65	0.0
Mining and Quarrying	5	5	0	1.17	1.63	0
Manufacturing	13	9	4	3.03	2.94	3.25
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6	5	1	1.4	1.63	0.81
Construction	33	33	0	7.69	10.78	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	60	18	42	13.99	5.88	34.15
Hotel and Restaurants	7	6	1	1.63	1.96	0.81
Transportation, Storage & Communication	45	43	2	10.49	14.05	1.63

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Financial Intermediation	4	2	2	0.93	0.65	1.63
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	7	3	4	1.63	0.98	3.25
Public Administration and Defense	15	8	7	3.5	2.61	5.69
Education	16	2	14	3.73	0.65	11.38
Health and Social Work	5	1	4	1.17	0.33	3.25
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	14	10	4	3.26	3.27	3.25
Private Households with Employed Persons	35	10	25	8.16	3.27	20.33
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 50.45%, followed by housekeeping with 25.16% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 17.38%.

Table 12. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	4	3	1	0.52	0.99	0.21
Await results of previous application	5	1	4	0.65	0.66	0.85
Temporary illness/disability	5	2	3	0.65	0.66	0.64
Bad weather	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waiting for rehire	1	0	1	0.13	0	0.21
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	134	51	83	17.38	16.89	17.7
Housekeeping	194	29	165	25.16	9.6	35.18
Schooling	389	200	189	50.45	66.23	40.3
Seasonal work and it's off season	2	0	2	0.26	0	0.43
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, **40.9%** or 117 of the 286 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 650 persons or 47.3% of the total population of Poro. *(The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).*

This means that 117 households are having a hard time providing for their basic needs such as basic food, clothing, shelter, education and simple recreation. Few alternative livelihood options, limited opportunities and dependence on palay farming as source of income were some of the reasons mentioned on this poor state of income and livelihood in the barangay. The following table shows the distribution of households with income below poverty threshold.

Table 13. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Poro	117	40.9	650	324	326	47.3	46.4	48.2
Purok 01	19	45.2	90	42	48	52.6	48.3	57.1
Purok 02	13	36.1	75	39	36	44.4	45.3	43.4
Purok 03	8	28.6	42	19	23	32.1	28.8	35.4
Purok 04	8	22.2	55	27	28	30.7	29.7	31.8
Purok 05	31	66	173	86	87	72.1	72.3	71.9
Purok 06	15	31.3	74	40	34	33.8	35.4	32.1
Purok 07	23	46.9	141	71	70	53	51.8	54.3

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 29.4% or 84 of the 286 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 84 households with a total member of 503 persons are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival.

However, of the 84 households living below food threshold, 32 are 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.

Table 14. Households with income below food threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Poro	84	29.4	503	253	250	36.6	36.2	37
Purok 01	10	23.8	46	19	27	26.9	21.8	32.1
Purok 02	9	25	54	32	22	32	37.2	26.5
Purok 03	5	17.9	26	13	13	19.8	19.7	20
Purok 04	7	19.4	49	24	25	27.4	26.4	28.4
Purok 05	24	51.1	150	74	76	62.5	62.2	62.8
Purok 06	8	16.7	43	23	20	19.6	20.4	18.9
Purok 07	21	42.9	135	68	67	50.8	49.6	51.9

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 13 or 4.55% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 12 households (4.2%) closely followed by Education/Scholarship Program with 11 households (3.85%). Supplemental feeding program benefited 9 households (3.15%) and Skills or Livelihood Program benefited 3 households (1.05%).

Table 15. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Poro	286		
Supplemental feeding program		9	3.15
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		13	4.55
Education / scholarship program		11	3.85
Skills or livelihood training program		3	1.05
Housing program		0	0
Credit program		12	4.2
Other types of program		0	0

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 43 or 3% of the total population of 1375 are members of a certain organization. Political Organizations got the highest number of membership with 12 while Labor Organizations got 1 member 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
Poro	1375	699	676						
Religious				9	2	7	0.65	0.29	1.04
Youth				3	3	0	0.22	0.43	0
Cultural				2	1	1	0.15	0.14	0.15
Political				12	8	4	0.87	1.14	0.59
Women's				8	1	7	0.58	0.14	1.04
Agricultural				3	3	0	0.22	0.43	0
Labor				1	1	0	0.07	0.14	0
Others (Specified)				5	3	2	0.36	0.43	0.3
TOTAL				43	22	21			

*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 785 voting-age population in the barangay, 680 or 86.62% are registered voters (350 male, 330 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 (120 of the 286 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 (91 households or 31.82%) 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	125
Rent house/room including lot	2
Own house/rent lot	7
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	91
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	2
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	58
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	1
Other tenure status	0

Civil Registration records for Poro indicates that of the total 1375 population, there are 20 (11 male, 9 females) whose birth is not yet registered in the Civil Registrar. This can be due to the complacent attitude of some residents towards immediate registration of births. They just process the late registration when the birth certificate is needed, like during enrolment in elementary. However, the new arrangement of civil registration wherein the Barangay Secretary acts as agent of the civil registrars is seen as a good way of resolving this issue.

As to electrical connection, 230 or 80.42% of the 286 households have electrical connection and the remaining 56 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 Poro.

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
Poro	1375	699	676	155	66	89	11.27	9.44	13.17
Purok 01	171	87	84	17	7	10	9.94	8.05	11.9
Purok 02	169	86	83	30	19	11	17.75	22.09	13.25
Purok 03	131	66	65	8	3	5	6.11	4.55	7.69
Purok 04	179	91	88	15	9	6	8.38	9.89	6.82
Purok 05	240	119	121	30	12	18	12.5	10.08	14.88
Purok 06	219	113	106	19	5	14	8.68	4.42	13.21
Purok 07	266	137	129	36	11	25	13.53	8.03	19.38

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	60	25	35	4.36	3.58	5.18
Inside the municipality	53	18	35	3.85	2.58	5.18
Inside the barangay	42	23	19	3.05	3.29	2.87

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

Maging instrumento tangarig magkaigwa nin matuninong asin mauswag na comunidad para sa gabos.

MISSION:

Sa paggiya kan Mahal na Dios, sa panginginot kan Barangay Council asin sa pakikipagtabangan, asin kooperasyon kan constituents, asin manlaen-laen na sector, NGO, magplano asin mag-implementar nin mga programa na madara nin pag-uswag asin katuninongan sa Barangay.

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: PORO
B. District: III
C. City/Municipality: CANAMAN

D. Land Area: 522.59 HECTARES
E. Population: 1,375
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	Pororo	all households with access to sanitary toilet		4,800			4,800	20% EDF	4,800	2,400	2,400				
	Shallow well construction	Procurement of GI pipes & installation of 3 jetmatic pump	Pororo	100% households provided with water for general use		6,000		6,000	12,000	20% EDF	12,000		12,000				
	Provision of Potable water	Pocurement and operation of 1 unit lorry truck	Pororo	all households with access to safe water				360,000	360,000	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	Pororo	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	Pororo	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	Pororo	families 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 &	Pororo	Demo farm		10,000			10,000	Bgy Fund	2,000	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	
		operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production		established, households encouraged to replicate the technology						Mun Fund NGA	4,000 4,000						
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	Poro	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	Poro	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	Poro	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	