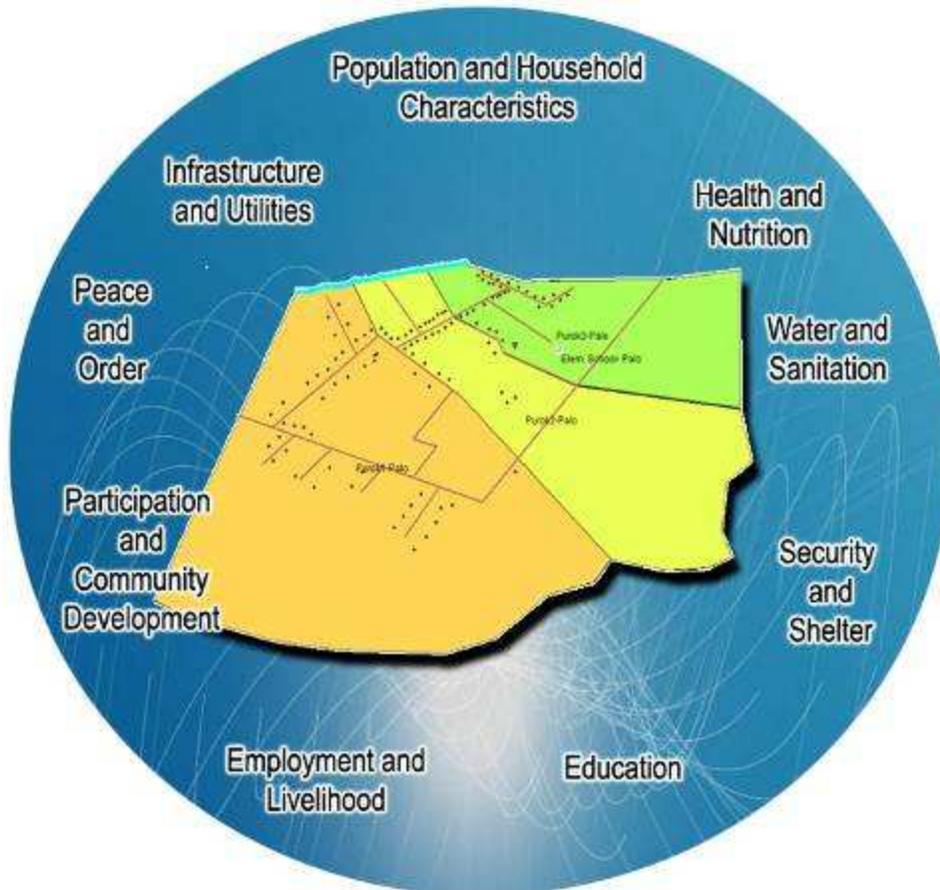


# BARANGAY PALO

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## 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 PALO, 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 Palo  
-ooOoo-

**OFFICE OF THE PUNONG BARANGAY**

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## *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.

**LORETO BURCE**  
*Punong Barangay*

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# PREFACE

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This Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan is 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 Palo**

Palo is one of the more distant barangays of Canaman located almost at the end of the municipality's western trip. It is also one of the relatively younger communities, whose independent existence dates back only to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

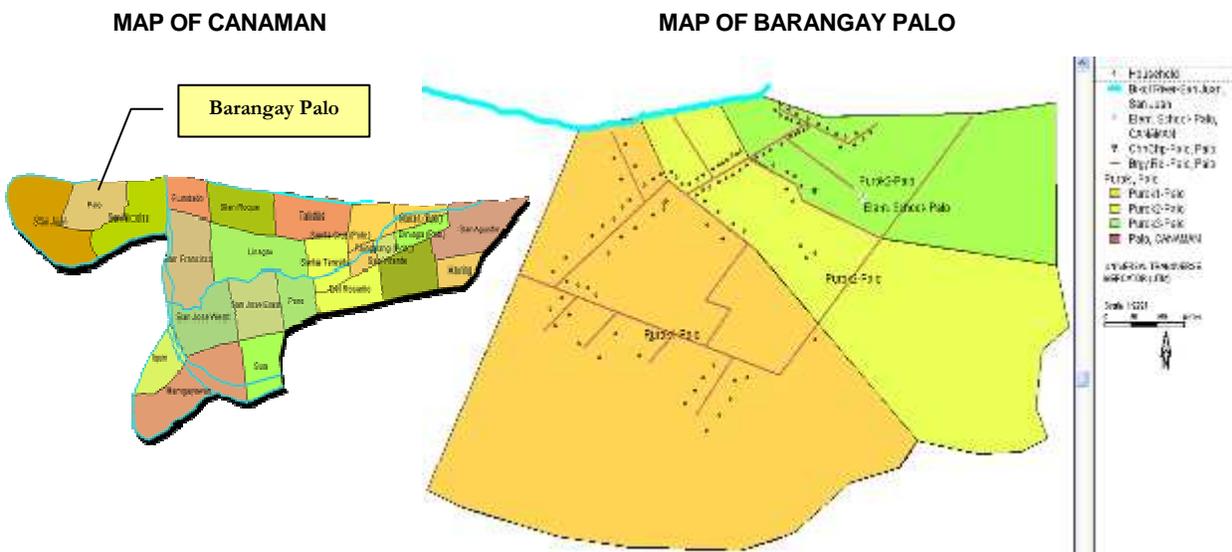
It is said that the barangay got its name from the very tall palo, or telegraph pole, which was erected in the place towards the end of 19th century. The post was eventually toppled over by time and the element, but the referential name it gave the place remained.

Rounded on its northwest side and southeast side and tip as well as by the Bicol River which looped around it, Palo was once the object of conflicting territorial claims by the barangays of San Juan to its west and San Nicolas to its east. However, for old residents of the place opposed the claims of both barangays. The four were Antonio Leonida ( the delegado of the locality), Mariano Leonida, Severano de los Santos and Julio Ballares. With the help of Valerino Perez of San Nicolas, the four oppositors presented their arguments to the presidente municipal of Canaman at the time Juan Requejo recognized the independent existence of Palo in 1909. However, the census of 1918 still did not list Palo as a barrio; in the censal year 1939, 30 years after Requejo was said to have granted it the status of a barrio. It was reported to have a population of five hundred forty-one (541) persons distributed in ninety-two (92) households.

There was a time, when Palo was still thick with gigantic trees and shoulder-high grass, that the locality had five (5) houses.

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

## Profile of Barangay Palo



### Physical Characteristics

Barangay Palo is located in the northwest part of the municipality of Canaman and is about 8 kilometers from the poblacion. Together with barangay San Juan and San Nicolas, they form the north-eastern island created by man due to the construction of the cut-off channel in Fundado. It has an aggregate area of 81.1372 has. or 1.86% of the total land area of the municipality. It has the smallest land area among the 15 rural barangays of the municipality and the seventh smallest among the 24 barangays. It is made up of three puroks namely Zone 1, Zone 2 & Zone 3.

It is bounded on the northwest by the broad Bicol River with the municipality of Libmanan lying across the bank, on the northeast by Barangay Barobaybay of the municipality of Magarao, on the south by Barangays San Juan and San Nicolas, on the west by Barangay San Juan and on the east by Barangay San Nicolas. The barangay's terrain is generally flat with slope of 0-3%. It is predominantly an agricultural area with around 80% of its land devoted to rice farming.

## **Educational, Health and Service Facilities**

Barangay Palo is served by a complete Elementary School with four (4) teachers and one hundred eighteen (118) pupils. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Fundado, Canaman which is about 2.75 kms from the barangay. Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about 8 kms. from the barangay) and Naga City (about 12 kms from the barangay). Emelyn R. Cristo, the Day Care Worker (funded by the barangay with municipal counterpart) undertakes day care services to the children aged 3-5 years old. It can be noted that prior to the opening of the Fundado High School, most of the high school students in the barangay go to San Juan, Libmanan which is about 11 kms from the barangay for their secondary education.

Health services in the barangay are delivered by three (3) Barangay Health Workers, namely: Agripina Abay, Emerlina Araquel and Rowena Camalla and supplemented by once 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 eight (8) kms from the barangay.

## **Mode of Public Transportation**

Before the advent of the concrete farm-to-market roads, people of Palo depend on Bicol River for their transportation. Residents and students have to wake up early to catch the first trip of the boat in going to Libmanan, Camarines Sur or Naga City. A shorter way to reach the place from the poblacion of Canaman is passing thru Barangay Fundado. Rural folks and visitors have to ride a boat to Barangay Barobaybay, Magarao, Canaman, Camarines Sur crossing the cut off Channel 1. A long walk follows in the ricefield to reach Palo. However, with the concreting of the barangay roads in CY 2009 traveling to Palo is a lot easier in view of the pedicabs waiting to transport passengers from Barangay Barobaybay to Barangay Palo. Today, twenty-five (25) pedicabs regularly ply the route of Barobaybay to Palo with a fare of P10 one-way.

## **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 prominent private lending institutions in the barangay. The Municipal Government also offers micro-lending services to identified sectors, including the micro entrepreneurs and farmers. Farmers usually borrowed capital to finance their farm inputs from private individuals (5-6 type) and compradors oftentimes in the Municipality of Libmanan, this province.

## **Water & Electric Supply**

In the past, drinking water is not a problem in the barangay. In the early 1900s people get their drinking water in open dug wells. Later on, in the 60's, shallow wells and deep wells became their source of potable water. However, in the 80's, water from the deep wells is no longer potable – either it's murky or it's salty or both. A notable number of efforts were made to look for a place inside the barangay where they can find potable water but all the efforts were in vain. This forced the people to buy water from the Municipality of Libmanan at P5.00 pesos per container. It can be noted that up to this day, most of the people still bathe and wash their clothes in the Bicol River - they usually do it at the wharf so that they do not have to carry the water needed for that activity to their houses.

As to electricity, all the three puroks of Barangay Palo is energized by CASURECO II. However, there are still nineteen (19) households with no electrical connections due to economic reasons.

## **Waste Management**

The Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee is organized headed by the Punong Barangay. Provisions of Republic Act No. 9003 and related policies are tackled during Barangay Assembly for the people to be fully aware of their responsibilities and solid share in the implementation of Solid Waste Management Program.

The barangay has no Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Biodegradable materials are sold in nearby municipality. There are still residents who dispose their wastes thru burning even it is prohibited, but there are some households who maintain open pits to throw their trash. For irresponsible residents they throw their garbage in the river.

## **Peace and Order**

The barangay is generally peaceful. Only minor incidents such as public disturbance usually caused by intoxicated residents were recorded in the barangay blotter. Preservation of peace and order, protection and security of life and property in the barangay is maintained by the eight (8) appointed Barangay Tanods, namely: Jose DLS. San Lorenzo, as the Chief Tanod, Rogelio D. Medina, Ricardo P. Camalla, Roque M. Pesante, George C. Yocampo, Sherwin D. Borja, Mario Z. Pecundo and Crispin Araquel, as the brigade members.

Supervising the group in the performance of their duties and responsibilities is the Punong Barangay. They conduct regular meetings to discuss important matters which affect public safety and likewise thresh out some issues and concerns which require their utmost attention to resolve local peace and order problems. Assisting the Public Safety Officers in the discharge of their functions are the elected barangay kagawads who are mandated by Republic Act No. 7160 to act as peace officers in the maintenance of public order and safety.

Moreover, another service unit which extends a hand in effecting speedy resolution of disputes among the inhabitants to ensure a tranquil community is the Lupong Tagapamayapa. Appointed by the Punong Barangay as Lupon Members are Ruel M. Corullo, Michael C. Yocampo, Elias Dumdumaya, Wilfredo Balleras, Domingo C. Bordeos, Francisco Aven, Domingo Rosco, Carlos Aragon, Policronio Medina and Rogelio Camalla, Sr. The ten (10) Lupon Members is chaired by Loreto B. Burce and Abby S. Adan as the Lupon Secretary.

## **Barangay Officials**

Barangay Palo has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Loreto B. Burce

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Martino E. Gueriña
2. Jonathan T. Adan
3. Felicitacion D. Pesante
4. Jeany I. Cañaverl
5. Susan Y. Camalla
6. Francisco A. Marquez
7. Soledad D. Yocampo
8. Cindy M. Camalla - SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Abby Y. Adan

Barangay Treasurer: Mario Dennes Y. Madrid

## **Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Palo**

**C**BMS 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 Palo was undertaken by four individuals from August 16-20, 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.



*Top: The CBMS Encoders & map digitizer in action.*

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.

## CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

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

In Health and Nutrition indicator, it has been noted that there were twelve (12) children 0-5 years old and twelve (12) women who died in the barangay. The death of the women was due to pregnancy related causes. A total of twelve children or 13.3% suffered from malnutrition.

On the other hand, Housing showed a relatively good result with only 5.4% of the households living in makeshift housing and 2.7% of the households who are squatters – the former can be attributed to the abundance of nipa in the area (providing available materials) and the latter to the culture of close family ties providing free use of lot for relatives. This culture of close family ties can also be the cause why in spite of the high poverty incidence in the barangay, only three (3) households divulged the fact that they experienced food shortage.

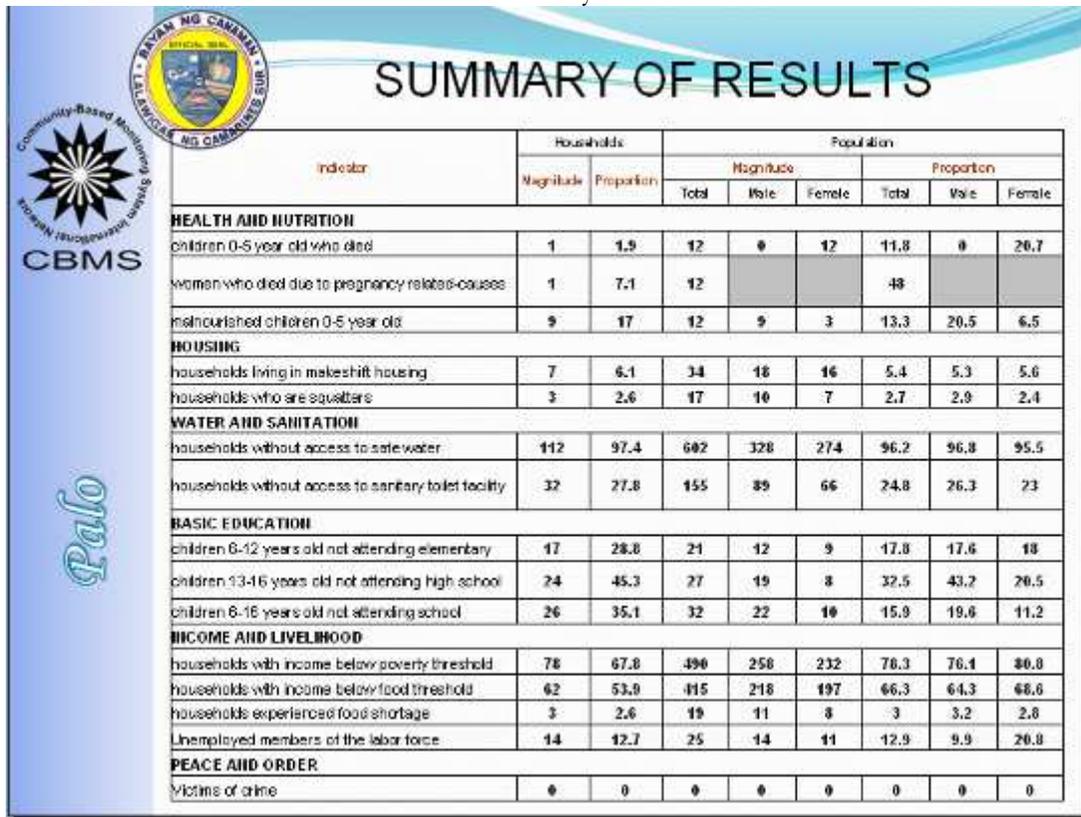
Conversely, Access to Safe Water and indicator for Income and Livelihood showed worst figures for Palo. The barangay has no point source for potable water. As a consequence, people are greatly burdened on the high cost of drinking water considering that they have to access their basic need from nearby municipality. Barangay Palo posted high incidence of households living below poverty threshold (67.8%) and large number of households with income below food threshold (53.9%). Few alternative livelihood options 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 community.

The summary also showed alarming results in basic education, especially in high school participation rate which showed that 24 or 45.3% of the high-school aged children were not attending high school (2 are from Purok 1; 16 from Purok 2 and 9 from Purok 3). Also, and despite the presence of a complete elementary school in the barangay, Elementary participation rate figures showed that 21 children or 17.8% of the total elementary-aged children are not in

school (6 in Purok 1, 6 in Purok 2 & 9 in Purok 3). Poverty is seen as a major contributor to this situation. However, participants to the validation have identified several low-cost interventions such as simple tutorial services by the SK, counseling of the parents in coordination with the MSWDO and other educational assistance. Likewise, several livelihood trainings were also suggested to provide other income for the residents.

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

Table 1. Summary of Results



Indicator	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>								
children 0-5 year old who died	1	1.9	12	0	12	11.8	0	20.7
women who died due to pregnancy related causes	1	7.1	12			48		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	9	17	12	9	3	13.3	20.5	6.5
<b>HOUSING</b>								
households living in makeshift housing	7	6.1	34	18	16	5.4	5.3	5.6
households who are squatters	3	2.6	17	10	7	2.7	2.9	2.4
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>								
households without access to safe water	112	97.4	602	328	274	96.2	96.8	95.5
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	32	27.8	155	89	66	24.8	26.3	23
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>								
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	17	28.8	21	12	9	17.8	17.6	18
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	24	45.3	27	19	8	32.5	43.2	20.5
children 6-16 years old not attending school	26	35.1	32	22	10	15.9	19.6	11.2
<b>INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD</b>								
households with income below poverty threshold	78	67.8	490	258	232	76.3	76.1	80.0
households with income below food threshold	62	53.9	415	218	197	66.3	64.3	68.6
households experienced food shortage	3	2.6	19	11	8	3	3.2	2.8
Unemployed members of the labor force	14	12.7	25	14	11	12.9	9.9	20.8
<b>PEACE AND ORDER</b>								
Victims of crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Palo has one hundred fifteen (115) households with a total population of 626 or average household size of 5. Purok 2 has the highest number of population with 242 or 38% of the total population followed by Purok 1 with 206 or 32% and Purok 3 registered the smallest number with 178 or 28% of the total population. Table 1 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Palo, viz:

### DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 3
- Number of Households: 115
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-339, Female : 287

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	36	31%	106	31%	100	34%	206	33%	106	5
2	44	38%	139	41%	103	36%	242	39%	135	5
3	35	30%	94	27%	84	29%	178	28%	112	5
	115		339	54%	287	46%	626	100%	118	5

Also, Table 2 shows that Barangay Palo is somewhat male dominated with 339 males and 287 females or an overall sex ratio of 118, meaning there are 118 males for every 100 females. Among the three puroks, Purok 2 registered the highest sex ratio with 135 while Purok 1 has the lowest with 106.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in Barangay Palo belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 194 or 31% of the whole population. The number of male members of the labor force then were 141 and 53 were females. Old dependents (65 & above) are few with only 29 or 4% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	626	100%	339	54.2%	287	45.8%
0-14	240	38%	127	52%	113	47%
15-64	357	57%	199	55%	158	44%
65 above	29	4%	13	44%	16	55%

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Children 0-5 years old	90	14.4%	44	13%	46	16%
Children 6-12 years old	118	18.8%	68	20.1%	50	17.4%
Members 13-16 years old	83	13.3%	44	13%	39	13.6%
Members 6-16 years old	201	32.1%	112	33%	89	31%
Members 10 years old and above	468	74.8%	257	75.8%	211	73.5%

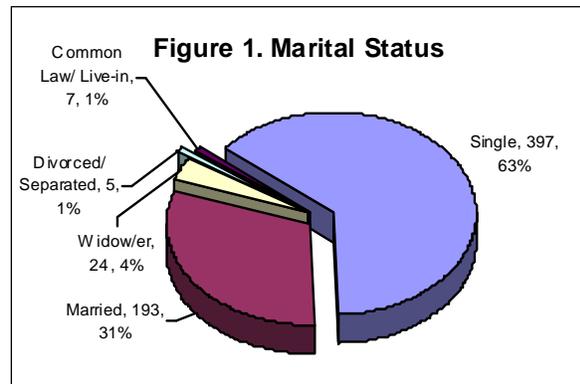
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in Barangay Palo is high at 97.44%, meaning 456 of the total 468 population who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. The presence of a complete elementary school in the barangay is seen as a major contributor to this situation.

Table 4. Basic Literacy

Purok	number of persons 10 years old and above			literate persons 10 years old and above		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Palo	468	257	211	456	251	205
Purok 1 - Palo	151	81	70	150	81	69
Purok 2 - Palo	187	110	77	179	106	73
Purok 3 - Palo	130	66	64	127	64	63

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Palo representing 98% of the total population while the other 2% belong to the Protestant (1%) and one (1) individual embracing the Islam religion.

Figure 1 shows that 397 or 63% of the residents of the population of Palo are single. This can be directly correlated with the information in Table 2 showing that 0-14 years old comprise the second largest chunk of the population of the barangay which is 38%.



## Human Development

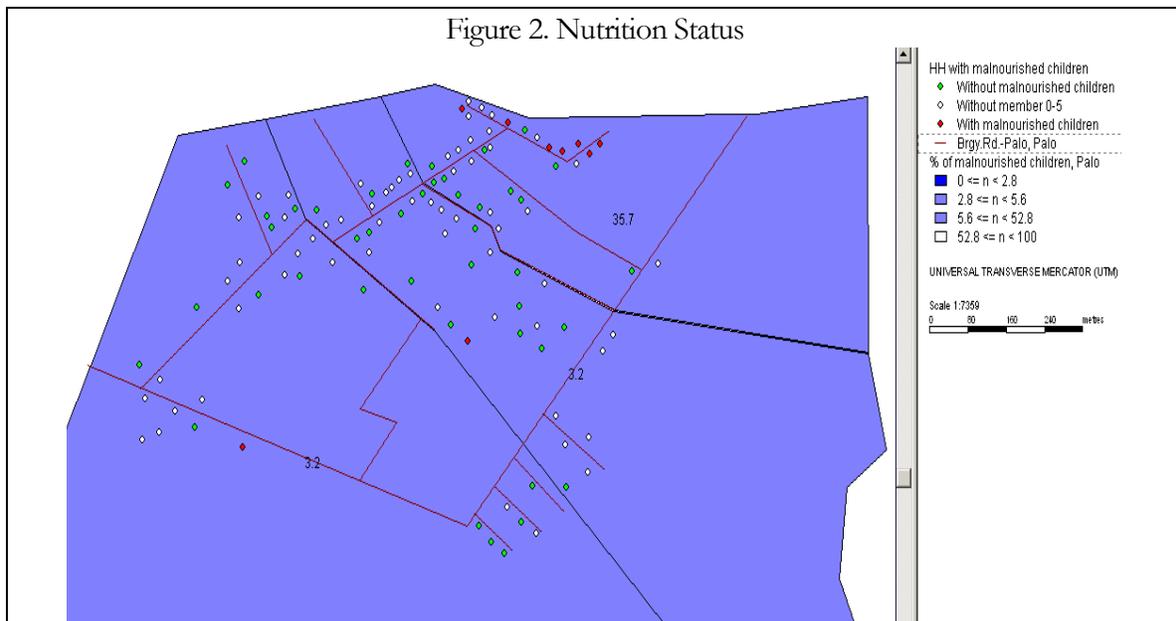
### Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that there were twelve (12) **children 0-5 years old who died** that occurred in the last 12 months in Barangay Palo. Likewise, there were twelve (12) women recorded whose **death was due to pregnancy-related causes**.

#### HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **12**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **12**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **12**

However, the same table shows that there were **12 children aged 0-5** (9 male, 3 females) located in 9 households reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation had 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 9 households that has malnourished children.



**WATER &  
SANITATION**

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **112**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **32**

**Water & Sanitation**

Table 5 indicates that 97.4% or 112 of the 115 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that there is no pipeline connection in the barangay and no source of potable water. In view of this predicament, the people are compelled to depend on their daily primary need in the nearby Municipality of Libmanan. They purchased their drinking water at P5.00 pesos per container

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 32 households in Barangay Palo that have no access to sanitary toilet. Reason cited for the inability of the 27.8% of the households to construct a sanitary toilet is the high cost of construction materials which they could not afford to procure.

Table 5. Access to Safe Water & Sanitary Toilet

Purok	number of households	households without access to safe water		households without access to sanitary toilet facility	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Palo	115	112	97.4	32	27.8
Purok 01	36	36	100	6	16.7
Purok 02	44	43	97.7	16	36.4
Purok 03	35	33	94.3	10	28.6

**Shelter**

**SHELTER**

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **3**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **7**

Table 6 shows that there are three households who are squatters in Barangay Palo all located in Purok 3. Although this is very small (8.6% of the total households), the participants in the validation stated that this must be given appropriate attention. They suggested for the extension of Urban Poor Project.

Further, table 5 indicates that there are seven (7) households living in makeshift housing in Palo, quite vulnerable to be ruined by strong typhoons. Attendees to the validation exercise recommended to provide the 6.1% of households with some housing materials improve their makeshift houses.

Table 6. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

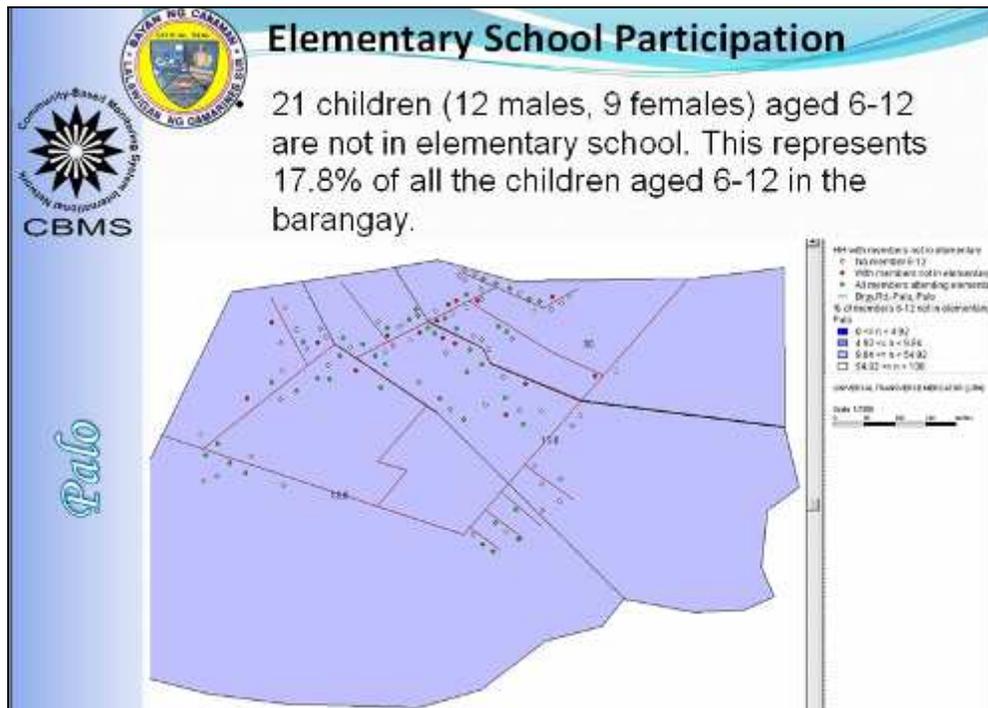
purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Palo	115	3	2.6	7	6.1
Purok 01	36	0	0	0	0
Purok 02	44	0	0	2	4.5
Purok 03	35	3	8.6	5	14.3

**EDUCATION**

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **17**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **24**

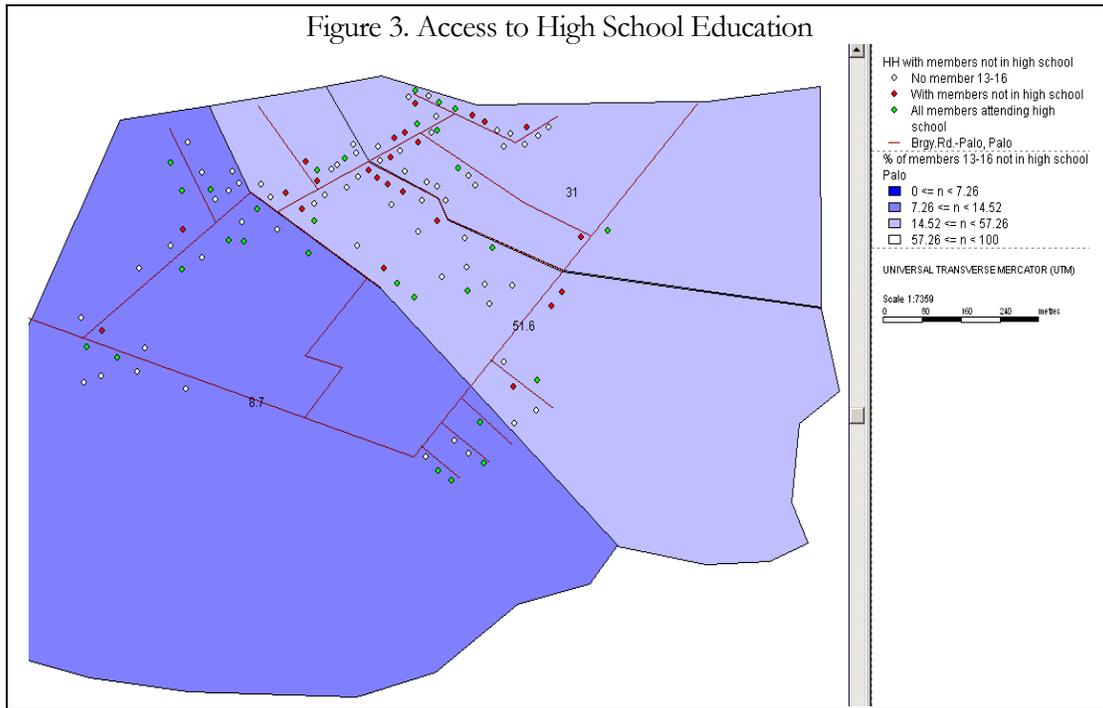
**Education**

Despite the presence of public educational institution in the area, a large number of elementary school age children who are studying. The summary of Results (Table 1) indicates that 17 children (9 females, 12 males) aged 6-12 are not in elementary school or 28.8% of all the children aged 6-12 in the barangay. The participants in the validation intimated that this is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. They said that the parents must be given counseling and that the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children must be strengthened. The following map shows that the 26 out of school children are evenly distributed in the barangay, with 4 in Purok 1, 15 in Purok 2 & 7 in Purok 3.



As to secondary education, 24 children (8 females, 19 males) aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 45.3% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. Aside from the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, they added that the distance of the nearest high school (about 2.75kms) is a major hindrance as this entails necessary cost and big risk on the part of the students because they have to cross cut-off Channel No. 1 with the use of a small boat. Also, they said that poor families tend to send their high-school age children to work and provide additional money for the family.

The following map shows that most of these children are located in Purok 2 while Purok 1 has 2 and 9 in Purok 3.



## Peace & Order

### PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **0**

Table 1 show that no households reported to have been victimized by crime in Barangay Palo. The 0 crime volume can be attributed to the notable peace-loving character trait of the people and to the dynamism and vigilance of the public safety officers who are performing their tasks with efficacy.

## Economic Development

As reflected in Table 7, Barangay Palo has 194 members of the labor force (141 of whom are males and only 53 females) representing 31% of the total population. Of the 194, only 25 is unemployed or 12.9% employment rate for the barangay. Being an agricultural community, the major source of income in the barangay is palay farming (including farm workers). However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 194 people are gaining income to support the whole population of the barangay.

### ECONOMIC

### DEVELOPMENT

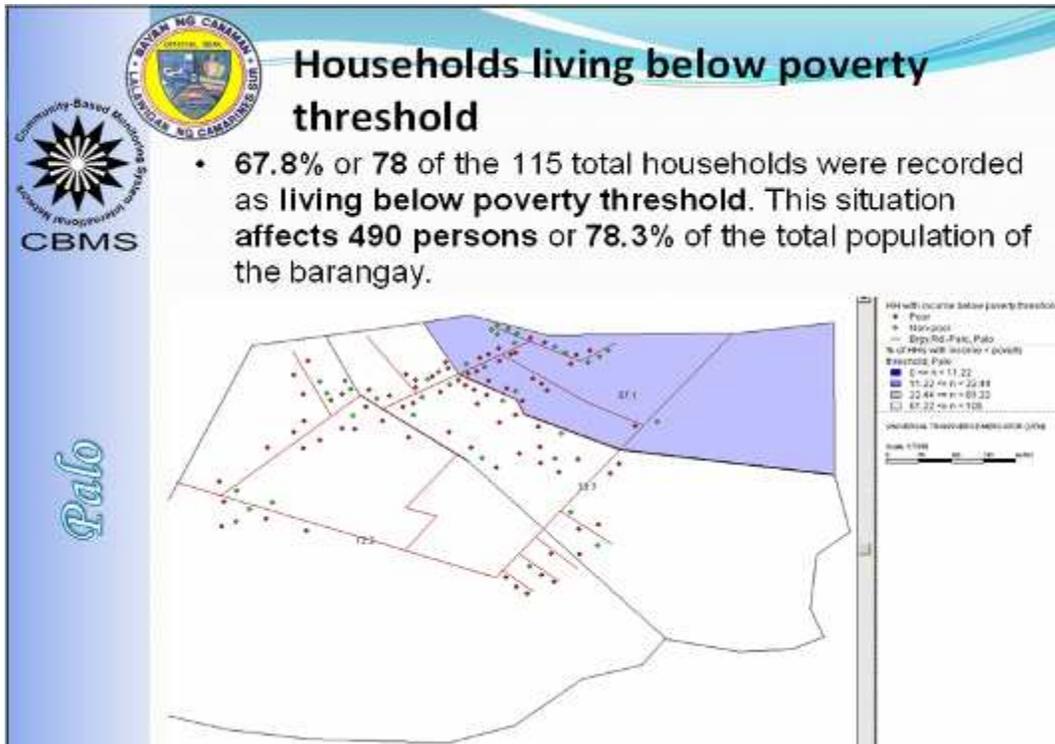
- Unemployment Rate: **12.9**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **67.8%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **53.9%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **2.6%**

Table 7. Employment by Sex, Purok

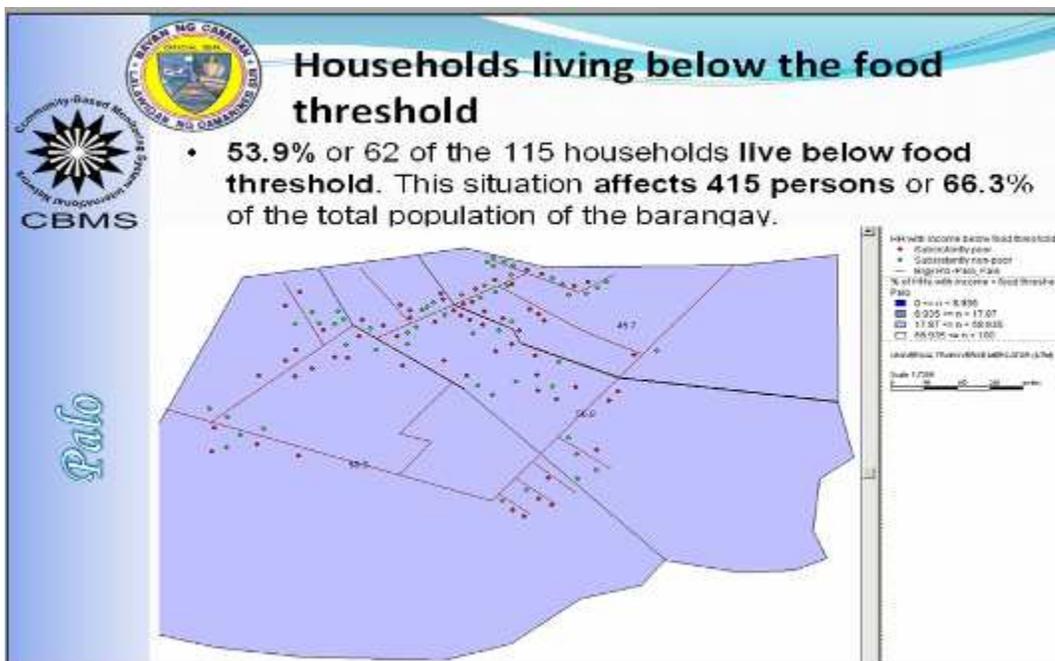
Purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Palo	194	141	53	169	127	42	87.11	90.07	79.25
Purok 01	59	44	15	58	43	15	98.31	97.73	90
Purok 02	85	64	21	73	57	16	85.88	89.06	76.19
Purok 03	50	33	17	38	27	11	76	81.82	64.71

Table 1 indicates that **67.8%** or 78 of the 115 households were recorded as **living below poverty threshold** affecting 490 persons or 78.3% of the total population of Palo. For this part, the currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays. This means that 78 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 Palo which shows that Purok 2 has the biggest number with 32 households living below poverty threshold, 26 hh for Purok 1 and 20 hh for Purok 3.



Likewise, Table 1 shows that 53.9% or 62 of the 115 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 53.9% of the households are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival. This can be attributed to the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph. The following figure presents the extent of households living below food threshold Barangay Palo, viz:



Again, most of the households living below food threshold can be found in Purok 2 (25 hhs) followed by Purok 21 with 21 and Purok 3 with 16.

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only three (3) households in the barangay reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. The vegetable seeds provided for free by the Municipal Agriculture Office helped the residents establish a backyard garden. People can eat three square meals in view of the abundance of vegetables in the garden, fresh fish and shrimps from the Bicol River and rice from their farmland. Another contributory factor that eased the burden of the marginalized group in food shortage problem is the generosity of the people in the barangay. Their willingness to share foods to their needy relatives or neighbors is a remarkable trait worth emulating.

## Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 8 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with health assistance and housing programs getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 13 and 12 respectively. Skills and Education/Scholarship Program benefited 7 households, supplemental feeding has 4 beneficiaries and skills or livelihood trainings have 3 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the housing program are all located in Purok 1 – the site of the core shelter project, but the beneficiaries come from all the 3 puroks of the Barangay.

Availing health services in the Municipal Health Center located at the town proper is no longer a big problem of the residents in view of the fine road network which shorten the traveling time of the passengers in going to the poblacion of the municipality. What is astonishing noted is only four (4) benefited from the Supplemental Feeding Program when in fact there are nine (9) malnourished 0-5 year old children unveiled in the survey.

Table 8. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Palo	115		
Supplemental feeding program		4	3.48
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		13	11.3
Education / scholarship program		7	6.09
Skills or livelihood training program		3	2.61
Housing program		12	10.43
Credit program		1	0.87
Other types of program		0	0

Based on the validation, and as additional information, the following were identified by the participants as programs/projects/activities implemented by the Barangay Council for their constituents.

### A. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. Supplemental Feeding Program
2. Deworming of Children 3-12 years old
3. Immunization of Children 0-2 years old
4. Operation Timbang of Children 0-6 years old
5. Distribution of Free Medicine
6. Provision of Health Services

7. Distribution of PHILHEALTH Cards to Indigents
8. Vitamin A Supplement to Children 0- 2 years old
9. Medical and Dental Mission
10. Free Anti-Rabies Vaccination of Dogs

#### B. BASIC EDUCATION

1. Day Care Service
2. Provision of Learning Materials in DCCs

#### C. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

1. Skills Training on Livelihood
2. Distribution of Vegetable Seeds
3. Distribution of Farm Inputs (Palay and Fertilizers)
4. Free Crop Insurance Coverage
5. Backyard Livestock Raising
6. Provision of Seed Capital for Small Scale Entrepreneurs
7. Free Technical and Consultancy Services on Agriculture and Fishery
8. Free Vaccination and Deworming of Animals
9. Backyard Garden
10. Gulayan sa Paaralan

#### D. WATER AND SANITATION

1. Advocacy Campaign on Solid Waste Management
2. Clean and Green Program
3. Video Showing on Climate Change
4. Tree Planting Activity
5. Provision of Toilet Bowls

#### E. PEACE AND ORDER

1. Capability Building for Barangay Tanod
2. Regular Meeting for Public Safety Officers
3. Barangay Information System
4. Enforcement of Curfew Hours
5. Neighborhood Watch
6. Intensification of Barangay Ronda System

## LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 9, only 14 of the total 626 population in the barangay are members in organization and most of them are females (10) with only 4 males. Women's Organization got the highest number of membership, with Religious and Political Organizations getting the lowest with 1 point each.

Table 9. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Palo	626	339	287						
Religious				1	1	0	0.16	0.29	0
Youth				0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				4	3	1	0.64	0.89	0.35
Women's				9	0	9	1.44	0	3.14
Agricultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor				0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Specified)				0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL									

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 335 voting-age population in Barangay Palo, 298 or 88% are registered voters (162 male, 136 female). However, in view of the CY 2010 National and Local Elections, there is probably 100% registration of voters. Voters are interested to participate in the first automation electoral polls in the country.

Further, Barangay Palo has 46 households that are engaged in crop farming/gardening, 12 households engaged in fishing, 11 engaged in retail business, 10 households engaged in livestock/poultry, 10 households engaged in construction and there are 69 OFW. Commonly planted vegetables are pechay, and ampalaya and are usually for household consumption only. Seasonal planting of watermelon – a high value commercial crop, is now being adopted by a growing number of people in the barangay. As to livestock, this is usually small-scale raising of pigs, chicken and ducks.

As to tenorial status, Table 10 indicates that a large number of households (75 households) in the barangay own their house and lot. This can be attributed to the hard work of the parents to earn for a living so as they can provide for the basic need of the family which is shelter.

Table 10. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	75
Rent house/room including lot	0
Own house/rent lot	0
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	27
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	3
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	10
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	0

Civil Registration records for Barangay Palo indicates that of the total 626 population, there are 6 (3 males, 3 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, 96 or 83% of the 115 households have electrical connection and the remaining 19 households use kerosene for their lighting. Poverty is again seen as the main reason for this condition.

Migration data for Barangay Palo is presented in Table 11. It shows that there are 17 persons (11 males, 6 females) who previously resided somewhere else other than their present abode. Table 12 indicates that more than half of the total migrants (9 persons) came from other municipality within the province, while 2 moved from other puroks within the barangay and 6 came from other barangays in the municipality. This can be mostly attributed to marriage between a barangay resident and somebody residing outside the barangay. The movement within the barangay (from one purok to another) is also influenced by the core shelter program wherein the site was Purok 3.

Table 11. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Palo	626	339	287	2	2	0	0.32	0.59	0
Purok 01	206	106	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 02	242	139	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 03	178	94	84	2	2	0	1.12	2.13	0

Table 12. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
Inside the Province	9	6	3	1.44	1.77	1.05
Inside the municipality	6	3	3	0.96	0.89	1.05
Inside the barangay	2	2	0	0.32	0.59	0
Total	17	11	6	2.72	3.25	2.10

## **Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements**

### **VISION:**

Progressive Barangay with peace, loving, unified and responsible citizenry, striving to support sustainable development and preserve ecological balance responsive to the basic need of the people.

### **MISSION:**

The empowered constituents led by the dynamic and dedicated Barangay Officials shall formulate and Implement Quality Programs, Projects and Activities with the achievements of equitable development in the community.

## **Goals and Objectives**

### **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

Specific objectives:

#### Demography

- To conduct an updated count of the barangay's population
- Shelter
  - To facilitate the provision of low-cost housing to marginalized sector

#### Health

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

#### Peace and Order And Public Safety

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

#### Social Welfare and Development

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

#### Sports and Recreation

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

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

Specific objectives:

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

### PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To construct additional infrastructure facilities in the barangay

Specific objectives:

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability

Specific objectives:

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

## **Development Plans & Projects**

### A. WATER & SANITATION

1. Water Analysis
2. Chlorination of Water Pumps
3. IEC on Health & Sanitation

### B. BASIC EDUCATION

- Activation of BCPC
- Counseling of concerned parents by MSWD & DEPED
- Provision of school supplies, matriculation fees, school projects & school uniform by SK
- Tutorial Services
- Dialogue with Out-of-School Youth
- Summer Classes

### C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

- Livelihood Trainings
- Intensification of Agricultural Production
  - Lettuce Production
  - Pechay Production
  - Green Onion Production
- Demonstration Farm
- Establishment of Marketing Network
- Soil Analysis

### D. PEACE AND ORDER

- Advocacy Campaign
- Bantay Kataid
- IEC on Drug Addiction, Prevention and Control
- Monitor Influx of New Residents

#### E. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

1. Conduct of Livelihood Trainings
2. Intensification of Agricultural Production
3. Establishment of Marketing Network
4. Soil Analysis

#### F. HEALTH & NUTRITION

1. Continuation of Supplemental Feeding Program
2. IEC on Proper Diet
3. Provision of Multi-vitamins
4. Regular Check-up
5. Reorganization of Mother's Class

## BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2014

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

D. Land Area: 109.82 HECTARES  
 E. Population: 626  
 F. Dominant Land Use: AGRICULTURE

Project Category (1)	Name of P/P/As (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 32 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Palo	32 households with access to sanitary toilet		19,200			19,200	20% EDF	19,200	9,600	9,600				
	Shallow well construction	Procurement of GI pipes & installation of 3 jetmatic pump	Puroks 1, 2 & 3	60 households provided with water for general use		6,000		6,000	12,000	20% EDF	12,000		12,000				
	Chlorination of Water Pumps	Placement of chlorine in water pumps	Puroks 1, 2 & 3	115 HHs will benefit													
	Water Analysis	Analyze the potability of water	Palo	115 HHs ensured of clean drinking water													
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	Palo	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	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Palo	Out of school youth given alternative education		30,000			30,000	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund	20,000 10,000	15,000		15,000			
	Tutorial Services/ Summer Classes	Remedial teaching for slow learners	Palo	Improvement of the cognitive & motor skills of in-school & OSY													

Project Category (1)	Name of P/P/As (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	
	Activation of BCPC	Mobilization of BCPC	Palo	Dialogue with parents & OSY conducted													
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Palo	51 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	Palo	Demo farm established, households encouraged to replicate the technology		10,000			10,000	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA	2,000 4,000 4,000	5,000		5,000			
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers & conduct of soil analysis	Palo	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	20,000
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Palo	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	7,700
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC/ advocacy campaign	Palo	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	1,000
Health & Nutrition	Supplemental Feeding	Provision of additional food to malnourished children	Palo	Ideal weight & good health of 12 malnourished children attained													
	Provision of Multi-Vitamins	Purchase of vitamins for malnourished children	Palo	The 12 malnourished children are physically & mentally fit													
	Reorganization of Mother's Class	Mobilization of mothers on IEC on proper diet and submit their children for regular check-up	Palo	Active cooperation of mothers in developing their children to be physically & mentally fit													

**LORETO B. BURCE**  
*Punong Barangay  
Chairman*

**FELICITACION D. PESANTE**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**CINDY M. CAMALLA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member, SK Chairman*

*Representative of the Congressman*

**MARTINO E. GUERIÑA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**JEANY I. CAÑAVERAL**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**FRANCISCO A. MARQUEZ**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**SOLEDAD D. YOCAMPO**  
*SB Member*

**JONATHAN T. ADAN**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**SUSAN Y. CAMALLA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

*NGO Representative*

*NGO Representative*

## Annual Investment Plan

Barangay: **PALO**

Year: **2010**

Program or Project	Brief Description	Location	Status	Source of Funds	Implementation Period & Needed Funds				Total Amount	Remarks	
					1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter			
Water & Sanitation	Provision of sanitary toilet	Procurement of 16 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Palo	For-implementation	20% EDF			9,600		9,600	
	Chlorination of Water Pumps	Placement of chlorine in water pumps	Palo	For implementation							Coordination with MHO
	Water Analysis	Analyze the potability of water	Palo	For implementation							Coordination with MHO
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	Palo	For-implementation	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund		15,000			15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Palo	For-implementation	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund				15,000	15,000	
	Tutorial Services	Remedial teaching for slow learners	Palo	For implementation	SK Funds			1,000	1,000	2,000	
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Palo	For-implementation	Bgy Fund External Grants			5,000	5,000	10,000	
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Palo	For-implementation	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA			5,000		5,000	
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers & conduct of soil analysis	Palo	For-implementation	NGA External Grant		20,000			20,000	
	Establishment of Marketing Network	Facilitate marketing of farm produce	Palo	For implementation	Mun. Fund				2,000	2,000	
Peace & Order	Barangay Tanod Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Palo	On-going/For-implementation	Bgy Fund	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	7,700	
	Advocacy Campaign	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	Palo	For-implementation	Bgy Fund		500	500		1,000	
Health & Nutrition	Supplemental Feeding	Provision of additional food for 12 malnourished children	Palo	For implementation	SK Funds & Bgy. Funds			3,000	3,000	6,000	
	Provision of multi-vitamins	Purchase of multi-vitamins	Palo	For implementation	SK Funds			500.00	500.00	1,000.00	
	Reorganization of Mother's Class	Mobilization of mother on IEC on proper diet & submit their children for regular check-up	Palo	For implementation	Bgy. Funds			2,000	2,000	4,000	