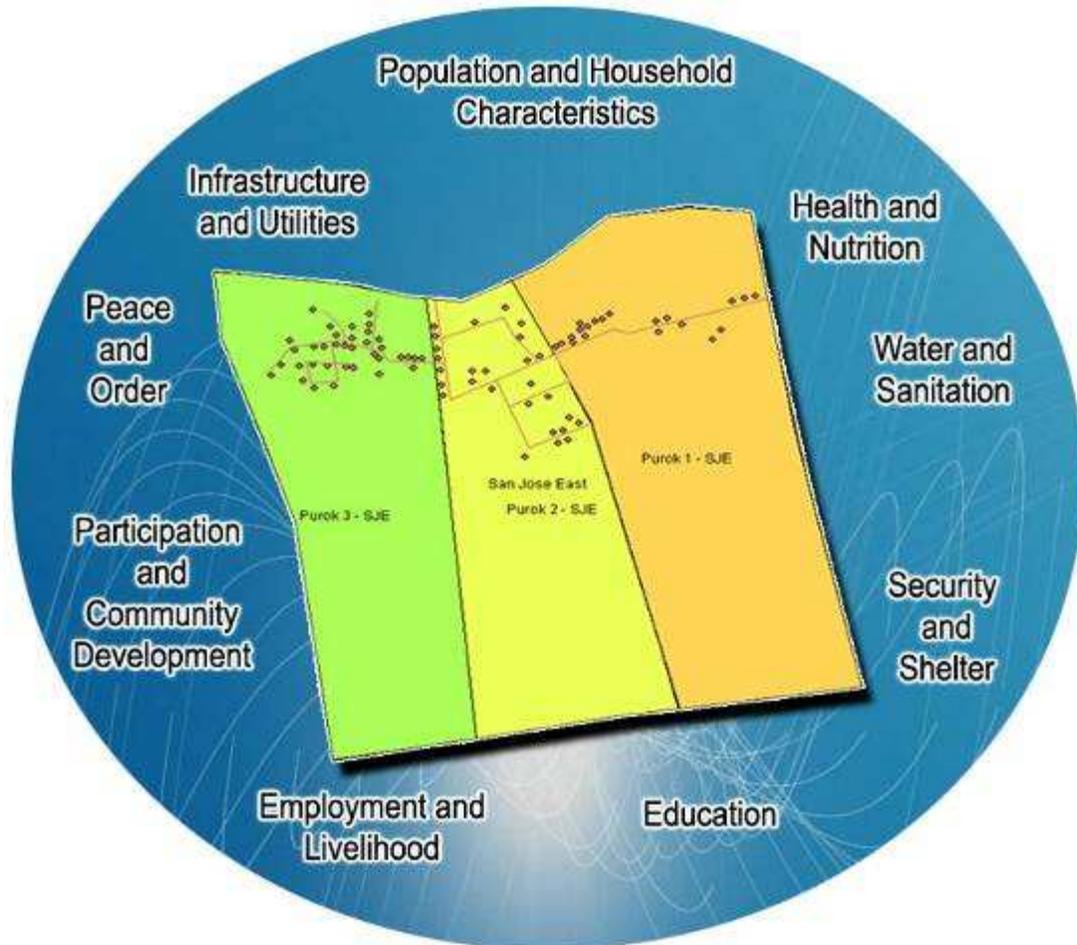


BARANGAY SAN JOSE EAST

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 SAN JOSE EAST, CANAMAN, CAMARINES SUR

Barangay Socioeconomic Profile & Development Plan

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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Camarines Sur
Municipality of Canaman
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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 San Jose East
-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.

POLICARPO VARGAS

Punong Barangay

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PREFACE

This Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan was prepared to serve as a tool and guide for both the local officials and the constituents of the barangay. A unique characteristic of this document is the strategic use of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) data in building a comprehensive picture of the barangay and as an input to improve the empirical basis of local planning and budgeting. The reference for the CBMS Survey was September 2008 to August 2009.

CBMS data was used with the following objectives in mind, viz:

- To provide an updated, comprehensive yet focused description of all the vital aspects of life in the barangay;
- To position poverty reduction as an inherent bias of local development plans;
- To emphasize that our plans should be need-based as well as resource-based;
- To influence planning for it to involve focused-targeting in terms of geographic areas as well as basic sectors;
- To treat local development plans as policy-rather than-technical documents, which have influence on project implementation.

This document then is a by-product of the CBMS project of the municipality of Canaman in coordination with all the 24 Barangays and in cooperation with all the CBMS partners (DILG, NEDA, AKI Foundation, PEP-CBMS). It is just proper to give due credit to the Municipal CBMS Team, the tireless efforts of the enumerators, encoders, digitizer and the vital cooperation of the barangay officials and constituents, especially during the conduct of CBMS enumeration and CBMS Validation.

It is fervently hoped that this document will not just sit in the corner of the cabinet gathering cobwebs, but rather be actively used as a tool to better understand the intricacies of the barangay and as an instrument to the attainment of the missions and visions of the community.

History of Barangay San Jose East

Barangay San Jose East came into existence as it is today when the then barangay Calambog was divided into two barangays shortly after liberation (around 1946). Calambog was an old settlement whose name was said to be derived from the “mambog” trees that grow quickly in the area. At that time, Calambog has a peculiar settlement pattern: one which has its eastern, middle (where the barrio chapel was located) and western portion occupied.

According to stories, Calambog was divided into two not really to facilitate the administrative function of the barangay considering the scattered settlement pattern but to facilitate the route of the annual “aurora” – a traditional penitential procession done for nine consecutive nights during summer to ask for divine intercession for rains to irrigate their farms. For that, the villagers decided that the proper boundary is the place where the barrio chapel is situated being the center of the scattered settlement. As to who gets what regarding the barrio chapel’s bell, “hamurawon” posts, the wooden altar and the image of their patron saint, the difficult question was settled through a lottery which gave San Jose East the “hamurawon” posts and the bell while San Jose West got the wooden altar and the image of San Jose – their patron saint. For a while, San Jose East adopted San Pascual, San Vicente Ferrer and Sta. Maria as their patron saints until in 1957, when Mr. Francisco Panes donated an image of San Pascual Baylon – sculpted by Mr. Jose Pante and patterned from the image of the patron saint of Tinambac, Camarines Sur.

The first settlers of San Jose East were the families of Pante, Panes, Vargas, Manrique and Ballesteros with farming as their major source of living.

Based on the book *Canaman Through the Centuries*, a public elementary education is already available in the barangay as early as 1949.

In the 50’s the people at San Jose East get their drinking water from open wells (“bobon”) and still uses the Canaman River as their main alley of transportation. They use the human-powered “barotos” as their means of transportation – most of the time, they go

to the poblacion (eastward) during “pa-taob” (high tide) and going back (westward) when the water is “pa-ati” (low tide) taking the power of the river’s current to their advantage.

In the 70’s, deep wells were constructed which resulted to the diminished popularity of the “bobon” and the people begun using the newly introduced modern farming system. The revolutionary RI varieties of rice were used which permitted them to harvest twice a year.

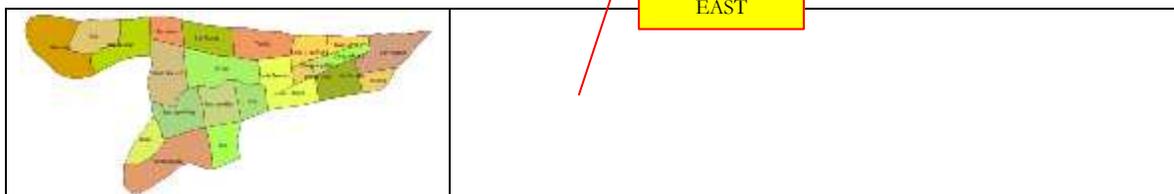
The 80’s gave them more infrastructures as barangay pathways, concrete solar dryers and other utilities were constructed. However, source for drinking water can no longer be found in the barangay hence the people are forced to “import” drinking water from other place. They buy drinking water per container at cost from the neighboring places served by the Metro Naga Water District, i.e. Naga City or Tibgao, Canaman and later on Poro, Canaman. The 80’s also saw the coming of the supply of electricity from CASURECO II. This development paved the way for the introduction of the people to televisions and refrigerators – and “more sophisticated” radios/cassettes. At this time, the provincial road already reached Poro and is now about 1.2 km. from the “visita” of the barangay making it a very feasible alternative route going to the poblacion or Naga City.

The 90’s saw the coming of more infrastructures like concrete pathways, concrete barangay hall, concrete “pantalan” (wharf) and also saw the advent of motorized bancas plying the Calambog-Poro route to facilitate their transportation. It was also at this decade that the barangay got its own motorized banca. At this time, tricycles and motorized pedicabs are already regularly plying the neighboring barangay Poro to poblacion route giving them more facilities to reach the poblacion and Naga City.

The new millennium presented new opportunities to the people of San Jose East as infrastructures and utilities were improved. Year 2009 & 2010 marked a milestone in the barangay when the farm-to-market road breached barangay boundaries and entered Barangay San Jose East territories. Today, the barangay proper is already reached by farm-to-market road much to the delight of all the constituents.

Profile of Barangay San Jose East

MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

Barangay San Jose East is located in the western part of the municipality of Canaman and is about 5.5 kilometers from the poblacion. It has an aggregate area of 109.8252 has. or about 2.5% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of three puroks namely Zone 1, Zone 2 & Zone 3.

It is bounded on the north by Barangay Liñaga with the Canaman River as the natural boundary, on the south by Barangay Sua, on the west by Barangay San Jose West and on the east by Barangay Poro. The barangay's terrain is generally flat with slope of 0-3%. As to the soil type, Barangay San Jose East has Libmanan Clay and Canaman Clay. It is predominantly an agriculture area with 70% or 77 has. of its land devoted to rice farming.

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Barangay San Jose East is served by a complete Elementary School with three teachers and 70 pupils. The nearest High School is located in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Canaman which is about 5.2 kms from the barangay. Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about

6.5 kms. From the barangay) and Naga City (about 10 kms from the barangay). A Day Care Worker (funded by the barangay with municipal counterpart) undertakes day care services to the children aged 3-5 years old.

Health services in the barangay is undertaken by four Barangay Health Workers 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 5.5 kms from the barangay.

Mode of Public Transportation

Before the advent of the farm-to-market roads, people of San Jose West depend on the Canaman River for their transportation. However, the new millennium paved the way for land transportation. Today, fifteen tricycles regularly ply the route of San Jose East to Canaman Poblacion with a fare of P12 one-way. It can be noted that a growing number of residents have opted to buying motorcycles for their transportation needs.

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. Private individuals (5-6 type) and compradors also offer credit services to individuals in the barangay.

Water & Electric Supply

In the past, drinking water is not a problem in the barangay. In the early 1900s people get their drinking water at the Canaman River. In the 1940s, water at the Canaman River is no longer fit for drinking hence the people resorted to open dug wells for their drinking water. 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 all in vain. This forced the people to buy water from nearby barangay reached by the services of the Metro Naga Water District (Barangay Linaga at P2 per container) or from water lorries that ply the area (at P6 per container). It can be noted that up to this day, most of the people still bathe and wash their clothes at the Canaman River - they usually do it at the “pantalan” 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 San Jose East has electrical facilities through CASURECO II. However, there are still several households (13 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. Some irresponsible residents throw their garbage in the river. It can be mentioned that the barangay is reached by some “Bote-Bakal-Plastic” buyers.

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. Peace and order in the barangay is handled by the 12 Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night.

Barangay Officials

Barangay San Jose East has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Policarpo Vargas

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Emma Cortina
2. Gerardo Vargas
3. Juvy Vargas
4. Priscilla Vargas
5. Domingo Pante
6. Henry Vargas
7. Modesto Vargas
8. Imelda Morante – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Rollyn Bermudo

Barangay Treasurer: Divino Ballesteros

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay San Jose East

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

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

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

In general, the CBMS implementation provided some lessons to all stakeholders. One is that the counterparting scheme was seen to have increased the sense of ownership of the barangay officials in the program. Another thing that was highly appreciated was the validation exercise – as it served a concrete output of the resources (time, money, etc.) spent for the project and that the presentation itself provided a detailed status of the barangay. As one barangay official quipped, *“Marhay pa an CBMS Survey ta nahiling ta si resulta, an iba paka-survey mayo na”*.

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

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

Health and Nutrition indicators showed good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes, there was zero child fatality (0-5 y.o.) and child malnutrition was very low at 8.6% – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Housing also showed relatively good results with only 7.2% of the households living in makeshift housing and 3.6% 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, nobody indicated that they experienced food shortage.

Conversely, Access to Safe Water and indicators for Income and Livelihood showed worst figures for San Jose East. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Barangay San Jose East posted high incidence of households living below poverty threshold (61.4%) and large number of households with income below food threshold (44.6%). 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 barangay. Likewise, and as intimated in Section 2, the people of San Jose East are dependent on water lorries for their drinking water. However, in the advent of the farm-to-market roads, the people of barangay San Jose East are optimistic that this will at least be lessened as number of lorry trips can increase and that the possibility of pipeline extension also becomes greater.

The summary also showed alarming results in basic education, especially in high school participation rate which showed that 14 or 48.3% of the high-school aged children were not attending high school (2 are from Purok 1; 3 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 13 children or 24.4% of the total elementary-aged children are not in school (4 in Purok 1, 5 in Purok 2 & 4 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





SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Indicator	Households		Population		
	Magnitude	Proportion	Total	Male	Female
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
children 0-5 year old who died	0	0	0	0	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	3	8.6	5	3	2
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	6	7.2	30	15	15
households who are squatters	3	3.6	8	5	3
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	81	97.6	387	214	173
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	8	9.6	34	15	19
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	11	24.4	13	4	9
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	14	48.3	14	8	6
children 6-16 years old not attending school	15	27.3	19	8	11
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	51	61.4	272	143	129
households with income below food threshold	37	44.6	214	105	109
households experienced food shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed members of the labor force	1	1.3	1	0	1
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	7	8.4	22	12	10

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay San Jose East has 83 households with a total population of 400 or average household size of 5. Purok 3 has the highest number of population with 166 or 41.50% of the total population followed by Purok 2 with 127 (31.75) and Purok 3 registered the smallest number with 107 or 26.75% of the total population. Table 1 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay San Jose East, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 3
- Number of Households: 83
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-220, Female : 180

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	20	24.10%	54	50.47%	53	49.53%	107	26.75%	102	5
2	27	32.53%	75	59.06%	52	40.94%	127	31.75%	144	5
3	36	43.37%	91	54.82%	75	45.18%	166	41.50%	121	5
	83		220	55.00%	180	45.00%	400	100.00%	122	5

Also, Table 2 shows that Barangay San Jose East is somewhat male dominated with 220 males and 180 females or an overall sex ratio of 122, meaning there are 122 males for every 100 females. Among the three puroks, Purok 2 registered the highest sex ratio with 144 while Purok 1 has the lowest with 102.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in Barangay San Jose East belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 55% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are few with only 21 or 5% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	400	100%	220	55%	180	45%
0-14	159	40%	85	21%	74	19%
15-64	220	55%	124	31%	96	24%
65 above	21	5%	11	3%	10	3%

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Children 0-5 years old	56	14%	30	8%	26	7%
Children 6-12 years old	81	20%	45	11%	36	9%
Members 13-16 years old	42	11%	21	5%	21	5%
Members 6-16 years old	123	31%	66	17%	57	14%
Members 10 years old and above	293	73%	160	40%	133	33%

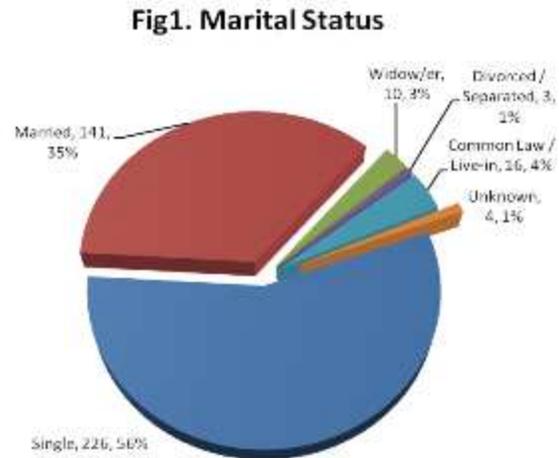
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in Barangay San Jose East is high at 96%, meaning 289 of the total 293 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. The presence of a complete elementary school in the barangay is seen as a major contributor to this situation.

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
San Jose East	293	160	133	289	158	131
Purok 1 - SJE	76	36	40	75	36	39
Purok 2 - SJE	97	53	44	95	52	43
Purok 3 - SJE	120	71	49	119	70	49

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay San Jose East representing 97.75% of the total population while the other 2% belong to the Iglesia ni Cristo (1.25%) and Christians (1%).

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of San Jose East are single with 56% of the total population. This can be directly correlated with the information in Table 2 showing that 0-14 years old comprise a large chunk of the population of the barangay which is 40%.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

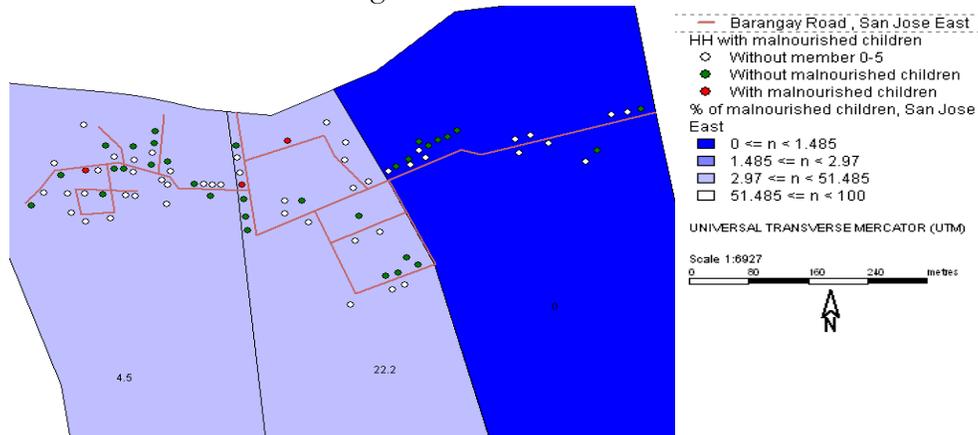
The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **no child death** occurred in the last 12 months in Barangay San Jose East. Likewise, **no death due to pregnancy-related causes** was recorded. These can be attributed to the Maternal & Child Care program of the Municipal Health Office undertaken in close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

HEALTH & NUTRITION

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

However, the same table shows that there were **5 children aged 0-5** (3 male, 2 females) located in 3 households reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation has 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 3 households that has malnourished children.

Figure 2. Nutrition Status



**WATER &
SANITATION**

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **81**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **8**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 97.59% or 81 of the 83 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. The residents are dependent on the water lorries that ply the area or to the nearest barangay that has pipeline connection. However, in the advent of the farm-to-market roads, the people of barangay San Jose East are optimistic that this will at least be lessened as number of lorry trips can increase and that the possibility of pipeline extension also becomes greater.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 8 households in Barangay San Jose East that has no access to sanitary toilet. The participants in the validation stated that these households cannot afford to construct a sanitary toilet.

Table 5. Access to Safe Water & Sanitary Toilet

purok	number of households	households without access to safe water		households without access to sanitary toilet facility	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
San Jose East	83	81	97.59	8	9.64
Purok 01	20	19	95	2	10
Purok 02	27	26	96.3	2	7.41
Purok 03	36	36	100	4	11.11

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **3**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **6**

Table 6 shows that there are three households who are squatters in Barangay San Jose East all located in Purok 3. Although this is very small (3.61% of the total households), the participants in the validation stated that this must be given appropriate attention. They suggested that maybe they can broker an agreement with the concerned households' relatives in the barangay who has vacant lots for them to use rent-free.

Further, table 5 indicates that there are 6 households living in makeshift housing in San Jose East. Given the abundance of nipa in the barangay, some barangay officials suggested that they will facilitate the production of nipa shingles, with the help of the households concerned, to prop-up their houses. Also, they suggested for another round of core shelter project in their barangay, saying that their previous core-shelter project under the CIDSS was a success in providing safe homes for a number of families.

Table 6. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

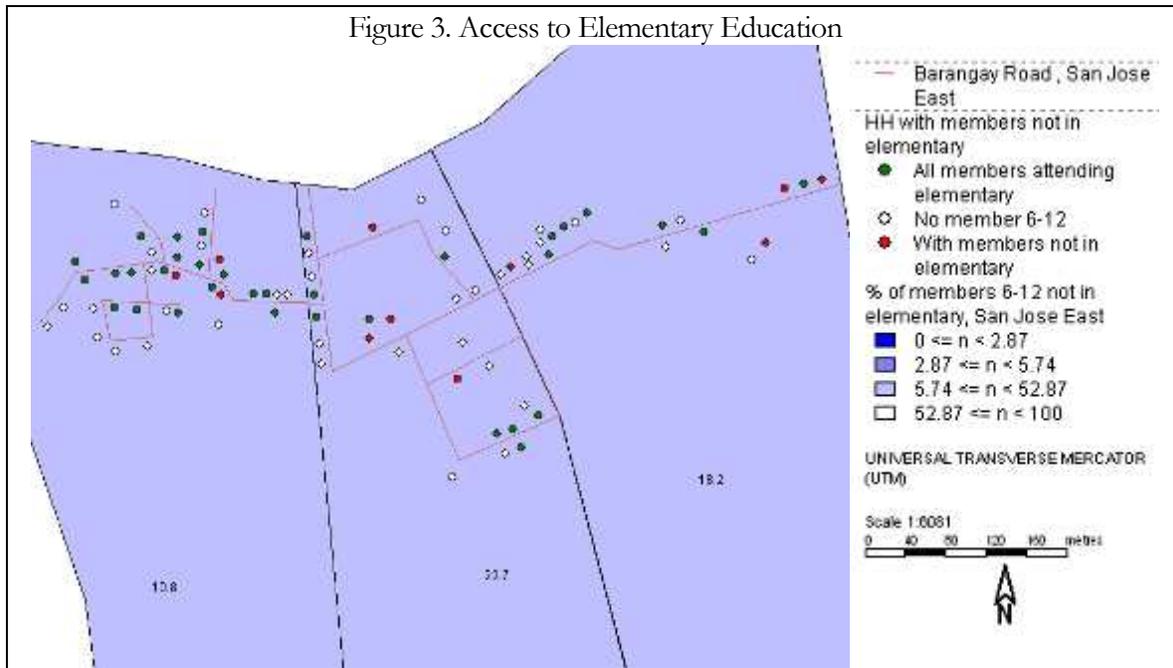
purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
San Jose East	83	3	3.61	6	7.23
Purok 01	20	0	0	1	5
Purok 02	27	0	0	3	11.11
Purok 03	36	3	8.33	2	5.56

EDUCATION	
Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School:	13
Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School:	14

Education

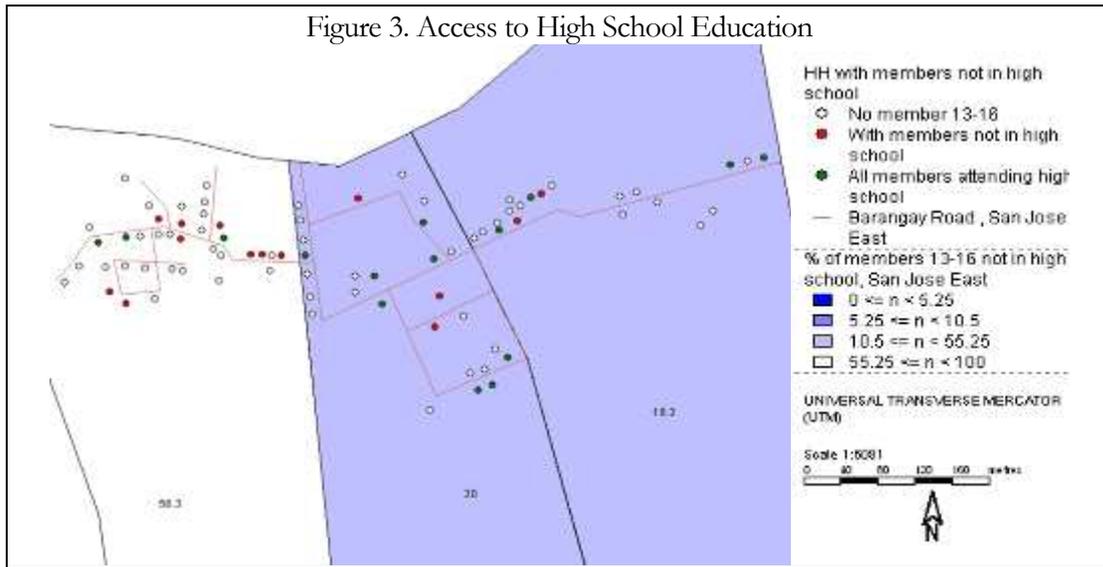
Despite the presence of an elementary school in the area, a large number of elementary school age children who are not in school. The summary table (Table 1) indicates that 13 children (9 females, 4 males) aged 6-12 are not in elementary school or 24.4% of all the children aged 6-12 in the barangay. 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 13 out of school children are evenly distributed in the barangay, with 4 in Purok 1, 5 in Purok 2 & 4 in Purok 3.



As to high school, 14 children (6 females, 8 males) aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 48.2% 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 5.2kms) is a major hindrance as this entails necessary cost. 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 3 while Purok 1 has 2 and 3 in Purok 2.



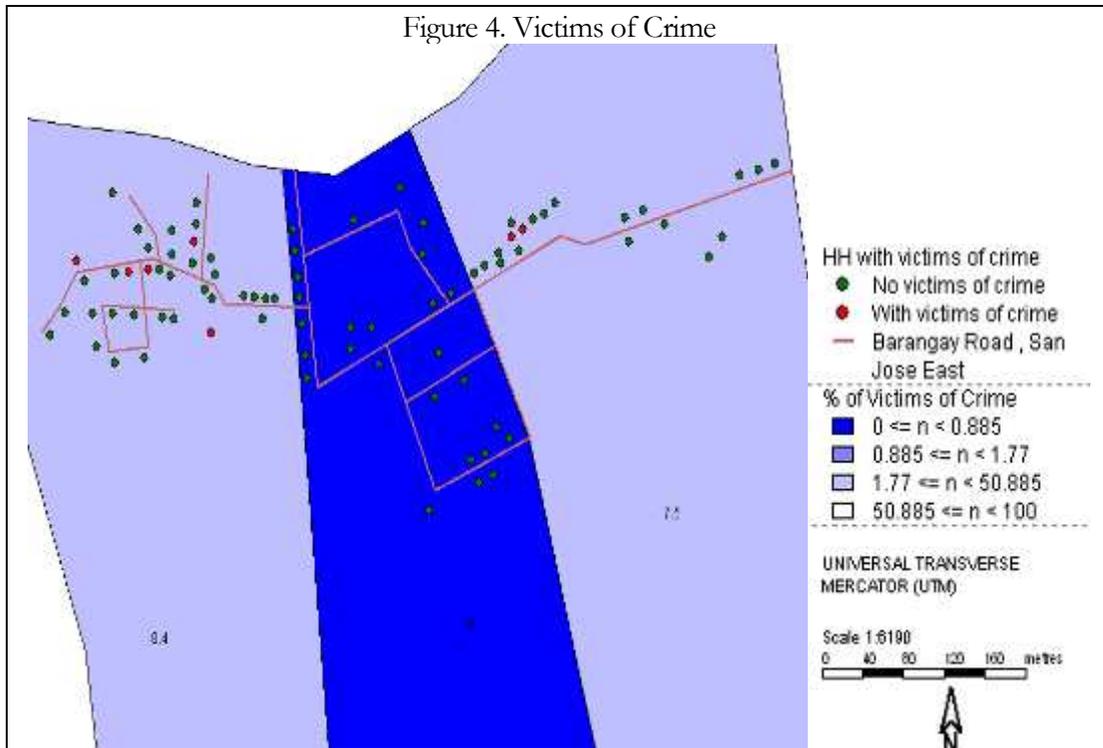
Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: 7

Table 1 show that 7 households reported to have been victimized by crime in Barangay San Jose East. The participants in the validation stated that most of these were petty crimes like public disturbance usually caused by intoxicated residents. However, physical injury and theft were also reported, hence, the barangay officials said that they will intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

The following map shows that most of the crimes were in Purok 3 (5 households) with 2 households in Purok 1 and none in Purok 2. Interestingly, Purok 2 is the “center” of the barangay and it was intimated that maybe, the barangay tanods concentrated in this area only.

Figure 4. Victims of Crime



Economic Development

As reflected in Table 7, Barangay San Jose East has 138 members of the labor force (102 of which are males and only 36 females) representing 34.5% of the total population. Of the 138, only 1 is unemployed or 99.28% 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 137 people are gaining income to support the whole population of the barangay.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate: **1.3%**

- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **61.4%**

- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **44.6%**

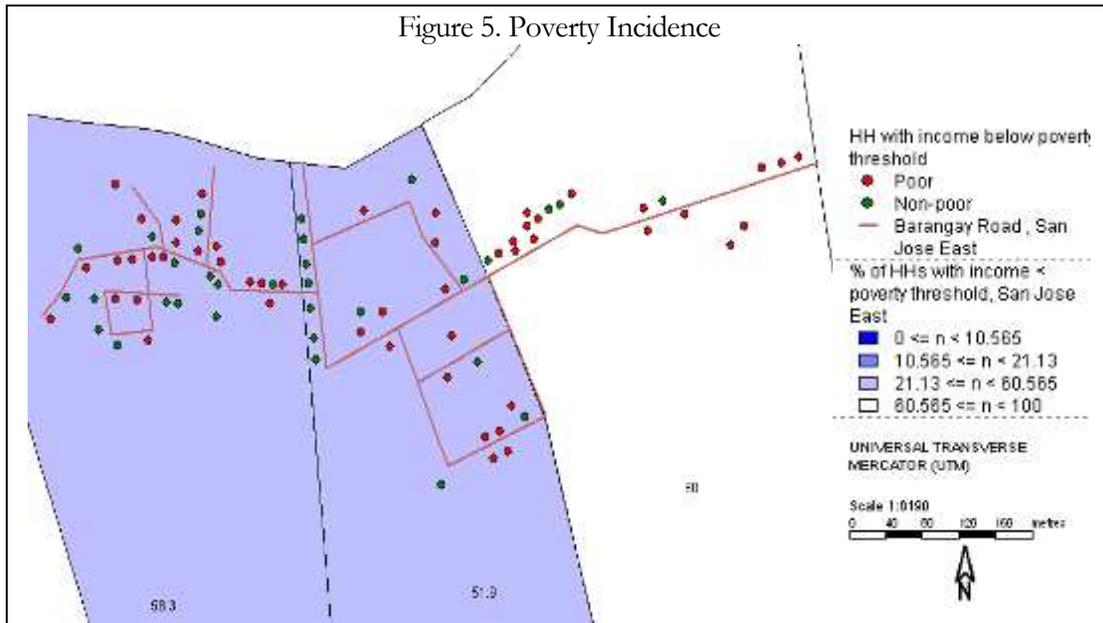
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **0**

Table 7. Employment by Sex, Purok

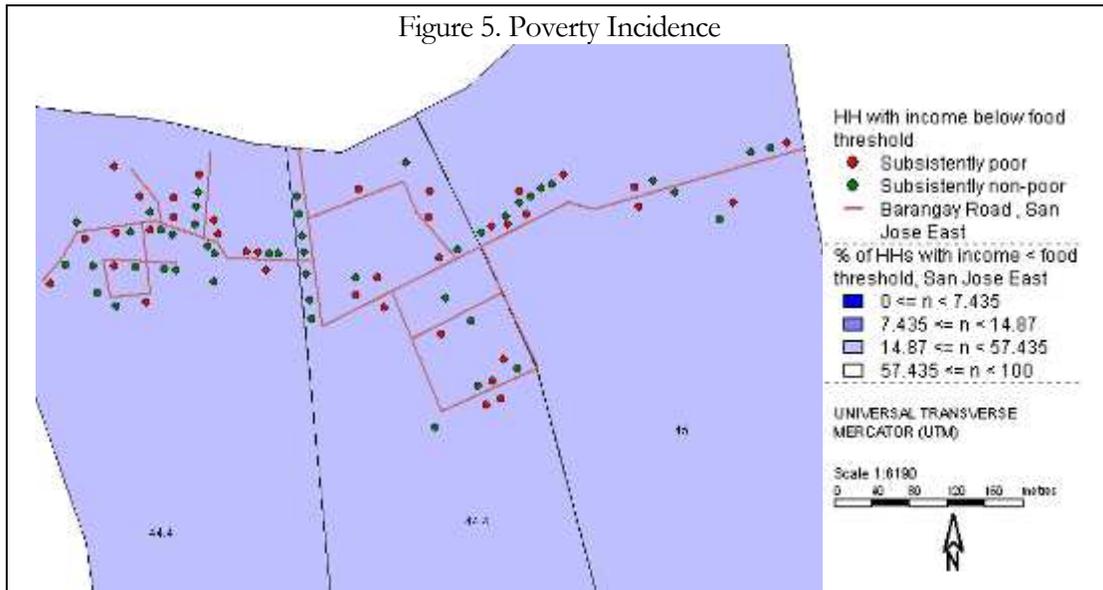
Purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
San Jose East	138	102	36	137	102	35	99.28	100	97.22
Purok 01	38	28	10	37	28	9	97.37	100	90
Purok 02	46	32	14	46	32	14	100	100	100
Purok 03	54	42	12	54	42	12	100	100	100

Table 1 indicates that **61.4%** or 51 of the 83 households were recorded as **living below poverty threshold** affecting 272 persons or 68% of the total population of San Jose East. For this part, the currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays. This means that 51 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 map presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay San Jose East which shows that Purok 3 has the biggest number with 21 households living below poverty threshold, 16 hh for Purok 1 and 14 hh for Purok 2.



Likewise, Table 1 shows that 44.6% or 37 of the 83 households have income below food threshold. The currently used food thresholds is P10,452 per capita for Rural barangays and P13,069 per capita for Urban barangays. This means that 44.6% 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 map presents the extent of households living below food threshold Barangay San Jose East, viz:



Again, most of the households living below food threshold can be found in Purok 3 (16 hholds) followed by Purok 2 with 12 and Purok 1 with 9.

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, nobody in the barangay was reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. The participants in the validation intimated that close family ties is the main reason why no family experienced food shortage in their barangay – people are more than willing to share their foods to their needy relatives or neighbors.

Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 8 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with housing program and supplemental feeding getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 18 and 16 respectively. Skills and Livelihood training benefited 7 households, credit program has 6 beneficiaries and education/scholarship program has 3 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the housing program are all located in Purok 3 – the site of the core shelter project, but the beneficiaries come from all the 3 puroks of the Barangay.

It is interesting to note that no respondent reported to have benefited from health assistance program. However, participants in the validation stated that Philhealth for Indigents was implemented in the barangay after the conduct of the survey. They also said that the residents usually avail of the health services in the Municipal Health Center located at the town proper.

Table 8. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
San Jose East	83		
Supplemental feeding program		16	19.28
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		0	0
Education / scholarship program		3	3.61
Skills or livelihood training program		7	8.43
Housing program		18	21.69
Credit program		6	7.23
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. BASIC EDUCATION

1. Implementation of Alternative Learning System (ALS)

B. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

1. Distribution of vegetable seeds
2. Watermelon Production
3. Assistance to Farmers for Palay Production

C. PEACE AND ORDER

1. Imposition of Curfew Hours for minors

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 9, only 37 of the total 400 population in the barangay are members in organization and most of them are females (22) with only 15 males. Women's and Youth Organizations got the highest number of membership with 12 each with Agricultural and Labor Organizations getting the lowest with 2 and 1 respectively.

Table 9. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
San Jose East	400	220	180						
Religious				6	2	4	1.5	0.91	2.22
Youth				12	8	4	3	3.64	2.22
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				4	3	1	1	1.36	0.56
Women's				12	0	12	3	0	6.67
Agricultural				2	2	0	0.5	0.91	0
Labor				1	0	1	0.25	0	0.56
Others (Specified)				0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				37	15	22			

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 221 voting-age population in Barangay San Jose East, 183 or 82.81% are registered voters (105 male, 78 female). However, validation participants said that the is probably 100% now since an intensive campaign was made for people to register in connection with the coming elections.

Further, Barangay San Jose East has 44 households that are engaged in crop farming/gardening, 6 households engaged in fishing, 4 households engaged in livestock/poultry and 6 households with OFW members. 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 tenurial status, Table 10 indicates that a large number of households (39 households) in the barangay own their house but uses the lot for free. This can be attributed to the culture of close family ties of the people.

Table 10. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	33
Rent house/room including lot	0
Own house/rent lot	0
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	39
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	0
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	8
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	2

Civil Registration records for barangay San Jose East indicates that of the total 400 population, there are 11 (6 male, 5 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, 65 or 78.31% of the 83 households have electrical connection and the remaining 18 households uses kerosene for their lighting. Poverty is again seen as the main reason for this condition.

Migration data for barangay San Jose East is presented in Table 11. It shows that there are 50 persons (26 male, 24 female) who previously resided somewhere else other than their present abode. Table 12 indicates that more than half of the total migrants (27 persons) came from other municipality within the province, while 16 moved from other puroks within the barangay and 7 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
San Jose East	400	220	180	50	26	24	12.5	11.82	13.33
Purok 01	107	54	53	23	11	12	21.5	20.37	22.64
Purok 02	127	75	52	8	5	3	6.3	6.67	5.77
Purok 03	166	91	75	19	10	9	11.45	10.99	12

Table 12. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Province	27	13	14	6.75	5.91	7.78

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
Inside the municipality	7	5	2	1.75	2.27	1.11
Inside the barangay	16	8	8	4	3.64	4.44
Total	50	26	24	12.5	11.82	13.33

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

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

MISSION:

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

Goals and Objectives

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Specific objectives:

Demography

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

Shelter

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

Health

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

Peace And Order And Public Safety

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

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: SAN JOSE EAST
 B. District: III
 C. City/Municipality: CANAMAN

D. Land Area: 109.82 HECTARES
 E. Population: 400
 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	San Jose East	8 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	Puroks 1, 2 & 3	60 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	San Jose East	83 households with access to safe water				360,000	360000	External grant Bawasa	300,000 60,000		300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		
		Extension of MNWD pipeline	Linaga - San Jose East		2,000,000					External Grant/ MNWD	2M			2,000,000				
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	San Jose East	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	San Jose East	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	San Jose East	51 hholds provided with skills for	20,000					Bgy Fund External	5,000 15,000	10,000	10,000					

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	
		livelihood trainings		additional income generating activities						Grants							
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Purok 2, San Jose East	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	San Jose East	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	San Jose East	Community secured; decrease in incidence of crimes	24,000	6,000		8,500	38,500	Bgy Fund	38,500	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	San Jose East	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	

POLICARPO VARGAS

*Punong Barangay
Chairman*

JUVY VARGAS

Sangguniang Barangay Member

IMELDA MORANTE

Sangguniang Barangay Membe, SK Chairman

BOY ALTAMARINO

Representative of the Congressman

EMMA CORTINA

Sangguniang Barangay Member

PRISCILLA VARGAS

Sangguniang Barangay Member

MODESTO VARGAS

Sangguniang Barangay Member

HENRY VARGAS

SB Member

GERARDO VARGAS

Sangguniang Barangay Member

DOMINGO PANTE

Sangguniang Barangay Member

NGO Representative

NGO Representative

Annual Investment Plan

Barangay: **SAN JOSE EAST**

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 8 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	San Jose East	For-implementation	20% EDF			2,400		2,400	
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	San Jose East	For-implementation	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund		15,000			15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	San Jose East	For-implementation	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund				15,000	15,000	
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	San Jose East	For-implementation	Bgy Fund External Grants			5,000	5,000	10,000	
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Purok 2, San Jose East	For-implementation	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA			5,000		5,000	
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	San Jose East	For-implementation	NGA External Grant		20,000			20,000	
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	San Jose East	On-going/For-implementation	Bgy Fund	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	7,700	
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	San Jose East	For-implementation	Bgy Fund		500	500		1,000	