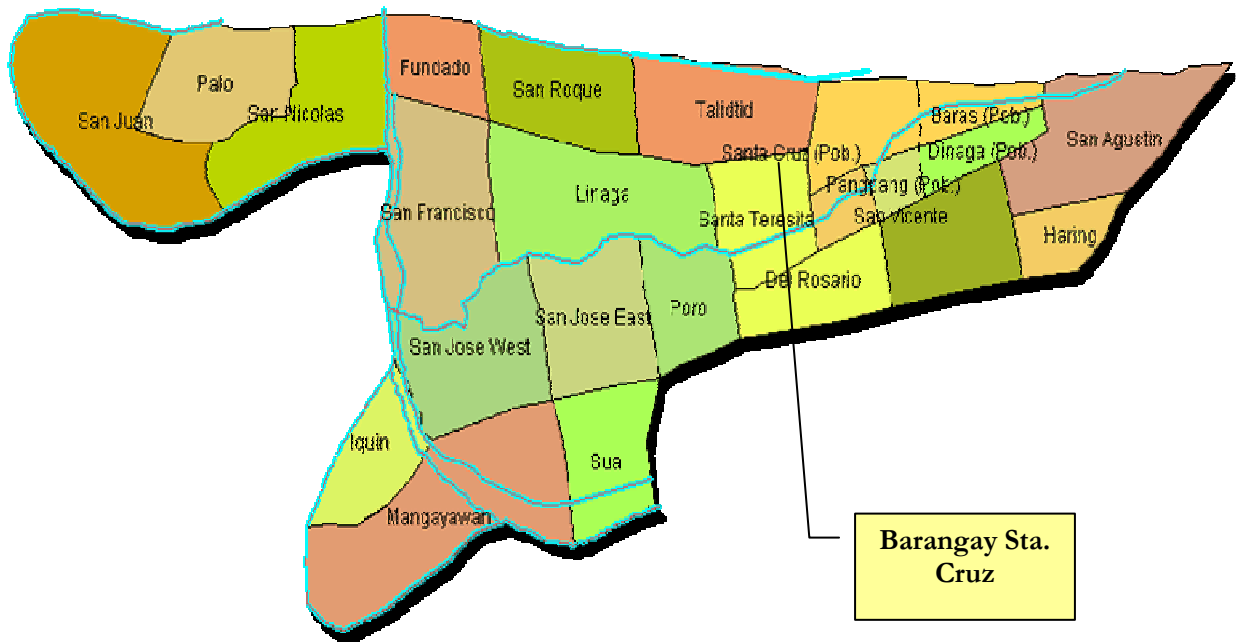


BARANGAY STA. CRUZ

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 STA. CRUZ, 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 Fuerte
<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 Sta. Cruz
-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.

Rodrigo L. de Belen
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.

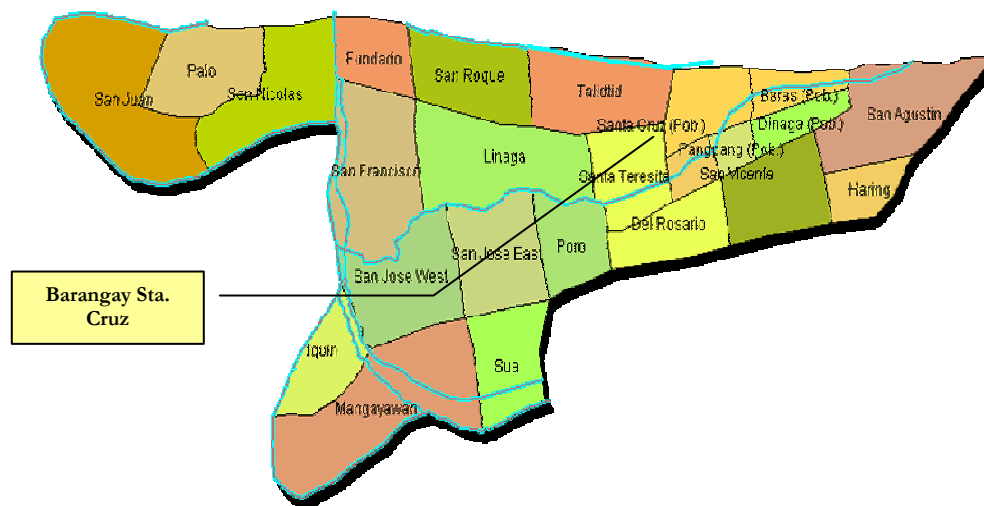
History of Barangay Sta. Cruz

Barangay Sta. Cruz, another of the five constituent units of the poblacion of Canaman, came into official existence as a barrio in the first decade of the 1900s. Situated north of the Canaman Creek, it runs northwestward to a legended and potential tourist spot called Apad. It shares its eastern boundary with Baras, and its northern flank with Talidtid; to its west is Sta. Teresita. The Tiwi Creek runs northward halfway into the barangay from the Canaman Creek.

The locality was first established as a settlement when a native of the place found its now-venerated wooden Cross in Apad in 1786. Because believed by the people to be blessed and holy, the cross was originally brought to the vicinity where most of the people lived. (The cross is now kept in the barrio chapek in Apad). In honor of the find, the place was given the name Sta. Cruz, and the wooden crucifix was made the advocate of the locality.

Profile of Sta. Cruz

MAP OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

Situated north of the Canaman Creek, it shares its eastern boundary with Baras, and its northern flank with Talidtid; to its west is Sta. Teresita. The Tiwi Creek runs northward halfway into the barangay from the Canaman Creek.

. It has an aggregate area of 127.8716 has. or 2.96% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of three puroks .

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 3 Barangay Health Workers and supplemented by twice a month visitation by the Municipal Midwife. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 1 km from the barangay. Serious cases can be brought directly to Naga City which is about 5.5 kilometers from the barangay.

Barangay Sta. Cruz has no elementary school. However, public elementary school can be accessed in the poblacion which is less than a kilometer away or in the neighboring barangay of Poro which is about a kilometer away and there is Sta. Cruz High School located in this barangay for secondary education.

Tertiary Education facilities can be found in Barangay Baras (about 2.5 kms. from the barangay) and Naga City (about 5.5 kms from the barangay).

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

Mode of Public Transportation

The entire 3 puroks of the barangay is traversed by a concrete barangay road serviced by around “padyaks” (minimum fare is P5/person). There are also tricycles that ply the route of Poblacion-Talidtid or Poblacion-San Roque and they all pass through barangay Sta. Cruz. Given the road condition and the proximity of the barangay to the town proper (poblacion) public transportation for barangay Sta. Cruz is highly accessible, which are usually available as early as 4 a.m. and as late as 12midnight.

Credit Institutions

The barangay is served by several credit institutions (private and government) including those offered by private individuals. TSPI and CARD Bank, are the more prominent private lending institutions in the barangay. The Municipal Government also offers micro-lending services to identified sectors, including the micro entrepreneurs and farmers. Private individuals (5-6 or bumbay type) and compradors also offer credit services to individuals in the barangay.

Water & Electric Supply

Barangay Sta. Cruz is serviced by the Metro Naga Water District. However, most of the people in the barangay do not use the water from the pipeline for drinking, most of them get their drinking water from water lorry that ply the area for a fee (at P6 per 16 liter container). Others who can afford buy from water purifying stations that deliver water to their doorsteps at P35 per 16-liter container. This situation is amplified by the CBMS results which revealed that 60.4% or 172 of the total 285 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

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

Waste Management

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

Peace and Order

The barangay is generally peaceful. Peace and order in the barangay is handled by the Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night. CBMS 2009 data shows that there are no households that were victimized by crime.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Sta. Cruz has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Barangay Officials 2007-2010:

Punong Barangay: Rodrigo L. de Belen

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Delfin A. Velasco
2. Arnold P. Salinas
3. Efren A. Asanza
4. Redentor D. Derez
5. Rosario V. Alano
6. Aeschelus S. Capsa
7. Jaime V. Lucena
8. Amaaman D. Capsa – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Christopher M. Gomez

Barangay Treasurer: Gilbert S. Sanchez

Barangay Officials 2010-2013:

Punong Barangay: Agnes D. Capsa

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Glen Z. Nuñez
2. Eduardo R. Salcedo, Jr.
3. Roger H. Pante
4. Cezar V. Raro
5. Efren A. Asanza
6. Gemma D. Salinas
7. Redentor D. Derez
8. Nathalie Dominique O. Quintano

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Sta. Cruz

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



Scenes during the 3-day Training for CBMS Enumerators

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

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

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



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

CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary

The 2009 CBMS Survey Results for Barangay Sta. Cruz 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 low at 0.7% – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Access to sanitary toilet was also relatively high at 81.40% or 232 of the 285 households with access to sanitary toilet.

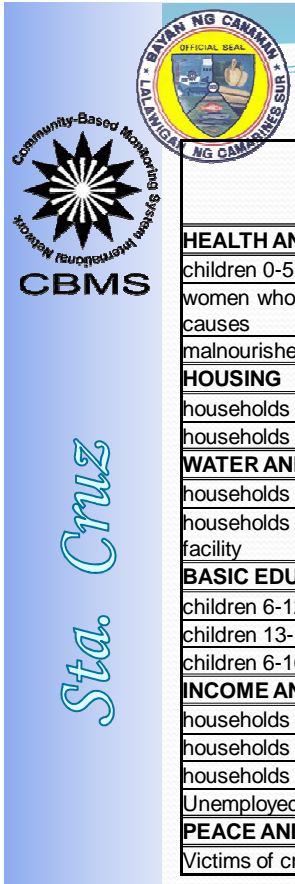
Conversely, Access to Safe Water showed worst figures for Sta. Cruz – 60.4% or 172 of the 285 total households have no access to safe water. Indicators for basic education and Income and Livelihood also showed alarming figures.

CBMS results revealed that 41.7% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 28.3% of households 6-12 years old are not attending elementary school. Several participants during the validation stated that poverty and different mindset of parents are the main factors in the big number of out-of-school youths. They said that some parents need to be given some kind of counseling to make them understand the importance of education for their children.

As to income and Livelihood, 67.7% or 193 of the 285 households has income below poverty threshold. This means that these households have not sufficient income to provide for their basic needs such as food, basic education, shelter, clothing, etc. Further, of the 193 households living below poverty threshold, 1 or 0.4% of the total households of which are considered as living below food threshold, meaning these households have no enough money to provide for their basic day-to-day food sustenance.

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

Table 1. Summary of Results



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Indicator	Households		Population		
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude		
			Total	Male	Female
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
children 0-5 year old who died	0	0	0	0	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	1	0.7	1	1	0
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	14	4.9	70	34	36
households who are squatters	29	10.2	128	64	64
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	172	60.4	824	419	405
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	53	18.6	261	127	134
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	36	28.3	45	20	25
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	40	41.7	49	29	20
children 6-16 years old not attending school	39	24.5	52	28	24
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	193	67.7	1001	502	499
households with income below food threshold	137	48.1	736	367	369
households experienced food shortage	1	0.4	8	6	2
Unemployed members of the labor force	3	1.2	3	3	0
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	0	0	0	0	0

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Sta. Cruz has 285 households with a total population of 1346 or an average household size of 5. Purok 1 has the highest number of households with 195 and Purok 2 registered the smallest number with 32 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Sta. Cruz, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 3
 - Number of Households: 285
 - Population Distribution by Gender : Male-670, Female : 676
-

Table 2. Number of Households & Population per Purok

PUROK	HOUSEHOLDS		POPULATION						SEX RATIO	AVERAGE HH SIZE
	number	%	male	% to total	female	% to total	total	% to total		
1	195	68.42	443	66.12	457	67.60	900	66.87	96.94	5
2	32	11.23	84	12.54	77	11.39	161	11.96	109.10	5
3	58	20.35	143	21.34	142	21.01	285	21.17	100.70	5
	285		670	100	676	100	1346	100	99.11	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly female dominated with 670 males and 676 females or an overall sex ratio of 99.11%, meaning there are 99 males for every 100 females. Among the three puroks, Purok 3 registered the highest sex ratio with 109.10 while Purok 1 has the lowest. Further, all the three puroks have the same average household size.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 56.91% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 3.49% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 39.60% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	1346	100%	670	49.8	676	50.2
0-14	533	39.60%	260	38.81%	273	40.38%
15-64	766	56.91%	386	57.61%	380	56.21%
65 above	47	3.49%	24	4.03%	23	3.40%
Children 0-5 years old	220	16.34%	114	17.01%	106	15.68%
Children 6-12 years old	242	17.98%	116	17.31%	126	18.64%
Members 13-16 years old	132	9.81%	66	9.85%	66	9.76%
Members 6-16 years old	374	27.79%	182	27.16%	192	28.40%
Members 10 years old and above	981	72.88%	487	72.69%	494	73.08%

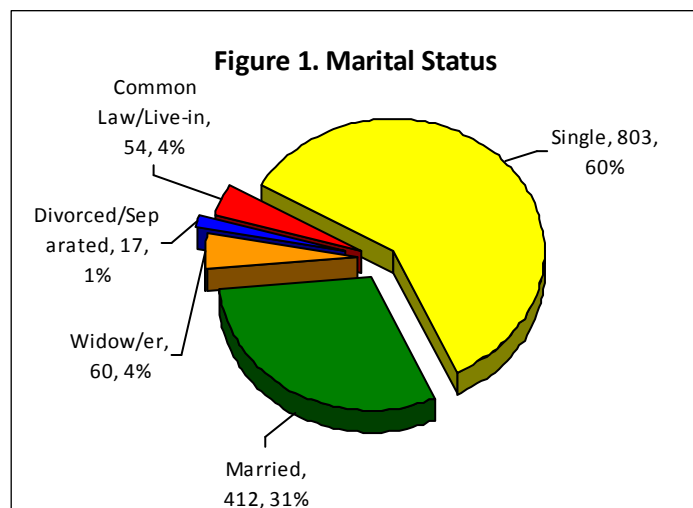
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 95.21%, meaning 934 of the total 981 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 3 has the highest literacy rate at 95.93% with Purok 2 having the lowest with 93.80%.

Table 4. Basic Literacy

purok	number of persons 10 years old and above			Literate persons 10 years old and above*					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	981	487	494	934	466	468	95.21	95.69	94.74
Purok 1	631	309	322	601	296	305	95.25	95.79	94.72
Purok 2	129	66	63	121	63	58	93.80	95.45	92.06
Purok 3	221	112	109	212	107	105	95.93	95.54	96.33

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Sta. Cruz representing 92.94% of the total population while the remaining 7.06% are Protestants, Iglesia, Islam and other denominations.

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



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

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

However, the same table shows that there is **1 child aged 0-5** (1 male) reported as **malnourished and can be found at Purok 1**. The participants in the validation intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

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

WATER & SANITATION

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **175**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **53**

Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 60.4% or 172 of the 285 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that the residents are dependent on the water lorries that ply the area for their drinking water. Purok 2 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 78.1% while Purok 1 got the lowest with 55.4% of the households without access to safe water.

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

Table 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>
Sta.Cruz	285	172	60.4%	53	18.6%
Purok 01	195	108	55.4%	41	21%
Purok 02	32	25	78.1%	2	6.3%
Purok 03	58	39	67.2	10	17.2%

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **29**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **14**

Table 6 shows that there are fourteen households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Sta.Cruz, all of them can be found at Purok 1. This means that these households are highly vulnerable especially during typhoons and can be considered as those that needs immediate attention for evacuation during typhoons.

Also, table 6 indicates that there are 20 households or 6.71% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Purok 4.

Table 6. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

Purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Sta. Cruz	285	29	10.2	14	4.9
Purok 01	195	26	13.3	14	7.2
Purok 02	32	2	6.3	25	78.1
Purok 03	58	2	3.4	0	0.0

EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **36**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **40**

Education

CBMS survey results show that out of the total households with elementary age children, 28.3% have out of school children. Although there is no elementary school in this area, there are still at the neighboring barangays, at Poro and that in the poblacion and are easily accessible. Surveyors said that the reason for out of school children is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. A suggestion was also raised saying that the parents must be given counseling and that the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children must be strengthened.

Table 7. Children aged 6-12 who are not attending elementary school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	36	28.3	45	20	25	18.6	17.2	19.8
Purok 01	29	33	36	15	21	20.2	17.9	22.3
Purok 02	3	18.8	4	3	1	13.3	21.4	6.3
Purok 03	4	17.4	5	2	3	14.7	11.1	18.8

As to high school, 49 children (29 males, 20 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 37.1% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The most number of out of school children (high school) is located in Purok 1 with 35, Purok 3 have 11 and the lowest is Purok 2 with 3.

The reasons enumerated by the participants during the validation are almost the same as that in the elementary education. Also, they said that poor families tend to send their high-school age children to work and provide additional money for the family. It can be noted that there is one secondary high school in this barangay (Sta. Cruz High School).

Table 8. Children aged 6-12 who are not attending high school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	40	41.7	49	29	20	37.1	43.9	30.3
Purok 01	27	43.5	35	19	16	40.7	48.7	34
Purok 02	3	23.1	3	3	0	20	27.3	0
Purok 03	10	47.6	11	7	4	35.5	43.8	26.7

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

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

No household was recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Sta. Cruz. The barangay officials said that they will intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

Economic Development

Tables 7 below presents the employment status of Barangay Sta. Cruz showing that the barangay has 423 members of the labor force (267 of which are males and only 156 females) representing 31.4% of the total population. Of the 423, only 3 are unemployed giving us 99.29% employment rate for the barangay. However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 423 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate: **1.2%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **67.7%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **48.1%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **0.4%**

Table 9. 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
Sta. Cruz	423	267	156	420	264	156	99.29	98.88	100
Purok 1	283	184	99	282	183	99	99.65	99.46	100
Purok 2	59	34	25	58	33	25	98.31	97.06	100
Purok 3	81	49	32	80	48	32	98.77	97.96	100

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

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

The table below provides us the type of gainful activities that people in Sta. Cruz are into. It shows that Agriculture mining and forestry have the largest total of type of business/industry.

Table 10. Type of Business/Industry, by Purok

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture mining and Forestry	79	67	12	18.81	25.38	7.69
Fishing	11	9	2	2.62	3.41	1.28
Mining and Quarrying	2	2	0	0.48	0.76	0
Manufacturing	32	9	23	7.62	3.41	14.74
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9	9	0	2.14	3.41	0
Construction	50	48	2	11.9	18.18	1.28
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	76	26	50	18.1	9.85	32.05
Hotel and Restaurants	9	4	5	2.14	1.52	3.21
Transportation, Storage & Communication	42	37	5	10	14.02	3.21
Financial Intermediation	3	1	2	0.71	0.38	1.28
Real Estate, Rnting and Business Activities	2	0	2	0.48	0	1.28

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Public Administration and Defense	12	11	1	2.86	4.17	0.64
Education	11	4	7	2.62	1.52	4.49
Health and Social Work	5	3	2	1.19	1.14	1.28
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	20	6	14	4.76	2.27	8.97
Private Households with Employed Persons	21	4	17	5	1.52	10.9
Extra-territorial Organizations	36	25	12	8.57	9.09	7.69

*General type of business/industry

**Number of employed by type of business/industry over total number of employed persons

Table 9 presents the rationale behind the figure of unemployment for the barangay. Schooling is the top reason with 45.24%, followed by housekeeping with 19.42% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 16.16%.

Table 11. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	9	7	2	1.21	2.26	0.46
Await results of previous application	9	4	5	1.21	1.29	1.16
Temporary illness/disability	11	4	7	1.48	1.29	1.62
Bad weather	6	3	3	0.81	0.97	0.7
Waiting for rehire	1	0	1	0.14	0	0.23
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	69	34	35	9.31	10.97	8.12
Housekeeping	146	32	114	19.7	10.32	26.45
Schooling	464	216	248	62.62	69.68	57.54
Seasonal work and it's off season	10	3	7	1.35	0.97	1.62
Others (specified)	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Members who are unemployed by reason of unemployment

**Number of employed by type of occupation over total number of employed persons

As presented in Table 1, **67.7%** or 193 of the 285 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 1001 persons or 67.7% of the total population of Sta. Cruz. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 193 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 Sta. Cruz. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 1 having the biggest percentage with 71.3% households living below poverty threshold, 62.5% for Purok 2 and 58.6% for Purok 3.

Table 12. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	193	67.7	1001	502	499	74.4	74.9	73.8
Purok 01	139	71.3	692	348	344	76.9	78.6	75.3
Purok 02	20	62.5	114	59	55	70.8	70.2	71.4
Purok 03	34	58.6	195	95	100	68.4	66.4	70.4

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 48.1% or 139 of the 285 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 137 households with a total member of 736 persons are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival. The following figure presents the geographic distribution of households living below food threshold in Barangay Sta. Cruz, viz:

Table 13. Households with income below food threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	137	48.1	736	367	369	54.7	54.8	54.6
Purok 01	101	51.8	515	265	250	57.2	59.8	54.7
Purok 02	14	43.8	83	41	42	51.6	48.8	54.5
Purok 03	22	37.9	138	61	77	48.4	42.7	54.2

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

Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 10 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with health assistance getting the biggest number of beneficiaries with 21 or 7.37% of the total households. Education/scholarship program is in second with 8 households (2.81%) closely followed by Supplemental Feeding Program with 7 households (2.46%). Skills and Livelihood and Credit Program benefited 4 households each, While Housing and Other types of Program benefited 0 households.

Table 14. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Sta. Cruz	285		
Supplemental feeding program		7	2.46
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		21	7.37
Education / scholarship program		8	2.81
Skills or livelihood training program		4	1.4
Housing program		0	0
Credit program		4	1.4
Other types of program		0	0

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 57 or 4.2% of the total population of 1346 are members of a certain organization. Women's Organizations got the highest number of membership with 24 while Agricultural Organizations got no members from this barangay.

Table 15. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization**					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	1346	670	676						
Religious				15	10	5	1.11	1.49	0.74
Youth				4	1	3	0.3	0.15	0.44
Cultural				1	0	1	0.07	0	0.15
Political				5	2	3	0.37	0.3	0.44
Women's				24	1	23	1.78	0.15	3.4
Agricultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor				3	3	0	0.22	0.45	0
Others (Specified)				5	3	2	0.37	0.45	0.3
TOTAL				57	20	37			

*Members and type of organization

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

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 752 voting-age population in the barangay, 641 or 85.2% are registered voters (325 male, 316 female). However, validation participants said that this is probably 100% now since an intensive campaign was made for people to register in connection with the 2010 elections.

As to tenurial status, Table 12 indicates that majority (127 of the 285 households) of the households own their house but uses the lot for free. However, it can be noted that a large number of households (88 households or 30.9%) have owner or owner-like possession of their house and lot in the barangay. This can also be attributed to the culture of close family ties of the people.

Table 16. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	88
Rent house/room including lot	16

Tenure Status	Number of households
Own house/rent lot	10
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	127
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	23
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	15
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	6

Civil Registration records for Sta. Cruz indicates that of the total 1346 population, there are 19 (10 male, 9 females) whose birth is not yet registered in the Civil Registrar. This can be due to the complacent attitude of some residents towards immediate registration of births. They just process the late registration when the birth certificate is needed, like during enrolment in elementary. However, the new arrangement of civil registration wherein the Barangay Secretary acts as agent of the civil registrars is seen as a good way of resolving this issue.

As to electrical connection, 230 or 80.7% of the 285 households have electrical connection and the remaining 55 households uses kerosene for their lighting. Poverty is again seen as the main reason for this condition.

The following tables present the migration pattern for barangay Sta. Cruz.

Table 17. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sta. Cruz	1346	670	676	198	96	102	14.71	14.33	15.09
Purok 01	900	443	457	112	51	61	12.44	11.51	13.35
Purok 02	161	84	77	14	5	9	8.7	5.95	11.69
Purok 03	285	143	142	72	40	32	25.26	27.97	22.54

Table 18. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	1	0	1	0.07	0	0.15
Inside the Province	37	16	21	2.75	2.39	3.11
Inside the municipality	67	30	37	4.98	4.48	5.47
Inside the barangay	93	50	43	6.91	7.46	6.36

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

A progressive barangay where people have the great opportunities to prosper and comfortably live.

MISSION:

1. To provide excellent community services and financial growth.
2. To raise highly competent and compassionate Barangay officials that surely hear the needs of the people.
3. To make available the best possible tools and solutions in creating livelihood for the people.
4. To be socially responsive in healing the environment.

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

