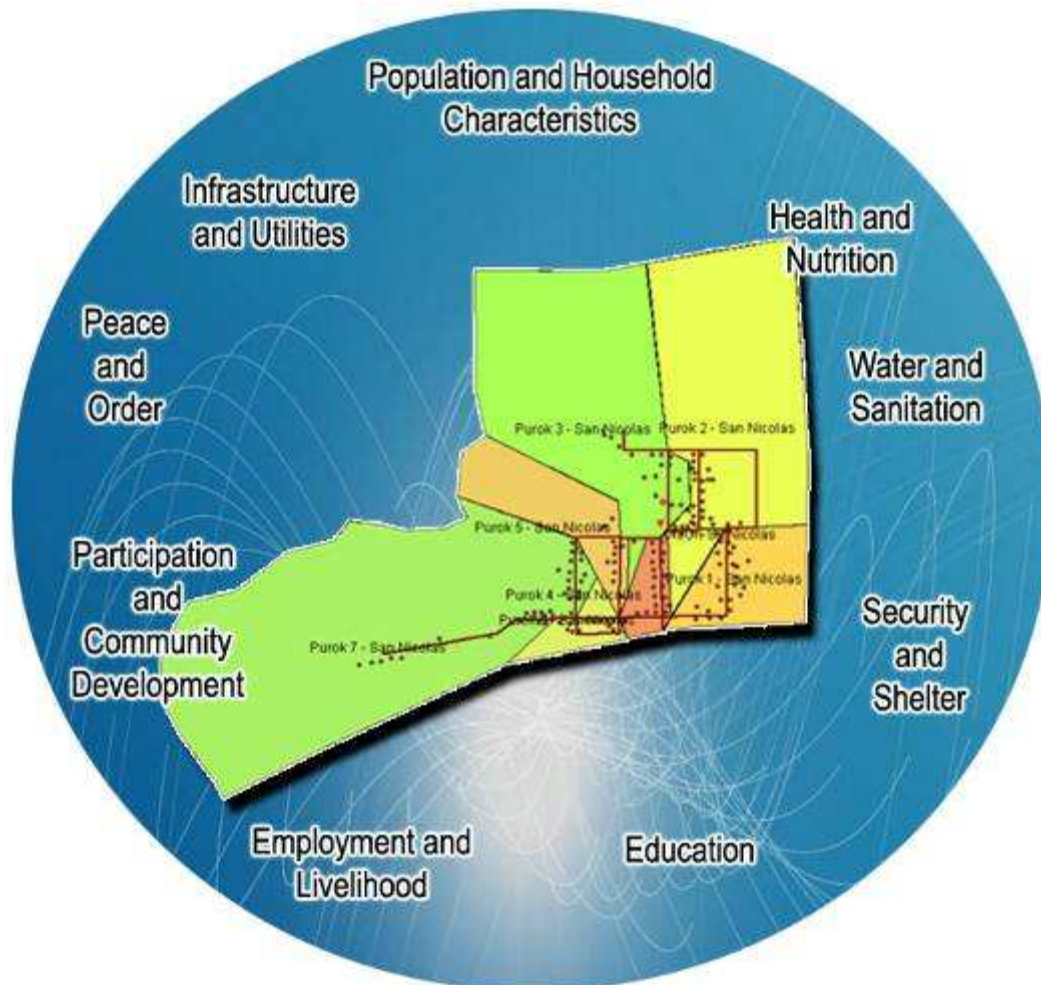


# BARANGAY SAN NICOLAS

---

## 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 NICOLAS, CANAMAN, CAMARINES SUR

**Barangay Socioeconomic Profile & Development Plan**

---

Copyright © Local Government of Canaman, Camarines Sur  
Phone 054.474.8713 • Fax 054.474.6290

No part of this publication may be reproduced without the written permission of the Local Government of Canaman, Camarines Sur.

**Date of Publication 2010**  
**First Edition 2010**

Published by the Municipal CBMS Team and the Municipal Planning and Development Office of the Local Government Unit of Canaman

---



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Camarines Sur  
Municipality of Canaman  
-ooOoo-



## OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



# Message

Efficient data banking has always been an aspiration of every local government unit. It is a fact that accurate and updated data is vital in determining the “what”, the “who” and the “where” in every program/project/activity cycle. The advent of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) undoubtedly provided a comprehensive, convenient and focused data gathering, data generation and data utilization scheme for the LGUs. It is indeed a grateful event that the local government unit of Canaman was accepted as one of the beneficiaries of the technical assistance from the CBMS Network Team on the LGU-institutionalization of CBMS.

Our heartfelt thanks go to our major partners in this wonderful undertaking especially the Spanish Government through AECID, the CBMS Network Coordinating Team of the Angelo King International Center, DILG-V, NEDA-V and NSCB-V. I would also like to commend our Municipal CBMS Team for their tenacity and their commitment to achieve the desired outputs given their other loads in their respective offices. Further, this will not be realized without the active involvement and support of our Sangguniang Bayan and all our 24 barangays led by their respective Punong Barangays namely:

<i>Baras</i>	▪ Susana Gamus	<i>San Francisco</i>	▪ Gerardo Ramos
<i>Del Rosario</i>	▪ Salvador Saludes	<i>San Jose East</i>	▪ Policarpo Vargas
<i>Dinaga</i>	▪ Roy Gumba	<i>San Jose West</i>	▪ Ely Calingacion
<i>Fundado</i>	▪ Librado Banastao, Jr.	<i>San Juan</i>	▪ Rudy Fuente
<i>Haring</i>	▪ Pepito Sacayan	<i>San Nicolas</i>	▪ Edna Pante
<i>Iquin</i>	▪ Feliciano Montero, Jr.	<i>San Roque</i>	▪ Fernando Almazar
<i>Liñaga</i>	▪ Jaime Rodriguez	<i>San Vicente</i>	▪ Tomas Sto. Tomas
<i>Mangayawan</i>	▪ Rogelio Tan	<i>Sta. Cruz</i>	▪ Rodrigo de Belen
<i>Palo</i>	▪ Loreto Burce	<i>Sta. Teresita</i>	▪ Jose Nolasco
<i>Pangpang</i>	▪ Santiago Nobleza	<i>Sua</i>	▪ Francisco Buena, Sr.
<i>Poro</i>	▪ Luis Balondo	<i>Talidtid</i>	▪ Arnulfo Arroyo
<i>San Agustin</i>	▪ Jessie Regalado	<i>Tibgao</i>	▪ Arnel Ibasco

This document – which is a concrete output of the CBMS Project, provides a wealth of information about our community and will serve as a tangible record that can be accessed and used by various stakeholders. Further, this document not just paint a comprehensive picture of the community but more importantly, it provides a handy guide for the formulation of the barangay and municipal government’s thrusts, policies and development plans towards a more responsive and efficient governance for the greater good of the community. Thus, CBMS also put forward a challenge to all the concerned functionaries to hear the voice of our constituents as articulated by the CBMS survey results.

Indeed, CBMS has provided an opportunity for the dawning of a new era in local governance. It is then up to us, the major functionaries, to utilize the vital tool espoused by CBMS and aid us in shaping the future of our community. May I, in closing, implore our co-public servants, and all our constituents, to be one with us in charting a better life for everybody.

*“With our hands, we will build our community”.*

  
**EMMANUEL S. REQUEJO**  
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines  
Canaman, Camarines Sur  
Barangay San Nicolas  
-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.

**EDNA T. PANTE**  
*Punong Barangay*

# Table of Contents

Preface	1		
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>		<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	
History of the Barangay	2	Programs Implemented in the Barangay	21
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>		<b>CHAPTER 9</b>	
Barangay Profile	4	LGU-Specific Indicators	22
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>		<b>CHAPTER 10</b>	
Implementation of CBMS in Barangay San Nicolas	7	Vision and Mission of the Barangay	25
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>		<b>CHAPTER 11</b>	
CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary	9	Development Programs and Projects	28
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>		Appendices	
Demography	11	Picture	
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>		Tables	
Human Development	13	Maps	
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>			
Economic Development	18		

# 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 Nicolas**

**B**arangay San Nicolas is one of the distant barangays of Canaman. One of several of the municipality's barrios that dot the length of the Bicol River on Canaman's coasta settlement, its lower western part of which practically faces the municipality of Libmanan. In fact, San Nicolas is more accessible from Libmanan than from the poblacion of Canaman, a fact that partly explains its historic role in the formation of the famed Tangcong Vaca Guerilla Unit (TVGU) under taga-Canaman Juan Q. Miranda during the Second World War. And although San Nicolas was originally under the jurisdiction of the Parish of Canaman, it has been, since 25 of August 1954 when Archbishop Pedro P. Santos issued Episcopal Order N. 1133/54, a part of and under the "river parish" of San Vicente Ferrer of Libmanan.

Inferential evidence indicates that present-day San Nicolas was established in the early part of the 1800's. Because rather remote and not easy to reach, San Nicolas during its early days was sparsely populated. Consequently, the residents had great difficulty in maintaining their barrio chapel; improving it was almost out of the question. Therefore, a deeply religious man of substance by the name of Capitan Colas, whose last name time has removed from living memory, daonated – or was prevailed upon to donate – a parcel of land to the church, the proceeds from the produce of which would be used for the improvement of and upkeep of the barrio chapel.

San Nicolas then became the name of the barrio for two reasons: first, as the residents' way of showing their gratitude to the generous donor of the land; and second, appropriately enough, in honor of San Nicolas de Tolentino, the chosen patron saint who pet crocodile moreover aptly fitted the place, the Bicol River at the time being infested with the saurians.

On March 8 1942, the idea of an armed resistance movement against the Japanese occupation forces in Camarines Sur, as conceived and espoused at great personal risk by another taga-Canaman, Elias Madrid, was formally organized in San Nicolas, Meeting with his nephew, Juan Q. Miranda, then a sergeant in the Philippine Army, in Miranda's house ostensibly for the sergeant's birthday, Elias and his brothers Modesto and Policarpio,



Raymundo Martinez, and Libmanan-born Leon SA. Aureus, formed the Tangcong Vaca Guerilla Unit (TVGU). Miranda was chosen commanding officer with the original guerilla rank of Captain; Elias Madrid, as Finance Officer with the original rank of First Lieutenant, and Aureus as Executive Officer with the same rank as Madrid's. Among the very first to join up that very same day were Damaso R. Requejo, then as now Municipal Mayor of Canaman, who was commissioned a lieutenant in S-2 (intelligence), and the mayor's younger brother, Leoncio, later himself elected town executive as well.

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



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

Public elementary education in the barangay is catered by the San Nicolas Elementary School which offers Grade I to Grade VI or complete elementary education served by three (3) female teachers. And an enrollment of 106 pupils.

The nearest High School is located in Barangay Fundado and Mangayawan, all of Canaman which is about 1 km from the barangay. The nearest Tertiary Education facilities are located in barangay Baras, Canaman , about 8.5 kms. from the barangay which offers maritime and aeronautical courses, (MPCF and AAP, respectively) or in the various schools in Naga City.

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

Health services in the barangay is undertaken by three Barangay Health Workers and supplemented by a Provincial paid Midwife. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 7.5 kms from the barangay.

## **Mode of Public Transportation**

Before the advent of the farm-to-market roads, people of San Nicolas depend on the Canaman River for their transportation. However, the new millennium paved the way for land transportation, reducing their travel time to about 30 minutes from San Nicolas to Canaman poblacion. About 8 public utility trimobiles ply the route of San Francisco-Canaman and vice versa costing P20.00 plus P10.00 from San Nicolas –San Francisco or a total of P30.00 only (one way trip).

## **Credit Institutions**

The barangay is served by several credit institutions both 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 offers loan to a maximum monthly interest of 20% while compradors offer credit services to farmers payable either in cash or in kind.

## **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 well is no longer potable. A notable number of efforts were made to look for potable water but the efforts were all in vain. This forced the people to buy water from water vendors that ply the area at P20.00 per container (16 liters capacity); others buy drinking water in Naga City at P10.00 per container. At present, the water trucks (lorries) delivers almost daily in the neighboring barangays like San Francisco and Fundado, however, it can only reach San Nicolas through individuals who buy and sell drinking water. This situation adds cost to the water per container (16 liters per container). Nevertheless, due to the on going construction of the Canaman-Libmanan Sky Bridge and widening of the road network, delivery trucks of potable water could easily reach the consuming households of San Nicolas.

It can be noted that up to this day, a good number of people in the barangay still bathe and wash their clothes at the Canaman River, others installed shallow tube wells for their daily water needs.

As to electricity, all the seven puroks of Barangay San Nicolas have electrical facilities through CASURECO II. However, there are still 39 households with no electrical connections mostly 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 despite the continuous information education campaign on waste management given by LGU Canaman and other concerned agencies.

## **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 11 Barangay Tanods with regular detail duties and foot patrol every night. There are also 11 Barangay Lupon members responsible for giving solutions to peace and order related incidents.

## **Barangay Officials**

Barangay San Nicolas has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Edna T. Pante

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Jojit P. Camacho
2. Leonardo M. Canaveral
3. Bayani T. Caudilla

4. Vilma F. Remolacio
5. Romulo B. Remolacio
6. Lolito V. Tarusanan
7. Jaime S. Caudilla, Sr.
8. Anna Liza SJ. Estrada – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Romulo Tuscano  
Barangay Treasurer: Naida Escalante

## **Implementation of CBMS in Barangay San Nicolas**

**C**BMS implementation in Canaman was an offshoot of the Letter of Intent sent by the Municipal Mayor of Canaman dated June 3, 2009 to the DILG expressing its intention to be a recipient of the CBMS. Upon approval and completion of requirements, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Local Government Unit of Canaman with the CBMS Network Coordinating Team of the Angelo King International Center, the DILG and NEDA to formalize the partnership. On their part, the Sangguniang Bayan of Canaman expressed their approval thru a resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into the said MOA and provide funding support for its implementation.

The Municipality of Canaman, thru the Local Chief Executive, then issued an Executive Order Mobilizing a Community-Based Monitoring System Team and correspondingly designated its composition. This was followed by an orientation-cum-commitment signing with the Barangay Captains in support of the project, including their commitment to provide minimal counterpart for enumeration expenses (P20 per household).

The Municipal CBMS Team then recruited a pool of enumerators who were given a 3-day training on August 4-6, 2009. After a successful dry-run, the enumerators were given the necessary logistical and administrative support and were then deployed to the barangays. The time-frame for enumeration of the entire 24 barangays pilot barangays was August 7 – October 15, 2009.

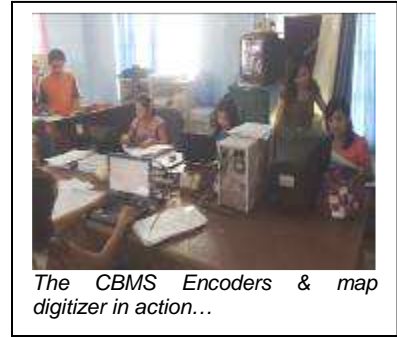
Enumeration for Barangay San Nicolas was undertaken by six enumerators from August 16-20, 2009. Encoding of duly accomplished/edited household profile questionnaires was undertaken at the Municipal Hall.



After encoding, digitizing and processing, the validation was conducted last March 11, 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.



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

## **CBMS Survey Results: An Executive Summary**

**T**he 2009 CBMS Survey Results for Barangay San Nicolas provided a vivid picture of the current state of the barangay across various indicators.

Health and Nutrition indicators showed relatively good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes. However, there was 1 death for children 0-5 year old. Also, child malnutrition was very low at 4.0%. Overall, this can be attributed to a good maternal and child health program in the barangay.

Housing also showed relatively good results with zero (0) informal settlers (squatters) recorded and only 3.9% of the households living in makeshift housing – the former can be attributed to the abundance of nipa in the area (providing available materials) and the latter to the culture of close family ties providing free use of lot for relatives. This culture of close family ties can also be the cause why in spite of the high poverty incidence in the barangay, only four (4) households indicated that they experienced food shortage.

Income and Livelihood showed worst figures for San Nicolas. Households with income below poverty threshold was high at 63.2% and households with income below food threshold was also high at 54.2%. However, data showed that there were only 7 unemployed members of the labor force. 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, on water and sanitation, San Nicolas posted 14.2% of households without access to safe water and 13.5% of households without access to sanitary toilets.

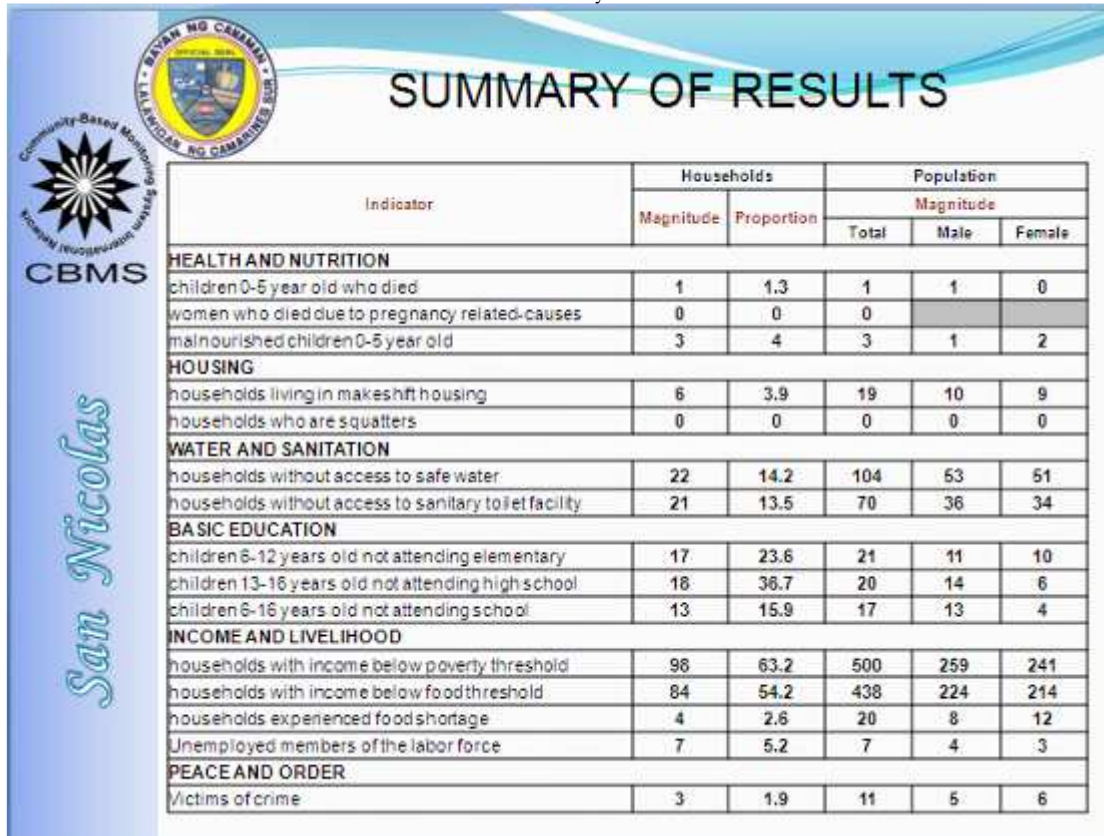
The summary also showed alarming results in basic education, especially in high school participation rate which showed that 36.7% of the high-school aged children were not attending high school. Also, elementary participation rate is low at 23.6%. Poverty is seen as a major contributor to this situation. However, participants to the validation have identified several low-cost interventions such as simple tutorial services by the SK, counseling of the parents in



coordination with the MSWDO and other educational assistance. Likewise, several livelihood trainings were also suggested to provide other income for the residents.

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

Table 1. Summary of Results



Indicator	Households		Population		
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude		
			Total	Male	Female
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>					
children 0-5 year old who died	1	1.3	1	1	0
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	3	4	3	1	2
<b>HOUSING</b>					
households living in makeshift housing	6	3.9	19	10	9
households who are squatters	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
households without access to safe water	22	14.2	104	53	51
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	21	13.5	70	36	34
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	17	23.6	21	11	10
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	18	36.7	20	14	6
children 6-16 years old not attending school	13	15.9	17	13	4
<b>INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD</b>					
households with income below poverty threshold	98	63.2	500	259	241
households with income below food threshold	84	54.2	438	224	214
households experienced food shortage	4	2.6	20	8	12
Unemployed members of the labor force	7	5.2	7	4	3
<b>PEACE AND ORDER</b>					
Victims of crime	3	1.9	11	5	6

## Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay San Nicolas has 155 households with a total population of 689 or average household size of 4. Purok 7 has the highest number of population with 156 or 22.64% of the total population followed by Purok 2 with 151 or 21.92% and Purok 5 registered the smallest number with 52 or 7.55% of the total population. Table 1 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay San Nicolas, viz:

### DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 7
- Number of Households: 155
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-354 ; Female : 335

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	23	15.33%	39	11.17%	47	14.29%	86	12.10%	82.98	3.74
2	29	19.33%	76	21.78%	75	22.80%	151	21.24%	101.33	5.21
3	15	10.00%	36	10.32%	39	11.85%	75	10.55%	92.31	5.00
4	20	13.33%	47	13.47%	36	10.94%	83	11.67%	130.56	4.15
5	13	8.67%	24	6.88%	28	8.51%	85	11.95%	85.71	6.54
6	15	10.00%	41	11.75%	34	10.33%	75	10.55%	120.59	5.00
7	35	23.33%	86	24.64%	70	21.28%	156	21.94%	122.86	4.46
TOTAL	150	100%	349	100%	329	100%	711	100%	106.08	4.74

Also, Table 2 shows that Barangay San Nicolas is somewhat male dominated with 349 males and 329 females or an overall sex ratio of 106, meaning there are 106 males for every 100 females. Among the seven puroks, Puroks 1, 2 & 3 are female dominated with Purok 1 being the most female dominated purok at 82 males to 100 females. The remaining five puroks were male dominated with Purok 4 being the most male-dominated with 130 male to 100 females.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in Barangay San Nicolas belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 51% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are few with only 26 or 5.82% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	689	100%	354	51%	335	49%
0-14	286	41.51%	142	50%	144	50%
15-64	356	51.67%	194	54%	162	46%
65 above	47	6.82%	18	38%	29	62%
Children 0-5 years old	118	17.13%	54	45.76%	64	54%
Children 6-12 years old	131	19.01%	70	53.44%	61	46.56%
Members 13-16 years old	71	10.30%	37	52.11%	34	47.89%
Members 6-16 years old	202	29.32%	107	52.97%	95	47.03%
Members 10 years old and above	504	73.15%	264	52.38%	240	47.62%

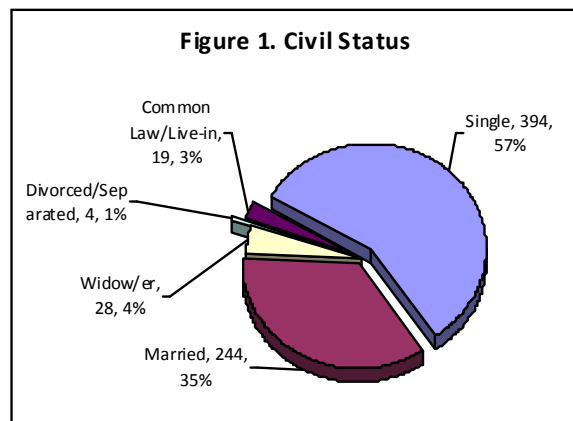
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in Barangay San Nicolas is high at 99.4%, meaning 504 of the total 507 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. The presence of a complete elementary school in the barangay is seen as a major contributor to this situation.

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 Nicolas	507	267	240	504	264	240
Purok 1	68	34	34	68	34	34
Purok 2	106	53	53	105	52	53
Purok 3	63	30	33	62	29	33
Purok 4	69	39	30	68	38	30
Purok 5	43	23	20	43	23	20
Purok 6	48	27	21	48	27	21
Purok 7	110	61	49	110	61	49

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay San Nicolas representing 97.38% of the total population while the other 2.62% are Protestants (2.32%) and Others (0.30%).

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of San Nicolas are single with 57.18% of the total population. Married people comprise 35.41% while widow/er is only 4.06% of the total population.



## Human Development

### Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **no death due to pregnancy-related causes** occurred in the last 12 months in Barangay San Nicolas. However, there was **1 child aged 0-5** who died.

The same table shows that there were **3 children aged 0-5** (1 male, 2 females) located in 3 households reported as **malnourished**. In the validation, participants said that poverty is the main reason for this situation, and insisted that BHWs should give more attention to both children aged 0-5 years old and nursing mothers. The following figure shows the geographic distribution of the 6 households that has malnourished children.

### HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **3**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **1**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **0**

### WATER & SANITATION

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **91**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **21**

### Water & Sanitation

Table 5 indicates that 14.2% or 22 of the 155 households have no access to safe water. Among all the 24 barangays in the municipality, Barangay San Nicolas has the smallest number of households without access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that there is a good source of water in the barangay where the people get their drinking water. Others buy their drinking water from water peddlers that ply the area.

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	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
San Nicolas	155	22	14.2%	21	13.5%
Purok 01	23	5	21.7%	3	13.0%
Purok 02	29	2	6.9%	1	3.4%
Purok 03	15	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Purok 04	20	3	15.0%	1	5.0%
Purok 05	13	3	23.1%	1	7.7%
Purok 06	15	2	13.3%	1	6.7%
Purok 07	35	6	17.1%	10	28.6%

Likewise, Table 5 also shows that there are still 21 households in Barangay San Nicolas that has no access to sanitary toilet. The participants in the validation stated that these households cannot afford to construct a sanitary toilet.

The following figures give us a graphical view of the status of the barangay relative to access to safe water and access to sanitary toilet, viz:

Figure 2. Access to Safe Water

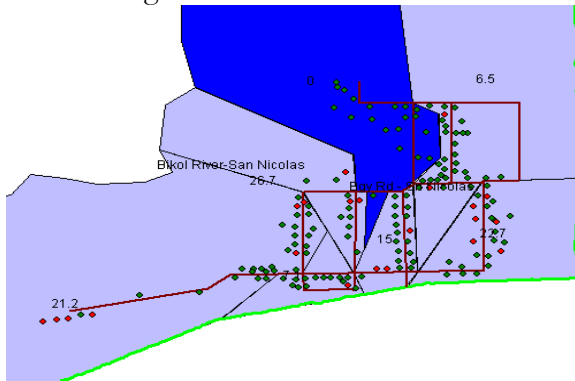
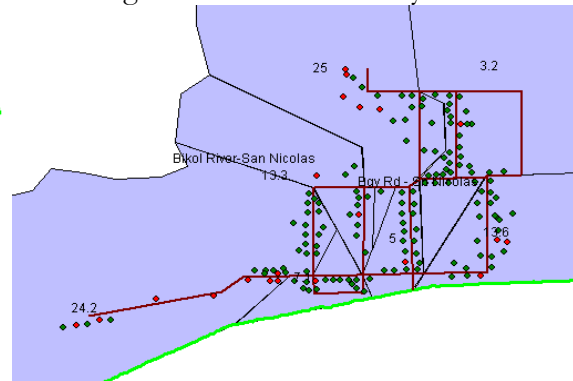


Figure 3. Access to Sanitary Toilet



## Shelter

### SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **0**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **6**

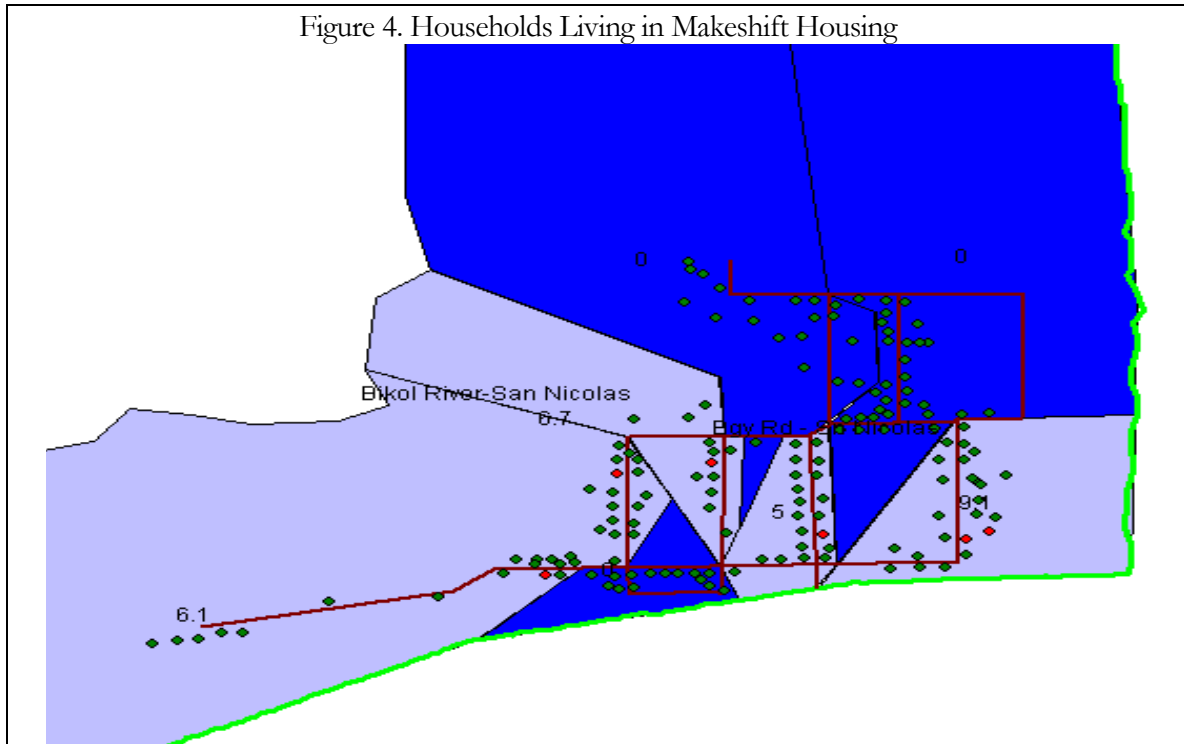
Table 6 shows that there are no squatters in Barangay San Nicolas. This can be attributed culture of close family ties wherein relatives are always ready to lend their land rent-free and besides, San Nicolas has still a bigger unoccupied. Land area considering that its population density is only 1.9 persons per hectare.

Table 6 also shows that there are 6 households living in makeshift shelter. Given the abundance of nipa in the barangay, many residents are engaged in the production of nipa shingles.

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>
San Nicolas	155	0	0	6	3.9%
Purok 01	23	0	0	2	8.7%
Purok 02	29	0	0	0	0%
Purok 03	15	0	0	0	0%
Purok 04	20	0	0	2	10%
Purok 05	13	0	0	1	7.7%
Purok 06	15	0	0	0	0%
Purok 07	35	0	0	1	2.9%

The following figure provides us a birds eye view of the status of households living in makeshift housing in barangay San Nicolas, viz:



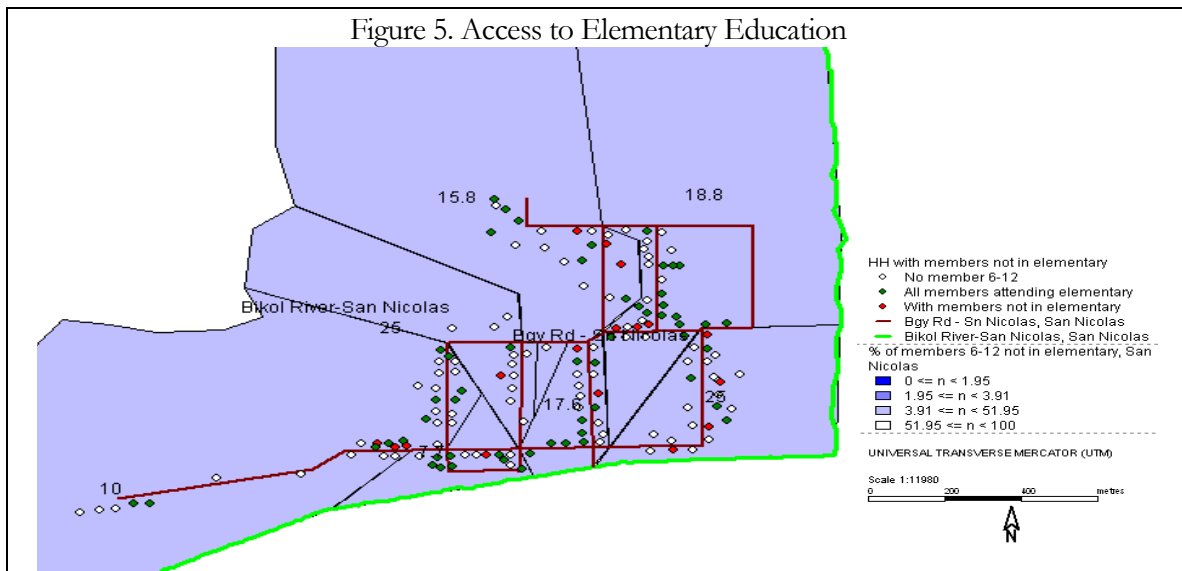
## EDUCATION

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **21**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **20**

## Education

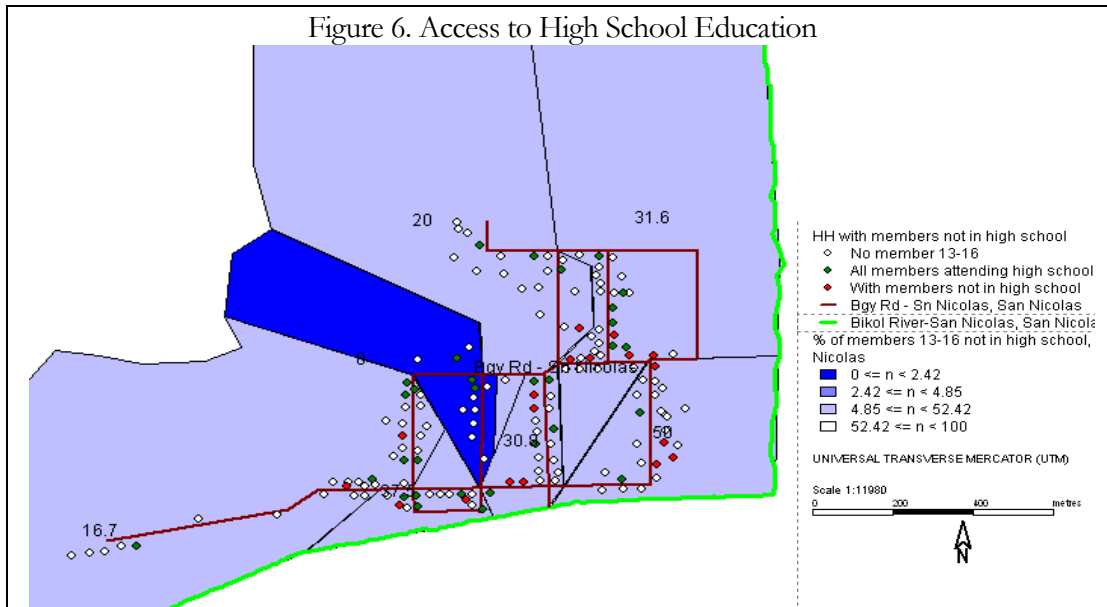
Despite the presence of a public school in the area, a large number of elementary school age children are not in school. The summary table (Table 1) indicates that 21 children (11 males, 10 females) aged 6-12 are not in elementary school representing 13.8% of all the children aged 6-12 in the barangay.

The participants in the validation intimated that this is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. Further, they said that the parents must be given counseling and the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children be strengthened. The following figure shows the distribution of households with elementary-age children that are not in school (3 in Purok 1, 5 in Purok 2, 4 in Purok 3, 2 in Purok 5 and 1 in Purok 6).



As to high school education, 20 children (14 males, 6 females) aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 28.2% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. The main reason for this is that poor families have no sufficient money to defray the transportation and other school expenses in high school. Instead, they utilize the children to work in the farm and provide additional income to the family or help in the household chores, like attending to their younger siblings.

The following figure shows a geographic presentation of the status of access to secondary education in the barangay, viz:



**Peace & Order**

- 
- PEACE & ORDER**
- 
- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: **1**
- 

The barangay is generally peaceful. Table 1 show that only 3 households reported to have been victimized by crime in Barangay San Nicolas. The main crime is theft which was experienced by the 3 households with 11 members (5 males & 6 females).



## Economic Development

As reflected in Table 7, Barangay San Nicolas has 190 members of the labor force (146 of which are males and only 44 females) representing 27.57% of the total population. Of the 190, only 7 are unemployed or 96.32% employment rate for the barangay. Being an agricultural community, the major source of income in the barangay is palay farming (including farm workers). Other sources of income include livestock raising, fishing, nipa shingle production, wholesale/retail and others (transport and construction).

### ECONOMIC

### DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate: **96.3%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **63.2%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **54.2%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **4**

Table 7. Employment by Sex, Purok

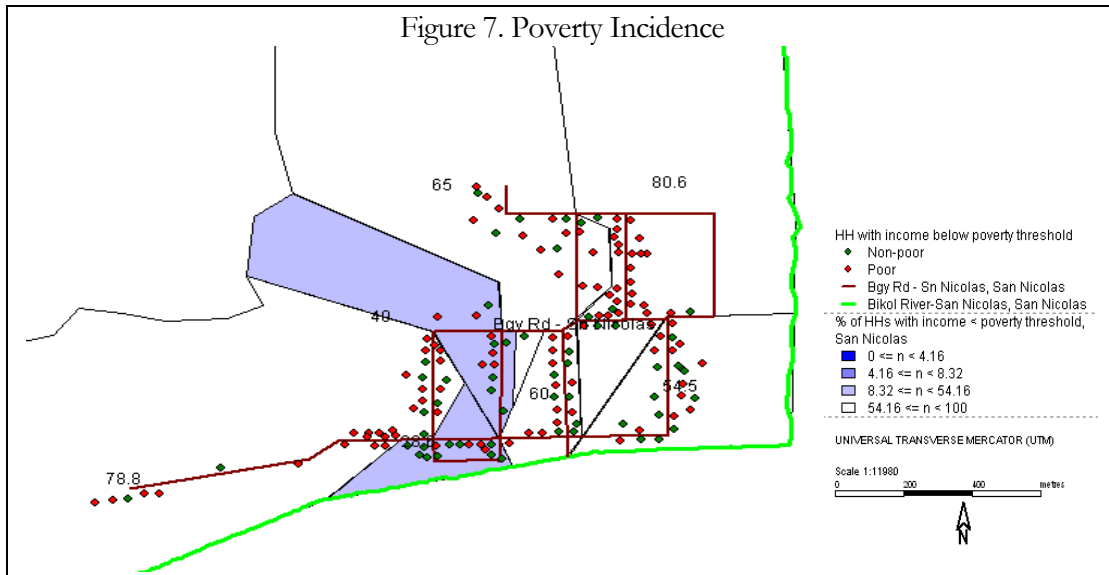
purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>San Nicolas</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96.32</b>	<b>97.26</b>	<b>93.18</b>
Purok 01	31	21	10	29	21	8	93.55	100	80
Purok 02	36	27	9	35	26	9	97.22	96.3	100
Purok 03	23	19	4	22	18	4	95.65	94.74	100
Purok 04	25	20	5	25	20	5	100	100	100
Purok 05	15	12	3	15	12	3	100	100	100
Purok 06	16	12	4	16	12	4	100	100	100
Purok 07	44	35	9	41	33	8	93.18	94.29	88.89

\*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.

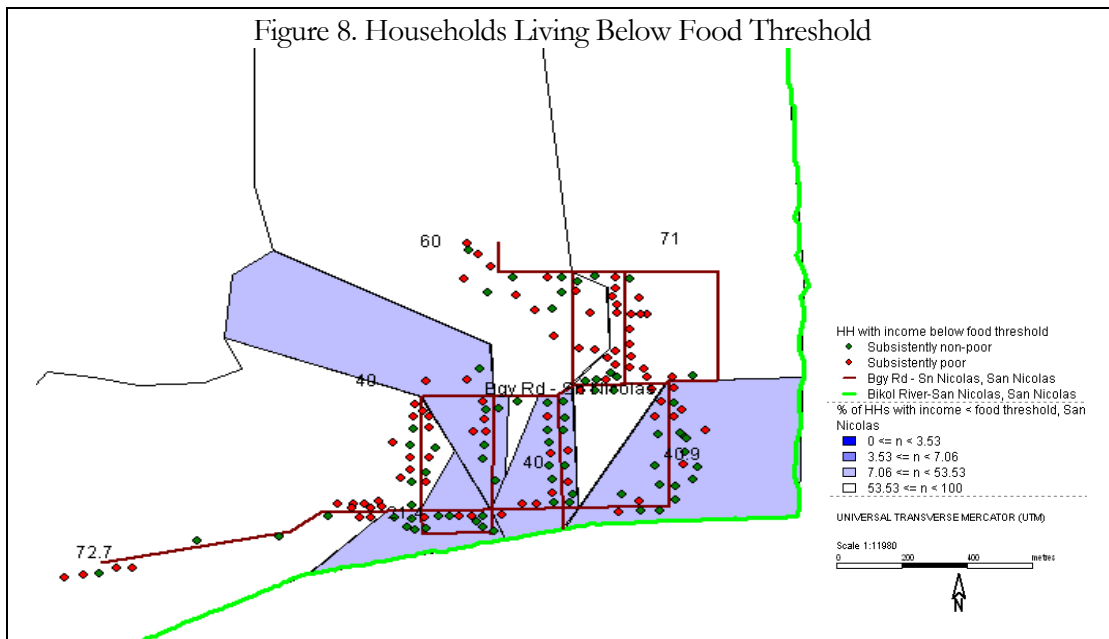
\*\*Number of Employed members of the labor force over total number members of the labor force

As indicated in Table 1, 98 or 63.23% of the 155 households were recorded as **living below poverty threshold** affecting 500 persons or 72.57% of the total population of San Nicolas. (For this part, the currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays). This means that 98 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 Nicolas which shows that Purok 7 has the biggest number with 27 households living below poverty threshold, followed by Purok 2 with 25 households.



Likewise, Table 1 shows that 84 or 54.19% of the 155 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 54.19% 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 Nicolas, viz:



Most of the households living below food threshold can be found in Purok 7 with 24 households followed by Purok 2 with 23 households.

It was noted that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 4 households in the barangay (1 each on Puroks 1 & 5 and 2 in Purok 7) were reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. It appears that residents of the barangay are very willing to share their food to relatives and neighbors.

## Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 8 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with Credit Program getting the biggest number of beneficiaries at 17, followed by Health Assistance Program with 8, Education/Scholarship Program with 5, Supplemental Feeding and Skills/Livelihood Training Programs with 3 each and Housing Program with 1.

Table 8. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of Total households	Types of programs*	
		Magnitude	Proportion**
<b>San Nicolas</b>	<b>155</b>		
Supplemental feeding program		3	1.94
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		8	5.16
Education / scholarship program		5	3.23
Skills or livelihood training program		3	1.94
Housing program		1	0.65
Credit program		17	10.97
Other types of program		0	0

\*Types of programs and beneficiaries

\*\*Number of beneficiaries by type of program over total number of households

Based on the validation activity, the barangay officials of San Nicolas said that the following projects were also implemented in the barangay:

1. Installation of 2 Jetmatic Pumps in Zone 4 & 5
2. Rehab of water pump in Zone 3
3. Elevated Water Tank
4. Monitoring of HHs w/out access to sanitary toilet
5. Immunization
6. Operation Timbang
7. Deworming
8. Supplemental Feeding Program
9. Provision of vegetable seeds
10. Intensification of Ronda System

## LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 9, only 66 of the total 689 population in the barangay are members in organization and most of them are females (56 females and only 10 males). Women's organization got the highest number of membership with 52 while Labor Organization has the lowest with 1.

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 Nicolas	689	354	335						
Religious				6	3	3	0.87	0.85	0.90
Youth				3	1	2	0.94	0.28	0.60
Cultural				0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Political				2	2	0	0.29	0.56	0.00
Women's				52	1	51	7.55	0.28	15.22
Agricultural				2	2	0	0.29	0.56	0.00
Labor				1	1	0	0.15	0.28	0.00
Others (Specified)				0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				66	10	56	9.58	2.82	16.72

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 369 voting-age population in Barangay San Nicolas, there are 335 or 90.79% are registered voters (172 males, 163 females). However, validation participants said that is probably 100% now since an intensive campaign was made for people to register in connection with the coming elections.

Further, Barangay San Nicolas has 89 households that are engaged in crop farming/gardening, 24 households engaged in livestock/poultry, 12 households engaged in wholesale/retail, 2 households engaged in transportation, another 2 households engaged in construction and 1 household engaged in community, social & personal services.

As to tenurial status, Table 10 indicates that 61 households or 39% of the total households in the barangay are house and lot owners followed by households that own the house and rent-free the lot with consent of the lot owner with 43 households or 27.7% of the total households. This "rent-free of lot with consent of the owner" can be attributed to the close family ties of the people wherein relatives or even neighbors lend their lots to family members or friends.

Table 10. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	61
Rent house/room including lot	2
Own house/rent lot	33
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	43
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	0
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	16
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>

Civil Registration records for barangay San Nicolas indicates that of the total 689 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 an agent of the Civil Registrar, civil registration in the barangays can be fast-tracked.

As to electrical connection, 116 or 74.84% of the 155 households have electrical connection and the remaining 39 households uses kerosene for their lighting. However, with the electrification program of the government, the households with no electrical connections will be reduced.

Migration data for barangay San Nicolas is presented in Table 11. It shows that there are 62 persons (20 males, 42 females) who previously resided somewhere else other than their present abode. Table 12 indicates that 33 of the total migrants of 62 came from other municipalities within the province, while 24 came from other barangays of the municipality and 4 came from other barangays of the municipality. This can be attributed to marriage between a barangay resident and somebody residing outside the barangay.

Table 11. Migration by Purok

purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>San Nicolas</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>12.54</b>
Purok 01	84	39	45	6	1	5	7.14	2.56	11.11
Purok 02	154	78	76	18	8	10	11.69	10.26	13.16
Purok 03	86	40	46	13	5	8	15.12	12.5	17.39
Purok 04	88	48	40	4	1	3	4.55	2.08	7.5
Purok 05	56	27	29	2	0	2	3.57	0	6.9
Purok 06	65	35	30	6	1	5	9.23	2.86	16.67
Purok 07	156	87	69	13	4	9	8.33	4.6	13.04

\*Persons who migrated inside the location in the last five years

\*\*Number of members who migrated over total members

Table 12. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	1	0	1	0.15	0.00	0.30
Inside the Province	33	13	20	4.79	3.67	5.97
Inside the municipality	24	7	17	3.48	1.98	5.07
Inside the barangay	4	0	4	0.58	0.00	1.19
TOTAL	62	20	42	9.00	5.65	12.54

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

### **VISION:**

A well developed, clean, peaceful and God-fearing community with active, happy  
And cooperative residents working together towards the development of the barangay.

### **MISSION:**

Strengthen the involvement and active participation of the  
constituents in the delivery of basic services and the  
enhancement of the quality of life of the constituents.

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

#### Sports and Recreation

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

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

Specific objectives:

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

### PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To construct additional infrastructure facilities in the barangay

Specific objectives:

1. To construct farm- to-market roads
2. To improve the barangay hall

3. To provide safe drinking water by installing low-cost water supply facility

## ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability

Specific objectives:

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

## **Development Plans & Projects**

### A. WATER & SANITATION

1. Installation of Additional Water Pumps in Zone 7
2. Rehab of Elevated Water Tank
3. Consultative-Dialogue with the HHs with no sanitary toilet facilities
4. Provide toilet bowls to 22 HHs sourced from 20% EDF
5. RHU to conduct Health Education

### B. BASIC EDUCATION

1. Activation of BCPC
2. Counseling of concerned parents by MSWD & DEPED
3. Provision of school supplies, matriculation fees, school projects & school uniform by SK
4. Tutorial Services
5. Dialogue with OSY
6. Alternative Learning System

### C. HOUSING

Passage of Ordinance re requiring HHs intending to construct even makeshift houses to secure bgy.clearance

### D. HEALTH & NUTRITION

1. IEC on Proper Diet
2. Regular Check-up of malnourished children with the MHO
3. Provision of multivitamins
- 4,Reorganization of Mothers Class

### E. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

1. Livelihood Trainings

2. Intensification of Agricultural Production
3. Demonstration Farm
4. Facilitation to market the products
5. BDC to allocate funds for the purchase of vegetable seeds
6. Soil Analysis
7. Livestock Production
8. Fish Production

#### F. PEACE AND ORDER

1. Advocacy Campaign
2. Bantay Kataid

## BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2014

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

D. Land Area: 410.90 HECTARES  
 E. Population: 689  
 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 21 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	San Nicolas	21 households with access to sanitary toilet		12,600			12,600	20% EDF	12,600		3,000	3,000	3,000	2,600	
	Shallow well construction	Procurement of GI pipes & installation of jetmatic pump	Zone 7, San Nicolas	households provided with water for general use		6,000		6,000	12,000	20% EDF	12,000		12,000				
	Provision of Potable water	Improvement of elevated water tank	San Nicolas	households with access to safe water				240,000	200,000	External grant Bawasa	240,000		240,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Basic Education	Assistance to E/S & H/S students	Provision of basic school supplies & assistance for other school-related expenses to poor but deserving students	San Nicolas	100% E/S & H/S participation rate achieved		60,000			75,000	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund External Grant	60,000		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	San Nicolas	Out of school youth given alternative education		30,000			30,000	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund	20,000 10,000		15,000	15,000			
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	San Nicolas	51 hholds provided with skills for additional income generating activities		20,000				Bgy Fund External Grants	5,000 15,000		10,000		10,000		
	Demo Farm	Establishment &	San Nicolas	Demo farm		10,000			10,000	Bgy Fund	2,000	5,000		5,000			

Project Category (1)	Name of Project (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
		operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production		established, households encouraged to replicate the technology						Mun Fund NGA	4,000 4,000						
	Assistance to Palay Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	San Nicolas	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 Nicolas	Community secured; decrease in incidence of crimes	24,000	6,000		8,500	38500	Bgy Fund	38,500	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	San Nicolas	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	

**EDNA T. PANTE**  
*Punong Barangay  
Chairman*

**JOJIT P. CAMACHO**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**ANNA LIZA SJ. ESTRADA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member, SK Chairman*

*Representative of the Congressman*

**LEONARDO M. CAÑAVERAL**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**BAYANI T. CAUDILLA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**VILMA F. REMOLACIO**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**ROMULO B. REMOLACIO**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**LOLITO V. TARUSANAN**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**JAIME S. CAUDILLA, SR.**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

*NGO Representative*

*NGO Representative*

## Annual Investment Plan

Barangay: SAN NICOLAS

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