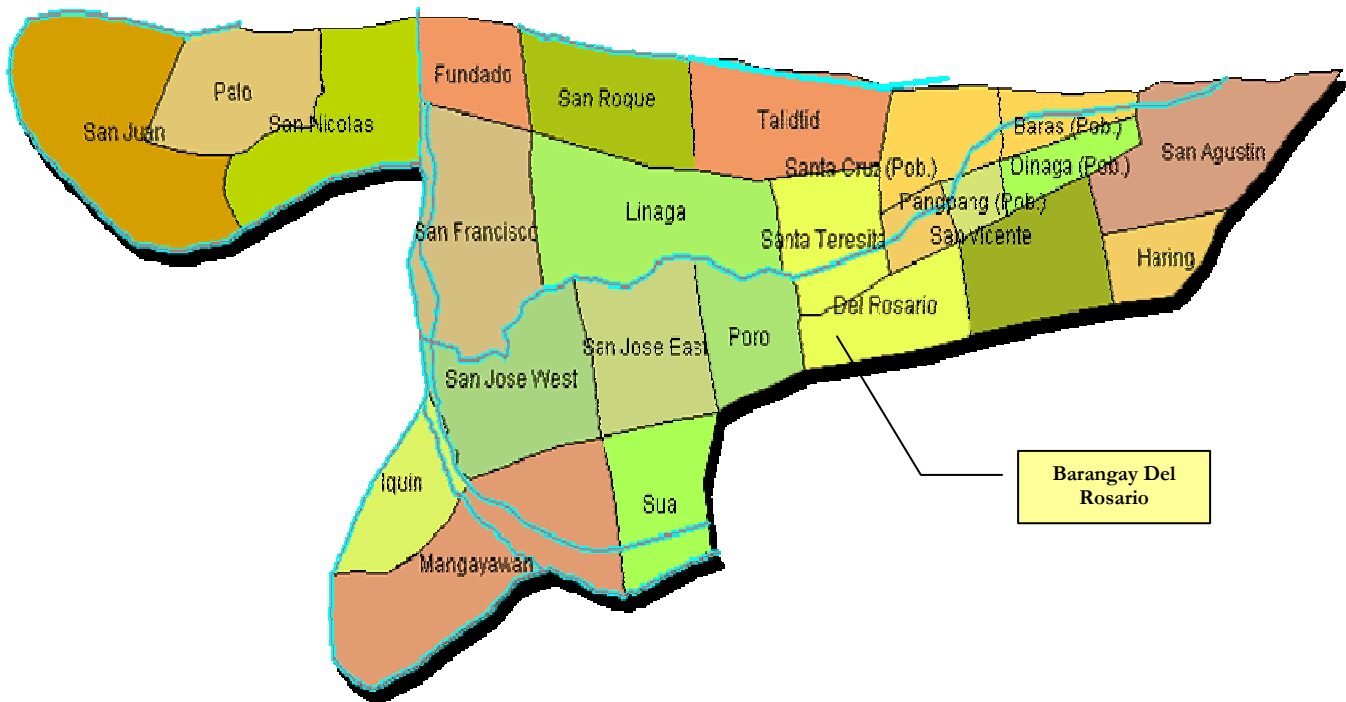


BARANGAY DEL ROSARIO

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 DEL ROSARIO, CANAMAN, CAMARINES SUR

Barangay Socioeconomic Profile & Development Plan

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



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



Message

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

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

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

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

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

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



EMMANUEL S. REQUEJO
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines
Canaman, Camarines Sur
Barangay Del Rosario
-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.

SALVADOR SALUDES

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 Del Rosario

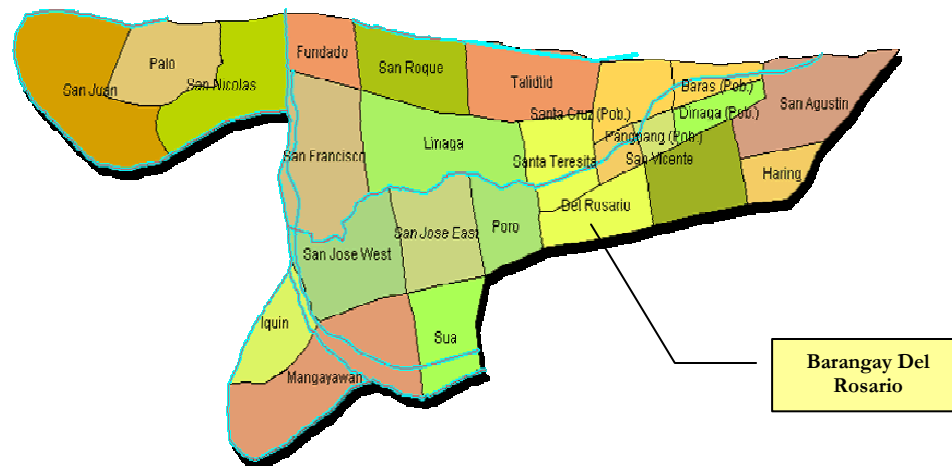
Like Calambog, the area now occupied by the barangay of Del Rosario and San Vicente was once a single barrio known as Tacolod. Often mispronounced (and misspelled) by Spanish colonial chroniclers as Tacolor, the locality was already inhabited by native Bikolnons at the time that much of Spain was still being wrested back from its Saracen invaders during the reconquista.

Tacolod, the original name of the locality, is a shortened version of tara-tacolod (“small humps”), a bikol word which describes the several small, topographic elevations that dot the area. Shortly after the arrival of the Spaniards, in the early 1600s when Canaman had been made an independent parish, the Castilian authorities accepted the legal existence of Tacolod by making it one of the town’s original visitas.

As geographically laid out, however, Tacolod was a very long barrio shaped like a bolo blade, its point lying eastward. Thus, upon representations of the residents of the barrio, the Canaman municipal council approved a resolution on June 15, 1952 (MC Res 15 s-1952) which erased Tacolod from legal existence and created the two new barangays of Del Rosario and San Vicente.

Profile of Del Rosario

MAP OF CANAMAN



Physical Characteristics

Barangay Del Rosario is bounded on the West by barangay San Vicente, East by barangay Poro and North by the town of Camaligan. It has an aggregate area of 188.9222 has. or 4.36% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of seven puroks .

Educational, Health and Service Facilities

Immediate need for health services in the barangay is undertaken by 5 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.

Barangay Del Rosario has 1 elementary school. Although there is no secondary School in this barangay, there is Sta. Cruz highschool located at barangay Sta. Cruz which is about 3.2 kilometers from the barangay.

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 4 puroks of the barangay is traversed by a concrete provincial road serviced by “padyaks” (minimum fare is P10/person). There are several Multi-cabs that ply the route of Naga-Marupit, Camaligan and they pass through barangay Del Rosario.

Credit Institutions

The barangay is served by several credit institutions (private and government) including those offered by private individuals like TSPI and other private lending institutions. 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 Del Rosario 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, some 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 46.5% or 372 of the total 800 households in the barangay have no access to safe water.

As to electricity, all the four 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 24 households said that they were victimized by crime against property.

Barangay Officials

Barangay Del Rosario has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Salvador Saludes

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Rosendo P. Medrano
2. Daniel E. Miraflor
3. ELuid A. Prestosa
4. Ricardo C. De Leon, Jr.
5. Alejandro F. Talan, Jr.
6. Rico A. De La Torre
7. Camilo A. Teves
8. Larry Don Basmayor-SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary: Emilia B. Bolocon

Barangay Treasurer: Susan T. Diaz

Barangay Officials 2010-2013

Punong Barangay: Salvador Saludes

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Rosendo P. Medrano
2. Myra M. San Lorenzo
3. Daniel E. Miraflor
4. Teofila O. Rejuso
5. Joseph Q. Saludes
6. Camilo A. Teves
7. Alejandro F. Tala, Jr.
8. Trisha Marie G. Delovino-SK Chairman

Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Del Rosario

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




Health and Nutrition indicators showed good results. Specifically, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes, there were 3 child fatality (0-5 y.o.) and child malnutrition was low at 0.6% – suggesting a sound maternal and child health program. Access to sanitary toilet was 53.5% or 428 of the 800 households while 4.12% or 33 of the 600 total households have no access to safe water.

CBMS results revealed that 40.59% of 13-16 years old children are not attending high school and that 27.49% 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 why some barangays have a large 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, 33.6% or 269 of the 800 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, 194 or 24.3% 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	3	0.9	36	24	12
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	2	0.6	2	2	0
HOUSING					
households living in makeshift housing	22	2.8	85	47	37
households who are squatters	26	3.3	105	54	50
WATER AND SANITATION					
households without access to safe water	372	46.5	1614	825	788
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	33	4.1	147	78	68
BASIC EDUCATION					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	94	27.5	103	50	53
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	97	40.6	106	59	47
children 6-16 years old not attending school	68	15.6	80	39	41
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD					
households with income below poverty threshold	269	33.6	1383	711	672
households with income below food threshold	194	24.3	990	516	474
households experienced food shortage	18	2.3	90	52	38
Unemployed members of the labor force	10	1.4	11	4	7
PEACE AND ORDER					
Victims of crime	24	3	122	56	66

Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Del Rosario has 800 households with a total population of 3529 or an average household size of 4. Purok 4 has the highest number of households with 283 and Purok 1 registered the smallest number with 156 households. Table 2 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Del Rosario, viz:

DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 4
- Number of Households: 800
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-1787, Female : 1741

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	156	19.5%	394	22%	367	21%	761	21.6%	107	5
2	177	22.12%	411	23%	367	21%	778	22.0%	111	4
3	184	23%	411	23%	402	23%	814	23.1%	102	4
4	283	35.38%	571	32%	605	35%	1176	33.3%	94	4
	800		1787	100%	1741	100%	3529	100%	102	

Table 2 shows that the barangay is slightly male dominated with 1787 males and 1741 females or an overall sex ratio of 102, meaning there are 102 males for every 100 females. Among the four puroks, Purok 1 registered the highest sex ratio with 107 while Purok 4 has the lowest. Further, Purok 5 registered the biggest average household size of 5 while puroks 2,3 & 4 have the lowest at 4.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in the barangay belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 62% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are very few with only 4% of the entire population, however, young dependents are many getting 34% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	% to total population	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	3528	100%	1787	54.85%	1741	49.35%
0-14	1215	34.4%	655	19%	560	16%
15-64	2177	62%	1079	31%	1098	31%
65 above	136	4%	53	2%	83	2%
Children 0-5 years old	493	14%	269	8%	224	6%
Children 6-12 years old	569	16%	302	9%	267	8%
Members 13-16 years old	324	9%	175	5%	149	4%
Members 16-64 years old	893	25%	477	14%	416	12%
Members 10 years old and above	2723	77%	1351	38%	1372	39%

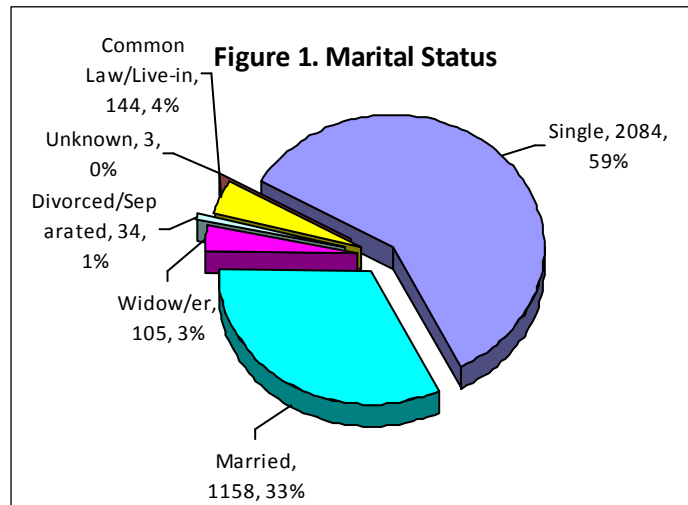
Table 4 shows that Basic literacy in the barangay is high at 98%, meaning 2674 of the total 2723 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. Purok 4 has the highest literacy rate at 99% with Puroks 1, 2 & 3 having the same percentage of 98%.

Table 4. Basic Literacy

purok	number of persons 10 years old and above			Literate persons 10 years old and above*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Del Rosario	2723	1351	1372	2674	1328	1346	98%	98%	98%
Purok 1	570	294	276	557	289	268	98%	98%	97%
Purok 2	565	294	271	552	287	265	98%	98%	98%
Purok 3	593	294	299	580	288	292	98%	98%	98%
Purok 4	995	469	526	985	464	521	99%	99%	99%

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Del Rosario representing 97% of the total population while the remaining 3% are Protestants, Iglesia, Islam and other denominations.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of the barangay are single with 59% of the total population.



Human Development

Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that **there are 3 households with child death which** occurred in the last 12 months in the barangay. Likewise, **no death due to pregnancy-related causes** was recorded. These can be attributed to the Maternal & Child Care program of the Municipal Health Office undertaken in close partnership with the Barangay Council and Barangay Health Workers.

However, the same table shows that there were only **2 children aged 0-5** (2 males) reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers. The following table shows the distribution of the 2 households that has malnourished children.

Table 5. Malnourished children

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Portion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Purok 1	1	1.3	1	1	0	0.8	1.7	0
Purok 2	1	1.3	1	1	0	0.8	1.3	0
Purok 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purok 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **2**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **3**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **0**

**WATER &
SANITATION**

Water & Sanitation

- Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water: **372**
- Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities: **33**

Table 5 indicates that 47% or 372 of the 800 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that almost half of the residents population are dependent on the water lorries that ply the area for their drinking water. Purok 3 got the highest number of households without access to safe water with 72% while Puroks 1 & 2 got the lowest with 31% of the households without access to safe water.

Likewise, Table 5 shows that there are still 33 households in the barangay that has no access to sanitary toilet. The participants in the validation stated that these households cannot afford to construct a sanitary toilet.

Table 6. Access to Safe Water & Sanitary Toilet

purok	number of households	households without access to safe water		households without access to sanitary toilet facility	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Del Rosario	800	372	47%	33	4%
Purok 01	156	48	31%	9	6%
Purok 02	177	55	31%	8	5%
Purok 03	184	133	72%	12	7%
Purok 04	283	136	48%	4	1%

Shelter

SHELTER

- Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters: **26**
- Households Living in Makeshift Shelters: **22**

Table 6 shows that there are twenty two (22) households who are living in makeshift housing in Barangay Del Rosario, with Purok 3 having the most with 13 households. This means that these households are highly vulnerable especially during typhoons and can be considered as those that needs immediate attention for evacuation during typhoons.

Also, table 6 indicates that there are 26 households or 3% of the total households who are squatters in the barangay and most of them can be found at Purok 4 with 18 households.

Table 7. Squatters and Households living in Makeshift Housing

Purok	number of households	households who are squatters		households living in makeshift house	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Del Rosario	800	26	3%	22	3%
Purok 01	156	2	1%	5	3%
Purok 02	177	1	0.6%	3	2%
Purok 03	184	5	3%	13	7%
Purok 04	283	18	6%	1	0.4%

EDUCATION

Education

- Children Aged 6-12 Years Old who are not Attending Elementary School: **103**
- Children Aged 13-16 Years Old who are not Attending High School: **106**

CBMS survey results shows that 18% of children aged 6-12 years old are not attending school or 103 of 569 of the said age range although there is one elementary school situated in this barangay. 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 8. Children aged 6-12 who are not attending elementary school

Purok	Households		Population					
	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Del Rosario	94	27.5	103	50	53	18.1	16.6	19.9
Purok 01	19	24.7	20	10	10	15	13.9	16.4
Purok 02	25	32.9	27	14	13	20.1	19.4	21
Purok 03	23	29.1	28	13	15	20.9	18.3	23.8
Purok 04	27	24.5	28	13	15	16.7	14.9	18.5

As to high school, 106 children (59 males, 47 females) who are aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 33% 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 32 and the lowest is Purok 2 with 20.

The reasons enumerated by the participants during the validation are almost the same as that in the elementary education. Also, they said that poor families tend to send their high-school age children to work and provide additional money for the family. It can

be noted that the nearest high school (Sta. Cruz High School) is just about 2 kilometers away from the barangay.

Table 9. Children aged 13-16 who are not attending High school

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	<i>Magnitude</i>			<i>Proportion</i>		
Del Rosario	97	40.6	106	59	47	32.7	33.7	31.5
Purok 01	27	50	32	18	14	42.7	48.6	36.8
Purok 02	19	44.2	20	13	7	34.5	41.9	25.9
Purok 03	21	38.2	23	15	8	31.5	3.6	25
Purok 04	30	34.5	31	13	18	26.3	19.7	34.6

Peace & Order

PEACE & ORDER

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: 24

There are 24 households or 3% of the total households were recorded as having been victimized by crimes in Barangay Del Rosario. This 24 households have 122 members, 56 male and 66 females. The households were located in all the four Puroks of the barangay. All of these crimes are theft. The barangay officials must intensify foot patrol of their barangay tanods, especially during night time.

Economic Development

ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT

Tables 7 below presents the employment status of Barangay Del Rosario showing that the barangay have 1158 members of the labor force, 731 of which are males and only 427 females representing 32.81% of the total population. Of the 1158, only 11 are unemployed giving us 99.69% employment rate for the barangay. This also shows that 1147 people are gaining income to support the entire population of the barangay .

- Unemployment Rate: **0.9%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **33.6%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **24.3%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **2.3%**

Table 10. Employment by Sex, Purok

purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force*					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion**		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Del Rosario	1158	731	427	1147	727	420	99.05	99.45	98.36
Purok 1	236	171	65	234	171	63	99.15	100	96.92
Purok 2	249	167	82	247	166	81	99.2	99.4	98.78
Purok 3	276	183	93	273	181	92	98.91	98.91	98.92
Purok 4	397	210	187	393	209	184	98.99	99.52	98.4

*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 Del Rosario are into. It shows that Other community, Social or Personal Activities have the largest total of type of business/industry.

Table 11. Type of Business/Industry, by Purok

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture mning and Forestry	135	111	24	11.77	15.27	5.71
Fishing	8	6	2	0.7	0.83	0.48
Mining and Quarrying	3	1	2	0.26	0.14	0.48
Manufacturing	36	27	9	3.14	3.71	2.14
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	19	18	1	1.66	2.48	0.24
Construction	89	86	3	7.76	11.83	0.71
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Vehicle Repair	137	71	66	11.94	9.77	15.71
Hotel and Restaurants	30	14	16	2.62	1.93	3.81
Transportation, Storage & Communication	118	108	10	10.29	14.86	2.38
Financial Intermediation	11	3	8	0.96	0.41	1.9

Type of business/industry*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	29	15	14	2.53	2.06	3.33
Public Administration and Defense	70	43	27	6.1	5.91	6.43
Education	124	39	85	10.81	5.36	20.24
Health and Social Work	35	10	25	3.05	1.38	5.95
Other community, Social or Personal Activities	176	110	66	15.34	15.13	15.71
Private Households with Employed Persons	42	17	25	3.66	2.34	5.95
Extra-territorial Organizations	85	48	37	7.41	6.6	8.81

*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 60.42%, followed by housekeeping with 26.15% then Too young/old, retired and permanently disabled at third spot with 7.98%.

Table 12. Reasons of Unemployment, By Sex

Reasons of unemployment*	Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Believes no work available	4	3	1	0.2	0.35	0.09
Await results of previous application	18	5	13	0.91	0.59	1.14
Temporary illness/disability	14	10	4	0.71	1.18	0.35
Bad weather	1	0	1	0.05	0	0.09
Waiting for rehire	3	2	1	0.15	0.24	0.09
Too young/old, retired or permanently disabled	158	68	90	7.98	8.05	7.92
Housekeeping	518	105	413	26.15	12.43	36.36
Schooling	1197	613	584	60.42	72.54	51.41
Seasonal work and it's off season	19	9	10	0.96	1.07	0.88
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, **34%** or 269 of the 800 households were recorded as living below poverty threshold affecting 1383 persons or 39.2% of the total population of Del Rosario. (The currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays).

This means that 269 households are having a hard time providing for their basic needs such as basic food, clothing, shelter, education and simple recreation. Few alternative livelihood options, limited opportunities and dependence on palay farming as source of income were some of the reasons mentioned on this poor state of income and livelihood in the barangay.

The following table presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay Del Rosario. It also shows the location of those households living below poverty threshold by Purok – with Purok 2 having the biggest percentage with 42.4% households living below poverty threshold, 38.6% for purok 3, 40.4% for purok 1 and 21.2% for purok 4.

Table 13. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
Del Rosario	269	33.6	1383	711	672	39.2	39.8	38.6
Purok 01	63	40.4	353	192	161	46.4	48.7	43.9
Purok 02	75	42.4	386	196	190	49.6	47.7	51.8
Purok 03	71	38.6	339	169	170	41.6	41.1	42.3
Purok 04	60	21.2	305	154	151	25.9	27	25

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 24.25% or 194 of the 800 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 194 households with a total member of 990 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 Del Rosario, viz:

Table 14. Households with income below poverty threshold

Purok	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
Del Rosario	194	24.3	990	516	474	28.1	28.9	27.2
Purok 01	46	29.5	261	146	115	34.3	37.1	31.3
Purok 02	51	28.8	252	126	126	32.4	30.7	34.3
Purok 03	52	28.3	245	129	116	30.1	31.4	28.9
Purok 04	45	15.9	232	115	117	19.7	20.1	19.3

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 18 households 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 124 or 15.5% of the total households. Credit program is in second with 84 households (10.5%) followed by Education/Scholarship Program with 34 households (4.25%). Housing Program benefited 29 households (3.63%), Supplemental Feeding and Skills or Livelihood Program benefited 5 households each (0.63%) and Other types of program benefited only 1 household (0.13%).

Table 15. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Del Rosario	800		
Supplemental feeding program		5	0.63
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		124	15.5
Education / scholarship program		34	4.25
Skills or livelihood training program		5	0.63
Housing program		29	3.63
Credit program		84	10.5
Other types of program		1	0.13

LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 11, only 73 or 2% of the total population of 3529 are members of a certain organization. Other organizations that was not specified got the highest number of 37 while Cultural and Labor organizations got no members from this barangay.

Table 16. Membership in Organization

Barangay	number of Total members			Types of organization*					
				Magnitude			Proportion**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Del Rosario	3529	1787	1741						
Religious				22	9	13	0.62	0.5	0.75
Youth				7	3	4	0.2	0.17	0.23
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				2	1	1	0.06	0.06	0.06
Women's				4	0	4	0.11	0	0.23
Agricultural				1	0	1	0.03	0	0.06
Labor				0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Specified)				37	20	17	1.05	1.12	0.98
TOTAL				73	33	40			

*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 2142 voting-age population in the barangay, 1593 or 74.37% are registered voters (804 male, 789 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 (439 of the 800 households) of the households have owner or owner-like possession of their house and lot. However, it can be noted that a large number of households (222 households or 27.75%) in the barangay own their house but uses the lot for free. This can also be attributed to the culture of close family ties of the people.

Table 17. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	439
Rent house/room including lot	59
Own house/rent lot	18
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	222
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	3
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	36
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	21

Civil Registration records for Del Rosario indicates that of the total 3528 population, there are 13 (8 male, 5 females) whose birth is not yet registered in the Civil Registrar. This can be due to the complacent attitude of some residents towards immediate registration of births. They just process the late registration when the birth certificate is needed, like during enrolment in elementary. However, the new arrangement of civil registration wherein the Barangay Secretary acts as agent of the civil registrars is seen as a good way of resolving this issue.

As to electrical connection, 717 or 90% of the 798 households have electrical connection and the remaining 2 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 Del Rosario.

Table 18. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Del Rosario	3529	1787	1741	404	198	206	11.45	11.08	11.83
Purok 01	761	394	367	71	33	38	9.33	8.38	10.35
Purok 02	778	411	367	69	34	35	8.87	8.27	9.54
Purok 03	814	411	402	78	36	42	9.58	8.76	10.45
Purok 04	1176	571	605	186	95	91	15.82	16.64	15.04

Table 19. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Country	10	6	4	0.28	0.34	0.23
Inside the Province	136	59	77	3.85	3.3	4.42
Inside the municipality	404	198	206	11.45	11.08	11.83
Inside the barangay	71	35	36	2.01	1.96	2.07

Brgy. Vision and Mission Statements

VISION:

To implement projects and basic services for the benefits of the constituents, and answer to the needs of the community. For the protection of minors as well as the young ones and older alike, and for more progressive and happy place to live in.

MISSION:

To serve the constituents with the outmost intention of honesty and integrity pursuing the dreams of a united community serving the lesser one in life specially the oppressed.

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

