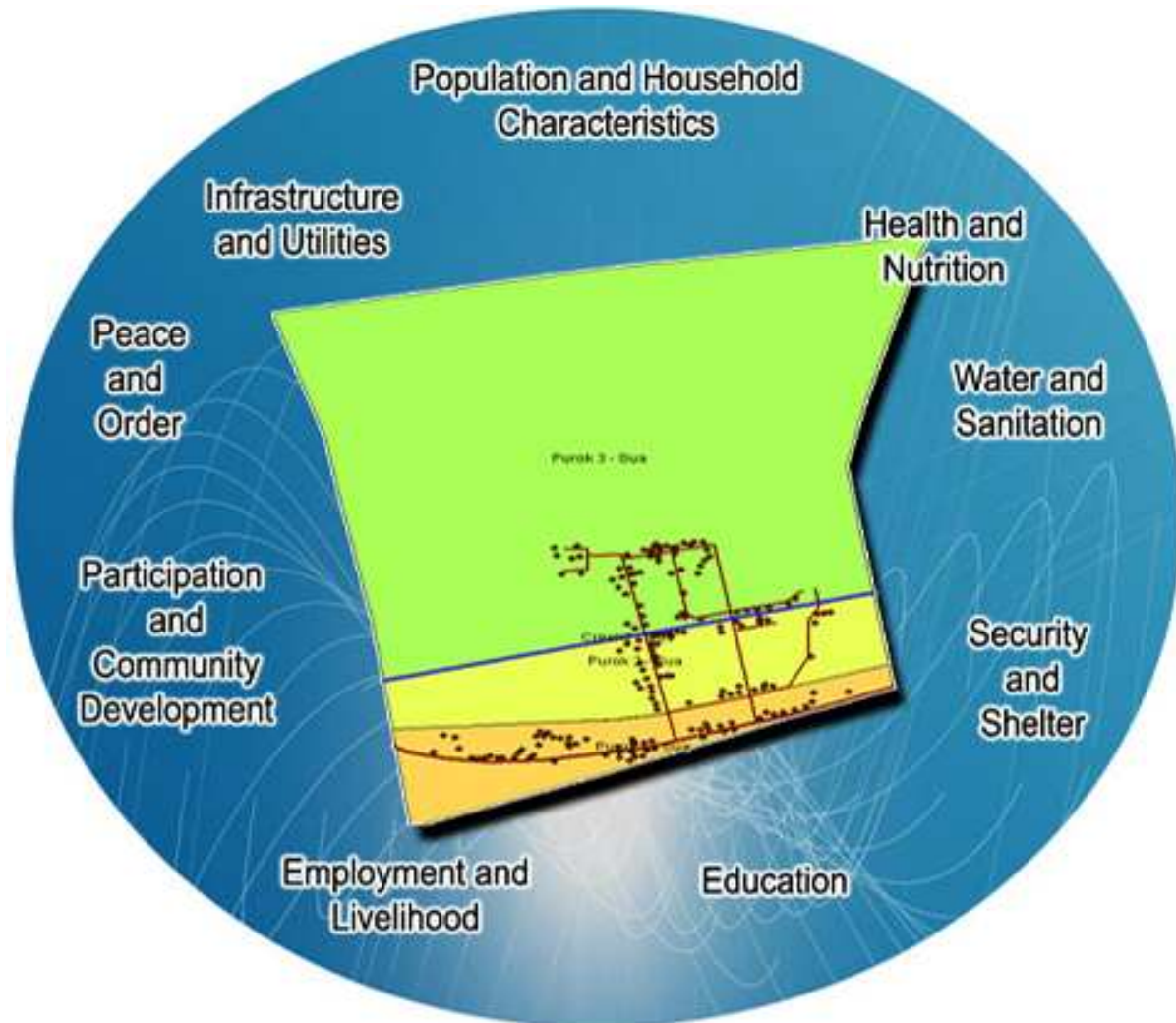


# BARANGAY SUA

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 SUA, 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 Fuerte
<i>Haring</i>	▪ Pepito Sacayan	<i>San Nicolas</i>	▪ Edna Pante
<i>Iquin</i>	▪ Feliciano Montero, Jr.	<i>San Roque</i>	▪ Fernando Almazar
<i>Liñaga</i>	▪ Jaime Rodriguez	<i>San Vicente</i>	▪ Tomas Sto. Tomas
<i>Mangayawan</i>	▪ Rogelio Tan	<i>Sta. Cruz</i>	▪ Rodrigo de Belen
<i>Palo</i>	▪ Loreto Burce	<i>Sta. Teresita</i>	▪ Jose Nolasco
<i>Pangpang</i>	▪ Santiago Nobleza	<i>Sua</i>	▪ Francisco Buena, Sr.
<i>Poro</i>	▪ Luis Balondo	<i>Talidtid</i>	▪ Arnulfo Arroyo
<i>San Agustin</i>	▪ Jessie Regalado	<i>Tibgao</i>	▪ Arnel Ibasco

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

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

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



**EMMANUEL S. REQUEJO**  
Municipal Mayor

Republic of the Philippines  
Canaman, Camarines Sur  
Barangay Sua  
-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.

**FRANCISCO B. BUENA, SR.**  
*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 Sua	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 is prepared to serve as a tool and guide for both the local officials and the constituents of the barangay. A unique characteristic of this document is the strategic use of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) data in building a comprehensive picture of the barangay and as an input to improve the empirical basis of local planning and budgeting. The reference for the CBMS Survey was September 2008 to August 2009.

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

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

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

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

## **History of Barangay Sua**

The locality that is now barangay Sua is believed to have been settled and long before the arrival of the Spaniards. The first settlers said to have come from neighboring places, apparently arrived in the area when much of Canaman forest had already been cut down and farming had already become established as an industry.

Sua was the name given to the place by the early inhabitants due to the abundance of lemon trees (locally called Sua) in the locality. Once very sparsely populated. Its present inhabitants of 595 distributed among 105 households, still leave much room for population expansion in the place.

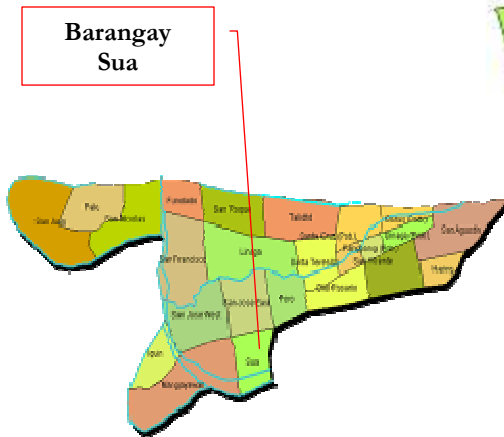
Sua is bounded on the northeast by the ancient barangay of Poro, on its northern and northeast side by San Jose East and part of San Jose West, and by Mangayawan on its western flank. It shares its southern boundary of the municipality of Camaligan.

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

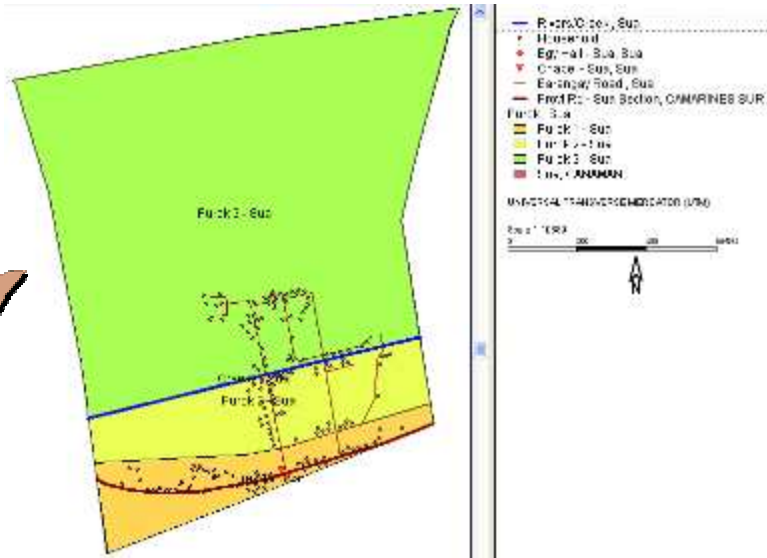


# Profile of Barangay Sua

MAP OF CANAMAN



MAP OF BARANGAY SUA



## Physical Characteristics

Barangay Sua is located in the southern part of the municipality of Canaman and is about 5.50 kilometers from the poblacion. It has an aggregate area of 223.0391 has. or about 5.2% of the total land area of the municipality. It is made up of three puroks namely Zone 1, Zone 2 & Zone 3.

It is bounded on the north by barangay San Jose East, on the south by barangay Sua of Camaligan, Camarines Sur, on the west by barangay Mangayawan and on the east by barangay Poro. The barangay's terrain is generally flat with slope of 0-3%. As to the soil type, barangay Sua has Canaman Clay. It is predominantly an agriculture area.

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

Public elementary education in the barangay is catered by Sua Elementary School which offers combination classes up to Grade IV. The School Head is Mr. Alger Abarientos and the two teachers assisting him in educating the pupils are Ms. Elisa Morales in charge of Grades III and IV and Ms. Nanete Saludes handling the Grades V and VI classes. The total enrolment for School Year 2009-2010 is 164. Myrna Gasgas, the appointed Day Care Worker (funded by the barangay with municipal counterpart) undertakes day care services to the children aged 3-5 years old.

The nearest Secondary School is located in Barangay Mangayawan which is about 3 kms. whereas, the nearest Tertiary Education facilities can be found near the poblacion area which is 6 kms. from the barangay. The two educational institutions for the collegiate level in town are Mariners Polytechnic Colleges Foundation (MPCF) and Aeronautical Flying School located in Barangay Baras. There are also state colleges and universities in Naga City (about 7 kms. from the barangay).

Health services in the barangay are delivered by four (4) Barangay Health Workers, namely: Rosemarie Buena, Erlinda Ocbina, Fe Arsenio and Ma. Teresa Baylon Mrs. Filipinas San Buenaventura is the assigned midwife by the Rural Health Center to assist and augment the local health personnel in the barangay. The residents can also access the services of the Municipal Health Office located in the town proper situated 5.50 kms. from the barangay.

## **Mode of Public Transportation**

Before the advent of the farm-to-market roads, people of Sua depend on Bicol River for their transportation. However, the new millennium paved the way for land transportation. There are public utility jeepneys and tricycles plying the route of Naga – Sua costing P10.00 (one-way trip). A number of residents have their own motorcycles as an easy and relatively cheap means of transportation to and from the barangay.

## **Credit Institutions**

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

## **Water & Electric Supply**

In the past, drinking water is not a problem in the barangay. In the early 1900s people get their drinking water in open dug wells. Later on, in the 60's, shallow wells and deep wells became their source of potable water. However, in the 80's, water from the deep wells is no longer potable – either it's murky or it's salty or both. A notable number of efforts were made to look for a place inside the barangay where they can find potable water but all the efforts were in vain. This compelled the people to purchase water from water vendors that ply the area. At present, the lorry trucks deliver almost daily in the barangay. It can be noted that up to this day, most of the people still bathe and wash their clothes in the Bicol River.

As to electricity, all the three puroks of Barangay Sua is energized by CASURECO II. However, there are still twenty-eight (28) households with no electrical connections due to economic reasons.

## **Waste Management**

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

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

## **Peace and Order**

The barangay is generally peaceful. Only minor incidents such as public disturbance usually caused by intoxicated residents were recorded in the barangay blotter. Preservation of peace and order, protection and security of life and property in the barangay is maintained by the eight (20) appointed Barangay Tanods, namely: Antonio B. Buena, as the Chief Tanod, Cesar M. Manlangit, Celso B. Ocampo, Cecilio D. Ocampo, Medardo D. Agdoro, Danilo G. Agdoro, Aldrick D. Tawagon, Nilo B. Altar, Randy S. Marcaida, Avelino SJ. Marcaida, Francisco P. Buena, Jr. Edwin C. Camalla, Eustaquio C. San Jose, Gerardo N. Capistrano, Marciano A. Concan, Wilfredo Baylon, Roque A. Altar, Edmundo S. Suez, Joel C. Ocbina and, Ronald Buena, as the brigade members.

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

Moreover, another service unit which extends a hand in effecting speedy resolution of disputes among the inhabitants to ensure a tranquil community is the Lupon Tagapamayapa. Appointed by the Punong Barangay as Lupon Members are Bernardita Bellere, Avelina Capistrano, Josie Sta. Clara, Luciano de la Cruz, Laila Abias, Melandro C. Peralta, Alex A. Altar, Elizabeth Ocbina, Gloria Peralta, Evangeline Saludes and Agapito J. Abias, Jr. The eleven (11) Lupon Members is chaired by Francisco B. Buena, Sr and Rosa de la Cruz as the Lupon Secretary.

## **Barangay Officials**

Barangay Sua has the following Barangay Officials, to wit:

Punong Barangay: Francisco B. Buena, Sr.

Barangay Kagawads:

1. Joel A. Ocbina
2. Melandro C. Peralta
3. Ma. Arlyn B. Altar
4. Beterbo A. Diones
5. Hilario A. Bellere
6. Noel B. Sta. Clara
7. Pio M. Capistrano
8. Francisco P. Buena, Jr. – SK Chairman

Barangay Secretary : Rosa M. de la Cruz

Barangay Treasurer: Nehru C. Abias

## **Implementation of CBMS in Barangay Sua**

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



*Scenes during the 3-day Training for CBMS Enumerators*

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

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



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

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

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

In Health and Nutrition indicator, it showed that there are four (4) children aged 0-5 years old who died. However, there was no recorded death due to pregnancy related causes. Also, child malnutrition was very low at 4.5%.

Housing showed relatively good results with 5 households or 3% informal settlers (squatters) recorded and 44 or 26% of the households living in makeshift housing –the former can be attributed to the culture of close family ties providing free use of lot for relatives and the latter is caused by financial hardship.

Conversely, Water & Sanitation showed worst figures for Sua.. Household without access to safe water is very high at 98.2% and households without access to sanitary toilet is at 10.1%.

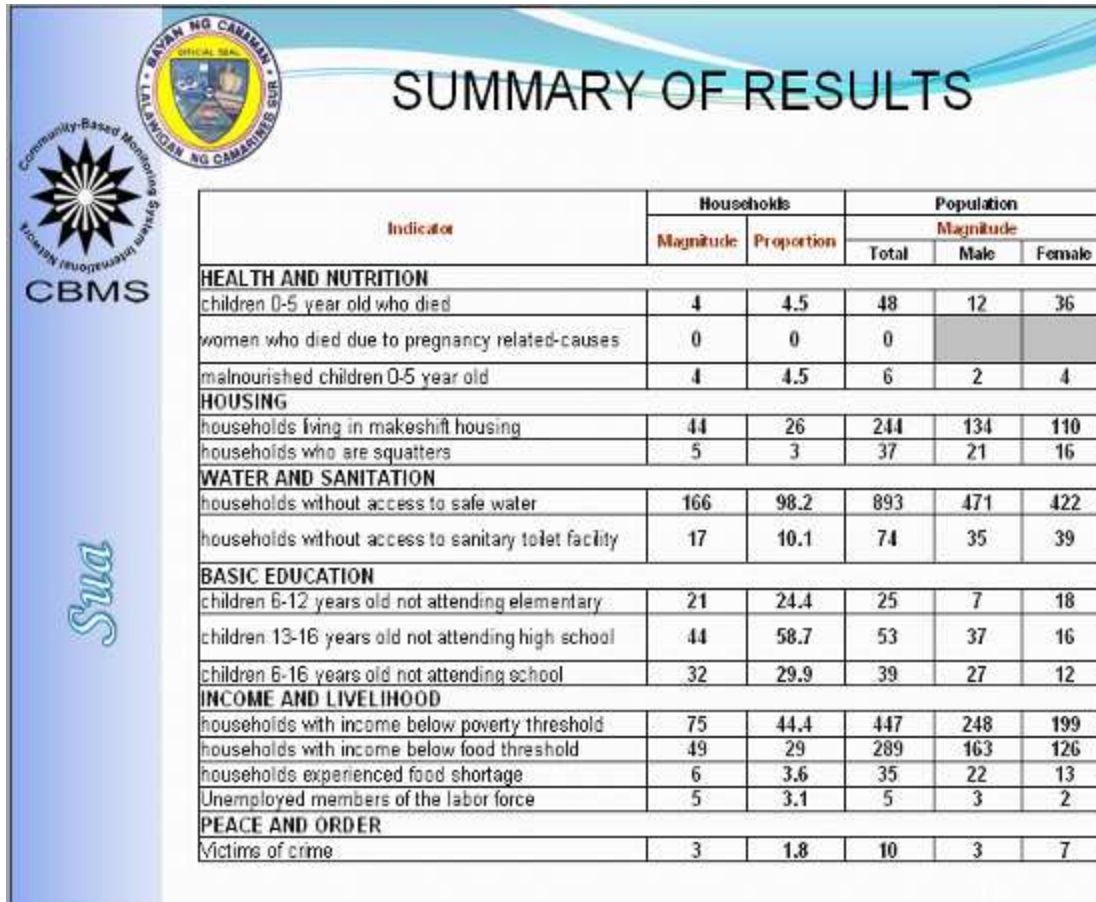
For Income and Livelihood Indicator, Barangay Sua posted quite low incidence of households living below poverty threshold (44.4%) and a few number of households with income below food threshold (29%). Only six (6) or 3.6% of the total households experienced food shortage and five (5) are unemployed members of the labor force. Few alternative livelihood options and dependence on palay farming are the sources of income of mostly of the residents in the locality.

The summary also showed alarming results in basic education, especially in high school participation rate which showed that 58.7% of the high-school aged children were not attending high school. Also, Elementary participation rate is low at 24.4% and children 6-16 years old not attending school. 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	Total	Male	Female
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>					
children 0-5 year old who died	4	4.5	48	12	36
women who died due to pregnancy related-causes	0	0	0		
malnourished children 0-5 year old	4	4.5	6	2	4
<b>HOUSING</b>					
households living in makeshift housing	44	26	244	134	110
households who are squatters	5	3	37	21	16
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
households without access to safe water	166	98.2	893	471	422
households without access to sanitary toilet facility	17	10.1	74	35	39
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>					
children 6-12 years old not attending elementary	21	24.4	25	7	18
children 13-16 years old not attending high school	44	58.7	53	37	16
children 6-16 years old not attending school	32	29.9	39	27	12
<b>INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD</b>					
households with income below poverty threshold	75	44.4	447	248	199
households with income below food threshold	49	29	289	163	126
households experienced food shortage	6	3.6	35	22	13
Unemployed members of the labor force	5	3.1	5	3	2
<b>PEACE AND ORDER</b>					
Victims of crime	3	1.8	10	3	7



## Demography

Based from the 2009 CBMS survey results, barangay Sua has 169 households with a total population of 904 or average household size of 5. Purok 3 has the highest number of population with 321 or 35.5% of the total population followed by Purok 1 with 300 (33.2%) and Purok 2 registered the smallest number with 283 or 31.3% of the total population. Table 1 presents a more detailed description of household and population situation per purok of Barangay Sua, viz:

### DEMOGRAPHY

- Number of Puroks: 3
- Number of Households: 169
- Population Distribution by Gender : Male-475, Female : 429

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	61	36.1%	158	33.3%	142	33.1%	300	33.2%	111.30	5
2	52	30.8%	147	30.9%	136	31.7%	283	31.3%	108.1	5
3	56	33.1%	170	35.8%	151	35.2%	321	35.5%	112.6	6
	169		475	52.5%	429	47.5%	904	100.00%	110.70	5

Also, Table 2 shows that Barangay Sua is somewhat male dominated with 475 males and 429 females or an overall sex ratio of 110.70, meaning there are 110 males for every 100 females. All Puroks are male dominated.

Table 3 indicates that majority of the people in Barangay Sua belongs to the working age group (15-64 years old) with 57% of the whole population. Old dependents (65 & above) are few with only 33 or 3.7% of the entire population.

Table 3. Population by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Total	904	100%	475	52.5%	429	47.5%
0-14	356	39.4%	188	39.6%	168	39.2%
15-64	515	57%	271	57.1%	244	56.9%
65 above	33	3.7%	16	3.4%	17	4%
Children 0-5 years old	88	52.1%	88	18.5%	56	13.1%

Age Bracket	POPULATION					
	Total	%	Male	% to Total	Female	% to Total
Children 6-12 years old	86	50.9%	80	16.8%	85	19.8%
Members 13-16 years old	75	44.4%	56	11.8%	46	10.7%
Members 6-16 years old	107	63.3%	136	28.6%	131	30.5%
Members 10 years old and above	162	100%	341	71.8%	328	76.5%

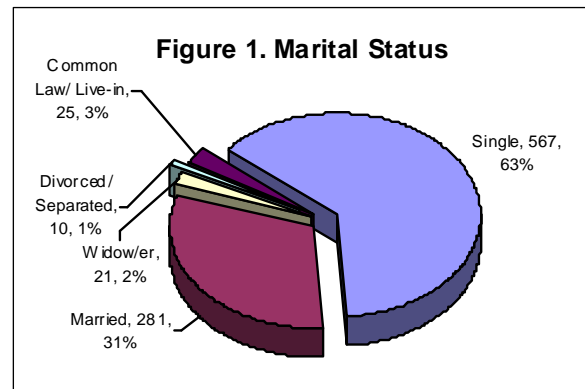
Table 4 shows that basic literacy in Barangay Sua is high at 97.16%, meaning 650 of the total 669 who are aged 10 years old and above are able to read, write and do some simple computations. The presence of a complete elementary school in the barangay is seen as a major contributor to this situation.

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
Sua	669	341	328	650	335	315
Purok 1	226	116	110	221	113	108
Purok 2	205	106	99	200	106	94
Purok 3	238	119	119	229	116	113

As to religion, influence of the Spanish Colonization is highly evident as Roman Catholics dominate Barangay Sua 884 representing 97.8% of the total population. The Protestants represents .4% and other religions represent 1.8%.

Figure 1 shows that majority of the people of Sua are single with 62.7% of the total population. This can be directly correlated with the information in Table 2 showing that 0-14 years old comprise a large chunk of the population of the barangay which is 39.4%.



## Human Development

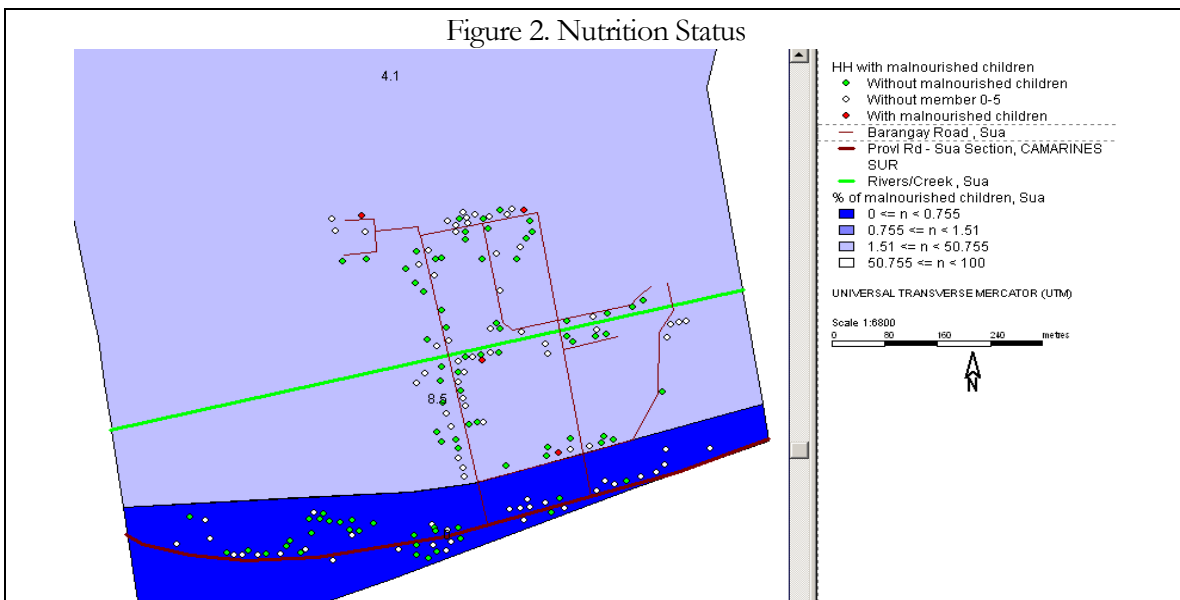
### Health & Nutrition

The summary of results (Table 1) shows that 4 **children 0-5 years old died** in the last 12 months in Barangay Sua. However, there was no **death due to pregnancy-related causes** that was recorded. These can be attributed to the Maternal & Child Care Program of the Municipal Health Office undertaken in close partnership with the Sangguniang Barangay and the Barangay Health Workers.

#### HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Households with Children Aged 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished : **6**
- Households with Child Deaths (Children Aged 0-5y.o.): **4**
- Women who Died Due to Childbirth/Pregnancy-Related Complications: **0**

The same table shows that there were 6 **children aged 0-5** (2 males, 4 females) located in 4 households reported as **malnourished**. The participants in the validation activity have intimated that poverty is the main reason for this situation. Nevertheless, they suggested that the said children be given priority attention by the Barangay Health Workers. The following map shows the geographic distribution of the 4 households that has malnourished children.



<b>SHELTER</b>	
<b>WATER &amp; SANITATION</b>	
▪ Households Classified as Informal Settlers/Squatters:	5
▪ Households with no Access to Safe Drinking Water:	166
▪ Makeshift Shelters:	44
▪ Households with no Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities:	17

## Water & Sanitation

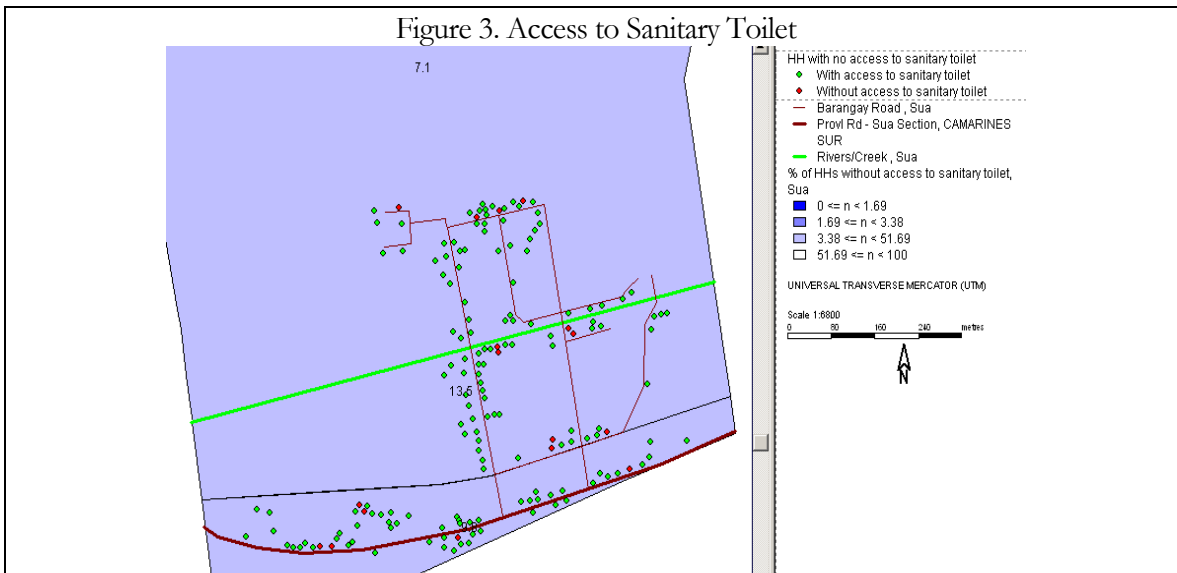
Table 5 indicates that 98.2% or 166 of the 169 households have no access to safe water. This can be attributed to the fact that there is no pipeline connection in the barangay and no source of potable water. The residents are dependent on the water lorries that ply the area or to the nearest barangay. Drinking water distributed in households in Barangay Sua is sourced from the Municipality of Pili, this province.

Likewise, Table 5 also shows that there are still 17 households in Barangay Sua that has no access to sanitary toilet. The participants in the validation exercise stated that these households cannot afford to construct a sanitary toilet. Concerned families prioritized their basic needs like food and clothing rather the construction of sanitary toilet.

Table 5. Access to Safe Water & Sanitary Toilet

Purok	number of households	households without access to safe water		households without access to sanitary toilet facility	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Sua	169	166	98.2	17	10.1
Purok 01	61	61	100	6	9.8
Purok 02	52	50	96.2	7	13.5
Purok 03	56	55	98.2	4	7.1

The following figures and map give us a view of the status of the households relative to access to sanitary toilet, viz:



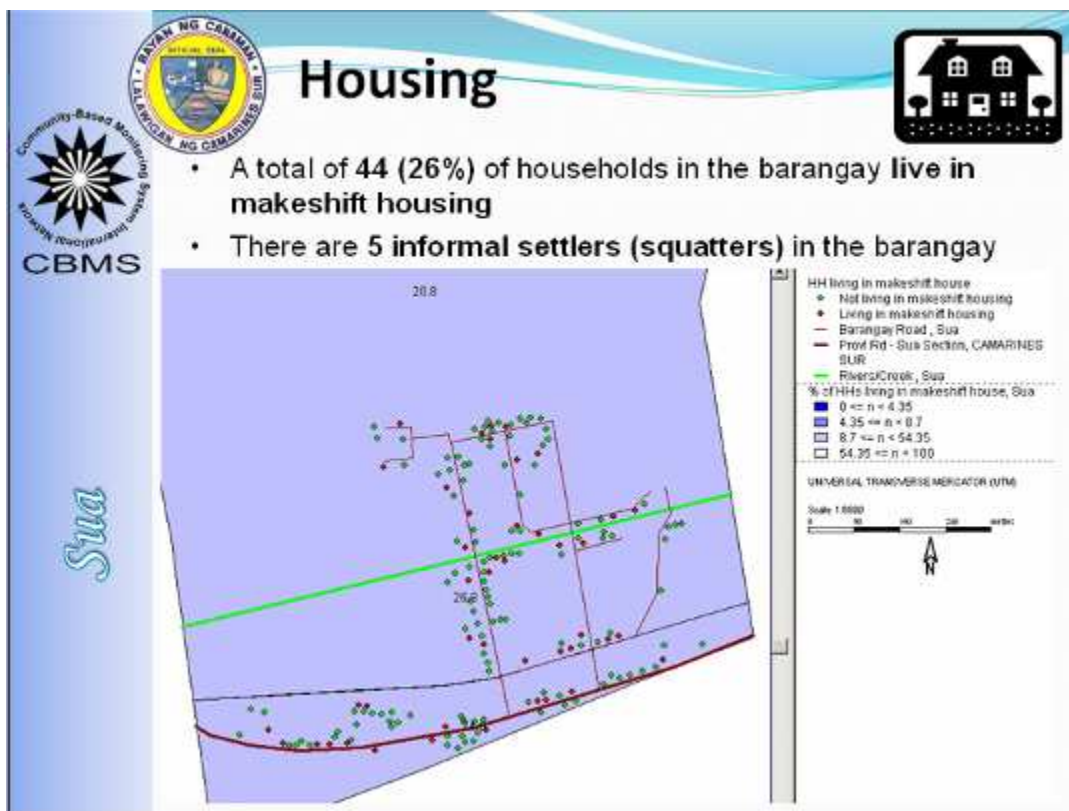
## Shelter

Table 6 shows that there are five (5) household only who are a squatters in Barangay Sua. This can be attributed to the culture of close family ties wherein relatives are always ready to lend their land rent-free.

Table 6 indicates that there are 44 households living in makeshift housing. Much that almost all of the families want to have sturdy houses, however considering the meager income gained from farming most of the farmers can not afford the high cost of construction materials. Some barangay officials suggested that concerned households be given some construction materials to improve/ prop-up their houses.

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>
Sua	169	5	3	44	26
Purok 01	61	2	3.3	15	24.6
Purok 02	52	1	1.9	14	26.9
Purok 03	56	2	3.6	15	26.8



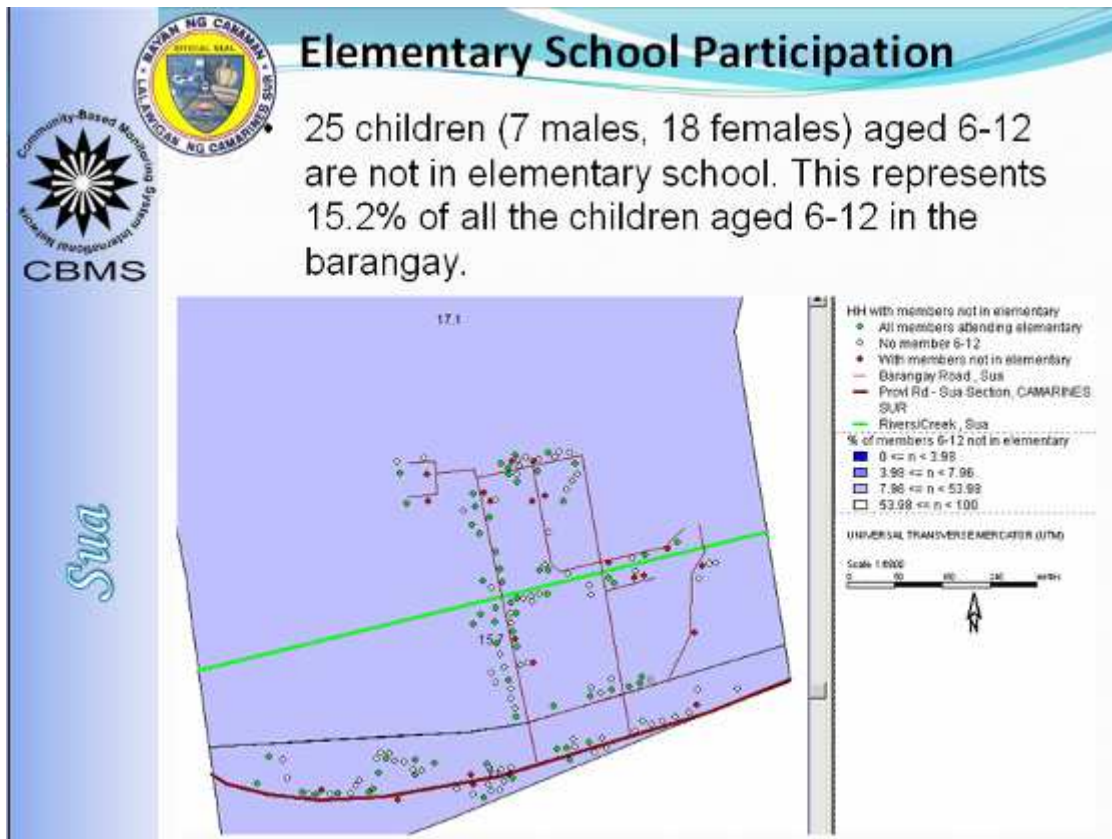
## EDUCATION

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

## Education

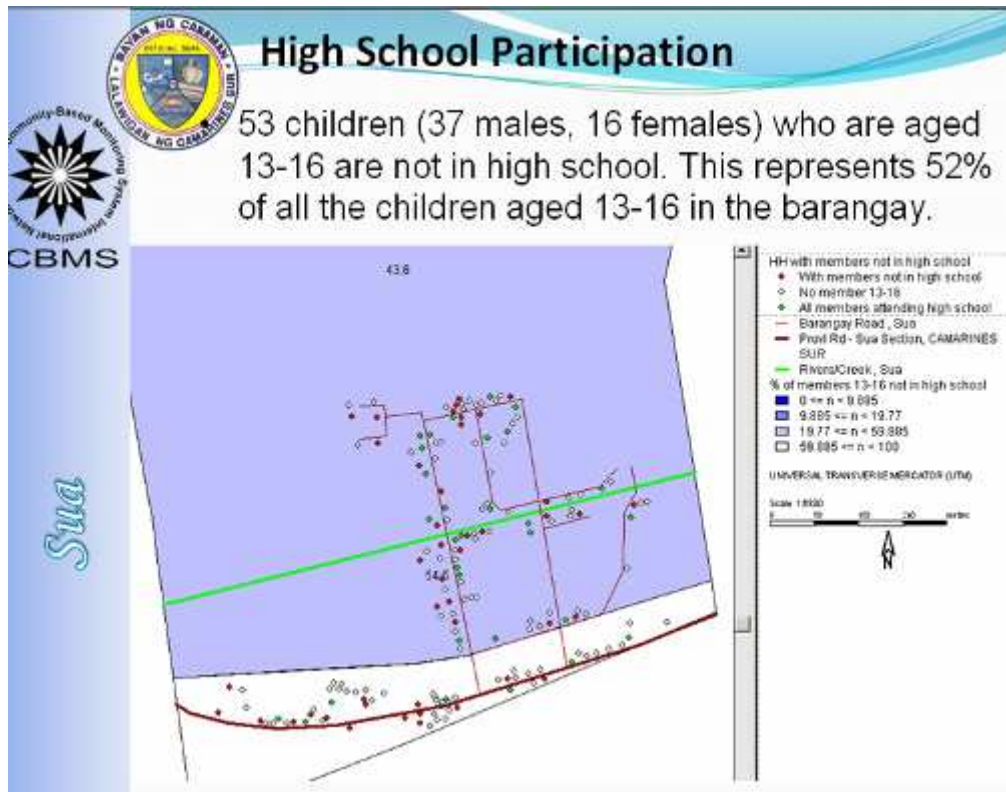
Despite the presence a public school in the area, a large number of elementary school age children are not in school. The summary table (Table 1) indicates that 25 children (18 females, 7 males) aged 6-12 are not in elementary school or 15.2% of all the children aged 6-12 in the barangay.

The participants in the validation intimated that this is mainly due to poverty and poor judgment of parents. They said that the parents must be given counseling and that the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children must be strengthened. The following figure shows that of the 25 out of school children in the barangay, 5 are in Purok 1, 9 in Purok 2 and 12 in Purok 3.



As to high school, 53 children (16 females, 37 males) aged 13-16 are not in high school. This represents 52% of all the children aged 13-16 in the barangay. Aside from the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, barangay officials voiced out that some youngsters of Barangay Sua are allegedly harassed by the male youth in Barangay Mangayawan where the secondary educational institution is located. Also, they said that poor families tend to send their high-school age children to work and provide additional money for the family.

The following figure shows that 18 of these children are from Purok 1, 18 are from Purok 2 and 17 are from Purok 3.



**PEACE & ORDER**

- Households which Fell Victim to Crimes During the Past 12 Months: 3

**Peace & Order**

In Table 1 it discloses that only 3 households reported to have been victimized by crime in Barangay Sua. The very low crime volume can be attributed to the dynamism and vigilance of the barangay officials, public safety officers and the private citizenry. The Lupon members have also contributed in settling the disputes through amicable settlement. In totality, the barangay is peaceful and safe to live in.

## Economic Development

As reflected in Table 7, Barangay Sua has 272 members of the labor force (193 of whom are males and only 79 females) representing 30.1% of the total population. Of the 272, only 5 are unemployed or 1.8% employment rate for the barangay. Being an agricultural community, the major source of income in the barangay is palay farming (including farm workers). However, the size is relatively low since this indicates that only 272 people are gaining income to support the whole population of the barangay.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate: **3.1%**
- % of Hholds w/ Income Below Poverty Threshold: **44.4%**
- % of Hholds / Income Below Food Threshold: **29%**
- Households which Experienced Food Shortage: **3.6%**

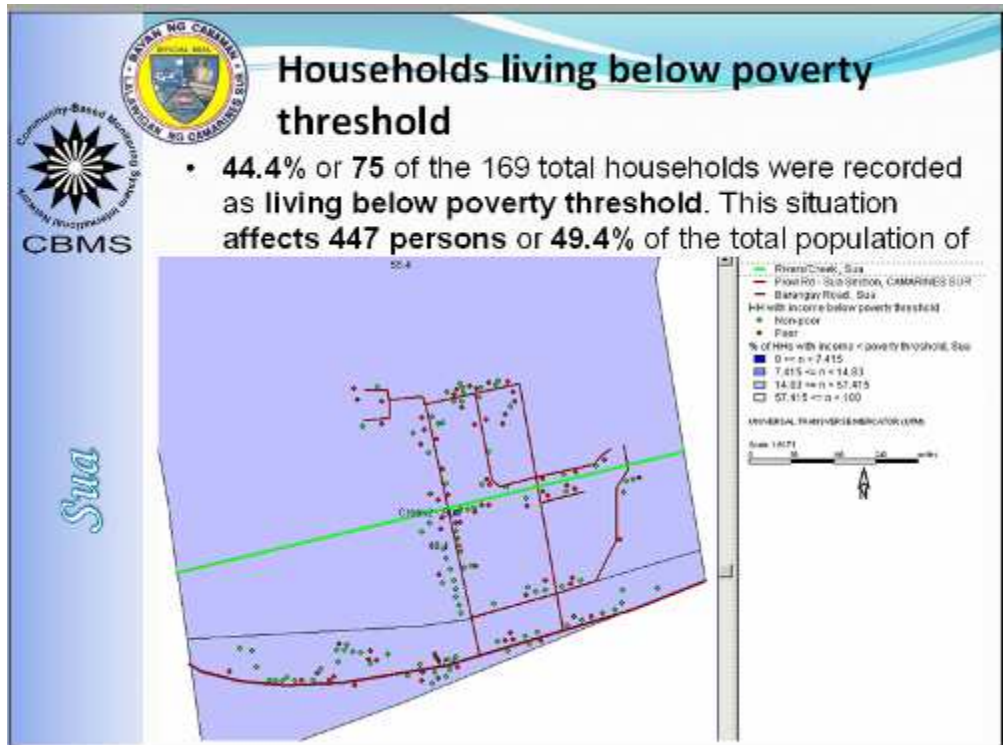
Table 7. Employment by Sex, Purok

Purok	number of members of the labor force			Employed members of the labor force					
	Total	Male	Female	Magnitude			Proportion		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sua	272	193	79	267	190	77	98.16	98.45	97.47
Purok 01	96	68	28	95	68	27	98.96	100	96.43
Purok 02	84	59	25	83	58	25	98.81	98.31	100
Purok 03	92	66	26	89	64	25	96.74	96.97	96.15

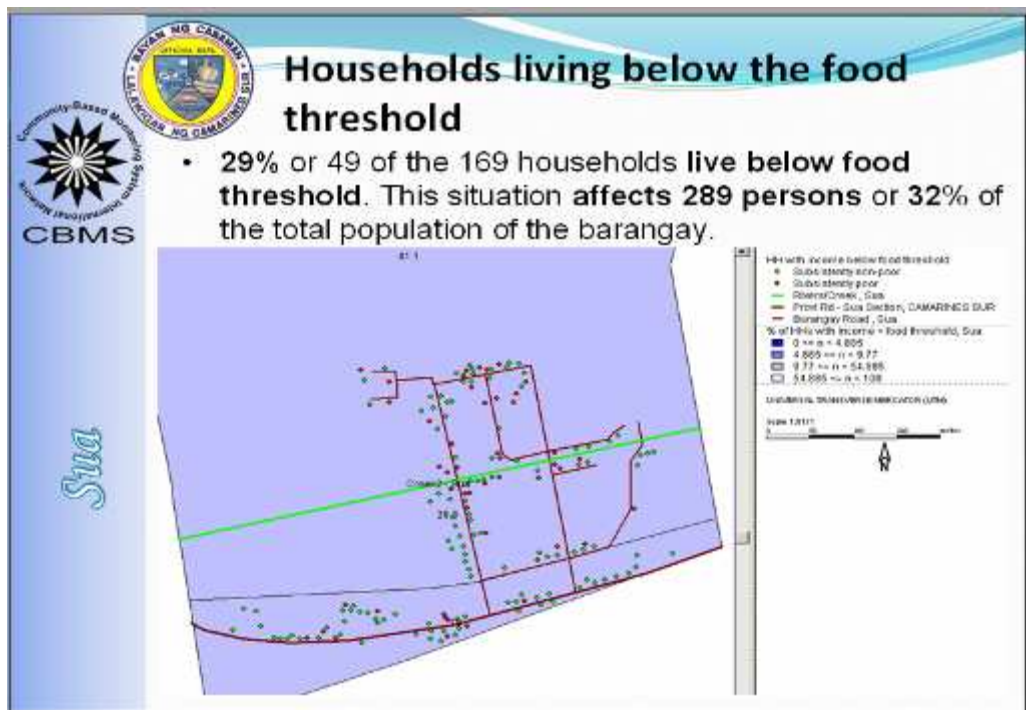
Table 1 indicates that **44.4%** of the 169 households are recorded as **living below poverty threshold** affecting 447 persons or 49.4% of the total population of Sua. For this part, the currently used poverty thresholds are: P14,633 for Rural Barangays and P19,384 for Urban Barangays. This means that 75 households are having a hard time providing for their basic needs such as basic food, clothing, shelter, education and simple recreation. Few alternative livelihood options, limited opportunities and dependence on palay farming as source of income were some of the reasons mentioned on this poor state of income and livelihood in the barangay.

The following figure presents the extent of poverty incidence in Barangay Sua which divulges the fact that Purok 3 has the biggest number with 31 households living below poverty threshold, 23 hhs for Purok 1 and 21 hhs for Purok 2.





Likewise, Table 1 shows that 29% or 49 of the 169 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 29% of the households are having a hard time providing for their basic foods needed for survival. This can be attributed to the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph. The following figure presents the extent of households living below food threshold Barangay Sua, viz:



Most of the households living below food threshold can be found in Purok 3 (23 hhs) while Purok 2 has 15 and Purok 1 has 11..

However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of households living below food threshold, only 6 household in the barangay were reported to have experienced food shortage as indicated in Table 1. The vegetable seeds provided for free by the Municipal Agriculture Office helped the residents established a backyard garden. The vegetables harvested are cook for their daily consumption. Another contributory factor that eased the burden of the marginalized group in food shortage problem is the generosity of the people in the barangay. There willingness to share foods to their needy relatives or neighbors is a remarkable trait of the rural folks.

## Programs Implemented in the Barangay

Table 8 presents the beneficiaries of programs in the barangay, with Education/Scholarship Program getting the biggest number of beneficiaries that reached to 13. The second program availed most by the residents is the Health Assistance Program. Supplemental Feeding Program and Credit Program have the same number of beneficiaries which is 7. For Skills and Livelihood Program only 2 benefited.

No respondent reported to have benefited from Housing Program.

Table 8. Beneficiaries of Development Programs

Barangay	number of households	Types of programs	
		<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Sua	169		
Supplemental feeding program		7	4.14
Health assistance program (Ex. Philhealth for indigents, free eye checkup, dental services, etc.)		11	6.51
Education / scholarship program		13	7.69
Skills or livelihood training program		2	1.18
Housing program		0	0
Credit program		7	4.14
Other types of program		0	0

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

### A. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. Supplemental Feeding Program
2. Deworming of Children 3-12 years old
3. Immunization of Children 0-2 years old
4. Operation Timbang of Children 0-6 years old
5. Distribution of Free Medicine
6. Provision of Health Services
7. Distribution of PHILHEALTH Cards to Indigents
8. Vitamin A Supplement to Children 0- 2 years old
9. Medical and Dental Mission
10. Free Anti-Rabies Vaccination of Dogs

## B. BASIC EDUCATION

1. Day Care Service
2. Provision of Learning Materials in DCCs
3. Alternative Learning System
4. Provision of Financial Support to Elementary Teachers

## C. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

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

## D. WATER AND SANITATION

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

## E. PEACE AND ORDER

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

## LGU-Specific Indicators

As reflected in Table 9, only 34 of the total 904 population in the barangay are members in organization and most of them are females (22) with only 12 males. Religious Organization got the highest number of membership with 10 and Agricultural Organization getting 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
Sua	904	475	429						
Religious				10	1	9	1.11	0.21	2.1
Youth				4	1	3	0.44	0.21	0.7
Cultural				0	0	0	0	0	0
Political				2	2	0	0.22	0.42	0
Women's				9	1	8	1	0.21	1.86
Agricultural				1	1	0	0.11	0.21	0
Labor				0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Specified)				8	6	2	0.89	1.26	0.47
TOTAL				34	12	22	3.77	2.5	5.1

CBMS Survey results also showed that of the 493 voting-age population in Barangay Sua, 438 or 88.8% are registered voters (221 males, 217 females). However, in view of the CY 2010 National and Local Elections, there is probably 100% registration of voters. Voters are interested to participate in the first automation electoral polls in the country.

Further, Barangay Sua has 169 households that are engaged in crop farming/gardening, and livestock/poultry. Commonly planted vegetables in their backyard are pechay, camote tops, cassava, eggplant, tomatoes, beans, ampalaya and okra. The locally produced vegetables are cooked for household consumption only. As to livestock, it is usually small-scale raising of pigs, chicken and ducks.

As to tenurial status, Table 10 indicates that a large number of households (72 households) in the barangay own their house but uses the lot for free with consent of owner. This can be attributed to the culture of close family ties of the people. Second in rank are households who owned their house and lot which numbered to 68. Thirdly, there are 22 households for the rent-free house and lot but the owner allowed them to occupy the units.

Table 10. Tenurial Status

Tenure Status	Number of households
Owner owner-like possession of house and lot	68
Rent house/room including lot	0
Own house/rent lot	2
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	72
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	1
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	22
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0
Other tenure status	4

Civil Registration records for Barangay Sua indicates that of the total 904 population, there are 5 (2 males, 3 females) whose birth is not yet registered in the Civil Registrar. This can be due to the complacent attitude of some residents towards immediate registration of births. They just process the late registration when the birth certificate is needed, like during enrolment in elementary. However, the new arrangement of civil registration wherein the Barangay Secretary acts as agent of the civil registrars is seen as a good way of resolving this issue.

As to electrical connection, 141 or 83.4% of the 169 households have electrical connection and the remaining 28 households use kerosene for their lighting. Poverty is again seen as the main reason for this condition.

Migration data for barangay Sua is presented in Table 11. It shows that there are 47 persons (20 male, 27 female) who previously resided somewhere else other than their present abode. Table 12 indicates that more than half of the total migrants (27 persons) came from other municipality within the province, while 16 moved from other puroks within the barangay and 7 came from other barangays in the municipality. This can be mostly attributed to marriage between a barangay resident and somebody residing outside the barangay. The movement within the barangay (from one purok to another) is also influenced by the core shelter program wherein the site was purok 3.

Table 11. Migration by Purok

Purok	number of Total members			Number of members who migrated					
				Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sua	904	478	429	47	20	27	5.2	4.21	6.29
Purok 01	300	158	142	20	10	10	6.67	6.33	7.04
Purok 02	283	147	136	22	8	14	7.77	5.44	10.29
Purok 03	321	170	151	5	2	3	1.56	1.18	1.99

Table 12. Migration Pattern

Place of origin	Number of members who migrated					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Inside the Province	17	8	9	1.88	1.68	2.1
Inside the municipality	47	20	27	5.2	4.21	6.29
Inside the barangay	1	1	0	0.11	0.21	0
Total	65	29	36	7.19	6.1	8.39

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

### **VISION:**

Orderly, clean and progressive community.

### **MISSION:**

Promote peace and harmony, protect the environment and the people as well.

## **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

- Water Analysis
- Provide toilet bowls to 17 HHs sourced from 20% EDF
- Chlorination of Water Pumps

### 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
- Sustainability of Alternative Learning System

### C. INCOME & LIVELIHOOD

- Livelihood Trainings
- Intensification of Agricultural Production
  - Lettuce Production
  - Pechay Production
  - Green Onion Production
  - Farming
- Demonstration Farm
- Establishment of Marketing Network
- Sustainability of Backyard Garden

### D. PEACE AND ORDER

- Advocacy Campaign
- Intensification of Ronda System
- Bantay Kataid
- IEC on Drug Addiction, Prevention & Control
- Monitor Influx of New Residents

#### E. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Continuation of Supplemental Feeding Program
- IEC on Proper Diet
- Provision of Multi-Vitamins
- Regular Check-up
- Reorganization of Mother's Class

#### F. HOUSING

- Provision of Housing Materials
- Passage of Ordinance re Secure Barangay Clearance Prior Construction of Houses

#### G. ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

- Establishment of Material recovery Facility
- Formulation of Barangay Solid Waste Management Plan
- IEC on Solid Waste Management Program
- Tree Planting Activity

## BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2014

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

D. Land Area: 223.0391 HECTARES  
 E. Population: 904  
 F. Dominant Land Use: AGRICULTURE

Project Category (1)	Name of P/P/As (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Water & Sanitation	Provision of sanitary toilet	Procurement of 17 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Sua	17 households with access to sanitary toilet		19,200			19,200	20% EDF	19,200	9,600	9,600				
	Shallow well construction	Procurement of GI pipes & installation of 3 jetmatic pump	Sua	60 households provided with water for general use		6,000		6,000	12,000	20% EDF	12,000		12,000				
	Chlorination of Water Pumps	Placement of chlorine in water pumps	Sua	169 HHs will benefit													
	Water Analysis	Analyze the potability of water	Sua	169 HHs ensured of clean drinking water													
Basic Education	Assistance to E/S & H/S students	Provision of basic school supplies & assistance for other school-related expenses to poor but deserving students	Sua	100% E/S & H/S participation rate achieved		75,000			75,000	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund	37,500 37,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Sua	Out of school youth given alternative education		30,000			30,000	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund	20,000 10,000	15,000		15,000			
	Tutorial Services/ Summer Classes	Remedial teaching for slow learners	Sua	Improvement of the cognitive & motor skills of in-school & OSY													
	Activation of	Mobilization of	Sua	Dialogue with parents													

Project Category (1)	Name of P/P/As (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	BCPC	BCPC		& OSY conducted													
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Sua	51 hholds provided with skills for additional income generating activities		20,000				Bgy Fund External Grants	5,000 15,000	10,000	10,000				
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Sua	Demo farm established, households encouraged to replicate the technology		10,000		10,000		Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA	2,000 4,000 4,000	5,000		5,000			
	Assistance to Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers & conduct of soil analysis	Sua	Farmers assisted; increase in palay production					100,000	NGA External Grant	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Sua	Community secured; decrease in incidence of crimes	24,000	6,000		8,500	38500	Bgy Fund	38,500	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700
	Advocacy	Conduct of IEC/ advocacy campaign	Sua	Community informed, cooperation and active participation ensured				5,000	5,000	Bgy Fund	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Health & Nutrition	Supplemental Feeding	Provision of additional food to malnourished children	Sua	Ideal weight & good health of 12 malnourished children attained													
	Provision of Multi-Vitamins	Purchase of vitamins for malnourished children	Sua	The 12 malnourished children are physically & mentally fit													
	Reorganization of Mother's Class	Mobilization of mothers on IEC on proper diet and submit their children for regular check-up	Sua	Active cooperation of mothers in developing their children to be physically & mentally fit													
Environmental Development	Solid Waste Mgt. Prog.	Formulation of Solid Waste Mgt. Plan & IEC	Sua	Mobilization of stakeholders in the implementation of													

Project Category (1)	Name of P/P/As (2)	Description (3)	Location (4)	Output/Benefits (5)	Project Costs (6)					Funding (7)		Period of Implementation (8)					Remarks (9)
					Personal Services (6-a)	Materials (6-b)	Equipment (6-c)	Others (6-d)	Total (6-e)	Source (7-a)	Amount (7-b)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
				Solid Waste Mgt.Prog.													
	Establishment of MRF	Const. of facility to sort trash	Sua	Proper management of solid waste													

**FRANCISCO B. BUENA, SR.**  
*Punong Barangay  
Chairman*

**MA. ARLYN B. ALTAR**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**FRANCISCO P. BUENA, JR.**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member, SK Chairman*

**BOY ALTAMARINO**  
*Representative of the Congressman*

**JOEL A. OCBINA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**BETERBO A. DIONES**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**NOEL B. STA. CLARA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**PIO M. CAPISTRANO**  
*SB Member*

**MELANDRO C. PERALTA**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

**HILARIO A. BELLERE**  
*Sangguniang Barangay Member*

*NGO Representative*

*NGO Representative*

## Annual Investment Plan

Barangay: Sua

Year: 2010

Program or Project	Brief Description	Location	Status	Source of Funds	Implementation Period & Needed Funds				Total Amount	Remarks	
					1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter			
Water & Sanitation	Provision of sanitary toilet	Procurement of 17 units ordinary water-sealed toilet bowl	Sua	For-implementation	20% EDF			2,400		2,400	
Basic Education	Assistance to E/S & H/S students	Provision of basic school supplies & assistance for other school-related expenses to poor but deserving students	Sua	For-implementation	SK & Bgy Fund LGU Fund		15,000			15,000	
	Alternative Learning System	Conduct ALS class in the barangay	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy/SK Fund Mun Fund				15,000	15,000	
	Activation of BCPC	Mobilization of BCPC	Sua	For-implementation	-				/		
Income & Livelihood	Capability Devt	Conduct of alternative livelihood trainings	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy Fund External Grants			5,000	5,000	10,000	
	Demo Farm	Establishment & operation of Demo Farm for vegetable production	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy Fund Mun Fund NGA			5,000		5,000	
	Assistance to Farmers	Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers	Sua	For-implementation	NGA External Grant		20,000			20,000	
Peace & Order	Barangay Police Visibility	Intensification of foot patrol	Sua	On-going/For-implementation	Bgy Fund	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	7,700	
Environmental Dev't.	Advocacy Campaign	Conduct of IEC and advocacy campaign	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy Fund		500	500		1,000	
Health & Nutrition	Supplemental Feeding	Provision of additional food to malnourished children	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy/SK Fund				3,000	3,000	
	Provision of Multi-Vitamins	Purchase of vitamins for malnourished children	Sua	For-implementation	Bgy/SK Fund				500	500	
	Reorganization/Activation of Mother's Class	Mobilization of mothers on IEC on proper diet and submit their children for regular check-up	Sua	For-implementation	-				2,000	2,000	