

BRIEF BAPANGAY PROFILE OF LIÑAGA  
Canaman, Camarines Sur

Ateneo Student Researchers' Pool  
Ateneo Social Science Research Center  
Ateneo de Naga University  
May 2004

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background

The Brief Profile of Barangay Liñaga, Canaman, Camarines Sur is an output of the Student Researchers' Pool and key persons in the barangays as part of the training of the former on participatory action research using the participatory rural appraisal (PAR/PRA) methodology last December 7, 2003 by the Ateneo Social Science Research Center (ASSRC) of the Ateneo de Naga University.

### 2. Objectives

The general objectives of the PRA Training were:

- a. To enhance the knowledge, skills and orientation of the members of the ASRP on participatory action research using the PRA Tools and Methodology.
- b. To come up with a brief profile of selected barangays in Camarines Sur using the acquired skills in conducting PRA.

### 3. Methodology

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is essentially a process of learning about rural conditions in an intensive, iterative and expeditious manner. It characteristically relies on small interdisciplinary teams that employ a range of methods, tools and techniques specifically selected to enhance understanding of rural conditions, with particular emphasis on tapping the knowledge of local inhabitants and combining that knowledge with modern scientific expertise. Many PRA tools and techniques are usually adopted to achieve increased accuracy at low cost, in terms of time and money.

During fieldwork, two separate meetings were held at the Day Care Center with key persons in the barangay. The first meeting conducted on February 8, 2004 was the data

gathering phase while the second one on February 29, 2004, was the validation and planning phase. The students facilitated the conduct of the entire activity through small group workshops and plenary sessions.

Aside from the PRA Tools, the activity also made use of other field methods such as the semi-structured interviews, brainstorming, key informal interviews and direct observation to supplement the information gathered. The students likewise maximized whatever secondary data available at the barangay.

## II. THE PARTICIPANT-RESEARCHERS

The local participants of the profiling activity were the following:

**Jaime Rodriguez**, Bgy Captain  
**Mario Esplana**, Bgy Kagawad  
**Lamberto Lopez**, Bgy Kagawad  
**Rosa Cortez**, Bgy Kagawad  
**Efren Ibarbia**, Kagawad  
**Estrilla Sayson**, BHW Kagawad  
**Gil Rivera**, Kagawad  
**Efren Tesoro**, Kagawad  
**Noel Pablo**, Kagawad  
**Edita J. Anastacio**, Bgy Secretary  
**Aquilino Baydal**, P.O. President  
**Emilson Ibarbia**, S.K. Representative

## THE STUDENT-FACILITATORS

The members of the ASRP who facilitated the activity were the following:

**Paul James Astrera**, BS BIO 2  
**Ian Jasper Balingbing**, BS CE 3  
**Marife Fullante**, AB COMM 1  
**Ryan Alvin Mercado**, BS ECE 2  
**Marissa Obrero**, AB DevComm 1

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and began using fertilizer and spray to increase rice production.

In the 80's, the barangay was served by power supply by the Camarines Sur Electric Cooperative or CASURECO. Also during this period, Congressman Raul Roco of the Second District, donated to the barangay a water pump facility for irrigation. However, the residents did not use the facility because it was installed in an area far from the water source. Later on, the machine was extracted from the pump and installed it to a tractor donated by Cong. Celso Baguio.

In the 90's, another bridge was built in Zone 3, which is still unnamed up to the present. The Community Development Fund of Congressman Celso Baguio through the LGU of Canaman funded it. According to the residents, it was built in the middle of typhoon Rosing.

In the year 2000, water system of the Metro Naga Water District (MNWD) served the barangay. Before the entry of the MNWD, they get their potable water from deep well. However, because of the contamination from chemicals that they used in farming, water from this source became unfit for drinking.

During the last quarter of 2004, tricycles coming from the town proper of Canaman reached the barangay. This has been possible because the road from the barangay proper of Poro, an adjacent barangay, was rehabilitated. Although muddy during rainy seasons, the road enables tricycles to pass through. The people of Liñaga locally called the tricycle, "*kuro-kuro*" for it was made in Japanese style. From the before this period, the residents rode on banca or motorboat anchored at Barangay Poro to reach Barangay Liñaga.

Motivated by this development, the residents initiated the construction of a pathway, through "*bayanihan*" or "*rabus*" in the rice paddies lying in between *Kaunlaran* Bridge and the point where the tricycles are parking. The local government of Canaman assisted by giving them the materials for dumping.

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With this initiative of the local government, motorcycles can now get into the barangay.

## II. Development Context

### A. Environmental Pattern

#### 1. Soil

Barangay Liñaga has a common clay loam soil type. During 50's until the 80's, the soil was very fertile that farmers don't need to put fertilizers or chemical inputs to harvest well. They planted palay once a year and after harvest they let the soil rest for a while. When modern farming was introduced in the 80's, they started using chemical inputs and planted twice a year.

The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides decreased the soil's quality through time. According to them, they don't have abundant harvest like they used to. Even if they only plant once a year, they said that the harvest was enough for their consumption for the whole year. Frequent use of these synthetic chemicals has greatly affected the small organisms particularly living in the said ecosystem. At present, farmers are very dependent in using pesticides to control pests like golden *kuhol* and other variety of pests that are destructive to rice crop and fertilizers in order to have a good harvest.

#### 2. Water

Some farmers said that during the 50's to 70's there were fishes like *hito* living within the marshy area. The Canaman River also abounds with fish. They drank water fetched from deepwells. Because of the advent of technology during the 80's, which included the use of chemicals in farming, contamination from these chemicals diminished the amount of fish in the river and made water from deepwells unfit for drinking. Today, they use water from the river only for irrigation purposes.

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With the enlargement of the river outlets during the 1990's, because of their perennial problems of flood, water from the sea easily mixes with that of the river making their irrigation water very saline. Salinity is high especially during dry season.

### 3. Climate

Like the entire country, Barangay Liñaga experiences two seasons—rainy season and dry season. Rainy season is experienced from mid June to February. Dry season is from March to June.

Typhoons generally occur during the months of July to October. According to the people, typhoon *Sining* was the most destructive typhoon that visited the area. Almost 60 percent of livestock were destroyed by this typhoon.

## B. Economic Patterns

### 1. Geographic Features

Barangay Liñaga is located in the municipality of Canaman and is about 5 kilometers from "Poblacion". It has an aggregate area of 3,052 hectares. It is bounded by San Roque on the North, San Francisco on the west, Poro on the east, and San Jose East on the south. The barangay's terrain is mostly flat and it is generally fit for agriculture.

### 2. Land Use

#### a. Agriculture

Barangay Liñaga is primarily an agricultural area. They have two cropping seasons, the wet and dry seasons. During wet season, its main crop is palay. Farmers are able to harvest 60 sacks of rice per hectare.

On dry season, aside from palay, farmers plant watermelon. Its resource map presently shows that palay

occupies 95% of their fields while watermelon occupies 5%. Nipa plants, which the residents use for shingles, can be found along the riverbanks.

Some families in the barangay raise pigs, chickens, ducks and also "itik". Livestock raising such as these are important to them not only as a source of income but as a source of food. Few families raised carabaos because most of them are using tractors and other machineries that help them in farming activity.

#### b. Infrastructure

##### Housing

Most houses congregate along the cemented pathway, in **Zone 2** which naturally became the barangay's proper. Other houses are located near the fields wherein they can easily monitor the condition of their crops. Majority of these houses are made of light materials, some are concrete, and some are combination of light and concrete materials.

##### Road Services

Due to insufficient fund support for infrastructure from the local government unit of Canaman, the Barangay Council personally accessed funds that they used for the construction of pathways. The pathway is 350 meters in length and 60 cm. in width. With this size, it is not usable for any type of vehicle except for bicycles or motorcycles.

##### Transportation

To be able to reach Barangay Liñaga, residents used to ride on motorboat and banca from Barangay Poro. It was only during the last quarter of 2003 when the road connecting Barangay Poro and Barangay Liñaga was made passable by tricycles from the Poblacion. Since the barangay pathway is not passable to tricycles, people have to walk from the boundary to get to the barangay proper. The regular fare from

Liñaga to Poblacion through tricycle is P7.00 and P6.00 through motorboat or banca.

### **Special Use Place**

Barangay Liñaga used their multi purpose pavement, which was built adjacent to the Day Care Center in Zone 2, for the different activities of the barangay. These activities include drying of palay during harvest time, playing of basketball, social gatherings, and graduation programs of the Center.

Since the barangay has no barangay hall, the Day Care Center serves as the health center as well as venue for the regular sessions of the Barangay Council.

### **3. Water Resource Use**

#### **a. Potable Water**

At present, the barangay is served by the Metro Naga Water District (MNWD). A water tank was installed at the barangay near the wharf where they personally get their supply of drinking water at Php5.00 per gallon.

In Zone 3, predominantly an agricultural area, residents are lucky to have a good source of potable water. The oyster shells that lie at the bottom of the well filter water from this source.

#### **b. Irrigation**

Barangay Liñaga is dependent on Canaman River for its irrigation. Farmers use pumps to pump water from the river. During summer or dry season, farmers complain about the high salinity of its water. To control this, they made check gates at strategic points of the barangay. Four of these check gates are use by farmers to control the overflow of water as well as when the water is very saline.

### **C. Economic Activities**

#### **1. Agriculture**

The primary occupation of the residents of the barangay is rice farming. During dry season, however, some farmers plant watermelon. Aside from farming, they are also engaged in swine raising and fishing to support their families. One can also find papaya, banana, camote and string beans.

#### **2. Fishing**

Other residents are engaged in fishing activities in the Canaman river in order to provide their need for foods and sometimes they sell the fishes, which add to their income.

#### **3. Other Occupation**

Residents, who are not engaged in farming, usually apply as construction workers outside of the barangay. Yet most of the breadwinners of the barangay get employment in construction sites during lean months in farming and because of poor agricultural production.

Nipa plants, which are abundant along the riverbanks, are made into shingles. Income from this livelihood is small but a big support to them.

#### **4. Labor Patterns for Meeting Basic Needs**

According to the culture of the barangay, the men primarily sustain the needs of their families. They are the ones who work on fields, in construction sites or go fishing. On the other hand, the women are mainly responsible for household chores and the supervision of the development and growth of their children.

Even though men dominate women in terms of labor force, however, women are also contributors of income of the family. Aside from doing domestic work, women also help in

livestock raising such as swine raising in their backyards as an additional source of income of the family especially when their husbands are away for work.

#### 4. Use and Control of Resources and Benefits

Since the barangay is an agricultural area, most of the resources that can be found in the area are those related to farming such as tractors, fertilizers and pesticides. Farming is usually the domain of men since they are the ones who farm; therefore they exercise control over the use of these resources.

Women are the ones who usually wear jewelry since they are mostly at home. The house is symbolically the control of women because they are the ones in charge to do the household chores.

Most houses have appliances such as television, radio, electric fan, and others. The family shared in the enjoyment of these facilities and the decision over what to purchase. In general, husbands and wives exercise shared decision-making and discharge authority over matters affecting the entire family. Although it is the men who are directly in charge of farming, both men and women share in the control of this resource.

#### 5. Income and Expenditure

Agriculture is the main source of income of the residents. Income from agriculture is derived from rice farming and watermelon harvests. According to them, they earn more from watermelon harvests than from rice per area of land. Fishing along the Canaman River is a secondary source of income.

Subsequently, they spend more money in farming than in any other expense. The bulk of expenses in farming largely go to purchase of farm equipment, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs. Other areas of expenditure are food and

education. The least area of expense comes from luxury expenses such as clothes for children and jewelry for women and other wants.

#### D. Social Pattern

##### 1. First Settlers

The first families known to live in the barangay were the Cortez, Lopez, Broncano, Tesoro, Rivera, and Panes. The population of these first settlers ranged from 30 to 40 people. Farming is their main occupation, with fishing as the secondary occupation.

##### 2. Population

As of May 2003, the National Statistics Office (NSO) census on population registered Barangay Liñaga with a population of 410 persons - 125 in Zone 1, 186 in Zone 2, and 99 in Zone 3. The population number has been consistent since the 80's. Their population is said to be positive since the resources in the area can still sustain their needs.

##### 3. Household Distribution

The barangay is composed of 81 households, which are mostly male-headed. Some of the houses in this barangay do not comply with the regulations given, like sanitation and family planning. Houses appear to be concrete with few Nipa houses.

##### 4. Socio-economic Status

They categorized their households as poor (90%), medium (10%) and rich (0%). They defined socio-economic status by the furniture and appliances they have, their capability to send their children to school and eat three meals a day because these factors reflect the level of income of the household.

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If a household has all these then they are considered *rich*. Although according to them there's no household that fit in this category. On the other hand, if a household has all these factors but with few furniture and appliance they are considered *medium*. *Poor* to them still eats three times a day but have incomplete furniture or appliances and not that capable of sending their children to schools.

### 5. Migration Patterns

Since the 80's in-migration and out-migration seem to even out each other. The common reasons why people leave the barangay are mainly because of intermarriages and job opportunities outside. For in-migration, the reasons are mostly because of intermarriages also, male residents bringing their family in. Farming is an attractive occupation for some, persuading them to move in.

### 6. Education Pre-school

Pre School is being provided by the Day Care Center situated adjacent to the barangay elementary school. But there is only one teacher provided for the children. Enrollment is held in the same room and as of 2003, the number of enrollees was counted to be 24. The Center also serves as a venue during barangay council session and discussions.

#### a. Elementary

Their elementary school is up to grade four only with two teachers provided by the barangay and by DepED. As of 2003, it was recorded that there are 48 children who enrolled for the said school year: 10 in grade-I, 15 in grade-II, nine in grade-III, and 14 in grade-IV.

#### b. Higher Level of Education

Since elementary education in the barangay is up to grade four only, they have to go to the poblacion to continue

their studies. However, some parents can afford to send their children in private schools in Naga City.

Positive comments were likewise given by the residents when it comes to college education of their children although only very few families can send their children to college. Those who do, often seek scholarship assistance in order to send their children to better schools in the city. They are proud to say that they have professionals in their barangay. They have Agriculturist, Seamen, Accountants, and teachers.

### 7. Religion

Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in this barangay. The first settlers were said to be of Roman Catholic religion.

In 1980's, Iglesia ni Cristo was introduced in the barangay, but only about two families adopted this religion. Non-Roman Catholic residents comprised only about five percent of the total population of the barangay.

### 8. Health

Fortunately in this barangay, there seems to be no problem in terms of health. Even their local health history attests to this. Minor illnesses, like colds and flu, are common though. The Committee on Beautification and the Liñaga Youth Organization take care of the cleanliness and sanitation of their surroundings. The active Barangay Health Workers however take charge of the general health needs of the barangay.

### 9. Peace and Order

Barangay Liñaga is a peaceful community. There is no record of any major conflict between families or any group within the barangay. In the same manner, there is no threat to their lives from outside the barangay. Peace and order is maintained by the respect of each family with one another.

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They have 10 barangay *tanods* that patrol the barangay day and night time.

## 10. Institutional Pattern

### 1. Internal Organization

Like any typical place in the country, the first organization established in the barangay in the 50's was a religious organization called the Hermano-Hermana's Catholic Organization. Other organizations that were established were the youth organization, women's organization, and sectoral organizations for farmers and fisherfolks. Most of these organizations were created in 1990's.

Some of the achievements of these organizations were implementation of livelihood projects, religious activities, fundraising activities, and provision of technical support to farmers and fisherfolks. The needs of these organizations include trainings, internal funds generation, cooperation of members, and acquisition of office equipments.

### 2. External Organization

The External Organizations that provide interventions in the barangay are mostly government agencies like Local Government Unit (LGU) of Canaman, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Health (DOH). They measure the importance of these organizations by the impact they had in their lives particularly in economic aspect.

## III. Development Priorities

### A. Key Problems

The main problem of Barangay Liñaga is the absence of farm to market road. They have only a pathway, which is not

passable to big vehicles. This became their problem because they have difficulty in transporting their harvests to the market in order to get better prices for their products. Rainy season further aggravates this situation as the road leading to Barangay Poro proper becomes muddy which is difficult for big vehicles to pass through.

Without any facility in transportation within the barangay and because of the road problem during rainy season, farmers have no alternative but to sell at the nearest market, which is in Barangay Poro. This resulted to cause another problem of the barangay, which is the monopoly of rice trading activity of the trader in Barangay Poro. In view of this, they are not getting a reasonable price for their palay or rice grain.

During summer season, which is the season for harvesting watermelon, the road from Barangay Poro proper to Barangay Liñaga becomes passable to heavy and big vehicles like six-wheeler trucks. During this time, farmers are able to transport their products to better market outlets.

Lack of capital in farming is another problem of Barangay Liñaga. Majority of the farmers get their capital for farming from usurers. They lack capital because they do not have any other means to get their own capital. They do not have their own money to spend in cultivating their land so they turned to these usurers instead of leaving their farms idle. Many of them are unemployed and there is no other work available for them aside from farming. Hence, instead of using the money they have earned after the harvest for the needs of the family and for the capital requirement for the next cropping, a big part of their income goes to the payment of their debts and the interest.

Another problem of the barangay concerned the employment status of one of their teachers who are not yet a regular employee. This means that the salary of this teacher is shouldered by the barangay. Although the Local Government Unit of Canaman shares in the salary of the teacher, according to the Barangay Council, they could have used the money to

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finance projects or programs that they will implement in the barangay.

## **B. Development Priorities**

### **Short Term Plans**

The present set of barangay officials of Liñaga plan to construct farm to market road, the absence of which affected their transaction, access and communication to other place. This resulted to the monopoly of the price of rice grain by some traders in the adjacent barangay because of the difficulty in transporting their harvest.

They also plan to introduce livelihood programs such as poultry and nipa shingle making and skills training so that the residents could be equipped with necessary skills for alternative jobs at the Poblacion. By doing so, unemployment in the barangay could be reduced and they will be able to gain additional capital needed for their farming.

Lastly, they hope to have both their teachers in the elementary to be regularly employed so that they don't need to shoulder their salaries.

### **Long Term Vision**

Ten years from now, they envision that public and private cars could reach until the town proper because the farm to market road had already been constructed including bridges leading to the barangay, they have their own barangay hall which they can be proud of, and a covered court which can be used as a social hall to accommodate social functions and school graduations of the pre-school and elementary grades. Additional school buildings will be added to offer complete elementary.

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They will finish the construction of their mini-boulevard and park for relaxation and recreation. At present they have dugged a mini-pond where people could go fishing.

Having the infrastructure support for agriculture, they expect an increased motivation to produce and thus increasing the production of agricultural products. Hence, they plan to make their solar dryer wider than the present one: 20m x 20m. There will be individual potable drinking water connections in their respective houses and check gates will be improved to work efficiently in controlling salt water from entering the river.

## **C. Key Supports for Development**

The barangay is a potential producer of watermelon. In fact, they said that they earned more from this product than from rice given the same area. In order to develop further this potential they need technical and infrastructure support. The Department of Agriculture could help them in the technical aspect of growing watermelon.

Infrastructure support in the form of construction of farm to market road, starting from the barangay up to poblacion will greatly help in the development of the barangay. This will enable the barangay to easily transport and sell their products and goods at desirable prices. In order to do this, according to them, they need the assistance of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) through the Mayor of Canaman. An estimated budget for the construction of road is about 10 million.

Other institutions that they identified that will support them in their development are the Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD) to conduct livelihood trainings for alternative jobs and the Department of Education (DePED) for their educational needs which at present concerned the employment of one of their teachers.

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Also, the cooperation of the residents of barangay Lifaqa and their dedication to help, serve, and participate in any activity of the Barangay are very important factors for the development of the Barangay.

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# CURRICULAR ASSISTANCE

Attachment...PRA Tools  
Attachment...PRA Tools

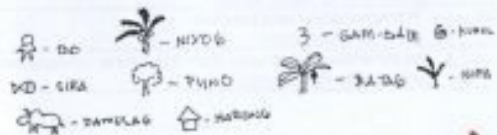
## HISTORICAL TIMELINE

YEAR	EVENT(S)
1950'S	- Salvador Baydal Elected as first Barrio Lt.
1960'S - 1970	
1960'S	- Health Center was established, Ramon Nicolas elected as Barrio Lt.
1960'S - 1968	- Elementary School was built reaching Grade 4 only, Mr. Adolfo was the teacher
1962 - 1963	- Teotimo Julia elected as Barrio Lt.
1964	- Nicolas Caudilla, elected as first Barrio Captain
1966	- First Barangay Captain Crisenciano Tesoro - 14 years in service as Barangay Capt.
1970'S - 1980	
1970 - 1972	- Lambingan Bridge was built in Zone 2 and Kaunlaran Zone 1 through the effort of Col. Monistro Villaber Brigade Commander of Canaman
1973	- First pathway from pantalan - 80 meters in length
1977 - 1979	- Barangay Chapel was renovated, before it was made of bikiad - Build after the Liberation (1940)
1980'S - 1990	
1983	- Installation of electricity
1988 - 89	- Water pump was donated by Raul Roco
1989	- An extension of pathway was constructed- 100 Meters in length
1989 - 1990	- 1 unit tractor was donated by Cong. Celso Baguio
1990 - 2000	
1994 - 95	- Another bridge was built by Cong. Celso Baguio and Mayor Emmanuel Requejo from the entrance of the barangay - The bridge was funded by the Development Fund of Municipal of Canaman, before it was made of bamboo and wood
1999 - 2000	- Continuation of pathway - 170 meters in length
2000	
2001	- Installation of water system
2001 - 2002	- Transportation was feasible - Entry of motorcycle
2003	- Construction of pathway from the newly constructed bridge passable to motorcycle

Historical Timeline tells about the important events that occur or have impact on the lives of the village people.

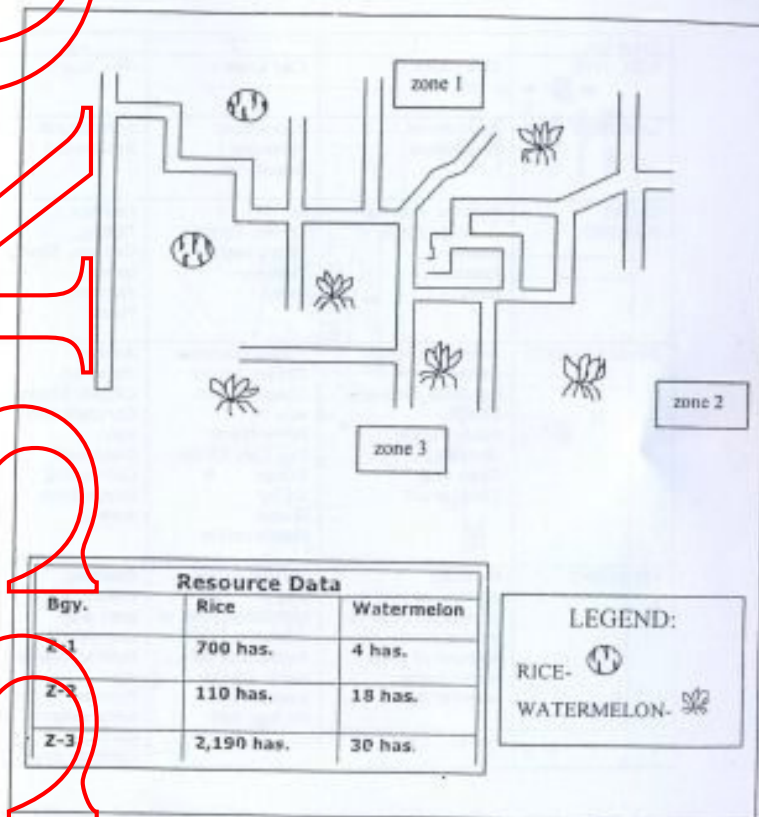
## ENVIRONMENTAL TREND

Taon	KUNDISYON	KALIPAD		
		LUPA	TUBO	KLIMA
1970				
1980				
1990				
2000				



Environmental Trend shows changes in the environment (soil, water, climate and natural resources) of the community through time.

## RESOURCE MAP



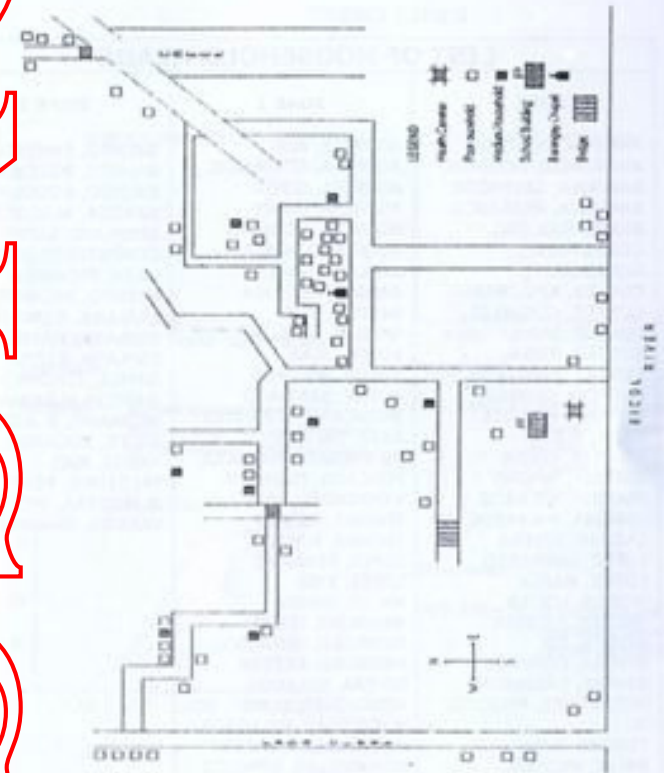
Village Resource Map illustrates the environmental, economic and social resources in the community.

### TRANSECT MAP

Zone No.	1	2	3
SOIL TYPE	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay Loam
LAND USE	Agricultural Residential	Agricultural Poblacion Residential	Agricultural Residential
CROPS PLANTED	Petchay, Talong, Camote, String Beans, String Beans, Pakwan, Palay,	Petchay, Talong, Camote, String beans, Pakwan, Palay,	Petchay, Talong, Camote, String beans, Pakwan, Palay
DEVELOPMENTS	Animal dispersal CREAM Project Concrete path way Bridge Public Faucet (Potable) Deep well Small wharf	Animal dispersal CREAM Project Concrete path way Public faucet Day Care Center School Chapel Health center	Animal dispersal CREAM Project Concrete Path way Deep well Connecting bridge from zone 2
PROBLEMS	Flooding Unfinished path way Unfinished farm to market road Problem of salty water during summer day	Unfinished path way Unfinished farm to market road Problem of salty water during summer day No Bgy. hall	Flooding Unfinished path way Unfinished farm to market road Problem to salty water during summer day

Transect Map shows the community's natural resource base, land forms and land use, location and size of farms or homesteads and location and availability of infrastructures and services and economic activities.

### VILLAGE SOCIAL MAP

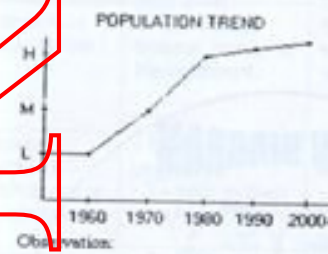


Village Social Map illustrates the community's population, local poverty indicators, and number and location of households.

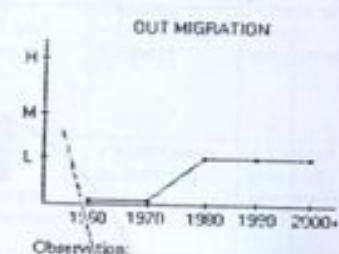
**LIST OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS**

ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3
ANASTACIO, EDITA	AGORETA, BEN	BALMEO, ERNESTO
ANASTACIO, ROSENDO	AGORETA, BONIFACIO	BALMEO, MELCHOR
BANDOLA, SALVADOR	AGORETA, ELMER	BALMEO, RODOLFO
BANDOLA, FRANASCO	AGORETA, LARRY	BAROSA, ALECSO
BERMUNDO, JOEL	AGORETA, MODESTA	BERMUDO, LUPY
COMPETENTE, SOFRONIO	ALCARADO, MARIA	COMPETENTE, JESUS
CORTEZ, APC, INARIO	BANDOLA, JOSE	DAZA, RICARDO
CORTEZ, COR, HELIO	BAROSA, EFIFANIA	ERENEO, ARLANTE
CORTEZ, JAIME	BAROSA, ELIO	ESPLANA, ARNULFO
CORTEZ, ROSA	BAYDAN, AQUILINO	ESPLANA, MARIO
CORTEZ, SANTIAGO JR.	BOTOR, JUAN	ESPLANA, RUDY
CUERDO, GEORGE	BOTOR, MELCHOR	GAMOL, EULDINO
CUERDO, MARITES	BOTOR, SANTIAGO	MARICO, FLORANTE
DAZA, EDITA	BRONCANO, SOFRONIO	MEDRANO, ELASIO
IBARBIA, EFREN	DAZA, DALMASIO	MEJES, EDGARDO
IBARBIA, MAGNO	DE VERGARA, MANUELA	PABLO, JOEL
IBARBIA, RICARDO	FONCANO, EDUARDO	PALSEDES, RENE
IBARBIA, WILFREDO	HERNANDEZ, CELSO	QUAQUERA, VICENTE
LAZARO, RIVERA	IBARBIA, HIGINO	VARGAS, ISAGANI
LOPEZ, LAMBERTO	IBARBIA, MARLON	
LOPEZ, MARIA	LOPEZ, HERARDO	
MORAN, LOLITA	LOPEZ, JOSE	
NALZARO, RUBEN	MALLD, RANDY	
RIVERA, GIL	MEDROSO, FELIPE	
RIVERA, DOMINGO	MEDROSO, HENROSO	
RIVERA, SALVADOR	MEDROSO, NESTOR	
RODRIGUEZ, FELICITO JR.	RIVERA, ROLANDO	
TESORO, RAUL	RODRIGUEZ, JAIME	
VALLE, VICENTE	RODRIGUEZ, HILAGROS	
	RODRIGUEZ, ROBERTO	
	ROMANILLOS, EGMEDIO	
	SAYSON, RUBEN	
	TESORO, CRISINSIANO	
	TESORO, EFREN	

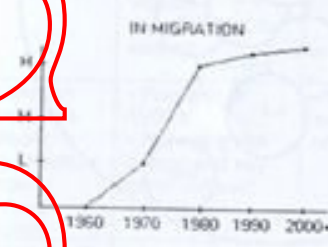
**TREND LINES**



Observation:  
1960-1990 = gradual increase because of intermarriages and improvement of the barangay - transportation



Observation:  
1960-2000+ = out migration remains to be low. Though many are attracted to live in the city, living in the barangay is more preferable for practical living.

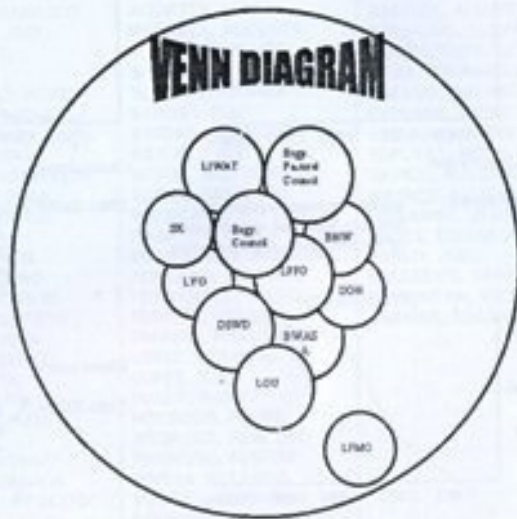


Observation:  
1960-2000+ = in migration has been constantly increasing, because of work opportunity in agriculture.

Trend Lines tell about economic trends (jobs, wages, cost of living) and population trends (birth-rates, out-migration, in-migration), and other trends of importance of the community.

UNIVERSITY

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS



Venn Diagram illustrates local groups of institution and their linkages with outside organization and agencies.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE

GROUPS	FOUNDATION & GOALS	MANAGEMENT	ACHIEVEMENT	NEEDS
Linaga Farmers and Fishers Association	- Founded in year 2001 - To promote Natural Resource Management.	- Every after 3 years there's an election of officer.	- Tree Planting - Livelihood Projects	- Training - Field and office equipment.
Linaga Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative	- Founded in year 1998 - To help in their farming activity	- Council elects a chairperson for a flexible term	- Assistance to farmers	- Lack of unity of members
Linaga Women's Ang Bay (LIMAT)	- Founded in year 1998 - To introduce additional income opportunities for women	- Annual election of officers	- Fund raising for business acts.	- Additional Funds.
Hermano's Catholic Organization /Brgy. Pastoral Council	- Founded in 1950's - Managing the chapel and any other catholic activities	- Annual election of officers.	- conducted religious activities	- lack of cooperation
Linaga Youth Organization	- Founded in 1960's - To manage community affairs	- Annual election of officers.	- Kabuz projects	- Lack of funds

Institutional Profile tells about the goals, achievements and needs of local groups and institutions.

UNRAVEL

### RESOURCES PICTURE CARD

#### 1. Resource Use

Women	Men	Both
jewelry	tractor	lot/field
house		appliances

#### 2. Resource Control

Women	Men	Both
jewelry	Tractor	house
		lot/field
		Appliances

Resources Picture Cards show the use and control of resources by gender and socio-economic group.

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE MATRICES BY GENDER

#### 1. Source of Income

Sources	Women	Men	Total
1. Farming	2	16	18
2. Fishing	2	2	4
3. Construction	0	8	8
4. Swine Production	5	4	9
5. Watermelon Production	1	10	11

#### 2. Source of Expenditure

Sources	Women	Men	Total
1. Pagkakan	7	9	16
2. Pa-oma	3	7	10
3. Pagpa-eskuweia	5	6	11
4. Pagpadoktor	2	2	4
5. Gamit sa harong	4	4	8

Income and Expenditure Matrices tell about sources of income and sources of expenditures of men and women.

UNIVERSITY

**PAIRWISE RANKING**

PROBLEM	Kalsada	Lack of Capital	Irregular Teacher	Unemployment	Monopoly of Price
Kalsada	X	Kalsada	Kalsada	Kalsada	Kalsada
Lack of Capital		X	Lack of Capital	Lack of Capital	Lack of Capital
Irregular Teacher			X	Unemployment	Monopoly of Price
Unemployment				X	Monopoly of Price
Monopoly of Price					X

**RANKING**

PROBLEM	NO. OF TIMES PREFERRED	RANK
KALSADA	4	1
LACK OF CAPITAL FOR FARMING	3	2
MONOPOLY OF THE PRICE OF RICE	2	3
UNEMPLOYMENT	1	4
IRREGULAR TEACHER	0	5

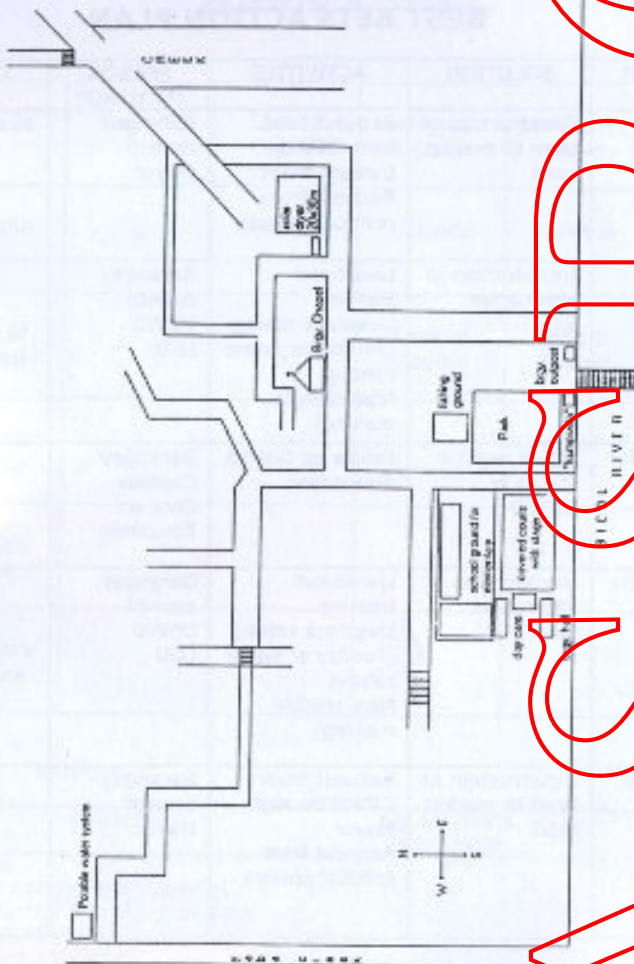
Pairwise Ranking Matrix shows the priority problems of women and men, and of different socio-economic groups.\*

**BEST BETS ACTION PLAN**

PROBLEM	SOLUTION	ACTIVITIES	PERSON INCHARGE	COST	TIME FRAME
1.Kalsada	Construction of farm to market road	Request fund from DPWH through Mayor Request from political persons	Barangay council Mayor	10 million	March 2004
2.Lack of capital in farming	Introduction of alternative jobs	Livelihood training Livestock raising (Poultry or swine raising Nipa shingle making)	Barangay council DSWD LGU		April and May 2004
3.One irregular teacher	Attain regular status in DEPED	Follow up District Supervisor	Barangay Captain Coen on Education		On going
4.Unemployment	Introduction of alternative jobs	Livelihood training Livestock raising (Poultry or swine raising Nipa shingle making)	Barangay council DSWD LGU		April and May 2004
5.Monopoly of the price of rice grains	Construction of farm to market road	Request from DPWH through Mayor Request from political person	Barangay council Mayor		March 2004

Best Bets Action Plans are action plans for development to meet priority needs as identified by women and men of each socio-economic group.

# PARTICIPATORY MODELLING



Participatory Modeling illustrates the long term plan (10 years) of the baranag y

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