

BARANGAY BAPOR

Historical Background

BARANGAY BAPOR THE JADE OF THE CITY

The whole area of Barangay Bapor has a rich culture and history to offer. The historical account is of tremendous interest because it presents a clear and readable form of introduction to a place and its people. A walk through the barangay with its old town atmosphere from the 19th century will verify this.



Barangay Bapor with an estimated area of 840,000 square meter is located along the seashore, northern port within Masbate town, now Masbate City, with an estimated population of 1,750 based from the year 2000 Barangay Census. The land area is a plateau, its lower portion along Masbate Bay has been a seat of commerce and industry

Based from the old Masbate Mythology, Barangay Bapor originally has been considered the richest area in Masbate town, now Masbate City, because of its port where a golden boat, M/V Masbate was believed to dock regularly. This then inspired a lot of commercial vessels to make Masbate a regular port of call.

During pre-war time Masbate port was named “Puerto del San Antonio”. Several vessels like the “Batil” and “Paraw” (sailboats) and a barge that carry passengers and cargoes make regular trips to other places. Baroto and casco commonly made trips to nearby barrios. Balsa (bamboo raft) used to carry light loads.

Masbate’s lone wharf was constructed of big logs and wood. From the “Muelle” (wharf) cargoes were unloaded from the vessels to a “Bagan” (container) and drawn through a riles (railway) by laborers, into “El Dorado” (Copra warehouse), located nearby the “muelle” which was in portion of an area called Bagumbayan now.

During the time there was no organized labor union, but merely a labor force with a “cabo” as leader of the kargador. Kargadores were paid based on the number of “palotilla” (short stick marker) they earned.

The late Tugo Astorga was the known cabo hepe. Along the sides of the muelle were motel shops selling sari-sari from brewed coffee and native delicacies. Carenderias served savory shell soup, sinabaw na guno or parangan (tiny fishes) in batuhan and kalunggay, crabs, liswit and other shells were so bountiful. Binalakwitan (hook and line-caught fish) like lusod, tabudios, malimno, sibubug, turos, and mublud were taken from the muelle itself and sold in a very, very reasonable price. Tuba was a popular tonic to the kargadores.

Midway between Barangay Bapor and Bagumbayan lie the oldest street called "Palugsadan" now Port Road. The Palugsadan going toward to the muelle provide a glimpse of local color of the Masbate Bay.

The romantic sundown invites people to go the end of the muelle to get a better melancholic sight.

Sideways of the Palugsadan is the "Ubus" now Zurbito Street corner muelle and ubos stood the only drugstore "Botica Palanog" owned by the spouses Jesus and Consuelo dela Rosa. Along ubos adjacent to Botica Palanog was a long camarin owned by the Turko family. Negib Turko owned the Turko Merchandising and Don Angeles Turko Store that sell the famous Elpo Store. Next to the Turko were the only tailoring shop in Masbate owned by spouses Elpedio Bolivar and Ana Amante. Bicolandia Hotel and Restaurant were owned and managed by spouses Ciriaco "Cacoy" Balona.

Shoemaking was the famous industry next to copra and fishing. Chinelas (slippers) and sandals were made from the finest skin of the carabao and cow Jesus Desabayla and the Ariates were the famous sapatero. Senorita Patrocinio Bayot of the affluent Bayot families reside in the biggest residential house that kept a variety of family heirloom from religious images, furnitures to glasswares and china wares and assorted jewelry especially the precious diamonds that were used to adorn the head of the famous Senor Santo Entiero during Viernes Santo (Good Friday). These still stand as the most invaluable landmark in the barangay.

Two bakeries, the Sam Lee Leung Bakery owned by Sam Lee Leung and the KYY bakery owned by "Makawa" Tanting Soto gave the area strong aroma of the pandesal, pan de leche, ensaymada and the different pastries like the masa florida

Along the bakeries were the Tabacalera de Manila. Behind the Sam Lee Leung bakery which stand the Allied Bank now was the old parish church. Among the parish priest were Father Ayson and Father Madrigal who ran a Parochial School which conduct cartilla lessons which was a prerequisite too grade one entrants. The only religious rites and celebration that had been replaced by the manner in which priest celebrate the Holy Mass. Priest before celebrate Mass in Latin language not like now that its celebrated in English and

Masbateno. The celebrant say Mass facing the altar, the Blessed Sacrament and with his back turn away from the parishioners at Mass. The old parish church has been replaced by the Cathedral constructed under the supervision of the late Bishop Arnulfo Arcilla, who was then the parish priest. With the Cathedral was the installation of the first Bishop the late Bishop Porfirio R. Iligan. Cultural /religious feasts like fiestas, santacruzán, lenten season were all the same as of today. Santacruzán was the foremost in the area. Sagalas were young ladies from prominent families lend by Chita Zaldariaga, Teresita Andres, Luisa Navarro, Marcela Zurbito, Elisa Bolivar, the Barcenás and Garcías. Santacruzán has been always managed by Tan Garcia.

Fronting the old parish church was the building of the late spouses Manuel and Doña Paz Andres that was occupied by the Philippine Constabulary headed by Captain Barcenás. Adjacent to the old parish church was the “Daan na Mercado” and the Municipio (municipal building).

In the field of entertainment the Rizal Theater owned by the spaniard Don. Fausto Bayot and Celeste Bayot, a Portuguese national. What is disco pub today was a Salónan (Saloon) before. Two salónan operated that time owned and manage by the late Filomeno Mirasol Bajar and spouse Emiliana Ancingco. The other one was operated by the Latonero’s. The salóneras were merely bailarenas-never prostitutes. They were from Sorsogon and nearby Bicol provinces. The rest of the area of what is now Barangay Bapor were all trees and plants around with mangoes, few coconuts, aratilis, eniam, trees and dulce corumbot, and Lemon de china.

World War II broke out in 1941. Most of the aforementioned buildings were destroyed except for the now landmark residential house of Señorita Patrocinio “Neneng” Bayot, the building of the Andres family, the old parish church replaced by the cathedral, the old municipio which was demolished and transferred to its present site. After the war the first biggest conflagration occurred at the pier area which started from the warehouse of the late Cicero Lim, a copra exporter and which was leased by the late spoused Lim Ancingco Bajar and Consuelo Amante. After the conflagration, several business buildings were put-up like the Lim Eng Biao, Vicente Lim, Bajar, the Andres, Mauleon, De Vera, Rosero buildings, replaced the burned buildings. Later other buildings followed. More shipping lines were established like M/V 52, M/V Perla, the General shipping lines, like M/V General Lim, M/V General Segundo, M/V General Malvar, and M/V General Luna. Motorboats were making trips to nearby island towns. Land transport was owned by the late Nicolas Dalanon with its terminal at Mabini street.

Barangay Bapor today, from the time it was not barangay yet stands differently. Today people travel and studies in big cities of learning like Manila, Cebu, Legazpi, etc. A generation is growing up who want to know what life is like and the other world and whose curiosity is boundless. For our part, we are learning

that the great variety of Masbate folks are friendly people at heart though they suffered so much from internal and external oppression that they long for more abundant life in a peaceful world, From the past Masbateño suffered from disadvantages when trying to combat the poverty. People suffered from distorted political ideology, placed its fate from the large number of hands with undetermined leaderships, that made it difficult to formulate policies and announced decisions. However, as time goes Masbateños continue longing to place their fate in the hands of a new leaderships that they could acknowledge with a system that concentrate on a scientific political, economic and social activities.

After the war pursuant to an Act No.3861 of 1931 organization of Barrio Council headed by a Barrio Lieutenant "Tiniente del Barrio" and R.A. No. 1245 of 1955 provided for the election of Barrio Lieutenant and vice Lieutenant. However, there was no distinct set-up of a Barrio council in the poblacion of Masbate except that there was an appointed barrio lieutenant in the person of Sulpicio Bataga. Pursuant to R.A. 3590 of January 22, 1913 the Barrio Executive was named Barrio Captain with the same council with a term of office for two (2) years. Rodrigo Ybañez was named first capitán del Barrio or chairman. In 1976 amendment to new Constitution Barrio chairman become Barangay with a Barangay Sanggunian created as to constituted functions, powers and composition may be called by law P.D.No.1033 by virtue of Proclamation No.1595 dated October 27, 1976 and P.D. No. 557(September 21,1976) provided that all existing barrio that maybe created are declared Barangay and all references to barrio existing Law are to be understood. The Barangay Council constituted by Barangay Captain, Barangay Councilmen and Barangay Secretary and Barangay Treasurer.

The first elected Barangay Captain was Claro Du who served for two terms followed by his brother Noel Du who served for one term. Manuel Gata was elected in 1998 but because of election protest, was replaced by now Barangay Captain Rosalinda Salvacion.

It was during the incumbency of Barangay Captain Claro Du that the barangay was named barangay Bapor. The barangay council during that time was in session with giving name to the barangay as required by the Local government. While the council was in session was having their deliberation a passenger boat at the pier blew it's top so loud that the council got the consensus that the best name is "Barangay Bapor." From there on the Barangay Bapor.

With P.D. No. 6844 (April 15,1975) provided for the youth organization of "Kabataang Barangay" consisting of all residents in a barangay who are at least 15 years old but not more than 18 years old. The first elected chairman of the Sangguniang Kabataan was Rogelio Dela Cruz, Jr. who an ex-officer member of the Sangguniang Bayan of Masbate.

Pursuant to P.D.No.1508 of June 11,1978 established a system of amicably settling a dispute in the barangay level.It created a concolition panel known as Lupong Tagapagsundo and Pangkat Tagapamayapa. Barangay Bapor has no well-organized Lupon. It was only during the incumbency of Barangay Captain Rosalinda Salvacion that it was well-organized and functions regularly.

After the celebration of the third millennium, people in the barangay and barangay leaders have that dilemma on how can they allocate the resources of the Barangay so as to satisfy the demand of the constituents for development and livelihood project so as to elevate the quality of life Of the people in the barangay.

Among the barangay folks who gained prominence due to honesty and integrity were the late Eugenio Medina, Lino Bajar, Andres Teodoro, late Governor Domingo Magbalon, Florentino Verzosa, and other Government employees.

From the Business sector, Lim Eng Biao, Lim Eng Ping and Lim Eng Chuan, and Jose Lee to the late Patronicio”Neneng” Bayot, Bishop Arnulfo Arcilla, Bishop Porfirio Iligan, ang Mons. Claro Caluya, Barangay bapor still move forward until it reach the peak of the development and Progress.



GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Geographic Location

Bapor is bounded by barangay Bagumbayan in North, Barangay Pating in South, Barangay JT Fernandez in East and Masbate Bay in West.

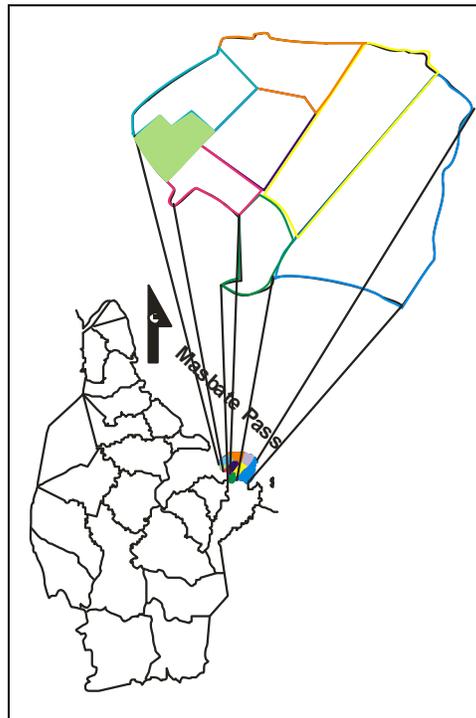


Figure 1: Map of Barangay Bapor

Land Area

Barangay Bapor has a total land area of 11.8112 hectares representing 0.0629% of the total land area of the City of 18,789.23 hectares. This barangay, although coastal in nature, is considered as urban barangay and composed of 6 (six) puroks. A big portion of the barangay's land area is solely devoted to sea port services.

Land Use

Barangay Bapor is an urban barangay composed of six (6) puroks. Most of its land areas are utilized mainly for residential purposes, it occupies 55 % of its total land area. Compared to coastal and rural barangays the land area of barangay Bapor is inadequate for Agricultural and pasture land. Areas used for commercial purposes is the second outmost priority in terms of its land use since

one of the main source of living of its constituents is trade and commerce. As shown in table 1 areas devoted for commercial purposes are 3.0595 or 26 % of its total land areas. Government infrastructure utilities such as port, schools, roads and etc. occupies 2.311or 19 % of its total land area.

Table 1
Land Use, Brgy. Bapor, Masbate City, 2003

Land Use	Area/Has	% Share
Residential	6.4407	54.53
Commercial	3.0595	25.90
Government	2.3110	19.57
Agricultural	0.0000	0.00
Pasture Land	0.0000	0.00
Fish Pond	0.0000	0.00
All land uses	11.8112	100.00

Source: City Assessor's Office per Cadastral Survey, May 2000

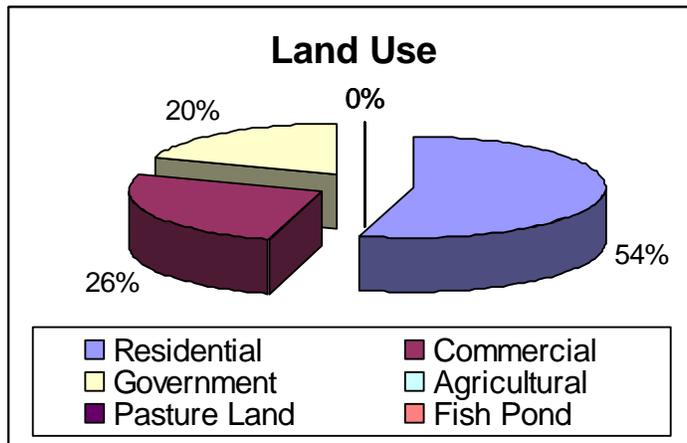


Figure 2

Political Subdivision

Barangay Bapor is an urban barangay which is dived in 6 (six) puroks. Each purok is represented by purok president in the barangay council meeting. The number and name of each purok are as follows: Purok No. 1 No. 2 . 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6.

Soil

Generally the soil types of the poblacion barangay of Masbate city is classified as Hydrosol (1) and Bolinao Clay (153)

Bolinao clay (153) has a strongly sloping to rolling hilly topography with good surface and fair internal drainage. The solum of Bolinao clay provides a good foothold for crops. The surface soil, being friable and fine granular clay loam, contains a fair amount of organic matter. It is easily prepared to good tilt

under optimum moisture condition. The soil is sufficiently deep for planting any crop.

Hydrosols are generally characterized by a brackish aqueous horizon or surface water ranging in depth from 5 to 100 centimeters or more depending on the rise and fall of the tide.

Natural Resources

Barangay Bapor is strategically located adjacent to Masbate Bay, it is a rich fishing ground for its residents and the nearby poblacion Barangay. The sea level or its depth is conducive for establishment of a seaport or wharf. Nowadays, the Philippine Port Authority with the aid of the city government and other line agencies is currently on the verge of turning Masbate Port into a world class Infrastructure.



Land Use Potentials



The trend for commercialization of Masbate is slowly gaining its momentum as evidently manifested by growing number of vital establishments such as sea ports, banks, department stores, fast - food chains and others. The development of Masbate Port into a world class port also triggers the increase of investment and a better flow of goods in and out Masbate.

Practically considering the above mentioned factors, the land use potential for barangay Bapor should be gearing towards augmentation of land areas devoted for commercial use, so as to harness the areas potential for commerce and trade.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

As of 2005, the total population of Barangay Bapor is 1396 it is composed of 686 male which represent 49% of the total population and 705 female representing 51% of the Barangay's total population. There is a very slight discrepancy between the population of male and female

The total number of households is 314 which are divided into six puroks with an average of 5 members per household. Purok 1 and 3 have the highest number of households totaling to 76 and 73 respectively.

Table 2
Number of Households by Purok
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Total Households	Total Members	Total Members Male	Total Members Female
Purok 1	76	341	172	169
Purok 2	24	121	57	63
Purok 3	73	320	155	165
Purok 4	26	124	57	66
Purok 5	57	256	121	133
Purok 6	58	234	124	109
TOTAL	314	1396	686	705

Source: CBMS, 2005

The breakdown of ages in barangay Bapor as reflected on the table 3 showed a reasonable number of labor force in the barangay. Members whose age ranges from 15 above are considered to be part of the labor force. In barangay Bapor 472 or 34 % members of barangay's population are part of the labor force. The population of household members belonging to ages 10 years and below is the dominant figure in the age breakdown of barangay Bapor. Consequently, this kind of scenario is advantageous to the barangay for it assures the continuity of its labor force.



The breakdown of ages in the barangay is reflected on the table below.

**Table 3
Age Breakdown
Barangay Bapor**

Age Breakdown	Total Population
Infants Birth (less than 1 yr old)	10
Children 0-5 yrs old	225
Children 6-12 yrs old	191
HH member 13-16 yrs old	114
HH member 6-16 yrs old	305
HH member 10 yrs old and above	1057
HH member of the labor force	472

Source: CBMS 2005

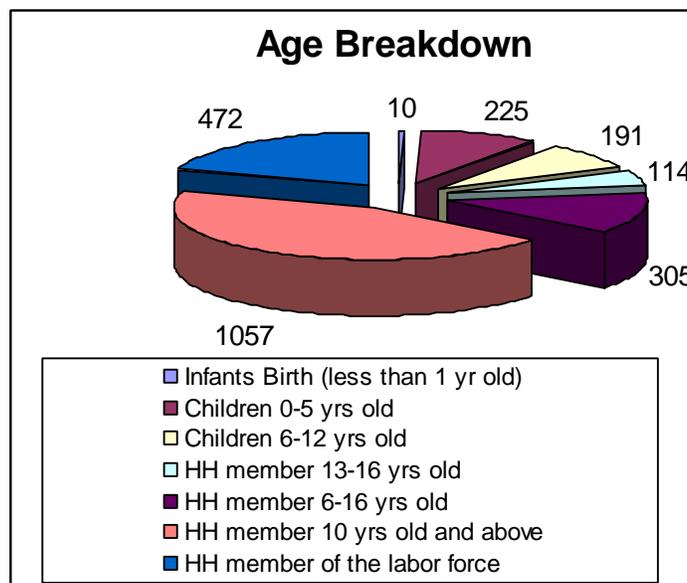


Figure 3

Population Density

“Population density is a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume. It is frequently applied to living organisms, humans in particular” (wikipedia.com).

Barangay Bapor has an average population density of 11,819 persons per square kilometer in 2005. It is expected to rise in coming years. The developments of some urban areas in terms of trade and commerce, job opportunities and other economic opportunities also pave the way for movement of people from rural to urban barangays.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES PROFILE

Roads

Roads are critical to development since it facilitate the mobility of products and people in the area and specifically promotes economic activity.

In Barangay Bapor, roads are generally concreted and in good condition. There are concrete pathways that connect different puroks.



Port

The Masbate city port is the biggest port found in the province, it serves as the major entry point to Masbate province. It is located in Purok 2 & 3 of Barangay Bapor. The development of Masbate Port into a world class port also triggers the increase of investment and a better flow of goods in and out Masbate.

It has an area of



Water

Water supply within the barangay may be rated as poor to fair with the population largely dependent on shallow, dug and deep well. The waters from deep well areas are, in general, of good quality. Care must be exercised, however, in limestone formations where calcium carbonates are the major content. The aquifers are generally susceptible to pollution caused by the activities of man and animals.

There are 163 or 52% of the total number of household have no access to safe drinking water. Residents are largely dependent to Masbate Mobo Water District (MMWD) to provide them with water supply. Some residents are dependent water peddlers for their access to safe drinking water.

Table 4
Inventory of Household Without Access to Safe Drinking Water
Barangay Bapor

PurokName	Total household	Household w/out access to safe drinking water	Proportion
Purok 01	76	39	51.3158
Purok 02	24	10	41.6667
Purok 03	73	31	42.4658
Purok 04	26	19	73.0769
Purok 05	57	24	42.1053
Purok 06	58	40	68.9655
	314	163	52.50

Source: CBMS, 2005

Table 5
Inventory of Water Facility By Purok
Barangay Bapor

Type of Water Facility	Household Served						
	Purok 1	Purok 2	Purok 3	Purok 4	Purok 5	Purok 6	Total 309
Community Water System shared	4	3	4	1	9	4	25
Community Water System owned	2	1	8	-	6	5	22
Deep well shared	17	9	26	5	17	8	82
Deep well owned	5	1	2	-	2	5	15
Artesian Well shared	-	-	2		1	1	4
Artesian Well owned	-	-					1
Dug/Shallow well owned	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dug/Shallow well shared	3	2	1	-	1	1	8
River, stream, lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottled Water	26	8	26	17	26	40	143
others	-						5
Total Household served							

Source: CBMS, 2005

Electricity

Electricity from the barangay is served by MASELCO (Masbate Electric Cooperative). Out of 309 total number of household only 24 or 8 % have no access to electricity. Most of them are found in Purok 3.



Table 6
Inventory of Electric Facilities
Barangay Bapor

Purok	With Electricity	Without Electircity
1	57	4
2	21	3
3	62	10
4	23	-
5	61	4
6	61	3
Total	285	24

Source: CBMS, 2005

Transportation

The barangay can be reached trough any mode of land transportation. Tricycles and motorcycles are commonly used by the residents for fast and easy access to transportation.

Communications

The available communication facilities are land line phones provided by the Philippine Telecommunications Company and cellular phone provided by Globe and Smart Telecommunications Companies.

Other Infrastructure

Table 7
Other Infrastructure
Barangay Bapor

INFRASTRUCTURE	PUROK	DESCRIPTION
Barangay Hall	3	One-storey Concrete Bldg. 16.80 x 13.00 meters
Barangay Plaza and Court	3	19.60 x 17.00 meters Stage Concrete 4.60 x 8.30 meters
Day Care	3	6.50 x 4.90 meters Concrete Bldg.
Health Center	3	3.20 x 4.25 meters Concrete Bldg.
Waiting Shed	3	1.50 x 3.00 meters Concrete Bldg.
Streetlights	All puroks	



POVERTY PROFILE

Summary of CBMS Indicators Barangay Bapor

Area of Concern	Indicator	Number	Proportion	Rank
Health	1. Proportion of children 0-5 years old who died.	0	0	13
	2. Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related-cause.	0	0	14
Nutrition	3. Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are moderately and severely underweight.	4	1.8	10
Shelter	4. Proportion of households who are squatters.	12	4	8
	5. Proportion of households with makeshift housing.	7	2.4	9
Water & Sanitation	6. Proportion of households without access to safe water.	156	52.5	1
	7. Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities.	37	12.5	7
Education	8. Proportion of children 6-12 years old not in elementary.	73	39	3
	9. Proportion of children 13-16 years old not in high school.	56	49	2
Income	10. Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold.	95	32	4
	11. Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold.	65	21.9	5
	12. Proportion of households who eat less than three meals a day.	3	1	11
Employment	13. Unemployment Rate	65	15	6
Peace and Order	14. Proportion of households members victimized by crime.	1	0.1	12

Source: CBMS 2005

The summary of CBMS Indicators in barangay Asid showed that the top five priority issues that urgently needs to be addressed. They are the following: 1. Proportion of households without access to safe water. 2. Proportion of children 13-16 years old not in high school 3. Proportion of children 6-12 years old not in elementary. 4. Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold. 5. Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold.

In line with the national governments "Millenium Development Goal" and Programs to intensify access to education, local government's development projects and programs should be implemented vis – a – vis the national development plan in order to genuinely address the needs of its constituents. The summary of CBMS indicator reflected in the above mentioned table should be the basis in the crafting of this development plan in order to properly identify the basic and priority needs of the people

1. Proportion of households without access to safe drinking water

In barangay Bapor 156 or 52.5 household have no access to safe drinking water. Majority of households are dependent to Masbate Mobo Water District (MMWD) for their water supply, which is considered to be in level III water

- Chlorination of open dug well as well as deep or shallow well
- Periodic monitoring of water source
- Establishment of water refilling stations

2. Proportion of children 13 – 16 years old not in high school.

There were a total of 114 children aged 13-16 years old, 56 or 49 % among them are not attending high school. This is composed of female 99 female and 92 male. Poverty is the major reason why they are not attending high school. Children choose to help their parents in raising money rather than attending high school in order to satisfy their daily basic needs. In line with the City Governments intensified campaign on Literacy Program, the "Alternative Learning System" of the City Dep Ed has been created. Under this program, the city government provides the needs of the literacy class in all the barangays. This includes the books, pencils, papers and notebooks of the participating class while the city Dep Ed provides the manpower and technical assistance from teachers to conduct literacy class.

- Provide livelihood programs so that parents can afford to send their children to school.

- Encourage out of school youths to participate in the ALS.
- Provide scholarship to poor but deserving students

3 Proportion of children 6 – 12 years old not in elementary.

39% or 73 total number of children 6 – 12 years old have no access to elementary education. Poverty and lack of parents income hinders these children to secure elementary education.

- Provide livelihood programs so that parents can afford to send their children to school.
- Encourage out of school youths to participate in the ALS
- Provide scholarship to poor but deserving students

4 On proportion of households with income below poverty threshold

Almost 95 or 32 % of the total household population have income below poverty threshold level. Insufficient livelihood opportunities and attitude problem limits the residents in improving the quality of their lives. Thus, better economic alternatives are being introduced through the program of cooperative development, livelihood assistance, pre and post harvest facilities distribution and skills training development.

- Encourage potential product development such boat making
- Skills training on automotive, welding, electronics and driving
- Sessions on character development
- Promote and encourage small scale business or enterprise
- Provision of livelihood /capital assistance

5 On proportion of households who experienced food shortage

There are 65 or 21.9% of the households in the barangay who experienced food shortage. The food shortage experienced in barangay Bapor is an effect of the dilemma caused by household with income below the poverty threshold. Residents with income below poverty threshold are the same people who cannot provide or is short of providing their daily basic needs such as food.

- Provide livelihood or capital assistance to the identified households

TOP 1. Proportion of households without access to safe drinking water

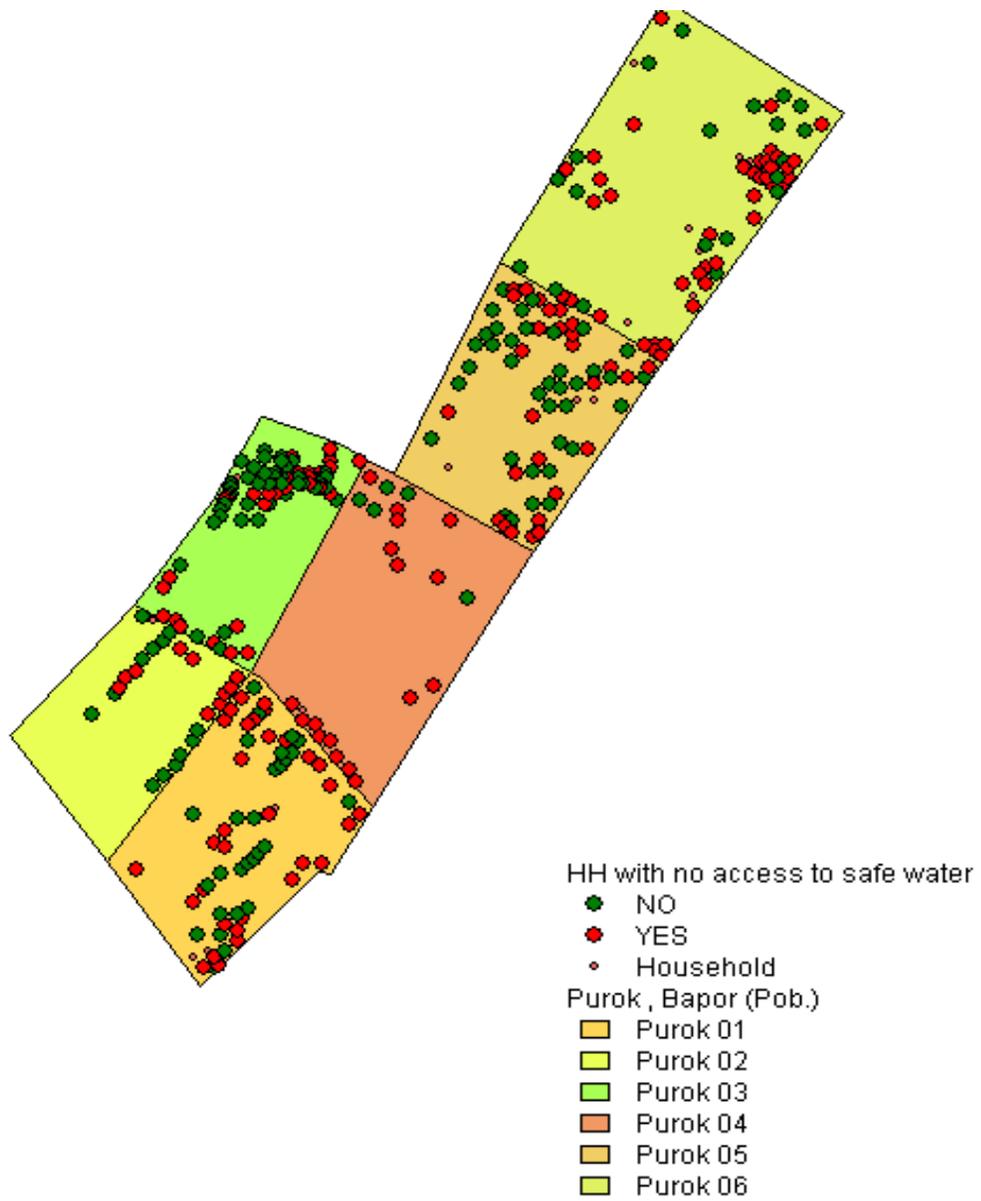


Figure 4

TOP 2. Proportion of children 13 – 16 years old not in high school

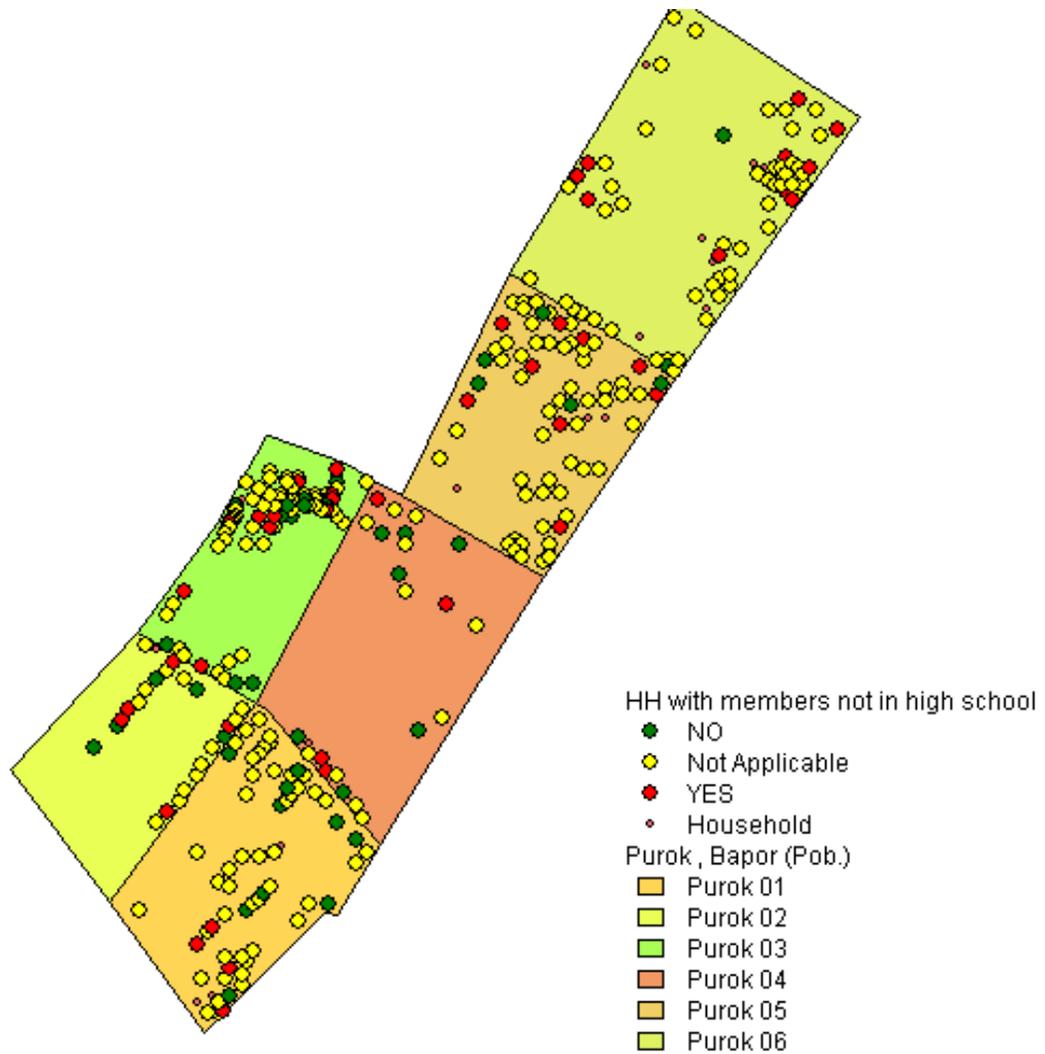


Figure 5

TOP 3 Proportion of children 6 – 12 years old not in elementary.

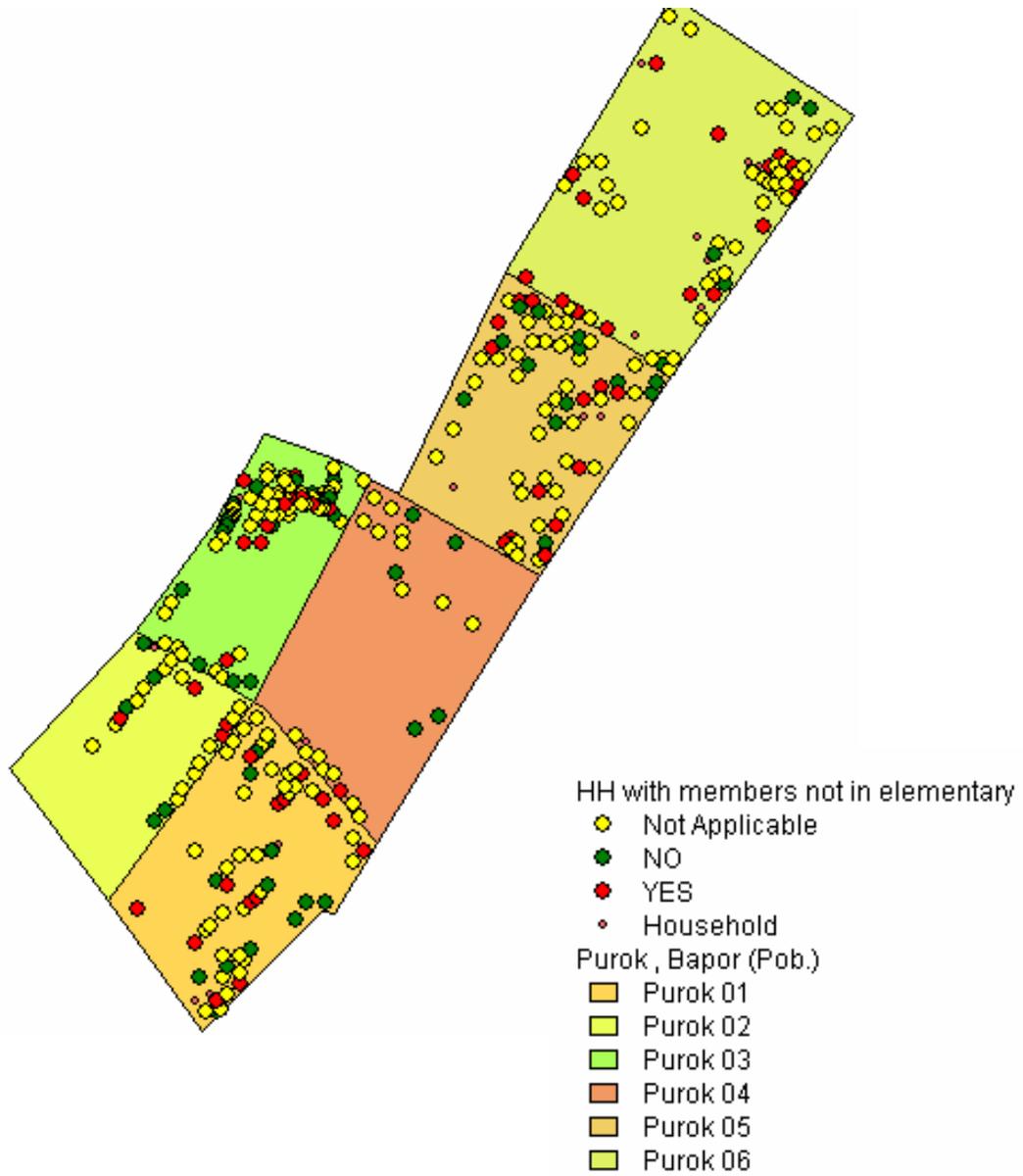


Figure 6

TOP 4. On proportion of households with income below poverty threshold

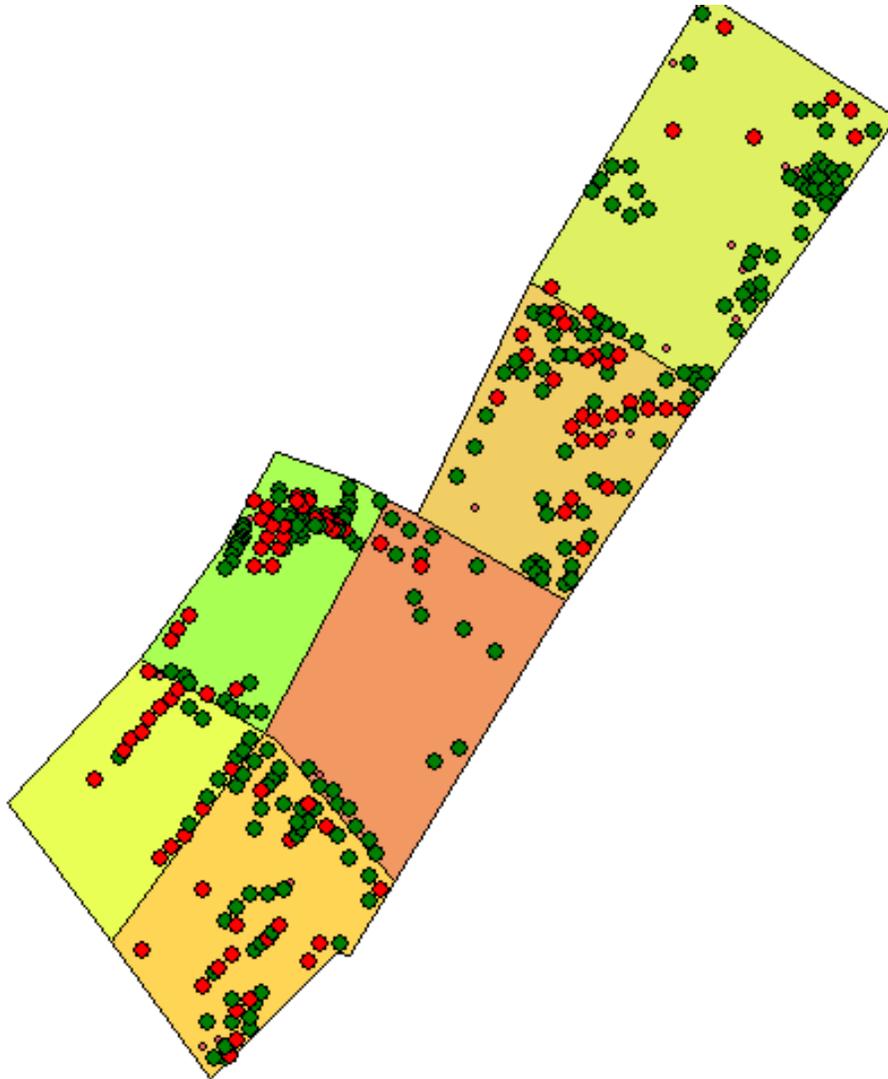


Figure 7

TOP 5. On proportion of households who experienced food shortage



Figure 8

SOCIAL PROFILE

The programs of the city government are geared towards poverty reduction. Developmental social programs and projects are being conceive to provide quality education, better health care, security, and empowering all sectors of the society.

Education

The greatest challenge of the Department of Education with the LGU is to provide quality education among children in elementary and secondary level. It may seem elusive but it can be achieved through provision of programs and projects anchored on academic excellence and education for all.

The Lecio de Masbate elementary school is the only elementary school in the barangay, but it is located in barangay bapor. It **has an area of _____ hectares**. There are sixteen (16) classrooms made of steel, iron and concrete with masonry. There are sixteen (16) teachers headed by a principal.

From school year 2006 to 2007, the school provided elementary education to 428 enrollees. In Bagumbayan Elementary school there are 27 students for every 1 teacher.

Liceo de Masbate is the only educational institution situated within the barangay of Bapor. The institution caters to all levels of education, i.e from pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Table 8
Number of Enrollees
Ovilla Technical College, Elementary School
Barangay Bapor

Grade/Level	Number of Enrollees 2006-2007
I	28
II	20
III	7
IV	5
V	0
VI	0
TOTAL	60

Source: City DEP ED, 2006

Table 9
Number of Enrollees
Ovilla Technical College, High School
Barangay Bapor

Year/Level	Number of Enrollees
	2006-2007
I	22
II	26
III	14
IV	14
TOTAL	76

Source: City DEP ED, 2006

Table 9
Number of Enrollees
Liceo De Masbate, High School
Barangay Bapor

Year/Level	Number of Enrollees
	2006-2007
I	82
II	83
III	61
IV	62
TOTAL	288

Source: City DEP ED, 2006

Table 10
Inventory of School Facilities
Liceo de Masbate

School Facilities	With	Without
Library/Reading Room	/	
Laboratory		
Sports Facilities	/	
School Clinic	/	
Comfort Rooms	/	
School Canteen	/	
Auditorium	/	
Admin. Office	/	
Computer Facility	/	
Others (Church)	/	

Source: DepEd 2006

Purok	Literate		Not Literate		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Purok 1	117	118	0	1	1	0.4237
Purok 2	40	53	0	0	0	0
Purok 3	118	124	0	1	1	0.4115
Purok 4	54	55	1	0	1	0.9091
Purok 5	92	99	0	1	1	0.5208
Purok 6	93	90	0	0	0	0
Total	514	539	1	3	4	0.4%

Source: CBMS, 2005

Health

In order to provide and deliver health care and services, barangay has one concrete Barangay Health Center manned by one midwife, and six barangay health workers. The center serves as the place for medical check ups and consultation it caters to all the medical needs of the residents. The centers facilities include, examining table, and chairs, weighing scale and BP apparatus..

Other services such as Child Health Care, Maternal Care, Family Planning, Dental Health and special activities are being served in the center and delivered by the city doctors, dentist and nurses assigned in the area to ensure that the residents in the barangay have easy access to health services. In barangay Bapor the leading cause of morbidity (The term morbidity rate can refer either to the incidence rate or to the prevalence rate of a disease) and mortality (The number of people dying during a given time interval, divided by the total number of people in the population) are listed below.

The Leading Causes of Morbidity:

1. ARI
2. Influenza
3. Muskolo- Skeletal
4. Abdominal Colic
5. Hypertension
6. Bronchial Asthma
7. Diarrhea
8. Parasitism
9. Heart Disease

The leading Cause of Mortality:

1. Heart Failure
2. Cancer
3. CVA
4. Broncho Pneumonia
5. PTB

Barangay Bapor has 1 (one) Barangay Health Center with 1 (one) midwife and 2 (two) barangay health workers assigned to monitor and conduct health services.

As per CBMS results, malnourished children are very minimal in barangay Bapor. Only four (4) children is considered to be malnourished. In order to address this problem the city government with the aid of other line agencies is sponsoring projects and programs such as supplemental feeding, Garantisadong Pambata and etc.to mitigate malnutrition incidence

Table 14
Malnutrition Rate Per Purok of 0-5 Years Old
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Malnourished Children		Total
	Male	Female	
Purok 1	0	0	0
Purok 2	0	1	1
Purok 3	2	1	3
Purok 4	0	0	0
Purok 5	0	0	0
Purok 6	0	0	0
Total	2	2	4

Source: CBMS, 2005

Health is likewise concerned with the use of contraceptive among couples in Barangay Bapor. With the population growing drastically in this, there is a need to conduct an intensive advocacy on the use of family planning method. As shown on the table below, there are only 61 couples who use family planning method. Among the family planning methods used, pills is commonly used.

Table 15
Inventory of Couples Engaged in Family Planning Method
Barangay Bapor

Family Planning Method	Total
Total	61
Rhythm method	11
Mucus	1
Body temperature	-
IUD	1
Condom	-
Diaphragm	-
Pills	40
Injectible	2

Vasectomy	-
Tubal ligation	5
Other (withdrawal)	1

Source: CBMS, 2005

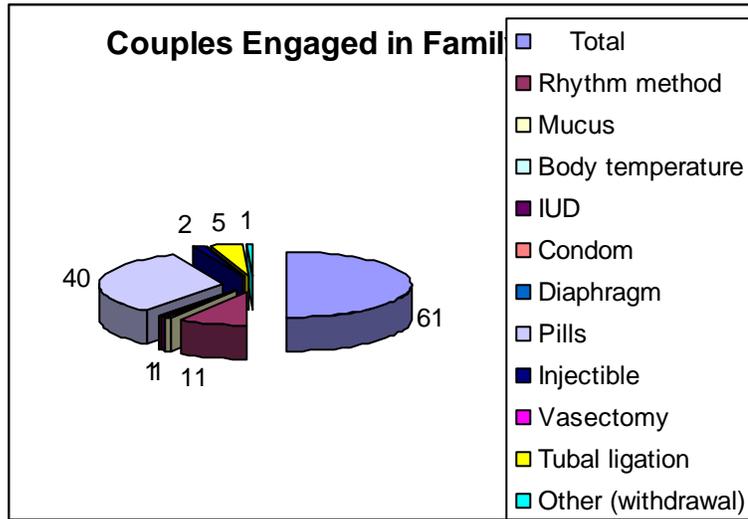


Figure 9

Sanitary Toilet

The summary of Community Based Monitoring System Indicators, proved that access to sanitary toilet facilities is the second priority of barangay Asid that needs to be deal with. Table 18 confirmed this result, out of 407 total number of households only 107 or 26% have access to sanitary toilet facilities while 74% or 300 household have no access to sanitary toilet facilities.

Table 16
Inventory of Sanitary Toilet Facilities
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Total Households	With No Sanitary Toilet Facilities	Percentage	With Sanitary Toilet Facilities	Percentage
Purok 1	76	22	28.9474	54	71.05
Purok 2	24	11	45.8333	13	54.17
Purok 3	73	4	5.4795	69	94.52
Purok 4	26	0	0	26	0
Purok 5	57	0	0	57	0
Purok 6	58	0	0	58	0
TOTAL	314	37	18.8%	277	81.2%

Source: CBMS 2005

Social Welfare

Improved quality of social services is one of the major concerns of the city. It aims to provide all the essential needs of the people particularly to those who are underprivileged. Social services are geared to reach even the remotest barangay of the city. Services such as family counseling, gender and development, pre marriage counseling, day care services, senior citizens, and self employment assistance and emergency assistance are provided.

In order to promote the welfare and early childhood education, barangay Bapor has one semi - concrete day care centers it caters to children ages 4 to 6 years old. In purok 1 the day care center have a total of 43 enrolless, Purok 3 day care center have 56 enrollees and a total 27 children are enrolled in purok 6 day care center.

Among other services for social development are Children Protection and Youth Development, Women Empowerment and Family Strengthening, Support Program for Disabled Persons, Disaster Relief and Calamity Assistance and gender and development.

Housing

Based on CBMS results 4 % or 13 household population are informal settlers. Purok 3 has the highest number of informal settlers it has 152 or 46% of its household population are squatters. The area that has been occupied by informal settlers are usually coastal areas of the barangay.

Table 17
Household Living In Squatter
Barangay Bapor

PurokName	Number of Squatter	Total Household	Percentage
Purok 01	0	76	0
Purok 02	8	24	33.3333
Purok 03	4	73	5.4795
Purok 04	1	26	3.8462
Purok 05	0	57	0
Purok 06	0	58	0
TOTAL	13	314	42.659

Source: CBMS 2005

Persons with Disabilities

Majority of persons that are physically challenged are **blind and half blind**, CBMS results showed that they are mostly found in purok 2.

Table 18
Number of Persons with Disabilities
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Number of persons with Disabilities	Type of Disability
Purok 1	2	
Purok 2	5	
Purok 3	3	
Purok 4	1	
Purok 5	4	
Purok 6	1	
Total	16	

Source: CBMS, 2005

Protective Services

There were nine barangay police personnel assigned to six (6) puroks of barangay Bapor. They are assigned regularly to ensure the communities peace and order situation. To aid them in their peace keeping efforts barangay police is equipped with Handcuffs, arnis and whistle.

Table 19
Inventory of Barangay Police Personnel
Barangay Bapor

Purok	No. of Barangay Police Assigned	Facilities/Equipment
I	1	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
II	1	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
III	2	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
IV	2	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
V	2	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
VI	1	Handcuffs, Arnis, Uniform and whistle
TOTAL	9	

Source: Office of the Barangay Captain

Sports and Recreation

One of the programs of the city government is to provide recreational facilities in every barangay for the development and to promote camaraderie among the youth. It is also a mechanism that will veer them away from vices. In barangay Bapor the center for its recreational activities is located in Purok 4, it is where Magallanes Coliseum and Rizal park is located. Concerts, basketball tournaments and other recreational activities is the place. Almost all recreational activities are government owned.



Table 20
Inventory of Sports and Recreational Facilities (January 2006)
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Name of Facilities Present	Type		Condition
		Public	Private	
III	Magallanes Coliseum	X		Good
III	Rizal Park	X		Good
III	Playground Apparatus	X		Good

Source: Office of the Barangay Captain

Religion and Culture

The practice of religion and culture in barangay Bapor is epitomized in activities done during fiesta celebrations, in honor of Saint Martin every 7th, 8th and 9th of December. A procession and Novena is religiously done as a tribute to their patron saint

It is observed with a week long festivities highlighted by different activities such as sports competition, coronation nights for beauty queen and barayle which is popular among single men, women and teenagers. A cockfight is commonly held, its activities is one of the barangay's source for its revenue generation. A free mass wedding and mass baptism is also conducted.

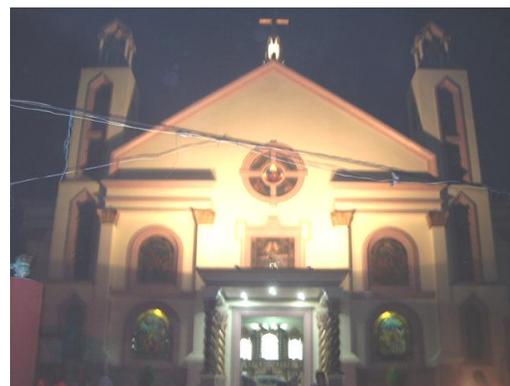


Table 21
Inventory of Religious Center

Purok	Religious Center	Religious Organization
	St. Anthony de Padua Cathedral	Roman Catholic

Source: Office of the Barangay Captain

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Employment

Out of 472 total labor force of barangay Bapor only 69 or 15 percent is employed. Male residents who are not employed usually work as porter or “baggage boy” in the nearby Masbate Port, others work as laborers, skilled masonry workers and other physical jobs. Women

Generally, those residents who are not employed permanently either in government or private firms were self – employed or venturing a small scale business entrepreneurship.

Table 22
Unemployment Rate Per Purok of 15 Years Old and Above
Barangay Bapor

Purok	Unemployed		Total	Percentage	Total Labor Force	
	Male	Female			Male	Female
Purok 1	1	8	9	10	59	31
Purok 2	2	1	3	7.8947	25	13
Purok 3	6	12	18	15.3846	67	50
Purok 4	3	4	7	13.4615	32	20
Purok 5	6	9	15	20	47	28
Purok 6	8	9	17	17	54	46
Total	26	43	69	14.6 %	284	188

Source: CBMS, 2005

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Vision

Mission

Barangay Officials 2002- 2006

Alex D. San Pablo	- Barangay Captain
Isidro E. Espares	- Barangay Kagawad
Avelino E. Aguilar III	- do
Jebal M. Angustia	- do
Rojun P. dela Cruz	- do
Basilio R. Hachang	- do
Lucia R. Estonilo	- do
Maribel R. Caballes	- do
Desiree C. Salvacion	- SK Chairman
Pinky E. Lingad	- Barangay Secretary
Aurora L. Espinosa	- Barangay Treasurer

Table 23
List of Barangay Captains for the last 20 years

Names	Term
Claro Du	1987-1995?
Noel Du	1995-1998?
Rosalinda Salvacion	1998-2002?
Alex D. San Pablo	2002 to Present

Source: Office of the Barangay Captain, 2006

FINANCIAL PROFILE

The total revenue of barangay Bapor posted an increasing trend from 2004 to 2006. This is attributed to the increase Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) of the barangay.

For expenditure, personal services cover the highest spending of the barangay for three years followed by maintenance and other operational expenses.

Table 24
Total Revenue of Barangay Bapor for the Last Three Years

Item	2004	2005	2006
IRA	570,907.00	615,045.00	745,706.00
Real Property Tax	28,646.23	32,216.17	27,099.99
Operation and Service Income	5,760.00	8,625.00	0.00
Business Taxes and Licenses	0.00	0.00	1,617.72
Miscellaneous Income	0.00	93.00	1,103.00
Aids and Grants and Subsidies	10,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Total	615,313.23	705,979.77	877,532.71

Source: City Budget Office, 2006

Table 25
Total Expenditure of Barangay Bapor for the Last Three Years

Item	2004	2005	2006
Personal Services	364,960.00	364,960.00	394,288.00
Maintenance and Other Operational Expenses	1234,443.46	216,995.10	317,704.69
Capital Outlay	67,722.00	88,914.00	157,834.00
Total	677,125.46	670,869.10	871,832.69

Source: City Budget Office, 2006

Table 26
20% Annual Development Plan
Barangay Bapor (2004)

Name of Project	Location	Amount	Status
Const. of Brgy. Hall		57,745.00	
Const. of Landmark		9,977.00	

Table 27
20% Annual Development Plan
Barangay Bapor (2005)

Name of Project	Location	Amount	Status
Basketball Goal - SK		17,779.00	
Chairs & Tables (City Grants)		50,000.00	
Street Lights		21,135.00	

Source: City Budget Office

Table 28
20% Annual Development Plan
Barangay Bapor (2006)

Name of Project	Location	Amount	Status
Construction open line canal		22,668.00	
Installation of Windmill		10,166.00	
I unit computer		25,000.00	

Source: City Budget Office