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Community-Based Monitoring System International Network

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## CBMS Philippines Community Profiles

### A Profile of Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, Palawan

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November 2003

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## A profile of BARANGAY ISUMBO Sofronio Española, Palawan

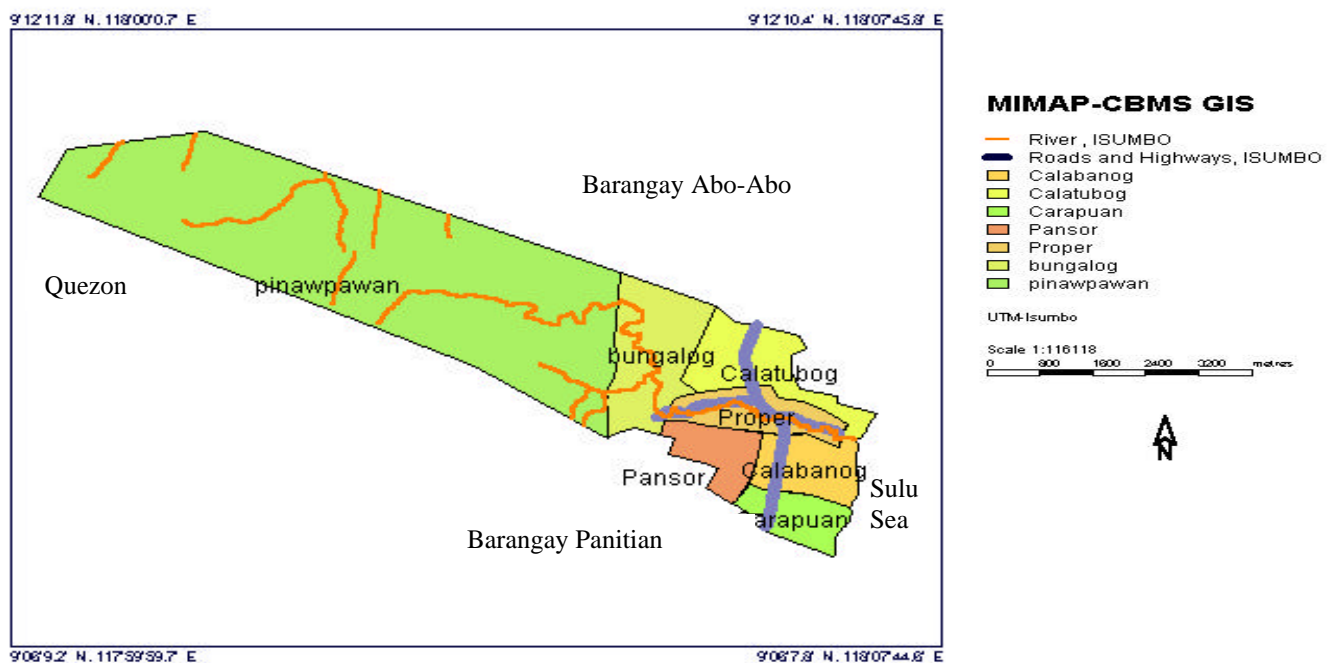
By Kenneth C. Ilarde\*  
November 2003

This profile was based on the results of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) survey conducted in 2002 at Barangay Isumbo, in Sofronio Española, Palawan for the year 2002. This profile looks at welfare status of the community and its residents on aspects in health, nutrition, access to safe water and better sanitation, shelter, peace and order, poverty, income and employment. Likewise, this profile looks into the welfare condition of indigenous community in the area based on these aspects. It also analyzes the barangay's priority needs and recommends possible interventions.

### Physical Characteristics

Barangay Isumbo has a total land area of 44.12 square kilometers. It is bounded on the north by Barangay Abo-Abo, Barangay Panitian on the south, The municipality of Quezon on the west and the Sulu Sea on the east.

**Map 1. Spot Map of Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española**



\* Research Officer of the CBMS International Network. The author acknowledge the assistance of Jasminida Asirrot and Joel Bancolita in providing the maps and tables for Barangay Isumbo and Engr. Rogelio Aboig, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator of Sofronio Española, for providing the data and inputs for this profile.

The barangay is divided into 7 puroks, namely, Proper, Pansor, Carapuan, Calabanog, Calatubog, Bungalog and Pinawpawan

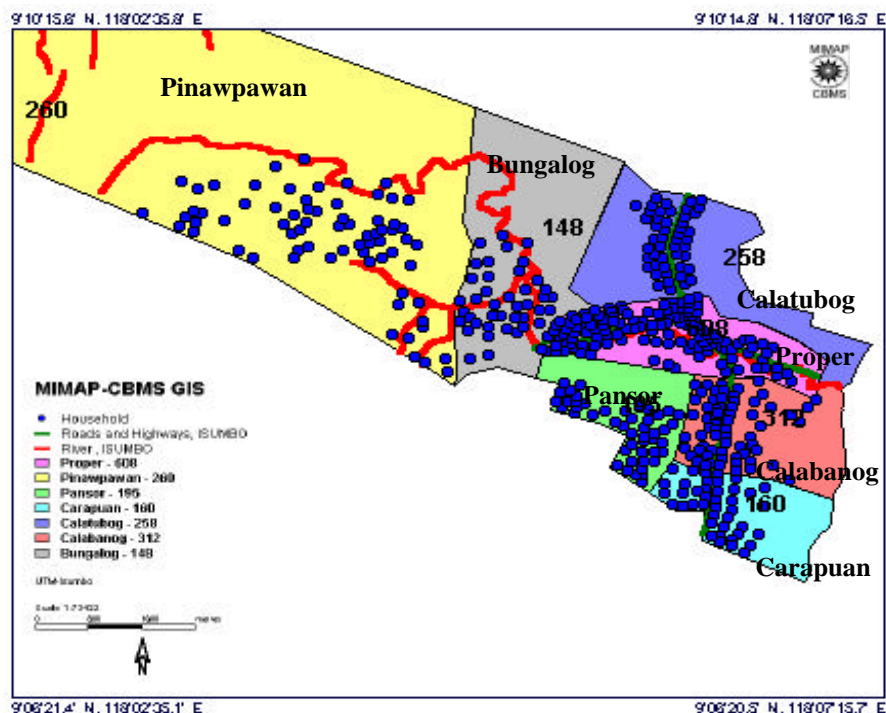
Existing infrastructure in the barangay are barangay hall, daycare center, health center, barangay market all located in the Purok Proper. The Barangay Isumbo Elementary School is also located in Purok Proper. A Catholic Church is also found in Sitio Proper while there is a Mosque in the nearby Purok of Calabanog.

There are also existing water sources in the barangay. Three (3) reservoirs or spring tanks are found in Purok Proper, Calatubog and Calabanog. There are also five (5) deep and shallow wells found in the barangays two of which are located in Purok Proper and one each in Purok Carapuan, Calatubog and Bungalog.

## Demography

Barangay Isumbo has a total household of 442 and a total population of 1,941. This gives an average household size of 4.4.

**Map 2. Map showing household and population distribution per purok**



Looking at the households per purok, more households reside in Purok Proper with 130 households, followed by Purok Pinawpawan and Calabanog with 70 and 65 households,

respectively. Purok Bungalogs and Carapuan have the least number of households with 41 households each.

**Table 1: Demographic characteristics of Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Household size</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Bungalogs	41	148	3.6
Calabanog	65	312	4.8
Calatubog	48	258	5.4
Carapuan	41	160	3.9
Pansor	47	195	4.1
Pinawpawan	70	260	3.7
Proper	130	608	4.7
Non-IP	332	1503	4.5
IP	110	438	4.0

Looking at the population distribution per purok, Purok Proper has the largest population count with 608 persons followed by Purok Calabanog and Pinawpawan with a population count of 312 and 260 persons, respectively. On the other hand, Purok Bungalogs has the least population count at 148 persons.

The sex composition shows that there are more males than females. There are 1,035 males and 906 females in the barangay. The overall sex ratio is 114 males per 100 females.

**Table 2: Age distribution of population in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent to total</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>Non-IP</b>
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>77.4</b>
less than 1 year old	53	2.7	0.4	2.4
1-5	309	15.9	3.8	12.1
6-10	302	15.6	3.7	11.9
11-14	169	8.7	1.7	7.0
15-18	149	7.7	1.5	6.1
19-24	186	9.6	1.7	7.9
25-64	705	36.3	8.9	27.5
65 and above	68	3.5	0.9	2.6

Age distribution of the population shows that the youth population (0-14 years old) constitutes 42 percent of the population. The highest proportion of population belongs to the age group 1-5 at 15.9 percent, followed by the 6-10 age group with 15.6 percent. On the other hand, the 53.6 percent of the population belong to the productive age group (15-64 years old). The dependency ratio is at 86.6 percent. This implies that for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years old there is about 87 dependents - 80 persons are youth dependents (0-14 years old) and about 7 persons of aged 65 years old and above (senior or old dependents).

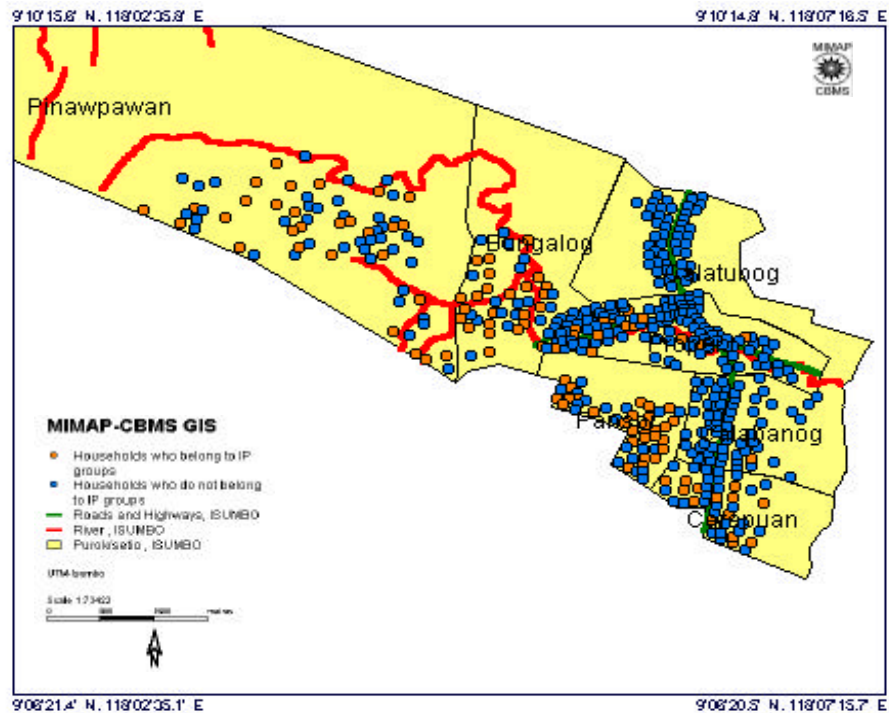
The barangay is also home to indigenous community known as Palawan. The population of indigenous people in the barangay comprised of 110 households or 24.9 percent of the total households in the barangay. The population of Palawanos in the barangay was estimated at 438 persons or 22.6 percent of the total population. The average number of members in a household for IP households is 4. The sex composition shows that 53.9 percent of the population are males.

**Table 3: Demographic characteristics of Indigenous People in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Household Size</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Bungallog	23	93	4.0
Calabanog	1	4	4.0
Calatubog	0	0	-
Carapuan	14	55	3.9
Pansor	28	112	4.0
Pinawpawan	29	109	3.8
Proper	15	65	4.3

Most of the IPs resides in Purok Pinawpawan with 29 households. This is followed by Purok Pansor and Purok Bungallog with 28 and 23 households, respectively. No IP households live in Purok Calatubog.

**Map 3. Map showing distribution of IP households by purok, Barangay Isumbo, Espanola 2001**



Population distribution among puroks shows that more IPs are found in Purok Pansor with a population of 112 persons. This is followed by Purok Pinawpawan and Purok Bungalog with an IP population of 109 and 93 Palawanos, respectively.

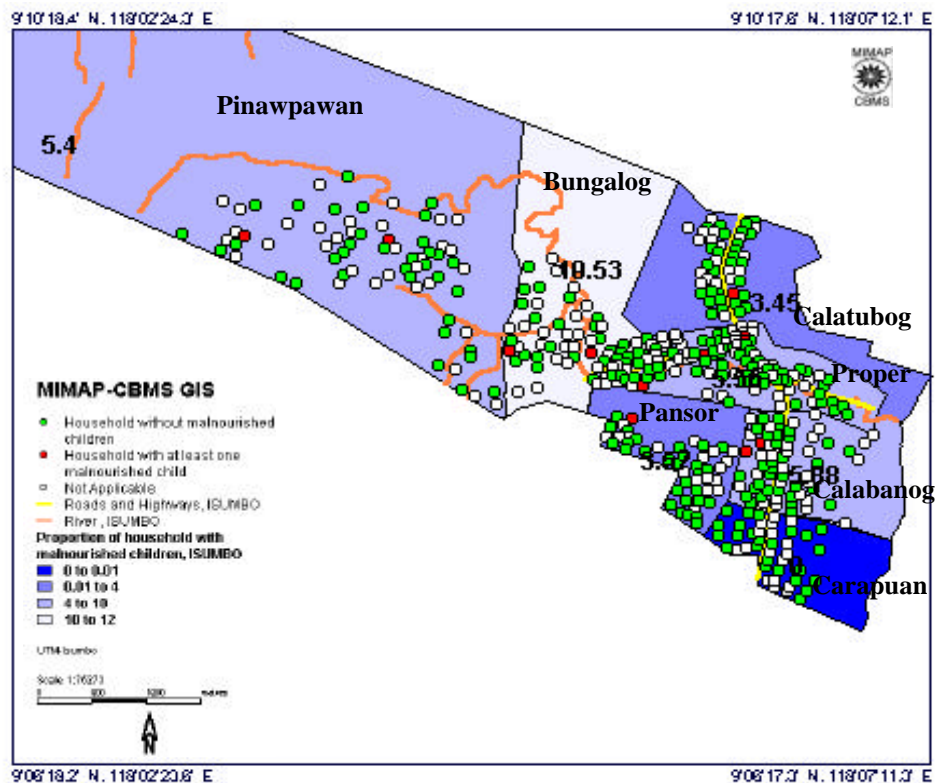
Of the 438 Palawanos in the barangay, 53.9 percent are males. The sex ratio of is at 117 males for every 100 females.

## **Health and Nutrition**

### *Prevalence of malnutrition*

Out of the 243 households with children 0-6 years old, there are only 12 households who have malnourished children. Only two households with malnourished children are households of indigenous people.

**Map 4. Households with malnourished children  
in Barangay Isumbo, Española 2001**



Eleven (11) households with malnourished children are poor households. Out of the 11 households with malnourished children, ten are subsistence poor.

#### *Child deaths*

There are 52 infants counted during the year, 53.9 percent of that is female. No infant deaths were reported during the survey period. Also, no child deaths occurred in 2001. The barangay has 372 children aged 1-6 years old.

### **Water, Sanitation and Electricity**

#### *Access to safe drinking water*

Of the total number of households in the barangay, 57.2 percent have access to safe drinking water supply. Water systems considered to be safe water sources are community water systems, deep well and artesian wells.

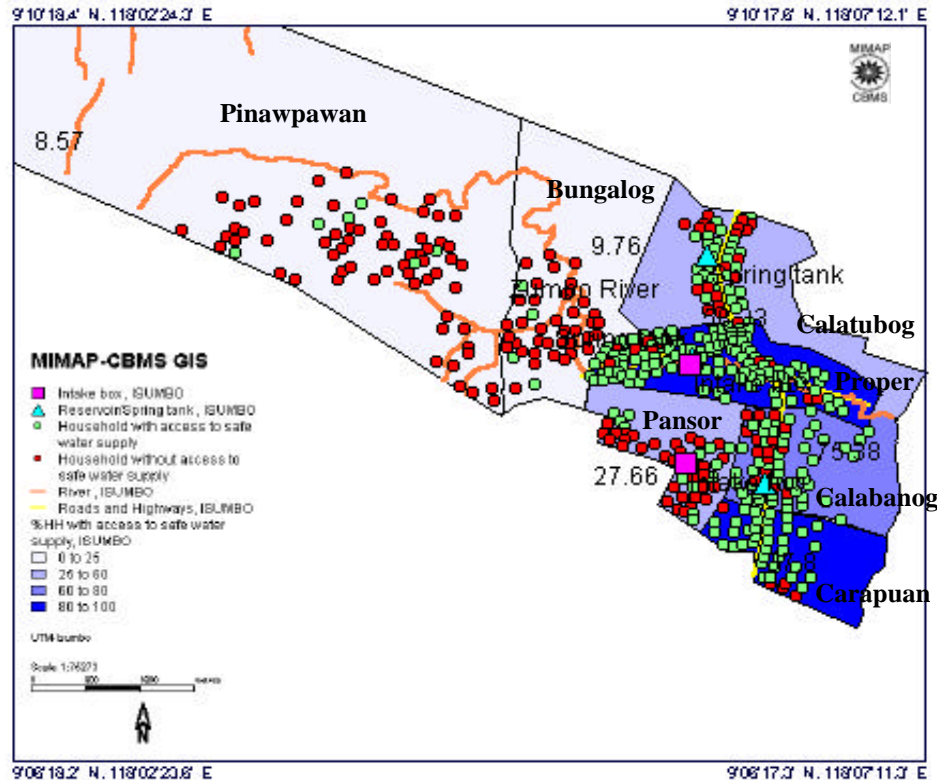
Most households with access to safe drinking water get their water from community water system and from deep wells. While those households with no access to safe



drinking water get their water from dug wells and bodies of water like river, spring and streams.

Purok Pinawpawan and Purok Bungalag have the lowest proportion of households with access to safe water with 8.6 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Purok Proper has the highest access to safe drinking water with 90.4 percent.

**Map 5. Access to safe drinking water by purok and existing water sources in Barangay Isumbo, S. Espanola, 2001**



Among IP households, only 37.7 percent or 40 households have access to safe drinking water supply as compared to 64.7 percent or 213 households who have access to safe drinking water for non-IP households. Of the IP households who do not have access to safe drinking water, 39.1 percent get their water from dug wells while 22.7 percent get their water from rivers, streams and springs.



**Table 4: Number and proportion of households with access to safe drinking water among IP and Non-IP households in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>For IP</b>			<b>For Non-IP</b>		
	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of households with access to safe drinking water</b>	<b>Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of households with access to safe drinking water</b>	<b>Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>64.2</b>
Bungalog	23	4	17.4	18	0	0.0
Calabanog	1	1	100.0	64	48	75.0
Calatubog	0	0	-	48	28	58.3
Carapuan	14	12	85.7	27	24	88.9
Pansor	28	6	21.4	19	7	36.8
Pinawpawan	29	3	10.3	41	3	7.3
Proper	15	14	93.3	115	103	89.6

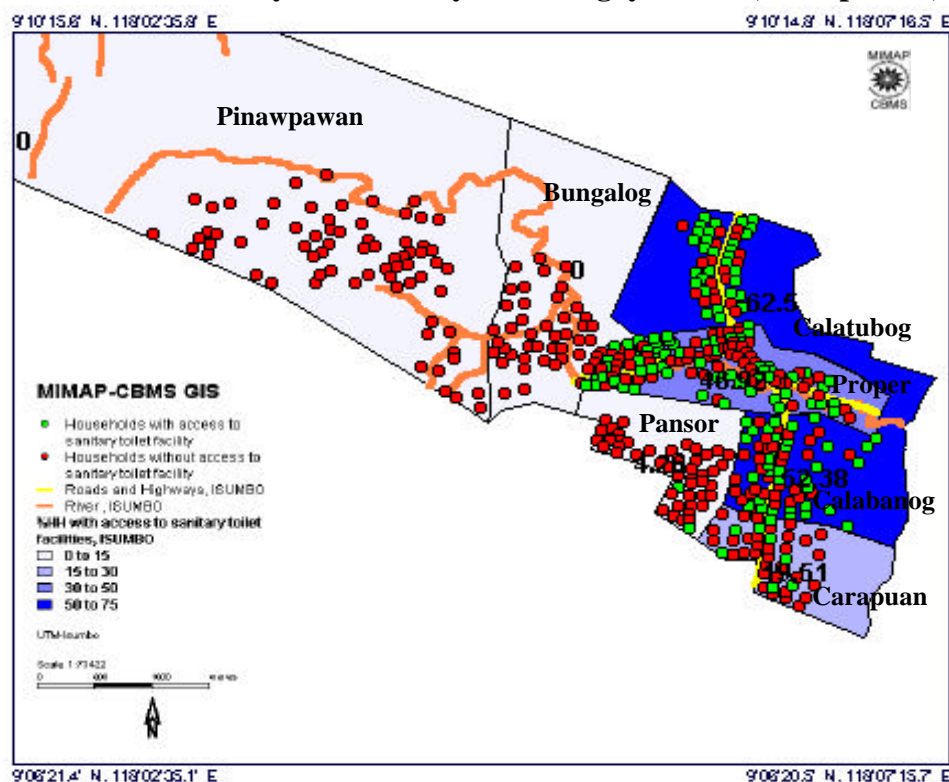
#### *Access to sanitary toilet facility*

With regards to sanitation, 30.5 percent of the households in the barangay have access to sanitary toilet facility. Households with access to sanitary toilet facilities refer only to only those households who own or who have access to water-sealed toilets.

Looking at the conditions across puroks, Purok Purok Calatubog has the highest proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facility with 62.5 percent. This is followed by Purok Calabanog and Purok Proper with 52.3 percent and 46.9 percent, respectively. On the other hand, both Purok Pinawpawan and Purok Bungalog have no access at all to sanitary toilet facilities. Purok Pansor also has a low proportion of household with access to sanitary toilet facility with 4.3 percent.

IP households do not have much access to sanitary toilet facility as compared to their Non-IP counterparts. Non-IP households have 38 percent access while only eight IP households (or 8.2 percent) have access to sanitary toilet facility.

**Map 6. Access to sanitary toilet facility in Barangay Isumbo, S. Espanola, 2001**



**Table 5: Number and proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities among IP and Non-IP households in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Purok	Household	For IP		For Non-IP		
		Number of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities	Proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities	Household	Number of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities	Proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Bungalog	23	0	0.0	18	0	0.0
Calabanog	1	1	100.0	64	33	51.6
Calatubog	0	0	-	48	30	62.5
Carapuan	14	1	7.1	27	7	25.9
Pansor	28	1	3.6	19	1	5.3
Pinawpawan	29	0	0.0	41	0	0.0
Proper	15	6	40.0	115	55	47.8

### *Access to electricity*

Only 12.6 percent of the households in the barangay have access to electricity. From Table 6, we can see that all households in puroks Bungalogs, Carapuan, Pansor, Pinawpawan have no access to electricity. The Purok Calatubog has the highest proportion of households with access to electricity with 54.2 percent.

**Table 6: Number and proportion of households with access electricity in  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of households with access to electricity</b>	<b>Proportion of households with access to electricity</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Bungalogs	41	0	0.0
Calabanog	65	1	1.5
Calatubog	48	26	54.2
Carapuan	41	0	0.0
Pansor	47	0	0.0
Pinawpawan	70	0	0.0
Proper	130	28	21.5
Male	413	52	12.6
Female	29	3	10.3
IP	110	1	0.9
Non-IP	332	54	16.3

Meanwhile, out of the 106 IP households only one has access to electricity.

**Table 7: Number and proportion of households with access to electricity among IP and Non-IP households in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>For IP</b>			<b>For Non-IP</b>		
	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Proportion of</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Proportion of</b>
		<b>households</b>	<b>household</b>		<b>households</b>	<b>household</b>
		<b>with access</b>	<b>s with</b>		<b>with access</b>	<b>s with</b>
		<b>to</b>	<b>access to</b>		<b>to</b>	<b>access to</b>
		<b>electricity</b>	<b>electricity</b>		<b>electricity</b>	<b>electricity</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Bungalog	23	0	0.0	18	0	0.0
Calabanog	1	0	0.0	64	1	1.6
Calatubog	0	0	-	48	26	54.2
Carapuan	14	0	0.0	27	0	0.0
Pansor	28	0	0.0	19	0	0.0
Pinawpawa	29	0	0.0	41	0	0.0
n						
Proper	15	1	6.7	115	27	23.5

## Shelter

### *Tenure status*

Looking at the tenure status of households in the barangay, we can see that 96.6 percent of the households are formal settlers. Formal settlers are those households occupying own house and lot, renting them from the owners, or occupying rent-free house and/or lots with consent of the owners.

There are only 15 households who are squatters. Among the IP households, 6 (or 5.7 percent) are squatters.

**Table 8: Number and proportion of households who are formal settlers in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of households who are formal settlers</b>	<b>Proportion of households who are formal settlers</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>96.6</b>
Bungalag	41	38	92.7
Calabanog	65	61	93.8
Calatubog	48	48	100.0
Carapuan	41	41	100.0
Pansor	47	45	95.7
Pinawpawan	70	69	98.6
Proper	130	125	96.2
Male	413	413	100.0
Female	29	29	100.0
IP	110	103	93.6
Non-IP	332	324	97.6

### *Makeshift housing*

Most households in the barangay live in non-makeshift housing. Non-makeshift housing are those houses made of strong and light materials. Only 1.6 percent of the households live in makeshift houses.

**Table 9: Number and proportion of households living in non-makeshift housing in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Number of households living in non-makeshift housing</b>	<b>Proportion of households living in non-makeshift housing</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>98.4</b>
Bungalog	41	41	100.0
Calabanog	65	64	98.5
Calatubog	48	46	95.8
Carapuan	41	40	97.6
Pansor	47	46	97.9
Pinawpawan	70	70	100.0
Proper	130	128	98.5
Male	413	407	98.5
Female	29	28	96.6
IP	110	108	98.2
Non-IP	332	327	98.5

Only two (or 1.8 percent) IP households live in makeshift housing compared to 5 (or 1.5 percent) from non-IP households. This may be attributed to the abundance of forest products, i.e., wood, nipa, cogon, etc. in the area that is a common material being utilized for construction for houses in the barangay.

### **Peace and order**

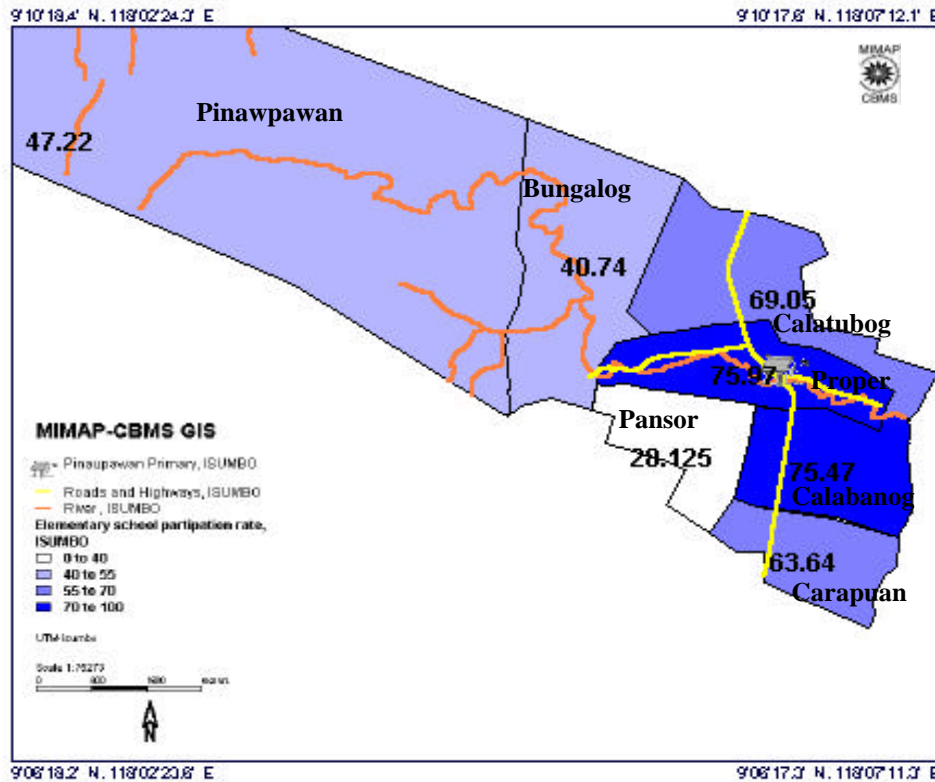
Crime incidence for the barangay is low at 0.69 percent. Only 3 incidence of crime was reported in the survey.

## Education and Literacy

### *Elementary school participation*

There are 341 children who are aged 6-11 years old. This is the number of children who should be in elementary school.

**Map 7. Elementary participation rate by purok and the location of the elementary school, Barangay Isumbo, Española 2001**



The number of children (aged 6-11 years old) attending elementary school is 218. This gives an elementary participation rate of 63.9 percent.

Comparison between males and females, we can see that the elementary participation rate among females is higher compared to the elementary participation rate for males. This mirrors the same pattern observed at the national level.



**Table 10: Elementary participation of IP and Non-IP children  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Children aged 6-11 years old</b>	<b>Children aged 6-11 years old in elementary school</b>	<b>Partici- pation rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>63.9</b>
Male	187	115	61.5
Female	154	103	66.9
IP	77	32	41.6
Male	43	19	44.2
Female	34	13	38.2
Non-IP	264	186	70.5
Male	144	96	66.7
Female	120	90	75.0

Among the puroks, Purok Proper has the highest elementary participation rate at 76 percent while Purok Bungalogs has the lowest with 40.7 percent. It is not surprising that Purok Proper has the highest elementary participation rate because the only elementary school in the barangay is located in that purok.

Out of the 77 IP children who are aged 6-11 years old, only 32 children attend school. This gives a participation rate of 41.6 percent which is much lower compared to the elementary participation rate of 70.5 percent for non-IP children.

**Table 11: Elementary participation of IPs in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española,  
2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Children aged 6-11 years old</b>	<b>Children aged 6- 11 years old in elementary school</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Bungalogs	19	7	36.8
Calabanog	0	0	-
Calatubog	0	0	-
Carapuan	5	4	80.0
Pansor	23	6	26.1
Pinawpawan	14	6	42.9
Proper	16	9	56.3

Among IP children, males have a higher participation rate in elementary than females. On the other hand, the elementary participation rate among females of Non-IP households is higher compared to that of their male counterparts

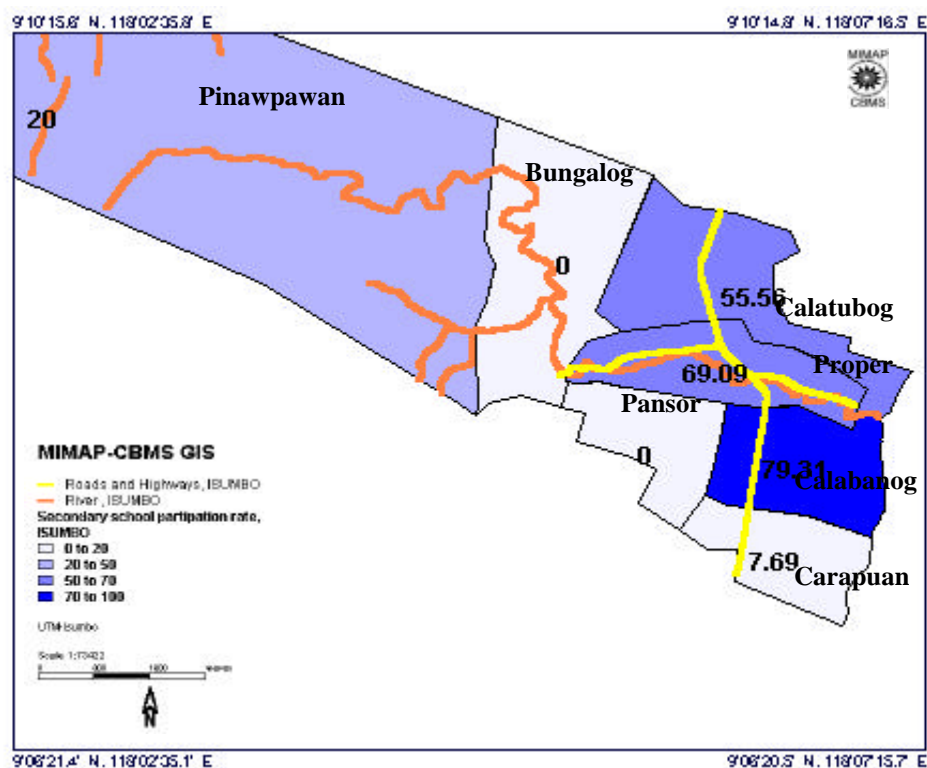
Looking at the elementary participation rate of IPs by purok shows that Purok Pansor has the lowest elementary participation rate with only 26.1 percent (or 6 out of the 23 children) compared to that of Purok Carapuan with 80 percent.

#### *Secondary school participation*

Only 81 out of the 173 children aged 12-15 years old in the barangay are in secondary school, indicating a secondary school rate of 46.8%. Just like at the national level, the secondary school participation rate is considerably lower than the elementary school participation rate. This is partly due to the absence of a secondary school in the barangay. The nearest high school is located at Barangay Abo-abo which is 2 kilometers away.

Purok Calabanog has the highest secondary participation rate at 79.3 percent. However, all 12-15 year old children in Purok Bungalag and Purok Pansor are not in secondary school.

**Map 8 Secondary Participation Rate Across Puroks,  
Barangay Isumbo, Española 2001**



**Table 12: Secondary participation of IP and non-IP children  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Purok	Children aged 12-15 years old	Children aged 12-15 years old in secondary school	Participatio n rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Male	81	36	44.4
Female	91	45	49.5
IP	36	4	11.1
Male	17	0	0.0
Female	19	4	21.1
Non-IP	137	77	56.2
Male	65	36	55.4
Female	72	41	56.9

The secondary participation rate among IP children 12-15 years old is very low at 11.1 percent compared with that of their non-IP counterparts. Only 4 IP children are able to go to high school. All of the male IPs who are 12-15 years old do not attend secondary schools.

**Table 13: Secondary participation of IPs  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

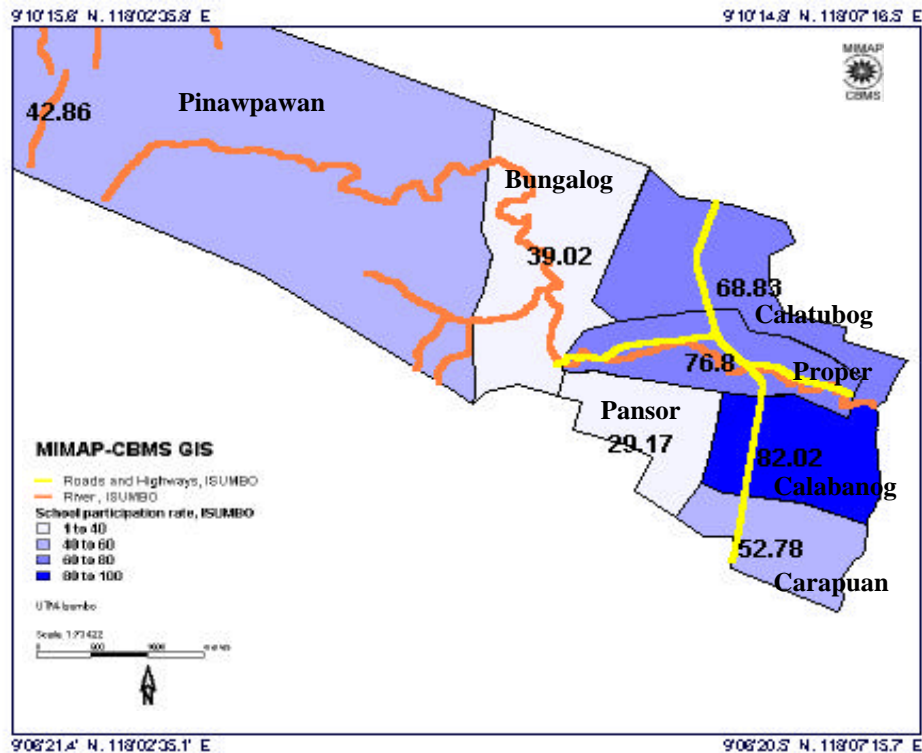
<b>Purok</b>	<b>Children aged 12-15 years old</b>	<b>Children aged 12-15 years old in secondary school</b>	<b>Participatio n rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Bungalog	9	0	0.0
Calabanog	0	0	-
Calatubog	0	0	-
Carapuan	4	0	0.0
Pansor	10	0	0.0
Pinawpawan	9	2	22.2
Proper	4	2	50.0

*School participation rate of children 6-16 years old*

Looking at the combined school participation rate of children 6-16 years old, we can see that 64.1 percent are attending school. Purok Calabanog has the highest rate at 82 percent while Purok Pansor has the lowest school participation rate at 29.2 percent.

Male-female disparity again shows that the school participation rate for females is higher than that of their male counterparts.

**Map 9. School Participation Rate of Children Ages 6-16 Years Old  
Barangay Isumbo, Española, Palawan**



**Table 14: Over-all school participation among IP and non-IP children  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Purok	Children aged 6- 16 years old	Children aged 6-16 years old in school	Participati on rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>64.1</b>
Male	289	178	61.6
Female	255	173	67.8
IP	116	48	41.4
Male	63	25	39.7
Female	55	23	41.8
Non-IP	428	303	70.8
Male	229	153	66.8
Female	201	150	74.6

Again, the school participation rate for non-IP children (70.8%) is much higher than that for IP children (41.4%). More than half of the IP children does not go to school. For IPs,

females exhibited a higher school participation rate for females than males. The same observation can be seen among non-IPs.

Looking at the school participation of IPs among the puroks shows below 50 percent school participation rates in Purok Pansor, Bungalog and Pinawpawan.

**Table 15: Over-all school participation of IPs in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Children aged 6-16 years old</b>	<b>Children aged 6-16 years old in school</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Bungalog	28	10	35.7
Calabanog	0	0	-
Calatubog	0	0	-
Carapuan	9	5	55.6
Pansor	34	9	26.5
Pinawpawan	26	12	46.2
Proper	21	12	57.1

One reason that can explain the low school participation rate is poverty. Many households do not have the enough means to put their children to school. Another reason is that some of the people start a family at a very young age as indicated in Table 18. The table shows the age distribution of married people in the barangay. We can see that there are 48 persons aged 20 years old and below whom are married. Majority of these people who married at a young age are females.

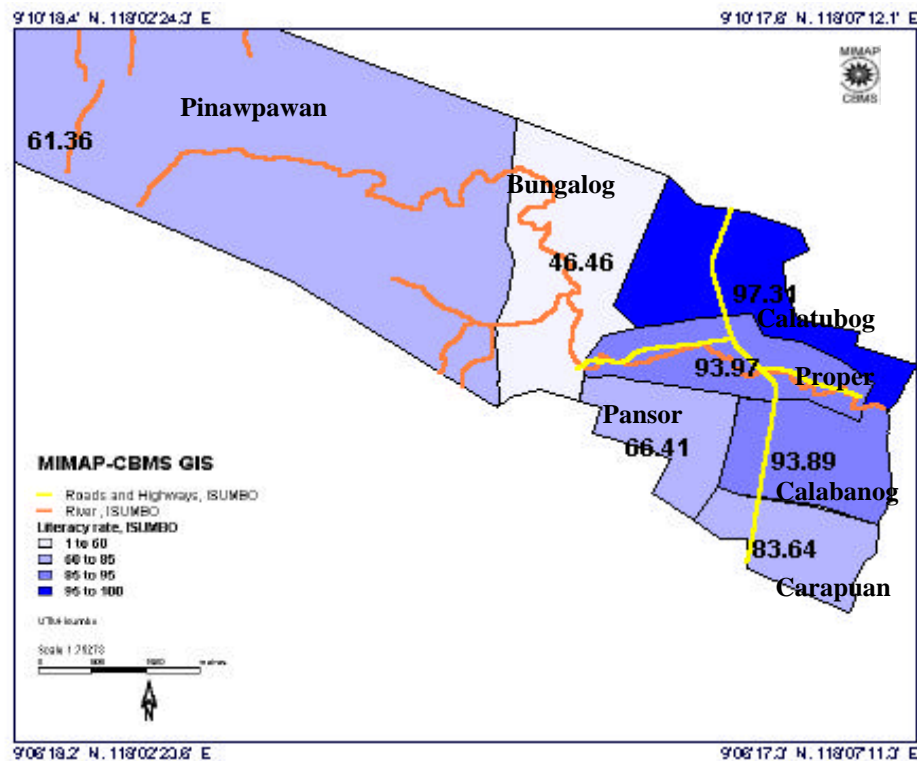
**Table 16 : Number of persons who are married by age group in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>IP</b>			<b>Non-IP</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
10 and below	4	0	0	0	4	2	2
11-15	3	1	0	1	2	1	1
16-20	41	7	0	7	34	8	26
21-25	95	25	12	13	70	35	35
25-30	110	31	13	18	79	32	47
31-35	122	33	19	14	89	39	50
36-40	117	33	14	19	83	47	37
40 and above	293	65	40	25	228	133	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>293</b>

## Literacy

The literacy rate for the barangay is 83 percent. Purok Calatubog has the highest literacy rate at 97.3 followed by Purok Proper and Purok Calabanog with 94 and 93.9 percent respectively. Purok Bungalog has the lowest literacy rate at 46.5 percent.

**Map 10. Literacy Rate Across Puroks,  
Barangay Isumbo, Española 2001**



The literacy rate for males is 85.7 percent which is higher than that of females with 80 percent.

The literacy rate for IPs in the barangay is 61.6 percent. This is much lower than the literacy rate of non-IPs (89.1%). Among IPs, the literacy rate of males is much higher than that of females. The same observation can be deduced for Non-IPs.



**Table 17: Number of literate person and literacy rate  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Persons aged 10 years old and above</b>	<b>Literate persons 10 years old and above</b>	<b>Literacy rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>83.0</b>
Male	692	593	85.7
Female	634	508	80.1
IP	294	181	61.6
Male	159	109	68.6
Female	135	72	53.3
Non-IP	1032	920	89.1
Male	533	484	90.8
Female	499	436	87.4

Table 18 shows the literacy rate of IPs by puroks. We can see that Purok Bungalogs, Calabanog and Pinawpawan exhibited the lowest literacy rate with literacy rates below the average literacy rate for IPs.

**Table 18: Number of literate person and literacy rate  
among IPs in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

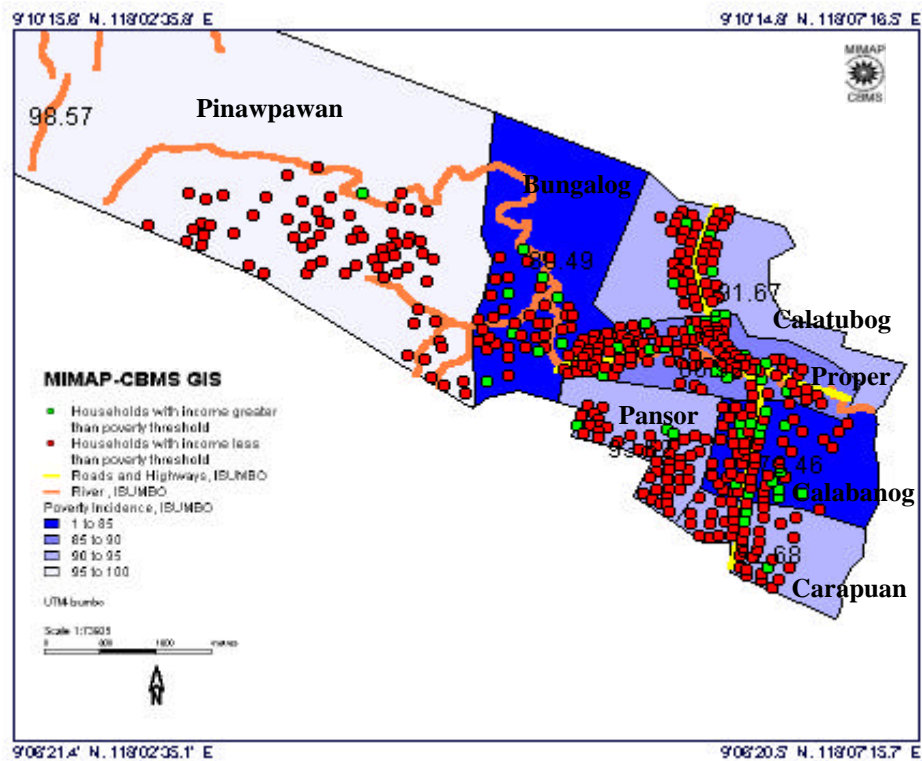
<b>Purok</b>	<b>Persons aged 10 years old and above</b>	<b>Literate persons 10 years old and above</b>	<b>Literacy rate</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>61.6</b>
Bungalogs	61	29	47.5
Calabanog	4	2	50.0
Calatubog	0	0	-
Carapuan	38	27	71.1
Pansor	76	49	64.5
Pinawpawan	75	41	54.7
Proper	40	33	82.5

## Poverty

### *Poverty incidence*

Out of the 442 households in the barangay, 392 are considered poor. This means that 88.7 percent of the households do not earn much to meet their basic food and nonfood needs. The poverty threshold for Palawan is P11,843 per capita. This was estimated for the year 2001 by adjusting for inflation the official threshold level for rural areas in Palawan in 2000.

**Map 11. Poverty incidence across puroks, Barangay Isumbo, Espanola, 2001**



Among the puroks, Purok Pinawpawan has the highest poverty incidence at 98.6 percent while Purok Calabanog exhibited the lowest poverty incidence with 78.5 percent.

**Table 19: Poverty and subsistence incidence of households  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Magnitude of poor</b>	<b>Poverty incidence</b>	<b>Magnitude of subsistence poor</b>	<b>Subsistence incidence</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Bungalog	41	33	80.5	21	51.2
Calabanog	65	51	78.5	45	69.2
Calatubog	48	44	91.7	34	70.8
Carapuan	41	38	92.7	31	75.6
Pansor	47	44	93.6	37	78.7
Pinawpawan	70	69	98.6	43	61.4
Proper	130	113	86.9	80	61.5
Male	413	366	88.6	281	68.0
Female	29	26	89.7	10	34.5
IP	110	101	91.8	71	64.5
Non-IP	332	291	87.7	220	66.3

Higher poverty incidence was observed in IP households with 91.8 percent while 87.7 percent of non-IP households are poor.

**Table 20: Poverty incidence of IP and non-IP households  
by purok, Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Number of IP households</b>	<b>Magnitude of poor households</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence among IP households</b>	<b>Number of Non-IP households</b>	<b>Magnitude of poor Non-IP households</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence among Non-IP households</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>87.7</b>
Bungalog	23	19	82.6	18	14	77.8
Calabanog	1	0	0.0	64	51	79.7
Calatubog	0	0	-	48	44	91.7
Carapuan	14	14	100.0	27	24	88.9
Pansor	28	25	89.3	19	19	100.0
Pinawpawan	29	29	100.0	41	40	97.6
Proper	15	14	93.3	115	99	86.1

Table 20 compares the poverty incidence of IP households from non-IP households by purok. We can generally see that the poverty incidence among IPs is higher than that of non-IP households. All IP households in Purok Pinawpawan and Purok Carapuan are

poor. In the case of Purok Pansor, however, the poverty incidence of non-IP households is much higher at 100 percent compared to that of IP households.

Looking at subsistence poverty, 65.8 percent of the total households in the barangay have incomes which does not support their basic food needs. This is lower than the poverty incidence by 22.9 percent. The 2001 subsistence threshold for rural areas in Palawan was estimated at P8, 230.

Purok Pansor exhibited the highest subsistence incidence at 78.7 percent while Purok Bungalogs attained the lowest subsistence incidence with 51.2 percent. Purok Pinawpawan has the highest gap between its poverty and subsistence threshold with 37.2 percent.

IP households have a lower percentage of subsistence poor with 64.5 percent compared to 66.3 percent in non-IP households.

In terms of population, the poverty incidence was estimated at 91.4 percent. Across puroks, Purok Pinawpawan has the highest poverty incidence with 98.8 percent while Purok Calabanog has the lowest with 82.1 percent.

**Table 21: Poverty and subsistence incidence of population  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Magnitude of poor</b>	<b>Poverty incidence</b>	<b>Magnitude of subsistence poor</b>	<b>Subsistence incidence</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>1517</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Bungalogs	148	132	89.2	106	71.6
Calabanog	312	256	82.1	242	77.6
Calatubog	258	233	90.3	203	78.7
Carapuan	160	149	93.1	136	85.0
Pansor	195	184	94.4	167	85.6
Pinawpawan	260	257	98.8	199	76.5
Proper	608	563	92.6	464	76.3
Male	1035	941	90.9	814	78.6
Female	906	833	91.9	703	77.6
IP	438	416	95.0	327	74.7
Non-IP	1503	1358	90.4	1176	78.2

Meanwhile, the barangay has a subsistence incidence of 78.2 percent. Again, Purok Pansor has the highest subsistence incidence with 85.6 percent and Purok Bungalogs has the lowest with 71.6 percent.

Comparing subsistence poor incidence between IP and Non-IP population, data shows a greater proportion of subsistence poor among non-IP population than that of IP.

**Table 22: Subsistence incidence of population by purok,  
Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Purok</b>	<b>Number of IPs</b>	<b>Magnitude of subsistence poor IP</b>	<b>Subsistence Incidence among IPs</b>	<b>Number of Non-IPs</b>	<b>Magnitude of subsistence poor Non- IPs</b>	<b>Subsistence Incidence among Non- IPs</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Bungalog	93	71	76.3	55	35	63.6
Calabanog	4	0	0.0	308	242	78.6
Calatubog	0	0	-	258	203	78.7
Carapuan	55	50	90.9	105	86	81.9
Pansor	112	94	83.9	83	73	88.0
Pinawpawan	109	76	69.7	151	123	81.5
Proper	65	50	76.9	543	414	76.2

## Income and Employment

### *Labor and employment*

The labor force participation rate of the barangay is at 43.7 percent. Labor force participation rate among females is very low compared to that of males. Data on employment of individuals show a 100 percent employment rate. This implies that all persons in the labor force are economically active.

**Table 23: Employment and underemployment by purok and by sex in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Purok	Populati on 15 years old and above	Labor force population	Labor force participa- tion rate	Number of working population 15 years old and above	Employment rate	Number of underem- -ployed	Under- employ- ment rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>94.4</b>
Bungalog	85	46	54.1	46	100.0	41	89.1
Calabanog	188	82	43.6	82	100.0	79	96.3
Calatubog	149	57	38.3	57	100.0	53	93.0
Carapuan	97	41	42.3	41	100.0	39	95.1
Pansor	112	47	42.0	47	100.0	45	95.7
Pinawpaw	153	74	48.4	74	100.0	72	97.3
an Proper	324	137	42.3	137	100.0	128	93.4
Male	582	429	73.7	429	100.0	414	96.5
Female	526	55	10.5	55	100.0	43	78.2
IP	253	121	47.8	121	100.0	113	93.4
Male	137	110	80.3	110	100.0	107	97.3
Female	116	11	9.5	11	100.0	6	54.6
Non-IP	855	363	42.5	363	100.0	344	94.8
Male	445	319	71.7	319	100.0	307	96.2
Female	410	44	10.7	44	100.0	37	84.1

The main source of income in the barangay is farming. Of the total 487 persons who are economically active, 69.8 percent are engaged in farming activities. The major agricultural crops are palay, corn and cassava. Some are also engaged in coconut farming and other fruit bearing plant and trees like banana, mango, santol and lansones.

**Table 24: Occupation of employed persons  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent IP</b>	<b>Percent Non-IP</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Farmer	340	69.8	94	77.0
Laborer	52	10.7	8	6.6
Fishermen	26	5.3	11	9.0
Businessman	17	3.5	5	4.1
Handicraft/textile maker	12	2.5	3	2.5
Others	40	8.2	1	0.8
Total	487	100.0	122	100.0

Others are employed as laborer while 5.3 percent are engaged in fishing.

Most IP households earn their income from farming activities. They do most of their farming on upland and cleared up timberlands. IP farmers plant cassava, corn, palay, camote and bananas. They are also into farming coconut trees and other fruit bearing trees like mango and santol. IPs are also active in backyard production mostly taking care of chickens and pigs.

Besides farming, IPs does other livelihood activities like fishing, gathering of forest products, and handicraft making. They gather forest products such as timber, honey and rattan. Some are involved in small-scale handicraft making. They make handicrafts such as, baskets and woodcarvings from the forest products they gather and sell them to the marketplace in the barangay or nearby markets in Narra and Brooke's Point. Some even goes as far as Puerto Princesa.

#### *Underemployment*

Underemployment or the proportion of employed persons still seeking additional time for work is very high at 94.4 percent. Purok Pinawpawan has the highest underemployment rate with 97.3 percent while Purok Bungalog exhibited the lowest with 89.1 percent.

Underemployment rate for males at 96.5 percent is much higher than that of females with 78.2 percent. Underemployment rate for non-IPs is slightly higher at 94.8 percent compared to IPs with an underemployment rate of 93.4 percent.

#### *Agriculture*

Of the 340 persons engaged in farming activities, 77.2 percent have their own land. The proportion of farmers who own agricultural lands is greater among IP farmers with 91.3 percent as compared to Non-IPs, where 72.2 percent of which owns agricultural land.



Whether ownership of land by IPs refers to the western type of titled land or claim to ancestral land has to be verified.

**Table 25: Number and percent of farmers who with of agricultural land in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Own agricultural land</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>77.4</b>
IP	84	91.3
Non-IP	177	72.2

Most farmers in the barangay still use common and traditional farming implements in their agricultural activities. More than 70 percent of farmers still use carabaos or cows. Also, most of the farmers still use plows and harrows. Still a small proportion of farmers uses modern implements such as threshers (38%), sprayers (37.7%), mowers (16%) and tractors (4.2%). Also only a few has or has access to farm facilities like granaries/warehouses (2.7%), farmsheds (0.9%), and irrigation pumps (0.9%).

**Table 26: Number and percent of farmers using agricultural implements in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

<b>Use agricultural implements</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>IP</b>		<b>NON-IP</b>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beast of burden	244	72.4	64	69.6	180	73.5
Plow	227	67.4	53	57.6	174	71.0
Harrow	165	49.0	30	32.6	135	55.1
Mower	54	16.0	5	5.4	49	20.0
Thresher	128	38.0	13	14.1	115	46.9
Insecticide/Pesticide	127	37.7	17	18.5	110	44.9
Sprayer						
Tractor	14	4.2	0	0.0	14	5.7
Granary/warehouse	9	2.7	0	0.0	9	3.7
Farmshed	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.2
Irrigation pumps	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.2

Comparing the access to farm implements and facilities between IP and non-IP farmers, we can observe that non-IPs have greater access than IPs. IP farmers use more traditional implements like carabaos (69.6%), plow (57.6%) and harrows (32.6%), although quite a few do use insecticide/pesticide sprayers (18.5%), threshers (14.1%) and mowers (5.4%). Furthermore, IP farmers do not have access to tractors and facilities like granaries, farmsheds and irrigation pumps.

**Table 27: Number and percent of farmers practicing agricultural technologies  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Use of agricultural technologies	Total		IP		NON-IP	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
High yielding crops	115	34.3	21	22.8	94	38.7
Use of organic fertilizer	128	38.2	11	12.0	117	48.1
Use of inorganic fertilizer	102	30.5	10	10.9	92	38.0
Use of pesticides	178	53.3	23	25.0	155	64.0
Use of sol dressing	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.2

The farmers of Barangay Isumbo employ agricultural technologies to improve their crop yields. Almost 50 percent of the farmers use pesticides and more than 30 percent use organic and inorganic fertilizers. Also 34.3 percent use high yielding crops for farming. Some IP farmers also employ these agricultural technologies although the proportion is lower compared to non-IP farmers. More than 20 percent of IP farmers use pesticides and high yielding crops and about 10 IP farmers use fertilizers in improving their farm yields.

#### *Income*

The high underemployment rate reflects the generally low income derived from the economic activities engaged in by the employed. Average income of households earned during the past year was estimated at P29,021.80. IP households earn less than that with P23,853.90.

Looking at per capita income of households, overall average per capita income was pegged at P7,660. This is really low compared to the food threshold of P8,230 and much lower compared to the poverty threshold at P11,843. This means that most households in the barangay do not earn that much to really satisfy their basic needs.

**Table 28. Summary table of total and per capita income  
of households in Barangay Isumbo, 2001**

<b>Total HH Income</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>IP</b>		<b>Non-IP</b>	
<b>Average</b>	<b>29021.8</b>		<b>23853.9</b>		<b>30718.5</b>	
<b>Income Range</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100.0</b>
>1000 to <=8000	3	0.7	1	0.9	2	0.6
>8000 to <=15000	26	5.9	6	5.5	20	6.0
>15000 to <=22000	170	38.5	46	42.2	124	37.3
>22000 to <=29000	107	24.3	39	35.8	68	20.5
>29000 to <=36000	78	17.7	12	11.0	66	19.9
>36000 to <=43000	15	3.4	3	2.8	12	3.6
>43000 to <=50000	17	3.9	0	0.0	17	5.1
Above 50000	25	5.7	2	1.8	23	6.9

<b>Per Capita Income</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>IP</b>		<b>Non-IP</b>	
<b>Average</b>	<b>7660.0</b>		<b>7127.0</b>		<b>7835.0</b>	
<b>Income Range</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100.0</b>
>100 to <=3100	13	2.9	1	0.9	12	3.6
>3100 to <=6100	185	42.0	47	43.1	138	41.6
>6100 to <=9100	120	27.2	35	32.1	85	25.6
>9100 to <=12100	88	20.0	20	18.3	68	20.5
>12100 to <=15100	14	3.2	5	4.6	9	2.7
>15100 to <=18100	6	1.4	0	0.0	6	1.8
>18100 to <=21100	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.6
Above 21100	13	2.9	1	0.9	12	3.6

## Assets

### *Ownership of household amenities*

One aspect we want to look at is ownership of the households to certain household amenities. Ownership of amenities correlates well with income. Households who are economically better off tend to invest or buy households amenities. It is also something a household can fall back on in times of crisis.

The proportion of households who own radio is 48.3 percent. This is followed by those households owning stereo components with 11.1 percent while 5 percent of the households own refrigerators or freezers.

**Table 29: Percent of household owning household amenities  
in Barangay Isumbo, Sofronio Española, 2001**

Amenities	Total	Poor	Non-poor	IP	Non-IP
Radio	48.3	46.9	59.2	40.7	50.8
Stereo/Component	11.1	10.2	18.4	4.6	13.3
Television	4.3	3.8	8.2	0.0	5.7
VCD/VHS/DVD	3.6	2.8	10.2	0.0	4.8
Refrigerator/Freezer	5.0	3.8	14.3	0.0	6.6
Electric Fan	4.5	3.8	10.2	0.0	6.0
Electric Iron	4.3	3.8	8.2	0.9	5.4
Washing Machine	3.9	3.3	8.2	0.0	5.1
Microwave	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telephone/Cellphone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aircon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicles					
truck	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3
car	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3
tricycle	2.3	1.5	8.2	0.0	3.0
jeep	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3
jeepney	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3
bike	7.5	6.9	12.2	2.8	9.1

A small proportion of households also owns other amenities like electric fans, television, electric iron, washing machine and VCD/VHS/DVD players.

The proportion of households having amenities is always higher for non-poor households than poor households for every amenities listed in the table.

IP households do not own many amenities. Only 41 percent of the IP households own radios while 4.6 percent owns stereo component. Only one IP household owns electric iron.

Households in the area do not own many amenities because of the low access to electricity in the area. A small proportion of household owns vehicles. No IP households own motorized vehicles.

### **Priority needs in Barangay Isumbo and possible interventions**

One major concern of the community is the very high poverty incidence of 88.7 percent. Although employment rate seems very ideal, underemployment tells another story. Every 9 out of 10 working person expresses the desire to do more work and earn additional income. The need for more work and income could be explained by the high subsistence incidence. More than half of the households in the community does not meet the minimum requirement for them to sustain their food and non-food basic needs.

This is also a concern for IPs where poverty incidence is higher at 91.8 percent and underemployment is high as well. However, subsistence incidence among IPs is lower compared to the overall subsistence incidence of the barangay. All of this points to the lack of gainful employment and business opportunities in the barangay.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the barangay. However, households have not benefited much from farming due the low access to or lack of modern agricultural equipment and technology. This situation is aggravated with the poor access to infrastructure facilities such as roads and markets that would aid the households to sell and get profit from their produce.

It is worthwhile to note that 22.9 percent of the households are considered poor but was able to meet their basic food needs. Looking at the same gap for IP households, we can see a higher gap of 27.3 percent. This significant gap between the poverty and subsistence incidence could be attributed to other livelihood activities that households. Households were able to supplement their income from farming with other gainful activities through fishing and backyard production. Furthermore, some households engaged in gathering forest products and a few of them ventured in handicraft making.

To address problems regarding poverty and lack of gainful employment, the barangay should develop existing livelihood activities in the barangay such as farming and fishing. In addition, other potential sources of livelihood could also be developed as small and medium enterprises. Some of these activities are vegetable farming (which is suitable for upland areas) and handicraft making from gathered forest products.

It is well known that community cooperatives have been proven to be beneficial in the livelihood developments in the community. These can be formed or existing ones can be tapped for all of these livelihood activities to provide access to capital and help in the

marketing and pricing of produce at a more profitable return. Likewise, credit-lending programs would be another good source of capital for households. The CBMS results would be a good way to target beneficiaries of these credit-lending programs.

Since majority of the barangay residents are into farming, activities to develop agricultural productivity would be beneficial to farmers. Among these activities are trainings on better agricultural technologies and good practices. Likewise, strengthening or establishing farming organizations or cooperatives in the community would pave ways in pooling resources within the community as well as tapping outside resources in developing and improving access to basic agricultural services and markets.

Another major concern is the lack of access to basic facilities that would provide safe drinking water, better sanitation and electricity to households in the community. Areas with the lowest access to safe water are Purok Pinawpawan (8.6%), Purok Bungalog (9.8%) and Purok Pansor (27.7%). Likewise, these areas have very low or no access at all to sanitary facilities. All households in Purok Bungalog and Pinapawan have no access to toilet facilities while only 4.3 percent of the households in Purok Pansor have no access to sanitary toilet facilities. In addition to the three puroks mentioned above, Purok Calabanog and Purok Carapuan are still unenergized. Households in these areas do not have electricity in their home.

Access to safe water and sanitation is also the main concerns for the IP community on the barangay. More than 60 percent of the total IP households in the barangay have no access to safe drinking water. Purok Bungalog, Pinawpawan and Pansor are home to 72.7 percent of the total IP households in the barangay. In these areas, More than 70 percent of IP households have no access to safe drinking water. With regards to sanitation, only 8.2 percent of the total IP households have access to sanitary toilets. Households living in Purok Pinawpawan and Purok Bungalog have no access to sanitary toilet facilities.

Possible intervention to address the lack of access to safe water is the development of safe water sources, such as deep wells or artesian wells, in areas where there are low access as mentioned above. To address the problem of sanitation, a campaign on the benefits of a better sanitation could be done in the areas where there is low or no access to sanitary toilets. This would urge households to build their own toilet facilities. Another option is to build public toilets in identified poor areas where resident may not have the means to build their own toilet facilities. Once built, the management and maintenance of these facilities can be given to the community. It would also be advantageous for the barangay to for an association that would help plan and develop water system and sanitation projects of the community.

There is also a need to improve the school participation in the elementary and secondary levels. Out of the 341 children aged 6-11 years old, there are 123 children who do not go to school even though there is an elementary school in the barangay. With regards to secondary school participation, 92 out of the 173 school-aged children are out of school. The situation is much worst for IPs where elementary and secondary participation rates are low. This is quite evident for in secondary school attendance where only 4 out of 36

school-aged IP children are attending secondary schools. Another concern is the low literacy rate of IPs where only 61.6 percent of IPs who are 10 years old and above have the basic skills in reading and writing.

Greater advocacy on the value of education among parents and children as well could be done along with the livelihood interventions would enable households, especially poorer ones, to send their children to school. For IP communities which education is a greater concern, a more flexible education system is needed that would suit their mobile lifestyle to cope with the seasonality of their income earning opportunities of their sources of livelihood. One proven practice being implemented by local government units to address the this concern is an adult and child literacy program wherein a teacher, referred to as "para-teachers", goes with IP communities, sometimes live with them, and holds informal learning classes.



**Table 30. Summary table of CBMS indicators  
of Barangay Isumbo, 2001**

AREA OF CONCERN		All households	IP	NON-IP
<b>A. Survival</b>				
Health	1.	Proportion of Infant deaths	0.0	0.0
	2.	Proportion of Child deaths (1-6 years old)	0.0	0.0
Nutrition	3.	Proportion of households with malnourished children	4.9	3.4
Water, Sanitation and Electricity	4.	Proportion of households with access to safe water supply	57.2	36.4
	5.	Proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facility	30.5	8.2
	6.	Proportion of households with access to electricity	12.4	0.9
<b>B. Security</b>				
Shelter	7.	Proportion of households who are formal settlers	96.6	93.6
	8.	Proportion of households not living in makeshift housing	98.4	98.2
Security	9.	Households with members who were victims of crime	0.7	0.9
<b>C. Enabling</b>				
Education and Literacy	10.	Elementary school participation rate	63.9	41.6
	11.	Secondary school participation rate	46.8	11.1
	12.	Proportion of children aged 6-16 years old attending school	64.1	40.7
	13.	Literacy rate	83.0	61.6
Income	14.	Proportion of households with income greater than the poverty threshold	11.3	8.2
	15.	Proportion of households with income greater than the food threshold	34.2	35.5
Employment	16.	Employment rate	100.0	100.0
	17.	Underemployment rate	94.4	93.4

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