

Chapter 4 VILLAGE LIFE AT A GLANCE

(Barangay History and Profiles¹)



Village history, socio-economic and biogeographical data can be invaluable to planners and researchers. The information presented here is organized into 10 sections, each section corresponding to one barangay. The barangays are listed from the northernmost to the southernmost barangay as follows:

Binga
New Canipo
Sto. Nino
Alimanguan
San Isidro
New Agutaya
Poblacion
New Villafria
Port Barton
Caruray

(Note: Resource maps are shown on pages 37 to 54)

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¹ Most of the data found in this section came from the socio-economic profile and barangay profiles prepared by the Technical Assistance Office of San Vicente Mayor Antonio C. Alvarez, 1993 (updated in 1995).

BINGA

After a powerful storm hit this coastal village several decades ago, residents scouring the beach found thousands of shells known as “binga” in the Calamianes Islands in northern Palawan. Because of this, the indigenous Tagbanua people who first inhabited this place decided to name their community “Binga”, after the shell. In 1920, Binga became a barrio of Taytay municipality. It was among the barangays that formed San Vicente when the latter became a municipality in 1972.

Binga, in the northernmost part of San Vicente, was named after a shell.

Binga is located in the northernmost part of San Vicente. Six kilometers of barangay roads constructed by a former logging company traverse the settlement but most roads are in poor condition so boats are the main mode of transportation. It takes about 2 hours by boat to reach the Poblacion. Because of this, residents find it easier and more practical to trade with the nearby barangays of Taytay, such as Liminangcong and San Jose, than with the Poblacion.

Fishing and farming are the principal sources of livelihood. Other means of employment are retail services and wage labor. Major crops produced are rice, coconut, cashew, and banana. Out of 120 boats used by fishermen, 94 are motorized, indicating a certain level of affluence.

SITIOS (11):	Boding, Binga Proper, Gue, Malarim, Lincuan, Lumambong, Mamagang, Cauban, Newtio, Ipidal, Imuruan
POPULATION:	1,363 individuals in 336 households (1995 census)
LAND AREA:	1,387 hectares
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Cuyunon, Ilonggo, Tagbanua, Agutaynon
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Iglesia ni Cristo, Tagbanua
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Malaria, pulmonary diseases, diarrhea
SCHOOLS:	1 elementary school in Binga proper, 1 primary school in sitio Cauban
ORGANIZATIONS:	Masigasig na Katutubong Samahan ng Binga, Boding Resource Management Center, Boding Women’s Organization
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 barangay health center with nurse and health worker
WATER SOURCE:	Level II communal faucet, dug wells, Jetmatic pumps, creeks
ELECTRICITY:	In Binga proper, 20 households are serviced by a barangay-owned generating set, and some sitios are powered by privately-owned generating sets. All told, only 10% of barangay residents have electricity, and 90% use kerosene lamps for light.
COMMUNICATION:	More than 70% of households have portable radios. The barangay captain has one hand-held radio connected to the municipal frequency for monitoring purposes.

Resource map on page 38

NEW CANIPO

Settlers from Cuyo town in northeastern Palawan arrived in this village several decades ago aboard indigenous sailboats locally known as “pangko”. They gave the barangay its name, which was derived from their place of origin in Cuyo. New Canipo became a barangay in 1972.

There are no roads connecting New Canipo to other settlements – this barangay has been isolated for nearly five decades now. Sea transport links the barangay to Alimanguan, some 40 minutes away, its nearest access to the provincial road network.

The local economy depends on farming and fishing. Coconut, cashew, root crops, and vegetables are the main cash crops. Rice is planted for domestic use. Most families raise livestock for food and additional income. Farming and carpentry provide another source of income for families with skilled members. Residents also provide manual services for free through a system of cooperation called “pahina” (also known as “bayanihan” in other places).

Because of strong winds spawned by the southwest monsoon, fishing is limited to the squid and cuttlefish season from December to May, when the weather is relatively calm. Most fishermen use non-motorized paddle bancas.

Nearly 70% of the barangay is covered with forests filled with indigenous trees and teeming with wildlife. Except for some residents who occasionally engage in illegal cutting of timber, there are no reports of forest-related economic activities.

SITIOS (4):	Palee/Purok Magsasaka, Capalpalan/Purok Pagkakaisa, Ted Purok Pag-asa, Ombo/Purok Mangingisda
LAND AREA:	2,753 hectares
POPULATION:	996 individuals in 166 households (1995)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Cuyunon, Tagalog
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Malaria, measles, diarrhea
SCHOOLS:	1 barangay elementary school (Grades 1 - 6)
ORGANIZATIONS:	4 sitio associations, New Canipo Farmers' and Fishermen's Association, Barangay Health Committee
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 Barangay Health Center with a nurse and barangay health worker
ELECTRICITY:	A solar-powered battery charging system serves 15 households, and one generating set serves 18 households. The majority of residents (up to 81%) use kerosene lamps

Settlers from northeastern Palawan arrived in New Canipo aboard indigenous sailboats known as "pangko".

Resource map on page 40

STO. NIÑO

Some people still call this barangay by its old name "*Irawan*", which means a long dry season. Formerly a sitio of neighboring Alimanguan, barangay Sto. Niño gained its present status in 1989 after nine years of lobbying with municipal and provincial officials.

It is named after its patron saint, the child Jesus.

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Migrants from Samar form the largest ethnic group, followed by those from Masbate and Mindanao. Fishing is the main source of livelihood, but most residents turn to farming during the monsoon season in the second half of the year. Compressor-aided fishing was practiced in the barangay until the municipality outlawed the method in 1995. Rice is grown mostly for local use. Some people practice slash-and-burn farming in the forests, which also provide the main source of firewood and building materials.

Its steep beach makes Sto. Niño inaccessible during bad weather. A 3-km dirt road connects the barangay to Alimanguan, its main trading partner.

SITIOS (3):	Maymanok, sitio Proper, Ombo
LAND AREA:	2,997.442 hectares
POPULATION:	1,033 individuals in 181 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Visayan, Tagalog, Ilonggo, Cuyunon, Masbateño
RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Iglesia ni Kristo, Pentecostal, Endtime Message
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Malaria, pulmonary diseases, measles
SCHOOLS:	1 barangay elementary school (Grades 1 - 6)
ORGANIZATIONS:	7 purok associations, Sto. Niño Mothers' Club, Barangay Water & Sanitation Association, Sto. Niño Compressor Fishermen's Association, Samahan ng Magbubukid at Mandaragat ng Sto. Niño
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 day-care worker
WATER SOURCES:	13 handpumps, 3 Jetmatic pumps, 4 natural springs

Resource map on page 37

ALIMANGUAN

The Tagbanua settlers who first inhabited this place named it after the local term for crab ("*alimango*") because of the abundance of the crustacean in the mangroves. Formerly a sitio of Taytay, it became a barangay after World War II. Alimanguan was one of the barangays ceded to San Vicente when the latter became a municipality in 1972.

Fishing and farming are the main sources of livelihood. Rice is planted both in paddies and the uplands. Other sources of income are small-scale trading of marine

and agricultural products, wage labor, and *sari-sari* stores. Many families also raise poultry and livestock.

Since the provincial road passes through the barangay, Alimanguan is easily accessible both by land and sea.

SITIOS:	Purok 1 to 6 (Tagpis, Ipanganan, Canadgan, Boong, Tagpao, Baracion) further subdivided into 12 sitios
LAND AREA:	2,997.214 hectares
POPULATION:	2,529 individuals in 468 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Tagalog, Cebuano/Waray, Cuyonon
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Baptist, Iglesia ni Kristo, Seventh Day Adventist
SCHOOLS:	1 barangay elementary school and 1 high school
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 barangay health center complemented by a medical outreach team with 1 doctor, 1 nurse, 2 midwives, and 1 attendant
ELECTRICITY:	barangay power generating set and privately owned generators

Resource map on page 42

Alimanguan is named after "alimango" (crab) because of the abundance of the crustacean in the mangroves.

SAN ISIDRO

Before it became a barangay, San Isidro was called “*Emeg*”, which means moist. Migrants from Agutaya in northeastern Palawan were among the earliest pioneers here. A former sitio of New Agutaya, its southern neighbor, San Isidro became a barangay in 1989. It is named after its patron saint.

Located some 3 km north of the San Vicente town proper, San Isidro is easily accessible by land. Its shoreline is part of the municipality’s famed Long Beach, a potential tourist attraction, but the barangay needs assistance in developing the area.

Farming is the main source of income; coconut, rice, and cashew are the principal cash crops. Post-harvest facilities are available including 8 corn and rice mills and 1 warehouse. Two tractors are also used in the area. Most of the fishermen are found in sitio Bokbok, a sparsely populated coastal settlement beside Long Beach.

SITIOS (5):	Bokbok, sitio Proper, LTC (Lanas, Tago-tago, and Capitol), Emeg, sitio Salvador (contested by Roxas)
LAND AREA:	4,216.94 hectares
POPULATION:	796 individuals in 161 households (1995 census); excludes Salvador
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Agutaynon, Cuyunon, Ilocano, Visayan
RELIGION:	Roman Catholic

MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), malaria, diarrhea
SCHOOLS:	1 barangay elementary school, 1 high school, 1 college
ORGANIZATIONS:	7 purok associations, Purok Waterworks & Sanitation Association, San Isidro Multipurpose Cooperative, Bokbok Fishermen's Association, Kalipi (a women's club)
ELECTRICITY:	An unspecified number of households are served by 2 power generating sets; the rest use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	26 Jetmatic pumps, 6 open dug wells, 1 deep well

Resource map on page 52

NEW AGUTAYA

Most of the early settlers of this barangay came from the island municipality of Agutaya in northeastern Palawan, hence the name "New Agutaya". The barangay used to be part of Taytay, but it was turned over to San Vicente in 1972. New Agutaya is easily accessible by land as it is located right next to the Poblacion, and the provincial road passes through the barangay.

Almost all residents are engaged in farming, with most farmers (90%) owning their land. Rice and coconut are the major crops; livestock production provides additional income to many residents. Most fishermen have settled along a sandy strip called Bukana, which lies between a river lined with mangroves and the picturesque expanse of Long Beach.

*New Agutaya
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municipality
of Agutaya
in northeastern
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where most of
the early settlers
came from.*

SITIOS (13):	Bagong Silang, Matagumpay, Makabayan, Damayan, Kasipagan, Magsasaka, Katarungan, Bukana, Inarayan, Lanas, Little Baguio, Capitol, Itabiyak
LAND AREA:	4,216.94 hectares
POPULATION:	1,713 individuals in 330 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Agutaynon, Tagalog, Ilonggo, Cuyunon, Visayan
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Iglesia ni Kristo, Seventh Day Adventist
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	URTI, malaria, diarrhea
SCHOOLS:	1 barangay elementary school
ORGANIZATIONS:	Bucana Fishermen's Association, Maringit-ringit Communal Irrigators' Association, Landing Farmers Association, Inarayan Women's Association
ELECTRICITY:	Only 20 households benefit from the power plant of the Palawan Electric Cooperative, which is located in the barangay; the rest use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	200 privately owned pumps, 3 communal pumps, dug wells, springs. An irrigation dam serves 325 households and covers 650 hectares.

Resource map on page 53

POBLACION

When the former barrio of San Vicente became a municipality in 1972, this area became Barangay Poblacion, the seat of the municipal government.

The barangay can be reached by land, air, and sea transport. Buses from the capital

city of Puerto Princesa and neighboring Roxas town ply this route daily. A small gravel airstrip can accommodate light planes. At the pier, motorized bancas accept passengers going to outlying islands and barangays.

As the main trading center, the barangay has a public market where goods are bought and sold. Tourism has yet to be fully developed, although the Capari Dive Camp resort has operated here for many years. Fishers outnumber farmers four to one, mainly because of Boayan Island where residents depend on the sea for their livelihood. Other barangay residents are gainfully employed in the municipal government and a few establishments in town, while some run their own businesses.

As the main trading center, Barangay Poblacion has a public market where goods are bought and sold.

SITIOS (12):	Casoyan, Pulang Bato, Daplac, Village, Panindigan, Poblacion Proper, Macatumbalen, Maringit-Maningning
Pinagmalucan, ringit, Bakawan, Quintangan,	
LAND AREA:	4,066.76 hectares
POPULATION:	4,914 individuals in 819 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Cebuano, Agutaynon, Cuyunon, Bicolano, Tagalog
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Iglesia ni Kristo, Methodist, Baptist, Pentecostal
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Pulmonary diseases, malaria, diarrhea
SCHOOLS:	4 elementary schools and 1 national high school
ORGANIZATIONS:	San Vicente Multi-purpose Cooperative, Pastoral Council of Barangay Poblacion, Mothers' Club, Farmers' Association, Pinagmalucan Fishermen's Association, Macatumbalen Fishermen's Association, Panindigan Women's Association
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 mini-hospital with 1 municipal health officer and 9 personnel
ELECTRICITY:	Most residents of Panindigan and the barangay proper rely on the Palawan Electric Cooperative, which supplies power from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight every day (the hours are extended during special occasions, such as fiestas or basketball tournaments); the rest use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	Level III water system, open dug wells, rain catchment, hand pumps
COMMUNICATION:	Post office and municipal telecommunication service. Telephone service is also available but is dependent on current capacity of a solar power generator.

Resource map on page 44

NEW VILLAFRIA

One of the oldest barangays formerly belonging to Puerto Princesa, this village is still more commonly known as "*Kemdeng*" (meaning not known), the name given to it by its original Tagbanua inhabitants. The influx of migrants from Cuyo and Agutaya gradually drove the indigenous people to the mountains in an area known as Upper *Kemdeng*, where many of them remain to this day. In 1969, the barangay captain requested the transfer of New Villafria to the municipality of San Vicente. The barangay was named after the hometown of one of the earliest settlers in Agutaya.

New Villafria has the smallest population among all barangays. It is accessible by land transportation from Poblacion and by boat from the rest of the municipality.

Farming is the main source of income among residents. Rice, coconuts, and cashew are the principal cash crops. Most residents also raise livestock for food and trade. In recent years, agricultural production has declined due to several factors including lack of irrigation and marketing assistance. Residents go fishing only for food and not as a commercial activity. Women make nipa and coconut shingles to augment the family income. Another source of income for the municipality is the Palawan Silica Industries, which mines silica and ships it to Manila for the manufacture of beer bottles. Tourism is not developed in the area although given the barangay's white sand beaches, it has potential. A German investor tried to build a resort here but the venture failed because of financing problems.

SITIOS (8):	Upper Kemdeng, Lower Kemdeng, Main Site, Linabongan, Sagbayen, Tandan, Malikiyen, Aroyog further divided into 7 puroks (Bagong Silang, You and Me, Viscua, Magkakaisa, Maningning, Maunlad, Mahayahay)
LAND AREA:	4,928 hectares
POPULATION:	621 in 120 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Agutaynon, Cuyunon, Visayan, Tagbanua
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist
SCHOOLS:	1 pre-school and 1 barangay elementary school
ORGANIZATIONS:	Barangay Development Council, 5 purok organizations and 1 association each for indigenous communities, youth, church, and farmers
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 Barangay Health Center with no regular staff, 1 nutrition scholar
ELECTRICITY:	27 households are served by 1 barangay-owned power generating set, the rest use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	8 dug wells, 3 Jetmatic pumps
COMMUNICATION:	More than 70% of the households have portable radios. One hand-held radio was issued to the barangay captain to serve as a communication link with the municipal government.

Resource map on page 54

PORT BARTON

One of the most popular tourist destinations in Palawan, the village of Port Barton traces its roots to Tagbanua settlements established before the turn of the century. Historical records show that in 1890, the place was called "*Itaytay*" (meaning unknown) by the 10 tribal families living there. In 1933, loggers arrived and set up camp in town. Afraid of the newcomers, the Tagbanuas fled to the mountains of Bunuangin. Later, a

blood pact was forged between the new settlers and the indigenous people to improve relations among residents in the area. Sometime in the 1940s, an Englishman named Col. Burton surveyed the islands. The place was named after him, although the spelling was slightly changed, probably resulting from local pronunciation. In 1961, Port Barton became a barangay of Puerto Princesa. It was one of the barangays transferred to San Vicente when the latter became a municipality in 1972.

An array of tourist resorts lines the white sand beach on the main cove of the barangay proper, its postcard-pretty scenery luring visitors from all over the world. Aside from the coral reefs and unpolluted beaches in the outlying islands, two waterfalls and a verdant forest also attract jungle trekking enthusiasts. Although logging has diminished much of its forest reserves, Port Barton remains heavily wooded. It is interesting to note that tourism and commercial logging co-existed in the barangay for many years, making it a rival of San Vicente Poblacion as a hub of commercial activity in the municipality. Scuba diving is popular among tourists. The results of a survey of 32 visitors in Port Barton in 1998 are summarized in Box 4.1. It is noted that the visitors see problems in Port Barton but still want to return.

Port Barton has 13 islands: Albaguen, Cagnipa, Exotic, Capsalay, Inaladuan, Malindog, Bongot, Koyayo, Moraday, Paradise, Cagnipa, Endeavor and Ranged.

Passenger jeeps travel from Port Barton to Roxas or Puerto Princesa daily during summer, but the road is often impassable when the rains come in the second half of the year. Logging roads traverse the mountain region of the barangay although many have fallen into disrepair since the concession was closed in 1993. Fishing and tourist boats serve as alternative means of transportation when the road is closed, but are used mostly for island hopping.

Fishing is the main source of income for 65% of the local population. Almost 400 bancas are found in the area, more than half of them motorized. There are six fish landing areas with buying stations. Most of the fish catch is delivered to Puerto Princesa.

Sitios Darapiton and Tugdunen, Dapi, Coroan (TDC) are the main farming areas where rice, coconut, cashew, and other crops are grown. Poultry production and livestock

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raising and augment the income of most families. Mat weaving is a popular cottage industry among women.

SITIOS (15):	Albagueñ, Capsalay, Pamoayan, Baybay Daraga, Bunuangin, Darapiton, Naonao, Cata, Villapeña (Queen's Bay), Matalangao, TDC, Pagdanan, Pag-asa, Pagkakaisa, Barongbong, Bigaho, Capisan, Cagnipa, Cata, Puyong
LAND AREA:	22,779.47 hectares
POPULATION:	4,362 individuals in 981 households
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Waray, Cuyunon, Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilonggo, Ilokano, Agutaynon
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Iglesia ni Cristo
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Malaria, URTI, diarrhea, pneumonia
SCHOOLS:	3 elementary schools, 1 high school
ORGANIZATIONS:	16 purok and sitio associations, Kapisanan ng Maliliit na Mangingisda sa Purok Pagkakaisa, Samahan ng Maliliit na Mangingisda sa Sitio Pag-asa, Pamuyan Fishermen's Association, Nagkahiusang mga Gagmayng Mananagat sa Capsalay, Albagueñ Small Fishermen's Association, Samahan ng mga Maliliit na Mangingisda sa Baybay Daraga, Nagpakabana nga mga Gagmayng Mananagat sa Barongbong, Kapisanan ng mga Mandaragat sa Bunuangin, Pagdanan Fishermen's Association, Kapunungan sa Lig-ong Kaliwat nga Nagdumala sa Kinaiyahan
HEALTH SERVICES:	4 Health Centers with 1 nurse and 2 midwives
ELECTRICITY:	Privately-owned generators serve 60% of all households, most tourist resorts have their own generating sets, while 25% of the population use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	Open dug wells, deep wells, hand pumps, rivers and springs, Level III
COMMUNICATION:	The barangay has radio contact with the municipal government. El Busero beach resort has VHF facilities connected to the barangay, municipal government, and Puerto Princesa City. Swissipini Resort maintains radio contact with its Puerto Princesa office.

Resource map on page 46

CARURAY

The southernmost barangay of the municipality, Caruray got its name from the Tagbanua word "*maruway*", which means easy life. Both indigenous people and migrants reaped bountiful harvest from the land and the seas surrounding the expansive area. The largest barangay of San Vicente, Caruray used to be part of neighboring Puerto Princesa before it was ceded to the former in 1972. Its location makes Caruray more accessible to the city than to Poblacion. There are no roads connecting Caruray to San Vicente yet, but one is under construction. Rice and corn are the principal crops sold commercially. The absence of farm-to-market roads poses a marketing problem to farmers.

Farming and fishing are the main sources of livelihood. Residents of sitios Sta. Cruz and Dinay work in the silica mine of the Palawan Silica Industries, while small-scale gold panners try their luck in the river of sitio Little Caramay. Tagbanua forest dwellers gather rattan, almaciga resin, and wild honey. Wage labor for jobs, such as

Box 4.1. Results of visitor survey in Port Barton.

In early 1998, the CRMP supported a survey of tourists in Port Barton to provide information for improving Port Barton as a tourist destination. The results follow.

The average age of respondents was 34 years; the oldest was 73 and the youngest 19. 56% were female. Twenty-three came from outside the Philippines. Of these, 21 originated in Europe and four were living outside their country of origin. Most traveled in a group of two. The largest reported group was 12, the smallest was 1 and the average was 2.9.

Among the foreigners, the average stay in the Philippines was 3.5 weeks, and on Palawan Island, 12 days. Overall, the average stay in Port Barton was 4 days. 62% of the respondents said they learned about Port Barton from a guidebook, 31% through a friend and 7% through a local resident. All respondents said it was their first visit to Port Barton.

Sabang and Puerto Princesa City served as the gateway to Port Barton for most of the visitors; 7% said they came from Roxas. About 70% came by boat, which cost an average of P600 per person (one-way). Asked where they would be going after Port Barton, 12 answered Puerto Princesa City, 8 El Nido, 6 Sabang, and 4 Roxas; 43% expected to leave by boat.

The primary activities the visitors listed in the order of frequency were relaxation, snorkeling, island hopping, sightseeing, scuba diving, hiking and swimming. The most common activities that visitors reported they were already participating in were snorkeling, island hopping, relaxation and swimming.

El Busero appeared to be the most popular resort, with 40% of the respondents registered there; it was followed closely by Swissipini (34%), then by Summer Homes (12%), Ausan (7%) and Scandinavian (7%). On a scale of 1 to 5, lodgings were rated an average of 3.2. Choice of accommodation was based mainly on guidebook and friends' recommendations, though some respondents said they picked their resorts by "looking" and others through a local person's advice; 50% said price was a primary factor in their choice of resort. The average lodging cost was Php260 per person per night. Visitors spent an average of Php670 per person per day.

70% of the respondents were scuba divers and snorkelers, and all said they were willing to contribute an average of Php120 per person as usage fee to a marine sanctuary. Asked about contributing to an environmental fund, 78% indicated 'Yes'; the average contribution would be Php150 per person. 60% said they felt there was a need for an information center in Port Barton.

Half of those interviewed felt there were environmental problems in Port Barton. The No.1 complaint was litter on the beach both in town and on the islands. Other environmental concerns were deforestation, coral damage, forest fires, and noise. Asked, "What did you find most enjoyable in Port Barton?" the interviewees answered: snorkeling, the local people, sightseeing, island hopping, the beach, relaxed atmosphere, and swimming.

The visitors were also asked, "Will you return to Port Barton?" 64% said they would, 11% would not, and 25% said "Maybe."

The survey also asked for comments or suggestions to improve the Port Barton experience. The most common answers were related to maintaining the cleanliness of the area, followed by "Don't change anything, Port Barton is beautiful." Other suggestions had to do with improving transportation, the roads and accommodations.

There was strong awareness of the need to have mooring buoys at frequented reefs and for boatmen to avoid anchor damage on the reefs. An emphasis on education regarding coral ecosystems and putting up informational signs about corals at strategic locations was noted. Indicating concern to preserve the natural surroundings of the area, many respondents remarked that Port Barton would lose its character if it would be allowed to "grow too large," meaning allowing tricycles in town or large-scale development, such as hotel-style resorts.

carpentry and hauling of crops, augments the income of families in some villages. Charcoal processing and nipa shingle-making are also popular home industries.

Most farmers cultivate their own land, usually acquired through occupancy and inheritance. Buying of “rights” from previous claimants, often Tagbanuas, is another way of getting land. To protect the interest of indigenous people, the SEP-SVP and the Office of Southern Cultural Communities are assisting the Tagbanua in getting a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim from the DENR.

SITIOS (10):	Old Site, New Site, Matamis, Little Caramay, Canlaon, Decala, Dinay, Gawid, Catalat, Sta. Cruz
LAND AREA:	33,078 hectares
POPULATION:	2,689 individuals in 543 households (1995 census)
LANGUAGES SPOKEN:	Cebuano, Tagalog, Tagbanua, Ilonggo, Cuyunon
MAJOR RELIGIONS:	Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist, Methodist, Iglesia ni Kristo
MOST COMMON ILLNESSES:	Malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia
SCHOOLS:	6 elementary schools, 1 national high school
ORGANIZATIONS:	2 multipurpose cooperatives, 1 irrigators’ association, 9 farmers’ and fishermen’s associations, Barangay Health Committee
HEALTH SERVICES:	1 Health Center with midwife and an assistant barangay nutrition scholar, medical outreach team with 1 doctor and 2 nurses
ELECTRICITY:	The barangay’s solar-powered facility serves 3% of households in sitio Old Site while a solar home system is used in one household in Gawid. Privately owned generating sets serve 12% of households; most residents (85%) use kerosene lamps.
WATER SUPPLY:	Hand pumps, Jetmatic pumps, 1 springbox and reservoir, 2 irrigation dams

Resource map on page 48