BENEFICIARY PROFILE

Information:

NAME	:	Barangay 145
YEAR ESTABLISHED	:	1989
NO. EMPLOYEES	:	39
NATURE OF BUSINESS	:	Barangay Administration/office

History:

Barangay 145 in Caloocan City lacks a distinct, documented history separate from the broader history of Caloocan. Its identity as a barangay emerged from the reorganization in 1989, when Republic Act No. 6714 was enacted to reduce the number of barangays in the city. Under this law, Barangay 145, together with Barangay 142, 143, and 144, was merged to form what is now known as Barangay Bagong Barrio. The newly established barangay is bounded by Reparo Road to the north, Malolos Avenue to the south, G. de Jesus Street, Reparo Road, M. de Castro, and Gen. Tirona to the east, and Mariano Ponce Street, M. de Castro, and Gen. Malvar Extension to the west.

According to the 2020 Census, it had a population of 4,705, representing 0.28% of the city's total population. Population growth has been steady, increasing from 3,891 in 1990 to 4,705 in 2020. Based on the 2020 age distribution, 27.93% of residents were aged 0–14, 68.58% were in the working-age group (15–64), and 3.48% were senior citizens (65+). This results in a total dependency ratio of 46

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dependents for every 100 working-age individuals, with a median age of 26, indicating a relatively young population.

Mission:

To help our constituents through solving issues on social, environmental, and economic matters and through good administration, we could help our barangay prosper with projects that could sustain our needs, make each and everyone resourceful to help our fellow constituents to make a better living by lending each hand to one another.

Vision:

To create an environment of sustainable growth through the provision of effective and efficient services and good local governance that will improve the quality of life of people in the Barangay.
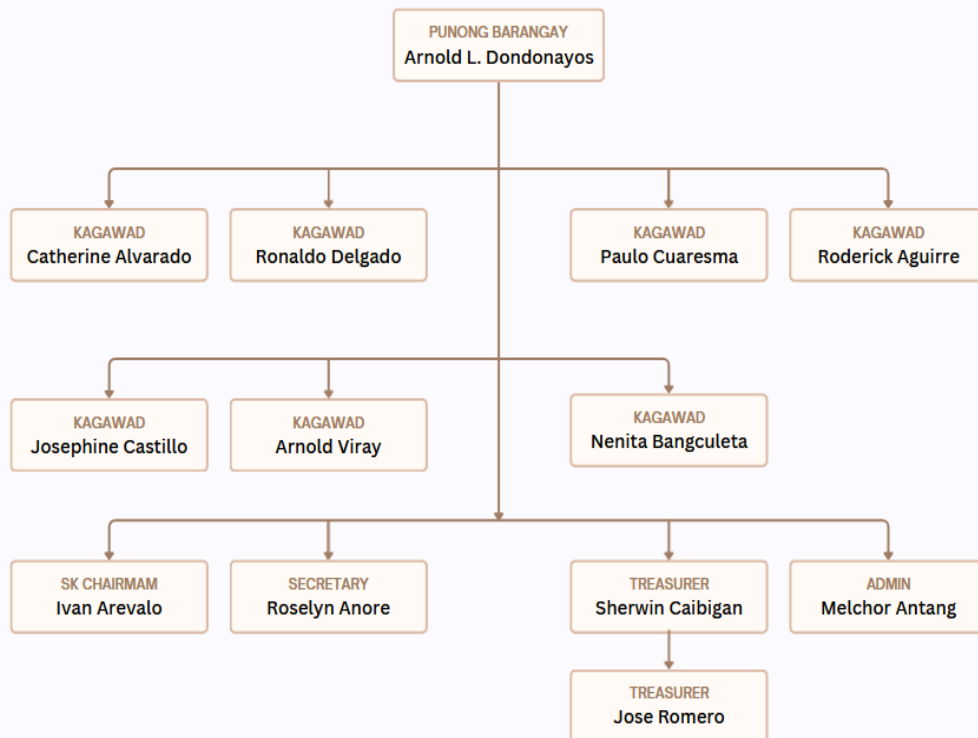
Figure 1: Organizational Structure

Figure 1 shows Barangay Organizational Structure, illustrating the official hierarchy of the Baranagy 145. The chart is led by the Punong Barangay (Barangay Captain), who serves as the main executive. Immediately beneath this role are the Kagawads (Barangay Councilors), who together comprise the Sangguniang Barangay, the legislative and policy-formulating entity. This group supervises the designated administrative and operational officials, which consist of the SK Chairman (leader of the youth council), the Secretary (in charge of documentation), the Treasurer (in charge of funds), and the Admin (overall administrator). The chart visually illustrates the lines of authority and reporting among the main elected and appointed leaders of the community.

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Background/Problem:

The major problem identified in Barangay 145 is the lack of proper documentation and record-keeping. When the new officials began their term in office, no records or files were formally turned over by the previous administration.

At present, there are no accessible documents, no digital records, and even the blotter book is missing, forcing the barangay to operate almost as if starting from zero. This creates serious challenges in governance, such as difficulty in tracking previous cases, monitoring ongoing community matters, and ensuring transparency and accountability.

Another concern is that many of the current officials are new to their roles and unfamiliar with proper processes. Without clear records or a structured system, decision-making becomes harder, and services to residents are delayed. To address the situation, the barangay had to borrow templates of commonly used forms from neighboring barangays, such as request forms frequently needed by residents.

While the administration has implemented remedial measures such as cleaning, repairs, and reorganization of the barangay hall, the absence of a reliable and systematic record-keeping process remains a pressing issue. These challenges highlight the urgent need for a Barangay Records and Request Management System to organize files, digitize records, and make the handling of resident requests faster, more transparent, and more efficient.

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Objectives:

- To design and develop a digital Record and Request Management System that securely stores and retrieves residents' information for their requested records.

- To provide an accessible platform where barangay officials can track the number and frequency of requests made by residents.

- To ensure systematic documentation of all issued barangay certifications and requests, promoting transparency and accountability.

- To implement backup and security measures (such as digitization and secure storage) to prevent record loss and maintain data integrity.

- To assist barangay officials by providing a structured system for managing records, thereby reducing manual documentation and workload.
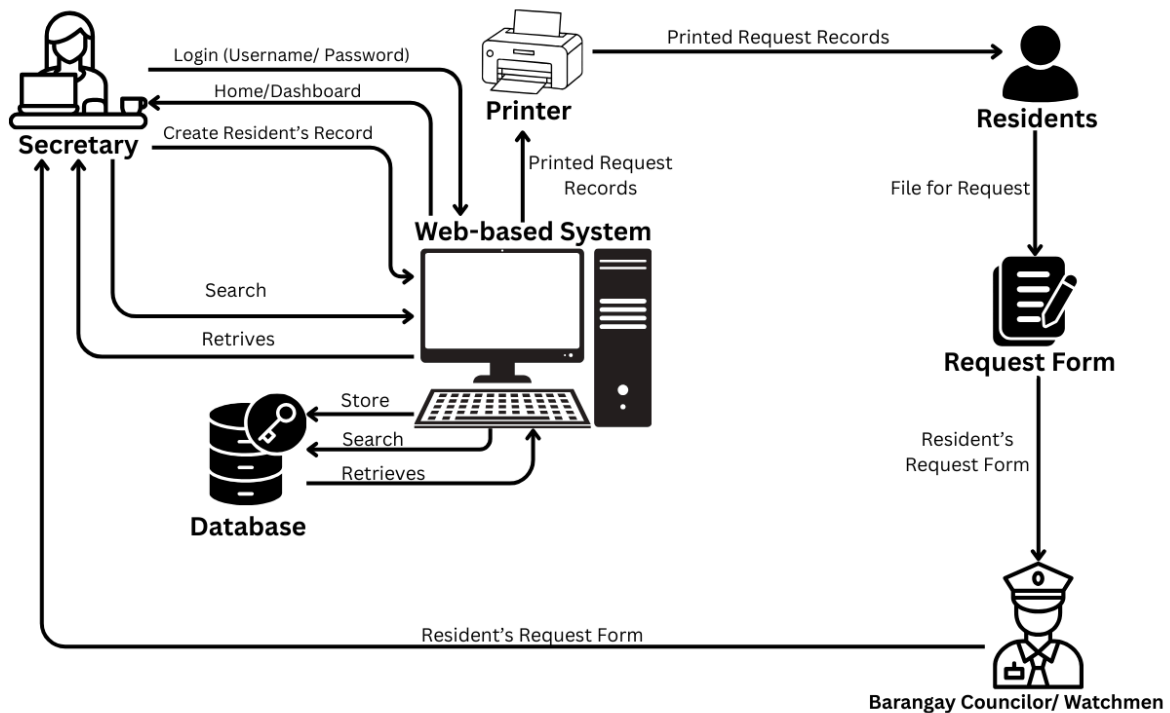
Conceptual Design:

Figure 2: System parts and connections

Figure 2 shows the connection between all components of the proposed system. Residents initiate requests, which are first verified by the Barangay Councilor or Watchmen before being submitted to the Secretary. The Secretary, acting as the system administrator, accesses the web-based dashboard using secure credentials. Through the dashboard, the Secretary can create, store, search, and retrieve resident records from the centralized MySQL database. The frontend, backend, and APIs work together to ensure smooth communication between the user interface and the database, while the LAN connects all devices within the barangay hall for secure and efficient operations. Once a request is processed, the system generates the required document, which is printed and handed to the resident as the official record. This figure illustrates how equipment, software, database, network, and users interact to streamline request management, reduce manual workload, and maintain organized, accessible records.