

**Sustainable Agriculture through Upland Rehabilitation  
(SATURn) Project  
Anda, Bohol  
COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PROFILE**

**I. Project Description:**

Project Title: Sustainable Agriculture through Upland Rehabilitation (SATURn) Project

Project Type:

The SATURn Project is classified under technical assistance.

Project Components:

- 1. PO Strengthening and development**
  - a. Capability-building
  - b. PO SEC Registration and LGU accreditation
  - c. Cross visits
  
- 2. Upland Environmental Management**
  - a. IEC
  - b. Training of Trainers (TOT)
  - c. Reforestation activities
  - d. Solid Waste Management
  
- 3. Agro-forestry management**
  - a. Training of Trainers (TOT)
  - b. Reforestation activities
  - c. Contour farming skills training
  - d. Intercrop skills training
  
- 4. Linkaging and Networking**
  
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Project Location**

The project will be implemented in Barangay Almaria, Anda, Bohol.

**II. Project Status:**

This project is still in the proposal stage. The project concept fits in very well with the Bohol Program Framework on Poverty Reduction. The Project Profile is available and can be used for negotiation with possible funding agencies.

Local POs will be strengthened and local trainers will be developed and capacitated for sustainability. Participatory approaches to community-based projects will be adopted.

With the availability of experts from the provincial government, the municipal LGU and NGOs, skills and technology transfer will be easy. Aligned with the Local Framework of Poverty Reduction, the project was conceptualized to enable local communities to be self-sufficient by utilizing whatever is indigenous and available within their areas. With forested areas rapidly decreasing in size due to slash burning, it is but appropriate to maintain remaining forested areas and rehabilitate those denuded.

### III. Project Justification:

#### **Project Background and Relevance to the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP)/Poverty Database and Monitoring System (PDMS)**

Bohol, despite its rich natural resources, was included in the “Club 20” of the country’s poorest provinces in 2000, ranking 16<sup>th</sup> with 47.3 % of its households living below the poverty line (NSCB). Population growth rate was at 2.92% per annum (1995-2000), higher than the national average, putting more pressure on the local ecosystem.

In response, the Provincial Government, supported by the Municipal and City LGUs throughout the province, launched the Bohol Program Framework on Poverty Reduction (BPFPR), which aimed to integrate the priority thrust of poverty reduction into all Municipal, City, and Provincial LGU-led initiatives, programs and projects. This framework is essentially a localization of the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which aim to halve extreme global poverty by 2015.

This strategic direction is necessitated by the high deprivation levels made visible by the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP)/Poverty Database and Monitoring System (PDMS), developed by the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) in coordination with the municipal government units and a local NGO.

Using the 12 poverty indicators on crime, food threshold, income threshold, housing, malnutrition, employment, water, school drop out, meals, sanitation and child mortality, the 2004 LPRAP/PDMS showed the following outcome:

MUNICIPALTIY	TOTAL DEPRIVATION	RANK
Alicia	26.62%	1
Sevilla	23.13	2
Dagohoy	23.01	3
Mabini	22.77	4
Inabanga	22.44	5
Catigbian	21.60	6
Clarin	21.15	7
San Miguel	20.51	8

Anda	19.71	9
Pilar	18.95	10
Duero	18.73	11
Loon	18.43	12
Carmen	18.52	13
Batuan	18.05	14
Sagbayan	17.75	15
Loboc	17.37	16
Sierra Bullones	17.06	17
San Isidro	16.99	18
Valencia	16.65	19
Bilar	16.56	20
Maribojoc	16.24	21
Trinidad	15.47	22
Sikatuna	14.84	23
Garcia-Hernandez	14.77	24
Alburquerque	14.31	25
Loay	13.42	26
Dauis	13.36	27
Dimiao	13.17	28
Antequera	12.83	29
Lila	11.36	30
Tubigon	11.30	31
Cortes	11.25	32
Corella	11.22	33
Jagna	10.25	34
Tagbilaran	9.53	35

As can be seen from the above list, Anda ranks 9<sup>th</sup> among all municipalities in terms of **total** deprivation (that is, all indicators of deprivation considered). With 95.49% of the total population of Almaria involved in agriculture, technology transfer will surely be of great assistance to their production. PDMS data show that in the entire municipality of Anda, more than 19% of people of employment age (16-50) are unemployed and only 1 person in Almaria is into forestry, despite the availability of hills and plains that could be used for cultivation of indigenous timber trees.

### **Project Linkages**

Several components of the project will be linked with the Provincial Agriculture Office. Technical Assistance will be obtained via the Bohol Research on Organic Agriculture Development (BROAD) Program - Community-based Agricultural Research Development (BoCAD).

Other programs and services of various agencies and organizations involved in implementing environmental-friendly and sustainable farming methods in the province like BISAD, SEARICE, will be tapped as well.

In addition to the local expertise of the Municipal LGU of Anda, NGOs will be requested to provide technical assistance, manpower and venues for various activities.

It will also be linked with LPRAP/PDMS, especially in the selection of beneficiary households, because the LPRAP/PDMS provides a verifiable means of identifying households within the barangay that are most deprived, allowing project implementers to determine solutions to the deprivations identified and monitor the outcome of projects implemented to respond to such issues.

### **Project Objectives**

#### General:

To increase both farm productivity of the land and income of the local farmers through sustainable agriculture

#### Specific:

1. To institute organizational development and establish adaptable environmental management and policy support systems for sustainable agriculture;
2. To enhance knowledge and skills on various technologies on sustainable agriculture;
3. To increase farm productivity;
4. To implement and advocate local solid waste management efforts of the LGUs; and
5. To ensure gender equity and sensitivity both in households and working places.

### **Regional and National Objectives**

The project is in line with the national and international efforts of addressing poverty at various levels. The country, being a signatory of the Millennium Declaration on Poverty Reduction, is actively encouraging all local government units to implement projects, programs and plans that will respond to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Regional Development Councils are tasked to monitor and provide necessary guidance to all LGUs within their jurisdictions.

The project is also aligned with the national CLEAN and GREEN PROJECT of the national government. Under the project all towns were required to implement activities on environmental rehabilitation, conservation and protection.

The Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 will also be supported by the project. Targeting 2007 for the installation of sanitary landfill sites, those LGUs that remain adamant on such requirement will be made held liable under the law.

#### IV. Project Financing

##### Project Financing

The estimated project cost is 1.5 Million Philippine Pesos, which will cover institutionalization, human development and project implementation.

Sixty percent (60%) of the project funding will be sourced from donors while the remainder will come from counterparting of the implementing agency, the Municipal LGU, and partner national and local government agencies.

#### V. Project Benefits and Costs:

**Beneficiaries** - The direct beneficiaries are the farmers and their respective households and the local agri-based business enterprises. Indirect beneficiaries, on the other hand, are the local planning and policy making agencies, the barangay local government units and the municipal government.

**Social Benefits** - Within three (3) years after the project duration, the locals of Almaria are expected to be able to increase their income through the technology introduced by the project which, in effect, will decrease the households' level of deprivation. Once idle youth are utilized in agriculture, they are more likely to divert their attention to income-generating activities instead of getting involved in vices like drinking, smoking and gambling.

**Economic Benefits** - Additional revenues from the increased agriculture productivity will generate additional revenue to local families, the barangay and municipal local government units. At least five percent (5%) increase in household income of beneficiaries is projected. Prices of organic products are expected to decrease due to increase in production. Once overproduction is reached, export of products to nearby areas will be an option.

**Social Costs** - Within one to 2 harvest seasons, the farmers will have difficulty in adjusting to organic composting due to limited availability of organic compost. Soil adjustment from chemical to natural fertilizers will take quite a while. Soil that has been used to chemical inputs will need time to restore itself, according to farmers who have tried organic farming. However, once the soil recovers, the volume of yield will return to normal.

#### VI. Project Implementation

##### Responsible agencies:

1. The Bohol Local Development Foundation (BLDF)
2. Anda Municipal Local Government Units
3. Barangay Almaria Local Government Units
4. Farmer's Organization
5. Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)

**Social Acceptability:**

Farmers who have been used to utilizing chemical fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture production are presumed not to accept the project immediately during the initial year. Lands that were already damaged will need time to adjust to natural compost, thereby increasing the period before harvest.

**Submitted by:****Municipal Government of Anda**