

## **COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PROFILE**

### **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **1. Project Title**

**Swine and Poultry Dispersal for Better Family Income**

#### **2. Project Type**

The project is both Capital Forming and Technical Assistance type of development initiative. Household beneficiaries will be given the opportunity to capacitate themselves through training on proper methods of swine and poultry raising. The project will also cover the procurement of hybrid piglets, native chickens and necessary veterinary medicines.

#### **3. Project Components**

The project has the following components for implementation:

- a. Community preparation and information
- b. Capability building activities
- c. Swine Dispersal
- d. Native Chicken Dispersal

#### **4. Project Location**

The project will be implemented in all 13 barangays of the Municipality of Sevilla, Bohol Province

### **II. PROJECT STATUS**

The project is still at the proposal stage and is recommended for implementation. Initial analysis and studies have already been conducted to determine the technical and stock assistance requirements as well as the management schemes to sustain its implementation. The Municipal Government of Sevilla has considered this proposal important to improve the quality of life of its people; and is committed to provide counterpart funds for the project, in support to the development thrust of Sevilla.

### **III. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

#### **1. Project Background**

The municipality of Sevilla is located in the interior part of Bohol, 12 kilometers from Tagbilaran City, the province's capital. This 5<sup>th</sup> class municipality, in terms of income classification, is basically an agricultural area where farming is considered the major source of income for its people. The municipality has a total land area of 7,707 hectares, composed of 13 barangays.

In year 2004, a poverty survey was conducted in the municipality and showed alarming results. Based on the survey, 1,357 households in the municipality are living below the income threshold. This is about 72% of the total number of households in Sevilla. The survey also revealed that 59.81% of households are living below the minimum food requirement levels. Furthermore, about 841 (13.99%) of its working-age population are unemployed. These indicators only show that a significant number of people in the municipality are experiencing socio-economic deprivations that make their daily lives more difficult.

To alleviate these conditions, the Municipal Government of Sevilla is embarking on providing alternative livelihoods to its people. One of the identified strategic actions is increasing ownership of swine and poultry through dispersal initiatives. It is on this context that this proposal is conceptualized. It aims to improve the living standards of Sevilla's residents, especially the poor, through provision of technical and stock assistance to beneficiaries. The project will facilitate the ownership of chicken and swine, at very minimal cost to the beneficiaries. With the "passing the gift" scheme, beneficiaries can have their own swine or chicken, with the offspring considered as the payment of the stock they acquired. These offsprings (piglets and chicks) will then be redispersed to other group of qualified beneficiaries. This scheme will be followed to sustain the dispersal initiatives and to expand the assistance to greater number of poor people.

#### **2. Project Linkages**

The said project is in line with the municipal program on increasing the income of every household. It supports the implementation of the Bohol Agriculture Master Plan, wherein Sevilla is identified as one of the key production areas for chicken and development for swine at the backyard level. It complements other initiatives of the National and Provincial Government in providing or facilitating the development of alternative and supplemental livelihoods for the poor, all to alleviate them from poverty.

#### **3. Project Objectives**

- To provide supplemental livelihood opportunities to 679 poor households
- To increase ownership and enhance production of the swine and chicken for source of food and cash inflows for families
- To contribute in the reduction of number of households living below income threshold by 50% by the end of CY 2008

#### 4. Sectoral Objectives

The project will contribute in enhancing agricultural production, supporting the development of sufficient livestock and poultry production base in the municipality and in the province. It also provides alternative livelihoods to poor farmers and gives them the opportunity to earn additional income. It also builds capacities of households to engage in micro-business for hog/poultry production.

#### 5. National Objectives

This swine and poultry dispersal supports the National Program on poverty reduction, providing the opportunities for the poor to improve their living conditions through self-sustaining alternative livelihoods.

### IV. PROJECT FINANCING

#### 1. Funding Requirements

The project would cost THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P 300,000.00). These would cover the cost of purchasing piglets and native chickens for dispersal to 13 barangays. Seven piglets and 21 native chickens will be dispersed to screened beneficiaries at every barangay or 1 piglet and 3 native chickens (2 hens and 1 rooster) for every purok. These would total to 91 hybrid piglets and 273 native chickens. Detailed costs are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	QTY.	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
Female Hybrid Piglets	91	2,000.00	P 182,000.00
Native Chickens (91 rooster, 182 hens)	273	200.00	54,600.00
Veterinary Medicines		Lump Sum	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses			13,400.00
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TOTAL PROJECT COST			P 300,000.00

Note: Pigpens and chicken house will be the counterpart of the beneficiaries using indigenous materials available in their barangays.

#### 2. Project Financing

The project will be financed through the funds generated from donor agencies as well as from the counterpart of the Municipal Government and project beneficiaries. Funds will be utilized based on the implementation schedules and financial requirements of the project.

#### 3. Funding Source

The project is proposed for funding and assistance from local and foreign donor organizations, Provincial and National Government Agencies, the

Representative of the Congressional District, Non-Government Organizations and the Private Sector.

#### **4. Counterpart Funding**

The Municipal Government of Sevilla will provide a counterpart equivalent to 10% of the total project costs. It will also commit its Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)/ DA-LGU to provide technical and manpower assistance for the project.

On the other hand, the beneficiaries of the project will also contribute by some means for the project. They will put up their own pigpens and chicken house as well as provide the daily care and management for their assigned animals.

#### **5. Financial Viability**

The project is considered financially viable as it would facilitate the distribution and eventually the ownership of swine and chicken by the poor beneficiaries. The "passing the gift" scheme provides a very effective and cost-efficient means of giving away these animals, allowing the sustainable implementation of the project. Although the initial financial requirements will be provided by the funding organizations, the supplemental income/ food that the project brings to beneficiaries is considered financially rewarding. It would bring significant help to the poor as the project expands its reach to other families in the municipality. Considering that raising these animals will be implemented on the backyard scale, very minimal financial costs will be incurred.

### **V. PROJECT BENEFITS AND COSTS**

#### **1. Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries of the project are those households identified in the Poverty Survey who are living below the income threshold. Each barangay will have its own identified beneficiaries as well as the succeeding family beneficiaries who will benefit from the "passing the gift" scheme of dispersal. Beneficiaries of the initial dispersal will be obliged to return 2 piglets and 3 chicks, as applicable, to the Local Government Unit which will eventually be redispersed to other beneficiaries until all target poor families are able to avail the project.

Indirectly, the project will benefit all people of Sevilla through the increased production of swine and chicken in the area. This will ensure that supply for the food requirements (pork and chicken) of people will be sufficient. This will also, in some way, create an economically active society where people can engage in agri-based micro-enterprises.

## **2. Social Benefits**

This dispersal program is aimed to provide alternative income to target beneficiaries. This will help families in improving their socio-economic conditions characterized by better access to education, improved capacity to meet daily food requirements, and a healthier environment. Furthermore, the project will indirectly address the problem of malnutrition through sufficient supply of protein for the families. Also, this dispersal initiative will open opportunities for the unemployed to be involved in productive and income-generating activities, thereby promoting the general welfare of society.

## **3. Economic Benefits**

The project is economically beneficial, as this will contribute, in some way, to the decrease in number of households living below the income threshold. This will also trigger the re-activation of the people's involvement to household level agri-based enterprise. In the long run, the expansion of this project to other poor families in the municipality will promote economic growth, as the municipality will have produced sufficient supply of swine and chicken for domestic or even commercial consumption.

## **4. Social Cost**

Considering that this project will be implemented on a backyard level production and not on a commercial scale, no negative effects to the community are foreseen.

## **5. Economic Cost**

The project will not create an adverse economic condition in the municipality. It, however, will promote productivity among the poor and push for the economic growth of the municipality.

# **VI. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

## **1. Responsible Agencies**

The following are the responsible persons/ agencies of the project:

- Municipal Mayor – Will be responsible for the overall supervision and administration of the project
- Department of Agriculture (DA-LGU)/ Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO), Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC), SB Chairman on Agriculture and Barangay Officials – Will conduct information dissemination and the screening of beneficiaries of the Swine and Poultry Dispersal Program of the 13 barangays of this municipality. The DA-LGU

will directly manage and implement the project, and will coordinate with the beneficiaries and other concern government agencies. The MPDC will monitor and evaluate the project in order to ensure its sustainability as well as its effectiveness in improving the living conditions of the poor.

- DA and Office of the Provincial Veterinarian (OPV) – Conduct of training and capability-building activities for the identified recipients in all barangays. They will be responsible in transferring proper and appropriate technologies on swine and poultry raising to beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary Households – They will construct their own piggens and chicken house where they can properly raise and care for their animals. They will also be responsible in making sure that offspring are produced and provided for other beneficiaries of the succeeding dispersals.

## **2. Implementation Schedule**

<b><u>Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Timeframe</u></b>
Fund sourcing and finalization of Assistance Agreements	- October – December, 2006
Information Dissemination	- Whole Month of January, 2007
Screening of Recipients	- February 1 – 15, 2007
Seminars / Trainings	- February 16 – 30, 2007
Procurement of Hybrid Piglets and Native Chickens	- March 1 – 15, 2007
Distribution to target beneficiaries	- March 16 – 30, 2007
Monitoring and Evaluation	- April 1, 2007 – until whole Duration of the project

## **3. Legal and Political feasibility**

The project, being a livelihood and income generating initiative, has no identified legal impediments and political opposition.

## **4. Environmental Impact**

The project will not pose any harm or negative effect to the environment.

## **5. Social Acceptability**

The people of Sevilla welcome the implementation of the project. They look forward for its expected long-term benefits such as the increase in inventory of swine and poultry, increase in income of households, and the improvement of health/ nutritional status of households.