

**Poverty Reduction Outer-Island Development Project
(PRODev Project)**

A One Year project

Submitted for Funding to:

Any Interested Local or Foreign Funding Institution

Submitted by:

**The Municipality of Tubigon
Province of Bohol
Philippines**

COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PROFILE

I. Project Description:

1. Project Title: **Poverty Reduction Outer-Island Development Project (PRODev Project)**

2. Project Type:

PRODev Project is classified under both capital forming and technical assistance

3. Project Components

3.1. Organizational Development and Institutionalization

3.1.1. Social preparation, trainings and participatory planning

3.1.2. Formation/ organization and strengthening of local people's organization

3.1.3. Capability-building

3.1.4. Cross Visit

3.2. Support to sustainable livelihood projects

3.2.1. Skills Training (aquaculture methods, IEC, etc)

3.2.2. Micro-enterprise (Fish culture and drying, and donsol farming)

3.2.3. Marketing

3.3. Water and Sanitation

3.3.1. Study on Technical Viability

3.3.2. Construction of Water Tank and Communal Toilets

3.4. Infrastructure

3.4.1. Study on Technical Viability

3.4.2. Construction of Seawall

3.5. Linkaging and networking

4. **Project Location** – The project shall be implemented in the Island of Ubay in Tubigon, Bohol, Philippines.

II PROJECT STATUS

This project is proposed for implementation under the Bohol Poverty Reduction Program

Status of Project Preparation:

Project Idea. In support to the government's initiatives to address poverty, this project is conceptualized. In the project, implementers plan to adopt the concepts of participation, integration and transparency. The project will be community-based meaning it was conceptualized, implemented and sustained through the efforts of the beneficiaries themselves.

The island was identified as the project site due to the following reasons:

1. It is accessible only by small boats and is remote from the mainland of Tubigon hence, not much of the basic services reach the inhabitants of the community. Their economic growth is almost stagnant.

2. Their supply from rain collectors installed in the island was not sufficient to support the daily needs of the locals.
3. Lack of water supply has discouraged the locals from constructing their own toilets that will require water supply during every use. Merely three (3) percent of the island's total population owns toilets compelling the rest of the populace to dispose human waste anywhere convenient.
4. The construction of sanitation facilities it will not just solve health issues but this will also help lessen the locals' expense on firewood once these toilets were linked with a biogas facility.
5. The absence of livelihood opportunities for the locals within the area has made their community the poorest in the Municipality hence, livelihood programs will be implemented
6. To protect the island from constant battering of waves, a study on the construction of a seawall will be conducted.

The women's group will be organized and strengthened. They will be registered in the SEC and accreditation of the MLGU will be requested/ facilitated to provide it legal identity. Once in place, the group will be given funding for their micro-enterprise.

The women's group will be the direct coordinating agency, who will receive and liquidate micro finance for the area. The group will establish a community trading where fishers can avail of fishing gears and paraphernalia in installment basis. Payment for the gears may be made in cash or in kind. In kind maybe fish catch (or other marine resources) equivalent. "Fish payment" will be dried and sold locally or to the mainland. While other women officers are busy attending to the store, others may dry fish or sell the goods in the mainland. Once sufficient fund is saved, the community trading may include boats among items open for credit. Bigger credits will mean more fishes or marine produce for sale. The earnings from the business enterprise, in time may be able to provide counterpart fund (aside from labor) to the construction of a seawall and the toilet. Studies on the technical viability of the construction of CR, water tank and seawall will be conducted in coordination with the municipal local government unit.

III PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Background:

Ubay Island is a component barangay of the Municipality of Tubigon. The ranking under the 2004 Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) of the provincial government revealed that amongst the 223 total barangays in the 1st Congressional District, Ubay Island is the most deprived or the poorest barangay. The 2006 survey in the island showed the following results:

INDICATOR	%age of Deprivation
Child Mortality	0.00%
Malnutrition	
Male	28.581%
Female	9.091%
Crime	0.00%
Disability	
Male	2.632%
Female	0.00%
Electricity	65.185%
Food Shortage	44.444%
Food Threshold	12.963%
Garbage Disposal	14.815%
Housing	3.704%
Literacy	
Male	5.05%

Female	0.00%
Income Threshold	24.074%
Meals	0.00%
Sanitation	88.00%
School Drop-outs	
Male	23.810%
Female	15.789%
Tenure Status	42.593%
Unemployment	
Male	12.000%
Female	24.194%
Water	51.852%
Water Disposal	81.481%

In addition, inhabitants claimed that their income is not sufficient due to various factors that have affected daily living. The presence of commercial fishing dropped off the fish supply within their fishing grounds while their local fishers were prohibited to fish in the municipal waters of nearby municipalities. In addition, local fishers cannot afford to purchase fishing gears and paraphernalia due to lack of finance. As end result, the families in the island suffer food shortage.

The island inhabitants were aware of the importance of sanitation and the effects of environmentally unfriendly methods of waste disposal but they have no choice since their earnings were just enough to support their families' needs. They were just waiting for the government to provide them the necessary facilities. During the project identification, the members of the community declared that they are in need of a seawall that could protect their homes from constant battering of the waves during storms and high tides. Mangroves do not thrive in the area since the beaches are sandy and the waves are strong.

2. **Project Linkages** – The PRODev Project will be linked with other projects being implemented by the local government unit of Tubigon, the national and provincial government, and the Bohol Local Development Foundation. Impacts of the interventions will be regularly monitored for evaluation of how the PDMS/LPRAP project has assisted the poorest barangays. Information will also be helpful for the national government in determining our status as to the attainment of the internally set Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
3. **Project Objectives** - The project aims to provide at least 90 % of the total households economically viable and sustainable livelihood projects to enable them to alleviate themselves from poverty and to remove the barangay from its present number 1 rank as the poorest in the district.
4. **Sectoral Objectives** – The implementation of the project will be advantageous not only to the Barangay Council and the inhabitants but also to the fishers whose wives and children can contribute to his daily earnings.

Women are expected to acquire and adopt the skills necessary in the management of small-scale business enterprises marine products trading.

The project intends to provide the youth sufficient knowledge to manage their own identified livelihood project and to deter them from going elsewhere to find "greener pastures."

5. **Regional and National Objectives** – The project is contributory to the international and national efforts on addressing poverty (the Millennium Development Goals Project)

IV PROJECT FINANCING

1. **Funds Needed** – The Project Cost is 1.5 Million Philippine Pesos only to cover institutionalization and implementation.
2. **Project Financing** – Release of funds will be on quarterly basis based on the submitted workplan
3. **Funding Source and Counterpart Funding** - Seventy (70) percent of the total fund required will be solicited from possible project donors while twenty (30) percent will come from the PO, the MLGU, BLGU and the implementing agency

V. PROJECT BENEFITS AND COSTS

1. **Beneficiaries** – Direct beneficiaries are the women and fishers in the area. Indirect beneficiaries are the barangay and municipal local government units, the local market and the families of the beneficiaries
2. **Social Benefits** – Additional income for fishers and women means better access to health care, more food on the table, better education – capacity to support the family's basic needs.
3. **Economic Benefits** - Tourists are expected to visit the area once basic amenities like toilet and water are made available. Income from the sales of fishing equipments and dried fish and other marine resources are expected to provide women and fishers additional income for their families.
4. **SOCIAL COSTS** – If not handled correctly, problem of fund handling might result. There is a tendency for some members to try to control the organization. However, value formation activities and regular assessments will be conducted to immediately settle any issue that may arise.

VI. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Responsible agencies**
The Bohol Local Development Foundation (BLDF)
The Municipal Local Government Unit of Tubigon
The Barangay Local Government Units
The Women's Organization

2. **Social Acceptability**

The possible opposition may come from the fishers themselves. Some might prefer to accept the micro-finances in cash instead of passing through the women's organization.

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