

**Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Bohol  
Municipality of Ubay**

**COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PROFILE**

**I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**1. PROJECT TITLE:** CATTLE AND SWINE RAISING PROJECT (CSRP)

**2. PROJECT TYPE:** Capital Forming and Technical Assistance

**3. PROJECT COMPONENTS**

Project Linkaging	Linkaging with other possible sources for funding of other alternative livelihood is included among the project components. Linkaging will also enable the implementers sustain and expand the project.
Skills training and capability-building	Assistance of the MLGU will be requested in the linking of the project with national and provincial government agencies like the BPRMO, Provincial Veterinarian's Office, TESDA and DA-ATI. The technical expertise of staff from these organizations will be helpful in teaching farmers new farming technologies and other skills on alternative livelihood. The farmers will be provided cattle fattening seminar and training on project management and sustainability.
Capital Outlay for cattle dispersal	Cattle for distribution to most deprived families will be purchased for the project.
Linkaging with market	The Municipal Agriculture Office will facilitate linkaging with cattle traders and buyers from the city and nearby regions. Livestock will be displayed during agricultural fairs for promotion.
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	The participatory method of monitoring and evaluation will be conducted wherein members of the organization will be taught on how to gauge project success and follow the proposed timetable.

**4. PROJECT LOCATION**

The project is proposed for implementation in Barangay San Isidro and Cagting, Ubay, Bohol.

**II. PROJECT STATUS**

The livestock dispersal project is proposed for implementation. The project idea is available to interested funding agencies.

**III. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**1. Project Background**

Ubay is a component town of Bohol located in the northeastern part of the province. It relies mainly on farming and fishing. It supplies the agricultural products like rice, vegetable, coconut

and banana to local market. At present, the barangay implements cattle, and swine dispersal projects. Beneficiaries of the project are households who are interested.

The poverty statuses of the barangays were presented and they were asked to rank their problems based on various weights and criteria. PDMS data showed that Barangay San Isidro ranked number 4 and 5 for Cagting if based on 12 core poverty indicators like child mortality; child malnutrition; sanitation; water; crimes; school dropouts; housing; land tenure; unemployment; meals, income and food thresholds. The summarized municipal poverty status is presented in table below:

Municipality of ubay, Bohol	
1.	680 (7.21 %) Child/Children are <i>Malnourished</i>
2.	46 (0.36 %) Households have <i>Child Mortality</i>
3.	192 (1.51 %) Households have <i>Crime Incidence</i>
4.	5,767 (45.28 %) Households are below the <i>Food Threshold</i>
5.	217 (1.7 %) Households have <i>Makeshift Housing</i>
6.	7,708 (60.52 %) Households are below the <i>Income Threshold</i>
7.	20 (0.16 %) Households are below the <i>Meals Threshold</i>
8.	7,579 (59.5 %) Households have <i>Unsanitary Toilet</i>
9.	2,466 (15.28 %) Person/Persons are <i>School Dropouts</i>
10.	4,657 (36.56 %) Households are <i>Not Owning the Lot</i>
11.	5,600 (17.16 %) Person/Persons are <i>Unemployed</i>
12.	6,635 (52.09 %) Households are using <i>Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water</i>

While, the poverty status of two aforementioned barangays are shown in table below:

Barangay San Isidro, Ubay, Bohol	
1.	26 (24.3 %) Child/Children are <i>Malnourished</i>
2.	3 (2.22 %) Households have <i>Child Mortality</i>
3.	6 (4.44 %) Households have <i>Crime Incidence</i>
4.	69 (51.11 %) Households are below the <i>Food Threshold</i>
5.	6 (4.44 %) Households have <i>Makeshift Housing</i>
6.	88 (65.19 %) Households are below the <i>Income Threshold</i>
7.	0 (0 %) Households are below the <i>Meals Threshold</i>
8.	99 (73.33 %) Households have <i>Unsanitary Toilet</i>
9.	26 (15.66 %) Person/Persons are <i>School Dropouts</i>
10.	66 (48.89 %) Households are <i>Not Owning the Lot</i>
11.	56 (17.23 %) Person/Persons are <i>Unemployed</i>
12.	131 (97.04 %) Households are using <i>Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water</i>

Barangay Cagting, Ubay, Bohol	
1.	20 (8.06 %) Child/Children are <i>Malnourished</i>
2.	3 (1.02 %) Households have <i>Child Mortality</i>
3.	8 (2.73 %) Households have <i>Crime Incidence</i>
4.	161 (54.95 %) Households are below the <i>Food Threshold</i>
5.	4 (1.37 %) Households have <i>Makeshift Housing</i>
6.	204 (69.62 %) Households are below the <i>Income Threshold</i>
7.	2 (0.68 %) Households are below the <i>Meals Threshold</i>
8.	221 (75.43 %) Households have <i>Unsanitary Toilet</i>
9.	42 (12.14 %) Person/Persons are <i>School Dropouts</i>
10.	154 (52.56 %) Households are <i>Not Owning the Lot</i>
11.	137 (21.17 %) Person/Persons are <i>Unemployed</i>
12.	289 (98.63 %) Households are using <i>Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water</i>

The livestock dispersal project was favored by the local community as alternative or support livelihood to farming. The manure could also be used as organic fertilizers for the backyard gardens.

With the proposed project and funding from interested donor, the barangay planners believe that all other problems related to poverty will be resolved through the additional income the locals might receive once the project is implemented.

Providing livestock dispersal project in two barangays to those households affected with food threshold could contribute significant reduction of the poverty in the later days. There are 330 households considered the target beneficiaries for this project. Every time the farm animals reproduce, female offspring will be kept by beneficiary families for further breeding while male offsprings will be sold to market. Monitoring of the livestock and their offspring will be made by the Committee on Alternative Livelihood of the farmers' organization.

## **2. PROJECT LINKAGES**

The proposed project is in line with the poverty reduction initiatives of the provincial and municipal government. Need for technical assistance may be coordinated with the agriculture offices of the provincial and municipal agencies, the TESDA, Provincial Veterinarian's Office, DA-ATI and local NGOs.

## **3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

### General.

To develop a rural community that is capable of sustaining and managing its own project and improving the lives of its constituents.

### Specific:

1. To provide locals with alternative livelihood to enable them to support their families' needs.
2. To develop a progressive community that does not completely rely on the assistance of the government for supporting their basic needs.
3. To promote a healthier farming system that will not only protect the environment but the health of the people as well.
4. To supplement the local market's need for livestock.

## **4. SECTORAL OBJECTIVES**

The project is in line with the agro-industrial development perspective of the municipal local government. With the training and seminars on new livestock productivity skills and technologies, human development will also be attained.

## **5. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

Promoting organic farming methods, the project supports the objective of the national environmental agencies on restoring the natural quality of soil through getting away with chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Further, the project is contributory to the poverty alleviation initiatives of the local and national government.

## **IV. PROJECT FINANCING**

### **1. FUNDS NEEDED**

The project needs for about Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00).

## **2. PROJECT FINANCING**

The funds needed for the project will be sourced out from interested national and international funding agencies and will be linked with existing and proposed programs of the concerned national and local government units.

## **3. FUNDING SOURCE**

The MLGU will shoulder 20% of the total fund from its Development Funds for poverty-related projects. The rest of the expenses will be shouldered by the interested funding agency. The BLGU and the local farmers association will provide counterpart manual labor and activity venues. Seedlings and technical assistance may be requested from the DA, TESDA, DENR and ATI.

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

### **1. BENEFICIARIES**

One hundred percent of the total household in two barangays affected with food threshold will benefit from the project. Indirect beneficiaries are the local agri-product traders, the adjacent barangays, the BLGU and MLGU.

### **2. BENEFITS**

Augmentation on income will result to access to better health care, nutrition, sanitation, housing and decrease in cases of child malnutrition and mortality as well as access to education and potable water. Increase in livestock production will increase supply thereby may decrease market price. Increase in farmers' income will also benefit the economy of the LGUs concerned.

### **3. COSTS**

No social or economic cost is expected of the project.

## **V. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

### **1. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES**

The Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) through its Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) and Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) in coordination with the BLGU of San Isidro and Cagting, Ubay, Bohol will implement the project. The existing farmers' organization however will take charge of monitoring its members' compliance to policies and guidelines on project management and sustainability. Training will be coordinated by the implementing agencies with local and provincial agricultural and skills training agencies like TESDA, DA-ATI and CVSCAFT.

### **2. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The project components will be implemented for 4 months :

Project Linkaging	Month 1
Skills training and capability-building	Month 2-3
Capital Outlay for cattle dispersal	Month 2
Market linkaging	Month 4
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Month 4

### **3. ADMINISTRATIVE FEASIBILITY**

The MLGU MAO has been promoting organic farming to local farmers of Sikatuna because it is less expensive and materials are locally available aside from the present trend on healthy food. The livestock project may either supplement the organic fertilizer need of adjacent barangays or

the domestic needs. The MAO, being non-political and permanent in existence will serve as monitoring and coordinating agency.

**3. LEGAL AND POLITICAL FEASIBILITY**

No legal or political implication is expected of the project.

**4. ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE**

None is required.

**5. SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY**

No opposition is expected.

Prepared and submitted by:

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