



PROVINCIAL COMMODITY INVESTMENT PLAN

FOR NATIVE CHICKEN 2017-2019

Province of Bohol



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List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

A and D	Alienable and Disposable
ACFT	Annual per Capita Food Threshold
ACPT	Annual per Capita Poverty Threshold
AES	Agro-Edaphic Suitability
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BALA	Bohol Livestock Aide
BEMO	Bohol Environment Management Office
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BOI	Board of Investments
BONACGA	Bohol Native Chicken Growers Association
BPSFPC	Bohol Provincial Seaweed Farmers Producers Cooperative
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPT	Commodity Prioritization Tool
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ELA	Executive Legislative Agenda
EO	Executive Order
E-VSA	Expanded Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment
FA	Farmers' Association
FMR	Farm-to-Market Road
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
I-BUILD	Intensified Building-Up of Infrastructure and Logistics for Development
IEC	Information Education Campaign
IP	Indigenous People
I-PLAN	Investment for AFMP Planning at the Local and National Levels
I-REAP	Investments for Rural Enterprises and Agricultural and Fisheries Productivity
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCPI	Marine Colloids for Pilipino Integrity
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGA	National Government Agency
NMIS	National Meat Inspection Service
NOL	No Objection Letter

NPCO	National Project Coordination Office
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
OPA	Office of Provincial Agriculturist
OPV	Office of Provincial Veterinarian
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCC	Philippine Carabao Center
PCIC	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
PCIP	Provincial Commodity Investment Plan
PCPT	Provincial Core Planning Team
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDPFP	Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan
PDPFP	Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan
PGBh	Provincial Government of Bohol
PGBH	Provincial Government of Bohol
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PMIU	Provincial Program Management and Implementing Unit
PO	People's Organization
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Office
PRDP	Philippine Rural Development Project
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RBMES	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System
RDS	Raw Dried Seaweed
RPC	Rice Processing Center
RPCO	Regional Project Coordination Office
RROW	Road Right-of-Way
SEAFDEC	South East Asian Fisheries Development Center
SES	Social Environmental Safeguard
SIAP	Seaweed Industry of the Philippines
SP	Sangguniang Panlalawigan
SRC	Semi Refined Carrageenan
SSS	Social Security System
SWCF	Soil and Water Conservation Foundation
TWG	Technical Working Group
VCA	Value Chain analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Bohol is one of the selected recipient provinces of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP). PRDP is a six-year project (2013-2019) designed to establish an inclusive and market-oriented agri-fishery sector through strategic investments in priority commodity value chains. It is a poverty reduction platform that aims to improve the incomes and food security of the rural poor. Through a Memorandum of Agreement, the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Province of Bohol have come into a joint partnership in implementing the PRDP. Both DA and the Province will partner with local government units (LGUs) and the private sector in providing key infrastructure, facilities, technology, and information that will raise incomes, productivity, and competitiveness in the countryside.

To ensure the successful implementation of the Project, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 05, Series of 2015, creating the Provincial Core Planning Team (PCPT) that is chaired by the Provincial Agriculturist. The PCPT is tasked as the principal mechanism through which the Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) will be prepared. The PCIP of Bohol is a 3-year strategic plan (2017-2019) that highlights the identified priority commodities of the province for an inclusive, value-chain based and climate smart agriculture that will contribute to the vision towards a strong and balanced agri-industrial province.

The adopted planning approach for PCIP formulation is anchored on the use of the value chain approach (VCA) to objectively identify interventions to develop or enhance priority commodities. A value chain is defined as *the full range of activities that are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final customers, and final disposal after use.*¹

To enhance the value chain approach of planning, scientific tools are used such as the Expanded Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (E-VSA). It is a user-based online tool available at the PRDP website that uses the VSA result as a database and is collaborated with socio-economic parameters. Another important tool used to identify priority commodities is the Commodity Prioritization Tool (CPT). The major criteria for this tool are: suitability, market potential, impact on the poor, and the number of beneficiaries. The identified priority commodities of the province are: coconut, dairy, native chicken, swine, high-value vegetables, cassava, inland fishery, mariculture (seaweed), cacao and coffee. These identified commodities that are of great importance to the agricultural development of Bohol will undergo the value chain analysis. As soon as the value chain report will be approved it will start the preparation and integration of the commodity into the PCIP.

The PCIP will serve as a basis of all interventions relative to the commodities identified. Funding for I-BUILD and I-REAP sub-projects will be incorporated in the plan for the selection of eligible interventions. Infrastructure projects and commodity enterprises within this plan shall be the priority projects of the Provincial Government in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

¹J. Hellin and M Meijer. *Guidelines for Value Chain Analysis*, (FAO) November 2006, p. 4.

Chapter I: Development Background/ Context

There is an apparent necessity to address certain issues that have been hindering the full development of agricultural land in Bohol. Foremost, there are still large areas of idle lands in the province, unutilized or underutilized for agriculture. Only half of the total agricultural area of the province is planted to major crops. With this level of land utilization, there is still a substantial potential for the province to enhance its agricultural productivity and harness other crops suitable for its soil and weather conditions.

Technologies to maximize the upland areas have not yet been fully accepted and practiced by farmers. There is low level of adoption and application of location specific agri-aqua technologies. Many of the rural poor are landless, or have limited farm lands, which may not be appropriate to achieve viable financial returns. These farmers still remain engaged in subsistence farming. Insufficient farm equipment, support infrastructure and production and postharvest facilities also is a challenge in the sector that needs improvement of existing farm equipment and the provision of additional farm machineries and support facilities. Development of agricultural lands has also been impeded by lack of accessibility and poor road networks that link farms to production support facilities and markets. Bohol's development challenges can be summarized as pertaining to underutilization of agricultural lands and small, limited landholdings with an average farm size of only 0.6 hectare; poor farm to market road system, which thus makes access difficult and limited; and low production due to inefficient and insufficient modern farm or agricultural technologies. Low adoption of modern technologies by farmers is also a challenge.

The development of the province is a collaborative effort among stakeholders. The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), thru the Department of Agriculture (DA) and funded by the World Bank is extending different projects with the objective of alleviating the poverty situation of the Boholano farmers. The Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) is one of the requirements needed for project implementation.

The Bohol PCIP undertakes a series of consultation with various stakeholders. The issuance of No Objection Letter (NOL) by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) and the presentation of the VCA results to the Provincial Governor and the PCPT indicates the integration of the approved commodity to the PCIP. The native chicken is the second priority commodity of the province that is with a PCIP, the first was seaweeds which was approved last 2015.

The approved Native Chicken VCA with NOL was presented by RPCO to the Provincial Development Council last August 26, 2016. Being participatory, the planning process includes technical review and stakeholders' consultation with various actors along the chain from the input supplier, producer, processor and traders. The Native Chicken Stakeholders Consultation was conducted last October 20, 2016. The activity was attended by both private and public players in the industry, with a strong participation from the Indigenous Peoples' (IP), the Eskaya. The IPs was represented by its Provincial IP Chieftain being a native chicken grower. The PCIP was presented and approved by the Provincial Development Council last November 3, 2016. The approved PCIP will be the basis for identifying eligible I-REAP and I-BUILD sub-projects for funding. The PLGU may also use the PCIP to mobilize resources from other sources such as other National Government Agencies (NGAs), the private sector and banks.

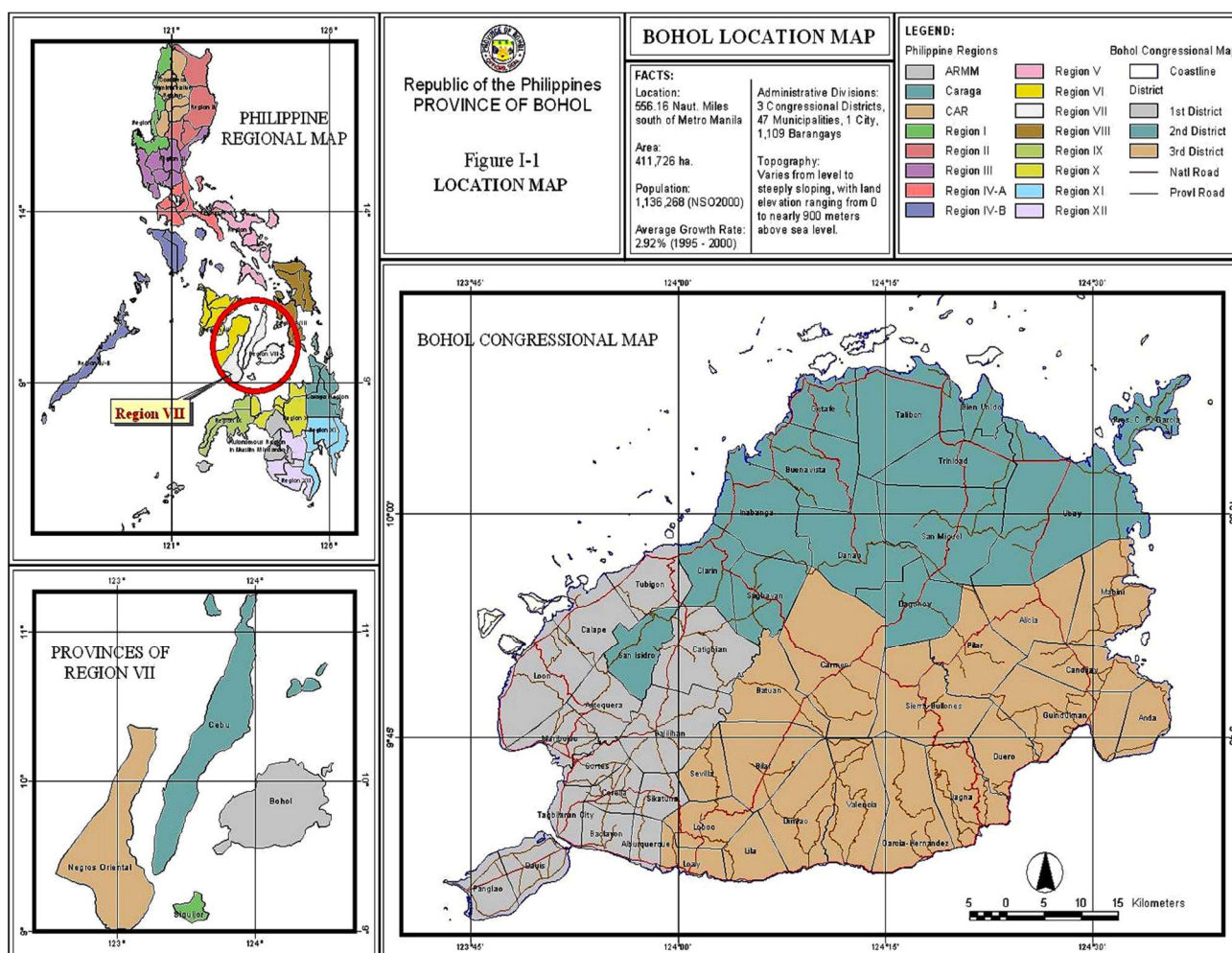
Geographic Profile

• Location

Bohol is an island province of the Philippines located in the Central Visayas Region (Region 7) consisting of Bohol Mainland and 75 minor surrounding islands. It is one of four provinces in Region VII with 47 municipalities and one city, Tagbilaran City, serving as its capital. About 1,109 barangays comprise its administrative area of jurisdiction grouped into three congressional districts.

Bohol is the tenth largest island of the Philippines, with a land area of 4,117.26 square kilometers (1,589.68 sq mi) and a coastline of about 261 kilometers (162 miles) long. To the west of Bohol is Cebu Province, to the northeast is the island province of Leyte and to the south, across the Bohol Sea is Mindanao.

Map 1. Bohol Location Map



• Topography and Slope²

² Bureau of Soils and Water Management, DA, Region 7, Cebu City

Topography Range

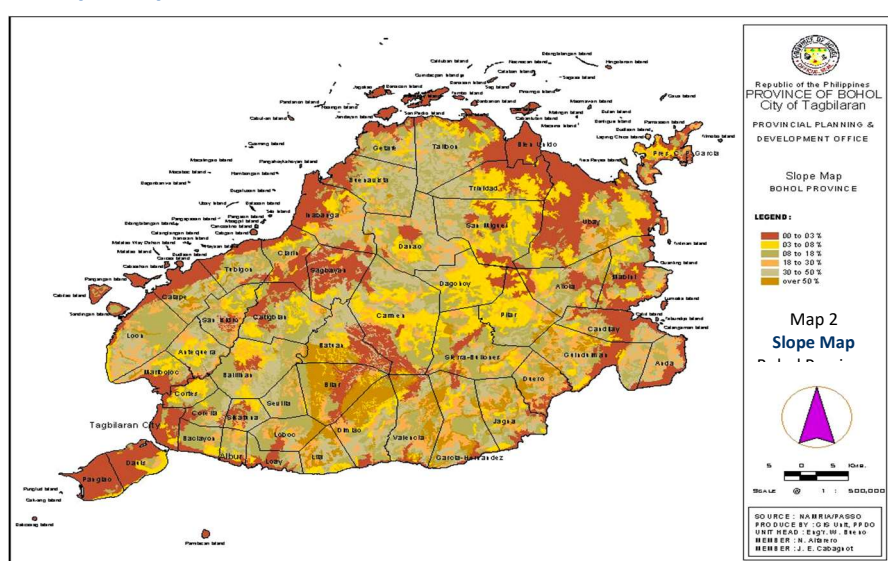
Bohol's terrain is variable from nearly flat at the plains to low rolling, moderate to very steep sloping with 5 to 50 meters high cliffs in the Sierra-Bullones limestone formation. The more rugged terrain is found in the southern part of the province although the Ubay volcanic rocks and Bactol serpentinite in the north and northeast are of moderate and rugged slopes in most of their outcrop areas. The central valley is almost rolling to moderately steep.

There are several mountain ranges found in Bohol. Two sets of them are found in the northeastern side of the mainland and located between the municipalities of Alicia and Ubay that generally trend to the north and south directions with a maximum elevation of about 404 meters above sea level. Farther east are two other mountain ranges, the Mt. Tanawan and Mt. Candungao with 460 and 500 meters elevation, respectively. Both are prominent landmarks rising as they do several meters above the surrounding landscape. From Mt. Tanawan going southwestward, it declines gradually in height until it finally joins southwestwardly the foothills of Calape. The main range of hills extending from Calape joins to the southwestwardly trending mountain range from the interior, runs south and out to Loon Peninsula terminating in Punta Cruz, Maribojoc. The Sierra Bullones Range follows roughly the trend of the south coast. The highest point of this range and in the entire province is Mt. Mayana in Jagna town with a height of 827 meters above sea level.

Slope Range³

The province has six slope ranges from level to very steep. Level to nearly level sloping areas are mainly located along the coast and in the outer islands. The steep slopes are prevalent in the mountainous area, covered mainly by carbonate rocks (Wahig Limestone), volcanic extrusive and magmatic rocks (Ubay Volcanics and Jagna Andesite). *Map 2* and *Table 1* show the slope categories and the corresponding area covered in hectares.

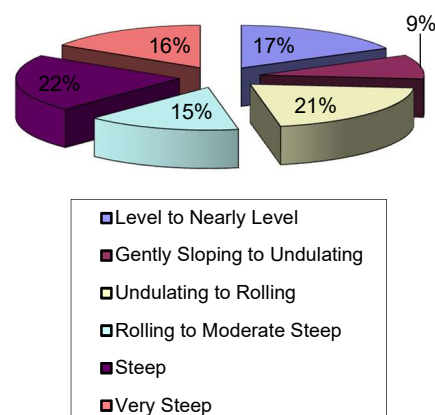
Map 2. Slope Map, Bohol Province



³ Philippine Land and Soil Management Atlas for Central Visayas

Table 1. Slope Classification, Bohol Province

Slope Category	Classification	Area Covered (Has)	% Distribution
0 - 3 %	Level to nearly level	71,289.00	17.31%
3 - 8 %	Gently sloping to undulating	37,519.00	9.11%
8 - 18 %	Undulating to rolling	84,902.00	20.63%
18 - 30 %	Rolling to moderately steep	62,473.00	15.17%
30 - 50 %	Steep hills& mountains	89,507.00	21.75%
50 % >	Very Steep hills	6,040.00	16.04%
Total		411,726	100%

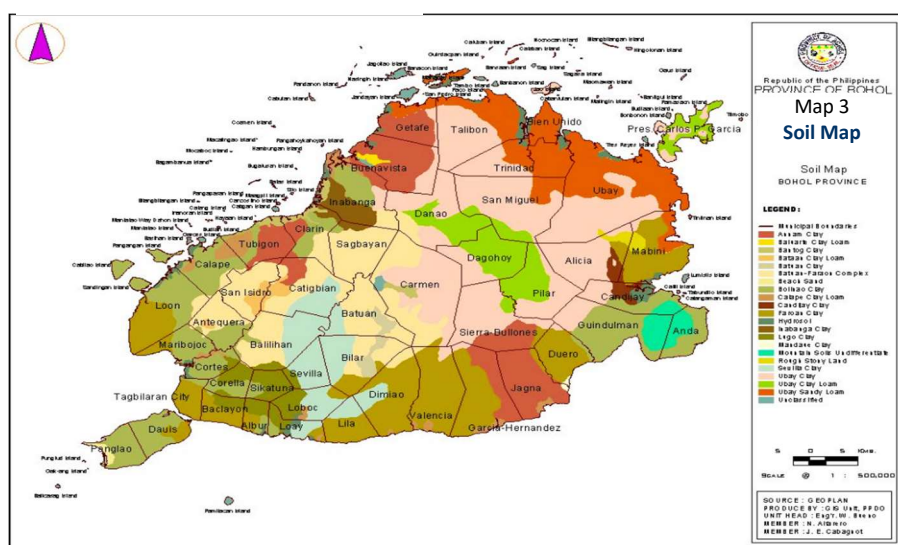
Figure 1. Slope Classification in Bohol

Source: BSWM, DA, Region7, 1992

Soil Types⁴

According to the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM Region 7, Cebu) there are 22 different types of soil that can be found in Bohol, which differ mainly in physical, chemical and morphological characteristics. The soil depth is relatively thin ranging from a minimum depth of 24 centimeters to a maximum of 30 centimeters. Most of the hills and ridges have meager to no soil cover due to fairly rapid surface drainage over most of the province's land. Clay soils with fine textures are predominant throughout the island province. The dominant soil type is Ubay Clay found in the northeastern part of Bohol constituting 19.34 percent or 79,644 hectares of the total land area of Bohol.

The soil derived from all rock types are generally clay and silty with sandy soil limited in some parts to the coastal area. Soils on steep to very steep side slopes (18-50%) are clay loam to clay. Gently sloping to undulating (3-8%) is clay while the narrow alluvial valleys are silty clay to clay. The soils in the province are predominantly brown having moderate to high inherent fertility (*Map 3*).

Map 3. Soil Map, Bohol Province

⁴ Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Department of Agriculture 1992, Region 7, Cebu City

• Existing Land Use and Vegetative Cover⁵

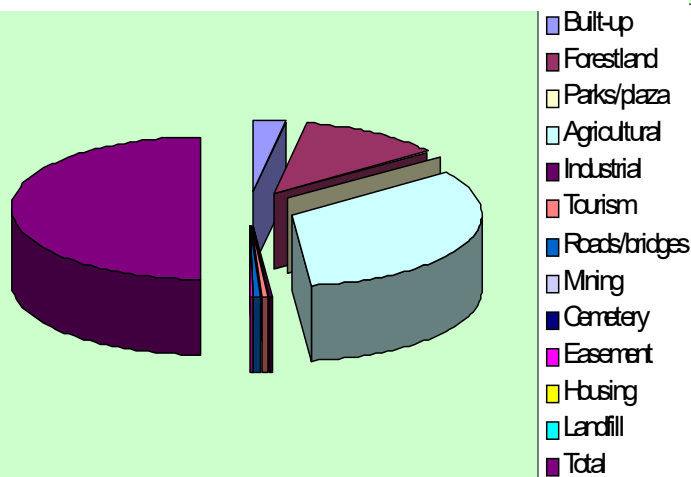
The province of Bohol has five major land uses, i.e., agricultural land, grassland/shrubland, woodland, wetland and miscellaneous land that includes built-up areas, reservoirs and mine sites (*Map 4*). Almost one-half of the province's total land area is covered by grassland/shrubland, while one-third of its total area is utilized for agricultural activities. About 67% of Bohol's land is used for agriculture while forestland occupies 25% of the province's total land area.

The province has a larger coverage of woodland (10.69%) compared to Cebu and some other provinces in the region. Wetland constitutes 4.92%, which includes mangrove, nipa, beach sands and fishponds while built-up areas comprise 10.22%.⁶

Table 2. Existing Land Use Distribution in Bohol

Land Use Category	Area	Percent	
Built-up	21,882	5.32%	
Forestland	101,271	24.61%	
Parks/plaza	196	0.05%	
Agricultural	273,950	66.56%	
Industrial	2,672	0.65%	
Tourism	3,663	0.89%	
Roads/bridges	4,612	1.12%	
Mining	1,138	0.28%	
Cemetery	115	0.03%	
Easement	1,916	0.47%	
Housing	69	0.02%	
Landfill	102	0.02%	
Total	411,586	100.00%	

**Figure 2. Present Land Use & Vegetation Cover
Bohol Province**



Source: Approved Municipal/ City Land Use Plan

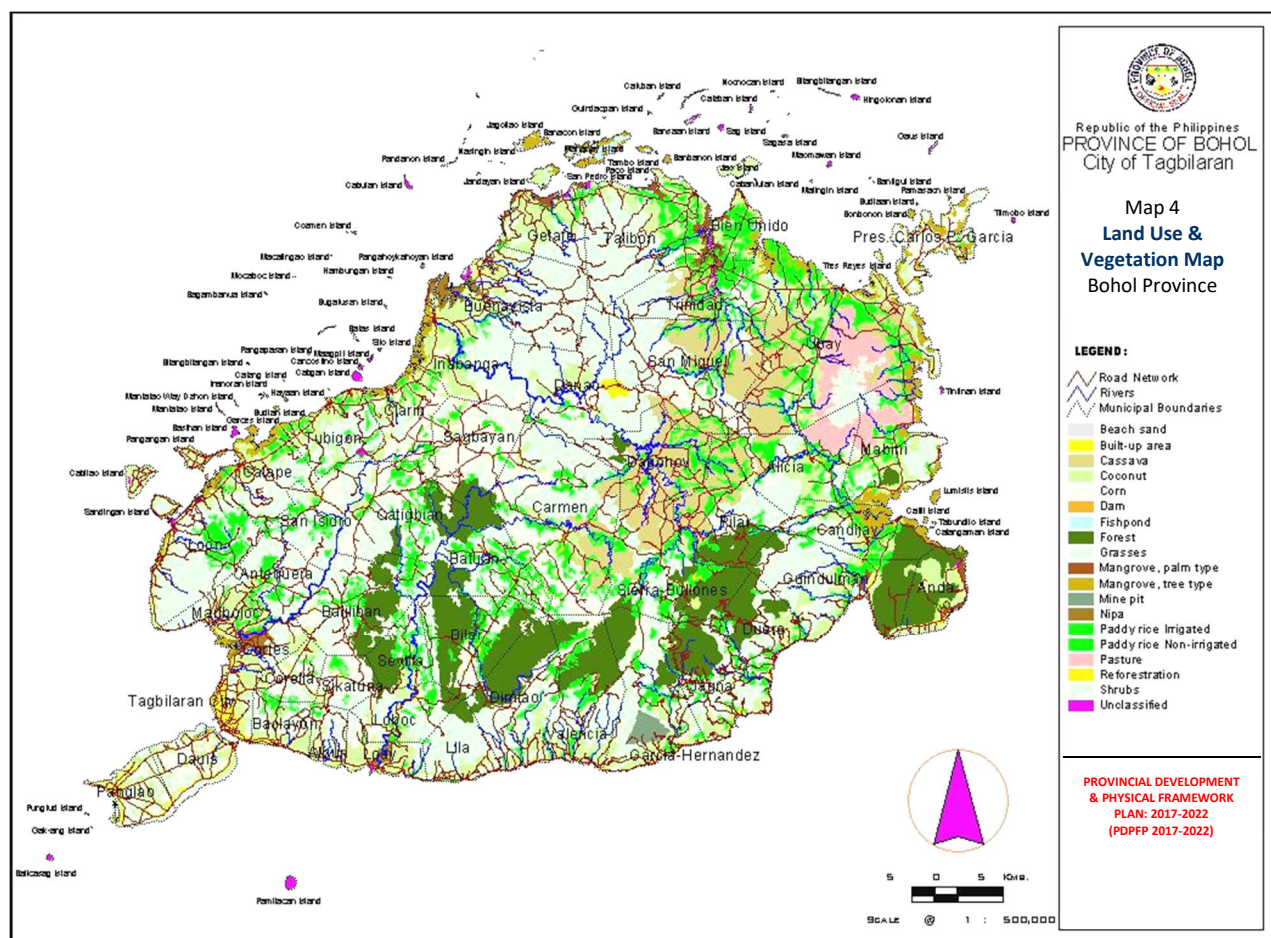
Mangrove forests play a very vital role in shaping the ecology and economy of the Boholanos. Ecologically, mangroves are among the most productive coastal resources of Bohol as they serve not only as feeding, breeding and nursery grounds for many aquatic and terrestrial animals, but also as a protective structure against destructive waves and currents along the shoreline. Bohol has the biggest mangrove area in Central Visayas at 16,287.42 hectares. The biggest mangrove stands are located in Getafe, Talibon, Ubay, Pres. Garcia, Mabini and Candijay municipalities. The province also has the most diverse mangrove ecosystem in the Philippines with some 32 identified species. The largest and most diverse mangrove area is found in Cogtong Bay, which is bounded by Mabini and Candijay towns and covers an area of 2,200 hectares⁷. The most popular man-made mangrove forest in Bohol is around Banacon Island in Getafe town comprising an area of 1,750 hectares.

⁵ Bohol Ecological Profile of DENR, 1992

⁶ Bohol Ecological Profile, DENR 1992

⁷ Bohol Coastal Environment Profile of 2002

Map 4. Land Use and Vegetation Map, Bohol Province

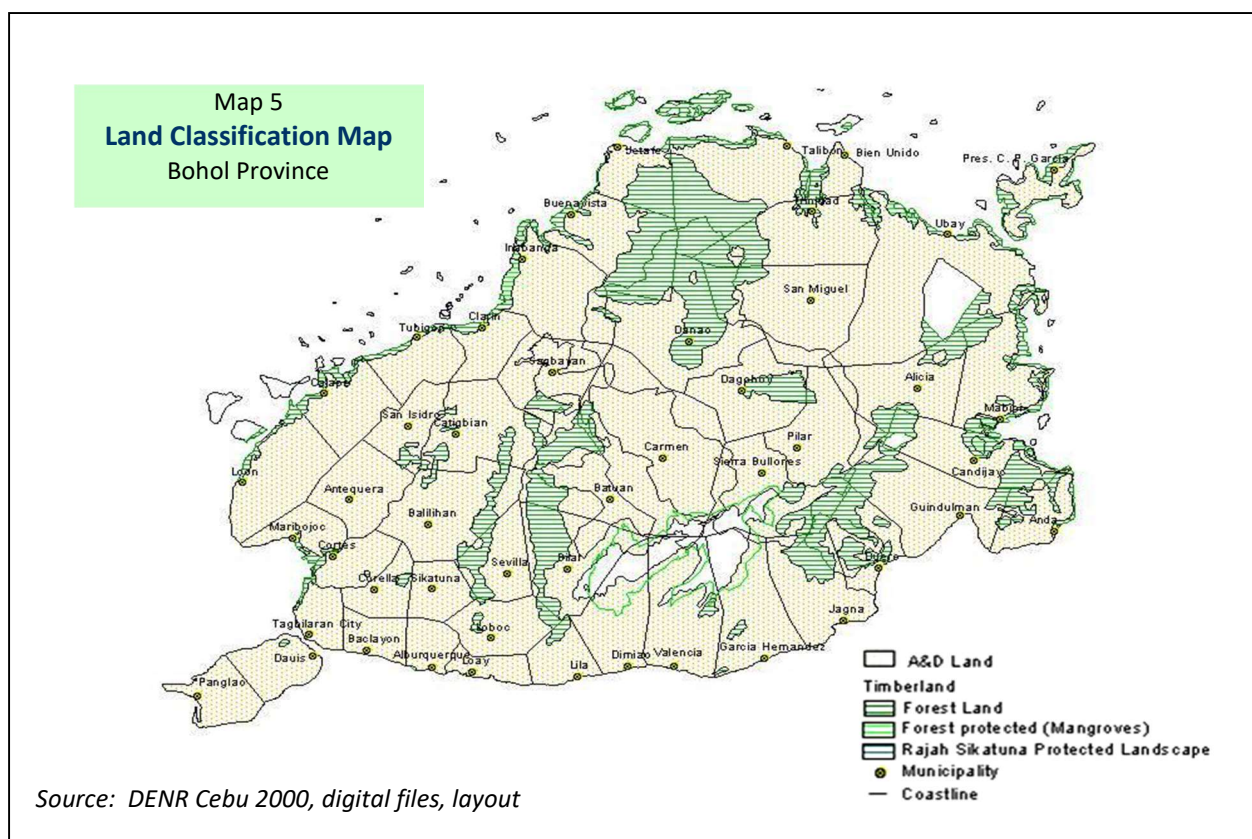


• Land Classification⁸

The total land area of Bohol Province is approximately 411,726 hectares representing 43% of the region's land area and 1.4% of the total land area of the Philippines. About 75% are classified as alienable and disposable (A & D) land. The total area devoted to agricultural use is 273,950 hectares or 66 percent of the total land area of the province. Of the total agricultural area, 54 percent or 148,673 hectares is utilized for the planting of major crops such as rice, corn, coconut and rootcrops. The estimated land area as potential irrigable areas in the province is 40,800 hectares. The existing irrigable and non-irrigable rice lands are classified as priority focus for agricultural production.

Bohol's public forestland or timberland occupies an area of about 101,271 hectares or roughly 25 % of its total land area. Almost 15% or 75,766 hectares of the province's land area is under protection through NIPAS System and are classified as environmentally constrained and critical areas.

⁸ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 2000

Map 5. Land Classification Map, Bohol Province

• Physical Resources

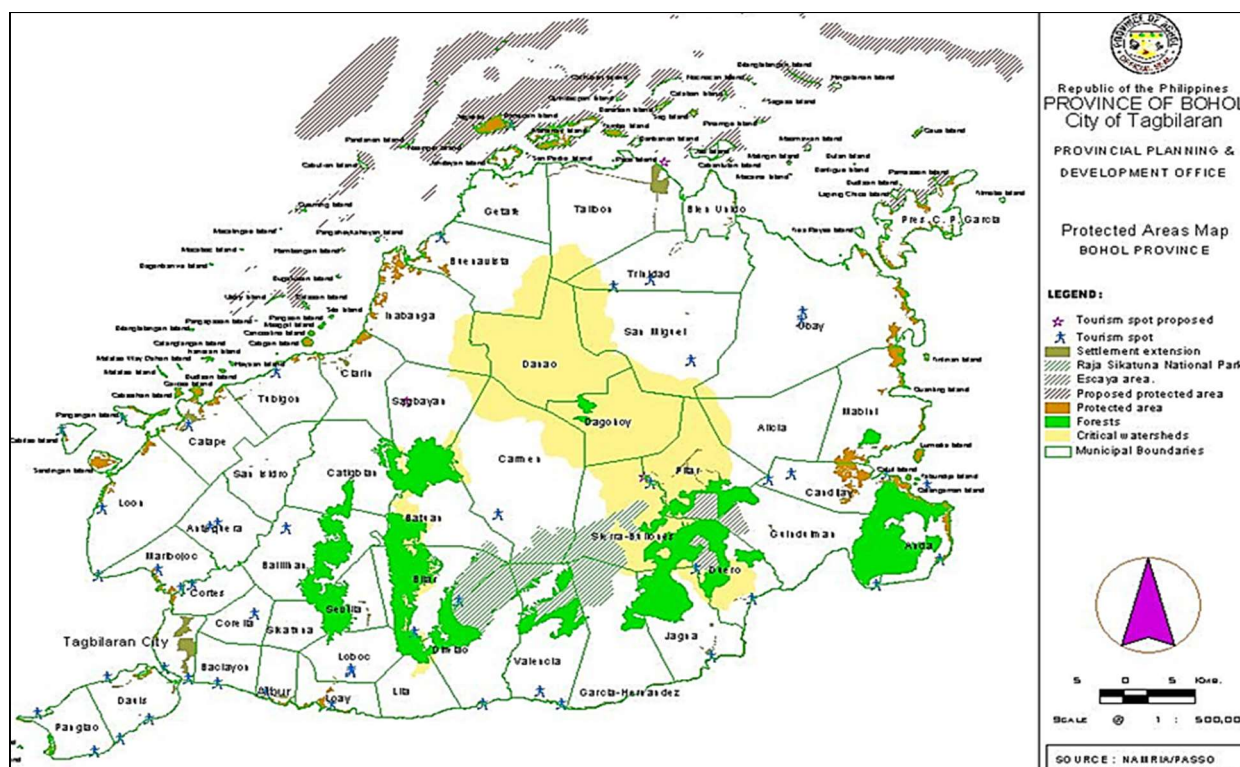
Bohol is endowed with a rich biodiversity and natural resources that play an essential role in guiding its future development for agriculture, industry, tourism, settlements, culture and infrastructure in both the medium and long-term time frame. It has a high diversity of flora and fauna found in the different ecosystems of the island such as its forests, reefs, farmlands, in zones along creeks and rivers, caves and marine areas. The quality of life in any given area is extremely dependent on the vibrant condition of these ecosystems and biological resources.

Bohol has a total land area of 411,726 hectares with 654 kilometers of coastline and 6,245 square kilometers of municipal waters covering its major islands and islets. The province is within four major resource boundaries, i.e., upland/forestry, lowland/agriculture, coastal/marine and water boundaries.

Bohol's water supply system for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses is mainly based on 2,224 springs, 59 rivers and 200 creeks. There are 22 rivers basins/watersheds that are valuable sources of water for drinking and irrigation. Surface water from rivers and streams in these basins are impounded and distributed for irrigation, electric generation, industrial use as well as for domestic use.

Surface water in Bohol feeds its watersheds. There are 3 major watersheds in the province that have been declared as protected areas under the NIPAS. The largest reserve is the Wahig-Inabanga Watershed covering 16 municipalities with an aggregated area of 14,000 hectares. The second, and first to be proclaimed as a watershed forest reserve in Bohol, is the Loboc Watershed with an area of 10,450 hectares, part of which is inside the Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape. The third is the Duero Watershed (that covers an area of 3,620 hectares. The map below shows the location of these watersheds.

Map 6. Protected Areas Map, Bohol Province



Bohol's public forestland or timberland occupies an area of about 101,271 hectares or roughly 25 % of its total land area. Almost 15% or 75,766 hectares of the province's land area is under protection through NIPAS System and are classified as environmentally constrained and critical areas.

In terms of biodiversity assets, Bohol has a high biodiversity level of plant species categorized as: upland, mangrove, coastal areas, cave entrances, cultivated cropland and intensively used lands. Several plant species noted to be abundant before are already extinct, others are becoming rare.

The Province has the biggest mangrove forest in Southeast Asia located in Banacon, Getafe. There are about 1,200 species of crabs and shrimps with over 6,000 mollusks species found in 15,000 hectares of Baclayon, Dauis and Panglao (Bohol Marine Triangle). Bohol has one of the six (6) World-renown Double Barrier Reefs - the Danajon Double Barrier Reef, covering 13 municipalities. The province has a total of 1,920 hectares of coral reefs and its coastal ecosystem provides the major source of animal protein for the populace.

- **Natural Hazards**

The Province of Bohol is prone to several hazards. Its inhabitants are vulnerable and at risks for natural calamities such as typhoons, earthquakes, flooding, tsunami, storm surges, wind wave, landslides, liquefaction and drought.

Based on the Hazard Susceptibility Study conducted in Bohol, eight (8) of the 48 towns/city are vulnerable to all types of hazards (Cortes, Duero, Guindulman, Inabanga, Jagna, Loay, Maribojoc, and Valencia) while the rest of the municipalities are prone to 3 to 7 hazards.

Table 3. Summary Matrix for Hazard Susceptibility, Bohol, 2014

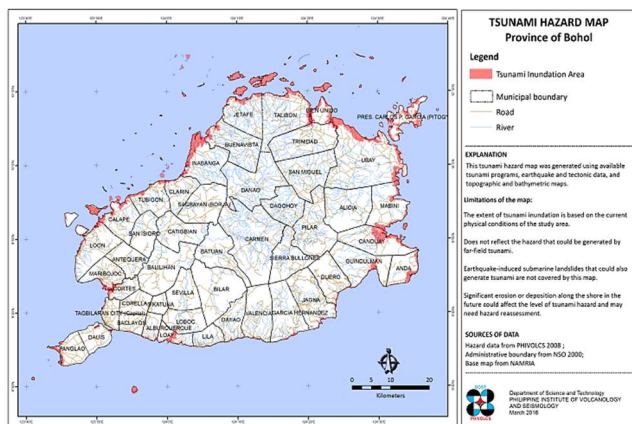
Municipality	Geologic Hazards				Hydro-meteorologic Hazards			
	EQ	Liquefaction	EIL	Tsunami	Floods	RIL	SS	Others
Alburquerque								
Alicia								
Anda								
Antequera								
Baclayon								
Balilihan								
Batuan								
Bien Unido								
Bilar								
Buenavista								
Calape								
Candijay								
Carmen								
Catigbian								
Clarin								
Corella								
Cortes								
Dagohoy								
Danao								
Dauis								
Dimiao								
Duero								
G-Hernandez								
Getafe								
Guindulman								
Inabanga								
Jagna								
Lila								
Loay								
Loboc								
Loon								
Mabini								
Maribojoc								
Panglao								
Pilar								
Pres. Garcia								
Sagbayan								
San Isidro								
San Miguel								
Sevilla								
Sierra Bullones								

Municipality	Geologic Hazards				Hydro-meteorologic Hazards			
	EQ	Liquefaction	EIL	Tsunami	Floods	RIL	SS	Others
Sikatuna								
Tagbilaran City								
Talibon								
Trinidad								
Tubigon								
Ubay								
Valencia								

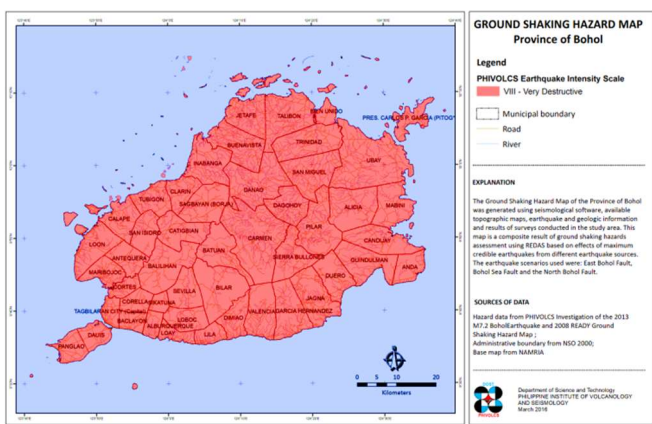
Source: Bohol VA Report 2014

Legend:
EQ – Earthquake
EIL – Earthquake-Induced Landslide
RIL – Rainfall-Induced Landslide
SS – Storm Surge

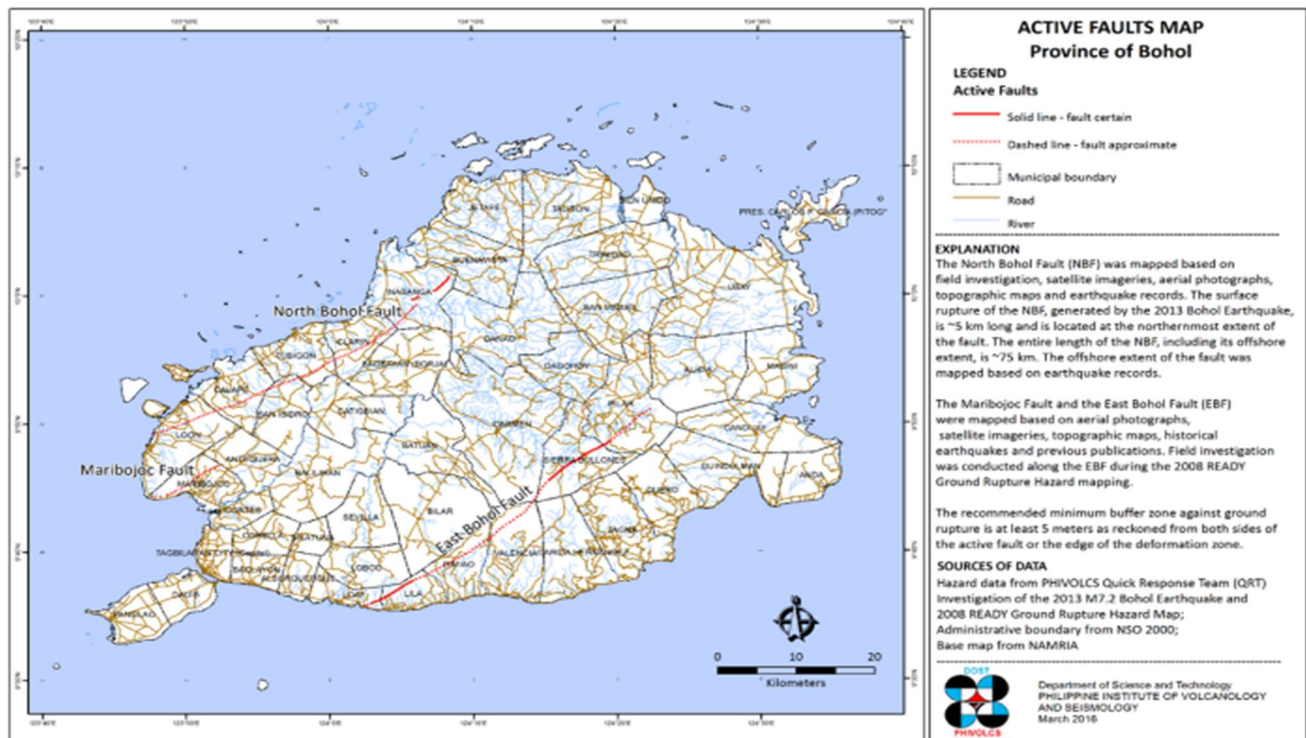
Map 7. Tsunami Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Map 8. Ground Shaking Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Map 9. Active Faults Map, Bohol Province



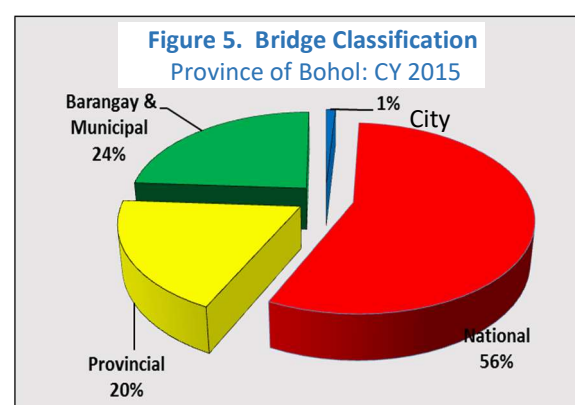
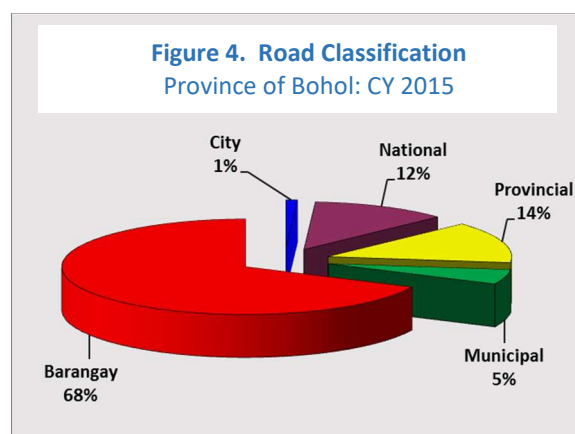
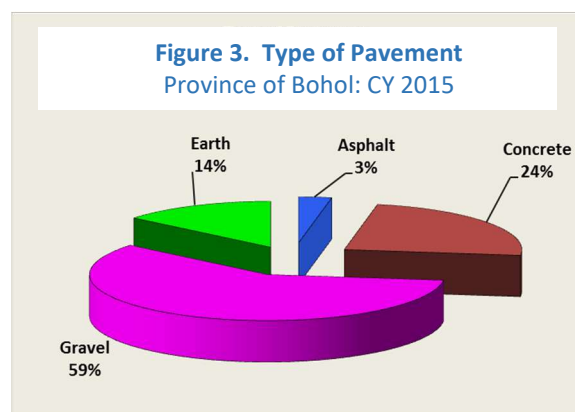
After the Great Bohol Earthquake and strong typhoons in in 2013, which caused the lives of Boholanos and destroyed Billions worth of properties, the public and government have strengthened their awareness and readiness for better disaster risk reduction management at the local level. Capacities are continually being improved not just for emergency responders and the government but also down to the household and purok level to ensure that the risk for people are reduced and/or prevented.

- **Infrastructure**⁹

In 2015, Bohol's **total road** length is 6,059.42 kilometers. Of these roads, 12% is classified as national road and 14% provincial roads. The city road only accounts 1% while municipal road 5%. Barangay roads have the longest stretch of roads, accounting 68%. In terms of type of pavement, most of the province's roads are still gravel, which may be attributed to local roads. Concrete roads account 24%, and continue to increase in length as both national and local governments sustain their projects for road concreting. Asphalt road, on the other hand, shared 3% of the total road length. Meanwhile, 14% of the province road remains to be earth roads, which are mostly classified as barangay roads.

As to bridges, there are 8,226.24 linear meters of bridges within the road network in the province. 64% of this total length is concrete. Steel bridge accounts 22% while bailey 8%. There are still timber bridges in the province, which shared a total length of 6%.

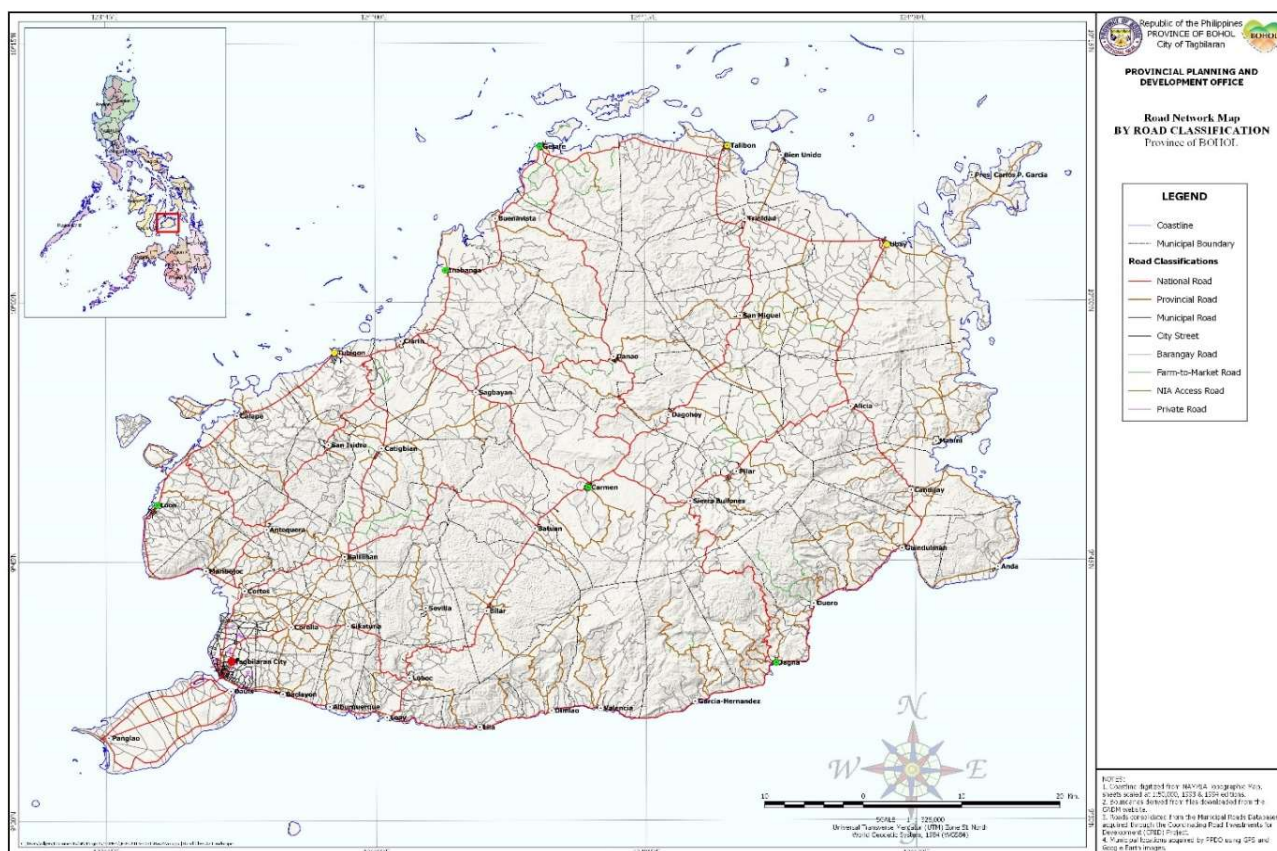
Majority of the bridges in the province are under the jurisdiction of the national government, which accounts 56%. The Provincial Government is maintaining 1,601 linear meters of 20% of these bridges. The rest of the bridges are managed and maintained by the city/ municipal and barangay local governments.



Source: Department of Public Works & Highways (DPWH)

⁹ Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

Map 10. Road Network Map, Bohol Province



There are 16 **ports** in Bohol, serving as the gateways of people and goods to and from the. Of the 16 ports, there is only 1 baseport, located in Tagbilaran City. There are 4 terminal ports, 9 outports nad 2 private ports located in several coastal municipalities. The Port of Tagbilaran is considered a major port of entry while the Port of Tubigon, the busiest among the terminal ports, offer more than ten daily round trips plying the Cebu-Bohol route. The Port of Jagna offers services that ply between Bohol to Cagayan, Nasipit and Camiguin with roll-on, roll-off route.

For **air travel**, the Province of Bohol is being served by only 1 domestic airport located in Tagbilaran City. Number of flights to the province has been irregular for the past 6 years brought about by airline competition, level of demand for air travel, and changes in aviation regulations.

For **land transportation**, an increasing number of registered cars, vans and trucks in the province for the period 2011-2014 is noted. Such increase posted a yerly average of 8.5%. This is due to the improvement of payment capacities of Boholanos as well as affordable financing schemes offered by car dealerships and banks.

Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

• Population

Based on the latest 2015 Census on Population, Bohol's population reached 1.313 Million, showing a 0.87% average annual increase from the 2010 population count. Such annual growth rate is higher than the Central Visayas' growth rate of negative 2.25%. Bohol's population growth, however, is lower than that of the 1.70% national annual growth rate. With this growth, estimated population of the province in 2018 is pegged at 1.348 Million and will further increase to 1.432 Million in 2025.

Among the 48 localities, Tagbilaran City has the highest population with 105,051, followed by municipalities of Ubay, Talibon, Carmen, Tubigon, Inabanga, Dauis, Loon, Jagna, and Panglao. Sikatuna is the least populated municipality with only 6,726 population.

While population of Bohol has steadily increased, the pace of increase, however, slowed down from 1.85% average annual increase (1990-2000) to 0.97% (2000-2010) and further to 0.87% (2010-2015).

The municipality of Panglao has the highest growth rate in the Province (3.01%). Among the top 10 localities with high growth rates include Dauis, Jetafe, Sagbayan, Cortes, Trinidad, Baclayon, Corella, Talibon, and Tagbilaran City. The municipalities with negative growth rates include Dimiao, San Isidro, Mabini, Anda, Loboc, Valencia, Danao, and Catigbian.

BASIC FACTS OF BOHOL PROVINCE

Population : 1.255 Million (2010)
 1.313 Million (2015)
 1.324 Million (2016 Projection)

Income Class: 1st Class Province

Land Area : 411,726 hectares (411.726 Km²)

Pop. Growth Rate : 0.87% (2010-2015)

No. of Household : 261,408 (2010)

Average HH Size: 4.8 (2010)

Pop. Density : 322 persons/ Km² (2016)

Administrative Units

: 1 City; 47 Municipalities

: 1,109 Barangays

: 3 Congressional Districts

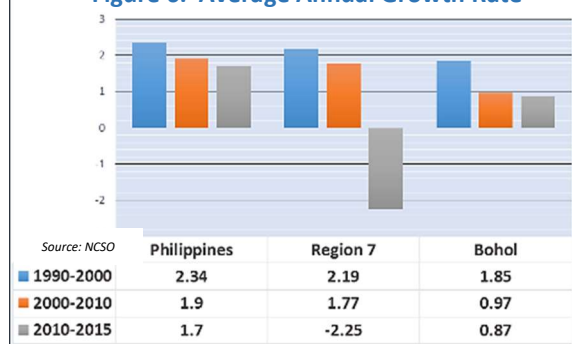
Coastline: 654 kilometers of coastline

Municipal waters : 6,245 square kms

Coastal barangays = 304

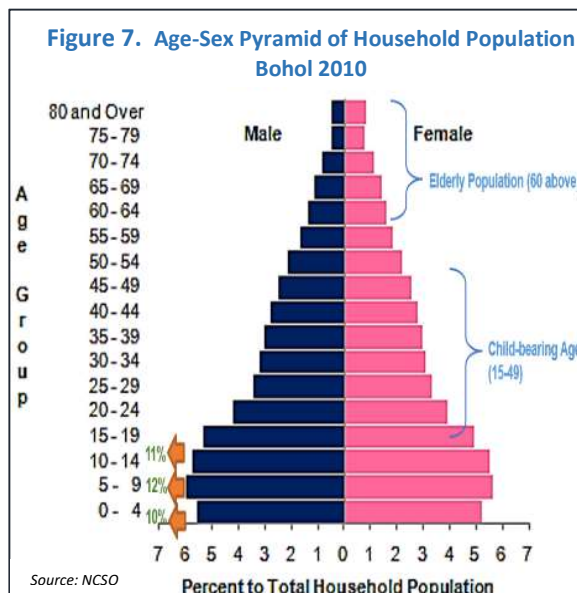
No. of islets = 72 islets

Figure 6. Average Annual Growth Rate



Based on the 2010 Census, the population structure of Bohol shows bigger group of younger people (with 34% belonging to age group under 15 years old). Female reproductive Age (Child-bearing age) comprised 23%. Males outnumbered females in the 0-54 years old. Females outlived the males in the older age groups. Those aging 60 and over comprised 10% of Bohol's Population. During such Census, it was established that the median age is 23.7 or 24 years (meaning half of the population was younger than 24 years). This is higher than the median age of 22 years in year 2000.

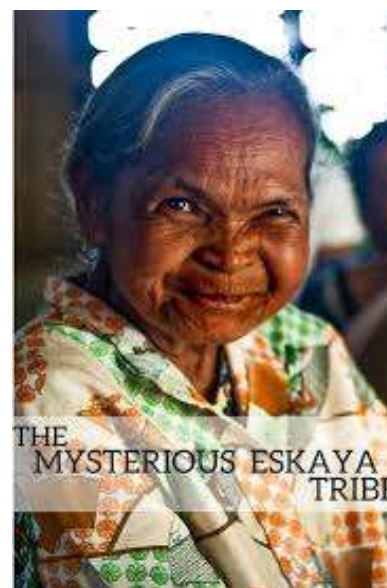
Bohol's population density is 315 persons per sq. km in 2015, which is higher compared to the 305 persons per sq. km in 2010. In 1990, the province's population density was only 230 persons per sq. km. Most of the densely populated areas in the province are found along the coast, concentrated along the north to northeastern part of Bohol. Among the top 10 most densely populated areas in the province include Tagbilaran City (3432/km²), Daus (1065/km²), Tubigon, Panglao, Baclayon, Bien Unido, Loay, Pilar, Mabini and Calape. On the other hand, the least densely populated areas include Balilihan (119/km²), Bilar, Batuan, Sevilla, Antequera, Danao, Dimiao, Carmen, Loboc and Duero.



Bohol's Indigenous Peoples' (IP)

• ESKAYA TRIBE

The Eskaya is an indigenous tribe found in the hinterlands of the towns of Duero, Guindulman, Pilar and Sierra Bullones, in Bohol's southeast interior. They are a gentle community of about 4,000 people hardy peasants. Likewise known as the "Visayan-Eskaya", the community is only found in the island province of Bohol. They have a unique cultural heritage, use a distinct language and literature, and have traditional practices that dates way back to pre-Spanish times. The Eskaya people have their own language quite unlike the local Boholano or Cebu dialects, a system of writing, and an intrinsic written literature. While their whole week is devoted to tilling and communal forms, Sundays are set aside for Eskaya classes. Young and old alike learn the Eskaya ways in an attempt to relive and revive the almost forgotten Eskaya legacy.



The first settlement of this tribe is at Biabas, Guindulman, established in the early 20th century by one Mariano Datahan who died in 1949. A second settlement was established in Taytay, in the municipality of Duero in the year 1951 founded by Fabian Baja under Datahan's instructions. Eventually, the group spread to nearby Barangays of Canta-ub, Lundag, Tambongan, Cadapdapan and Abihilan.

The group was recognized and the community awarded a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) in 1996 by President Fidel V. Ramos. CADC No. R7-CADC-14 was deemed as an ancestral domain consisting of 3,173 hectares of land in Taytay (Duero), Biabas (Guindulman), Lundag (Pilar), Canta-ub (Sierra-Bullones), and Cadapdapan (Candijay).



Legally, the Eskaya are now classified as an indigenous group under Republic Act No. 8371 entitled “The Indigenous People’s Rights Act of 1997”. No official census has yet been made of the group but a report in 1991 mentioned 130 Eskaya families living in Bohol.

- **ATI**

The Ati community in the Municipality of Loay, Bohol consists of about 200 people with an average family size of 5. Some of them settled along the shorelines of Loay, Bohol which is about 0.30 kilometers from the national highway. Their primary sources of income are fishing, hunting and selling herbal plants and medicines. Most head of families go fishing while mothers with their children sell herbal medicines.



The Atis are believed to have originally come from Panay Island. They are from the Negrito ethnic group in Panay, located in the Visayas Islands of Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, Negros and Guimaras. They are genetically-related to other Negrito ethnic groups in the Philippines such as the Aeta of Luzon, the Batak of Palawan, and the Mamanwa of Mindanao.

- **BADJAO**

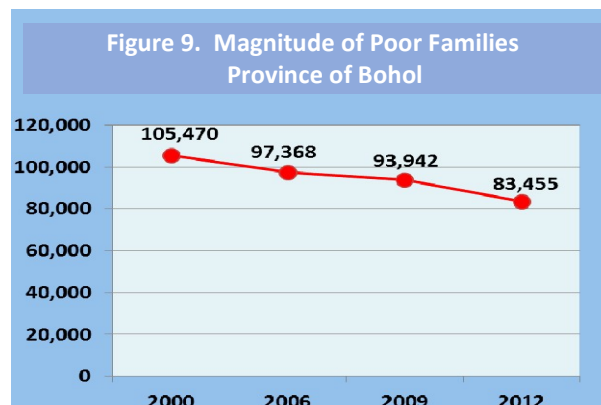
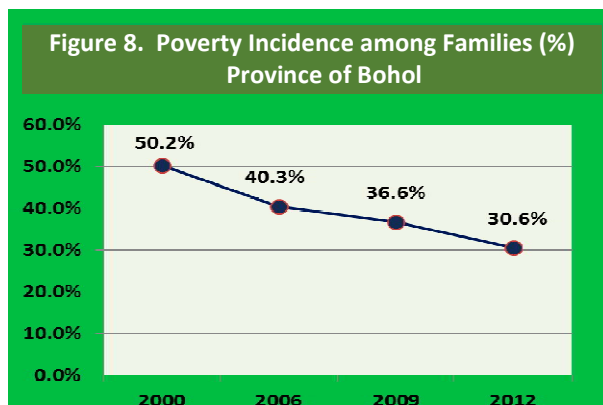
The Badjaos are an indigenous ethnic group of Malaysia and the southern Philippines. In Bohol, they are found largely in Brgy. Totolan, a coastal barangay at the northern part of Dauis, 1.5 kilometers away from the City. This cultural community migrated to this barangay during the tumultuous years in Mindanao in the 70’s and have since then found a haven in the shorelines of said Municipality. Since then, this cultural group of Badjaos had established a community in said area.



The Badjaos are what are considered as sea gypsies. The Bajaos have been a nomadic, seafaring people, living off the sea by trading and subsistence fishing. They generally live in the sea using “bankas” as houses if not on stilt houses along the seashore. Their primary source of income is deep sea fishing. At present, there are 78 families in the community and a population of 545 people.

- **Poverty**

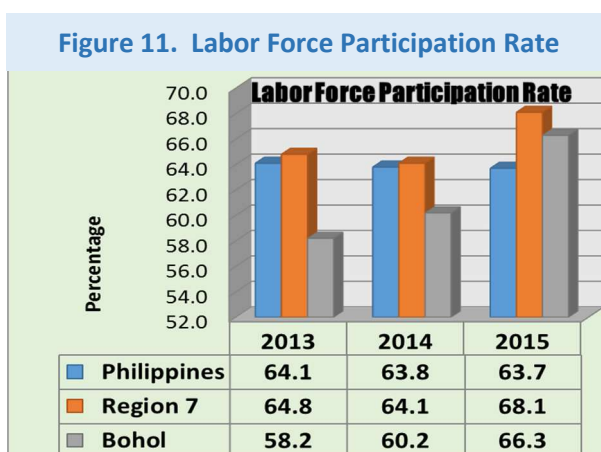
Bohol's poverty incidence has consistently decreased from 2000 to 2012. From a high 50.2% in 2000, poverty incidence improved to 30.6% in 2012. In terms of magnitude of poor families, a total of 83,455 families were considered poor in 2012. This figure is way below the poor families in year 2000 of 105,470. In the 1st quarter of 2015, Bohol's poverty incidence slide down further to 24.7%, which, for the time, is lower than the regional average of 27%.



Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

- **Employment**

In terms of employment in the Province, employment rate has improved over the past three years. Based on the Labor Force Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), employment rate in the year 2015 is pegged at 95.6%, which is higher to the 93.6% and 94.8% in the year 2013 and 2014, respectively. It can also be noted that the employment rate of Bohol is consistently higher compared to the national and regional averages for the three-year period. Meanwhile, labor force participation rate of the Province has also increased during the same period, with 66.3% in 2015, higher than the 58.2 in 2013 and 60.2% in 2014.



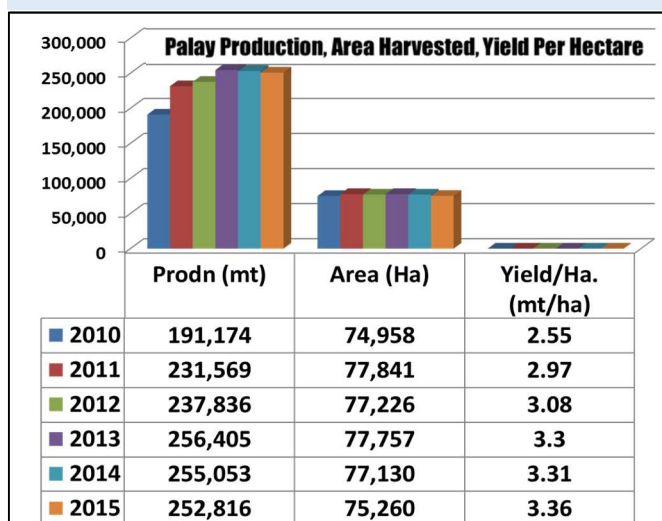
Source: Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)

• Economy and Priority Industries

The economy of Bohol is largely agri-based with agricultural activities focused on the cultivation of crops on its vast agricultural land. With this, home-based industries, which are mostly of the micro and cottage types, play a vital role in the economy. The government continues to provide support to sustain the development and production of major crops such as palay, corn, high value commercial crops, fisheries through upland and marine aquaculture, organic agriculture and livestock. The development of dairy products is also being pursued in collaboration with appropriate government agencies and livestock farmers' groups. Support for this program would allow further value-adding processing of cow and carabao's milk, which in turn, will provide higher income for farmers.

Agriculture is the largest sector in terms of providing employment as well as in land use. Of the total land area of the province, 273,950 hectares (66%) are available and use for agriculture. 148,673 hectares or 54% of this area is planted with and harvested of major crops. Among the major crops plated in the area include palay (51%), coconut (24%), corn (9%), fruits, root crops, and vegetables. The rice production in the province is generally on

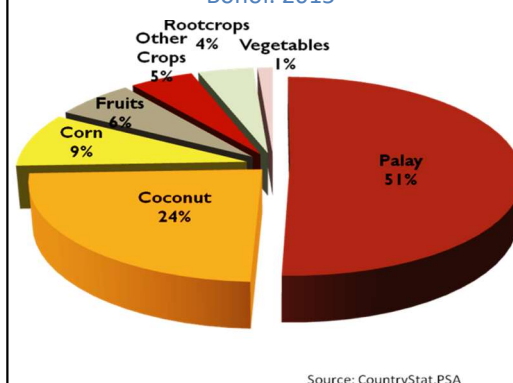
Figure 13. Palay Production, Bohol: 2010-2015
(Area Harvested, Yield per Hectare)



Source: CountryStat, Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)

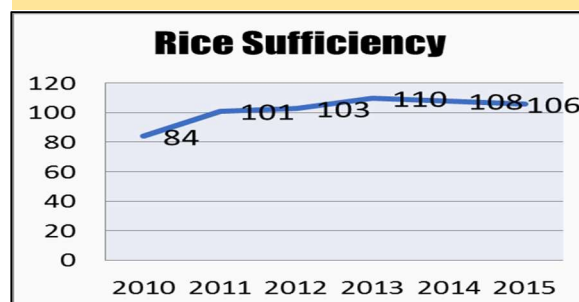
Bohol remains to be a rice sufficient province with rice sufficiency levels sustained above 100% since 2011. With estimated per capita consumption of 109.367 kilograms per year, the estimated demand for rice for 2015 is at 152,527 metric tons, which is still within the production of rice in the province.

Figure 12. Area Harvested to Major Crops, Bohol: 2015



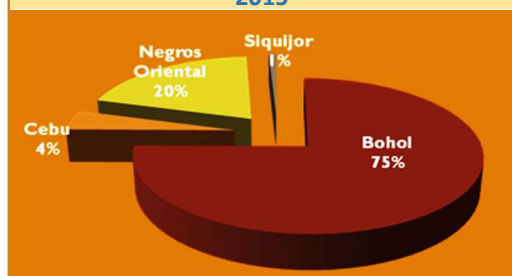
the uptrend for the last six years, with increasing yield per hectare despite the effects of El Niño. With the introduction of right mix of technology, appropriate varieties of seeds, and continuing support to farmers, average yield per hectare has reached to 3.36 metric tons in 2015, which is way better to the 2.55 tons back in 2010. Irrigated lands provided the highest yield of 3.91 metric tons/hectare while rain fed rice land yielded an average of 2.82 metric tons/ hectare.

Figure 14. Rice Sufficiency, Bohol: 2010-2015



Considering the unfavorable weather conditions brought about by dry spells and typhoons, rice sufficiency of the province remains high at 106% in 2015. Major rice producing municipalities of Bohol include Ubay, Trinidad, Carmen, Pilar, Dagohoy, Talibon, San Miguel, Alicia, Candijay, and Catigbian.

Figure 15. Central Visayas Rice Production, 2015



At the regional setting, the Central Visaya's food requirement for rice is largely dependent on Bohol. In 2015, the province provided 75% of the region's production, which is significantly higher compared to the production share of the other provinces.

In terms of **livestock production**, there is generally an increasing inventory of carabaos, cattle and goat in the province. Among the livestock inventory, hog remains to be the largest in number with 284,841 in 2015. This is followed by goat, cattle and carabao.

Poultry production in the province, on the other hand, is seen to be consistently increasing from most of the poultry products.

Chicken remains to be the major poultry commodity of Bohol with over 3 Million inventory in year 2015. Of this number, 64% is attributed from native chicken production. Broiler and layer inventory, though generally increasing for the past 6 years, still accounts the minority with 36%. Meanwhile, duck inventory is somehow irregular over the period, with yearly increases and decreases observed.

Figure 16. Livestock Inventory, Bohol: 2010-2015

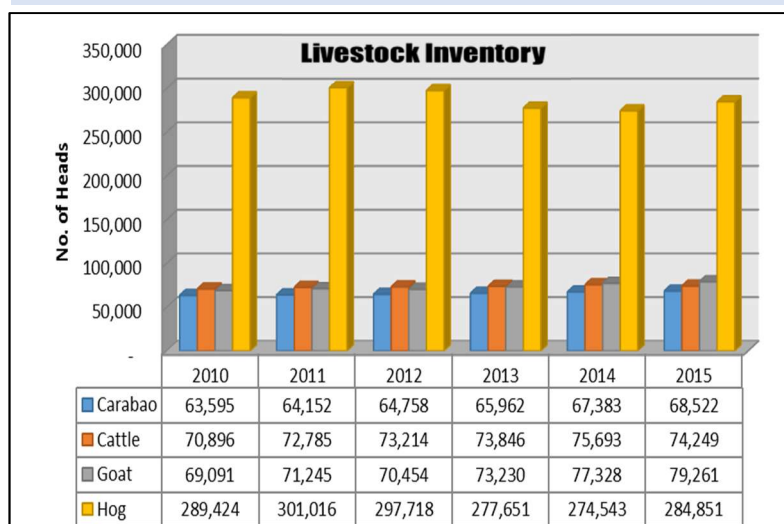
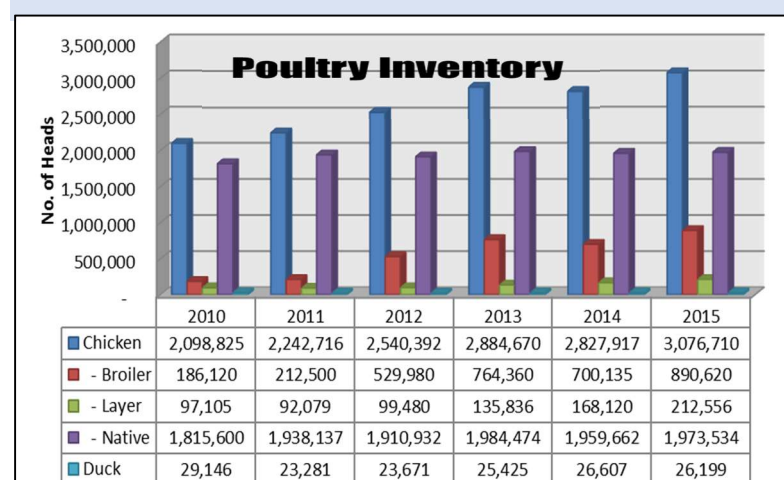
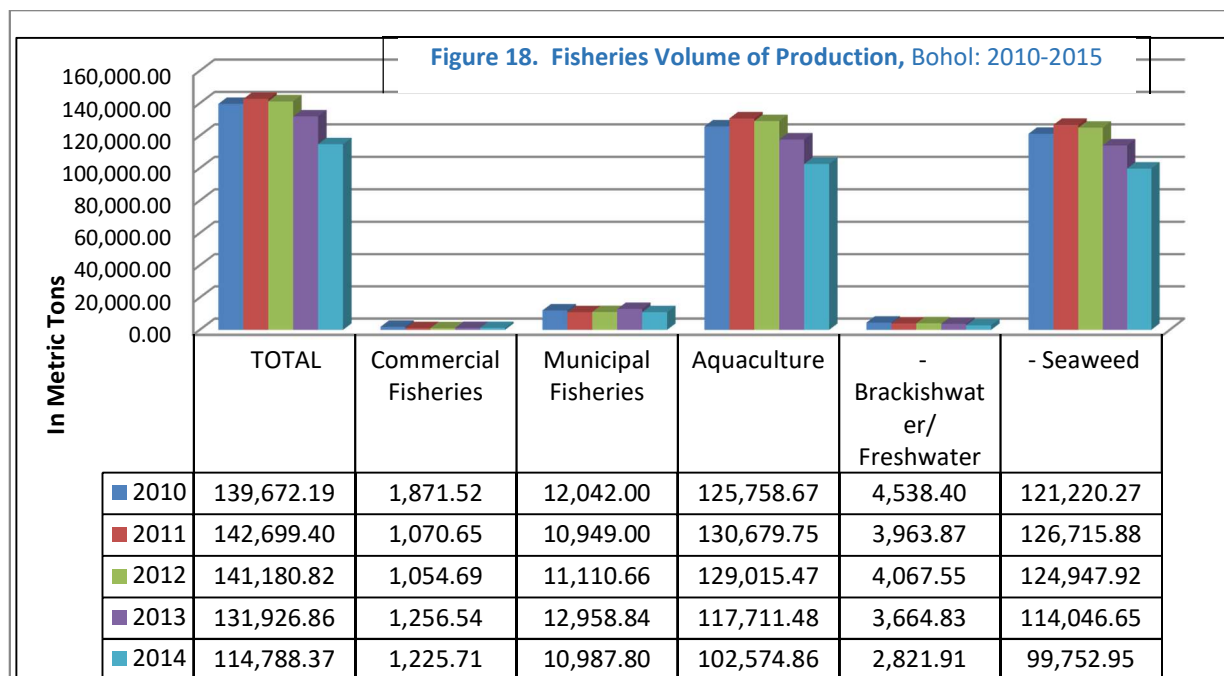


Figure 17. Poultry Inventory, Bohol: 2010-2015



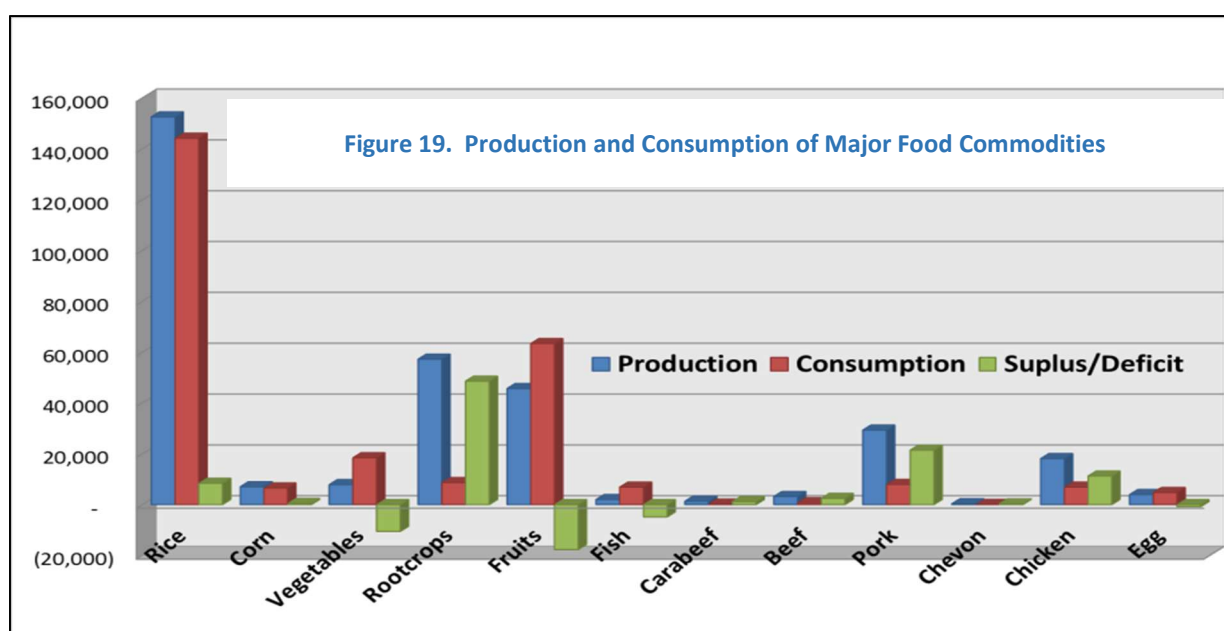
Source: CountryStat, Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)

For **fisheries**, catch from aquaculture activities remains to be highest contributor to the volume of fishery production in the province. In 2014, aquaculture posted 47% share in total production and closely followed by seaweeds accounting 46% share. Municipal fishery shared only 5% of the production, with commercial fishing and brackishwater/ freshwater fishing both contributing only 1%.



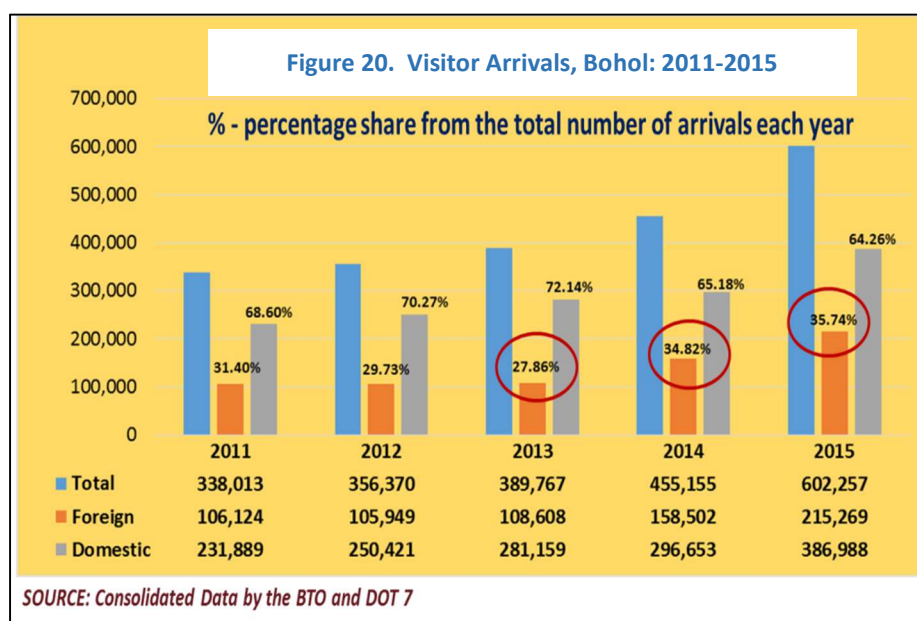
Source: CountryStat, Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)

Comparing the production and consumption of major food commodities in the year 2015, the province of Bohol has surplus production for rice, corn, rootcrops, carabeef, beef, pork, chevon, and chicken. Food commodities where the province have recorded deficit in terms of production include vegetables, fruits, fish and marine products, and eggs.



Tourism is another industry, which is sustained by both the private sector and government. It has been noted that Bohol's visitor arrivals has increased throughout the years and such trend has significantly contributed to the province's economic growth.

Domestic visitor still accounts the majority share of the total arrivals with an average of 67.6% for the period 2011-2015. Foreign visitors, while on average shared 32.4% for the period, has increased in number faster relative to domestic visitors, with growing share from 27.86% in 2013 to 35.74% in 2015.



Among the foreign visitors in the province for 2015, Koreans dominated the tourism market, sharing 30%. It is followed by the Chinese accounting nearly a quarter of the foreign visitor during the year. Other top foreign visitors include Americans, French, Japanese, Germans, British, Australians, Russians, and Canadians. It is worthy to note that for the period 2014-2015, the French posted the highest increase in visitor arrivals with recorded 75.25%. Russians, on the opposite, recorded a decrease in visitor arrivals.

Figure 21. Top 10 Foreign Travelers, 2014-2015

COUNTRY	MARKET SHARE	2015	2014	GROWTH RATE (2014-2015)
KOREA	29.96%	51,592	32,334	59.56%
CHINA	24.61%	42,387	28,080	50.95%
USA	10.90%	18,765	13,472	39.29%
FRANCE	5.55%	9,553	5,451	75.25%
JAPAN	5.45%	9,385	8,090	16.01%
GERMANY	4.76%	8,204	6,514	25.94%
UNITED KINGDOM	4.16%	7,161	4,287	67.04%
AUSTRALIA	3.58%	6,165	5,262	17.16%
RUSSIA	2.69%	4,640	5,252	-11.65%
CANADA	2.64%	4,544	3,361	35.20%

SOURCE: Consolidated Data by the BTO and DOT 7

As to the regional scene, Bohol accounts 13% of the total visitor arrivals of Central Visayas. Cebu, the major gateway and hub in the region, still accounts the significant share of 72%. For regional domestic visitors, Bohol shared 15% while accounting only 11% in foreign visitors. It is expected that these indicators will improve and increase once the New Bohol Airport in Panglao island will start its operation in 2018.

Local and foreign industry players continue to pour in investments in this sector considering the consistent and stable growth of the tourism industry in the province and bright outlook of the future. Improvement of infrastructure and support facilities in the province has also entice larger investments through the years. For accommodation services, for example, the number of accommodation facilities has doubled for the period of six years. Based on the data available, number of accommodation facilities in year 2015 has reached to 360, which is twice the number of facilities in 2009. Correspondingly, the number of rooms has more than doubled in the period, with total rooms of 6,370 in 2015, which is significantly higher than that of 2,982 in 2009.

Table 4. No. of Accommodation Facilities

Year	No. of Accommodation Facilities	No. of Rooms
2009	180	2,982
2012	232	3,375
2015	360	6,370

In **terms of trade, investments and livelihood**, an estimate of over P6 Billion from large investments are poured in the province for new hotels, resorts and malls (for the period 2013-2015). Another P8 Billion investments were capitalized for agri-business from private sector sources.

Also, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMs) in the province sustained its increasing trend over the last 6 years (2010-2015) with a total of 3,577 businesses registered in 2015. Such number is notably higher compared to the 2010 figure of only 1,043. These MSMEs provided significant number of jobs from 4,605 in 2010 to 8,740 in 2015. Investments from MSMEs reached to P6.561 Billion in 6 years.

Furthermore, the operation of cooperatives in the province is also thriving to provide socio-economic benefits to its members. In 2015, there were already 565 cooperatives in Bohol (with 299 CDA-compliant cooperatives), operating with P2.54 Billion total assets and with total membership reaching to 113,348.

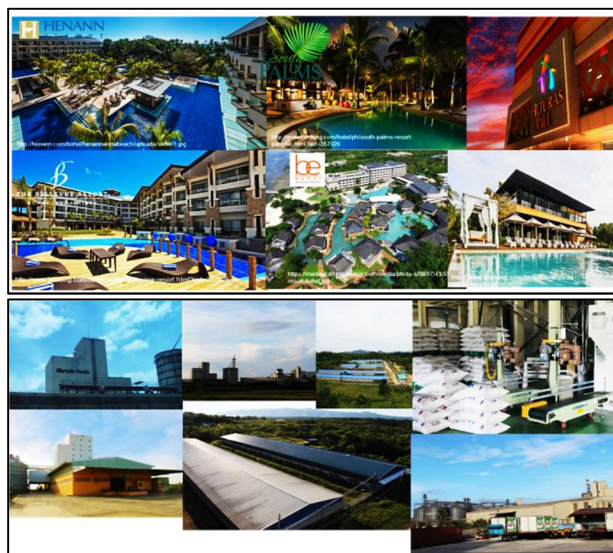
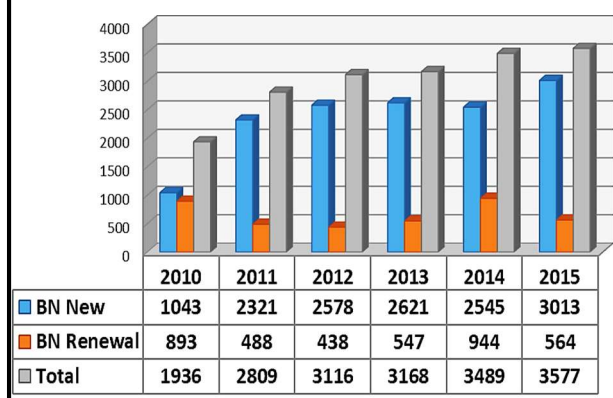
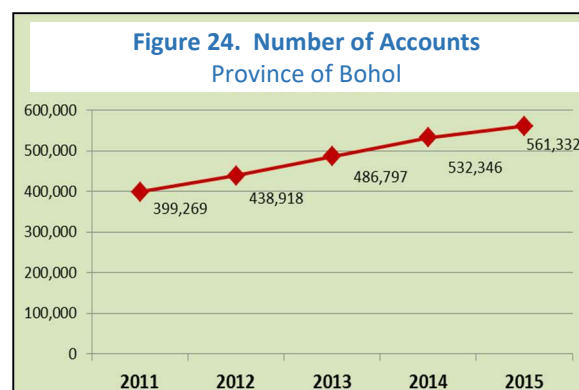
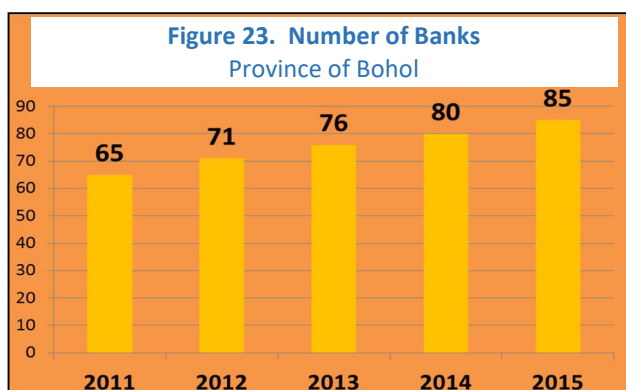


Figure 22. Business Name Registration



Source: Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

The banking industry in the province has also shown a stable and growing economy with an increasing number of banks established in Bohol. For a span of 5 years, a total of 20 new bank branches were established in the province, making the total number of banks to 85 in the year 2015. Total number of accounts also rose from 399,269 in 2011 to 561,332 in 2015. Total bank deposits grew to P32.87Billion in 2015 from just P19.26 Billion in 2011.



Source: Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC)

Another new but promising industry in Bohol is the sector on Information Technology, particularly for business process and knowledge process outsourcing. With the improvement of information technology highway, following the installation of fiber optic technology in Bohol by private telecommunication firms, the province may soon provide significant employment opportunities for its capable workforce for such related services.

Chapter II: Development Vision and Framework of the Province

- **Over-all Vision Statement and Development Goals**

The Province of Bohol's development has been guided by its vision and mission statements. These statements, which have been crafted through consultative and participatory processes with practically all stakeholders and sectors represented, continue to serve as the overall guiding beacon of what Bohol wants to be, summarizing the aspiration of its people and the foundation of government's continued efforts of providing services, facilities and overall governance of the province.

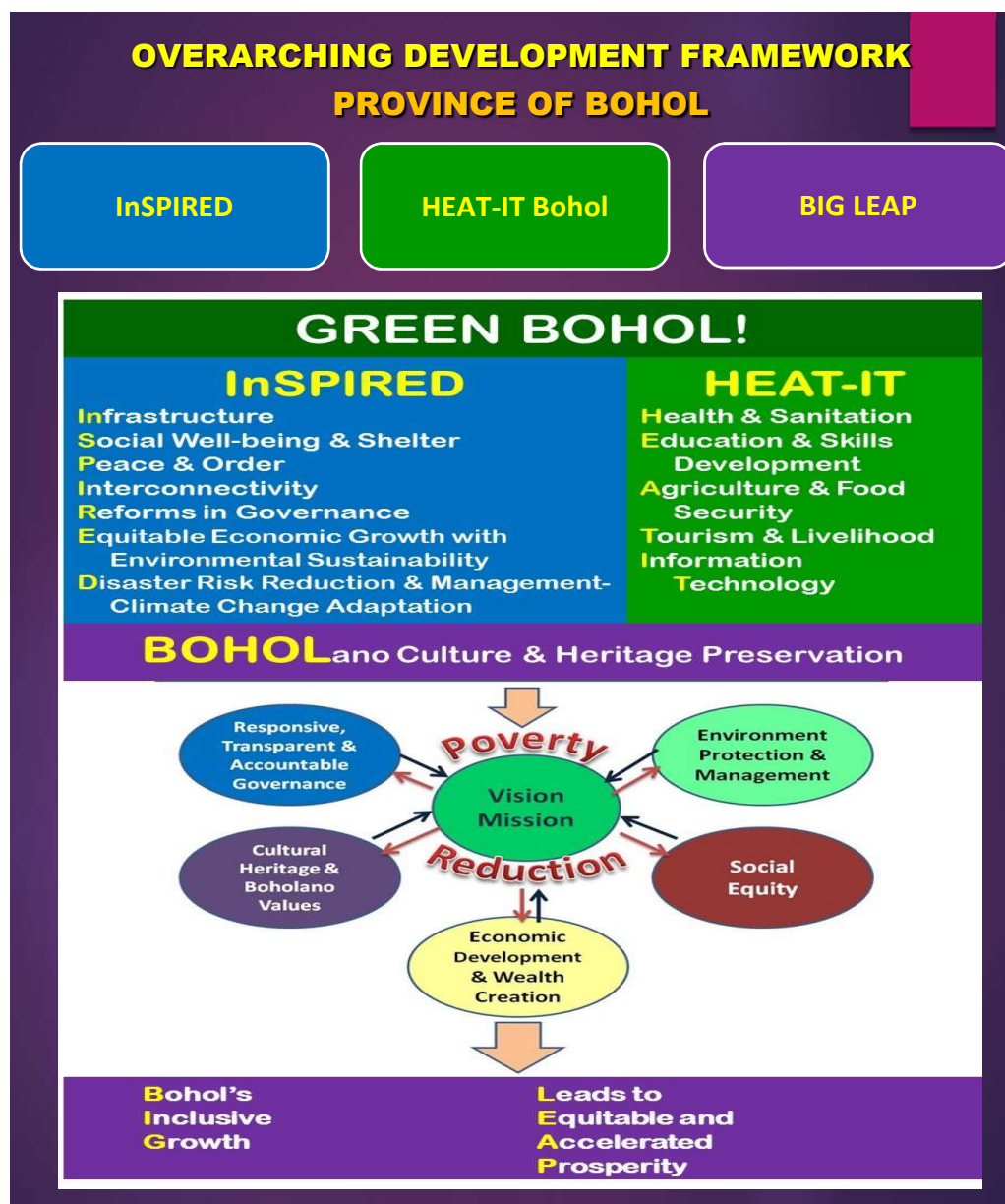
The vision and mission statements, for several provincial administrations, have been adopted and revalidated to ensure that the province's goals, strategies and programs are aligned with such long-term development state. Below are the vision and mission statement of the Province of Bohol.



To effectively achieve this vision, the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) has periodically updated its Development Framework, which basically covers the medium-term (term-based) development priorities for the next three years. Such priorities are attuned to current realities and situation, to make government-led interventions as pro-active as possible to address issues and concerns of all sectors.

For the year 2016-2019, an overarching development framework has been crafted with an updated set of strategies for each of the pillars of development. These pillars and strategies were identified through series of participatory workshops participated by Provincial Government Officials, heads of national government agencies, the local government units, civil society organizations and the private sector. These system of consultative activities were undertaken to ascertain the need and doability of the programs and projects identified as well as gain the commitment and support of all stakeholders through synergy, counterparting arrangements and complementation of initiatives.

The development framework of the PGBh can be summarized in the tagline **InSPIRED HEAT-IT Bohol** towards the **BIG LEAP**, as described in the following section.



The updated development framework supports the achievement of the development vision of the Province and gives more emphasis on the following:

- Infrastructure Support:** on top of regular projects for roads and bridges, other infrastructure development interventions will be pursued for agriculture, social welfare service facilities, classrooms, hospitals and government buildings. Public-private partnerships will be strengthened to continue to implement programs for bulk water supply and power development. The strong partnership and collaboration with the national government agencies will be sustained for large infrastructure investments for airport, ports, and irrigation development.

- **Social Well-being and Shelter:** development interventions and services for vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities including the conduct of mobile services. Collaboration with various stakeholders for the relocation of vulnerable communities as well as the completion of the construction of core shelter for the earthquake victims in the province. Enhancement of disaster preparedness and response capabilities shall also be continued. Through fund-sourcing, shall establish rehabilitation service facility. Also, to continue to advocate for the prevention of illegal recruitment and human trafficking.
- **Peace and Order:** this is a continuing concern in the province, not just for anti-illegal drugs but for all forms of criminality including efforts to maintain internal security. Convergence for anti-criminality programs through the Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC) and Joint Task Force Dagon. Support shall be continued for the enhancement of capabilities of law enforcement agencies/ LGUs including the upgrading of facilities and equipment to fight and prevent crimes. Jail decongestion program and designation of additional anti-illegal drug court shall be supported in collaboration with appropriate national government agencies. A drug rehabilitation center will also be constructed.
- **Interconnectivity:** sustaining partnerships and collaboration among LGUs, NGAs, CSOs, and the Private Sector in pursuing common development goals, through counterparting arrangements and sharing of technologies and skills. Strategic convergence with stakeholders for various socio-economic development initiative implementation in the province. Also to improve physical interconnectivity through various infrastructure projects for information technology, power, water, communications, roads and bridges.
- **Reforms in Governance:** The PGBh shall continue to initiate reforms for more efficient, developmental, accountable and responsive governance. Strategies to achieve these include increase in local revenue generation, improvement of systems and processes and policy implementation especially for public financial management and human resource capacity development. The operation of local special bodies shall also be strengthened and local codes needed shall be enacted/ reviewed.
- **Equitable Economic Growth with Environmental Sustainability:** the PGBh shall continue to improve the performance of the province's economic drivers on agriculture, tourism, trade and investments and new industries for IT – based services in collaboration with stakeholders. The establishment of micro-small-medium enterprises shall be supported and the operation of the Negosyo Center and Business One Stop Shop shall be sustained. In doing this, the protection and preservation of the environment shall be underscored and benefits shall trickle down to the grassroot level.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction & Management/ Climate Change Adaptation:** Considering that the province is prone to multiple natural hazards, building capacities and awareness for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response shall be heightened. Among the strategies to be supported are: establishment of early warning system, awareness campaign at the community level, strengthening of local DRRM offices, upgrading of capabilities and facilities/ equipment, and mainstreaming of DRRM to local development plans.

The programs for Health, Education, Agriculture, Tourism, and Information Technology (HEAT-IT) shall also be continued:

- **Health and Sanitation:** pursuing programs to improve hospital and sanitation services, hospital facilities and equipment upgrading, special universal Philhealth Program, medicine and medical supply management, specialization of hospital services, and sustaining effective health programs.
- **Education and Skills Development** – improving school facilities, providing other avenues to develop the skills of labor force, which are responsive to the industries available in the province, implementation of the Dynamic Learning Program, establishment / operation of municipal libraries, CPG Scholarship Program, and strengthening partnerships with various national government agencies and stakeholders to pursue education and skills development.
- **Agriculture and Food Security:** Continue to implement and expand the services for agriculture, fisheries, livestock sectors thru the different programs of the provincial government, NGAs and other LGUs. Modernization of agri-livestock and fishery facilities, promotion of agri-business, strengthening agri-database, and capacity development for project implementers.
- **Tourism and Livelihood:** this shall include support to product development of new tourism sites and improvement of existing sites. Extensive promotion and marketing for Bohol's tourism industry, provision of infrastructure support to tourism, and creative tourism development.
- **Information Technology:** Though this is mainly driven by the private sector, the Province is working closely for the availability of needed resources (human resource and skills) and infrastructure support (reliable power, communication network) for the IT industry, as well as facilitating, with LGUs to provide an investment-friendly environment for IT. Also to be sustained are the implementation of the Bohol Information System Strategic Plan, and the development/ maintenance of processes and application software/ systems.

Another priority item added is **Boholano Culture and Heritage Preservation**, which covers the revitalization and promotion of our culture and the arts, creation of arts groups, capacity development support program for Boholano artists, and support for the creation of municipal culture office in LGUs. Furthermore, mainstreaming the Boholano culture and arts development across development sectors and planning shall be promoted.

On top of the Framework, the **“GREEN BOHOL”** banner is included to stress the province's priority to pursue sustainable development and the protection of the environment, supporting programs and projects that are climate change responsive, and the development/ utilization of renewable resources.

At the center of the Framework is the long-term vision-mission of Bohol, with still, **poverty reduction** as the main goal. While the province has been successful in reducing poverty incidence among its people, the latest survey shows that 24.7% of the families are still living in poverty. While this figure is way below the 50.2% poverty incidence in year 2000 wherein Bohol was among the 20 poorest provinces in the country, the government would still sustain its socio-economic programs to uplift the lives and welfare of Boholano constituents.

The PGBh will be pushing for the attainment of other goals set for **Environment Protection and Management, Social Equity, Economic Development and Wealth Creation, Cultural Heritage and Boholano Values, and responsive, Transparent and Accountable Governance.**

Looking into the different development pillars, the identified goals and strategies for the province of Bohol at the medium-term, and the eventual implementation of programs and projects, as embodied in the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP), Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA), Annual Investment Plan (AIP) and the Annual Appropriations of the PGBh, other LGUs, and various national government agencies, Bohol hopes to promote **inclusive growth** for all that will eventually **lead to equitable and accelerated prosperity.**

- **Agriculture Sector Vision and Goals**

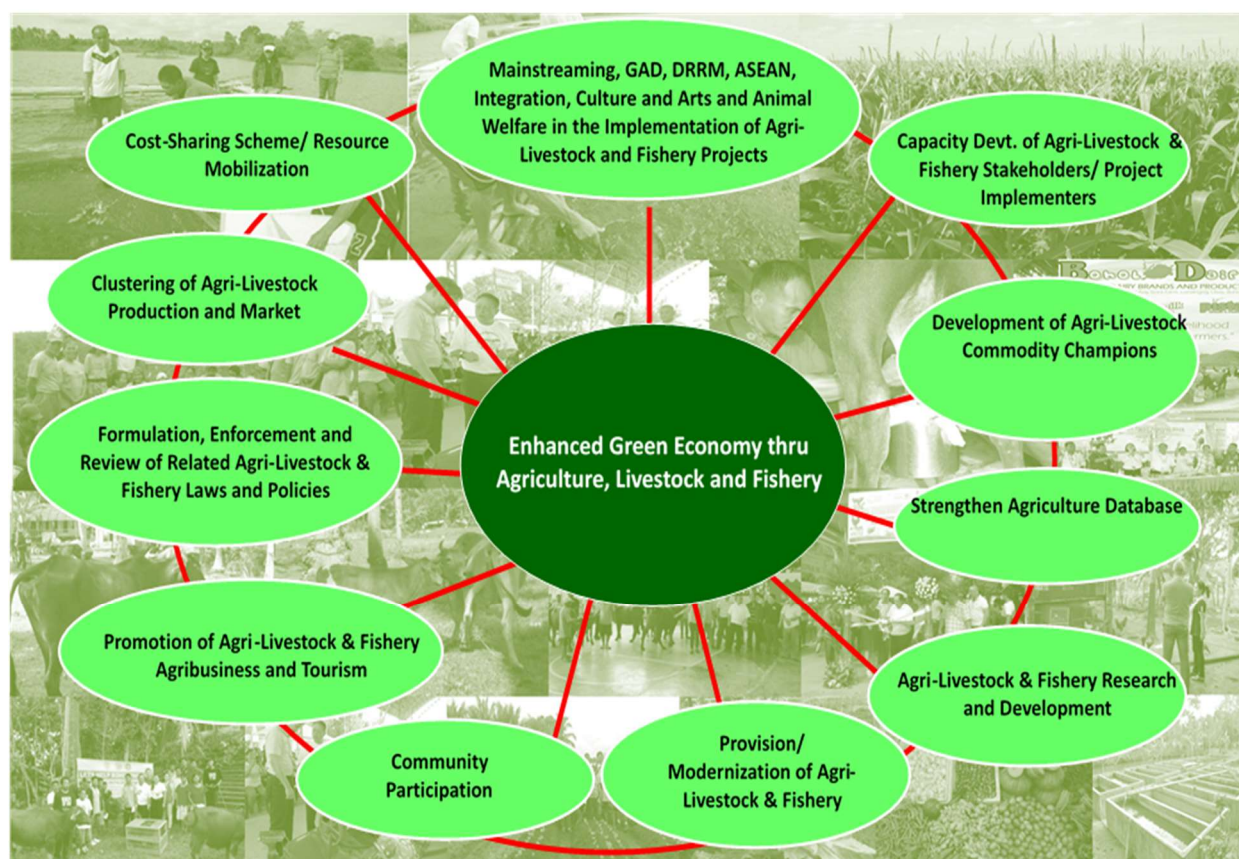
Agriculture is one of the economic drivers of Bohol and is the main source of livelihood of majority of the Boholanos. It provides income and livelihood to farmers and fisher folks and their dependents. Agriculture also enables traders, processors, retailers, and other groups to, directly or indirectly, make a living. Given these facts, it is only logical that the agriculture sector need to be fully harnessed to enhance agricultural productivity and improve the incomes and welfare of farmers and fisherfolks.

Consistent with this drive and with consciousness that agriculture is an economic driver of Bohol, the Provincial Government has been steadfast in implementing agri-based support programs and projects to achieve food sufficiency and attain economic growth through agri-industrialization. The province is fortunate to be selected as a one of the sites of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) that aims to develop an inclusive, market-oriented, climate-resilient agri-fishery sector by strategically investing in priority value chains. Based on suitability, market potential, impact on the poor and number of growers/producers, identified provincial priority commodities that go through prioritization are the following: coconut, dairy, native chicken, swine, high-value vegetables, cassava, inland fishery, mariculture, cacao and coffee.

The Provincial Government also desires to develop its high-value crops, vegetables, banana, mango, coconut and other economically beneficial crops like palm oil and cassava. Fishery development in the province is also being prioritized, considering that Bohol is a major source of fishery products in Region VII. As to livestock and poultry development, the Provincial Government has been continually responsible in improving and safeguarding the said industries with the promotion of native chicken and the ongoing research on the development of a Boholano strain of native chicken.

Much attention has been focused in the agriculture sector, Bohol being predominantly agricultural with more than half of its total land area devoted to agriculture. The development efforts of the province is guided by its vision for a **Green Bohol, a Competitive and Sustainable Agro-industrial Province in the Visayas**. The figure below presents the mindmap of the agriculture sector with the overall goal for an Enhanced Green Economy through Agri-fishery and Livestock and its suggested strategies towards the attainment of the goal.

Figure 25. Agriculture Goals and Strategies



Chapter III: Priority Commodity Chains Development

The priority commodities identified in the province are: coconut, livestock-dairy, native chicken, vegetable, cassava, inland fishery, swine, mariculture (seaweeds), cacao and coffee. The identified commodities were ranked using the criteria as to suitability, market potential, impact on the poor and as to the number of growers or producers.

Table 5. Priority Commodities, Bohol, 2015

Commodity Prioritization Worksheet (CRITERIA)	Weight		Priority Commodities					
			COCONUT		LIVESTOCK-DAIRY		NATIVE CHICKEN	
			Raw Score	Weighted Score	0	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
I. Suitability	20%		-	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
II. Market Potential	30%			2.70		2.70		2.34
1. Market size		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	9	1.80
3. Market growth potential		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	9	1.80
4. Ease of entry		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	6	1.80
5. Potential for value addition		40%	9	3.60	9	3.60	7	2.40
III. Impact on the Poor	20%			1.80		1.80		1.80
1. Number of Poor People Involved		50%	9	4.50	9	4.50	7	4.50
2. Potential to Raise/Create Income		50%	9	4.50	9	4.50	6	4.50
IV. Number of Growers/ Producers	30%		9	2.70	6	1.80	3	1.80
Total Weighted Score	100%			7.20		6.30		5.94
RANK				1st		2nd		3rd

Criteria	Weight		Priority Commodities					
			HI-HV VEGETABLE		CASSAVA		TILAPIA-HITO -IF	
			Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
I. Suitability	20%		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
II. Market Potential	30%			1.98		2.34		1.62
1. Market size		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	6	1.20
3. Market growth potential		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	6	1.20
4. Ease of entry		20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	9	1.80
5. Potential for value addition		40%	3	1.20	6	2.40	3	1.20
III. Impact on the Poor	20%			0.90		1.80		0.60
1. Number of Poor People Involved		50%	3	1.50	9	4.50	3	1.50
2. Potential to Raise/Create Income		50%	6	3.00	9	4.50	3	1.50
IV. Number of Growers/Producers	30%		6	1.80	6	1.80	3	0.90
Total Weighted Score	100			4.68		5.94		3.12
RANK				4th		5th		6th

Criteria	Weight		Priority Commodities							
			SWINE		MARICULTURE		CACAO		COFFEE	
			Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
I. Suitability	20%		0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
II. Market Potential	30%			2.52		1.50		1.50		1.50
1. Market size		20%	9	1.80	6	1.20	6	1.20	6	1.20
3. Market growth potential		20%	9	1.80	6	1.20	6	1.20	6	1.20
4. Ease of entry		20%	6	1.20	7	1.40	7	1.40	7	1.40
5. Potential for value addition		40%	9	3.60	3	1.20	3	1.20	3	1.20
III. Impact on the Poor	20%			0.60		0.90		0.80		0.50
1. Number of Poor People Involved		50%	3	1.50	3	1.50	2	1.00	2	1.00
2. Potential to Raise/Create Income		50%	3	1.50	6	3.00	6	3.00	3	1.50
IV. Number of Growers/Producers	30%		6	1.80	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60
Total Weighted Score	100%			4.92		3.00		2.90		2.60
RANK				7th		8th		9th		10th

Commodity Value Chain 2: NATIVE CHICKEN

• Commodity Profile ¹⁰

Native chicken populations in South and Southeast Asia vary widely in plumage colors, shapes and sizes. Six of these varieties or ‘genetic groups’ found in the Philippines have been studied by animal science specialists as to their phenotype (color) and morphology (physical structure and form). They are the *Banaba*, *Bolinao*, *Camarines*, *Egon*, *Paraokan*, and *Darag*. Recent studies have found two more genetic groups called *Joloanon* from Basilan (Lambio, 2010) and *Boholano* from Bohol, (Salces *et. al*, 2013).

Figure 26. The Boholano Strain of Native Chicken



Preliminary survey on the *Boholano* strain has found the variety to have red plumage or the *tubaon* (from the red color of tuba or native coconut wine) type (Figure 26). This means that Boholano native chicken raisers prefer the deep or bright plumage variety.

Native chicken, or “Manok Bisaya”, another variation in term, refers to both raising method and variety or breed. Native chicken is free roaming (*layaw* in

Visayan language), forages for natural and organic farm food, and administered with biologics and supplemental feed to increase the chicken’s resistance to disease. But the primary determinant is the variety or breed. It is pure breed or improved, but never foreign breed. The variety or breed can be checked and verified through the body size (if live), and texture and flavor (when cooked). Collectively, these are called by locals in Central Visayas as “manok bisaya”, and may refer to any of the genetic types cited above.

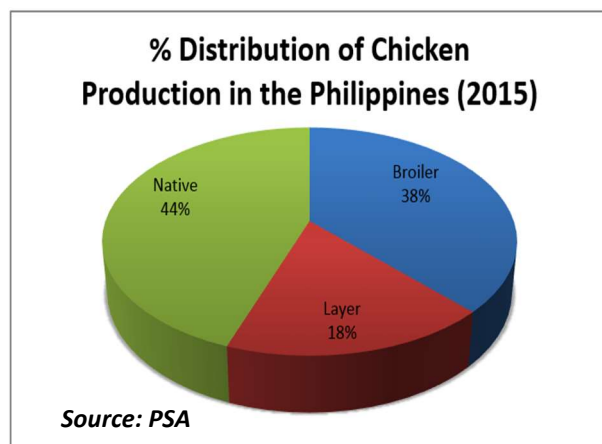
Domestic Production

Chicken production in the Philippines is classified as commercial or backyard. The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics defines commercial production as those with more than 100 birds, while below the number are classified backyard production.

Figure 27 below shows the distribution of chicken inventory in the country in 2015. Native chicken contributes 44% to total chicken inventory in the country, while broiler chicken, only 38%.

¹⁰ Native Chicken Value Chain Report, RPCO, 2016

Figure 27. % Distribution of Native Chicken Types to Total Chicken Production: 2015



As shown in Figure 27, despite high volume and shorter maturity period, intra-sector comparison shows that broilers and layers population are lower than native chicken population. This means that although there are more number of chickens raised by commercial raisers than by backyard raisers, the number of commercial raisers is far too few compared to the number of backyard raisers, such that the sheer number of backyard raisers alone make the native chicken inventory outperforms the broiler chicken inventory.

The native chicken inventory in the Philippines is dominated by Western Visayas. Data shows that in January 2015, the Western Visayas Region, home of the *Darag* native chicken, holds the highest inventory of native chicken in the Philippines (*Table 6*). However, the best performer in native chicken inventory is the Davao Region, which registers a 5.93% annual average growth for the period 2010 to 2015. The Northern Mindanao Region follows the Davao Region, with 5.39% annual average increase for the five-year period. Central Luzon is next to Northern Mindanao. The Central Visayas Region registers a low 1.46% annual average change, and followed by Western Visayas, with negative .42 annual average change.

Table 6. Top Five Regions with Highest Inventory of Native Chicken, Phil, 2010-2015 (In No. of Heads)

	January 1						Average Annual Growth (%)
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Philippines	78,132,092	76,614,714	75,384,298	75,187,718	76,082,117	78,598,499	.14
Western Visayas	13,444,364	13,032,912	13,267,523	13,507,446	13,497,486	13,137,927	(.42)
Central Luzon	6,493,730	6,386,280	6,030,849	6,120,866	6,795,844	7,696,549	3.71
Northern Mindanao	5,915,272	6,075,343	7,303,799	7,414,696	7,570,466	7,597,800	5.39
Central Visayas	6,668,518	7,059,688	7,235,452	7,394,759	7,329,721	7,157,572	1.46
Davao	5,341,409	5,550,692	5,598,247	5,244,528	6,134,257	7,008,185	5.93

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The inventory of native chicken of Western Visayas for 2015 constitutes 16.72% of the country's total native chicken inventory for the said year. The other top regions are Central Luzon (9.79%), Northern Mindanao (9.67%), Central Visayas (9.11%) and Davao (8.91%). The Western Visayas Region's performance, which is 16.71% of the country's total native chicken inventory can be described as high, and its contribution, major. Other regions are far behind, while even the other top four regions are only contributing less than 10% to the country's total inventory.

In Central Visayas, the inventory of native chicken is starkly higher than broilers or layers, and even higher than broilers and layers combined (*Table 7*). The total inventory for six years (2010-2015) shows that of the region's total chicken population of 73,412,060, native chicken accounts for 58.36%, while broilers, 23.22% and layers, 18.42%.

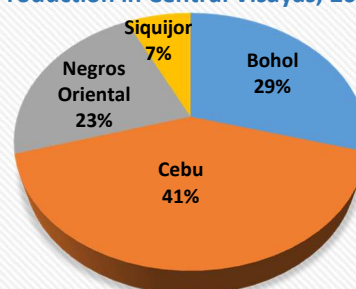
Table 7. Total Chicken Inventory, By Type, 2010 to 2015, Region 7 (In No. of Heads)

Region VII	Broilers	Layers	Native Chicken	Total	% of Native Chicken to Total Chicken Production
Total	17,045,020	13,521,330	42,845,060	73,412,060	58.36%
Bohol	3,283,715	805,176	11,582,339	15,671,230	73.90%
Cebu	12,545,418	12,560,046	17,363,476	42,468,940	40.88%
Negros Oriental	1,207,111	133,948	10,981,996	12,323,055	89.11 %
Siquijor	8,776	22,160	2,917,899	2,948,835	98.95%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The 2015 figures show that at 41%, Cebu's inventory constitutes almost half of the region's total chicken inventory (*Figure 28*). Following Cebu is Bohol (25%), and close behind is Negros Oriental (23%). However, both Bohol and Negros Oriental are way below Cebu's share. At 7%, Siquijor has the lowest share to the region's total native chicken inventory.

Figure 28. Share of Native Chicken Production in Central Visayas, 2015



Source: PSA

Markets and Market Trends

Global Markets

Chicken meat products in the export market has expanded and diversified due to the changing preferences of Middle East Countries. Product diversification spurred the increase in chicken meat consumption. Generally, in compliance to Halal standards, Middle East consumers prefer fresh or chilled whole chicken. The expansion of the catering, hotel and restaurant industry, and the growing number of young households has led to demand for chicken choice cuts, cut parts and ready-to-cook chicken products.

Thailand is one of the top ten exporters of broiler chicken meat, but its local or native poultry meat consumption is also high. Although only 13% of total chicken meat comes from native chicken, 80% of its rural households have benefited from backyard raising of native chicken. Among three Southeast Asian countries, Malaysia and Thailand have higher local poultry meat consumption compared to the Philippines. The annual per capita meat consumption in Thailand in 2004 was 13.5 kilograms, and Malaysia, 37.59 kilograms, while the Philippines was at low 8.20 kilograms (Abuel-Ang 2005).

The overall global chicken consumption trend is that while population is slowing down, especially in Asia, poultry meat consumption per person has increased. According to the FAO, global poultry meat (or broiler meat) consumption between 2000 to 2011 has expanded by 2.5 per cent per year, increasing from 11 kilogram per person per year to 14.4 kg. Asia, however, is higher than the global rate, with an average of 3.3% per year. In kilograms, Asians consumed from 6.6kg per person per year to 9.4 kg. By 2015, the global figure for average consumption per person for one year may then be well at 15 kg per person, the FAO says.

Domestic Markets

The demand for chicken meat is continually increasing faster than other meats. In the urban areas, the total per capita consumption of chicken meat in 2008-2009 was 9.32 kilograms while that in rural areas was 6.14 kilograms. Chicken meat consumption ranks next to pork, which has a total per capita consumption of 10.66 kilograms and 7.90 kilograms in urban and rural areas, respectively (BAS, 2011).

From 2010 to 2013, BAS records show that per capita consumption of chicken meat (disaggregated for broiler and native chickens) rose at a yearly average of 11.08 kilogram or 4% increase per year. The yearly increase was constant, except in 2013 when super typhoon Yolanda hit the country. The national average is consistent with the global trend of 4% yearly increase.

The country's supply of dressed broiler chicken or broiler chicken meat is insufficient to meet local demand. To fill the gap, the country imports broiler chicken meat. Table 8 shows that the trends of the country's import of native chicken.

Table 8. Domestic and Imported Chicken Meat Supply, Phil., 2008-2013 (In M.T.)

Year	Dressed Chicken Utilization, Local Supply	Dressed Chicken Utilization, Import Supply	Total	Share of Imports to Total Consumption (%)
2008	812,324	43,758	856,082	5.11
2009	826,677	61,444	888,121	6.92
2010	868,583	98,004	966,587	10.14
2011	920,061	112,109	1,032,170	10.86
2012	984,976	107,258	1,092,234	9.82
2013	1,046,929	95,649	1,142,578	8.37

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The above table reveals that the country imports as much as 10% of its broiler chicken meat, but not of native chicken meat. This is because average increase in production is only 2% while increase in consumption is 4%. This also means that there is a big domestic market of chicken waiting to be served. Native chicken can address the supply gap of broiler meat. There is thus a big market opportunity for household raisers to increase production as well as to diversify product formats from selling live native chicken alone to initial processing or dressing chicken.

Statistics on native chicken meat consumption are not aggregated from broiler chicken meat consumption—neither nationally nor locally. Availability of Information on native chicken consumption is a service that both national and local government agencies should strengthen

and consider disaggregating from broiler chickens if native chicken is to be given ample support to become competitive in the poultry market.

The biggest constraint of the native chicken market is not low production or lack of supply of live native chicken, as inventory of live native chicken is way higher than inventory of broiler native chicken, and broiler chicken raisers are only a tiny fraction of the total numbers of native chicken raisers.

Native chicken meat production is the biggest constraint in the native chicken value chain. Native chicken dressing is a function undertaken in a clandestine manner by only a few households. Thus, live native chicken supply or inventory does not necessarily translate to availability or stability of native chicken meat supply in the market.

The average number of dressed chicken sold per day in Tagbilaran City ranges from 300 to 350 pieces/heads. Around twenty per cent (20%) of the total are sold in retail in supermarkets, mostly to individual household consumers; 20% are sold in wet markets (there are only two wet markets in Tagbilaran City, compared to four malls); the remaining 60% are sold directly by native chicken dressers to restaurants such as Six Sisters and Pidro's, which are big and popular restaurants; hotels such as Terra Azul and Bellevue; and hospitals such as Englewood.

Number of Farmers

In Bohol, backyard raisers are 47,108, almost triple the number of backyard raisers in Negros Oriental, while Boholano commercial raisers of native chickens are only 6. Minimum number of heads raised per household is 10 heads, which are of mixed ages.

Table below shows the number of total number of farmers and inventory of native chicken population per municipality in the province of Bohol as of 2015.

Table 9. Native Chicken Inventory (in number of heads) and Number of Raisers (persons) Per Municipality, Bohol, 2015

	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
1	Ubay	52,823	5,282
2	Candijay	28,195	4,028
3	Alburquerque	27,555	3,936
4	Sevilla	27,536	2,517
5	Bilar	22,635	715
6	Balilihan	21,211	2,121
7	Inabanga	20,746	269
8	Duero	19,933	53
9	Mabini	19,300	371
10	Valencia	18,167	372
11	Catigbian	17,565	2,484
12	Buenavista	16,684	836
13	Pilar	16,594	2,371
14	Panglao	15,999	883

	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
15	Talibon	13,596	1,146
16	Calape	13,265	540
17	Antequera	12,799	4,266
18	Getafe	11,695	1,671
19	Danao	11,370	758
20	Sierra Bullones	11,095	1,110
21	Dimiao	10,787	1,541
22	Corella	9,518	781
23	Loboc	8,500	283
24	Baclayon	8,123	1,160
25	Jagna	7,556	426
26	Tubigon	7,540	218
27	Trinidad	7,254	460
28	Sikatuna	7,070	758
29	Loon	7,057	777
30	San Miguel	6,143	713
31	Garcia Hernandez	5,525	495
32	Alicia	5,358	168
33	Tagbilaran	5,125	732
34	Sagbayan	4,491	312
35	Lila	3,533	170
36	Pres. Garcia	3,342	477
37	Dauis	2,833	52
38	Anda	2,592	370
39	Clarin	2,558	222
40	Cortes	2,348	215
41	Maribojoc	1,965	200
42	San Isidro	1,853	179
43	Carmen	1,822	54
44	Bien Unido	1,492	120
45	Batuan	1,168	77
46	Dagohoy	1,020	79
47	Loay	816	82
48	Guindulman	774	258
	Total	526,926	47,108

Source: Municipal Agricultural Offices

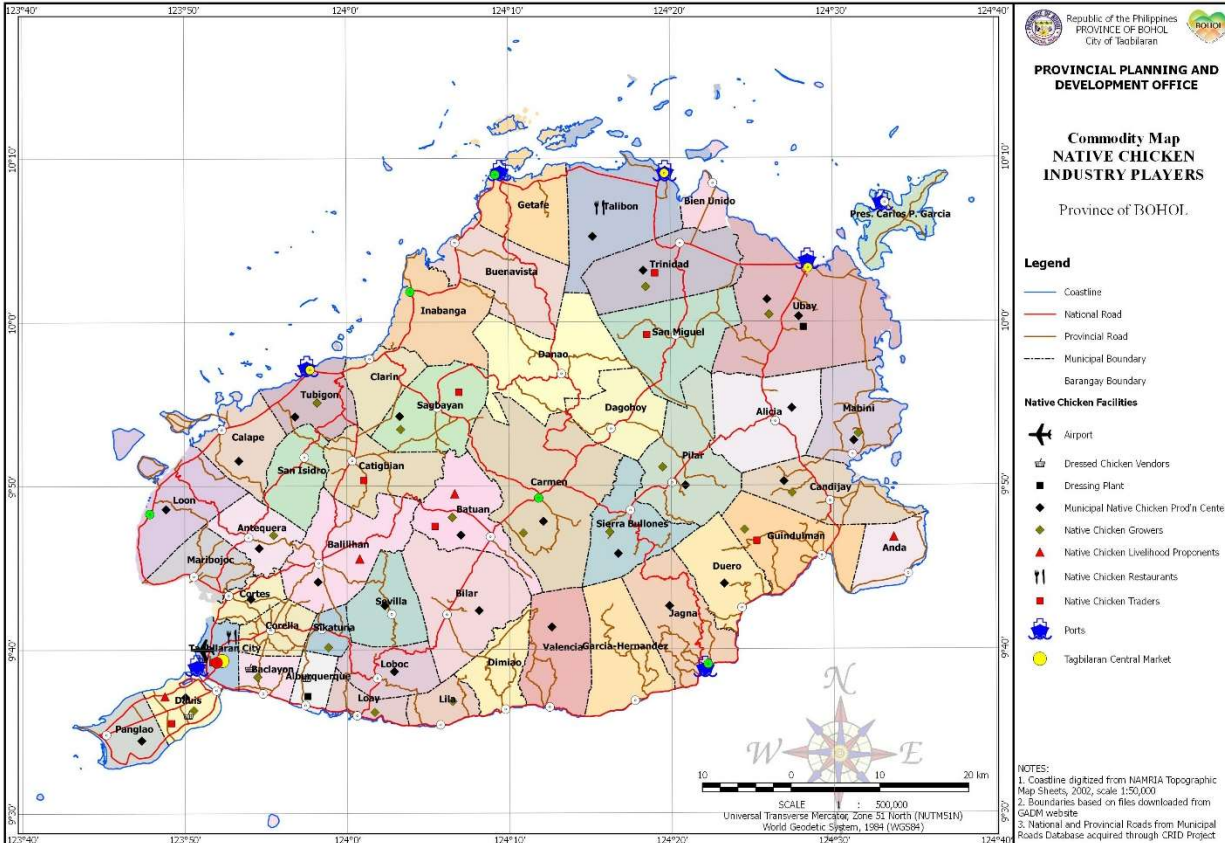
Industry analysts attribute to the increasing consumption trend of chicken to improvement of living standards. Low and middle-income buyers not only buy more food but also tend to eat more varied diets, with an observed increase in meat consumption. In other words, diet across the world has become more meat than vegetarian. This is true even for poorer countries, which, due to increasing economies, have changed their eating preferences to meat. This means a major market opportunity for poultry meat, which is considered healthier meat over pork and beef. The FAO and OECD forecast that by 2023, 70% of global meat consumption will be dominated by poultry.

The social and cultural relevance of native chicken in events and seasonal celebrations means that native chicken will always have a niche market. But beyond and around this market is a global market trend characterized by an increasing consumption of chicken meat, by a growing awareness on native chicken as a healthier source of meat protein, and by an expanding or diversifying product lines and formats.

Domestically, the supply gap of broiler chickens is also wide, which is currently filled by imported chicken meat. All these are valuable market opportunities that native chicken chain players can serve or engage in. The domestic market for chicken meat is big and underserved, and even more so, as over the years, the market for native chicken has survived competition with broiler chicken, pork and beef. Added to the domestic demand is the increasing trend of poultry meat consumption in the export market, characterized by changing preferences for diverse and wide array of product formats or product lines.

Commodity Map

Map 11. Commodity Map: Native Chicken Industry Players



- **Investment Plan**

The Provincial Government of Bohol recognizes the development of the native chicken value chain as a strategy to help farmers raisers not only raise their income but also their productivity and market competitiveness. The strategy would thus reduce the incidence of poverty and maintain food security in the rural areas in particular, and sustain agricultural development of the province and country, in general.

There is a growing interest of the provincial local government in strengthening the livestock and poultry industry because livestock and poultry augments farm income. Increased farm income translates to local revenue. Local government units from the provincial down to the barangay levels are now collaboratively providing input and production services and technical assistance by fielding barangay livestock aides.

Native chicken raisers are distributed province-wide unorganized, with a free-range system of management. Currently, the production output is still minimal. Native chicken is known for their adaptability to local-climatic conditions, hardiness, ability to utilize farm by-products and resistance to diseases. The commodity requires minimal care management and inputs. The meat and eggs are preferred by many because of their taste, leanness, pigmentation and suitability to Filipino dishes. Feeds are organically grown and drugs are prohibited under regulatory regime. These are the edge of the native chicken in terms of competitiveness to other chicken (broiler, etc.) producers.

The Provincial Government of Bohol will take the lead in providing an investment-friendly environment for the native chicken value chain by increasing the efficiency and productivity through organization of growers, modernized production methods, scientific and systematic breeder stock and establishment of hatchery and breeding centers.

The native chicken value chain can become competitive once input supply, production, trading and processing are consolidated and integrated. These functions are relatively easy to perform for producers themselves starting from provision of input supply up to first-level processing or native chicken dressing. Through technical assistance and capability building the Provincial Government of Bohol will continue to provide, native chicken producers can be transformed into competitive chain players with strong horizontal and vertical relationships, and better capabilities to perform several value chain functions.

Marketing system of native chicken operates in a manner similar to other agricultural products. Producers either sell directly to retailers or dealers, to institutional buyers (hotels, restaurants, wet markets) or brought directly to livestock auction markets and trading centers. One program intervention is the provision of technical assistance through trainings to improve the knowledge and skills of the growers and developing meat hygiene and the sanitary skills of the chicken meat processors and handlers. One of the constraints of growers is the lack of capital. Provision of financial assistance through bank open windows will entice the growers to expand their project.

The project envisions to attracting more raisers or growers and investors who will embark on native chicken production in commercial sale. This will contribute to the generation of

employment and livelihood opportunities in the agricultural sector thus contribute to the overall economic growth of the province.

Summary and Rank of Constraints

Table 10 shows the constraints of the native chicken value chain. The constraints are ranked according to their priorities in the value chain. Most of the constraints have similar ranking. This is because constraints can be addressed simultaneously, and addressing the constraints may be performed not just by one value chain player. More importantly, the parity in 'ranking' means that when one constraint is not addressed simultaneous with other constraints, the proposed intervention for one constraints may be undermined or weakened if other constraints are not simultaneously addressed.

Table 10. Summary and Rank of Native Chicken Value Chain Constraints

Constraints	Rank
Farmers buy individually and in retail, thus incurring higher costs of inputs and transportation as compared to buying in bulk.	1
Loss of habitat and lack of clean water supply due to serious environmental degradation such as extensive deforestation, El Nino or long droughts.	1
Sources or supply of healthy or improved varieties of hardened chicks are not well-developed. Breeds or varieties are not carefully selected by raisers or dispersal providers.	1
Raising is not seen as a commercial undertaking, and raisers are not oriented towards the market, which thus makes the supply irregular or fluctuating and cannot be forecasted. Most raisers lack technical and entrepreneurial capacitation.	1
Lack of capital to go into large- scale raising.	1
Prone to predators and stealing.	1
Poor road quality and accessibility to transportation facilities from production to market.	1
Native chicken raising is not organized, as raisers are not organized.	1
The thinking that native chicken is not commercially viable is still prevalent, which makes supply of live chickens in the market from backyard raisers remains insufficient and irregular.	1
Irregular and insufficient supply of native chicken.	1
Slow adoption technologies for value enhancement of native chicken.	1
Butchering and dressing are undertaken not in standard dressing plants or abattoirs but in households where hygiene and food safety standards are not checked or monitored by concerned government agencies.	1
Poorly enforced hygiene and food safety standards in wet markets and food stalls or <i>carenderias</i> (display, handling, storing).	1
Most raisers are dependent on government-provided vaccines, which may not be always available, or may not be provided on time.	2
Trading areas such as Local Auction Markets have no defined trading system for live chicken. Live chicken are not properly handled and kept.	3

Table 11. Summary of Opportunities

Opportunities
Some Agri-Vet suppliers provide free product information on administration of biologics such as vaccines and antibiotics.
Technologies on alternative, natural or organic feeds, which utilize the farmer's produce are continually being studied.
Studies or research on developing local or indigenous strains of native chickens are ongoing.
Existing Provincial Government program on native chicken provides breeders to farmers at cost or/and no cost.
Provision of services of Barangay Livestock Aides or Community-based Volunteers for Livestock at the barangay level.
Easy access to animal health program services (e.g. vaccination).
More farmers are into backyard raising to earn income or additional earnings.
The number of commercial raisers is growing.
There are no stringent requirements (permits, fees, clearances) imposed on growing native chickens.
There is a province-wide organization of native chicken raisers (Bohol)
Areas for commercial raising still adequate.
Central Visayas provinces are consistently avian-flu- free.
Marketing aspects of backyard raising is started to be integrated into the program on native chicken.
There are no stringent requirements (permits, fees, clearances) imposed on traders.
Central Visayas provinces are parts of nautical highway. With increasing mobility, and the influx of local and foreign cultural and eco-tourists, an underserved market is growing.
Available technologies and facilities for value adding/product enhancement and diversification.
Influx of eco and cultural tourists in Central Visayas.
Growing awareness on better health benefits of native chicken.

Expanded–Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (E-VSA)

Only 3 parameters were used in the assessment and selection of priority sites using the EVSA as a tool, namely: poverty incidence; total chicken inventory regardless of age by municipality; and the number of native chicken raisers by municipality. The data on native chicken population and number of raisers are sourced from the Municipal Agricultural Offices.

For poverty incidence, the weight of 0.1 was assigned based on the premise that native chicken production can be done by any raiser or farmers regardless of its economic standing, thus, native chicken production cannot be a major factor to minimize or totally eliminate poverty. It may be contributory to generate or add income and immediate food for the family. The 2 other parameters was assigned a weight of 0.2 respectively, based on the idea that they should go together in considering interventions as production is dependent on the system and purpose that every raiser is adopting.

The system-generated results show the ranking of the 47 municipalities including the City of Tagbilaran (*Table 12*). Native production can be suitable everywhere in the province but based on the EVSA ranking, the top 10 producing municipalities are the following: Ubay, Candijay,

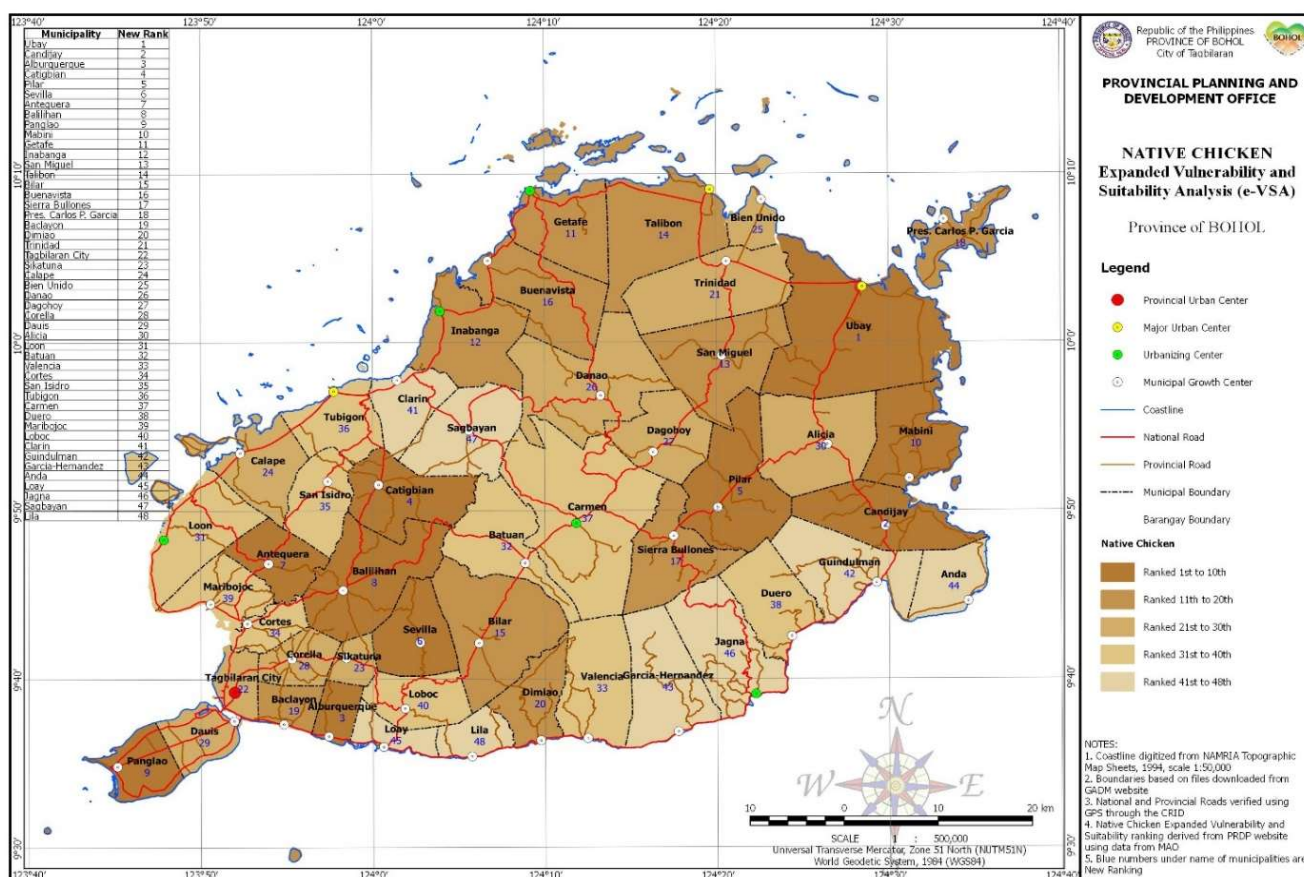
Alburquerque, Catigbian, Pilar, Sevilla, Antequera, Balilihan, Panglao and Mabini. Likewise, Panglao can be marginally suitable as a production site but highly suitable as a marketing point. Table below shows the ranking and composite index of municipalities with competitive advantage in native chicken based on the parameters identified.

Table 12. Ranking and Prioritization of Municipalities

MUNICIPALITY	Poverty Incidence	Native Chicken Population	No. of Raisers	Old Composite Index	Old Rank	New Composite Index	New Rank
1 Ubay	39.6	52823	5282	0.5911	5	0.772	1
2 Candijay	34.5	28195	4028	0.5207	24	0.58622	2
3 Alburquerque	15.9	27555	3936	0.5121	28	0.54011	3
4 Catigbian	37	17565	2484	0.5856	8	0.5248	4
5 Pilar	38.8	16594	2371	0.5828	9	0.51891	5
6 Sevilla	31.7	27536	2517	0.5145	26	0.51801	6
7 Antequera	18.5	12799	4266	0.537	18	0.5142	7
8 Balilihan	31.3	21211	2121	0.5218	23	0.48195	8
9 Panglao	16.4	15999	883	0.6525	1	0.45192	9
10 Mabini	46.8	19300	371	0.5487	14	0.45182	10
11 Jetafe	43.5	11695	1671	0.4801	34	0.43158	11
12 Inabanga	34.7	20746	269	0.5383	17	0.42488	12
13 San Miguel	42.7	6143	713	0.5775	11	0.42144	13
14 Talibon	36.4	13596	1146	0.4918	32	0.41104	14
15 Bilar	22.6	22635	715	0.5022	31	0.4075	15
16 Buenavista	45.5	16684	836	0.4474	39	0.40636	16
17 Sierra Bullones	35.1	11095	1110	0.5045	29	0.40405	17
18 Pres. Carlos P. Garcia	51.8	3342	477	0.5354	19	0.39841	18
19 Baclayon	15.1	8123	1160	0.5887	7	0.39818	19
20 Dimiao	30.6	10787	1541	0.4765	36	0.39651	20
21 Trinidad	39.7	7254	460	0.5467	15	0.39488	21
22 Tagbilaran City	7.9	5125	732	0.6501	2	0.38742	22
23 Sikatuna	29	7070	758	0.5438	16	0.38336	23
24 Calape	25.4	13265	540	0.5237	22	0.38156	24
25 Bien Unido	48.8	1492	120	0.5488	13	0.3788	25
26 Danao	42.7	11370	758	0.4473	40	0.37783	26
27 Dagohoy	40.7	1020	79	0.5795	10	0.37517	27
28 Corella	17.9	9518	781	0.5438	16	0.37207	28
29 Dauis	17	2833	52	0.6525	1	0.37177	29
30 Alicia	33.9	5358	168	0.5524	12	0.36829	30
31 Loon	22	7057	777	0.537	18	0.36711	31
32 Batuan	32.3	1168	77	0.5946	4	0.367	32
33 Valencia	28.5	18167	372	0.4512	38	0.36349	33
34 Cortes	15.9	2348	215	0.6315	3	0.36348	34
35 San Isidro	44.9	1853	179	0.5131	27	0.35703	35
36 Tubigon	26.7	7540	218	0.5337	20	0.35519	36
37 Carmen	38.4	1822	54	0.5337	20	0.34992	37
38 Duero	29.6	19933	53	0.4247	44	0.34697	38

MUNICIPALITY	Poverty Incidence	Native Chicken Population	No. of Raisers	Old Composite Index	Old Rank	New Composite Index	New Rank
39 Maribojoc	17.3	1965	200	0.5905	6	0.34366	39
40 Loboc	21.5	8500	283	0.491	33	0.32991	40
41 Clarin	26.4	2558	222	0.519	25	0.32857	41
42 Guindulman	30.3	774	258	0.5037	30	0.32304	42
43 Garcia Hernandez	28	5525	495	0.445	41	0.31621	43
44 Anda	30.9	2592	370	0.4574	37	0.31217	44
45 Loay	19.3	816	82	0.533	21	0.30995	45
46 Jagna	19.6	7556	426	0.4377	43	0.30143	46
47 Sagbayan	24	4491	312	0.4442	42	0.29724	47
48 Lila	19.6	3533	170	0.4777	35	0.29651	48

Map 12. Expanded Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment Analysis (EVSA) Map



Investment Priorities

The over-all estimated investment cost of the proposed interventions for the Native Chicken PCIP will amount to P11.216 Billion. The native chicken industry development will amount to P 967.36 Million, while the biggest bulk is for the access road rehabilitation and upgrading, since infrastructure support such as farm-to-market roads must also be provided to link production to the market. Selected road sections have been identified to and from the native chicken production areas (Annex A).

The Value Chain Analysis identified the gaps and constraints that needs to be addressed for the development of the native chicken industry in the province. The potential interventions in the Investment Plan are based from the identified constraints in the VCA per industry segment. Series of consultations were conducted to validate the constraints and gain consensus on possible interventions that are prioritized in the PCIP based on the urgency of the needs to address the gaps. The interventions are with corresponding target areas that are included as priority areas in the EVSA ranking. The expansion of the production areas are under the top priority in the EVSA result, as well as the locations of the support facilities (breeding, production hatchery, dressing, processing, packaging and cold storage) are with EVSA considerations.

The table below shows the investment priorities for the development of native chicken in Bohol.

Table 13. Investment Plan Summary

Proposed Interventions		Estimated Cost (P000,000,000)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	Establishment of Breeding, Production Hatchery, Brooding and Chick Hardening Facilities	23.10	23.10	23.20	69.40
2	Production and Marketing of Alternative Feeds and Feed Supplements for Native Chicken	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.50
3	Community-based Agri-vet Marketing and Enterprise	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50
4	Promotion and Propagation of Ethno-veterinary Medicine	0.50	0.30	0.20	1.00
5	Organization and Capacitation of Native Chicken Growers	7.00	7.00		14.00
6	Master listing of Existing Native Chicken Growers/ POs with its Existing Production Capacity	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
7	Expansion of Production Areas through Poultry & Crop Integration	2.50	2.00	2.00	6.50
8	Contract Lease Agreement for Utilization of Idle/ Vacant Lands				
9	Free-range Native Chicken Production Support Program	10.00	10.00	5.00	25.00
10	Enhanced Capacity Development and Extension Services for Native Chicken Production	3.00	3.00	3.60	9.60
11	Establishment of Commercial Farms by Production Segment	100.00	100.0	100.0	300.00
	- Breeder Farm				
	- Layer Farm				
	- Hatchery/ Brooding Farm				
	- Hardening/ Fattening Farm				
12	Establishment of Native Chicken Trading System	16.00	16.00	16.00	48.00
13	Establishment and Management of Facilities	128.50	128.50	128.50	385.50
	- Dressing Facility				
	* Mobile	3.50	3.50	3.50	10.50
	* Permanent	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
	- Processing, Packaging and Cold Storage	75.00	75.00	75.00	225.00
14	Product Development and R & D	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00

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15	Operationalization of NCD Laboratory	5.00	2.00	2.00	9.00
16	Institutionalization of the Unified Health Program	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00
17	Promotion on the Use of Renewable Energy-operated Machines/ Facilities	3.00	3.00	3.00	9.00
18	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of 409.983 kms. Access Roads	3,416.53	3,416.52	3,416.52	10,249.57
19	Capacitation of Lead Players	2.00			2.00
20	Linkaging with Concerned Agencies/ Institutions	0.50	0.50		1.00
21	Intra-provincial Movement of Livestock and Poultry	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
22	Designation of Quarantine Inspectors in Coastal Municipalities with Ports & Sub-ports to Augment National-paid Quarantine Personnel	2.62	2.62	2.62	7.86
23	Massive Advocacy Campaign of Policies/ Laws	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
24	Conservation, Promotion and Adoption of the Newly Developed Boholano Strain Native Chicken	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
25	Regulating the operation of new & existing commercial livestock & poultry farms				
	- Indemnification Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00
	Total Native Chicken Development Program	330.22	324.52	312.62	967.36
	Total Access Road Rehab. and Upgrading	3,416.53	3,416.52	3,416.52	10,249.57
	GRAND TOTAL	3,746.75	3,741.04	3,729.14	11,216.93

- PCIP Matrix for Native Chicken

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
SEGMENT: INPUT PROVISION												
Supply of good quality breeders/ chicks for native chicken production not readily available	Establishment of breeding production hatchery, brooding & chick hardening facilities	a) Dispersal & Home Production: - 1 PLGU Production center operational	Bilar (PLPF)	Bilar (PLPF)	Bilar (PLPF)	OPV DA	1 M	1 M	1 M	PGBh		1
		- 22 municipal- based native chicken production centers established	Balilihan Catigbian Danao San Isidro San Miguel Anda GHernd.	Baclayon Corella Clarin Inab. Guindul Lila Tagbilaran	Maribojoc PGarcia BUnido Dagohoy Getafe Bilar Dimiao Loay	OPV MLGU-MAO	1.1 M	1.1 M	1.2 M	PGBh MLGU		
		b) for commercial purposes - 3 commercial breeding farms estab. (1/district)	Batuan	Corella	Trinidad	NGO POs / FAs BCCAP Inc. BONACGA ORBA LAMBO BOA Private Entities	10 M	10 M	10 M	PRDP Private		
		- 3 hatchery/ brooding farms estab. (1/district)	Balilihan	Albur	Loay		5M	5M	5M			
		- 9 hardening/ fattening farms estab. (3/district)	Sikatuna San Isidro Sevilla	Loon Danao Loboc	Tubigon Ubay Mabini		6M	6M	6M			

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
		Breeding program for native chicken practiced Native chicken breeders & suppliers accredited										
High cost of commercial feeds & in- availability of alternative locally produced feeds	Production & marketing of alternative feeds & feed supplements for native chicken - <i>preparation of feed formulation for native chicken utilizing locally available feeds stuff</i>	3 Community based feed mill for native chicken established - <i>POs producing raw materials for alternative feeds</i>	Ubay	Pilar	Sagbayan	BODPA, BOFAMCO CCFMPC Private Entities Other POs	2.5 M	2.5M	2.5 M	PRDP Private		1
High cost & inaccessibility of feed supplements, drugs, biologics & vitamin/ mineral supplements for native chicken production	Community based Agri-Vet Marketing & Enterprise.	9 distribution centers established & operational Agrivet suppliers & distributors accredited	3 areas 1/district	3 areas 1/district	3 areas 1/district	BABALA Municipal BALA Private entities Other POs/ Coops	1.5 M	1.5 M	1.5 M		Capital	2

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
	Promotion & propagation of ethno-veterinary medicine	Ethno-vet medicine identified & documented R & D conducted	whole province	whole province	whole province	OPV DA BAI PCARRD BAR OPV	0.5 M	0.3 M	0.2 M	OPV DA OPV DA PCARRD BAR		1 2
SEGMENT: PRODUCTION/ GROWING												
Backyard raising is highly dispersed resulting to unguaranteed supply	Organization & capacitation of native chicken growers	1 federated provincial municipal native chicken growers association organized 47 municipal native chicken growers associations organized Training need requirements for native chicken growers identified 47 Trainings conducted	Tagb-base Ubay Candijay Albur Sevilla Bilar Balilihan Inab Duero Mabini Valencia Catigb Buen. Pilar Panglao Talibon Calape Anteq. Getafe	 Jagna Tubigon Trinidad Sikatuna Loon SMiguel GHern. Alicia Sagb. Lila PGarcia Dauis Anda Clarin Cortes Maribojoc San Isidro Carmen		OPV MLGU BALA BONAGCA FAs'	7 M	7 M		PRDP BONACGA MLGU PLGU		1 1 1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
			Danao SBullones Dimiao Corella Loboc Baclayon	BUnido Batuan Dagohoy Loay Guind.								
	Master listing of existing native chicken growers/ POs with its existing production capacity	1 Database on native chicken growers/ POs & its production capacity established & updated	Whole province (47 mun & 1 city)	Whole province (47 mun & 1 city)	Whole province (47 mun & 1 city)	OPV MLGU-MAO BALA BONACGA	0.5 M	0.5 M	0.5 M	OPV MLGU- MAO		1
Un-tapped/ unutilized potential production areas for ranging native chicken	Expansion of production areas through poultry & crop integration	Farmers/POs adopting the technology	47 mun	47 mun	47 mun	SWCF World Vision PROCESSBONAC GA members other POs, FAs & NGOs private entities IPs Sector						2
		10 Learning Farms established	Batuan Corella Sagbayan	Carmen Bilar	Ubay B-Unido	OPV ATI	1.5 M	1 M	1 M	PRDP		1
		3 R&D / Studies conducted	Batuan Corella Sagbayan	Carmen Bilar	Ubay B-Unido	OPV DA PCARRD	1 M	1 M	1 M	PCARRD BAR DA PGBh		2
	Contract lease agreement for utilization of idle / vacant lands	number of contracts/ agreements entered or executed	Dist. 2 mun.	Dist. 3 mun.	Dist. 1 mun.	DENR OPV Native Chicken Growers' Asso.						2
	Free range native chicken production	Number of POs accessing assistance	Whole province	Whole province	Whole province	Native Chicken Growers'	10 M	10 M	5 M	PRDP		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
	support program <i>- Modeling of integrated farming for enhanced farm productivity</i>					Asso. POs, Fas, Coops, IP sector						
Poor farming practices	Enhanced capacity development & extension services for native chicken production <i>- Provision of trainings & extension services to backup cultural practices on native chicken production</i>	96 Trainings conducted <i>- POs/farmers attended</i> <i>- IEC materials produced & distributed</i> <i>- BALA capacitated</i>	15 mun 5 mun./ district	15 mun 5 mun./ district	18 mun 6 mun. / district	OPV MAO BALA ATI POs/FAs	3 M	3 M	3.6 M	PRDP PGBh OPV ATI MLGU- MAO		1
No commercial raiser/ producer in the province (based on PSA classification) resulting to unstable supply	Establishment of commercial farms by production segments: a) Breeder Farm b) Layer Farm c) Hatchery/ Brooding Farm d) Hardening/ Fattening Farm	POs /groups / private entities engaging in commercial scale commercial farms accredited Standard & model housing & farm management technique established	Trinidad Ubay Alicia Pilar Sikatuna Batuan	Catigbian Tubigon Clarin Inabanga Anda Blilihan	Mabini Duero Valencia Loay	POs FAs/Coops private entities IPs Sectors	Refer to Segmen t 1			PRDP Private entity		2 2 2 1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank	
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3				
SEGMENT: TRADING													
No collective marketing (resulting to low volume of supplies & irregular pricing)	Establishment of native chicken trading system • <i>trading policies shall be developed on price regulation; provision of equipment & capital</i>	48 Trading posts/ holding areas established Consolidators identified & organized Trading vehicle procured which is AWA compliant Study on production cost conducted	Baclayon Dauis Corella Panglao Sikatuna Tagbilaran Tubigon Sagbayan San Isidro Talibon Ubay Anda Bilar Carmen Jagna Loay	Antequer a Albur Balilihan Catigbian Calape Buen. Inabanga Danao Getafe Candijay Duero Loboc Mabini Pilar Sevilla Valencia	Cortes Loon Maribojoc BUnido Clarín PGarcia Sn Miguel Trinidad Alicia Batuan Dagohoy Dimiao GHernd Guind. Lila SBullones	MLGUs OPV POs, FAs, Coops, NC growers	16 M	16 M	16 M	PRDP		1	
SEGMENT: PROCESSING AND FINAL SALE													
Lack of post-harvest & processing facilities	Establishment & management of the following facilities: 1. Dressing Facility a) Mobile b) Permanent 2. Processing, Packaging Facilities and. Cold Storage	Basic dressing equipment procured (de-plucking machine)	Tagb.	Ubay	Carmen	POs/FAs Private entity NMIS PGBh MLGU	3.5 M	3.5 M	3.5 M	PRDP		1	
		Accredited dressing plant established & operational	Tagb. Corella	Ubay Alicia	Batuan Bilar		50 M	50 M	50 M				2
		Post-harvest trainings conducted	Tagb. Corella	Ubay Alicia	Batuan Bilar		75 M	75 M	75 M				

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
High Cost of Native Chicken compared to broiler in the market	Conduct Product Promotion	Advocacies on unique features and health benefits of native chicken conducted thru Trimedia, Schools, Institutions (DOH)	Province wide	Province wide	Province wide		1 M	1 M	1 M			1
		Festival conducted	Tagbilaran City	Tagbilaran City	Tagbilaran City		1.5 M	1.5 M	1.5 M			
Need for variation of product formats for food & non- food products	Product Development R & D	New product format available in the market		Ubay Alicia	Batuan Bilar	OPV DA BAI Private POs/ FAs/ Coops, BONACGA	10 M	10 M	10 M	PRDP		1
		<u>Food</u> - choice cuts - frozen & processed products <u>Non Food</u> - fertilizers out of manures - feeds out of feathers, scales, etc. - feathers as decors - Biogas production Local certifying body created for product branding Barcoded native chicken products		Province wide	Province wide							2

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
SEGMENT: SUPPORT SERVICES												
Lack of support facilities & logistics for native chicken production & health management	Operationalization of New Castles’ Disease (NCD laboratory)	Number of samples examined	Tagbilaran	Tagbilaran	Tagbilaran	OPV DA BAI MLGU-MAO, BONACGA other POs	5 M	2 M	2 M	OPV DA BAI		1
	Institutionalization of the Unified Health Program	Municipality/ farmers served					5 M	5 M	5 M	OPV DA BAI		1
		Unified health program adopted by all growers	Province-wide (47 mun including Tagb)	Province-wide (47 mun including Tagb)	Province-wide (47 mun including Tagb)							
		Support drugs & biologics provided										
	Promote the use of renewable energy-operated machines/facilities	Renewable energy – operated machines/facilities promoted/used	Province-wide	Province-wide	Province-wide		3 M	3 M	3 M	DA BAI OPV		2
		Trainings/ IEC conducted										
Poor road networks	Rehabilitation & upgrading of access roads	409.983 kms. FMRs constructed	Ubay Candijay Albur Catigbian Pilar	Sevilla Antequera Balilihan Panglao Mabini	Getafe Inabanga San Miguel Talibon Bilar	PRDP PGBh MLGU	3,416.5 B	3,416.5 B	3,416.5 B	PRDP		1
Need to upgrade technical knowledge &	Capacitation of lead players	Government & volunteer workers, NGOs & PO leaders capacitated/ trained	Tagbilaran			OPV DA ATI MLGU	2 M			PRDP DA		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
skills on native chicken production as an enterprise		2 Benchmarking conducted	Iloilo/ Mindanao Malaysia			BONACGA BABALA						
Untapped loan windows for native chicken growers	Linkaging with concerned agencies/ institutions	POs availing capitalization Forum/consultative orientation conducted	Tagbilaran	Tagbilaran		PGBh DA Banks DOLE DTI	0.5 M	0.5 M		DA PGBh		1
SEGMENT: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT												
No enforcement of intra-provincial quarantine law on movement of livestock & poultry	Regulating intra-provincial movement of livestock & poultry	Ordinance passed & enacted Quarantine checkpoints at strategic areas (for intra-provincial regulation) establishment & operational	Carmen	Sagbayan	Catigbian	OPV SP PLO DA-Veterinarian Quarantine Office	0.5 M	0.5 M	0.5 M			1
Lack of personnel to implement interprovincial quarantine services	Designation of quarantine inspectors in coastal mun. with ports & sub-ports to augment national-paid quarantine personnel	Municipal Quarantine Inspectors (MQI) designated & trained	Tagbilaran Loon Tubigon Clarin Getafe Talibon Ubay PGarcia Jagna	Tagbilaran Loon Tubigon Clarin Getafe Talibon Ubay PGarcia Jagna	Tagbilaran Loon Tubigon Clarin Getafe Talibon Ubay PGarcia Jagna	BAI MLGU PGBh	2.62 M	2.62M	2.62 M	BAI MLGU PGBh		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
Lack of information dissemination & weak enforcement of related national & local laws & policies	Massive advocacy campaign on the following policies: 1. regulation on the establishment of commercial poultry & livestock farms 2. animal welfare 3. environmental management 4. veterinary quarantine requirements for incoming & outgoing shipment of livestock & poultry 5. meat inspection/ trading & marketing	Advocacy campaign conducted IEC materials produced & distributed	Province- wide	Province- wide	Province- wide	BAI MLGU PGBh DA NMIS	1 M	1 M	1 M	BAI DA MLGU PGBh		1
Lack of knowledge & appreciation on the need for the production of climate change- resilient breeds	Conservation, promotion & adoption of the newly developed Boholano strain native chicken	Number of POs / farmers raising the Boholano strain Further research & studies conducted (<i>feeding trials, use of ethno-veterinary</i>)	Province- wide	Province- wide	Province- wide	DA-USF OPV	0.5 M	0.5 M	0.5 M	DA BAI		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt. in the Province	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Y1	Y2	Y3			
Regulatory function for farm accreditation not devolved making it difficult for local authorities to conduct farm monitoring & disease surveillance	Regulating the operation of new & existing commercial livestock & poultry farms	Ordinance passed & enacted Indemnification fund provided Farm visits & surveillance regularly conducted	Province-wide	Province-wide	Province-wide	DA BAI OPV SP	5 M	5 M	5 M	PGBh		1

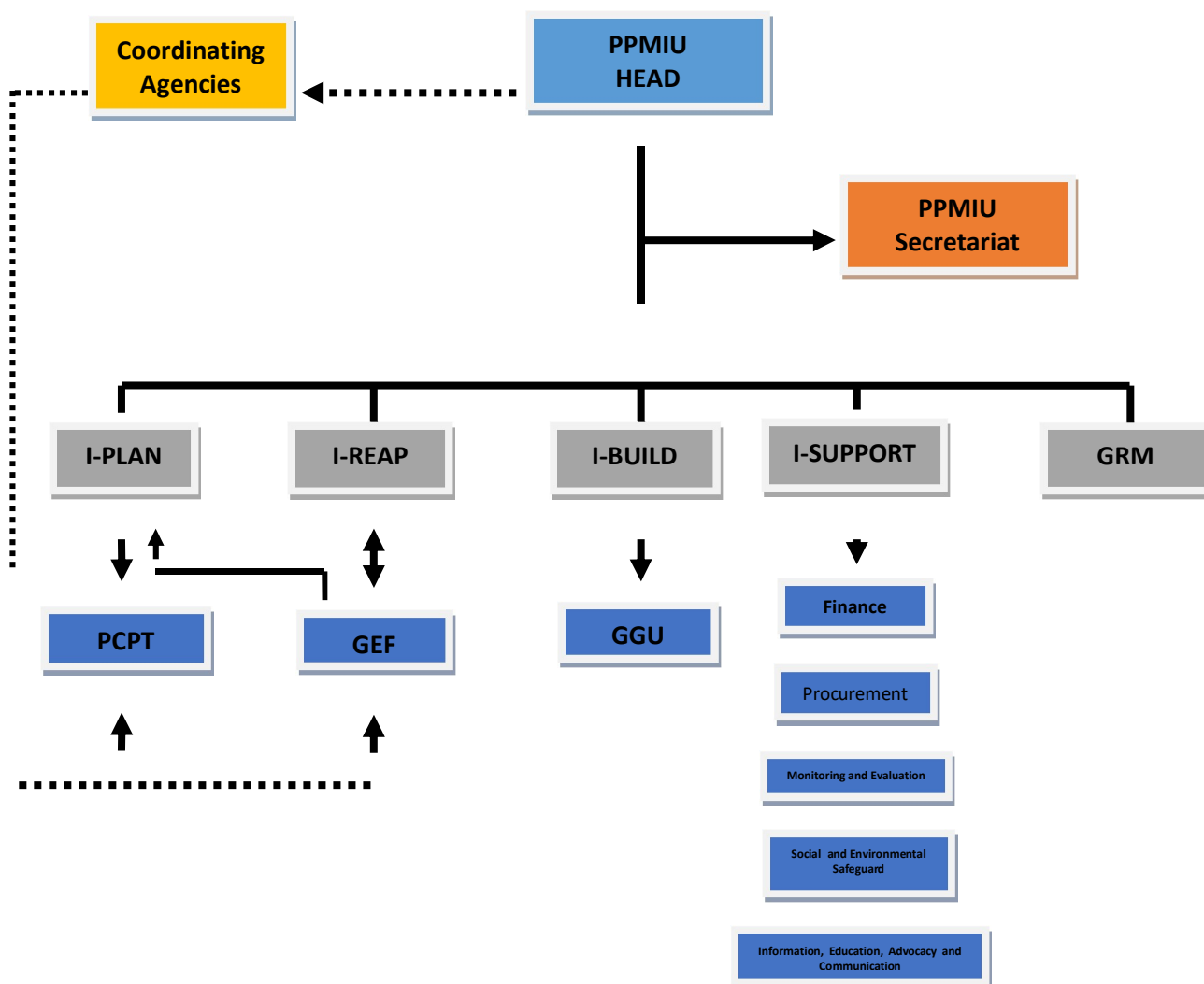
Chapter IV: Institutional Arrangements

• Implementation/ Supervision

The implementation and supervision of the Philippine Rural Development Program (PRDP) will be under the Provincial Governor thru the Provincial Program Management and Implementing Unit (PPMIU) created thru EO. No. 05 Series of 2014, with the Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator as the overall head. The PPMIU will be responsible for implementing all sub-projects, including but not limited to the preparation of pertinent documents as required by the program. The Regional Program Coordinating Office (RPCO) headed by the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Agriculture (DA) shall provide technical assistance in implementing the various projects.

• Organization and Management

The organization and management of the program will be handled by the province through its PPMIU, composing of its unit components (I-PLAN Unit, I- REAP Unit, I-BUILD Unit, I-SUPPORT and GRM Unit) and sub-unit components (Finance Sub-Unit, Procurement Sub-Unit, Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Unit, Social and Environmental Safeguard Sub-Unit, and Information, Education, Advocacy and Communication Sub-Unit, Provincial Core Planning Team, Global Environment, and Geotagging and Governance Unit). The Bohol PRDP- PPMIU organizational structure is shown below.



- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

A monitoring and evaluation system for the I-PLAN will be installed using the PRDP Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES), to track the implementation of projects indicated in the plan as well as projects being implemented and completed. Based on the PRDP Results-Based Monitoring, the indicators, means of verification of results and means of data collection are to be adopted. The use of geo-tagging tool/system is to be used in the pre-implementation, implementation and post-implementation of the projects funded under the PRDP. The PPMIU M&E Sub-Unit shall have the following functions:

- 1) Oversee monitoring and evaluation of the I-REAP and I-BUILD components in the province;
- 2) Coordinate all M&E activities of the participating LGUs;
- 3) Implement and Maintain Program Monitoring Information System ensuring that system's problems are immediately attended to or reported to RPCO thru the PPMIU;
- 4) Identify problems and issues which impeded program implementation for remedial actions by the PPMIU;
- 5) Generate and submit the prescribed provincial reports based on the LGU's reports to PPMIU for submission to RPCO;
- 6) Ensure that all completed data capture forms and file copies of the provincial consolidation reports are properly kept for ready reference;
- 7) Validate submitted reports by participating LGUs;
- 8) Provide technical assistance to participating LGUs pertaining to M&E system;
- 9) Prepare and submit reports to the RPCO.

- **Social and Environmental Safeguards**

The province will observe safeguard policies set by the World Bank and the Philippine Government as described in the Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) Framework of the PRDP.

Social safeguards will be governed by the Indigenous People Development Framework, Land/ Right of Way (ROW) Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework. Environmental Safeguards will be governed by the Philippine Environment Impact Statement System and will adopt the Environmental Framework and Guidelines set for by the program.

The SES Sub-Unit of the PPMIU shall carry out environmental guidelines, prepare and implement environmental management plan, resettlement action plan and indigenous people development framework in a manner and substance satisfactory to the World Bank.

Chapter V: PDC Resolution Approving the PCIP



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF BOHOL
City of Tagbilaran



PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE) HELD ON NOVEMBER 3, 2016 AT REYNA'S THE HAVEN AND GARDENS, TAGBILARAN CITY, BOHOL, PHILIPPINES.

In Attendance:

Majority of the Members of the PDC Executive Committee

PDC EXECOM RESOLUTION NO. 37-2016

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE PROVINCIAL COMMODITY INVESTMENT PLAN (PCIP) FOR NATIVE CHICKEN OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL AND FAVORABLY ENDORSING THE SAME TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DA) FOR SUPPORT AND FUNDING ASSISTANCE

WHEREAS, the Province of Bohol has identified the native chicken as one of the 10 priority commodities that will be accorded attention under the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) of the Department of Agriculture (DA);

WHEREAS, being one of the identified commodities that are important to the agricultural development of the province, a value chain analysis and a Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) for native chicken have been undertaken and prepared as part of the necessary requisites to ensure effective interventions;

WHEREAS, the PCIP for native chicken is a strategic plan that rationalizes the interventions within the various segments of the value chain of the commodity, which shall become the basis for PRDP's I-BUILD and I-REAP in selecting eligible interventions/ sub-projects for funding and eventual actual implementation in the province of Bohol;

WHEREAS, the PCIP for native chicken is a 3-year rolling consensus plan between the DA and Provincial Government of Bohol based on the value chain analysis, which was conducted with strong participation of various stakeholders in the chain;

WHEREAS, the Provincial Core Planning Team (PCPT) has presented the PCIP to this Body, giving emphasis on relevant information, gaps and constraints, and needed interventions, which have been identified through stakeholders' consultation involving suppliers, native chicken raisers, processors, traders, municipal agriculturists, and other key players in the native chicken industry;

WHEREAS, the PCIP for native chicken, after review and deliberation, has been found by this Body to be relevant, well-grounded, responsive, and aligned with the provincial development goals and priorities, and for these reasons, worthy of its approval and endorsement to the Department of Agriculture;

WHEREFORE, upon proper motion duly seconded, be it resolved by this Body in a meeting duly convened -

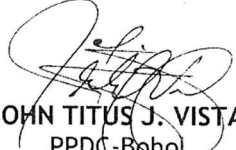
to approve the Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) for Native Chicken of the Province of Bohol and favorably endorsing the same to the Department of Agriculture (DA) for support and funding assistance

RESOLVED FURTHER, to provide copies of this resolution to the DA, and other proper government agencies for support, subsequent endorsement and funding assistance.

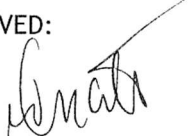
UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

-0-

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing Resolution.


JOHN TITUS J. VISTAL
PPDC-Bohol
Head, PDC Secretariat

APPROVED:


EDGARDO M. CHATTO
Governor
Chairman, PDC-Bohol

ANNEXES

Annex A.

Farm-to-Market Roads (FMR) for Native Chicken PCIP
Province of Bohol

	Length (km)	Required Amount (P)
UBAY :		
1 Road to Ubay Jr. High School	0.400	10,000,000.00
2 Gabi Seed Farm, Ubay	1.010	25,250,000.00
3 Road to Ubay Stock Farm	1.600	40,000,000.00
4 Jct.(TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Rd	2.570	64,250,000.00
5 Jct.(TER)-Ilihan-Cabulao Road (Ubay Side)	1.900	47,500,000.00
CANDIJAY :		
6 Road to Candijay Jr. High School	1.500	37,500,000.00
7 Lungsodaan - Panadtaran Road, Candijay	0.625	15,625,000.00
8 Lungsodaan (Candijay) - Tambongan (S-Bullones) Road	7.010	175,250,000.00
9 Gabayan - Anoling Road, Candijay	4.730	118,250,000.00
10 Jct. (TER)-Tugas-Mahangin-Cambane Road	2.740	68,500,000.00
11 Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	8.135	203,375,000.00
12 Sagumay-Canolin Road	1.570	39,250,000.00
13 Jct. (TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	3.550	88,750,000.00
14 Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	6.100	152,500,000.00
15 Jct. (TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	20.350	508,750,000.00
ALBURQUERQUE :		
16 Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road	9.665	241,625,000.00
17 Tagbuane - Tangcasan (Dangay) Albur Road	8.000	200,000,000.00
18 Pob. (Corella) - Cancatac - Dangay (Albur) Road	10.000	250,000,000.00
CATIGBIAN:		
19 Antequera-Catigbian via San Isidro Rd.	3.701	92,525,000.00
20 Candumayao-Cabanugan Road	5.340	133,500,000.00
21 Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-	8.000	200,000,000.00
22 Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa Rd.	8.220	205,500,000.00
23 Rizal (Catigbian)-San Isidro Road	4.250	106,250,000.00
24 Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Rd	10.848	271,200,000.00
PILAR:		
25 Pilar-Bagacay Road	7.700	192,500,000.00
26 Pilar - Bayong Road	3.000	75,000,000.00
27 Pilar-Inaghuban Road	7.750	193,750,000.00
28 Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	2.940	73,500,000.00
SEVILLA :		
29 Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road	8.732	218,300,000.00
30 Jct. (LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	14.868	371,700,000.00
ANTEQUERA:		
31 Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road	13.750	343,750,000.00
32 Maribojoc-Antequera via Tinibgan Road	8.700	217,500,000.00

33	Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan(Ant) Rd.	10.000	250,000,000.00
BALILIHAN :			
34	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Can-agong Road	2.650	66,250,000.00
35	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	9.256	231,400,000.00
36	Baucan(Balilihan)-Cambague(Sevilla) Road	8.732	218,300,000.00
37	Balilihan-Janopol-Batuan Road (Balilihan Side)	16.640	416,000,000.00
38	Balilihan-Cabad Road	1.566	39,150,000.00
39	Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa (Balilihan) Road	11.138	278,450,000.00
PANGLAO:			
40	Pob.(Pangalo)-Doljo Road	2.798	69,950,000.00
41	Tangnan-Acacia Road	2.300	57,500,000.00
MABINI :			
42	Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	6.000	150,000,000.00
43	Kaporsing-Abaca-San Roque Road, Mabini	6.900	172,500,000.00
44	Jct.(Mabini-Cabulao)-Aguipo Road	1.100	27,500,000.00
45	Jct.(TER) - Ilihan - Cabulao (Mabini)Road (Mabini Side)	5.160	129,000,000.00
46	Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	17.170	429,250,000.00
47	Sta. Cruz-Minol-Banlas-Tambo Road	6.950	173,750,000.00
GETAFE			
48	Getafe Circumferential Road	1.000	25,000,000.00
49	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road, Getafe Side	6.000	150,000,000.00
INABANGA :			
50	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road ,Causeway Length	6.248	156,200,000.00
51	One Way Traffic, Inabanga	0.335	8,375,000.00
52	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Rd.	9.340	233,500,000.00
SAN MIGUEL :			
53	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	13.500	337,500,000.00
54	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	9.800	245,000,000.00
55	San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay (Ubay) Road	17.000	425,000,000.00
TALIBON :			
56	Pob.(Talibon)-San Isidro Road	4.250	106,250,000.00
57	Pob.(Talibon)-San Francisco Road	6.200	155,000,000.00
BILAR:			
58	Bilar-Sevilla Road	2.550	63,750,000.00
59	Bilar-Magsaysay Park Road	2.689	67,225,000.00
60	Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao)-Oac-Omjon Road	11.457	286,425,000.00
61	Campagao - Cabacnitan via Dagohoy Road	12.000	300,000,000.00
Total			
		409.983	10,249,575,000.00

Annex B. List of Native Chicken Industry Players

Top Native Chicken Producing Municipalities, Province of Bohol
Inventory of Live Native Chicken
 As of December 2015

Rank	Municipality	Total Chickens (Number of Heads)
1	Ubay	52,823
2	Candijay	28,195
3	Alburquerque	27,555
4	Sevilla	27,536
5	Bilar	22,635
6	Balilihan	21,211
7	Inabanga	20,746
8	Duero	19,933
9	Mabini	19,300
10	Valencia	18,167

Native Chicken Inventory
Province of Bohol
 As of Year 2015

No.	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
1	Ubay	52,823	5,282
2	Candijay	28,195	4,028
3	Alburquerque	27,555	3,936
4	Sevilla	27,536	2,517
5	Bilar	22,635	715
6	Balilihan	21,211	2,121
7	Inabanga	20,746	269
8	Duero	19,933	53
9	Mabini	19,300	371
10	Valencia	18,167	372
11	Catigbian	17,565	2,484
12	Buenavista	16,684	836
13	Pilar	16,594	2,371
14	Panglao	15,999	883
15	Talibon	13,596	1,146
16	Calape	13,265	540
17	Antequera	12,799	4,266
18	Getafe	11,695	1,671
19	Danao	11,370	758
20	Sierra Bullones	11,095	1,110
21	Dimiao	10,787	1,541
22	Corella	9,518	781
23	Loboc	8,500	283
24	Baclayon	8,123	1,160
25	Jagna	7,556	426
26	Tubigon	7,540	218
27	Trinidad	7,254	460

No.	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
28	Sikatuna	7,070	758
29	Loon	7,057	777
30	San Miguel	6,143	713
31	Garcia Hernandez	5,525	495
32	Alicia	5,358	168
33	Tagbilaran	5,125	732
34	Sagbayan	4,491	312
35	Lila	3,533	170
36	Pres. Garcia	3,342	477
37	Dauis	2,833	52
38	Anda	2,592	370
39	Clarin	2,558	222
40	Cortes	2,348	215
41	Maribojoc	1,965	200
42	San Isidro	1,853	179
43	Carmen	1,822	54
44	Bien Unido	1,492	120
45	Batuan	1,168	77
46	Dagohoy	1,020	79
47	Loay	816	82
48	Guindulman	774	258
	Total	526,926	47,108
<i>Source: Municipal Agricultural Offices</i>			

Bohol Native Chicken Growers Association (BONACGA)

As of April 22, 2016

No.	Name	Home address	Contact No.
	District 1		
1	Rodel A. Diez	Can-omay, Antequera	9098927963
2	Ruben M. Celis	Purok 2, Malunggay, Danicop, Antequera	9073827894
3	Sulpicio B. Monteron	Bantolinao, Antequera	9303424061
4	Teofilo Q. Rebuta	Dasitam, Baclayon	09081724540/ 09103306516
5	Antonia L. Japay	Canangcaan, Corella	9283367521
6	Alex J. Toroy	Purok 3, Tanday, Corella	9206330333
7	Niema O. Toroy	Purok 3, Tanday, Corella	9183370823
8	Eulalio Nariz	Canapnapan, Corella	9468639999
9	Vicente D. Porpor	Purok 3, Pandol, Corella	9216634535
10	Melita T. Porpor	Purok 3, Pandol, Corella	
11	Joey B. Aranjuez	Dauis	9056528374
12	Marcelo P. Miculob	Dauis	9089365743
13	Cesaria J. Pido	Bahaybahay, Sikatuna	9104531696
14	Concepcion Butawan	Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9073190930
15	Elpidio S. Orig	Purok Sibuyas, Bahaybahay, Sikatuna	9092051225
16	Ma. Teresa Beldad	Purok 4, Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9076559486
17	Marcial Beldad Jr.	Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9166110121
18	Marcos T. Mondredondo Jr.	Purok 5, Pob 1, Sikatuna	09065721421/ 09151745494
19	Samuel M. Juyad	Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9182031550
20	Annabelle N. Paler	Camboac Norte, Sikatuna	9086015384
21	Guillermo Lomo	Purok 2, Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9125947663
22	Dominica Lomo	Purok 2, Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	
23	Josephine Villeta	Purok 4, Abucay Norte, Sikatuna	9075797750
24	Marilou M. Escalona	Cogon District, Tagbilaran City	9189366504
25	Robert Eduard S. Rola	Tubigon	9194842585
26	Alfredo Ramos Jr.	Purok 4, Pandan, Tubigon	9327134435
27	Oscar H. Vaño	Cahayag, Tubigon	9333970126
28	Roy B. Ygot	Purok 2, Pook Or., Tubigon	9222492355
	District 2		
29	Elzear S. Bolivar	Canmaya Diot, Sagbayan	9267968899

No.	Name	Home address	Contact No.
30	Lino B. Samputon	Canmaya Diot, Sagbayan	9294347195
31	Susan G. Yatong	Ubojan, Sagbayan	9197990699
32	Bonggot M. Pablito	Purok 1, Sta. Cruz, Sagbayan	9993765471
33	Junvic M. Ando	Canmaya Centro, Sagbayan	9193191796
34	Ray Anthony A. Masayon	Purok 2, La Victoria, Trinidad	9212545931
35	Cristobal Acebes Jr.	Purok 6, Camambugan, Ubay	9204317912
36	Eugenio Palangilan	Purok 4, Imelda, Ubay	9161642115
37	Leonardo Sarabosing	Poblacion, Ubay	09152632034/ 09332881871
38	Mark Angelo C. Bayocboc	San Isidro, Ubay	9076181379
39	Reynaldo Sindangan	Ubay	9206079283
40	Villamor C. Avergonzado	Ubay	9333011172
	District 3		
41	Amelia V. Endres	Poblacion Norte, Batuan	09173123933/ 5339057
42	Isidra A. Morala	Poblacion Norte, Batuan	9197900235
43	Ismael A. Tumanda	Garcia, Batuan	9157397676
44	Narcisa B. Digamon	Quezon, Batuan	09308251809/09487260054
45	Patricia E. Rollon	Poblacion 5, Batuan	9075499900
46	Josephine T. Magallanes	Poblacion, Candijay	9058825236
47	Robert B. Olaer	Tugas, Candijay	9173065219
48	Rey L. Laguitao	Sitio Cabase, Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen	9486422579
49	Maria Teresa Georpe Halasan	Bakilid, Dimiao	9434619017
50	Raymond Daga-as Halasan	Bakilid, Dimiao	09205225123/ 09173262161
51	Candelario L. Loquere	Purok 6, Pob. Ibabao, Loay	9196553308
52	Marcelino D. Lagumbay	Poblacion Ibabao, Loay	09391621725/ 09778254205
53	Prezaber E. Bernales	Purok 2, Cawayanan, Mabini	9152331695
54	Antonio Sajonia	Pilar	9285213356
55	Irene C. Cubrado Jr.	Pilar	9217587735
56	Jose Manlupig	Sierra Bullones	9323173740

Bohol Native Chicken Growers -SWCF (NGO)-Assisted

As of April 22, 2016

No.	Name	Home address
1	Cresencio Hewe	Rizal, Batuan
2	Claudio Hewe	Rizal, Batuan
3	Lydia Porinas	Rizal, Batuan
4	Loreto Jorillo Porinas	Rizal, Batuan
5	Geneta Taacon	Aloja, Batuan
6	Geronides Bugahod	Rosariohan, Batuan
7	Dionisio Palingcod	Rosariohan, Batuan
8	Julito Pancho	Rosariohan, Batuan
9	Gloria Ajoc	Rosariohan, Batuan
10	Teresita Bojo	Rosariohan, Batuan
11	Lolita Hingpit	Cambacay, Batuan
12	Brenda Calapan	Cambacay, Batuan
13	Sergio Macabudbud	Cambacay, Batuan
14	Marilyn Dantes	Sta. Cruz, Batuan
15	Merlyn Cutin	Sta. Cruz, Batuan
16	Lucia Asupre	Sta. Cruz, Batuan
17	Alberta Ajoc	Sta. Cruz, Batuan
18	Arnulfa Almedora	Janlud, Batuan
19	Rebecca Dionson	Janlud, Batuan
20	Uriel Hewe	Janlud, Batuan
21	Robert B. Olaer	Candijay
22	Josephine T. Magallanes	Candijay
23	Rey I. Laguitao	Carmen
24	Marlyn Balili	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen
25	Margie Balili	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen
26	Thelma Tesio	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen
27	Gloria Tesio	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen
28	Pronie Lagare	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen

No.	Name	Home address
29	Felipe Durupan	Biabas, Guindulman
30	Alice Datahan	Biabas, Guindulman
31	Ramona Datahan	Biabas, Guindulman
32	German Busano	Lundag, Pilar
33	Guilbert Amoncio	Lundag, Pilar
34	Terencio Balaba	Lundag, Pilar
35	Jessel Gono	Inaghuban, Pilar
36	Luciano Gupid	Inaghuban, Pilar
<i>Source: Production Division, OPV</i>		

Bohol Live Native Chicken Traders

As of April 22, 2016

No.	Name	Address	Contact No.
1	Melecia Acedo	Dao, Tagbilaran City	9339584083
2	Ester Pon *	Purok 3, Mariveles, Daus	9473479313
3	Ray Anthony Masayon *	Purok 2, La Victoria , Trinidad	9212545931
4	Bernardo Macabenta	Purok 4, Cabangahan, San Miguel	9098290334
5	Junvic Ando	Canmaya Centro, Sagbayan	9193191796
6	Ismael Tumanda	Garcia, Batuan	9157397676
7	Nutrichoice Meatshop *	Inglis St., Tagbilaran City	501-9299
8	Raquel Olmillo	JJ Torralba St., Tagbilaran City	
9	Elena Kudemus	JJ Torralba St., Tagbilaran City	
10	Sandy Gulay	Trinidad, Guindulman	
11	Lyn A. Angcahan	Sinakayana, Catigbian	

Native Chicken Processors

As of April 22, 2016

No.	Name	Address	Contact No.
RESTAURANTS/FAST FOODS			
1	Tanies Restaurant	Poblacion Sur, Carmen	09212468441; 522-9143
2	Pidros Fastfood Village	Pobblacion 3, Tagbilaran City	411-1063
3	6 sisters	F. Torraba St., Cogon, Tagbilaran City	9198620236
4	STK Food Hauz	Maria Clara St. corner Graham Avenue, Tagbilaran City	411 -4339
5	Payag ni Sano *	San Jose, Talibon	9212545931
DRESSED CHICKEN VENDOR			
1	Ester Pon *	Purok 3, Mariveles, Dauis	9473479313
2	Leny Alforque	Dao Market, Tagbilaran City	
3	Plaza Marcela	Cogon, Tagbilaran City	412-5867
4	Bohol Quality Mall	Gallares St., Tagbilaran City	411-3164
5	Shoppers Mart	Corner JS Torralba-Marapao St., Tagbilaran City	411-2122
6	Alturas Mall	B. Inting St., Tagbilaran City	411-3066
7	Nutrichoice Meatshop *	Inglis St., Tagbilaran City	501-9299
8	Rudy Ugat	Taguihon, Baclayon	9464858196
9	Island City Mall	Dao, Tagbilaran City	411-5521
10	Bohol Upland Farmers	Bahi, Albur	510-1502
	Federation of Cooperatives		
	* trader also		
Information provided by OPV			

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Province of Bohol
 As of Year 2015

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13	Pilar	16,594	2,371
14	Panglao	15,999	883
15	Talibon	13,596	1,146
16	Calape	13,265	540
17	Antequera	12,799	4,266
18	Getafe	11,695	1,671
19	Danao	11,370	758
20	Sierra Bullones	11,095	1,110
21	Dimiao	10,787	1,541
22	Corella	9,518	781
23	Loboc	8,500	283
24	Baclayon	8,123	1,160
25	Jagna	7,556	426
26	Tubigon	7,540	218
27	Trinidad	7,254	460

No.	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
28	Sikatuna	7,070	758
29	Loon	7,057	777
30	San Miguel	6,143	713
31	Garcia Hernandez	5,525	495
32	Alicia	5,358	168
33	Tagbilaran	5,125	732
34	Sagbayan	4,491	312
35	Lila	3,533	170
36	Pres. Garcia	3,342	477
37	Dauis	2,833	52
38	Anda	2,592	370
39	Clarin	2,558	222
40	Cortes	2,348	215
41	Maribojoc	1,965	200
42	San Isidro	1,853	179
43	Carmen	1,822	54
44	Bien Unido	1,492	120
45	Batuan	1,168	77
46	Dagohoy	1,020	79
47	Loay	816	82
48	Guindulman	774	258
	Total	526,926	47,108
<i>Source: Municipal Agricultural Offices</i>			

Provincial Core Planning Team

1. **MR. LARRY PAMUGAS** – OIC, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (Team Leader)
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3. **MS. EVELYN MALIGSA** – Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)
4. **MS. REMEDIOS REGACHO** – Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)
5. **MS. DAISY BASCO** – Office of the Provincial Veterinarian (OPV)
6. **ENGR. EVELYN AYUBAN** – Office of the Provincial Engineer (PEO)
7. **MS. AURELIN EUGENIA MAYOL** – Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
8. **MR. JOSE ALLAN CAJILOG** – Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)

Technical Assistance:

- MR. FRANCO U. VILLARUEL** – Planning Specialist, PRDP-PSO Visayas

PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Presentation of Native Chicken VCA Results to PDC and PCPT
by RPCO-7 | August 26, 2016



PCIP Enhancement Training Workshop

| September 19-23, 2016



GIS/ EVSA Enhancement Training for PRDP Prioritization

| October 4-6, 2016



PCPT Meeting for Discussion of Draft PCIP Matrix
| October 7, 2016



Technical Review of Draft PCIP

| October 11, 2016



Stakeholders' Consultation for the Native Chicken PCIP

| October 20, 2016



PDC Presentation of Native Chicken PCIP

| November 3, 2016



PCPT, RPCO-7 and PCO-Visayas Meeting for PCIP Finalization

| November 3, 2016

