Abante Bohol!

Provincial Commodity Investment Plan

(With Climate Change Adaptation PAPs)

NATIVE CHICKEN

CY - 2024

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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 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.

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

The interim approach in updating the PCIP for PRDP Scale-Up implementation focuses on the integration of Climate Risk Vulnerability, particularly the incorporation of Major Climate Risks and Risk Adaptation Measures in the existing PCIP Matrices. This approach will likewise serve as a bridge for planners at all levels to progressively familiarize themselves on climate-resilient investment planning.

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.

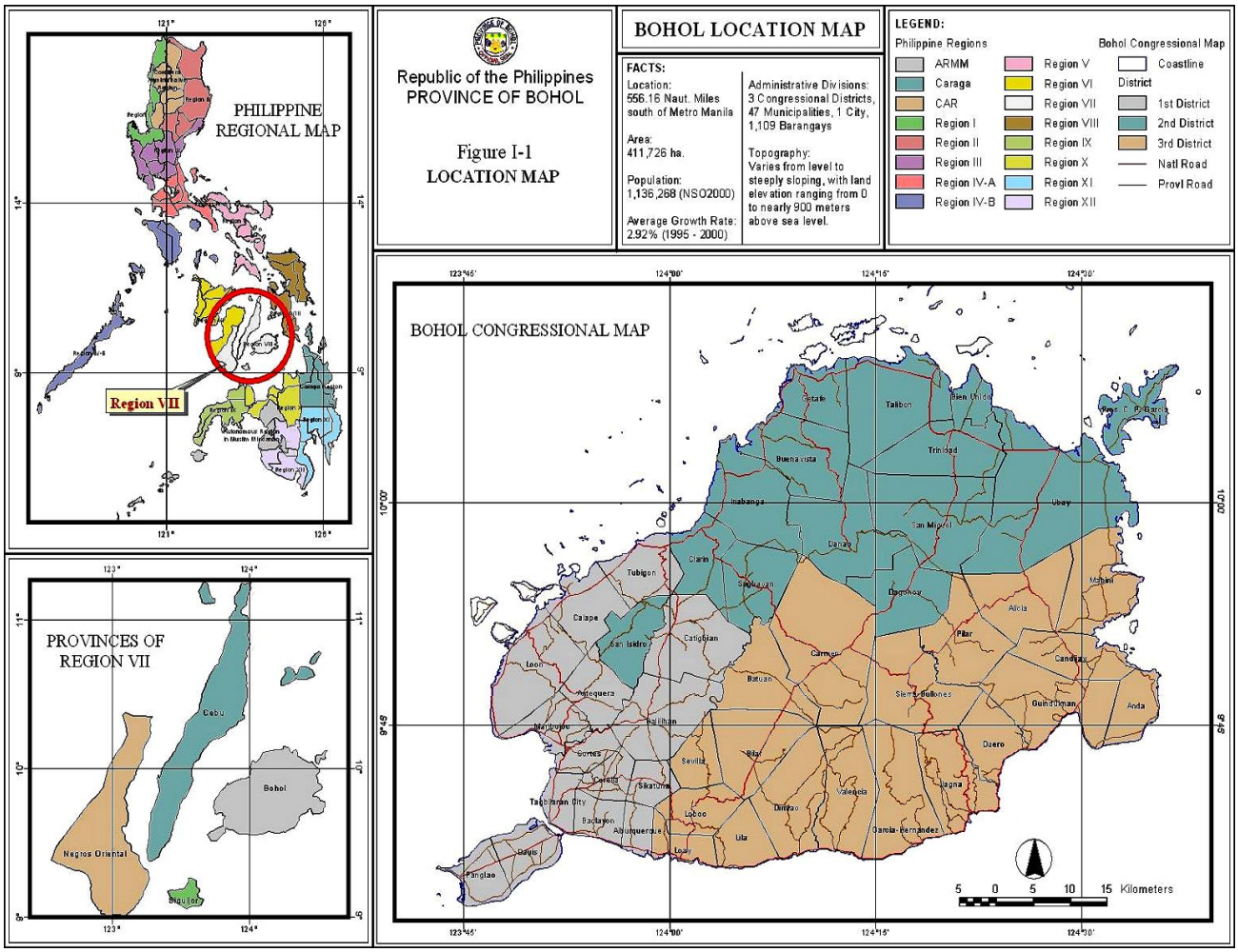
Geographic Profile

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 Slope[2]

- **Topography Range**

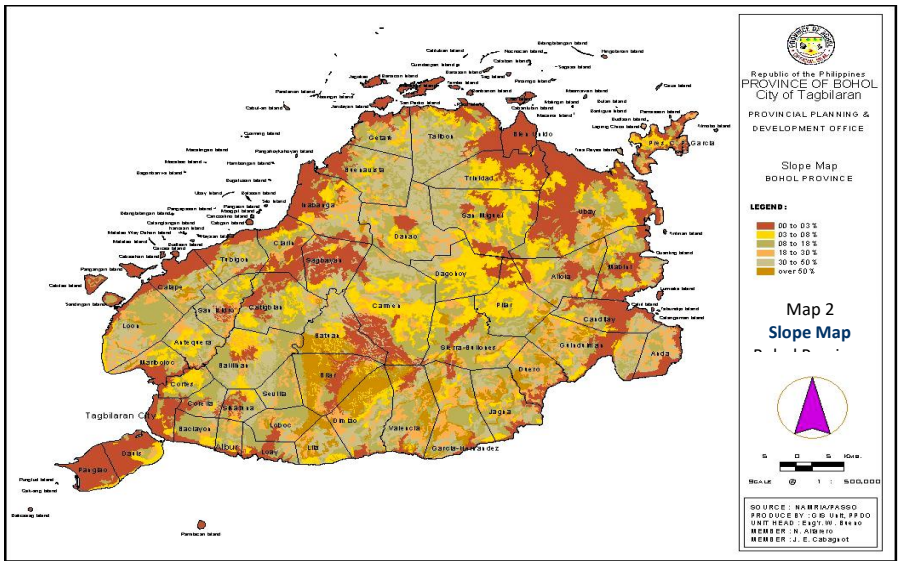
Bohol's terrain is variable from nearly flat at the plains to low rolling, moderate to very steep sloping with 5 to 50 meters high cliffs in the Sierra-Bullones limestone formation. The more rugged terrain is found in the southern part of the province although the Ubay volcanic rocks and Boctol serpentinite 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 Range**[3]

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), vlcanic 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



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

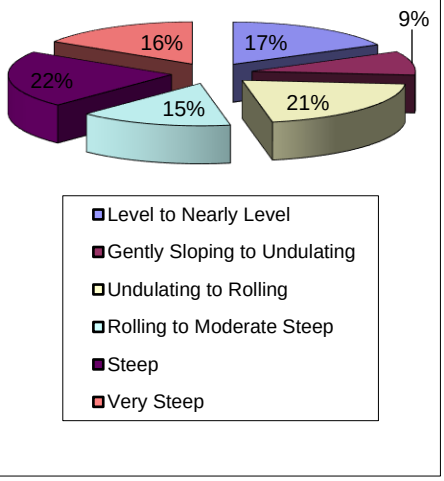
[3] Philippine Land and Soil Management Atlas for Central Visayas

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%
T o t a l		**411,726**	**100%**

Source: BSWM, DA, Region7, 1992

Figure 1. Slope Classification Bohol

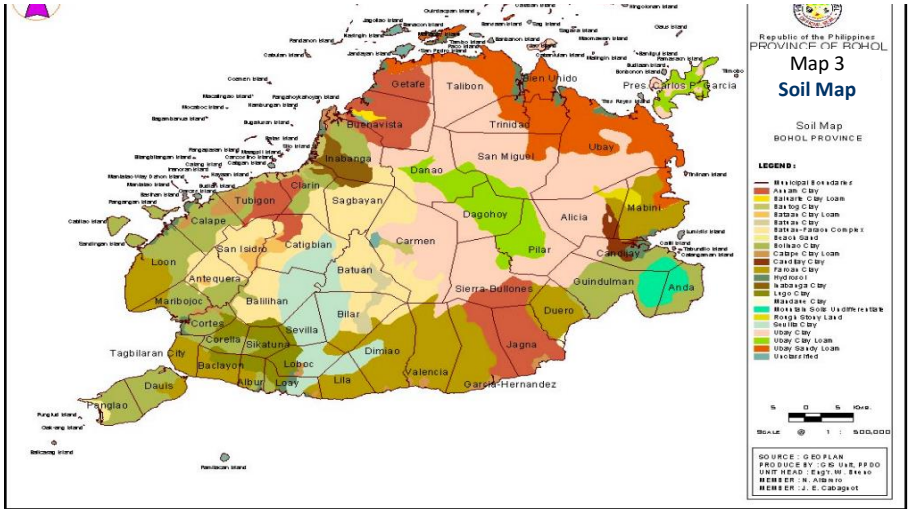


Soil Types[4]

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 Cover[5]

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.

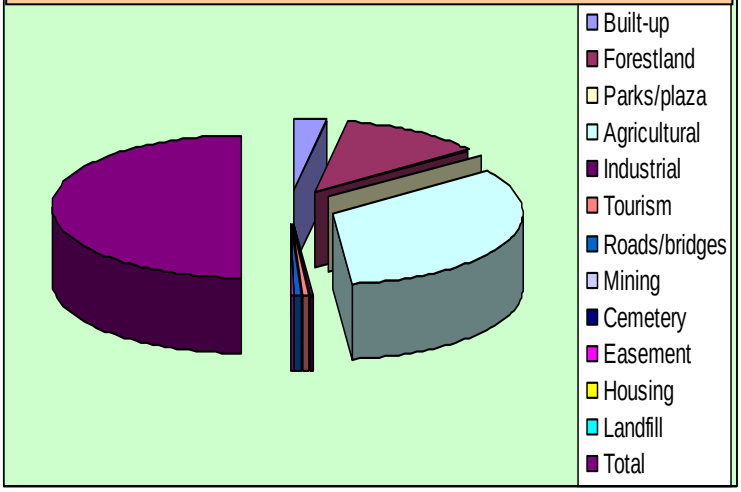
The province has a larger coverage of woodland (10.69%) compared to Cebu and some other provinces in the region. Wetland constitutes 4.92%, which includes mangrove, nipa, beach sands and fishponds while built-up areas comprise 10.22%.[6]

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%**

Source: Approved Municipal/ City Land Use Plan

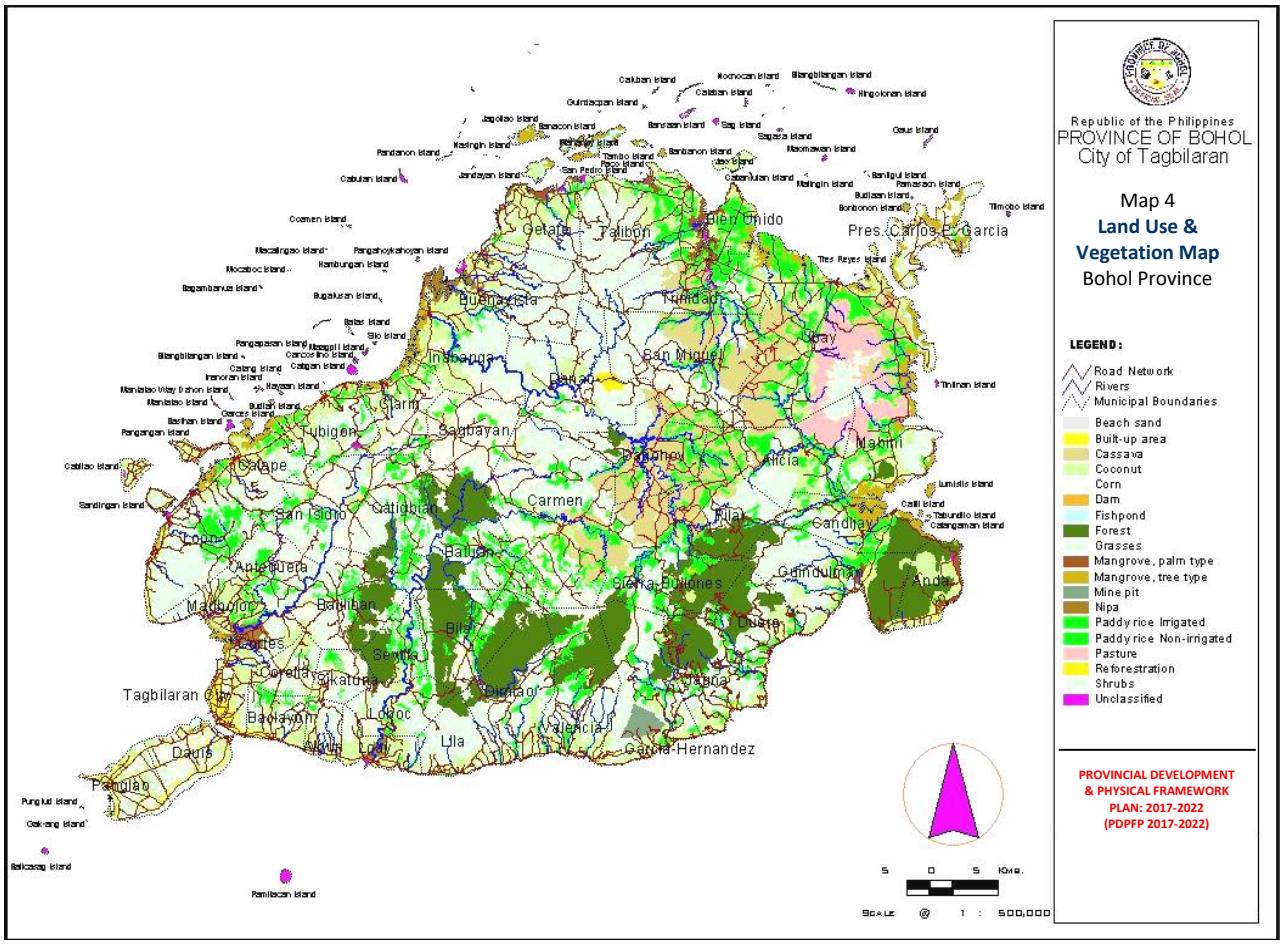
Figure 2. Present Land Use & Vegetation Cover Bohol Province



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 hectares[7]. 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



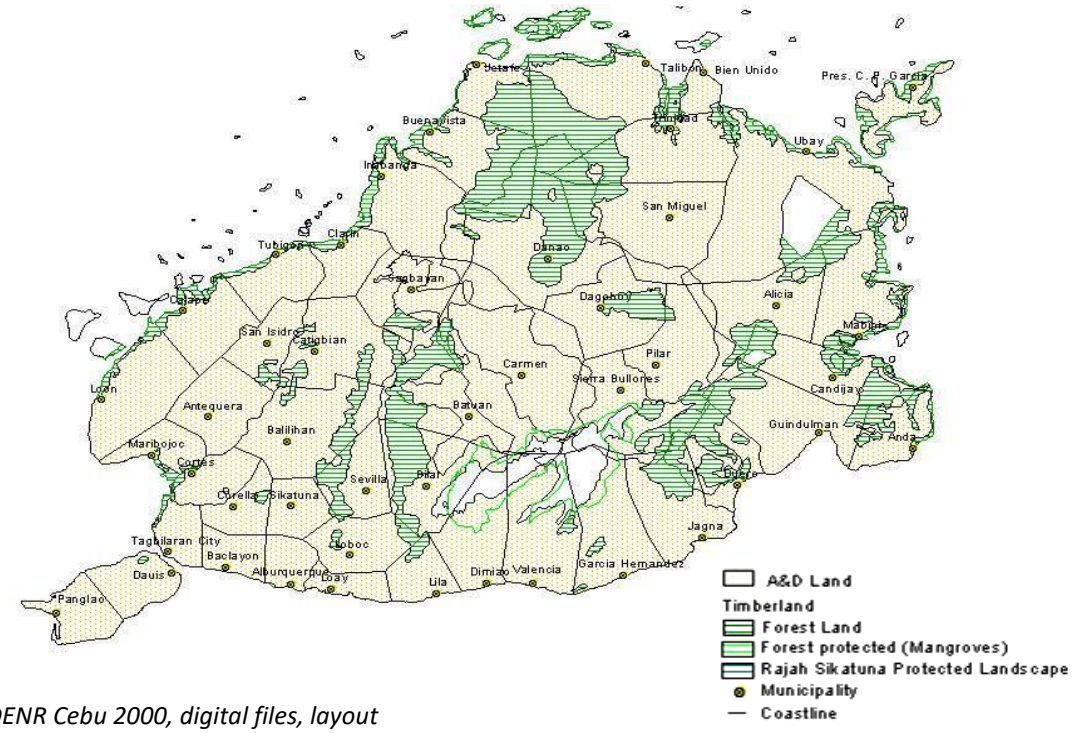
Land Classification[8]

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



Source: DENR Cebu 2000, digital files, layout

Physical Resources

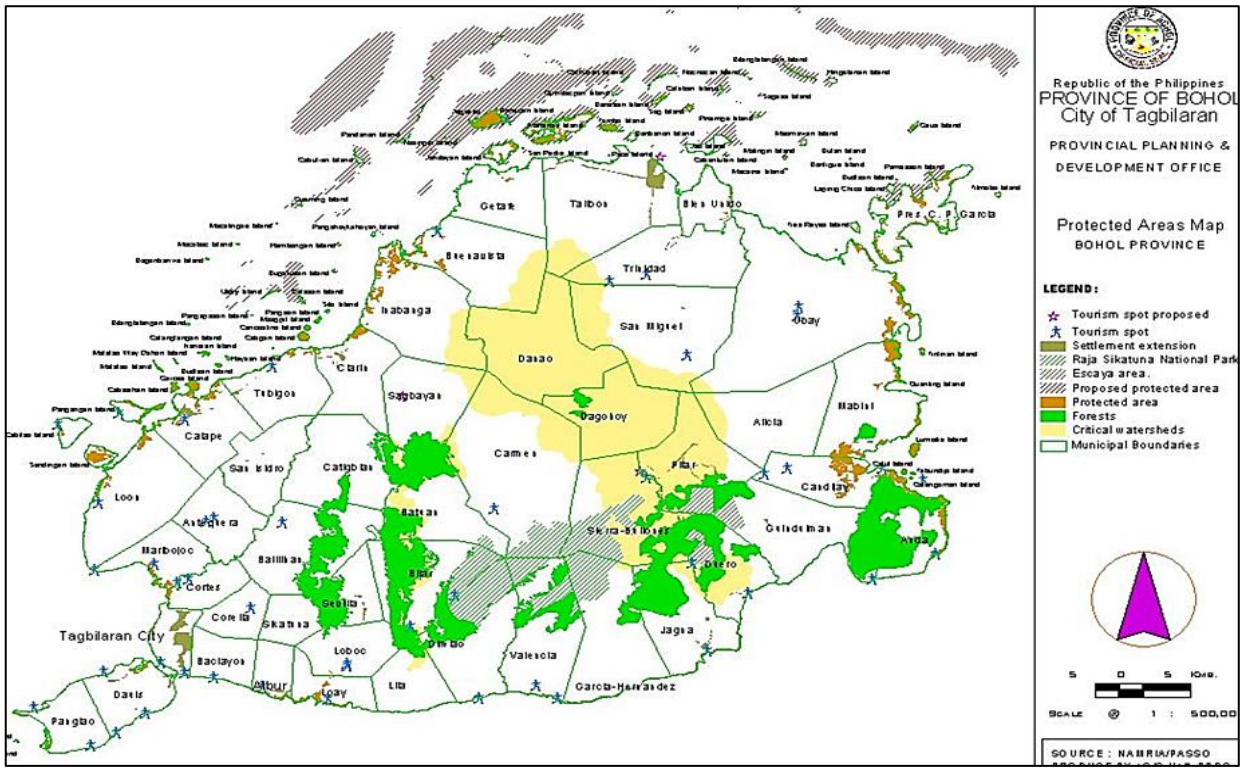
Bohol is endowed with a rich biodiversity and natural resources that play an essential role in guiding its future development for agriculture, industry, tourism, settlements, culture and infrastructure in both the medium and long-term time frame. It has a high diversity of flora and fauna found in the 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 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.

Risk Profile[9]

The Province of Bohol is prone to a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards such as flooding, rain-induced landslides, earthquake, storm surges, liquefaction, fire, air and water pollution, and contaminated land. Inappropriate location and design of developments can aggravate exposure to and impact of hazards and climate change impact like sea-level rise, storm surges, among others.

Hydrometeorological Hazards

Bohol's climate, as classified by PAGASA, belongs to Corona's 4th Type which is characterized by rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. Intensification of the southwest monsoon usually occurs during the months of July to October. The rainfall varies from about 1,200 mm/yr. around the coast to slightly more than 2,200 mm per year in the mountainous areas in the province. Based on the climatological records of Tagbilaran City weather station, the province has an annual average of 161 rainy days. Average rainfall and trend have illustrated a declining trend of 250 mm over a period of 35 years of about 7mm a year due likely to climatic change in the Southeast Asian Region. The coastal area of the province is warm in contrast with the interior part, which is colder especially during the night. Mean temperature is at 27.40 degrees Celsius.

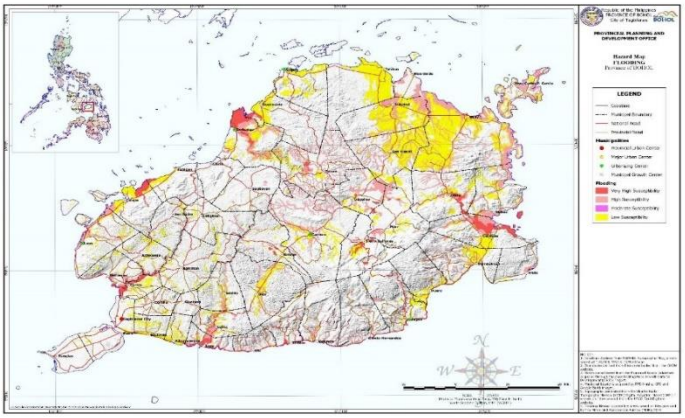
- ***Flooding***

Flood-prone areas in Bohol include the influence areas of the eleven major rivers namely: Inabanga, Loboc, Abatan (Maribojoc), Moalong (Loon), Ipil (Trinidad), Soom (Trinidad), Carood (Mabini), Lumbay (Pilar), Alejawan (Duero), Manaba (Garcia) and Panangatan (Dimiao) Rivers. Aside from the areas where the rivers are located, the following towns were sites of flooding in 2011, namely: Jagna, Valencia, Guindulman, Alicia, Bien Unido, Clarin, Sagbayan, and Antequera. These areas adjacent to the rivers have been the subject of seasonal destructive flash flooding which caused substantial damage to agricultural land and crops, infrastructure, dwelling and occasional loss of lives. The primary factor which contributes to the occurrence of these hazards is the denudation of the forest cover in the upper watershed areas and river tributaries. This causes heavy siltation resulting in the incapability of the river waterways to handle heavy flash flood water flow from the rain catchment area (PDPFP 2016-2028).

[9] Bohol Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2023-2025

Based on the disaster risk analysis data as of 2020 (PDPFP 2016-2028) and on historical data, the municipalities with agriculture at risk to flooding are the following: Candijay, Alicia, Pilar, Batuan, and Mabini in terms of Agri-fisheries while Buenavista, Mabini, and Sevilla for fisheries alone, and they are considered as priority LGUs. Livestock at risk are mostly in Alicia, Candijay, Guindulman, and Mabini.

Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map, Bohol Province

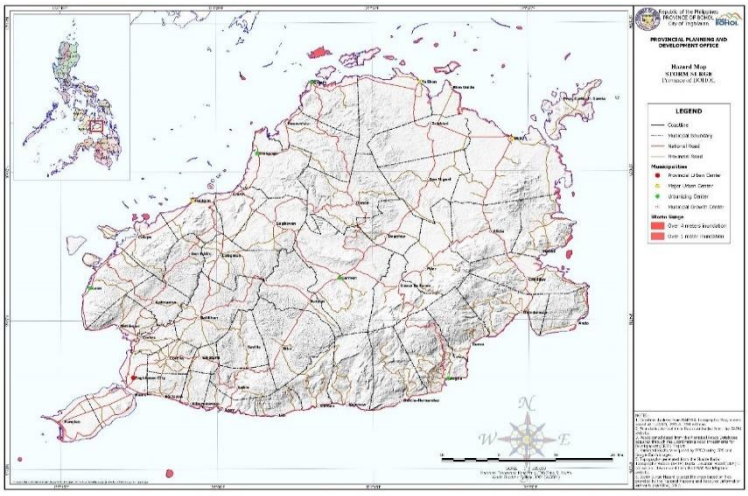


Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

- ***Storm Surge***

Storm Surge, as defined by the PAGASA, is **the abnormal rise in sea level that occurs during tropical cyclones**. It is caused by strong winds and low atmospheric pressures produced by tropical cyclones. Most of the storm surge-prone areas are located in the southeastern, southwestern, northern and western portions of Bohol. The inundation coverage is estimated based on geomorphologic analysis and observation in the areas during interviews/surveys. The surge heights are computed using the data gathered during surveys in reference to the significant tropical cyclone occurrences and from storm surge model results.

Map 8. Storm Surge Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

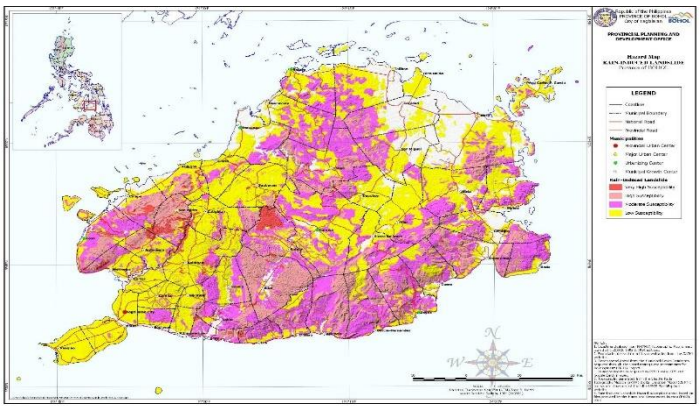
The 30 coastal LGUs (Tagbilaran City, Dauis, Panglao, Baclayon, Alburquerque, Loay, Lila, Dimiao, Valencia, Garcia Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, Guindulman, Anda, Candijay, Mabini, Ubay, Trinidad, Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Bien Unido, Talibon, Getafe, Buenavista, Inabanga, Clarin, Tubigon, Calape, Loon, Maribojoc, Cortes) with island barangays are prone to storm surge if aggravated by strong typhoons (PDPFP 2016-2028). Among the listed municipalities: Getafe, Panglao, Talibon, Calape, Tubigon, Inabanga, Candijay, Ubay, Loon and Tagbilaran City are the notably with high population at risk.

Based on current data available, 30 coastal LGUs are under high risk in agricultural areas to Storm Surge. The highlighted municipalities with agriculture at risk of storm surge are Talibon, Bien Unido, Ubay, Pres. Calros P Garcia, Panglao, Baclayon, Getafe, Anda, Mabini and Guindulman based on observation and discussions. Fish cages and seaweeds production areas are mostly affected.

- ***Rain-Induced Landslide***

Landslides, as defined by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), **is the mass movement of rock, soil, and debris down a slope due to gravity**. Landslides triggered by intense rainfall are called Rain-Induced Landslides (RIL).

Map 9. Rain-Induced Landslide Susceptibility Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

There are seven (7) municipalities in the province which are determined to be the priority LGUs considering frequent landslide occurrence and their severity, namely: Jagna, Valencia, Sagbayan, Sierra Bullones, Garcia-Hernandez, Dimiao and San Isidro. In addition to these, the municipalities of Duero, Bilar, Loboc and Sevilla are also considered to be more exposed than the risk analysis data and considered the priority LGUs as well.

The agriculture areas at risk to RIL are highly observed in Sagbayan, Sierra Bullones, Jagna, Garcia-Hernandez and Duero, based on experience. A total of 176,775 hectares are potentially affected by rain-induced landslides in Bohol Province.

- ***Drought/El Niño***

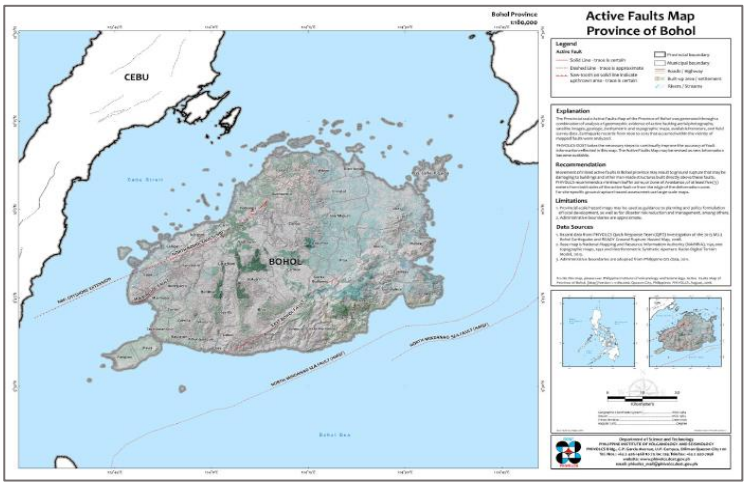
El Niño is the projected increase in temperature that will result in drought and drought-like conditions in the municipality. Drought is projected to have a high impact on the municipalities with mostly agriculture and fisheries.

Geological Hazards

Outline of Geological Hazards in Bohol Province

Geological hazards result from geologic processes acting on or beneath the earth's surface. These include earthquake, earthquake-induced hazards (ground shaking, ground rupture, earthquake-induced landslide, liquefaction, and tsunami), and volcanic hazards.

Map 10. Active Fault Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

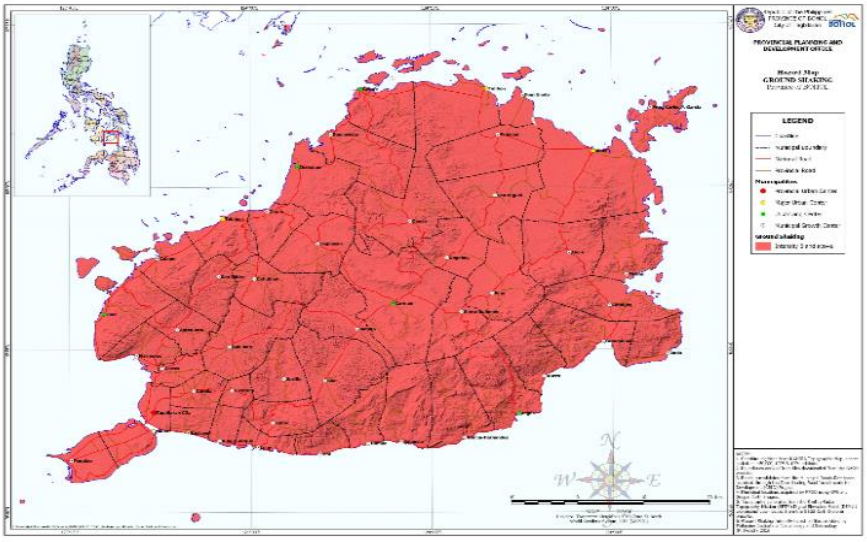
Bohol is prone to geologic hazards like ground shaking, liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslide and tsunami because of the presence of East Bohol Fault and another fault located in the Bohol Sea going to Mindanao Sea facing the southern part of Bohol. The

presence of Negros Trench and PFZ Central Leyte Fault may also contribute to the generation of earthquake. Geologic hazards result from geologic processes acting on or beneath the earth's surface. These include movement of plates in the earth's crust or from local concentration of heat and are a source of hazards to people and their natural and built- up environment on the earth's surface.

- **Ground Shaking**

The immediate effect of an earthquake is **Ground Shaking**. PHIVOLCS describes ground shaking as the *disruptive up, down and sideways vibration of the ground during an earthquake*.

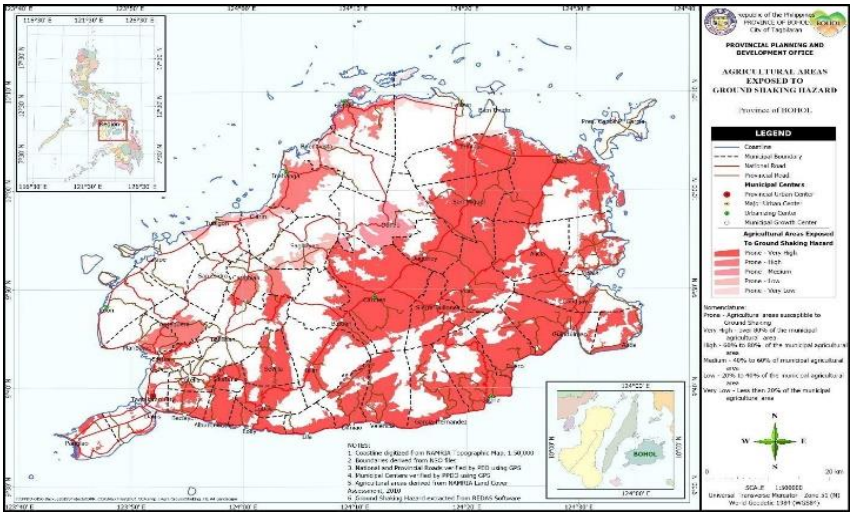
Map 11. Ground Shaking Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

According to recent hazard map, majority of the provincial agricultural lands are highly exposed to ground shaking with a total exposed agricultural area of about 168,307 hectares or 70% of the total agricultural land area is within the very high to high exposure area.

Map 12. Agricultural Exposure Map to Ground Shaking, Bohol Province



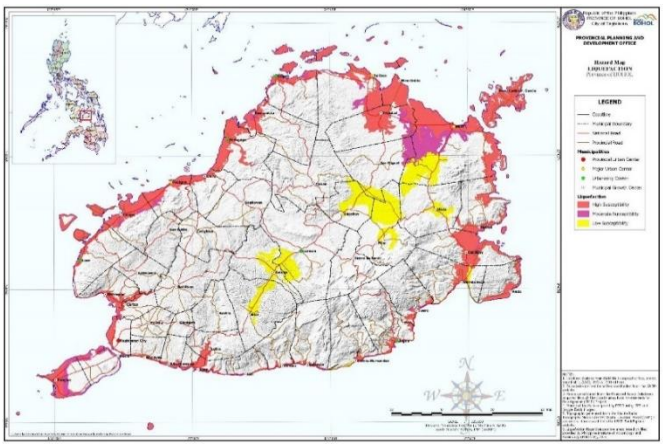
Source: ***PDPFP 2016-2028, PPDO Bohol***

At very high risk to ground shaking are the 36 municipalities and one (1) city of the province of Bohol with agricultural areas exposed to ground shaking. Out of these towns, the 27 municipalities and one (1) city have their entire agricultural areas highly exposed to ground shaking. At risk are the municipalities of Carmen, Ubay, Pilar, San Miguel, Alicia, Guindulman, Trinidad, Sierra Bullones, Candijay, Dagohoy, Garcia Hernandez, Jagna and Valencia having more than 10,000 hectares of their agricultural area highly exposed to ground shaking (PDPFP 2016-2028).

- ***Liquefaction***

Liquefaction is the phenomenon wherein sediments, especially near bodies of water, behave like liquid similar to a quicksand. Such could lead to sinking and/ or tilting of structure above it, sand boils and fissures.

Map 13. Liquefaction Hazard Map, Bohol Province



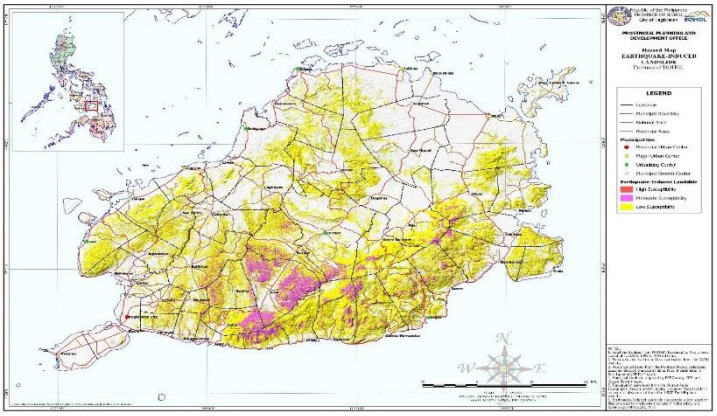
Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

According to current data, all coastal municipalities and one (1) city, including island barangays of Bohol are highly susceptible to liquefaction. The municipalities of Ubay, Bien Unido, Panglao and Pres. Carlos P. Garcia are observed to be highly affected by liquefaction based on data and discussions. The moderately susceptible areas include some barangays located in the different municipalities of Ubay, Trinidad, San Miguel, Talibon, Candijay, Duero, Jetafe, Buenavista, Tubigon, Calape, Panglao, Dauis and Cortes. The coastal municipalities located in the southeastern, northeastern and northwestern portions of Bohol have more areas exposed to the liquefaction hazard compared to those situated in southern Bohol. Municipalities with low exceedance liquefaction are portions of Ubay, Alizia, Pilar, Dagohoy, Carmen, Batuan and Bilar. The worst scenario is when there is high excess liquefaction which would affect the Central Business District (CBD) and urban barangays of coastal municipalities (Bohol PDPFP, 2016-2028).

There are agricultural areas that at risk to liquefaction along coastal municipalities as well and these are located in the municipalities of Ubay, Pres. C.P. Garcia, Bien-Unido and Panglao.

- ***Earthquake-Induced Landslide***

Map 14. Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

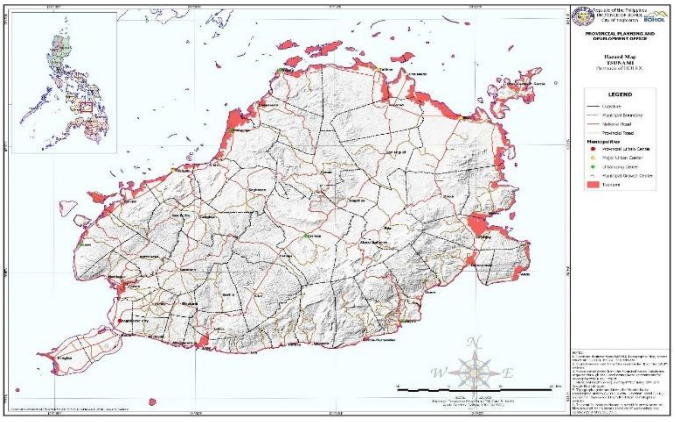
Earthquake-Induced Landslides (EIL) are described by PHIVOLCS as the *down slope movement of rocks, solid, and other debris commonly triggered by strong shaking*. It causes erosion as well as burial and blockage of roads and rivers. Similar to rain-induced landslides (RIL), an earthquake-induced landslide could destroy houses and cause injury or death to residents living near sloped areas. It could likewise damage vegetative cover and croplands, as well as access roads to agri-tourism, commercial, residential, and other key built-up areas.

The municipalities of Lila, Dimiao, Valencia, Loboc (man-forest), Bilar (east-side), Garcia-Hernandez, Sierra Bullones, Duero, Jagna, Sevilla, Loay, and Candijay are observed to be with the highest susceptibility based on current data and experience.

The agricultural areas, except fishery areas, at risk to EIL are in Dimiao, Loboc, Valencia, Sierra Bullones, Garcia-Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Pilar, Alicia and Carmen. In relation to this, the municipalities such as Dimiao, Lila, and Loboc have agricultural land areas that are highly susceptible to EIL. Furthermore, the agricultural areas of Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Inabanga, Clarin, Buenavista, Valencia, Pilar, Bilar, Guindulman, Candijay, S. Bullones, Carmen are also at risk to EIL.

- ***Tsunami***

Map 15. Tsunami Hazard Map, Bohol Province



Source: ***PPDO Bohol***

Tsunami refers to the *series of waves caused commonly by an earthquake under the sea*. It causes flooding, coastal erosion, drowning of people, and damage to properties.

According to current data, all coastal municipalities are highly susceptible to tsunami. The population, agriculture, including fisheries at risk to Tsunami are located in 30 coastal LGUs. Inundation of rivers caused by pressure from tsunami may affect the municipalities of Inabanga, Pres Carlos P. Garcia, Candijay, Loay, Loon, Anda, Maribojoc, Cortes, Duero and Loboc, hence they are considered as priority LGUs.

Infrastructure [10]

In 2022, Bohol's **total road** length is 6,152.19 kilometers. Of these roads, 12% are classified as national roads and 14% provincial roads. The city roads only account for 1% while municipal roads 5%. Barangay roads have the longest stretch of roads, accounting for 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 for 35%, and continue to increase in length as both national and local governments sustain their projects for road concreting. Asphalt roads, on the other hand, shared 3% of the total road length. Meanwhile, 18% of the province roads remain to be earth roads, which are mostly classified as barangay roads.

As to bridges, there are 8,419.64 linear meters of bridges within the road network in the province and 64% of this total length is composed of concrete. Steel bridges account for 27% while bailey bridges are 7%. There are still timber bridges in the province, which shared a total length of 2%.

Majority of the bridges in the province are under the jurisdiction of the national government, which account for 61%. The Provincial Government is maintaining 1,509.00 linear meters or 18% of these bridges. The rest of the bridges are managed and maintained by the city/ municipal and barangay local governments.

Figure 3. Type of Pavement Province of Bohol: CY 2022

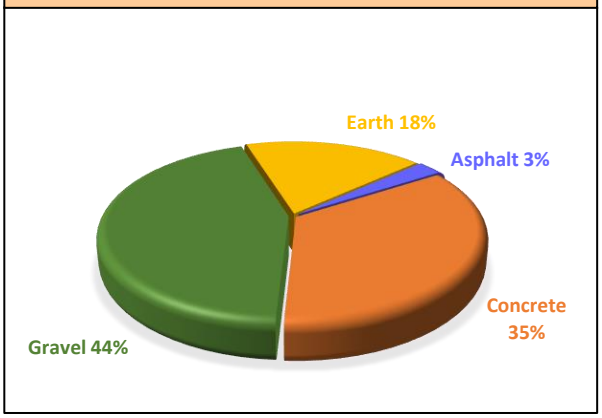


Figure 4. Road Classification Province of Bohol: CY 2022

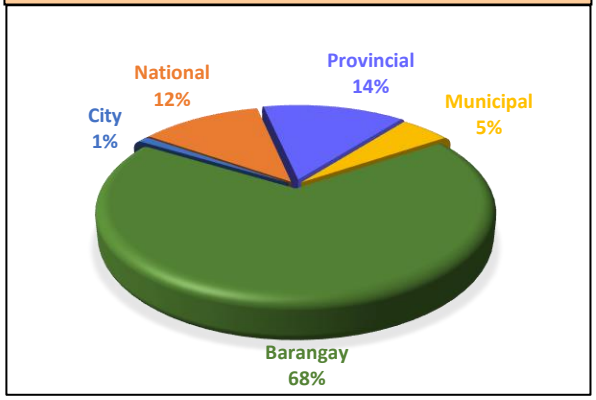
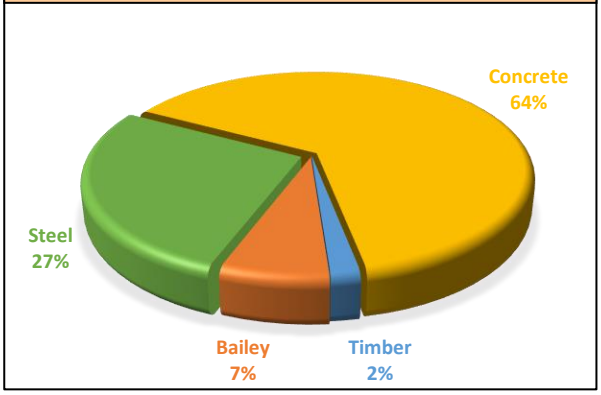
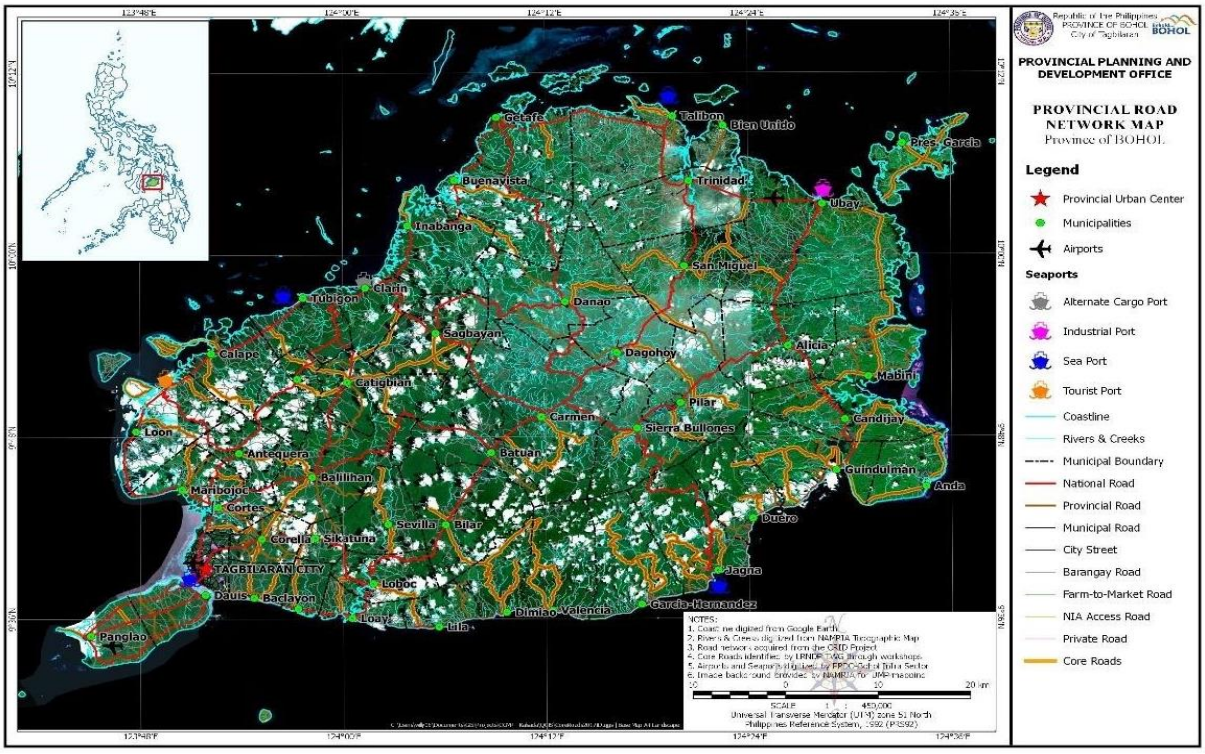


Figure 5. Bridge Classification Province of Bohol: CY 2022



Source: ***Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)***

Map 16. Road Network Map, Bohol Province



As to **seaport**, there are 16 ports in Bohol serving as the gateways of people and goods to and from the province. Of the 16 ports, there is only 1 baseport, located in Tagbilaran City. There are 4 terminal ports, 9 outports and 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 two airports, namely, the Bohol-Panglao International Airport (BPIA) and the Ubay Airport which classified as a community airport with a runway of 1.2 km that serves as a feeder airport. Only the BPIA handles commercial flights and passenger traffic with direct flights to and from Manila and international flights. 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**, the road network in Bohol consists of circumferential road along the coastline and interior that connects the interior municipalities. The Tagbilaran Eastern Road (TER) connects Tagbilaran to Ubay via Jagna while the Tagbilaran Nothern Road (TNR) completes the loop from Ubay to Tagbilaran via the northern town of Tubigon. However, the province experienced the number of registered vehicles had a decreasing trend in 2018-2023 but increased slightly in 2021 to 2022. Before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2018, the number of vehicles registered in Bohol reached 124,744, yet this has decreased to 108,093 in 2023. Moreover, the preference for motorcycles stayed on top because of its affordability and lower maintenance cost compared to four-wheeled vehicles.

Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Population

Based on the latest 2020 Census on Population, Bohol's population reached 1.394 Million, showing a 1.06% average annual increase from the 2010 population count. Such annual growth rate is lower than the Central Visayas' growth rate of 1.74%. Bohol's population growth, however, is lower than that of the 1.67% national annual growth rate. With this growth, estimated population of the province in 2024 is pegged at 1.398 Million and will further increase to 1.402 Million in 2025.

Among the 48 localities, Tagbilaran City has the highest population with 104,976, followed by municipalities of Ubay, Talibon, Dauis, Carmen, Inabanga, Tubigon, Loon, Panglao and Jagna. Sikatuna is the least populated municipality with only 6,906 population.

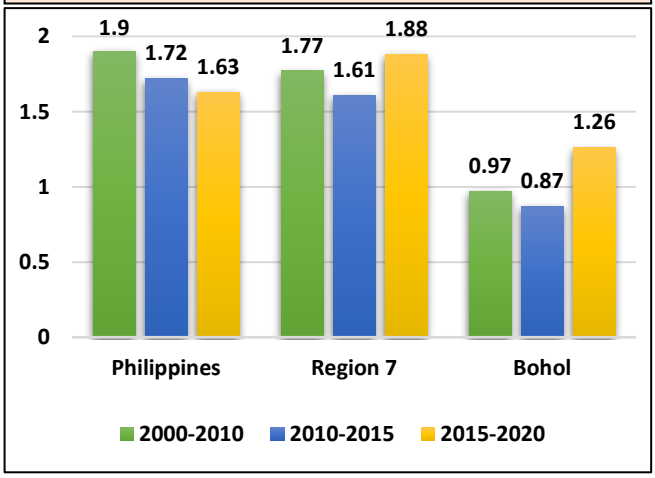
The population of Bohol has been fluctuating from 0.97% average annual increase (2000-2010) down to 0.87% (2010-2015) and bounced back to 1.26% (2015-2020).

BASIC FACTS OF BOHOL PROVINCE

Population: 1.255 Million (2010)
1.313 Million (2015)
1.394 Million (2020)
Income Class: 1st Class Province
Land Area: 411,726 hectares (411.726 Km²)
Population Growth Rate: 1.06% (2010-2020)
No. of Household: 322,022 (2020)
Ave. HH Size: 4.3 (2020)
Pop. Density: 292 persons/km² (2020)
Administrative Units:
1 City, 47 Municipalities
1,109 Barangays
3 Congressional Districts
Coastline: 654 Km. of coastline
Municipal Waters: 6,245 Km²
Coastal Barangays: 304 Brgys.
No. of Islets: 72 islets

The municipality of Panglao has the highest growth rate in the Province (3.37%). Among the top 10 localities with high growth rates include Dauis, Corella, Trinidad, Sagbayan, Getafe, Baclayon, Cortes, and Tubigon. The municipality of Dimiao has remained to have a negative population growth rate of -0.18% (2010-2020).

Figure 6. Average Annual Growth Rate



Source: OpenSTAT, PSA

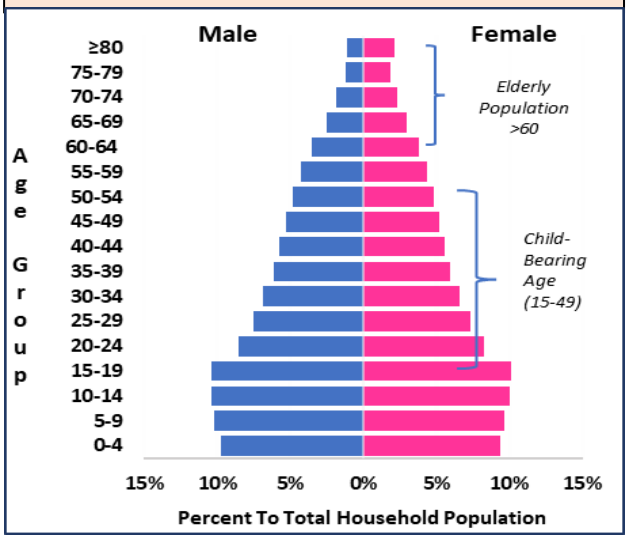
Based on the 2020 Census, the population structure of Bohol shows bigger group of younger people (with 29.7% belonging to age group under 15 years old). Female reproductive Age (Child-bearing age) comprised 49.6%. Males outnumbered females in the 0-59 years old. Females outlived the males in the older age groups. Those aging 60 and over comprised 10% of Bohol's Population. From 24.5 in 2010, the median age for Boholanos rose to 25.7 years old for both sexes. This means that half of the total

population was below 25.7 years old. For the female population, the median age was 26.3, higher by 2.4 years against their male counterpart.

Moreover, 50.9 percent of the total population were males and 49.1 were females. This translated to a sex ratio of 104 males for every 100 females. Among the municipalities, Buenavista had the highest sex ratio of 108 while Tagbilaran City had the lowest sex ratio of 98.

Bohol's population density is 292 persons per sq. km in 2020, which is higher compared to the 275 persons per sq. km in 2015. In 2010, the province's population density was only 263 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 (2,876/km^2), Dauis (1,211/km^2), Bien Unido (974/km^2), Panglao (834/km^2), Cortes (671/km^2), Baclayon (652/km^2), Tubigon (585/km^2), Talibon (507/km^2), Maribojoc (449/km^2), and Calape (439/km^2). On the other hand, the least densely populated areas include Sevilla (97/km^2), Dimiao (110/km^2), Danao (124/km^2), Antequera (126/km^2), Sierra Bullones (131/km^2), Bilar (143/km^2), Balilihan (147/km^2), San Isidro (165/km^2), Trinidad (180/km^2) and Sikatuna (181/km^2).

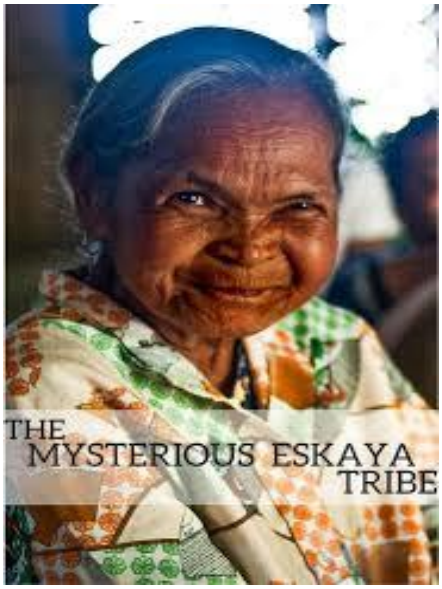
Figure 7. Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population: 2020



Source: OpenSTAT, PSA

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 Situation

The reduction, if not the elimination of poverty continues to be a challenge in Bohol with a number of its families still considered as poor. Bohol's Poverty Incidence as well as its Subsistence Incidence[10] among families has been steadily decreasing since 2015 despite the pandemic in 2020. From 21.7 percent in 2015, poverty incidence among families lowered to 15.5 percent in 2018, which rose to 19.1 percent in 2021 post-COVID pandemic and eventually lowered to 14.8 percent om 2023.[11] In the same period, the proportion of Boholanos in extreme poverty whose incomes are not sufficient to meet basic food needs registered at 4.0 percent in 2023.

Furthermore, the Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold of the province had been decreased from Php 26,853 in 2021 to Php 15,175 in 2023. The Annual Per Capita Food Threshold of Php 18,743 in 2021 to Php 10,602 in 2023. In terms of income gap in 2023, the measured amount of income required by the poor in order to uplift from poverty was estimated at 25.4% based on PSA preliminary results.

Table 3. Poverty Profile, Bohol Province

Annual Per Capita Poverty & Food Thresholds, Poverty & Subsistence Incidence & Magnitude of Poor Families & Other Poverty Indicators in Region 7 & Bohol Province, 2015, 2018, 2021 and 2023

Region/ Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)				Poverty Incidence among Families (%)				Magnitude of Poor Families			
					Estimates (%)				Estimate ('000)			
	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023
PHILIPPINES	21,753	25,814	28,794	33,296	16.5	12.1	13.2	10.9	3,747	3,005	3,482	2,992
Region VII	21,914	25,968	32,423	34,553	23.6	12.2	22	12.3	394	181	354	207
Bohol	20,437	26,108	26,853	30,981	21.7	15.5	19.1	14.8	60	47	61	49
Cebu	21,740	25,914	33,657	35,605	17.9	11.3	22.8	11.7	179	134	293	157
Region/ Province	**Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)**				**Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)**				**Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families**			
					Estimates (%)				Estimate ('000)			
	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023
PHILIPPINES	**15,189**	18,126	20,046	22,994	5.7	3.4	3.9	2.7	1,303.55	839.54	1,032.63	741.73
Region VII	**15,357**	18,033	22,679	24,049	9.8	2.6	8.1	3.2	164.50	38.24	130.18	53.42
Bohol[b/]	14,249	18,245	18,743	21,636	7.2	2.9	6.2	4	20.14	8.90	19.94	13.33
Cebu	15,139	17,959	23,400	24,798	6.8	2.5	8.6	3	68.35	29.34	110.25	40.09

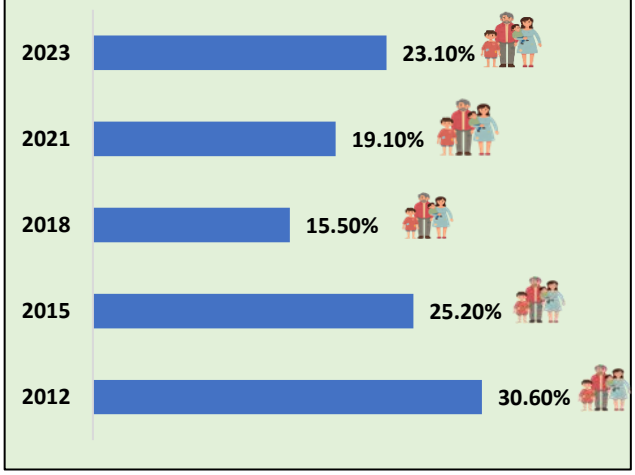
Region/Province	Income Gap				Poverty Gap				Severity of Poverty			
	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023	2015	2018	2021	2023
PHILIPPINES												
Region VII	27.9	19.2	25.8	20.53	6.6	2.34	5.69	2.52	2.6	0.72	2.15	0.81
Bohol	25.7	18.11	23.92	21.53	5.6	2.8	4.57	3.19	2.1	0.79	1.58	1.05
Cebu	26.3	19.58	26.19	20.21	4.7	2.22	5.97	2.36	1.8	0.7	2.29	0.75

Bohol's poverty incidence among families reduced by 39% in 2018, however in 2021 the poverty incidence gradually increased until 2023, this may be caused by COVID-19 pandemic and Typhoon Odette that brought devastating effect to the province. From a low percentage in 2018 (15.50%) to

[11] Families with income below the food threshold; subsistence incidence is often referred to as the proportion of Boholanos in extreme or subsistence poverty

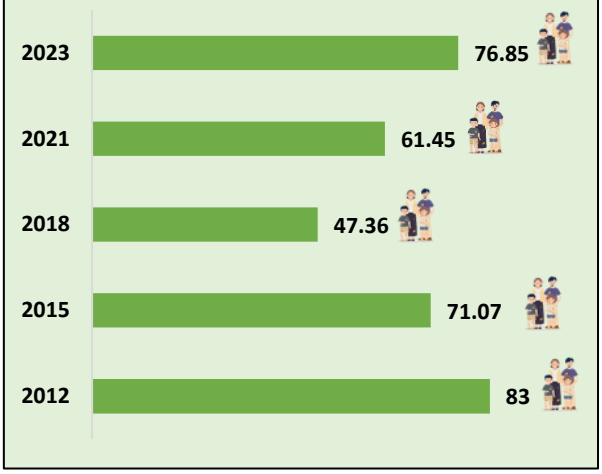
increased percentage in 2023 (23.10%). In terms of magnitude of poor families, a total of 76,850 families were considered poor in 2023, which was higher compared to year 2018.

Figure 8. Poverty Incidence among Families (%)
Province of Bohol



Source: ***2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics, (PSA)***

Figure 9. Magnitude of Poor Families ('000)
Province of Bohol

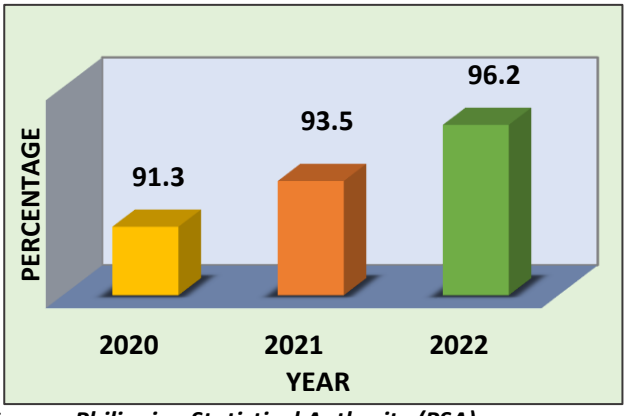


Source: ***2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics, (PSA)***

Employment

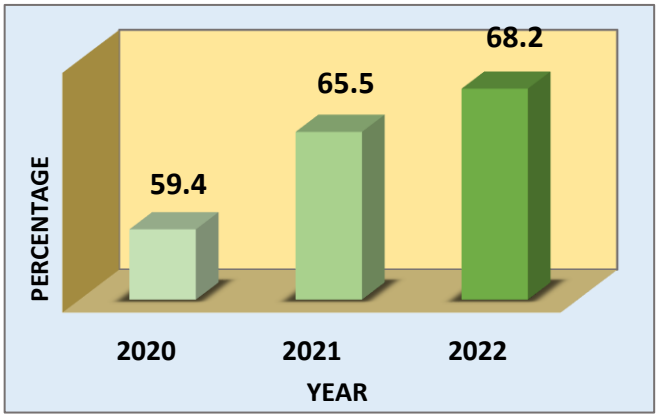
In terms of employment in the Province, employment rate has improved over the past three years. Based on the Labor Force Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), employment rate in the year 2015 is pegged at 95.6%, which is higher to the 93.6% and 94.8% in the year 2013 and 2014, respectively. 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.

Figure 10. Employment Rate, 2020-2022



Source: ***Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)***

Figure 11. Labor Force Participation Rate, 2020-2022

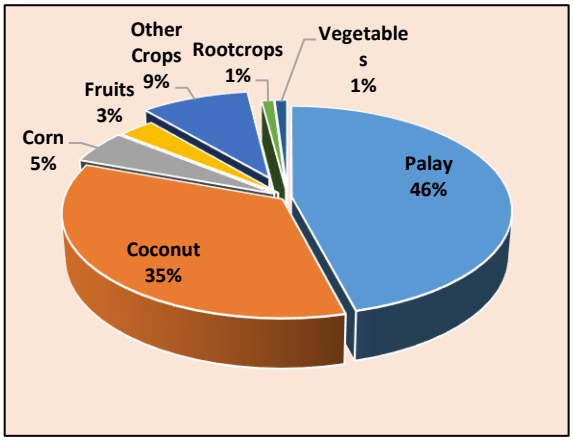


Economy and Priority Industries

The economy of Bohol is largely based on agricultural activities that 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, and 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 farmer's 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 ha (66%) are available and use for agriculture. Meanwhile, 149,598.74 hectares of this area is planted and harvested with major crops. Among the major crops in the area includes palay (47%), coconut (36%), corn (6%), fruits (4%), other crops (4%), root crops (2%) and vegetables (1%).

Figure 12. Area Harvested to Major Crops, Bohol: 2023



Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

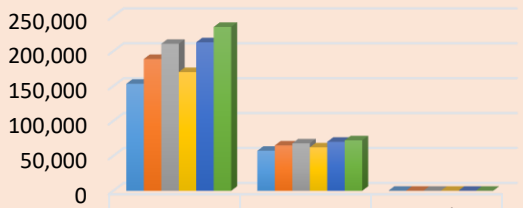
- **Crops Production**

Rice. A staple food for many Boholanos wherein producing locally ensures food security for the province. It is mainly produced by small farmers, with a total of 72,630 hectares area planted. The irrigated and rainfed rice area is approximately 41,738 and 30,892 hectares, respectively. The total palay production in 2024 was about 234,801.78 metric tons.

The province of Bohol remains to be rice sufficient with a sufficiency level of 90.34% and continued to hold its title as "Rice Basket "in Central Visayas. The volume of production and area planted with palay has been increasing from 2019 to 2024. This came as the rice harvest season in Bohol is mid-way and the Boholano farmers have registered high yield performance both in hybrid and inbred rice being planted in rain-fed and irrigated areas in the province.

At the regional setting, Central Visayas rice production is largely dependent on the Province of Bohol. In 2024, the province accounted 74% of the region's rice production, which is significantly higher compared to the production share of the other provinces.

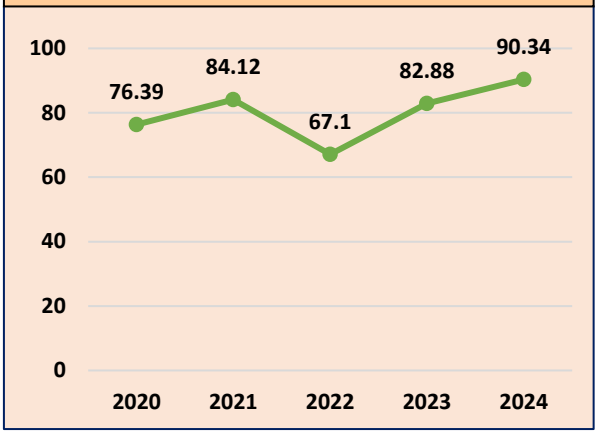
Figure 13. Palay Production, Bohol: 2018-2024



	Prod'n (mt)	Area	Yield/ha (mt/ha)
2019	153,405	57,400	2.67
2020	188,832.78	65,009	2.9
2021	210,584	67,907	3.1
2022	170,086.85	62,244	2.73
2023	212,718.61	70,278	3.03
2024	234,801.78	72,360	3.23

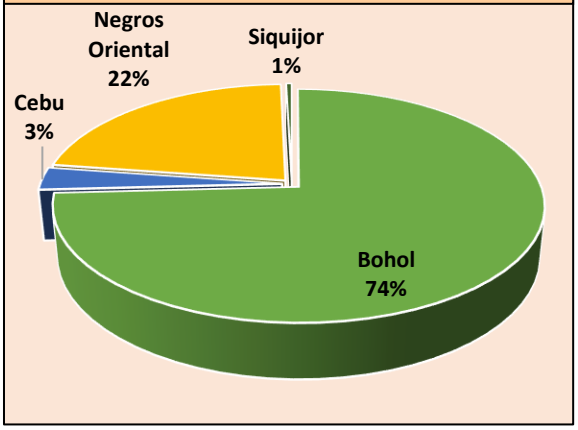
Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

Figure 14. Rice Sufficiency, Bohol: 2020-2024



Source: ***Department of Agriculture Region VII***

Figure 15. Central Visayas Rice Production: 2024



Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

Corn. A staple crop to many Boholanos next to rice. There are two varieties of corn produced in the province, white corn and yellow corn. The total area planted for corn was about 8,589 hectares, produced by local farmers. In 2024, area planted for white and yellow corn is approximately 6,905 and 1,684 ha., respectively. The total corn production in 2024 was about 11,340.75 metric tons.

Vegetables. There are two types of vegetables grown in the province, the leafy and fruit vegetables. The leafy vegetables include pechay, kangkong and green onions while the fruit vegetables are ampalaya, eggplant, okra, squash, string beans, tomato and ginger. Some lettuce, cabbage and chayote are commonly grown in the highland areas of Duero, Jagna, Sierra Bullones, Candijay and Guindulman. Eggplant has the most extensive area of 318 hectares and showed the highest volume of production of 1,626.84 metric tons in 2023.

Coconut. Coconut is a major commercial crop in Bohol. The towns with vast areas planted with coconuts are Balilihan, Antequera, Valencia, Garcia Hernandez, Ubay and Inabanga. As of 2023, in terms of agricultural land usage with an approximate area of 53,585.45 hectares, of which 4,028,713 bearing trees. Furthermore, there were 89,322 coconut farmers registered in the National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS).

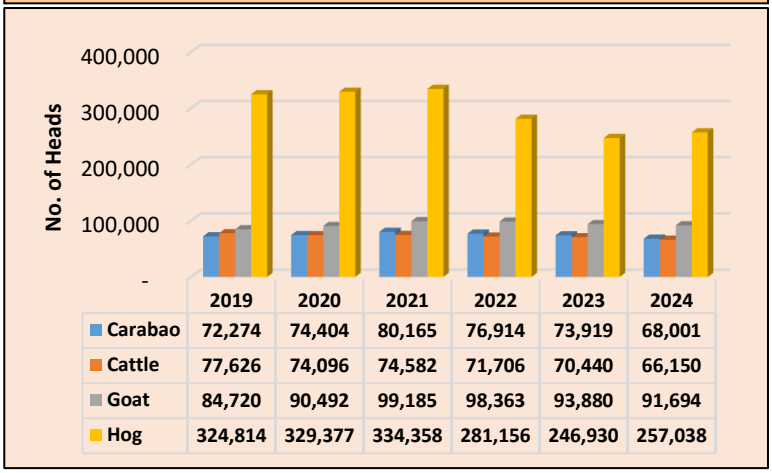
Rootcrops. In 2023, Bohol's major rootcrops posted a production of 18,974.35 metric tons. The decline in production was brought by the damaging effect of Typhoon Odette. Cassava remains to be the dominant crop with a total production of 9,456.60 metric tons. Camote and ubi produced 3,677.13 metric tons and 3,546.77 metric tons, respectively. Gabi, on the other hand, posted 2,293.85 metric tons. As of 2023, a total of 3,151.68 hectares of land have been harvested with major rootcrops.

Fruit Crops. As of 2023, the total area planted was 6,398.49 hectares with banana having the largest area covering 3,148.77 hectares, followed by mango with 2,215.68 hectares. PSA report shows an overall production of fruits in the province with an output of 19,867.53 metric tons where banana is the dominant fruit in the province in terms of production volume at about 15,498.36 metric tons compared to pineapple with a total production of 792.28 metric tons.

- **Livestock and Poultry Production**

Bohol is self-sufficient in livestock and poultry such as swine, carabao, cattle, goat, chicken and duck. Bohol's livestock and poultry industry is a major contributor to the region's total production. In terms of **livestock inventory**, the livestock numbers have been gradually decreasing from year 2021 to 2024. Moreover, hog still remains to be the largest in number composing 53% of the entire livestock inventory of Bohol which accounted 257,038 heads in 2024, followed by goat (91,694 heads), carabao (73,919 heads), and cattle (66,150 heads). In addition, Bohol, being one of the top producers of hog, has remained to be free from African Swine Fever (ASF) and has tightened its borders from any possible entry of transboundary diseases including the Avian Influenza or bird flu.

Figure 16. Livestock Inventory, Bohol: 2019-2024



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Carabao	72,274	74,404	80,165	76,914	73,919	68,001
Cattle	77,626	74,096	74,582	71,706	70,440	66,150
Goat	84,720	90,492	99,185	98,363	93,880	91,694
Hog	324,814	329,377	334,358	281,156	246,930	257,038

Source: **OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority**

Carabao. As of 2024, carabao inventory reached to 68,001 heads, decreasing compared to previous years. The province plays a vital role in providing good quality carabaos for breeding, draft and meat for its neighboring provinces. In terms of production, Bohol had a total production at about 2,520.68 metric tons, as of 2024.

Cattle. The inventory of cattle in 2024 indicated 66,150 heads showing a downward trend from previous years. Based on the PSA data, Bohol ranks second to Cebu and accounted for 19.06% of the total 346,994 cattle in the region. Moreover, Bohol ranked third in terms of volume of production in the entire region at about 3,755.06 metric tons, as of 2024.

Goat. The production of goat in the province showed 589.52 metric tons, as of 2024. In terms of goat inventory, Bohol ranked third which had 91,694 heads, accounted 14.94% of the total 613,628 goat in the region, as of 2024.

Hog. Hog population of the province as of 2024 is recorded at 257,038 heads (PSA), where 165,604 heads on smallhold farming, 89,778 heads on commercial farming and 1,656 heads on semi-commercial farms. In region 7, Bohol ranks third contributing 27.45% of the regional total population of 936,452 heads as of 2024. The Province of Bohol still remained free from African Swine Fever (ASF) which helped sustained the production of hogs. In terms of production, Bohol showed 46,939.90 metric tons in 2024 which ranked third of the total 218,202.62 metric tons production of the region.

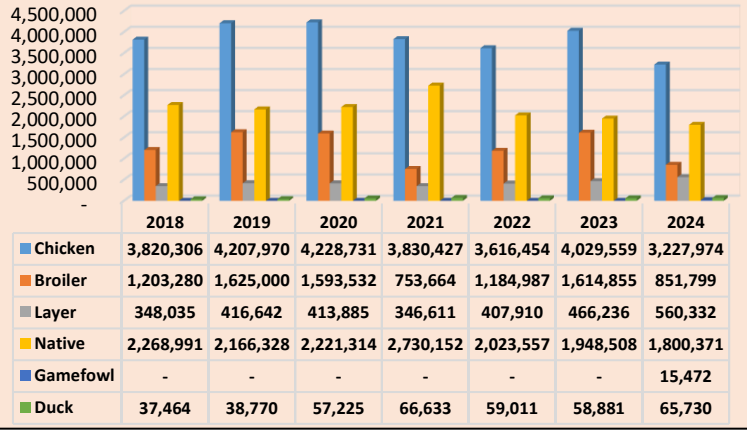
The operation of government-operated artificial breeding centers for swine in the municipalities and in some private farms and the mobile boar for hire services, has contributed to the

upgrading of existing stocks. On the other hand, native pig production is becoming popular on a "back to basics" husbandry with starter breeders distributed through dispersal projects.

On the other hand, **poultry inventory** in the province showed irregular trends from 2020 to 2024. Bohol poultry inventory in 2024 accounted for more than 3 million birds that are predominantly composed of chicken.

Chicken. The chicken population in the province include broiler, layer and native or improved. As of 2024, Chicken remains as the top poultry commodity of Bohol with 3,227,974 heads, much lower than 2023 inventory that accounted 4,029,559 heads. Out of these inventories, 56% is attributed from native chicken production, followed by broiler with 56%, layer with 17% and gamefowl which accounted for 0.5%. In terms of production, Bohol produced 36,644.20 metric tons of chicken, as of 2024.

Figure 17. Poultry Inventory, Bohol: 2018-2024



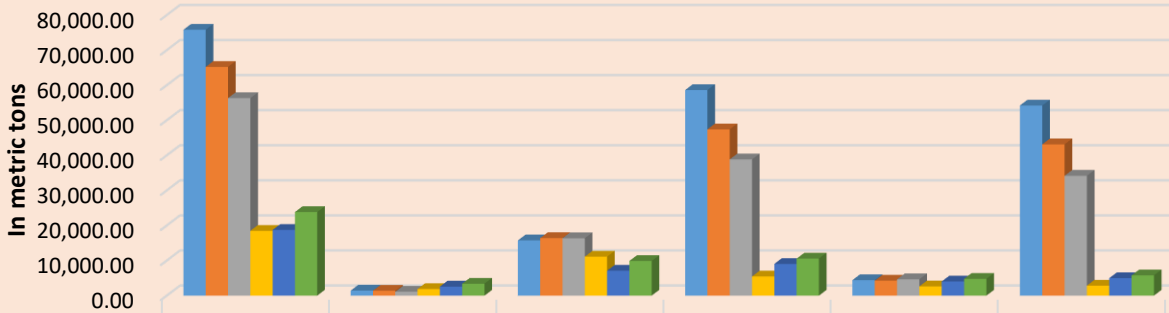
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Chicken	3,820,306	4,207,970	4,228,731	3,830,427	3,616,454	4,029,559	3,227,974
Broiler	1,203,280	1,625,000	1,593,532	753,664	1,184,987	1,614,855	851,799
Layer	348,035	416,642	413,885	346,611	407,910	466,236	560,332
Native	2,268,991	2,166,328	2,221,314	2,730,152	2,023,557	1,948,508	1,800,371
Gamefowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,472
Duck	37,464	38,770	57,225	66,633	59,011	58,881	65,730

Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

- **Fisheries Production**

In terms of **fisheries production**, aquaculture still remains to be the highest contributor to the volume of fishery production in the province. In 2024, aquaculture posted 44.3% share in the total volume of fishery production where the 24.22% came from seaweed production and 20.09 percent contributed from brackishwater/freshwater production, followed by municipal fisheries accounting 41.45%, next was the commercial fisheries which accounted 14.24%.

Figure 18. Fisheries Volume of Production, Bohol: 2018-2024

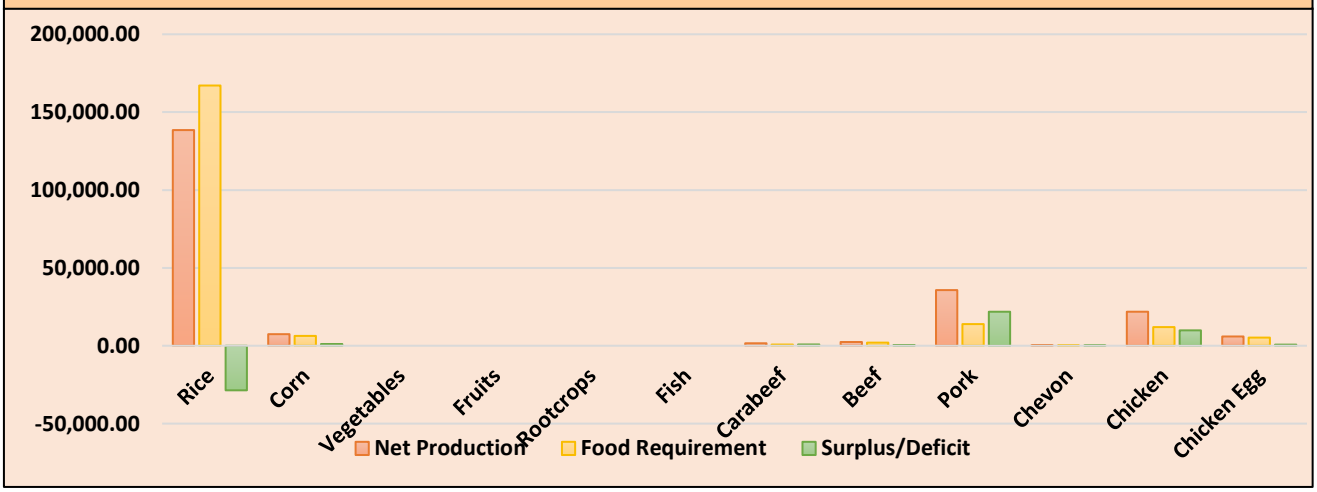


	TOTAL	Commercial Fisheries	Municipal Fisheries	Aquaculture	*Brackishwater /Freshwater	*Seaweed
2019	75,818.35	1,443.37	15,751.12	58,623.86	4,419.53	54,204.33
2020	65,215.31	1,387.20	16,421.72	47,406.39	4,265.20	43,141.19
2021	56,316.82	1,115.83	16,359.99	38,841.00	4,663.95	34,177.05
2022	18,473.61	1,886.55	11,116.90	5,470.16	2,624.42	2,845.74
2023	18,732.54	2,581.84	7,118.09	9,032.60	4,035.05	4,997.55
2024	23,820.82	3,393.07	9,872.85	10,554.90	4,785.81	5,769.09

Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

Comparing the production and consumption of major food commodities in the year 2023, the province of Bohol has surplus production for corn, carabeef, beef, pork, chevon, chicken and eggs. Food commodities where the province have recorded deficit in terms of production include rice, vegetables, fruits, rootcrops, fish and marine products.

Figure 19. Production and Consumption of Major Commodities, Bohol: 2023

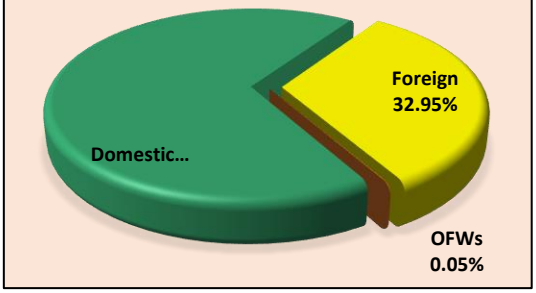


Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority***

Tourism

Tourism is another industry, which is sustained by both the private sector and government. The tourism industry further boomed after the province was designated as Bohol Island UNESCO Global Geopark in 2023 - the only one in the Philippines and largest in Asia. In 2023, the tourist arrivals increased by 89 percent compared to 2022. Domestic visitors hold the majority share of the total arrivals accounted 68 percent in 2023. Meanwhile, foreign visitors shared 32.95 percent and OFW's with 0.05 percent in 2023.

Figure 20. Bohol Tourist Arrivals, 2023



Source: ***Department of Tourism Region 7) and Bohol Provincial Tourism Office***

Figure 21. Visitor Arrivals, Bohol: 2019-2023

	Domestic	Foreign	OFW's	TOTAL
2019	854,853	720,364	6,687	1,581,904
2020	109,237	68,104	0	177,341
2021	178,654	1,127	0	179,781
2022	503,368	32,310	125	535,803
2023	686,875	325,499	480	1,012,854

Source: ***DOT 7 and BPTO***

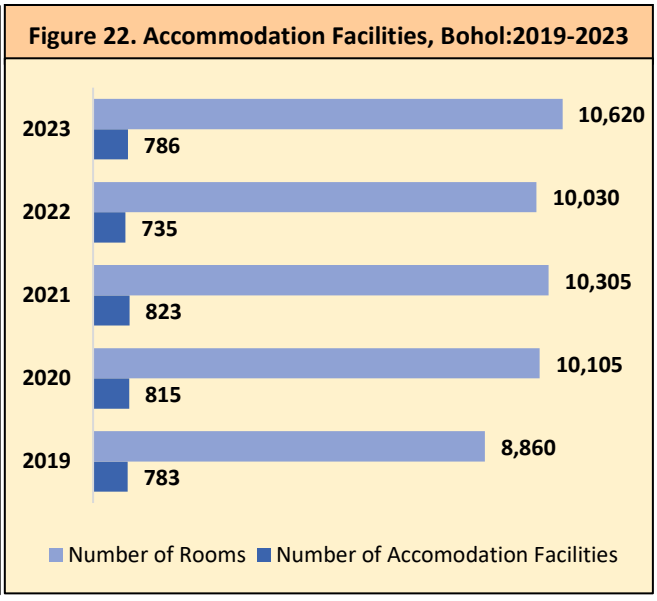
Table 4. Top 10 Foreign Tourist Travelers, Bohol: 2023		
	Korea	41.90%
	China	9.98%
	Taiwan	7.82%
	USA	5.98%
	Germany	2.72%
	France	2.64%
	Japan	2.64%
	Hongkong	2.02%
	Canada	2.00%
	United Kingdom	1.62%
	Others	20.70%

Source: ***DOT 7 and BPTO***

In terms of foreign visitors in the province for 2023, Koreans dominated the tourism market, sharing 41.90%. It is followed by Chinese with 9.98% share, Taiwan (7.82%), USA (5.98%), Germany (2.72%), France and Japan (2.64%), Hongkong (2.02%), and United Kingdom (1.62%).

In terms of regional scale, as of 2023 Bohol accounted 18% of the total visitor arrivals in Central Visayas. Meanwhile, Cebu as the major gateway and hub in the region accounted a significant share of 74%.

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 industry prospects. Improvement of infrastructure and support facilities in the province has also enticed larger investments through the years. In terms of accommodation facilities, the number of available rooms increased by 20% from year 2019 to 2023.



Source: ***Department of Tourism Region 7 (DOT 7) and Bohol Provincial Tourism Office (BPTO)***

Bohol opened its doors to entice more investments into the province. Investment areas in the province are focused on eco-tourism, light industries and agro-industrial development. Recently, two major investors are opening up in Bohol, namely, the **SM Supermalls**, the country's largest retail mall (in the city) and the **JW Marriot Panglao Resort and Spa** (Marriot remains the world's largest hotel chain in terms of the number of rooms globally) located in Panglao - among many

other resorts and hotels. Another promising industry in Bohol is the Information and Communications Technology, particularly for business process and knowledge process management outsourcing. In 2019, two major BPO companies **(TaskUS and iBex.)** had been established in the province which are currently employing around 5,000 with 85% being Boholanos. This sector has a potential in contributing to the economic growth of the province. Furthermore, with the improvement of information and communications technology highway, following the installation of fiber optic technology in Bohol by private telecommunication firms, the province may soon provide significant employment opportunities to its capable workforce for such related services.

Additionally, in terms of **trade, investments and livelihood**, an estimate of more than Php 1 billion worth of investments were poured in the province for new hotels, resorts and malls. Furthermore, the Bohol Economic Development and Promotion Office reported a total of Php 29.3 billiion new investments in 2023.

The **micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)** in the province has an important role in the province local economy, stimulating economic activities even in rural and far-flung areas. However, MSMEs sector had shown irregularities over the period, with yearly increases and decreases observed. Additionally, number of business name registered decreased from 9,344 in 2022 down to 7,763 registered business names in 2023. The employment generated from MSMEs also decreased from 34,473 in 2022 to 6,640 in year 2023. Meanwhile, the investment generated was Php 1,163,731,619.85 in year 2023.

Table 5. Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Business Name Registration and Employment Generated
Province of Bohol

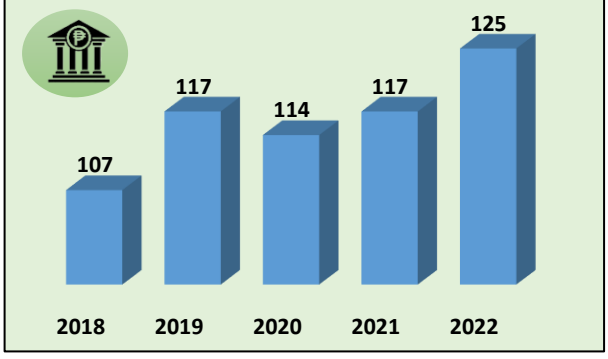
Year	BN Registrations			Employment Generated			Business Owners			Investments Generated
	New	Renewal	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	(in million pesos)
2019	7,280	1,049	8,329	3,560	2,757	6,317	3,120	5,209	8,329	994,419,278.00
2020	7,595	1,007	8,602	11,645	11,336	22,981	3,225	5,377	8,602	10,866,297,832.33
2021	7,264	1,135	8,399	6,868	26,781	33,649	3,322	5,077	8,399	1,725,935,647.38
2022	7,859	1,485	9,344	7,472	27,001	34,473	3,631	5,713	9,344	11,795,279,732.17
2023	6,166	1,597	7,763	3,261	3,379	6,640	3,129	4,634	7,763	1,163,731,619.88
Total	**36,164**	**6,273**	**42,437**	**32,806**	**71,254**	**104,060**	**16,427**	**26,010**	**42,437**	**26,545,664,109.76**

Source: ***Department of Trade and Industry- Bohol***

Moreover, the operation of cooperatives in the province is also thriving to provide socio-economic benefits to its member. As of 2023, there are 701 Registered Cooperatives in Bohol. Of the total cooperatives registered, only 190 cooperatives are operating and compliant to CDA requirements, operating with a total asset of Php 6,196,761,233.58 and with a total membership reaching to 158,798.

The banking sector of the province had been growing with an increasing number of banks established in Bohol. As of 2022, there were 125 banks established in the province where 8 banks were added from the

Figure 23. Number of Banks, Bohol



117 banks in year 2021. In terms of total number of accounts, it also rose from 724,999 in 2018 to 857,454 in 2022. Additionally, total bank deposits grew from 50,934,448 in 2018 to 69,329,749 in 2022.

Figure 24. Amount Deposit (in Php), Bohol

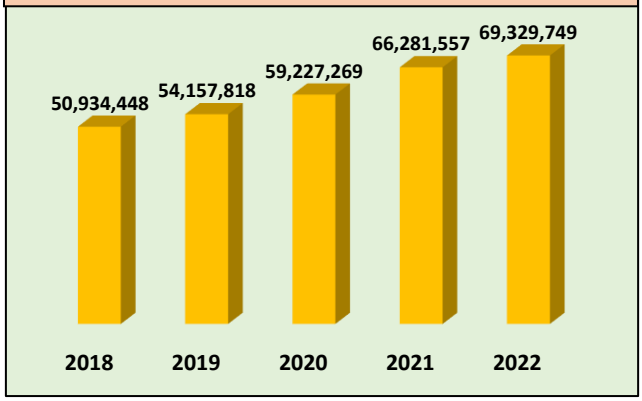
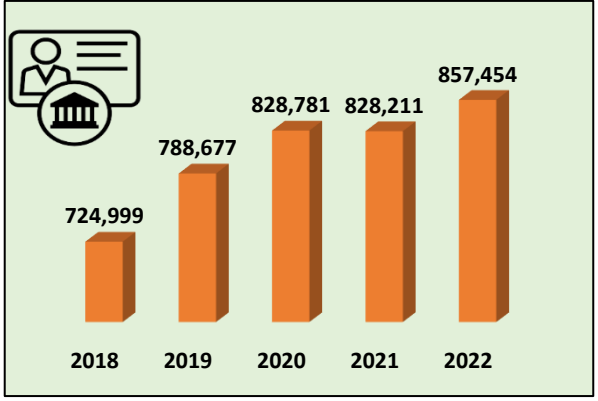


Figure 25. Number of Accounts, Bohol

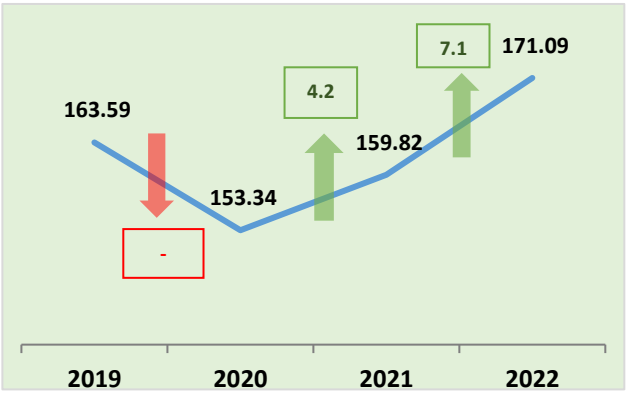


Source: ***Philippine Deposit Insurance Corp. (PDIC)***

In terms of **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, the Province of Bohol posted a growth of 7.05% in 2022 estimated at Php 171.09 billion, higher than the 4.3% growth rate registered in the previous year. Bohol Province represents the third largest economy in the Central Visayas region following Cebu Province and Cebu City.

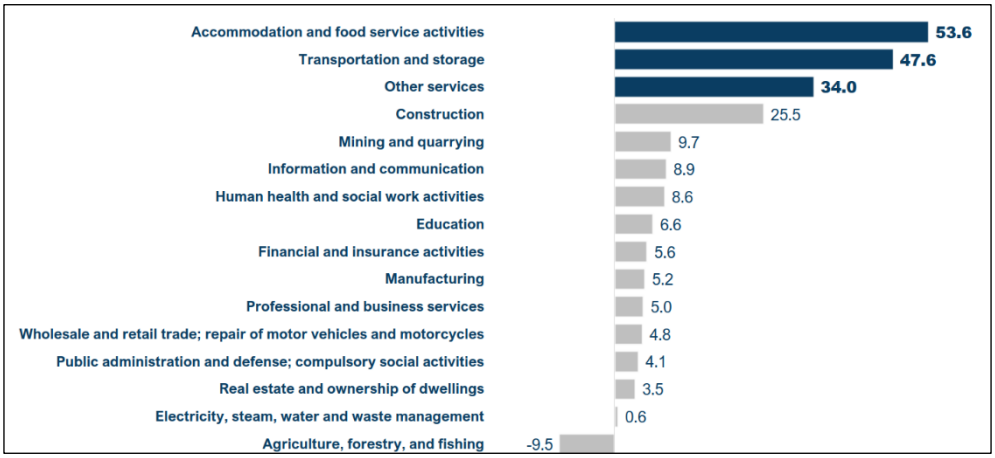
In 2022, all industries in the province grew except for Agriculture, forestry, and fishing which declined by 9.5%. In terms of share of the major industries to the economy of the province, wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles had the largest share, accounting 33.1%, followed by, Agriculture, forestry and fishing with a share of 11.7%, then, closely followed by financial and insurance activities at 8.8%.

Figure 26. Annual GDP of Bohol, 2020-2023 Level (in Billion Php) and Growth Rates (in Percent), at Constant 2018 Prices



Source: ***OpenStat, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)***

Figure 27. Growth Rates by Industry (in Percent), 2022, Bohol Province, at Constant 2018 Prices



Source: ***Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)***

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.

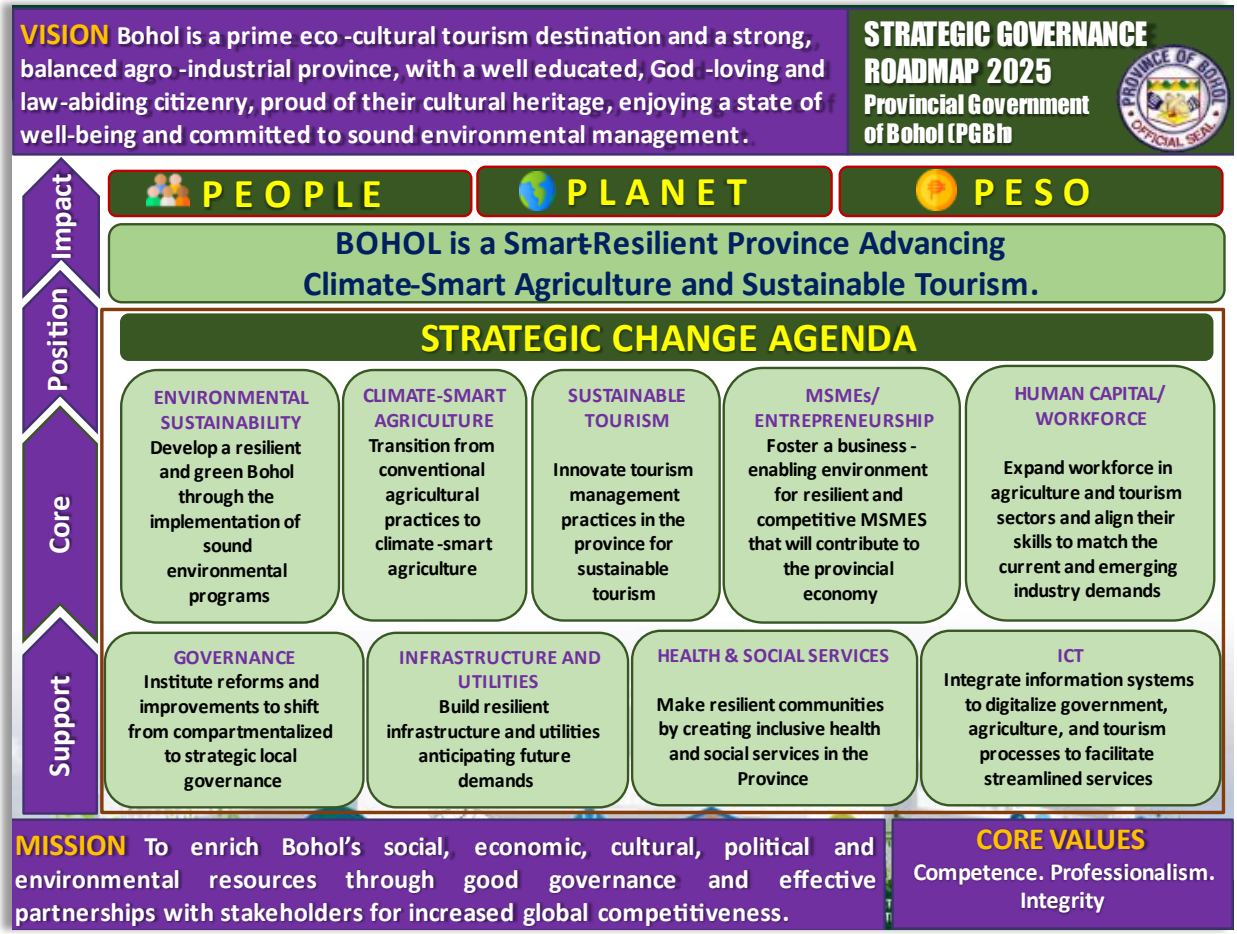
Vision	**Bohol is a prime eco-cultural tourism destination and a strong, balanced agri-industrial province, with a well-educated, God-loving and law-abiding citizenry, proud of their cultural heritage, enjoying a state of well-being and committed to sound environmental management.**
Mission	**To enrich Bohol's social, economic, cultural, political and environmental resources through good governance and effective partnerships with stakeholders for increased global competitiveness.**

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.

Recognizing the important role of planning in governance, the Provincial Governor, Vice Governor, members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the members of the Management Executive Board (MEB) crafted a roadmap, which specify the priority strategies that will serve as its Agenda in next three years. The Strategic Governance Roadmap 2025 of the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) aims to position Bohol as a "Smart-Resilient Province advancing Climate-Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Tourism." It still identifies the two economic drivers of agriculture and tourism as the primary industries that will bring the progress of its constituents and bring back the normalization of the economic and social activities that were greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strategic Governance Roadmap of the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh)

While supporting the existing Vision and Mission for the Province of Bohol, the Roadmap establishes to position Bohol as a Smart-Resilient Province advancing Climate-Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Tourism. It means that information and communication technology will be utilized to support the further progress of the two economic drivers of agriculture and tourism and the processes of governance for the welfare of the public. The roadmap, likewise, contains the Strategic Change Agenda and the Core Values that are expected from each employee of the PGBh.



Contained in the roadmap are nine (9) Strategic Change Agenda that are envisioned to provide the impetus for accelerating the necessary development of Bohol, which will benefit the majority of the Bol-anons.

- ***Strategic Change Agenda Mind Maps***

The means to achieve this position is through the Strategic Change Agenda, which are divided into the 5 Core of *Sustainable Environment*, *Climate-smart Agriculture*, *Sustainable Tourism*, *MSMEs/Entrepreneurship*, *Human Capital/Workforce* and the 4 Support of *Governance*, *Infrastructure and Utilities*, *Health and Social Services* and *Information and Communication Technology (ICT)*. Each of the Change Agendum is contextualized in a Mind Map that shows the Objective, Measures, and the Key Results Areas (KRAs).

Divided into five (5) Core and four (4) Support, each Agendum aims to transition governance with each respective objective:

a) Develop a resilient and green Bohol through the implementation of sound environmental program for *Environmental Sustainability*;
b) Transition from conventional agricultural practices to *Climate-smart Agriculture*;
c) Innovate tourism management practices in the province for *Sustainable Tourism*;
d) Foster a business-enabling environment for resilient and competitive MSMEs that will contribute to the provincial economy for *MSMEs/Entrepreneurship*;
e) Expand workforce in agriculture and tourism sectors and align their skills to match the current and emerging industry demands for *Human Capital/Workforce*;
f) Institute reforms and improvements to shift from compartmentalized to strategic local *Governance*;
g) Build resilient *Infrastructure and Utilities* anticipating future demands;
h) Make resilient communities by creating an inclusive *Health and Social Services* in the province; and
i) Integrate information systems to digitalize government, agriculture, and tourism processes to streamlined services for the *Information and Communication Technology*.

- ***Deliverables for the Planning Period***

A presentation of the deliverables for each year of the planning period is presented after each Mind Map. Each table contains the proposed programs, projects and activities (PPAs) that will support each Key Result Areas (KRA). The targets will be the measure upon which assessment will be made to know the status of its accomplishment.

- ***Core Values***

The Roadmap also contains the Core Values of Competence, Professionalism and Integrity, which each officer or employee of the PGBh is expected to adhere and put at heart.

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 needs to be fully harnessed to enhance agricultural productivity and improve the incomes and welfare of farmers and fisherfolks.

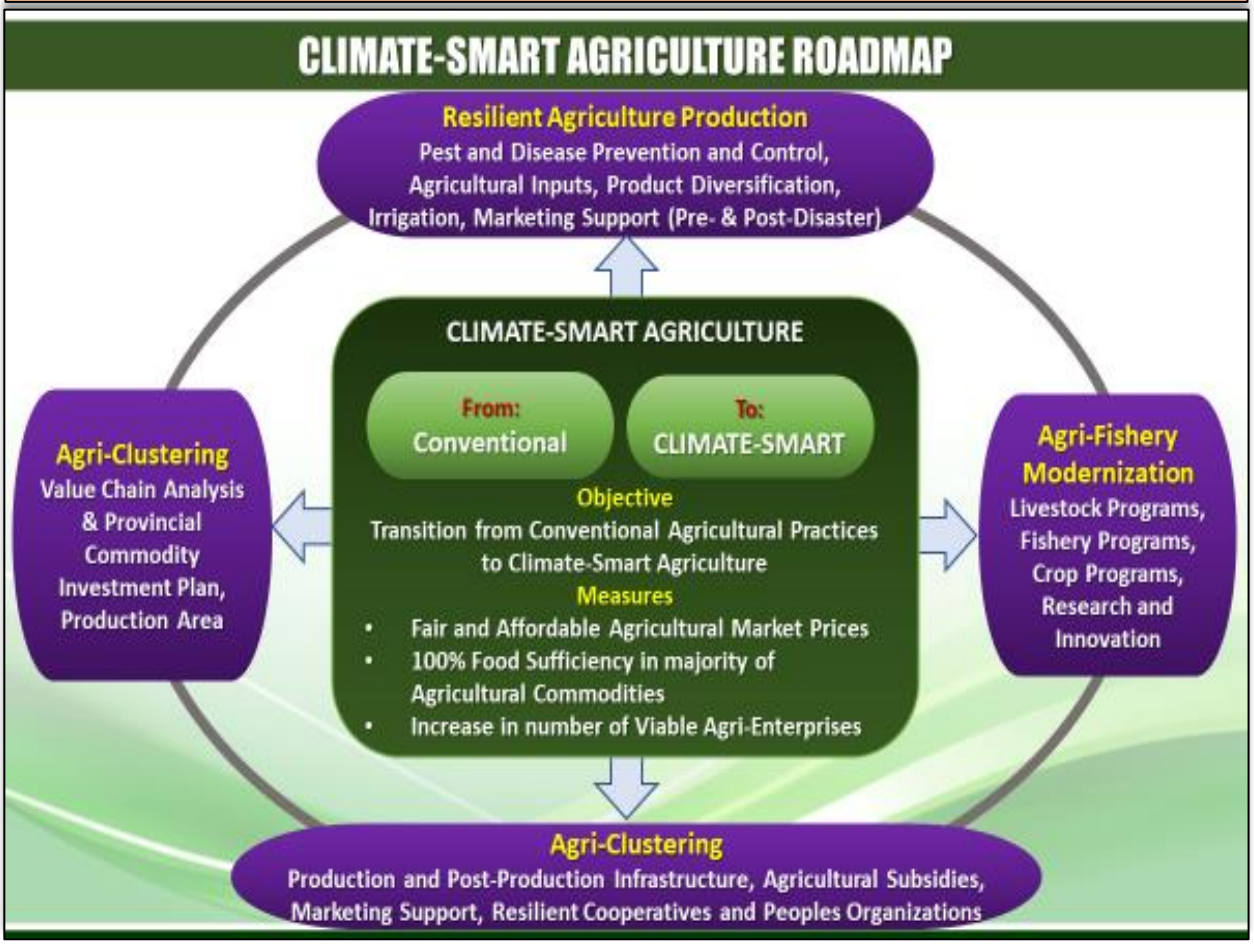
Consistent with this drive and with consciousness that agriculture is an economic driver of Bohol, the Provincial Government has been steadfast in implementing agri-based support programs and projects to achieve food sufficiency and attain economic growth through agri-industrialization. The province 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 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 effort 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 mind map of the agriculture sector with the overall goal for a Climate-Smart Agriculture aiming for a transition from Conventional Agriculture to Climate-Smart Agriculture through resilient agriculture production, agri-fishery modernization and agri-clustering.

Figure 28. 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 6. 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 [11]

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 29. 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 29*). 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.

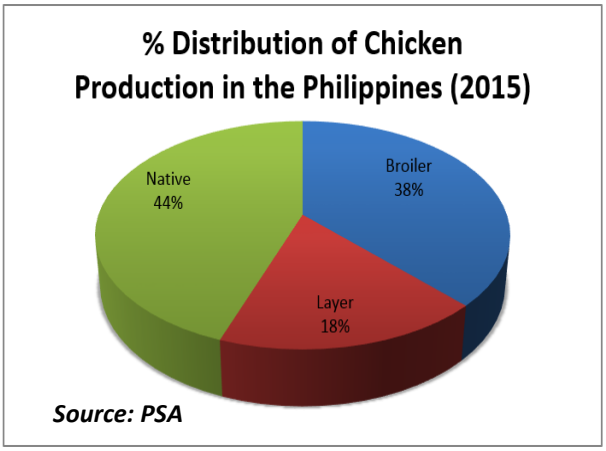
Domestic Production

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 30 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%.

[11] Native Chicken Value Chain Report, RPCO, 2016

Figure 30. % Distribution of Native Chicken Types to Total Chicken Production: 2015



Source: PSA

As shown in Figure 30, 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 a greater 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 7).* 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 7. 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 8*). 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%.

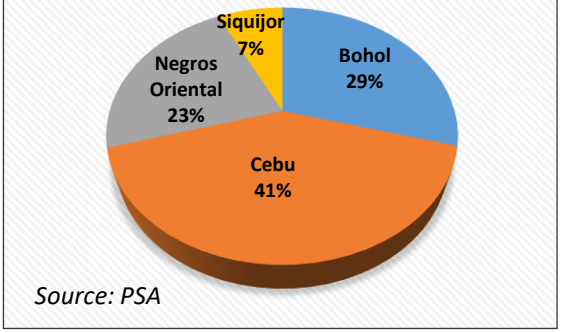
Table 8. Total Chicken Inventory, By Type, 2010 to 2015, Region 7 (In No. of Heads)

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 31*). Following Cebu is Bohol (25%), and close behind is Negros Oriental (27%). 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 31. 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 supertyphoon 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 9 shows that the trends of the country's import of native chicken.

Table 9. 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 chickens 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 10. 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
15	Talibon	13,596	1,146
16	Calape	13,265	540

	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
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

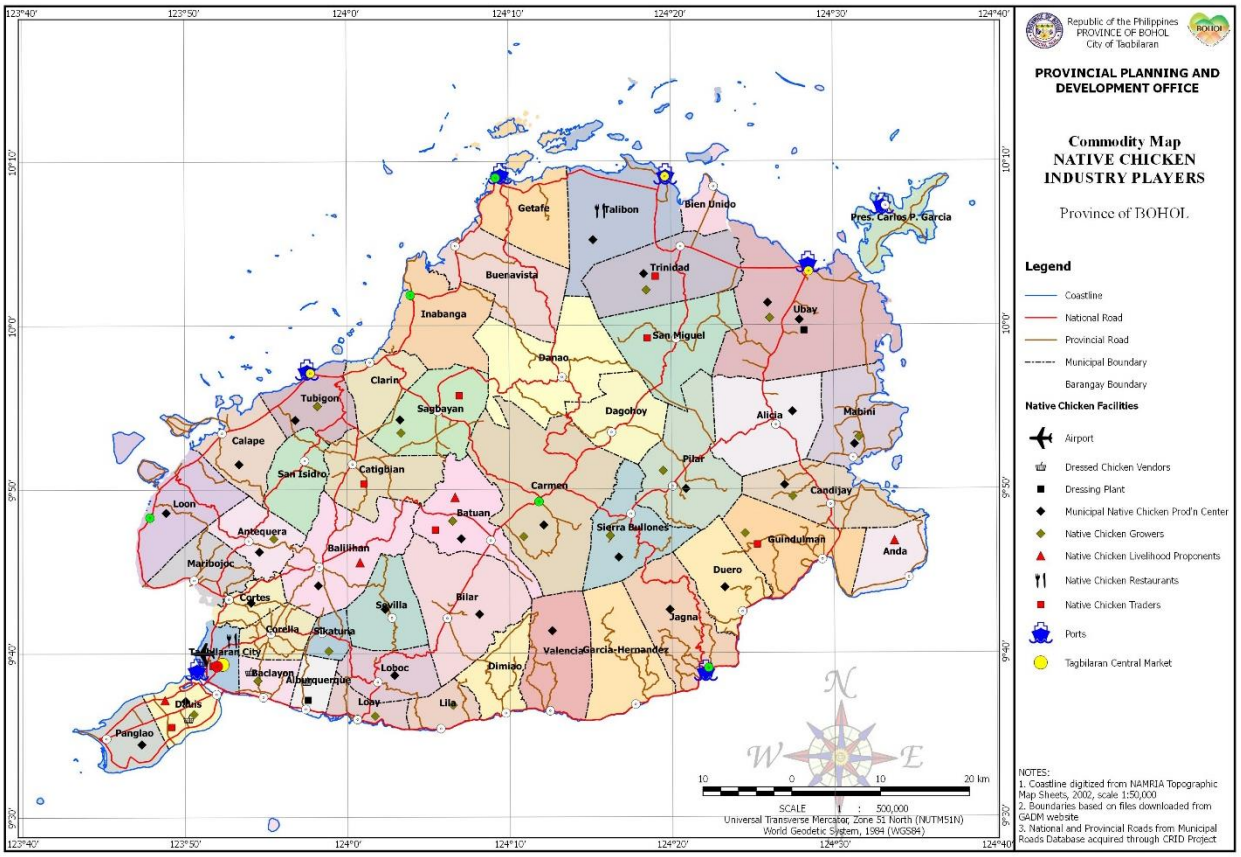
Industry analysts attribute to the increasing consumption trend of chicken to improvement of living standards. Low and middle-income buyers not only buy more food but also tend to eat more varied diets, with an observed increase in meat consumption. In other words, diet across the world has become more 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 17. 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 11 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 constraint may be undermined or weakened if other constraints are not simultaneously addressed.

Table 11. 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 *carenderias* (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 12. 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 were 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 13).* Native production can be suitable everywhere in the province but based

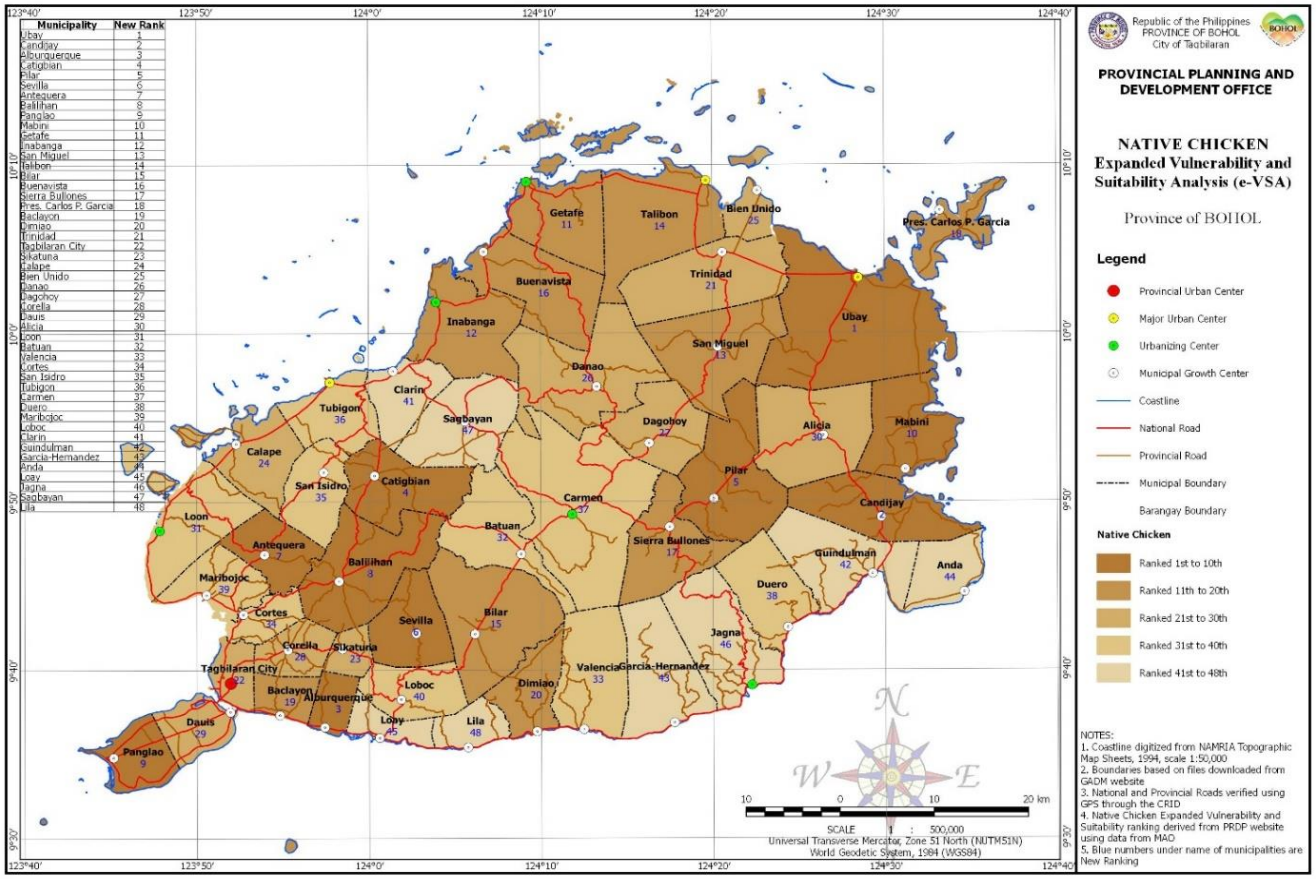
on the EVSA ranking, the top 10 producing municipalities are the following: Ubay, Candijay, Alburqueque, Catigbian, Pilar, Sevilla, Antequera, Balilihan, Panglao and Mabini. Likewise, Panglao can be marginally suitable as a production site but highly suitable as a marketing point. Table below shows the ranking and composite index of municipalities with competitive advantage in native chicken based on the parameters identified.

Table 13. 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

MUNICIPALITY	Poverty Incidence	Native Chicken Population	No. of Raisers	Old Composite Index	Old Rank	New Composite Index	New Rank
38 Duero	29.6	19933	53	0.4247	44	0.34697	38
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 18. 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 14. 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**

Proposed Interventions		Estimated Cost (P000,000,000)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
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.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
SEGMENT: INPUT PROVISION														
Sources or Supply of healthy or improved varieties of hardened chicks are not well-developed, and breeds or varieties are not carefully selected by raisers or dispersal programs - 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)*	Erosion, Diseases, Environmental Pollution (Fecal, Odor)	Slope stabilization, planting of forage and pasture grass to help control erosion, construction of retaining wall	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	Tropical cyclone – Anda, Bien Unido, CPGarcia, Danao, Getafe, San Miguel Flood – Guindulman Erosion – Anda, Baclayon,	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, strengthen animal health management program, built-in	OPV MLGU-MAO	1.1 M	1.1 M	1.2 M	PGBh MLGU		

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						Balilihan, Bilar, Corella, Dagohoy, Danao, Dimiao, Garcia Hernandez, Guindulman, Lila, San Isidro Landslide (Rain Induced) – Garcia Hernandez Landslide (Earthquake Induced) – Dimiao, Garcia Hernandez, Guindulman Drought – San Miguel Storm Surge – Anda, Baclayon, Bien Unido, CPGarcia, Getafe, Guindulman Salt Water Intrusion – Bien Unido Diseases, environmental pollution (fecal, odor)	waste mgt. in plan prep and execution Construction of climate resilient facility, natural wind breaks be also considered in the site selection, Construction of retaining wall, planting od forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding to drought identified areas, Mapping out of storm surge zones and construction of production areas must be away from form zones								
		b) for commercial purposes - 3 commercial breeding farms estab. (1/district)	Batuan	Corella	Trinidad	Tropical Cyclone - Trinidad	Construction of climate resilient facility	NGO POs / FAs *BCCAP Inc.* *BONACGA* *ORBA* *LAMBO*	10 M	10 M	10 M	PRDP Private		

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
		- 3 hatchery/ brooding farms estab. (1/district) - 9 hardening/ fattening farms estab. (3/district)	Balilihan Sikatuna San Isidro Sevilla	Albur Loon Danao Loboc	Loay Tubigon Ubay Mabini	Flood - Batuan Erosion - Corella Salt Water Intrusion – Trinidad Diseases, environmental pollution (fecal, odor)	Identify flood prone areas and be considered in the site selection Construction of retaining wall and planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Strengthen animal health program, Waste management must be considered in the compliance of ECC	*BOA* Private Entities	5M 6M	5M 6M	5M 6M			
		Breeding program for native chicken practiced Native chicken breeders & suppliers accredited												
Low, scarce or insufficient supply of supplemental and alternative feeds such as organic and	Production & marketing of alternative feeds & feed supplements for native chicken - *preparation of feed formulation*	3 Community based feed mill for native chicken established - *POs producing raw materials for alternative feeds*	Ubay	Pilar	Sagbayan	Tropical Cyclone - Ubay Flood - Pilar Erosion - Sagbayan	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map	BODPA, BOFAMCO CCFMPC Private Entities Other POs	2.5 M	2.5M	2.5 M	PRDP Private		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
natural feeds, and biologics and ethno-veterinaries - High cost of commercial feeds & in-availability of alternative locally produced feeds	*for native chicken utilizing locally available feeds stuff*					Landslide (Rain Induced) - Sagbayan Landslide (Earthquake Induced) - Pilar Drought - Pilar, Ubay Storm Surge - Ubay Salt Water Intrusion - Ubay Pest and diseases, environmental (dust)	Strengthen pest and diseases (plant) management, built-in waste mgt. in plan prep and execution Construction of water impounding Strengthen animal health care program Identify storm surge zones and be considered in the site selection							
Low, scarce or insufficient supply of supplemental and alternative feeds such as organic and natural feeds, and biologics and ethno-veterinaries - High cost & inaccessibility of feed supplements, drugs, biologics & vitamin/ mineral	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	Tropical Cyclone - Ubay Flood - Pilar Erosion - Sagbayan Landslide (Rain Induced) - Sagbayan Landslide (Earthquake Induced) - Pilar Drought - Pilar, Ubay Storm Surge - Ubay	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, Construction of climate resilient facility, Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding	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.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
supplements for native chicken production						Salt water intrusion - Ubay	Constructions must be away from areas with storm surges and salt water intrusion							
	Promotion & propagation sof 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/COMMERCIAL RAISING)														
BACKYARD RAISING **Native chicken raising is highly dispersed, unorganized and uncoordinated** - 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 Danao	Jagna Tubigon Trinidad Sikatuna Loon SMiguel GHern. Alicia Sagb. Lila PGarcia Dauis Anda Clarin Cortes Maribojoc San Isidro Carmen BUnido				OPV MLGU BALA BONAGCA FAs'	7 M	7 M		PRDP BONACGA MLGU PLGU		1 1 1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
			SBullones Dimiao Corella Loboc Baclayon	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
Native chicken raising is highly dispersed, unorganized and uncoordinated -Untapped/ 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 PROCESSBONACGA members other POs, FAs & NGOs private entities IPs Sector						2
		10 Learning Farms established	Batuan Corella Sagbayan	Carmen Bilar	Ubay B-Unido	Tropical Cyclone -Bien Unido, Ubay Flood - Batuan Erosion - Bilar, Carmen, Corella, Sagbayan	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, strengthen animal health management, built-	OPV ATI	1.5 M	1 M	1 M	PRDP		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						Landslide (Rain Induced) - Sagbayan Landslide (Earthquake Induced) - Carmen Drought - Carmen, Ubay Storm Surge - Bien Unido, Ubay Salt Water Intrusion - Bien Unido, Ubay Diseases Environmental pollution (fecal, odor)	in waste mgt. in plan prep and execution Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding Mangrove Reforestation using appropriate species to act as water breaks during storm surges.							
		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 support program *- Modeling of integrated farming for enhanced farm productivity*	Number of POs accessing assistance	Whole province	Whole province	Whole province			Native Chicken Growers' Asso. POs, Fas, Coops, IP sector	10 M	10 M	5 M	PRDP		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
Inadequate knowledge and skills, and inappropriate practices - Poor farming practices	Enhanced capacity development & extension services for native chicken production - *Provision of trainings & extension services to backup cultural practices on native chicken production*	96 Trainings conducted - *POs/farmers attended* - *IEC materials produced & distributed* - *BALA capacitated*	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
COMMERCIAL RAISING **Low Productivity** - 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	Tropical Cyclone - Mabini, Trinidad Flood - Mabini Erosion - Mabini Drought - Mabini Storm Surge - Mabini Salt Water Intrusion - Trinidad Diseases,	Construction of climate resilient facilities Site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, strengthen animal health management, built-in waste mgt. in plan prep and execution Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding,	POs FAs/Coops private entities IPs Sectors	Refer to Segment 1			PRDP Private entity		2 2 2 1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						environmental pollution (fecal, odor)	Mangrove Reforestation using appropriate species to act as water breaks during storm surges Compliance w ECC requirements PCIC Insurance							
SEGMENT: TRADING														
Irregular Supply - No collective marketing (resulting to low volume of supplies & irregular pricing)	Establishment of native chicken trading system • *trading policies shall be developed on price regulation; provision of equipment & capital*	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	Antequera Albur Balilihan Catigbian Calape Buen. Inabanga Danao Getafe Candijay Duero Loboc Mabini Pilar Sevilla Valencia	Cortes Loon Maribojoc BUnido Clarin PGarcia Sn Miguel Trinidad Alicia Batuan Dagohoy Dimiao GHernd Guind. Lila SBullones	Tropical Cyclone – Alicia, Anda, Bien Unido, Buenavista, Candijay, CPGarcia, Danao, Getafe, Mabini, San Miguel, Talibon, Trinidad, Ubay Flood – Alicia, Batuan, Buenavista, Candijay, Guindulman, Mabini, Pilar, Sevilla Erosion – Alburquerque, Alicia, Anda, Antequera, Baclayon,	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding Mangrove Reforestation using appropriate species to act as water breaks during storm surges.	MLGUs OPV POs, FAs, Coops, NC growers	16 M	16 M	16 M	PRDP		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						Balilihan, Bilar, Buenavista, Carmen, Corella, Dagohoy, Danao, Dimiao, Duero, Garcia Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Lila, Loboc, Mabini, Sagbayan, San Isidro, Sevilla, S Bullones, Sikatuna, Valencia Landslide (Rain Induced) – Duero, Garcia Hernandez, Jagna, Sagbayan, S Bullones Landslide (Earthquake Induced) – Alicia, Carmen, Dimiao, Garcia Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Loboc, Pilar, S Bullones, Valencia								

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						Drought – Carmen, Mabini, Pilar, San Miguel, Talibon, Tubigon, Ubay Sea Level Rise – Calape, Candijay, CPGarcia, Getafe, Inabanga, Talibon Storm Surge – Anda, Baclayon, Bien Unido, CPGarcia, Getafe, Guindulman, Mabini, Panglao, Talibon, Ubay Salt Water Intrusion – Bien Unido. Dauis, Panglao, Talibon, Trinidad, Ubay,								
SEGMENT: PROCESSING AND FINAL SALE														
Absence/Lack of Post-Harvest/ processing knowledge,	Establishment & management of the following facilities: 1. Dressing Facility a) Mobile	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

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
skills and facilities Lack of post-harvest & processing facilities	b) Permanent 2. Processing, Packaging Facilities and. Cold Storage	Accredited dressing plant established & operational Post-harvest trainings conducted	Tagb. Corella Tagb. Corella	Ubay Alicia Ubay Alicia	Batuan Bilar Batuan Bilar	Sinkholes - Tagbilaran Tropical Cyclone -Ubay Erosion - Carmen Landslide (Earthquake Induced) - Carmen Drought - Carmen, Ubay Storm Surge - Ubay Salt Water Intrusion - Ubay Environmental pollution (fecal, odor)	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, built-in waste mgt. in plan prep and execution Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding Mangrove Reforestation using appropriate species to act as water breaks during storm surges		50 M 75 M	50 M 75 M	50 M 75 M			2 1
Absence/Lack of Post-Harvest/ processing knowledge, skills and facilities High Cost of Native Chicken	Conduct Product Promotion	Advocacies on unique features and health benefits of native chicken conducted thru Trimedia, Schools, Institutions (DOH) Festival conducted	Province wide Tagbilaran City	Province wide Tagbilaran City	Province wide Tagbilaran City				1 M 1.5 M	1 M 1.5 M	1 M 1.5 M			**1**

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
compared to broiler in the market														
Absence/Lack of Post-Harvest/ processing knowledge, skills and facilities Need for variation of product formats for food & non-food products	Product Development R & D	New product format available in the market <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		Ubay Alicia Province wide	Batuan Bilar Province wide			OPV DA BAI Private POs/ FAs/ Coops, BONACGA	10 M	10 M	10 M	PRDP		1 2
SEGMENT: <u>SUPPORT SERVICES</u>														
Lack of support facilities & logistics for native chicken production & health management	Operationalization of New Castles' Disease (NCD laboratory) Institutionalization of the Unified Health Program	Number of samples examined Municipality/ farmers served Unified health program adopted by all growers	Tagbilaran Province-wide *(47 mun*	Tagbilaran Province-wide *(47 mun*	Tagbilaran Province-wide *(47 mun*	Sinkholes - Tagbilaran	Construction of climate resilient facilities, Site selection be referred to geo-hazard map, Compliance to Bureau of Animal	OPV DA BAI MLGU-MAO, BONACGA other POs	5 M 5 M	2 M 5 M	2 M 5 M	OPV DA BAI OPV DA BAI		1 1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
		Support drugs & biologics provided	*including Tagb)*	*including Tagb)*	*including Tagb)*		Industry (BAI) Laboratory standards							
	Promote the use of renewable energy-operated machines/ facilities	Renewable energy –operated machines/ facilities promoted/ used Trainings/ IEC conducted	Province-wide	Province-wide	Province-wide				3 M	3 M	3 M	DA BAI OPV		2
Poor road quality and accessibility to transportation facilities from production to market	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	Tropical cyclone-Candijay, Getafe, Mabini, San Miguel, Talibon, Ubay Flood – Candijay, Mabini, Pilar, Sevilla Erosion – Alburquerque, Antequera, Balilihan, Bilar, Mabini, Sevilla Landslide (Earthquake Induced) – Pilar Drought – Mabini, Pilar, San Miguel, Talibon, UbayPilar, San	Construction of climate resilient facilities, site selection be referred to geo-hazard map Construction of retaining wall, planting of forage and pastures to help control erosions Construction of water impounding Mangrove Reforestation using appropriate species to act as water breaks during storm surges	PRDP PGBh MLGU	3,416.5 B	3,416.5 B	3,416.5 B	PRDP		1

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
						Miguel, Talibon, Ubay Sea level rise – Candijay, Getafe, Inabanga, Talibon Storm Surge – Getafe, Mabini, Panglao, Talibon, Ubay Salt Water Intrusion – Panglao, Talibon, Ubay								
Need to upgrade technical knowledge & skills on native chicken production as an enterprise	Capacitation of lead players	Government & volunteer workers, NGOs & PO leaders capacitated/ trained 2 Benchmarking conducted	Tagbilaran Iloilo/ Mindanao Malaysia					OPV DA ATI MLGU BONACGA BABALA	2 M			PRDP DA		1
Limited or lack of financial assistance / loan windows for native chicken raising or business - Untapped loan windows for native	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

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
chicken growers														
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 CPGarcia Jagna	Tagbilaran Loon Tubigon Clarin Getafe Talibon Ubay CPGarcia Jagna	Tagbilaran Loon Tubigon Clarin Getafe Talibon Ubay CPGarcia Jagna			BAI MLGU PGBh	2.62 M	2.62M	2.62 M	BAI MLGU PGBh		1
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	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

Key Gap/ Constraint in VC Devt.	Brief Description of Potential Intervention	Target Result/ Outcome	Target Areas to be covered			Major Risks	Risk Adaptation Measures	Proposed Lead & Other Players	Estimated Project Cost			Proposed sources of Funds	Remarks	Rank
			Y1	Y2	Y3				Y1	Y2	Y3			
	of livestock & poultry 5. meat inspection/ trading & marketing													
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 *(feeding trials, use of ethno-veterinary)*	Province-wide	Province-wide	Province-wide			DA-USF OPV	0.5 M	0.5 M	0.5 M	DA BAI		1
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

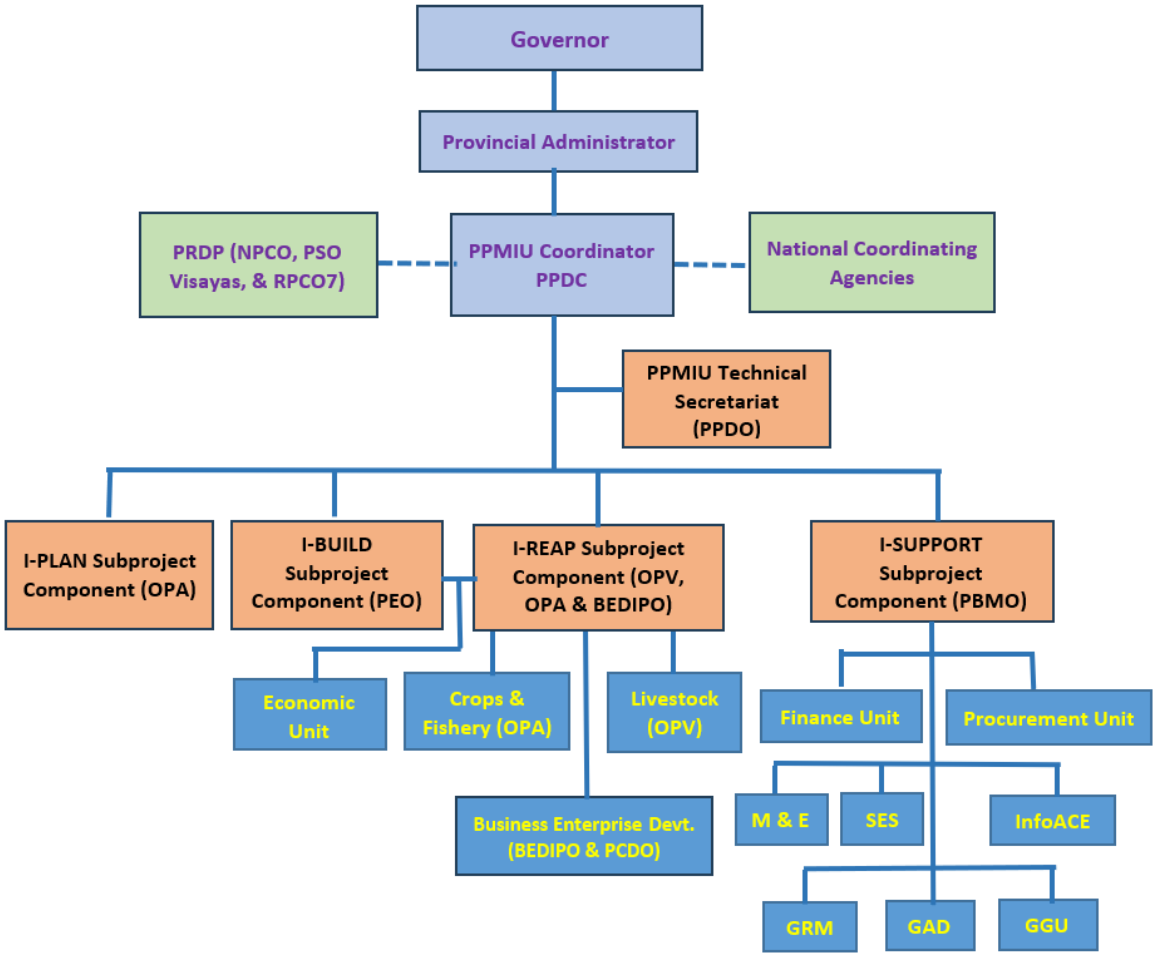
Chapter IV: Institutional Arrangements

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 the PPMIU, following a structured hierarchy to ensure efficient implementation of the program. Under the leadership of the Governor and the Provincial Administrator, the PPMIU Coordinator oversees key components: I-PLAN, I-BUILD, I-REAP, and I-SUPPORT, each with specialized sub-units catering to planning, infrastructure, enterprise development, and administrative support. Collaboration with national coordinating agencies and PRDP offices ensures alignment with broader development goals. The inclusion of monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental safeguards, and advocacy units highlights the program's commitment to sustainability, transparency, and inclusive growth. The Bohol PRDP- PPMIU organizational



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 PRMIU;
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.

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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

- **PDC ExeCom Resolution No. 57-2024 Endorsing the Updated Provincial Commodity Investment Plan with Climate Change Adaptation Programs and Projects**

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 (EXECOM) HELD ON JULY 19, 2024 AT THE CAMBANGAY CONFERENCE ROOM, PROVINCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, LINO CHATTO DRIVE, COGON DISTRICT, TAGBILARAN CITY, BOHOL, PHILIPPINES

In Attendance:

Acting Gov. Tita V. Baja .....Chairman, Presiding Officer
and
Majority of the Members of the PDC Executive Committee

PDC EXECOM RESOLUTION NO. 57-2024

A RESOLUTION FAVORABLY ENDORSING THE UPDATED PROVINCIAL COMMODITY INVESTMENT PLAN (PCIP) WITH CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS (PAPS) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - PHILIPPINE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DA PRDP) SCALE-UP FUNDING SUPPORT

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture – Philippine Rural Development Project Scale-Up (DA PRDP Scale-Up) is a World Bank-supported project designed to address gaps in value chains, climate resilience, and a more modernized agri-fishery sector;

WHEREAS, the Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) is a 3-year rolling consensus plan reflecting agreements between DA and PLGUs with strong participation of the various stakeholders which rationalizes the upgrading strategies and interventions within the various segments of the value chain of commodities prioritized by the province including emergent commodities, and will contribute to the goals of the agriculture and fishery sector;

WHEREAS, the interim approach in updating the PCIP for PRDP Scale-Up implementation focuses on the integration of Climate Risk Vulnerability, particularly the incorporation of Major Climate Risks and Risk Adaptation Measures in the existing PCIP Matrices for the identified priority commodities of Bohol;

WHEREAS, after review and deliberation, the Updated Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) with Climate Change Adaptation Programs and Projects (PAPs), has been found by this Body to be aligned with Bohol's strategic change agenda for a climate-smart agriculture and is supportive to the attainment of Bohol's development goals and objectives towards agricultural productivity through improvement of climate change resilient agricultural infrastructure, and is consistent with the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of all concerned municipalities, and on

top of all this, is consistent as well with the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) of the Provincial Government of Bohol; and therefore, worthy of support and endorsement for Department of Agriculture - Philippine Rural Development Project (DA-PRDP) Scale-Up;

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

to favorably endorse the Updated Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) with Climate Change Adaptation Programs and Projects (PAPs) for the Department of Agriculture - Philippine Rural Development Project (DA-PRDP) Scale-Up funding support.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish a copy of the same Resolution to the Department of Agriculture Regional Office-7, for appropriate action.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

-0-

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing Resolution.

MARIA IMELDA R. BORROMEO
OIC - PPDO Bohol
Head, PDC Secretariat

APPROVED:

TITA V. BAJA
Acting-Governor
Chairman, PDC-Bohol

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ANNEXES

Annex A. Farm-to-Market Roads for Native Chicken PCIP

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-Clarin 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-Acasia 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**

Annex C. Native Chicken Inventory: 2015

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**
Source: Municipal Agricultural Offices			

Annex D. Bohol Native Chicken Growers Association (BONACGA)

Annex D. 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
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

Annex E. Bohol Native Chicken Growers -SWCF (NGO)-Assisted

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 l. 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
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

Source: Production Division, OPV

Annex F. Bohol Live Native Chicken Traders

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, Dauis	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	

Annex G. Native Chicken Processors

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,	411 -4339
		Tagbilaran City	
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.,	411-2122
		Tagbilaran City	
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 Federation of Cooperatives	Bahi, Albur	510-1502

* trader also

Information provided by OPV

Annex H. Native Chicken Inventory

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
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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

No.	Municipality	Total Chickens	No. of Raisers
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29	**Loon**	7,057	777
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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

Annex I. Summary of Risk Profile of Municipalities

	Indicators									Adaptive Capacity						
	Over-All Hazards	Tropical Cyclone	Flood	Erosion	Land Slide	Drought	Sea Level Rise	Storm Surge	Salt Water Intrusion	Econo Mic *	Natural *	Social *	Human *	Instituti-Onal *	Physical *	Anticipa-Tory Capitals *
Albuquerque	Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Alicia	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Low	High	Very Low	High
Anda	Moderate	High	Very Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Antiquera	Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	Moderate	High	Moderate
Baclayon	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low
Balilihan	Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Very Low	Moderate	Very High	Moderate
Batuan	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate
Bilar	Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	High
Buen Unido	Very High	Very High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Ver High	Very Low	Moderate	High	Low	High	Moderate	Very Low	High	Moderate	High
Buenavista	Very High	Very High	Low	Very High	Low	High	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate
Calape	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High	Low	High
Candijay	Very High	High	Very High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Carmen	Low	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Catigbian	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Clarin	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very High	Low	Very Low
Corella	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	Very High	High
Cortes	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	High
CP Garcia	Very High	Very High	Very High	Low	Very Low	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate

	Indicators									Adaptive Capacity						
	Over-All Hazards	**Tropical Cyclone**	**Flood**	**Erosion**	**Land Slide**	**Drought**	**Sea Level Rise**	**Storm Surge**	**Salt Water Intrusion**	**Econo Mic ***	**Natural ***	**Social ***	**Human ***	**Instituti-Onal ***	**Physical ***	**Anticipa-Tory Capitals ***
Dagohoy	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	High	Very Low	High	Very High	High
Danao	High	High	Low	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	High	Low	High
Dauis	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Moderate
Dimao	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Moderae	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate
Duero	Low	Low	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Very High	Low
Garcia Hernandez	Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Very High	Low	High	Moderate	Loe
Getafe	Very High	Very High	Very Low	Moderate	Very Low	High	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate
Guindulman	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	High	High	Moderate
Inabanga	High	Moderate	Very High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Low	Very High	Moderate	Low	High	Very Low	High
Jagna	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Moderate	High	Moderate
Lila	Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very High	Very Low	Very High	Very High	High
Loay	Moderate	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Very High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Very High	Very Low	High	High	Moderate
Loboc	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	High	High
Loon	Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very High	Low	High	Moderate	High
Mabini	High	Very High	Moderate	High	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	High	Low	Moderate	High	High
Maribojoc	Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Moderate	Low	High	High	High
Panglao	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Moderate	High
Pilar	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	High	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Sagbayan	Low	Low	Very Low	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
San Isidro	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Vey Low	Moderate	Low	High

	Indicators									Adaptive Capacity						
	Over-All Hazards	**Tropical Cyclone**	**Flood**	**Erosion**	**Land Slide**	**Drought**	**Sea Level Rise**	**Storm Surge**	**Salt Water Intrusion**	**Econo Mic ***	**Natural ***	**Social ***	**Human ***	**Instituti-Onal ***	**Physical ***	**Anticipa-Tory Capitals ***
San Miguel	Moderate	Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	High	High
Sevilla	Low	Very Low	Low	High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Sierra Bullones	Low	Very Low	Very Low	High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Sikatuna	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	High	High	High
Tagbilaran	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Low	Very High	Very High	Low	High
Talibon	Very High	Very High	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	Moderate
Trinindad	Very High	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tubigon	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Low	Very High	Very High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Ubay	Very High	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High
Valencia	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Very High	Very Low	Moderate	High	High

** Source: Bohol, Negros Oriental and Siquijor CRVA Completion Report*
*** Source: Bohol LDRRM Plan*
**** Based on location of Major Dams*

Annex J. Risk Profile of Commodity per Municipality

Municipality	Native Chicken Population	Key Hazards	Adaptive Capacity (AC)
Ubay	**52,823**	**Very High -** Tropical Cyclone **High** - Drought, Storm Surge **Moderate -** Salt water Intrusion	**Moderate -** Economic, Natural, Social, Human **High -** Institutional **Very High -** Physical, Anticipatory
Candijay	**28,195**	**High -** Tropical Cyclone, Flood **Moderate** - Sea Level Rise	**Very Low** - Economic **Low -** Social, Human, Institutional **Moderate -** Physical **High -** Anticipatory **Very High -** Natural
Alburquerque	**27,555**	**Very High -** Erosion	**Very Low -** Economic, Human **Low -** Institutional, Anticipatory **Moderate -** Natural, Social, Physical
Catigbian	**17,565**		**Very Low-** Economic, Natural, Anticipatory **Low -** Social, Human, Physical **Very High -** Institutional
Pilar	**16,594**	**High** - Flood, Landslide (Earthquake Induced), Drought	**Very Low -** Economic, Human **Low -** Institutional **Moderate -** Physical **High -** Social, Anticipatory **Very High -** Natural
Sevilla	**27,536**	**High -** Flood, Erosion	**Very Low -** Natural **Low -** Economic, Human **Moderate -** Institutional, Physical, Anticipatory **Very High -** Social
Antequera	**12,799**	**High -** Erosion	**Very Low -** Natural, Human **Low -** Economic **Moderate -** Institutional, Anticipatory **High -** Physical **Very High -** Social

Municipality	Native Chicken Population	Key Hazards	Adaptive Capacity (AC)
Balilihan	**21,211**	**High -** Erosion	**Very Low -** Economic, Human **Low -** Natural **Moderate -** Institutional, Anticipatory **Very High -** Social, Physical
Panglao	**15,999**	**Very High -** Salt Water Intrusion **High -** Storm Surge	**Low -** Economic, Natural, Social, Human **Moderate -** Physical **High -** Institutional, Anticipatory
Mabini	**19,300**	**Very High -** Tropical Cyclone **High -** Flood, Erosion, Drought, Storm Surge	**Very Low -** Economic **Low** - Natural, Human **Moderate -** Institutional **High -** Social, Physical, Anticipatory

Annex K. Provincial Core Planning Team Composition

Component	Commodity	Agency/Office	Name
I-PLAN Subproject Component			
Component Head		Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)	OPA/ Dr. Larry M. Pamugas, PhD.
Commodity Experts	Crops	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)	Mr. Ramil Rodela
		Department of Agriculture (DA - PATCO)	Mr. Roman Dabalos
		Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)	Mr. Jovencio Felisilda
	Seaweeds/Fisheries	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)	Ms. Queenie Atup
		Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Mr. Candido Samijon
	Livestock	Office of the Provincial Veterinarian	Mr. Ian Ray Tejada Ms. Isabelita Alipoyo
I-BUILD Subproject Component / Engineering		Provincial Engineer's Office (PEO)	Engr. Camilo Gasatan Engr. Evelyn Ayuban
I-REAP Subproject Component		Office of the Provincial Veterinarian	Dr. May Dallyn Paman
Planning		Provincial Planning and Development Office	EnP. Maria Imelda Borromeo Atty. Maria Contessa Butron-Arcaya
ON-CALL			
Environment and Natural Resources			EnP. Jovencia Ganub
Social Welfare and Development/GAD			Ms. Carmelita Tecson
Disaster Management			Dr. Anthony Damalerio
Enterprise			Ms. Gertrudes Fuentes
PAFC Representative			Mr. Apolonio Manatad

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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

PDC ExeCom Presentation of the Updated PCIP Matrices | July 19, 2024