

Telefood project in Philippines

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Pig Dispersal Project in Philippines

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| Project reference | TFD-03/PHI/004 |
| Beneficiaries | Indigent Families In Selected Barangays |
| Location | Along the Pacific Coast of Aurora |
| Budget (FAO contribution) | US\$ 8 928.56 |

Target Group

150 families in all of the 10 target barangays will compose the initial target beneficiaries in the project.

Project Background and Justifications

Dilasag, Aurora is typical of an isolated fishing village in many parts of the Philippines. One major difference is that the place is situated along the path of typhoons passing through the country every year. Despite the many extreme hardships experienced by the residents, they find ways to survive, hardly. Majority of the residents are farmers by day and fishermen by night. Housewives do not realize cash income and many of the children represent the out-of-school youths.

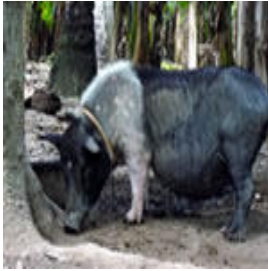
Backyard hog raising is one of the few major sources of income among the residents. Practically all are native breeds, which usually take seven (7) to 12 months before they are disposed. Nevertheless, they provide a big help in sending children to school and as source of cash income to cover part of the families' basic needs.

Capitalizing on the simple skills already familiar to most of the residents of Dilasag and the presence of a non-governmental organization (NGO), the Pacific Coast Mission, Inc., in the area, a livelihood project can be launched on backyard swine raising. The project will target the women and out-of-school youths as the beneficiaries. This is the sector of the populace of Dilasag which is generally idle and unproductive.

Apart from providing direct income to the beneficiaries, the project will also bring additional benefit to the area by introducing improved breed of swine. Eventually, the less efficient native pigs in the area will be upgraded with more feed-efficient hybrids. Such a change has been demonstrated in many parts of the country.

Objectives

1. To help indigent families in establishing livelihood projects that can augment family income on sustainable basis;
2. To strengthen the capacity of a non-governmental organization (NGO) in introducing entrepreneurial projects in poor rural communities;
3. To augment supply of food in isolated areas that are less accessible to market centers;
4. To divert idle time into productive undertakings among family members, and
5. To empower the rural populace and give them more access to government services.



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