

Community Assessment and Alternative Livelihood Activities



Results of Field Survey

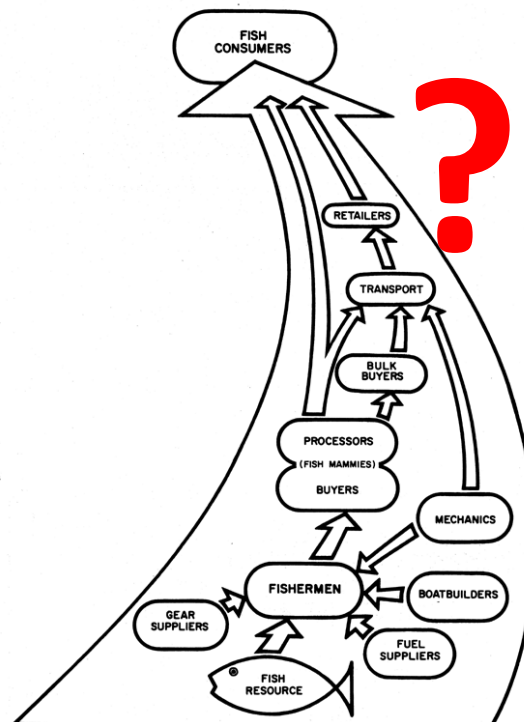
- **Key Barriers to Food Security in coastal communities**

- **Resource Management**

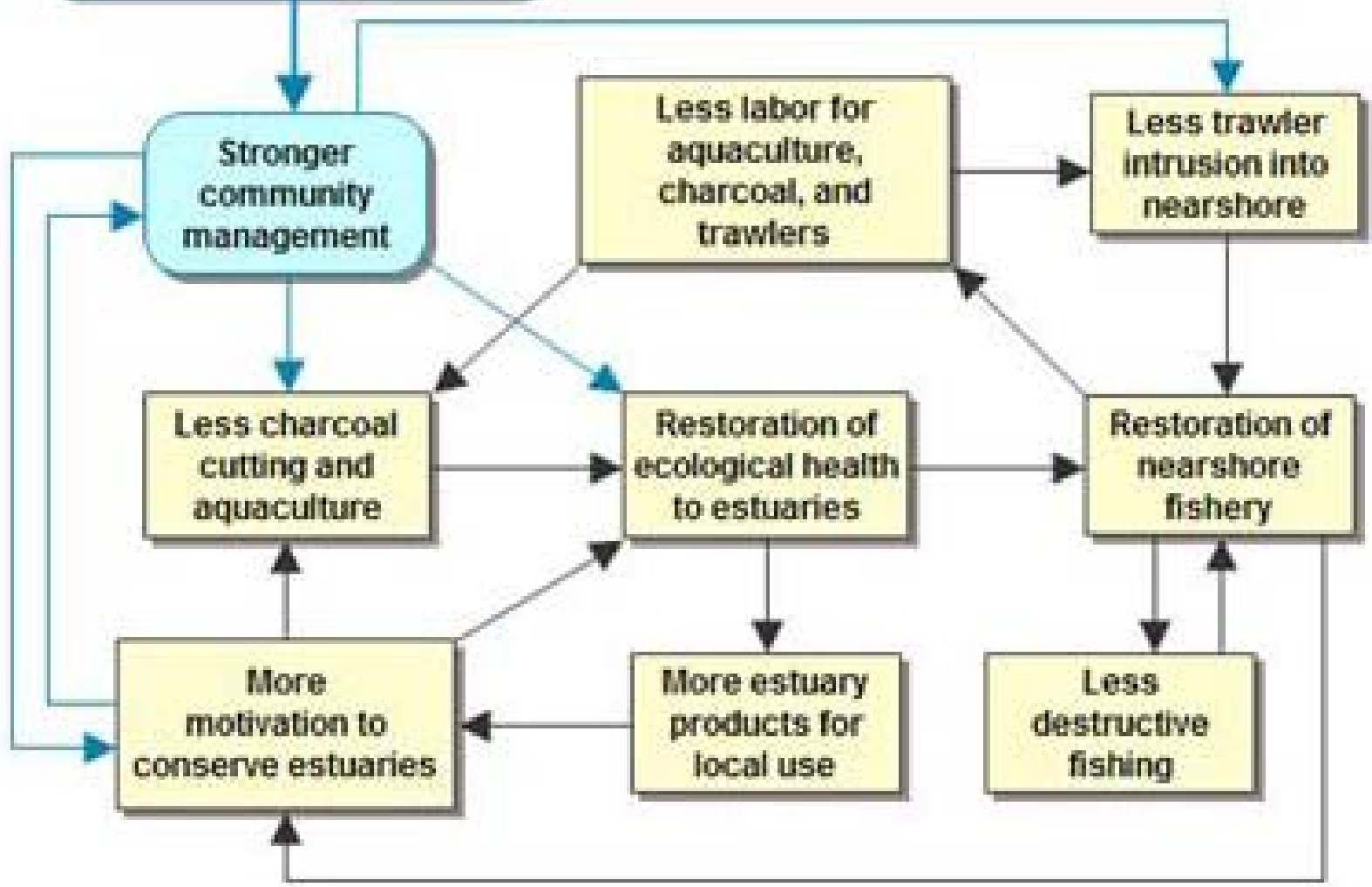
- Degradation of mangrove ecosystem
- Over exploitation of coastal natural resources
- No effective legislations at local levels: Open access systems
- Poor education among local communities

- **Livelihood**

- Lack of land for agriculture development
- Lack of technical skills and infrastructure for aquaculture development
- Limited alternative livelihood options



Eco Tipping Point:
Introduction of
community mangrove
management



Alternative Livelihood as key strategy in getting community support for Mangrove Rehabilitation project

Community has to sacrifice short term gains- charcoal making, harvesting mangrove for building materials, etc. for long term benefits

Replanting, sustaining and protecting mangroves are time consuming and labor intensive

Alternative Livelihood serves as "payment" for labor

Training

Cooperative Membership development, values formation, financial management , Mangrove Nursery Management assisted by the Department of Cooperatives, the Department of agriculture , the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other experts.

TRAINING IN THE VARIOUS LOCALITIES



Counter parting

Rotary Participation	Contribution of People's Organization.
Services of Resource persons	Venue
Training Materials	Food
Transportation of Resource Speakers	Local Transport
P 10,000 to P 15,000/ site	

Obo-ob Bantayan Grouper Culture Project

Marine cage culture of grouper done in 4- to 12-compartment cage as one unit. There are nursery (small mesh is used in the cage) and grow-out phases (larger mesh).

Grouper need to be sorted and size-graded every week. Other routine procedures include feeding (trash fish and/or formulated feeds), net maintenance, stock sampling, and monitoring water quality.

Groupers can reach the market-size of 400-600 g in 6-8 months when 2.5-7.5 cm fry are stocked. The live export market has the best price to offer.



Investment Cost	Amount	Assistance from Rotary
construction of 6 units of cages with sizes at 5m x 5m x 3m.	P35,545	P 35,000
working capital	P 152,000	
Total Investment	P187,545	P 35,000

Cost and Returns			
Items	Qty	Unit Cost (P)	Amount (P)
Revenue	1,080	280	302,400
Variable cost			
Grouper fingerlings	3,000	22	66,000
Feeds	5,400	10	54,000
Wage of caretaker months	8	4,000	32,000
Repairs and maintenance			1,066
Fixed cost			
Depreciation of cages and hut			11,848
Interest at 14%			26,256
Total operating cost			191,170
Return on Investment			59%

Cawayan Dalaguete Mudcrab Culture/ Fattening Project

- The fattening of mud crab in mangrove areas.
- The use of net enclosures in mangroves or tidal zones offers a better alternative to pond culture.
- The crab farmer follows a protocol in taking care of the stock, from stocking to feeding to selective harvest.



Expected Returns	Giant Crabs	Native Crabs
Gross Revenues 1 year , 2 runs	28,000	12,000
Return on Investment	206%	108%



Costs-and>Returns (2 units of 0.25 m x 0.7m x 2 m cage) 1 year , 2 runs/ Site			
Item	Giant crab	Native crab	Assistance from Rotary
Revenues			
Giant crab (P300/kg) 96 kgs	28,000		
Native crab (P250/kg) 48 kg		12,000	
Operating capital	2,480	1,240	
Variable costs			
Crab juveniles	2,480	1,240	
Feed	4,320	2,160	
Miscellaneous cost	100	100	
Total variable cost	6,900	3,500	
Fixed costs			
Depreciation	1,500	1,500	
Total fixed cost	1,500	1,500	
Total operating capital	8,400	5,000	P 13,400/ site Round off to P 25,000 for 2 sites
Net income	20,400	7,000	



Seaweed Farming at Barili

The farming of the seaweed *Kappaphycus* is a low-cost venture and a profitable one, with the right site.

Seaweed culture can last 45-60 days.



After tying seaweed plantlets or “seedlings” to the ropes, staked to the sea bed by bamboo, seaweed farming needs no more inputs only periodic checkups are made to remove undesirable algae, barnacles, and check for signs of plant diseases.

Investments		
Item	Hanging long line	Assistance from Rotary
Planting materials	42,050	P 25,000
Drying platform	6,479	P 5,000
Farm house	3,000	
Non-motorized boat	2,000	
Motorized boat	25,000	
Total investment cost	78,529	
Depreciation cost/yr	14,168	

Cost and Returns	
Item	Hanging long line
Gross revenue/yr	863,571
Variable costs	471,500
Fixed costs	114,484
Total costs	585,984

Economic Indicators	
	Hanging long line
Income per crop/module	55,517
Income per year (P)	277,587
Income per year after tax (P)	226,940
ROI (%)	353

Rent-to Own Trisikad Project

Trisikad is a foot driven vehicle with a bike and a side cab used for short distances.

The sidecar of a trisikad can normally accommodate two passengers .A one way trip would cost P 5.00 per passenger. A driver earns an average of P 130 a day of which P 30 is paid to the organization as rental. The rest he brings home for his family. When the total rental payments reach P 7,500, the cost of the unit, he gets to own it.



Scheme:

Rotary gives the organization a certain number of trisikads from which the organization can earn income as well as provide a livelihood for its members under a "Rent to Own Scheme" .

The rental paid by the driver is accumulated until the trisikad is fully paid. With the earnings in rental, the organization can buy another trisikad to give to another member for his livelihood.

Item	Amount
Trisikad	P 7,500
Income of driver / day	P 100
Rental/ day	P 30
# of Days of driver to own a trisikad at P 30/day	250 days

Rice Trading

The Philippines may be blessed with abundant natural resources and its marine biodiversity among the best in the world. But there are many Filipinos who are hungry today. Even farmers and fishermen are among the starving Filipinos. The price of rice, the most important staple, has doubled because of supply scarcity.

The higher cost of these basic commodities has forced more Filipinos to spend less on food. Oil price hikes have also aggravated starvation in the country.



The project provides 10 sacks of NFA rice @ P1,000/ sack as a starter that they can repack in smaller bags and allocate to their members on credit. Allocation is based on the number of members of the family. The cooperative makes about P 100 profit per sack which they use for other community needs as well as purchase additional sacks of rice.