

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to evaluate the management of Department of Agriculture dispersed animals by recipients from the different barangays of La Trinidad, Benguet. Specifically, this study was conducted to determine a) the recipients of the Department of Agriculture Animal Dispersal Project; b) their purposes and reasons in applying for the Animal Dispersal Project; c) the assistance and training given to recipients prior to the dispersal; d) the managements activities utilized by the recipients related to livestock production in terms: d.1. cost and usage of input, d.2. output or livestock production, d.3. waste management or environmental responsibility; e) the problem encountered by the respondents in managing the dispersed animal; f) the coping mechanisms done by the respondents relative to identified problems in swine raising.

The findings on the profile of the recipients revealed that majority of the respondents were of middle age, female, married and most of them finished secondary education.

The common reasons and purposes of the respondents in applying for the Animal Dispersal Project were to try to raise swine and to have additional income.

Majority of the respondents attended the training and seminars related to swine production provided by Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO). Training and seminars include Hog Raising Management and Breeding Management to prepare the recipients of their task and responsibilities as swine raisers.

Findings of the study revealed as well that common management activity of recipients that was significant to managing their cost and input usage is the kind of food they feed their livestock. Most of the respondents mentioned that they used kitchen refuse and indigenous feeds to supplement the food of the livestock aside from feeding the livestock with commercial feeds. In terms of output or livestock production, considerable number of respondents claimed that their livestock have produced six to ten (6 – 10) number of piglets which is considered as a good number of output as identified by MAO. All respondents also recognized the importance of waste or environmental management so all have designed their waste disposal system either through septic tank or compost pit.

The common problems of the respondents encountered in swine production were high price of commercial feeds, slow growth of the livestock and limited budget for swine production. The respondents used mix feeding method to reduce their feeds cost. Vaccine and deworming were given to their livestock to protect the livestock against diseases. To further cope with their technical problems related to insemination breeding, they consulted the Municipal Agriculture Office for assistance. Other observed signs of discomforts of the livestock were also referred to the Municipal Agriculture Office.

In conclusion, we can say that the Animal Dispersal Project provides additional income to the recipients. Proper assistance to the recipients is recommended to cope with their technical problems regarding swine production.



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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

Researches and development projects were being financed and technically supported by the government agencies to increase production. Aside from farming business, livestock production has been introduced to farmers with low farm production and low income. Livestock production projects are considered as a living bank for farmers providing flexible financial reserve for periods of economic stress and a buffer against crop failure. Its serves as a source for livelihood and income among subsistence farmers and absorbs surplus labor in agriculture.

The livestock sector of the Philippines contributes 23 percent of total gross value-added to the agriculture potential for greater contribution to the overall economic growth. (Dinamling, 2003). In the mid-nineties the Department of Agriculture (DA) introduced a strategy to meet the shortage of livestock. The Department of Agriculture (DA) adopted the Barangay Livestock Breeding Loan Program (BLBLP) for farmers with low farm productivity and low income. This program provides the farmer with animals for breeding purposes, payable in kind from the first offspring. This was implemented to promote small-scale livestock production among low-income farmers. It was done to show case new technology of livestock raising to provide additional income for farmers and continue linkage and partnership with Local Government Unit (LGU).

Livestock production is generally done in the backyards of the farming households. Backyard livestock raising is usually treated as an added activity where free labor hours are used for productive use. Backyard livestock production covers eighty-seven percent of the total production while commercial livestock raising is only thirteen percent



which means that our livestock raising is also treated as sideline activity rather than business purposes (The Philippines Livestock Industry, 2006).

Statement of Problem

The study is primarily concerned to evaluate Department of Agriculture Dispersal Project in selected barangays of La Trinidad, Benguet. The focus of evaluation was based on the feedbacks of the recipients about the project.

Specifically, the study seek to answer the following questions:

1. Who were the recipients of the project?
2. What were the purposes and reasons of recipients in applying for the Animal Dispersal Project?
3. What was the assistance or training given to the recipients prior to the dispersal?
4. What were the management activities utilized by the recipients related to livestock production in terms of:
 - a. Cost and usage of Input
 - b. Output or livestock production
 - c. Waste management or environmental responsibility
5. What were the problems encountered by the recipients in managing the dispersed animals?
6. How did the recipients respond or cope with those problems identified?



Objectives of the Study

The study aimed:

1. To identify the recipients of the project.
2. To identify the purposes and reasons of recipients in applying for the Animal Dispersal project.
3. To know the assistance or training given by MAO to the recipients prior to the dispersal.
4. To describe the management activities utilized by the recipients related to livestock production in the different areas in terms of:
 - a. Cost and usage of Input
 - b. Output or livestock dispersal
 - c. Waste or environmental responsibility
5. To describe the problems encountered by the recipients in managing the dispersed animals and describe their respond or how they cope with their problems identified.

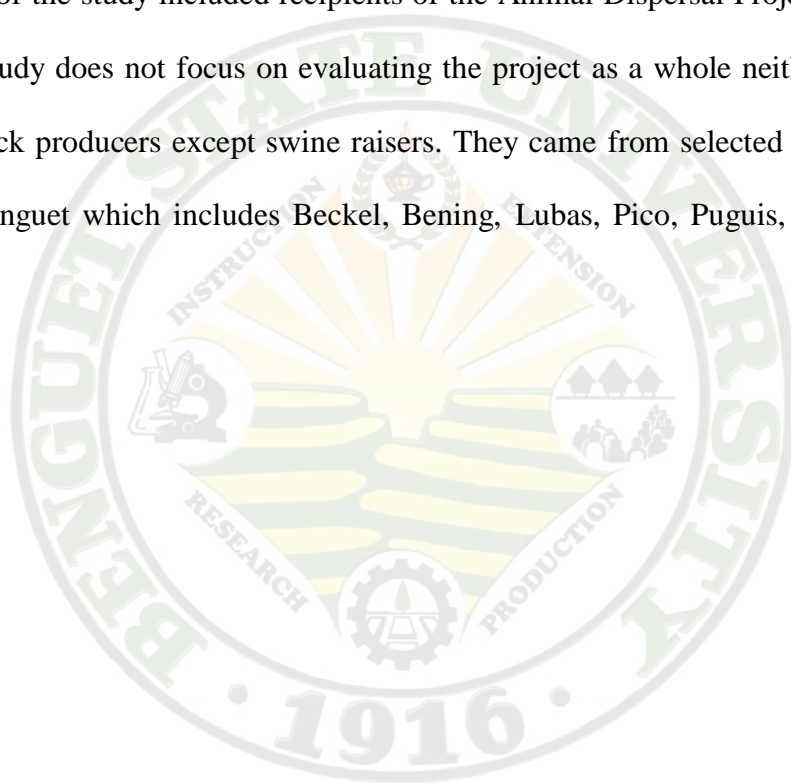
Importance of the Study

This study will provide information that will help the policy makers, development planners, community organizers, field officers and other concerned officials in identifying and minimizing problems encountered by the recipients related to swine production. Feedbacks from the study will also help project implementers to take necessary corrective measures that will improve attainment of the objectives of similar program. Finally, the study will serve as a reference for future research work relative to animal dispersal program.



Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study had sixty respondents who were recipients of the animal dispersal project from 2000 to 2006. The study aimed to seek the general assessment of the Department of Agriculture (DA) Animal Dispersal Project from the perspective of the recipients of the project. The focus of the evaluation is based on the feedbacks of the swine raisers who have availed dispersed livestock provided by the Department of Agriculture. The respondents of the study included recipients of the Animal Dispersal Project from 2000 to 2006. The study does not focus on evaluating the project as a whole neither did it covers other livestock producers except swine raisers. They came from selected barangays of La Trinidad, Benguet which includes Beckel, Bening, Lubas, Pico, Puguis, Shilan, Tawang and Wangal.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Livestock Production

Backyard farming still dominates the country's livestock industry. Reports showed that livestock sub sectors shares more than seventy percent production than commercial farming. Livestock specialists from the World Bank also conducted two studies related to the Livestock Revolution in 2001. Their study, "Livestock Development: Implications for Rural Poverty, the Environment, and Global Food Security" argued that "livestock can play an important role in poverty reduction, its effects on the environment can be adequately managed, and that livestock can make an important contribution to global food security provided that an appropriate policy framework is put in place (Department of Agriculture, 2006).

Trends in livestock production showed that it had been declining primarily because slaughter rate has been climbing in response to increasing consumer demand despite production cut down due to inefficient breeding practices (Department of Agriculture, 2006).

Production of carabao likewise posted a decreasing growth from 24,188 heads in 2000 to 21,750 heads in 2001 or by ten percent. Swine production recorded a stable production from 2000 to 2001 with 117,835 to 116933, respectively. Market opportunities, healthy physical characteristics of breeders and favorable environmental condition, which lessens disease infestations, contribute to the increase in production. The trend in goat production is almost similar with cattle production. This ruminant animal is known to have low tolerability to lower temperature particularly rain and is susceptible to



parasitic infestations brought about by increasing water levels or flooding of low level areas (Department of Agriculture, 2006).

Regional livestock live weight production produces 77.61 thousand MT, equivalent to total value of 8.55 million pesos. Pork contributed the biggest production value of 89.61 percent, 20.14 % contributed by beef, carabeef contributed 7.09 %, chevon contributed 2.52 %, and dairy contributed the lowest production value of 0.11% (NAREA.1992). In Benguet, based on the record of the Provincial Veterinarian Office (PVO) in 2005, Benguet has produced 15,610 heads of cattle, 6,221 heads of carabao, 42,046 heads of swine and 5,339 heads of goat (PVO, 2005). La Trinidad livestock production contributed 529 heads of cattle, 53 heads of carabao, 5,150 heads of swine and 199 heads of goat. Meanwhile, poultry production contributed 26, 882 heads (MAO, 2006).

Backyard raising is an additional source of income to relieve farmers of possible financial recession. To improve the livestock production of La Trinidad, the Municipal Agriculture Office implemented the dispersal project. From of 2000 to 2006, MAO dispersed 106 head of female piglets, 26 heads of female cattle and a female carabao in the different barangays namely Beckel, Bening, Lubas, Pico, Puguis, Shilan, Tawang and Wangal. In preparation for the dispersal, the Municipal Agriculture Office of La Trinidad conducted training and seminars to aid recipients in managing their livestock production.

Livestock Management

Common management in livestock includes provision of adequate portable water, proper handling of sick animals, breeding practices and waste management (Mercks, 1998).



Relative to this, Nery (1991) stated that in raising livestock, swine raisers should apply technical skills like feed conversion rate, capacity utilization and machine efficiency to aid production. Aside from these, recipients should continuously update themselves of information in the areas of genetic breeding, feeding nutrition, animal health and hygiene, sanitation and safety.

Since swine are kept in variety of production systems, management techniques will vary. Each system requires a degree of management sufficient for swine to experience a reasonable level of comfort and well-being. Daily care schedule should be consistent enough to allow the swine to develop a routine. Extreme in climatic change should be anticipated as much as possible so appropriate provisions can be made to modify wide environmental variations. Swine raisers must take precaution against the transmission of pathogens between pen and facilities. Pens should be kept clean to provide comfort and health of swine (UCCE, 2006).

Feedstuff should be free from molds, toxin, or other harmful impurities. The diet must meet the nutritional needs of the swine and must fit to the purpose for which it is being feed like grower, reduction and lactation. Compound, such as antibiotics that are approved to be added to the feeds, water or injected to sustain nutrient shortage are used (UCCE, 2006).

Equally important to swine raising is nutrition and feeding, it is extremely important that the livestock raiser has a good understanding of nutrient requirement during pulse cycle (Pio, 2003).

Vaccination constituted the major part to control diseases. Vaccination programs are needed as a preventive measure against pest and diseases that might attack there



livestock. Appropriate vaccinations should be given in accordance with the manufacturer guidelines, government regulation and veterinarian's recommendations. The most common time for administering vaccines before farrowing (NPPC, 1996).

Marketing of Swine

A marketing strategy should be developed before beginning a swine production enterprise. In choosing marketing strategy producers should account the different cost in transportation expenses, shrink losses, selling cost and conveniences of both producers and buyers. One of the most popular options in marketing of swine is the direct selling. This option has advantages for both parties swine produces and the buyers. The buyers and sellers know the prices and a delivery condition of the livestock in advance and the producers reduces animals stress and diseases risk (NPPC, 1996).

Problems Encountered by Farmers

Feed is one of the resources in swine production that largely affect input costs. The continuous increase in the price of feeds usually comprises 70% to 80% of swine production cost. For this reason, swine are not fed with pure commercial feeds only but also with other feeds substitutes, Livestock raisers even turn to cheap and unconventional feed formulation that allow their animals to gain more weight rapidly. Thus, the kind and quality of feeds must be carefully considered to assure the general health and well being of pigs.



Waste disposal is another perennial problem in livestock enterprise. Several experienced swine raisers offered ways to manage manure disposal to maintain sanitation, which is also important in swine production. For waste in pig farms, the installation of biogas digesters is recommended. There are at present more than one hundred biogas digesters installed in selected cooperator farms (NEDA, 2006).



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

The study was conducted in the selected barangays of La Trinidad, Benguet which includes, Beckel, Bening, Lubas, Pico, Puguis, Shilan, Tawang and Wangal. Respondents of the study were the recipients of the Animal Dispersal Project from the said barangays. These selected barangays are shown in Figure 1.

The study was conducted from January to February 2007.

Respondents of the Study

There were sixty respondents of the study which were selected from the eight (8) barangays of La Trinidad, Benguet.

The respondents were randomly selected after obtaining the list of recipients of Animal Dispersal Project from the office of the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO), covering the period 2000 to 2006.

Data Collection

The researcher gathered relevant information through primary and secondary data. Primary data were gathered by survey questionnaire (Documentation of data collection is presented in Appendix D and C). The researcher has also conducted informal interviews with key implementators of the Animal Dispersal Project in La Trinidad to validate and clarify some information. To further complement the study, secondary data were taken from published materials like: books, journals, magazines, electronics source and



unpublished materials taken from researches. These materials were collected from Benguet State University library and in the internet.

Data Gathered

The data gathered include the profile of the respondents, the reasons, purposes and plans of the respondents in applying for the animal dispersal project, the assistance given by MAO to the respondents, the management activities done by recipients and information regarding the problems of the respondents.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the results, the collected data were consolidated, categorized and tabulated. Descriptive statistics were employed such as frequency counts, percentages and averages to aid interpretation of data.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the profile of the sixty respondents. The respondents were generally composed of sixty percent female and forty percent male. With this, it is apparent that females are more active in swine production rather than males. The males usually opted to work in the fields.

As seen from the table 1 majority of the respondents were married, six were widow/widower and four were single.

As to the level of education attained, many were high school graduate which is twenty-eight percent of the total respondents. Elementary graduates totaled thirteen equivalent to twenty-one percent, college level and vocational graduates represented fifteen percent of the total respondents. Meanwhile, there were six respondents who were college graduate and had reached high school level.

Table 1 also shows the household size of the respondents. Thirty-five of the respondents have a range of 1- 5 family members, nineteen have 6 – 10 family members and six have 11 - 15 family members in the family.

There were twenty-three respondents who belong to the age bracket of 41- 50 years old, following in number are those thirty-one to forty aged to which twenty of the respondent belong, twenty respondents aged between 31- 40 years old, eight respondents belong to the aged bracket 51- 60, about seven respondents aged between 20 – 30 years old and two of the respondents aged between 61- 71 years old. This shows that respondents with younger age were the beginners in swine production.



Table 1. Profile of the respondents

PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Gender		
Male	24	40
Female	36	60
TOTAL	60	100
Civil status		
Single	4	6.7
Married	50	83.3
Widow/widower	6	10
TOTAL	60	100
Educational Status		
College graduate	6	10
College level	9	15
High school graduate	17	28.3
High school level	6	10.0
Elementary graduate	13	21.7
Vocational	9	15.0
TOTAL	60	100
Household Size		
1 - 5	35	58.3
6 - 10	9	31.6
11 - 15	6	10.0
TOTAL	60	100
Age		
20 – 30	7	11.7
31 – 40	20	33.3
41 – 50	23	38.3
51 – 60	8	13.3
61- 71	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Livelihood of The Respondents

Aside from Swine Raising

Table 2 shows the main livelihood of the respondents. There were twenty-nine of the respondents who were farmers, fourteen of the respondents were involve in businesses such as sari-sari store, knitting, weaving and driving, thirteen were housekeepers, and four were employed in the government. Almost all of the respondents mentioned that the Animal Dispersal project is a big help for them as a starting capital in swine production. They also mentioned that such opportunities provided additional monetary benefit especially for housekeepers who were practically left at home doing household activities.

Table 2. Livelihood of respondents aside from swine raising

CATEGORIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Farmer	29	48.3
Self- employed (e.g., business)	14	23.3
Housekeepers	13	21.7
Government employee	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Purpose and Reasons of Recipients in Applying for the Animal Dispersal Project

Several reasons and purposes of the respondents in applying for the animal dispersal project were also identified. Almost all of the respondents mentioned that they availed of the project because of financial problems.



Table 3 shows about, forty- four or 73.3% respondents who want to availed the “free” livestock, forty-three or 71.7% said that they want to try their luck in swine production, thirty-seven or 61.7% of the respondents were influenced by other raisers and eight or 13.3% of the respondents preferred to use the livestock for home consumption. The respondents have also mentioned that development program like Rural Improvement Club helped them to avail the livestock.

Table 3. Reasons and purpose of respondents

REASONS AND PURPOSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
To try to raise swine	43	71.7
To get a “free” livestock	44	73.3
Influence of other swine raisers	37	61.7
To have a source of additional Income	49	81.7
Others	8	13.3
TOTAL		

Plans after Finishing the Contract with MAO

Table 4 also shows the plans of the recipients after finishing the contract with MAO. Based on the table there were twenty-nine or 48.3% of the respondents who want to expand livestock production, twenty-seven or 45% of the respondents who want to stop with swine raising due to problems mentioned in Table 10, four or 6.7% of the



respondents slaughtered the livestock intended for home consumption. Some of the recipients stop swine raising without paying their livestock that they get from Municipal Agriculture Office.

The Training and Assistance Given by MAO to the Recipients

The Municipal Agriculture Office and Provincial Veterinarian Office (PVO) conducted trainings and seminars to prepare and assist the respondents in their swine production especially in the area of artificial breeding or the insemination method in swine production. The office has also conducted monitoring activities on the performance of the swine raisers to ensure the well being of their livestock. To further sustain the growth and development of the livestock, MAO provided consultation services until the livestock will farrow. Other technical problems related to livestock diseases were also referred to the Municipal Agriculture Office.

Table 5 shows the training and seminars conducted by the MAO and PVO. Forty-one or 68.3% of the respondents attended the training and seminars on hog raising management while only nine or 13.3% attended the training and seminar on breeding management.

Majority of the respondents said that they have a background on swine management while few of them were beginners in swine production.



Table 4. Plans of the recipient after finishing the contract with MAO

PLANS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
To expand livestock production	29	48.3
To stop swine raising and after selling the livestock	27	45.0
To slaughter the swine for home consumption	4	6.70

*Multiple response

Table 5. Training and seminars attended by the recipients

TRAINING/SEMINAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Hog Raising Management	41	68.3%
Breeding Management	9	13.3%
Swine Management	10	16.7
TOTAL	60	100

Management Activities

Table 6 shows the management activities commonly done by the respondents in swine production.



As shown from table 6, forty-eight or 80% of the respondents identified feeding, washing and cleaning their livestock twice as part of their daily chores to keep their swine healthy. Collecting kitchen refuse and indigenous feeds were done twice in a week.

As presented in table 6, sixty percent respondents have claimed that they used commercial feeds to feed their swine when the livestock are a week of age to forty-five days of age. However, due to budget constraint, swine raisers opted to use substitutes for commercial feeds with other feedstuffs like kitchen refuse and indigenous feeds. Respondents from Tawang, Pico, Lubas and Puguis often feed their swine with kitchen refuse usually collected from their neighborhoods. Meanwhile Beckel, Wangal, Shilan and Bening frequently fed their livestock with farm waste vegetable like taro, chayote, cabbage and other indigenous feedstuffs.

Preventive measures against disease were needed to ensure the health of the livestock. Forty-nine of the respondents claim that they give vaccines to their livestock, fifty-one or 85% of the total respondents dewormed their livestock and nine of the respondents said that they isolate their livestock when their livestock is sick.

Waste disposal is another perennial problem of swine raisers. Most of the respondents said that their neighbors complained about the unpleasant smell of their livestock waste. To cope with this, they practiced waste disposal management. Three or 5% of the respondents dispose their livestock waste through septic tank and most of them dispose through composting and through canals.



Table 6. Management activities

ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Feeding		
Twice	48	80
Thrice	12	20
TOTAL	60	100
Cleaning and Washing		
Once	16	26.67
Twice	34	56.67
Thrice	10	16.67
TOTAL	60	100
Collecting of Feedstuff		
Once	9	15
Twice	47	78.33
Thrice	4	6.67
TOTAL	60	100
*Kinds of Feeds used by the Respondents		
Kitchens refuse	34	56.7
Indigenous feeds	56	93.3
Commercially available feeds	60	100
* Multiple responses		
*Preventive Measures against Disease		
Vaccination of animal	49	81.7
Deworming	51	85
Isolation of sick animal	9	15
*multiple response		
*Waste Disposal Management		
Through septic tank	3	5.0
Through compost pit	49	81.7
Canal	57	95
*Multiple response		



Production Cycle Attained
by the Respondents

Table 7 shows the production cycles attained by the respondents in swine raising. At this point, thirty-four respondents attained a one cycle, nine respondents attained two cycles and two respondents attained three cycles. The rest of the respondents totaling to twenty-six were those who generally did not attain their production cycle. Among the respondents who attained their production cycle, twenty claimed that their livestock produced 6-10 newborn piglets in a cycle of production, nine respondents achieved 1-5 piglets and five respondents achieved 11 and above number of piglets.

Table 7. Production cycle attained by the respondents

PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Cycles that respondents attained in livestock production		
One cycle	23	67.6
Two cycle	9	26.4
Three cycle	2	5.8
TOTAL	34	100
Number of newborn piglets		
1-5	9	26.5
6-10	20	58.8
More than 10	5	14.7
TOTAL	34	100

Marketing and Selling System

Table 8 shows that thirty-nine or 65.1% of the respondents sold swine after they attained a production cycles. The table also shows that twenty-one or 35% of the respondents did not sold swine, among the respondent who did not sold swine were the respondents who did not yet attained their production cycle and also the respondents slaughter their livestock for home consumption.

Among the respondents who sold swine, twenty-eight or 71.8% of the respondents sold their swine in per head basis (“bulto”) others sold their livestock in kilo either live weight or dressed weight.

Majority thirty-one or 79.5% of the buyers were direct buyers, four or 10.3% were sold to livestock traders and also same percentage sold in slaughterhouse. Seller usually calculated value of the livestock based on their personal estimations.

Selling Prices of Swine in Different Ages

Table 9 shows the prices of livestock sold at different ages. Livestock with forty-five days of age is priced at PhP 2,000, PhP 1,800 and PhP 1,600. Among the twenty-six respondents, there were thirteen or 21.7% of the respondents who sold their piglets at PhP 2,000, seven or 11.7% of the respondents sold their piglets at PhP 1,800, and six or 10% of the respondents sold their piglets to PhP 1,600. The respondents also sold their fattener swine in different price. There were six or 46.2% of the respondents who sold their livestock PhP 6,000.00 while two or 15.4 % of the respondents sold their livestock to above PhP 10,500.



Majority of the respondents sold 4-5 heads of piglets and about two to four heads of fattener swine. This finding shows that the respondents sold more piglets than fattener because they have a limited budget of expenses for swine production. The sales of the piglets usually used for the second cycle of production and some amount were spent for family needs.

Table 8. Marketing and selling system

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Recipient's response weather they sold swine		
Yes	39	65.1
No	21	35
TOTAL	60	100
Selling basis		
Per head basis	28	71.8
Per kilo (live weight)	4	10.3
Per kilo (dressed weight)	7	17.9
Total	39	100
Buyers		
Direct buyers	31	79.5
Slaughterhouse	4	10.3
Livestock traders	4	10.3
TOTAL	39	100

Table 9. Selling prices of swine in different ages

PRICE (Php) PER HEAD	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Piglet (45 days)		
2,000	13	50
1,800	7	26.9
1,600	6	23.1
TOTAL	26	100
Fattener Swine (5-6 month)		
6,000	6	46.2
7,500	2	15.4
9,000	3	23
10,500	2	15.4
TOTAL	13	100

Payment Modes by Respondents

The table 10 shows the modes of payment of the respondents as a replacement of the dispersed animal initially given to them by the Municipal Agriculture Office.

Twenty-seven or 45% of the respondents paid the livestock. Three or 5% of the respondents paid in cash paid PhP 4,000.00, which is equivalent to the worth of two piglets.

Based to the table 10 thirty-three or 55% of the respondents did not yet pay their livestock due to the following conditions of the respondents; some of the respondents did

not yet attained production cycle and others discontinued with livestock production. However, to comply with the MAO conditions, respondents promised to pay the dispersed livestock as soon their livestock will farrow.

Table 10. Payment modes by respondents

MODE OF PAYMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Fully Paid		
Paid in kind	24	40
Paid in cash	3	5
Did not pay at all	33	55
TOTAL	60	100

Problems Encountered

The common problems of the respondents regarding swine production were: limited budget in livestock expenses, high prices of commercial feeds, waste disposal, slow growth of their livestock and absence of permanent buyers.

To cope with the fluctuating prices of commercial feeds, respondents usually give substitute food for their livestock like kitchen refuse and farm waste vegetables. In any case, respondents practice mixed feeding to provide the basic need of their livestock. However this practice seemed to delay the physical growth of livestock.

The swine raisers also encountered problems in selling their livestock. The respondents mentioned that buyers are not available when their livestock is ready for sale. To cope with this problem, respondents butcher their livestock and sold it to direct buyers.



Other problems that affect swine raisers were also mentioned like the lack of knowledge in managing parasites and diseases of livestock.

Table 11. Problems encountered by the respondent in swine raising

PROBLEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Production		
Sickly animal	12	20
The gilt failed to farrow	14	23.3
The disperse animal die	2	3.3
Slow growth	38	63.3
High mortality	6	10
High price of feeds supplements	50	83.3
Poor housing Facilities	9	11.7
Limited area for expansion	8	13.3
*Multiple response		
Marketing		
Inaccessible farm to market road	15	25
Delayed payment of buyers	6	10
No permanent buyers	38	63.3
*Multiple response		
Financial Management		
Limited budget for livestock expenses	55	91.7
*Multiple response		
Human Resource		
Lack of technical knowledge in livestock managements	8	13.3
Lack of assistances of the officer in charges in animal dispersal projects	13	21.7
*Multiple response		



Consultation done by the Respondents
Regarding their Technical Problems

To cope with these problems encountered, swine raisers made consultation with some offices or individuals who were considered expert and knowledgeable in swine production. The respondents consulted the MAO when their livestock farrowed and when they observed other signs of discomforts affecting their livestock. They asked for assistance especially on insemination breeding. The respondents also reported the number and sex of piglets for proper assistance and guidance.

As shown in table 12, recipients consulted the MAO and other individuals regarding their technical problems. Seventy-five of the respondents consulted the MAO or PVO regarding their problems while four or 6.7% respondents consulted other swine raisers or just do the treatment by themselves.

Table 12. Consultation done by the respondents regarding their technical problems

PERSON	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
The MAO/ PVO	45	75
Veterinarian	7	11.7
Other raisers	4	6.7
Treat by their self	4	6.7
TOTAL	60	100



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study was conducted to identify the recipients of the project, to identify the purposes and reasons of the respondents in applying for the Animal Dispersal Project, to know the assistance and training given to the recipients prior to the dispersal, to describe the management activities utilized by the recipients related to livestock production in terms; a. cost and usage of input, b. output or livestock dispersal, c. waste or environmental responsibility, to describe the problems encountered by the respondents in managing the dispersed animal and to identify the coping mechanism done by the respondents.

This study was conducted from January to February 2007 with sixty respondents from selected barangays of La Trinidad. The findings were: majority of the respondents were females, eighty-three percent of the respondents were married there were seventeen respondents who finished high school and six percent of the respondents graduated in college. As to the household size fifty-eight percent of the respondents had a family members between 1-5. Most of respondents belong to the age bracket 41-50 years old. Livelihood of the recipients aside from swine raising include farming, knitting, store keeping and being employed in the government.

The common reasons of the respondents in applying for the Animal Dispersal Project were the following; to try to raise swine, to get “free” livestock and to have a source of additional source of income.

Majority of the respondents attended the training and seminars about swine raising that provided by the MAO.



Management activities of swine raisers include feeding, clean, washing, collection of feedstuff, vaccination and deworming of livestock and waste disposal. Most of the respondents feed, wash and clean their livestock twice a day to keep their swine with kitchen refuse and indigenous feeds when commercial feeds are not available. To further livestock, swine raisers deworm and provide vaccines to their livestock.

In selling their livestock, majority of the sold their livestock in per head basis (“bulto”). While others sold their livestock per kilo either live weight or dressed weight. Respondents usually price their livestock based on their personal estimation as long as they could recoup their production cost.

Results of the study also showed that respondents encountered several problems related to swine production that include: high price of commercial feeds slow growth of livestock and limited budget.

To cope with their problem on the high prices of commercial feeds, respondents use mix feeding for their livestock they used indigenous feeding and kitchen refuse to substitutes the commercial feeds. When technical problems arise swine raisers consulted the MAO for assistance and guidance. They also consulted veterinarians and other swine raisers who are considered expert and knowledgeable about their



Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were derived:

1. Animal dispersal project had helped recipients to have a starting capital in backyard raising and had helped recipients to augment their income.
2. The recipients gained additional knowledge regarding swine management from the training and seminars they attended that provided by MAO.
3. Continuous monitoring on the part of program implementors to attain objectives of the project.
4. Recipients must be guided accordingly especially in dealing with their technical problems.

Recommendations

Based on the discussions and findings of the study, the following recommendations are derived:

1. The agency implementers should be aware of the problems that arise in swine management by continuous monitoring or contact with the beneficiaries.
2. To ensure of profitability, more heads raised the higher net return. MAO should consider giving additional livestock to be dispersed additional livestock to be recipients.
3. for better marketing of livestock, marketing and selling practices must be developed like a place as market outlet where swine producers can readily sell their livestock.



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