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VOLUME 2



ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Agriculture
**Special Area for Agricultural
Development (SAAD) Program**



Vision

By 2022, SAAD is the lead agricultural development program and resource mobilization service of the Department of Agriculture undertaking intensified social venture initiatives to increase food production and alleviate poverty.

Mission

We implement poverty alleviation program through:

- Social Preparation that empowers marginalized farmers and fisherfolk;
- Intensified Production and Livelihood Interventions responsive to assessed needs;
- Partnerships with Private Sector and other members of the Government's Human Development; and
- Poverty Reduction Cluster.

Objectives

General

To help alleviate poverty in the poorest provinces of the country through provision of agricultural and related interventions to the poor in the farming and fisheries sector;

Specific

1. To complement DA regular programs in terms of beneficiaries and interventions;
2. To improve food production for household consumption and commercial purpose in areas of operation; and
3. To assist beneficiaries establish communal agri-enterprises.



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Director's Report

Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) continues to fulfill its promise.

It is with great pride that I present to you the 2018 Annual Report of the SAAD Program. This year's report consolidates the activity highlights and updates within the SAAD Program provinces.

I am proud to celebrate these achievements and continued progress with all of you.

2018 marked an incredible year for all the farmer and fisherfolk beneficiaries. With this, we have decided to publish success stories of the program, one from Salug, Zamboanga del Norte and another from Maguindanao.

There were ups and downs during this year's implementation, especially to particular regional operating units. Continued struggles on procurement, manpower, and other external issues were experienced. Despite all of that, we achieved an overall obligation rate of 93.2% for FY 2018.

SAAD was also able to expand its coverage for 2019 to help and give more to our poor farmers and fishermen. Ten more provinces from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao were added. Multi-year planning and budgeting for all of the 30 provinces covered were carefully done this year.

Furthermore, SAAD was assigned to support new programs of DA which are the National Sorghum Development Program and the Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran ng Kababayang Katutubo.

As we have continued to find ways that will allow our beneficiaries to receive more tangible benefits, we have empowered them to take a more active role in our program's activities.



For 2019, we are starting Knowledge Learning and Management conferences and trade exhibits to share the success of our farmers and fishermen from their own voices and showcase their produce.

Also, the internal operations and systems are constantly being improved for the immediate processing of documents to support the sustainability of the program.

As you read the annual report, I hope you will gain insights into the SAAD Program.

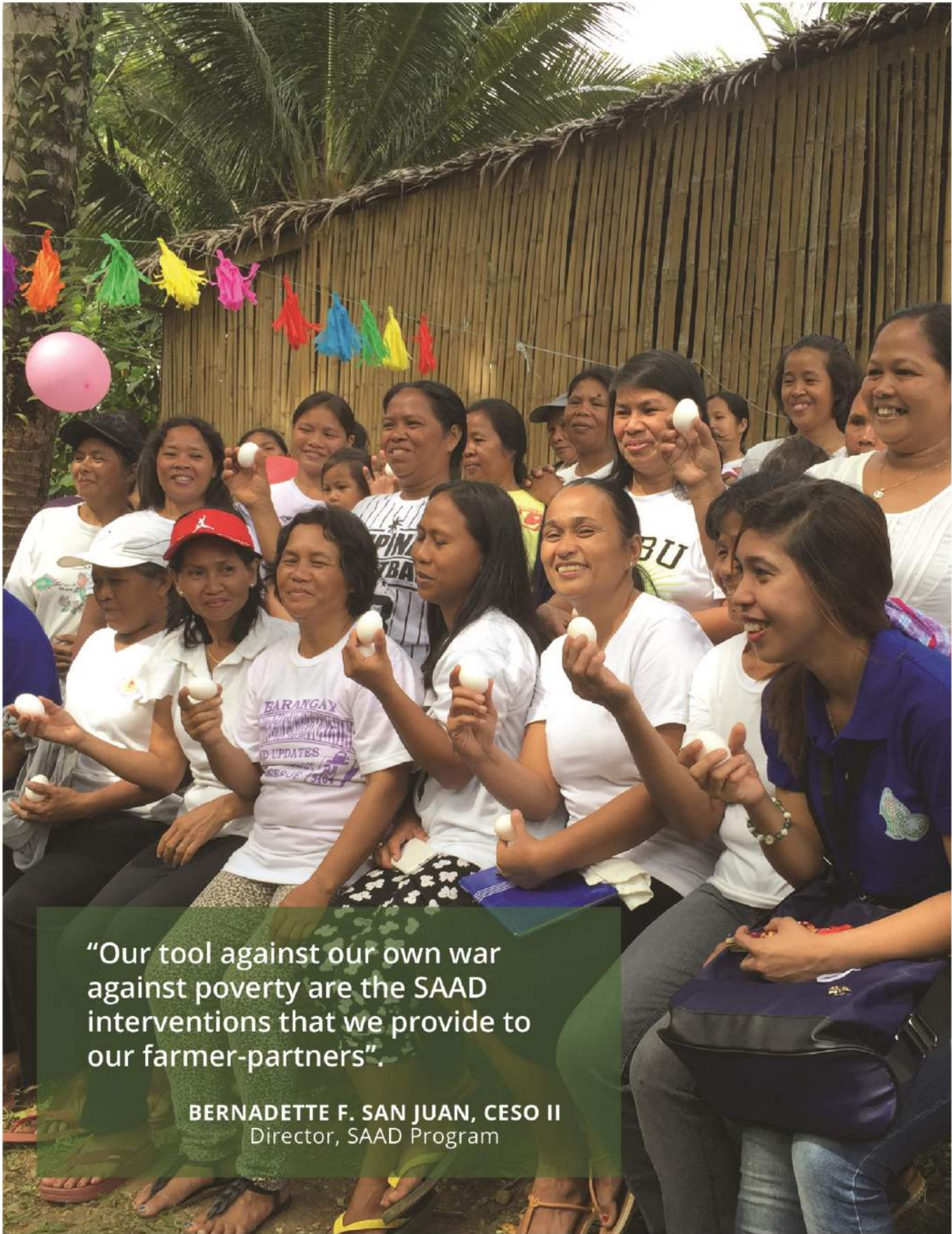
On behalf of SAAD and its staff, the accomplishments over the past years and the work ahead depends on the support and contributions of our partners (local government units, agencies and organizations, as well as beneficiaries) and dedicated personnel.

Thank you and I look forward for more farmers and fishermen that we can reach in the succeeding years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. F. Sanjuan'.

BERNADETTE F. SANJUAN, CESO II
Director, SAAD Program

February 2019



“Our tool against our own war against poverty are the SAAD interventions that we provide to our farmer-partners”.

BERNADETTE F. SAN JUAN, CESO II
Director, SAAD Program

2018 Timeline of Events



Feb 5-9: Advanced Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) Training and Introduction to Free and Open Source Mobile Data Gathering System

The training was hosted by DA RFO 7 and was participated by the SAAD Information Technologists from DA RFO CAR, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 for SAAD mapping and geotagging.

Jan 15: Meeting with Hineleban Foundation

SAAD visited nongovernment organization (NGO), Hineleban Foundation, in Bukidnon for partnership. The NGO has successful models for SAAD to adopt or support.

Mar 19-21: Internal Budget Hearing for DA's FY 2019 Plan and Budget

Apr 16-19: SAAD Administrative, Planning and Budget Capability Building Workshop

SAAD held a back-to-back workshop on Admin and Procurement, and Planning and Budget to capacitate regional and provincial implementers.

Conduct of Community Logical Framework and 2018 SAAD Orientation

Jan 3-6: DA RFO V
Jan 10-12: DA RFOs CAR, VI, VII, & VIII
Jan 17-18: DA RFOs IX & XII
Jan 24-25: DA RFOs X, XI, & XIII
Jan 27-31: Continuation for DA RFO CAR
Feb 5-9: Continuation for DA RFO VII
Feb 13-15: Continuation for DA RFO VI
Mar 14-15: DA RFO IV-B
May 19-23: Continuation for DA RFO XII

SAAD conducted an extensive planning orientation with SAAD regional and provincial staff using a powerful methodological tool, Logical Framework Approach (LFA).

Apr 24-27: SAAD 1st Quarter Assessment

Status of FY 2018 SAAD Obligation was 26.65% (P192,251 million)





Jun 19-22: SAAD Project Management Workshop I

Held in Cebu City, SAAD Provincial and Area Coordinators' were taught skills on agricultural extension and business planning.

Jun 4-8: SAAD National IT Assessment and Action Planning Workshop

Held at Highland Villa Hotel & Resto in Baguio City on 4-8 of June 2018, SAAD regional implementers through their ITs were assessed on their geotagging and profiling outputs.

Jul 11: Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cabinet's (HDPRC) Pre-SONA Forum

SAAD took part in the forum held in the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) to contribute to DA's accomplishments for President Rodrigo Duterte's State of the Nation Address (SONA).

Jun 25-29: Effective Business Writing and Presentation Skills Workshop

University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU) resource speakers, Dr. Paz Diaz and Emely Amoloza, fine-tuned SAAD implementers' communication skills held in Boso-Boso, Rizal.

Jun 23: Digital Skills Training

UPOU resource speakers Reinald Pugoy and Emely Amoloza shared their knowledge on social media management, website development, and search engine optimization.

Consultative Meeting on the Crafting of DA SAAD Multi-Year Plan and Budget (MYP) Proposal

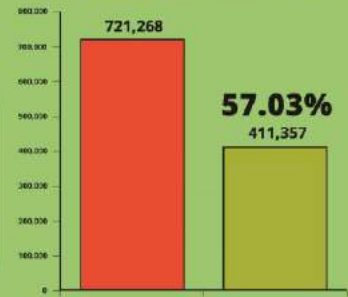
- May 21-25: DA RFO IX
- May 28 - Jun 1: DA RFO XII
- Jun 12-14: DA RFO IV-B
- Jun 18-20: DA RFO VI
- Jul 2-6: DA RFO CAR
- Jul 9-13: DA RFO X
- Jul 16-20: DA RFO VIII

The MYPs for FY2020-2022 aim to set a direction for the Program towards the attainment of its overall objective, aside from becoming the basis for the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in the annual approval of SAAD Program Plan and Budget proposal.

Aug 3: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Orientation Meeting with SPCMAD

SAAD along with 7 other DA offices became part of the agency's proposal for the GEF, a financing mechanism for investing in the planet.

2nd Quarter Obligation ('000)



Aug 6-10: SAAD 2nd Quarter Assessment

Status of FY 2018 SAAD Obligation was 57.03% (P411,357 million)

Aug 22: Second meeting on the DA GEF Proposal

Sept 7: Third meeting on the DA GEF Proposal

Aug 23-24: Research Writing Workshop

UPOU Faculty of Information and Communication Studies (FICS) Dean Alexander Flor, Professor Benjamina Flor, and Professor Emely Amoloza shared their knowledge on Monitoring and Evaluation Research (M&E) and Theories of Change Model.

Consultative Meeting on the Crafting of DA SAAD Multi-Year Plan and Budget (MYP) Proposal

Aug 14-17: DA RFO XI
 Aug 27-31: DA RFO VII
 Sept 3-7: DA RFO V
 Oct 8-11: DA RFO XIII

The MYPs for FY2020-2022 aim to set a direction for the Program towards the attainment of its overall objective, aside from becoming the basis for the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in the annual approval of SAAD Program Plan and Budget proposal.

Sept 3-7: 4Ks Cluster Presentation and Multi-Year Plan Review

Sept 10: Partnership Against Hunger & Poverty (PAHP) Meeting

SAAD was invited to join the PAHP, a concerted effort to address hunger mitigation, food security, and poverty reduction.

Sept 28: SAAD-UPOU-BAR Meeting

The parties agreed that UPOU will do the M&E Research of the SAAD Program to be funded by the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR).

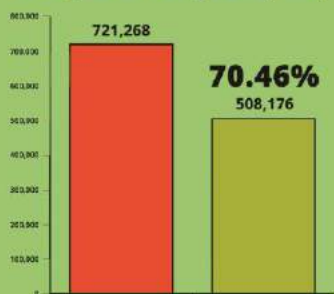
Oct 9: PAHP: Community Participation Procurement (CPPM) Manual Orientation

SAAD was oriented on PAHP's practice of community participation procurement to apply it in the program.

Oct 16-19: SAAD Project Management Workshop II

Held in the Island Garden City of Samal, SAAD capacitated its Provincial and Area Coordinator on business planning.

3rd Quarter Obligation ('000)



Oct 22-26: SAAD 3rd Quarter Assessment

Status of FY 2018 SAAD Obligation was 70.46% (P508,176 million)

Dec 17-20
Dec 10-14

Dec 10-14: SAAD Year-End Assessment

SAAD national team prepared for 2019 program implementation.



Nov 15: SAAD-UPOU Meeting

A draft capsule proposal was made to be approved and signed by SEARCA for submission to DA BAR.

An MOU signing between SAAD & UPOU will be done in February 2019.

Nov 15

Nov 7: SAAD at International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Philippines' Knowledge Learning Market and Policy Engagement (KLMPE) Conference 2018

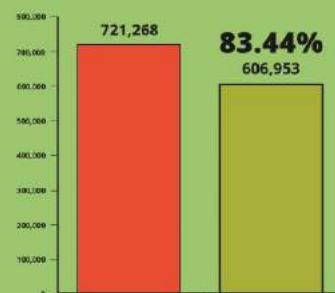
SAAD Program, represented by Director Bernadette San Juan, participated in the conference with Liguac Farmers' Association's (LFA) Layer Chicken Egg Production of Salug, Zamboanga del Norte as the featured case study under agri-governance theme.

Nov 7

Dec 10-14: SAAD 4th Quarter Assessment

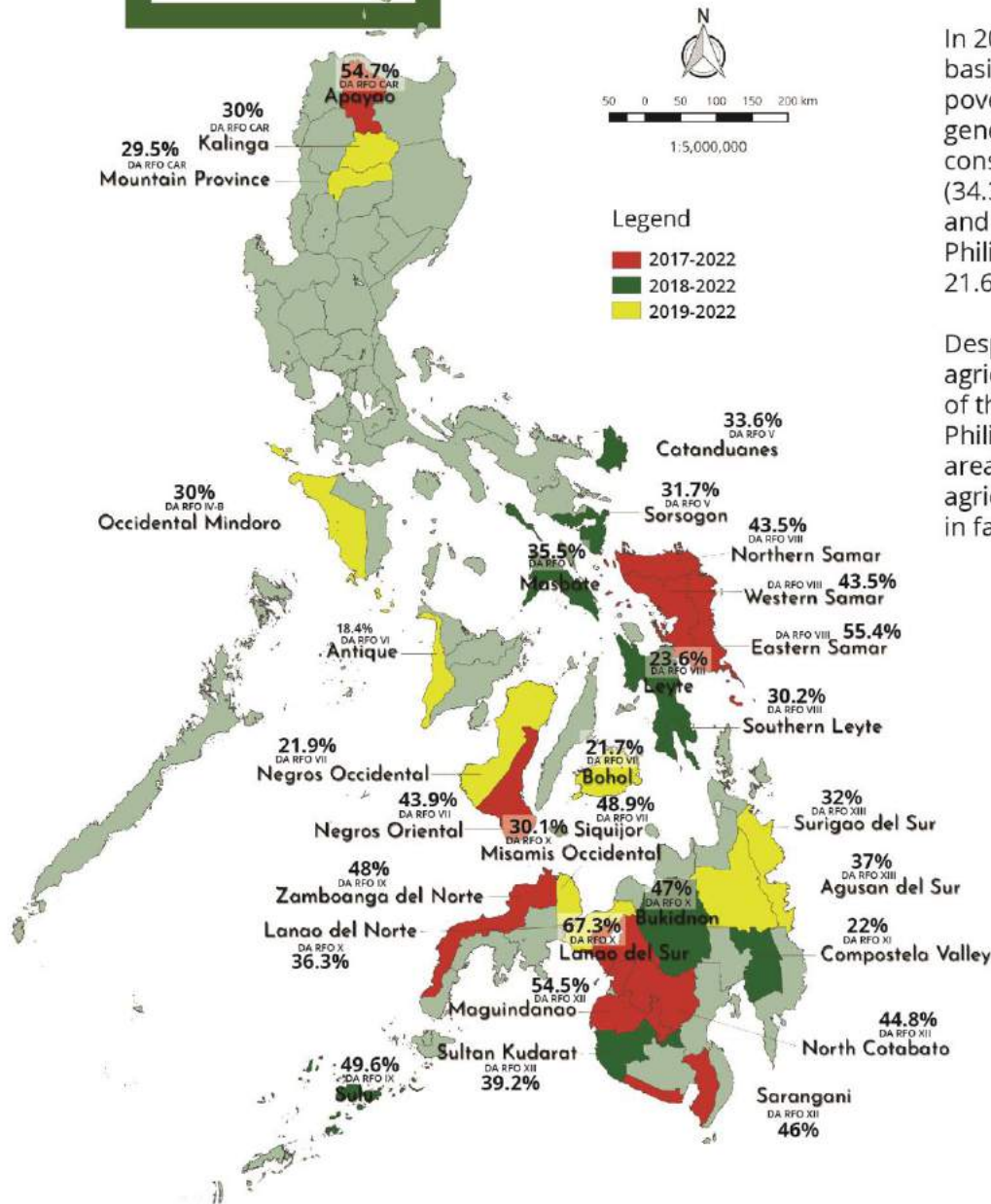
Status of FY 2018 SAAD Obligation was 83.44% (P606,953.51 million)

4th Quarter Obligation ('000)



1

SAAD Overview & Its Priority Provinces



In 2015, three of the nine basic sectors have higher poverty incidence than the general population consisting of farmers (34.3%), fishermen (34%), and children (31.4%). Philippines, in general, has 21.6% poverty incidence.

Despite being an agricultural country, most of the poor in the Philippines live in rural areas and work in the agriculture sector, mainly in farming and fishing.

With this reality, Department of Agriculture (DA) Secretary Emmanuel Piñol created the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program as part of the thrust of President Rodrigo Duterte to increase food production and reduce poverty in the Philippines.

SAAD is a locally-funded project of the DA that is intended to help alleviate poverty among the marginalized sectors on agriculture and fishery in 30 provinces from 2017 to 2022.

| 2017-2022 | 2018-2022 | 2019-2022 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apayao Negros Oriental Eastern Samar Northern Samar Samar Zamboanga del Norte Lanao del Sur Maguindanao North Cotabato Sarangani | Catanduanes Sorsogon Masbate Siquijor So. Leyte Leyte Sulu Bukidnon Compostela Valley Sultan Kudarat | Kalinga Mountain Province Occidental Mindoro Negros Occidental Antique Bohol Misamis Occidental Lanao del Norte Agusan del Sur Surigao del Sur |

The selection for 2017 provinces was based on the 2012 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) poverty statistics rate among families while both 2018 & 2019 were from the 2015 report. See map for the poverty rates.

SAAD also considered the "island equity principle." Thus, for both 2018 & 2019, the coverage was: Luzon (3 provinces), Visayas (3 provinces) & Mindanao (4 provinces).

SAAD National Program Management Office (NPMO), headed by Director Bernadette F. San Juan, together with its corresponding offices in the regional and provincial levels covered the agricultural livelihood interventions. Whereas, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), headed by Undersecretary and National Director Commodore Eduardo B. Gongona, provided assistance on the fishery side.

The SAAD Program is composed of three major components – the Social Preparation, the Production & Livelihood, and the Marketing Assistance & Enterprise Development. The first one will encompass the series of training and needs assessments in order to ensure readiness and empowerment of the SAAD beneficiaries in accepting and managing the interventions provided by the program. The second and third ones will entail the proposal-based livelihood projects, which are anchored based on the needs of the community. See Figure 3 at page 12 to see the full SAAD Framework.

Social Preparation

- Community organizing
- Capability building
- Project orientation
- Consultation workshops & meetings

Production & Livelihood

- Provision of agri-inputs, tools, machineries, facilities, and equipment
- Provision of post-production facilities and equipment
- Conduct of technical training programs

Marketing Assistance & Enterprise Development

- Local market study
- Conduct of technical training on entrepreneurship and value-adding
- Provision of logistics support
- Audit of livelihood enterprises



Community-based Financial Management Training in Zamboanga del Norte



Training for Corn and Cassava Production in Southern Leyte



Evelyn Clutanio and her husband. Evelyn is a beneficiary of Northern Samar's Swine Fattening Project

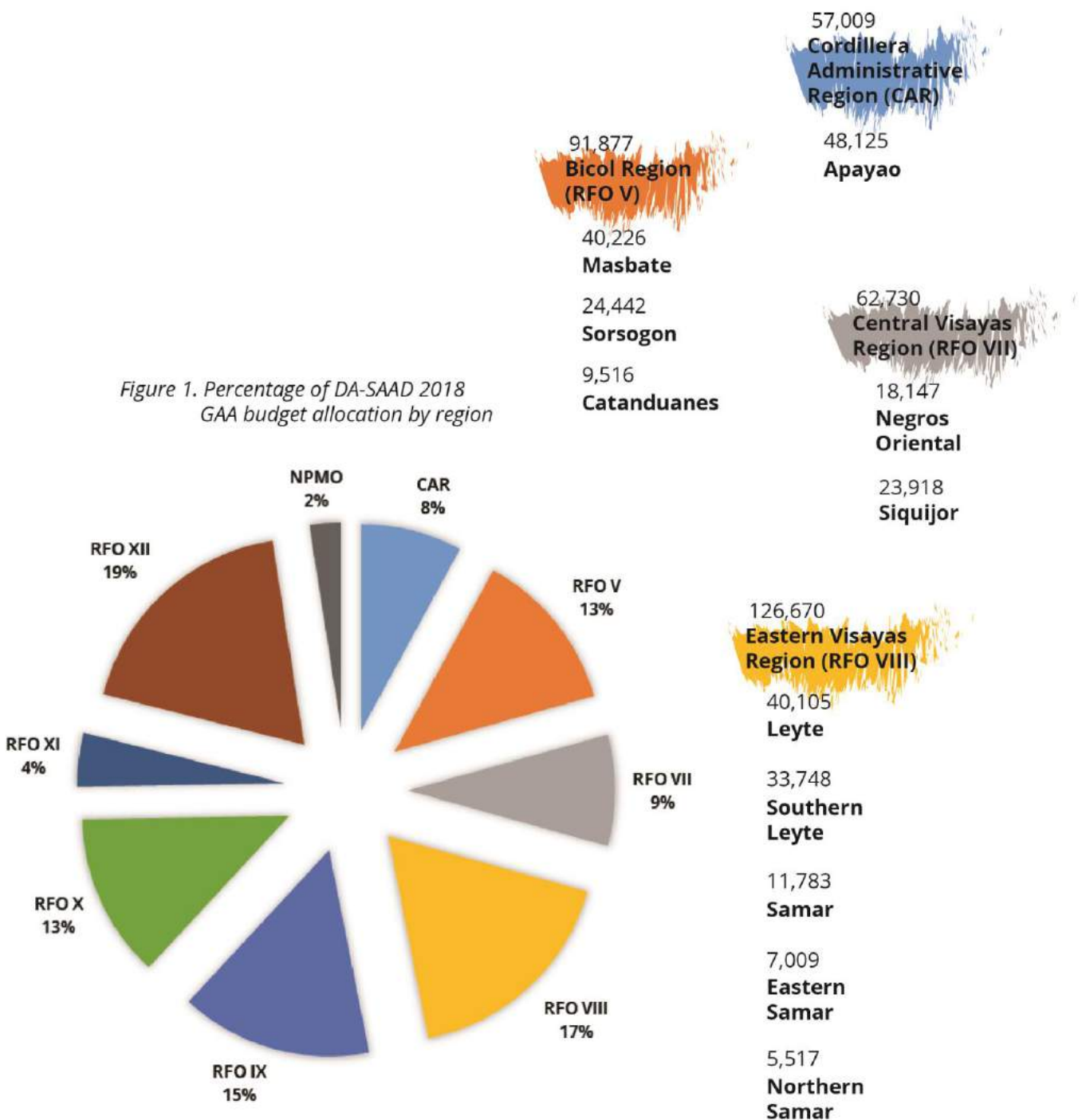


Laproda Farmers Association's Goat Production Project in La Libertad, Zamboanga del Norte

In 2017, SAAD's implementation was full of ups and downs but it made significant progress in the Fourth Quarter Financial Obligation.

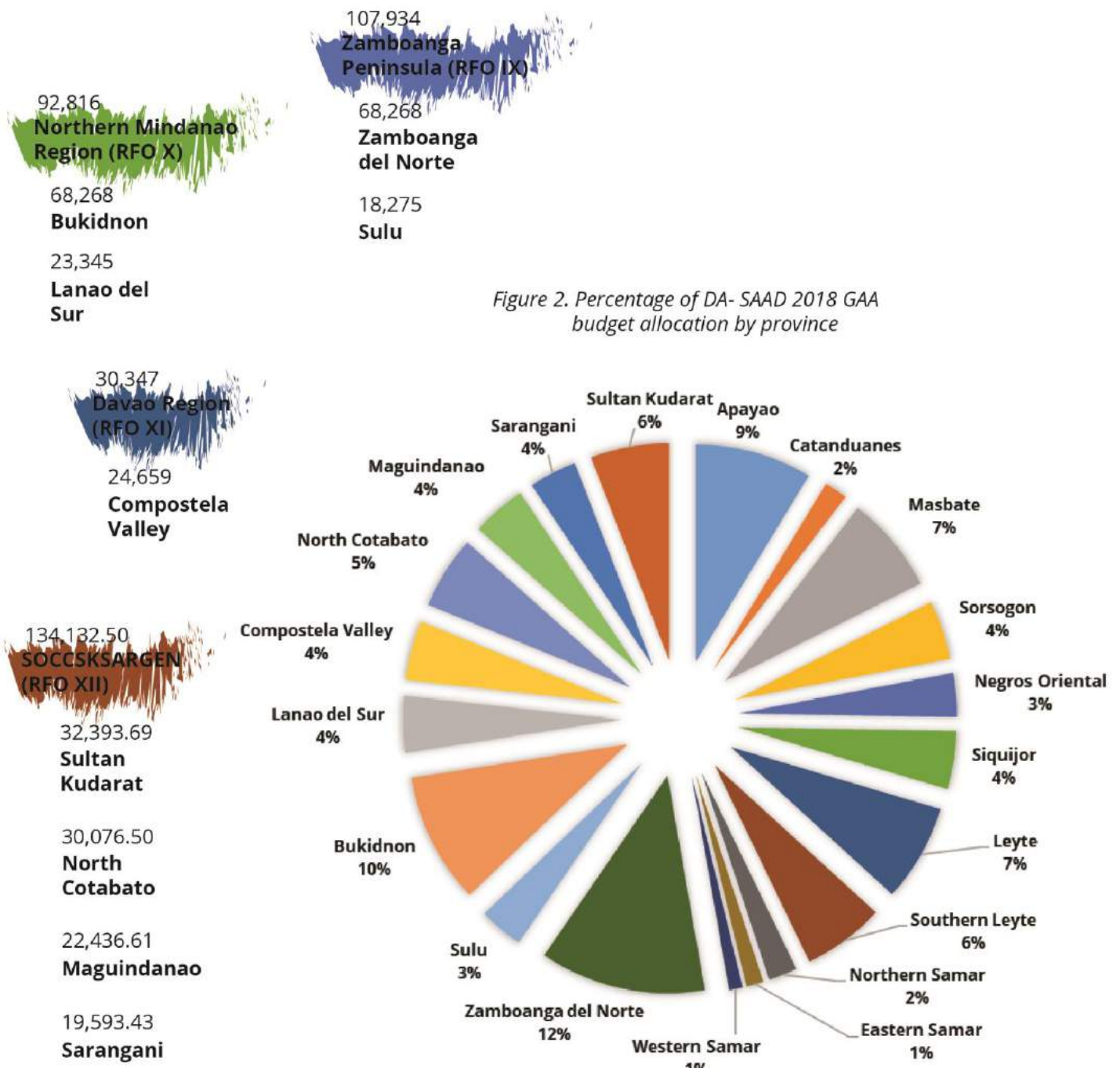
Learning from experiences, SAAD went prepared in 2018 with the following provinces and their allocated General Appropriations Act (GAA) budget:


2018 Budget ('000)



DA Regional Field Office (RFO) XII has the biggest budget allocation of all the eight implementing units (except NPMO), which is at 19%.

Meanwhile, the top three provinces with the biggest allocated budget in 2018 are Zamboanga del Norte, Bukidnon, and Apayao, which recorded at 12%, 10%, and 9% respectively. The program has a total budget of Php 721,268 million.





In order to create impact for the SAAD beneficiaries, it is important that interventions should be continuous for at least three (3) years.

The implementing DA RFOs prepared a multi-year plan for their SAAD communities.

They also made community logical frameworks for each of their SAAD communities, which is a more logical approach in identifying the agriculture-related interventions for SAAD beneficiaries.

SAAD Program's Theory of Change

SAAD is geared towards alleviating poor farmers and fisher folk from poverty through improvement of their income & economic status as well as household food consumption.

In order to achieve those, SAAD have set activities under four components (Program Management, Social Preparation, Production & Livelihood, and Marketing Assistance & Enterprise Development).

One of the most important activities is the provision of agriculture and related interventions that complement DA banner programs and other agencies, including those of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and others.

However, provision of agricultural livelihood interventions is limited to the following beneficiary eligibility:

- a. must be poor households or groups (earning below the poverty threshold per province) who are willing to engage or already engaged in agriculture and fisheries;
- b. may be either farmers listed in the updated Registry System of Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA), DA's database, Municipal Agriculture Office's (MAO) farmers' registry, 4Ps beneficiaries, Indigenous People's group, or members of accredited farmer organizations and cooperatives; and
- c. must not be a recipient of similar interventions from DA in the last two years upon implementation.

Figure 3. SAAD Framework

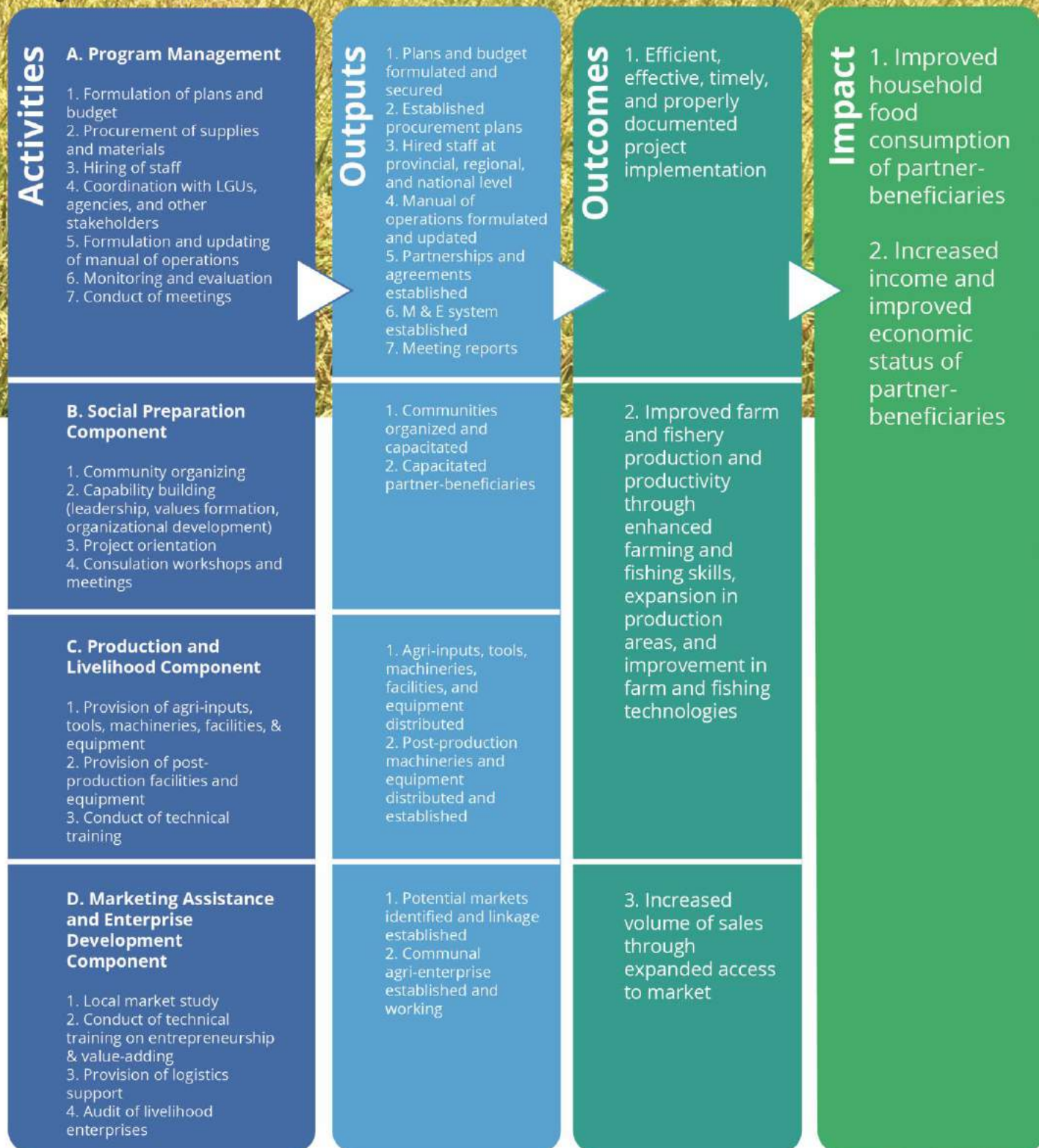


Table 1. Ranking: DA-SAAD FY 2018 Annual Obligation and Disbursement

| SAAD Operating Units | Annual Allocation (in Php '000) | Accomplishment (in Php '000) | | Percentage (%) | | Rank | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------|------|---|
| | | Annual Obligation (O) | Annual Disbursement (D) | O | D | O | D |
| | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 721,268.00 | 672,334.22 | 341,462.91 | 93.22 | 47.34 | | |
| NPMO | 17,752.50 | 14,463.94 | 12,554.67 | 81.48 | 70.72 | 8 | 2 |
| CAR | 57,009.00 | 56,757.80 | 48,689.06 | 99.56 | 85.41 | 2 | 1 |
| V | 91,877.00 | 91,877.00 | 59,652.58 | 100 | 64.93 | 1 | 4 |
| VII | 62,730.00 | 53,186.33 | 22,093.30 | 84.79 | 35.22 | 7 | 6 |
| VIII | 126,670.00 | 124,823.49 | 83,516.52 | 98.54 | 65.93 | 4 | 3 |
| IX | 107,934.00 | 98,428.86 | 34,112.20 | 91.19 | 31.60 | 6 | 7 |
| X | 92,816.00 | 70,614.34 | 6,858.65 | 76.08 | 7.39 | 9 | 9 |
| XI | 30,347.00 | 29,129.20 | 6,937.77 | 95.99 | 22.86 | 5 | 8 |
| XII | 134,132.50 | 133,053.21 | 67,048.12 | 99.20 | 49.99 | 3 | 5 |

Source: DA Financial Management Service as of December 31, 2018



2

Financial Highlights

The total GAA budget allocated to the SAAD Program for FY 2018 is P721 million, which was the same in its first implementation in 2017 with 10 priority provinces. For FY 2018, the budget is divided into nine operating units with 20 provinces as areas of implementation. Moreover, the budget allocation stayed the same even though 10 provinces were added the next year.

The fund covers the amount used for SAAD projects instigated as well as for office & field operations.

FY 2017 vs FY 2018 Financial Performance

SAAD earned 97.6% obligation rate, amounting to P703,921.92 million, in FY 2017.

Meanwhile, it incurred 93.2% obligation rate in FY 2018, which amounts to P672,334.22 million.

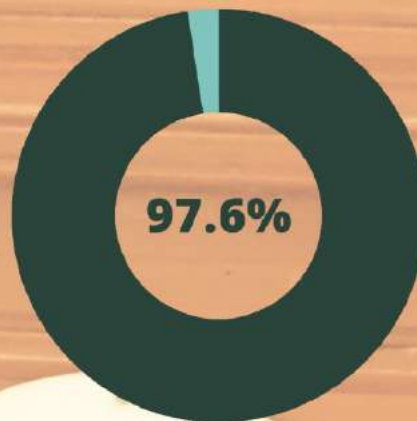


Figure 4. FY 2017 Overall Obligation

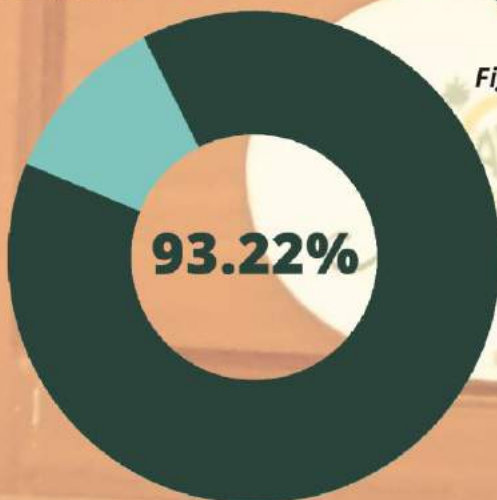


Figure 5. FY 2018 Overall Obligation Rate

The performance in its financial records can be distinguished through its quarterly reports. In 2017, SAAD has a slow implementation and low financial obligation due to delayed issuance of implementing guidelines. With a 1.17% FY 2017 1st quarter obligation rate, SAAD dramatically improved in FY 2018 having earned a record of 57.03% in the first semester.

SAAD's overall FY 2018 financial performance was attributed to the active quarterly assessments, held both regional and national.



SAAD's 1st Quarter Assessment held from 24-27 of April 2018 in Marabut, Samar



SAAD's 2nd Quarter Assessment held from 6-10 of August 2018 in Piñan, Zamboanga del Norte



SAAD's 3rd Quarter Assessment held from 22-26 of October 2018 in General Santos City



SAAD's 4th Quarter Assessment held from 10-14 of December 2018 in Panglao, Bohol

The SAAD Program holds a quarterly National Physical and Financial Assessment to ensure efficient and quality of service to the marginalized farmers and fisher folks. SAAD Director Bernadette San Juan made sure that in every assessment, each operating unit has the chance to evaluate their financial and physical performance, identify issues & concerns, share best practices as well as catch-up plans, and recommend solutions.

3

Physical Accomplishments

The SAAD Program was cited for its contribution to the agriculture sector in the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Performance of Philippine Agriculture report for January to March 2018.

A total of 110 livelihood projects were fully implemented covering a total of 30,175 individual farmer beneficiaries and 179 group beneficiaries for FY 2018.

Here are the following accomplishments by region:

Cordillera Administrative Region

Apayao
SAAD Covered Municipalities

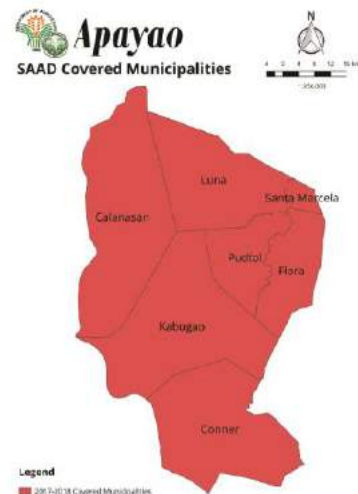


1,951 farmers

Apayao

73 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

rice, corn, high-value crops (vegetable, coffee, fruits, and root crops), and livestock (cattle, quail, and buffalo)



Map courtesy of SAAD NPMO



June 5, 2018 | Two farmers associations and 207 farmers from Pudtol municipality were given hybrid pioneer corn seeds, OPV corn seeds, fertilizers, vegetable seeds and equipment.

Physical Accomplishments

Enhanced Livestock and Poultry Activities (cattle, buffalo, & quail)

The Cattle Production Project, consisting of 20 cattle, 20 sheds, and 63 blocks of feeds, were distributed on the 2nd quarter of the year (May 18-22, 2018) to 20 farmers. Twenty (20) farmers also got 20 buffalos, 20 sheds, and 63 sacks of feeds for the Buffalo Production Project while ten (10) associations received 4,900 quails, 10 poultry housing, 200 sacks of feeds, as well as medicines, biologics, and supplies for the Poultry Production Project. Both projects were distributed on the 3rd quarter of the year (July 30 – August 3, 2018).

Enhanced Rice-Related Activities

This production project includes 300 bags of certified rice seeds, 300 bags of fertilizers, 314 knapsack sprayers, and a training for 392 farmers. They were given from July to September 2018.

Enhanced Corn-Related Activities

This production project is consisting of 1,000 bags of hybrid corn seeds, 200 bags of OPV corn seeds, 1,400 bags of fertilizers, and 1,170 units of manual corn seeder. These were given to 609 farmers from July to September 2018.

Enhanced High Value Crops-Related Activities

In this project, 870 farmers received 700 sets of assorted vegetable seeds, 1,000 kilograms of planting materials, 5,326 bags of fertilizers, and 700 sets of assorted garden tools. They also underwent a training on root crop production and processing.

Another 139 farmers also got 2,025 pieces each of mangosteen and durian planting materials. Meanwhile, 245 farmers also participated on seven (7) Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) training programs. All high value crops interventions were distributed and training were conducted from July to September 2018.

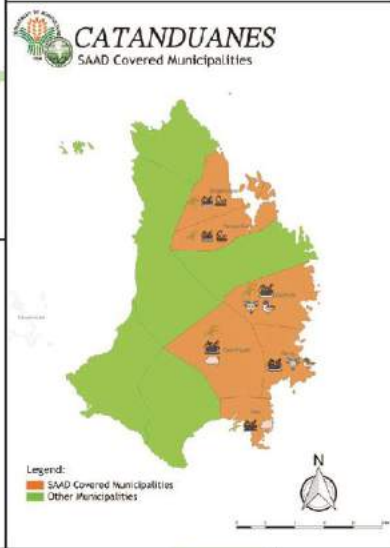
SAAD CAR also distributed small agricultural machineries and equipment, which are 36 units of standard multi-crop threshers, 33 units of compact tillers, 7 units of multipurpose drying pavements, 199 rolls of HDPE pipes with fittings, 18 units of coffee depulper, and a sugarcane presser, from September 21-27, 2018.

Prepared by

SAAD CAR



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO V



Bicol Region



8,695 farmers
15 associations

Catanduanes

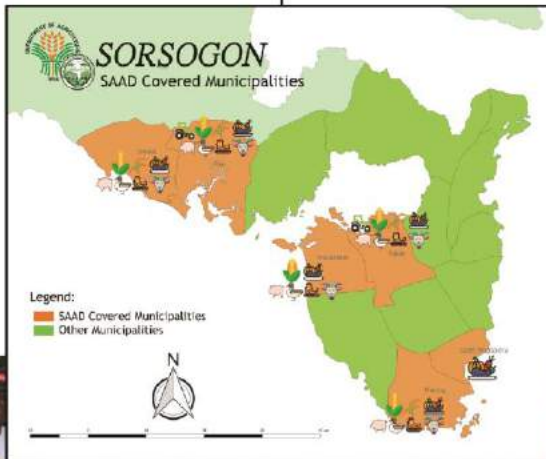
30 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, high-value crops (vegetable), livestock (goat and swine), and poultry

Masbate

197 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

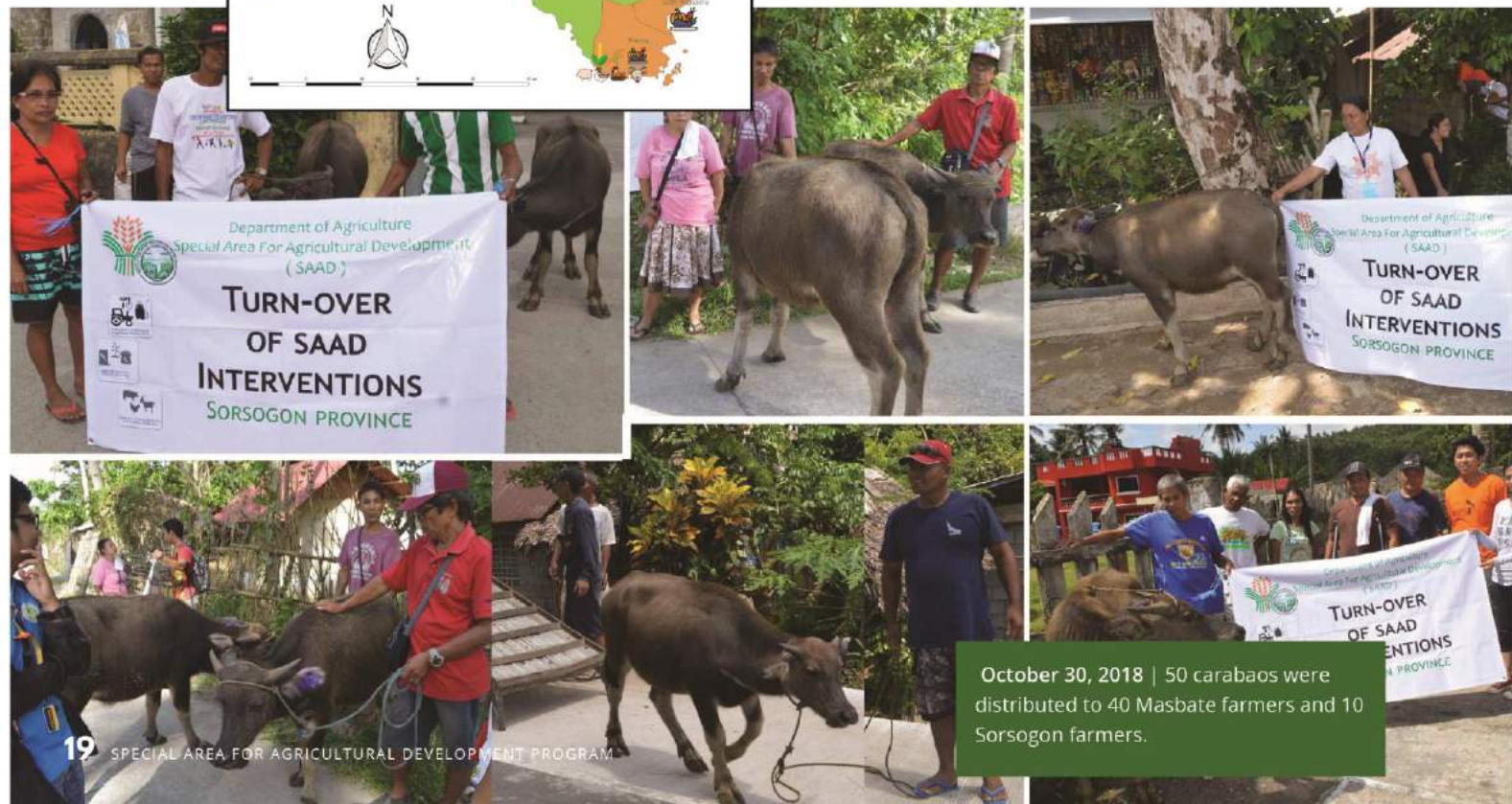
upland rice, corn, high-value crops (vegetable), livestock (goat and swine), and poultry (native chicken and duck)



Sorsogon

80 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, corn, high-value crops (vegetable), livestock (goat and swine), and poultry (native chicken and duck)



October 30, 2018 | 50 carabaos were distributed to 40 Masbate farmers and 10 Sorsogon farmers.

Physical Accomplishments

SAAD Region V noted the following accomplishments for FY 2018:

- Distributed 3,485 bags of rice, complete fertilizers, and 50 heads of draft animals (10 groups of beneficiaries) for Rice Production.
- Distributed 580 bags of white corn seeds for the SAAD beneficiaries.
- Distributed planting materials and garden tools for High Value Crops to the 4,590 beneficiaries in the province of Masbate, Catanduanes, and Sorsogon.
- Distributed 164 heads of native piglets for 10 beneficiaries, 1,880 heads of ducks for 94 beneficiaries, 5,450 heads of native chickens for 235 beneficiaries, 45 heads of buck for 45 beneficiaries, as well as animal housings for the Livestock Production beneficiaries of SAAD Program in the said three provinces.

Prepared by
SAAD Region V

Central Visayas Region



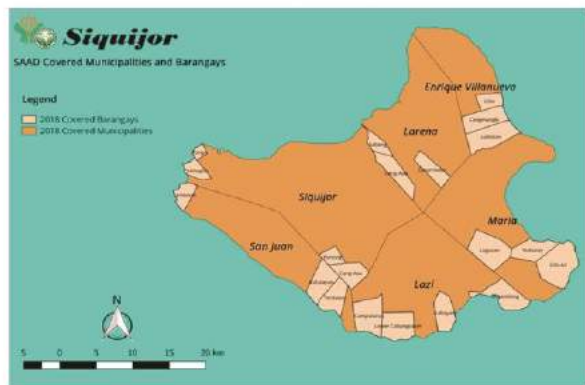
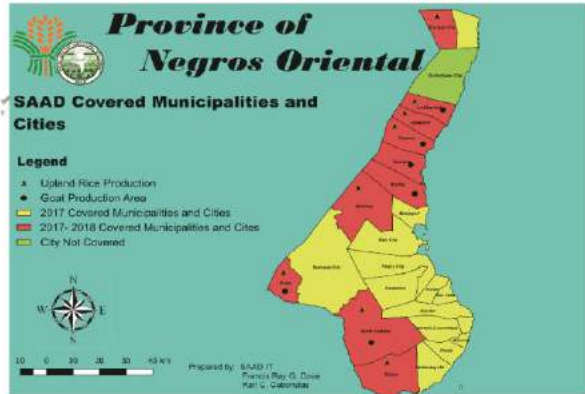
606 farmers
33 associations

Negros Oriental

14 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:
upland rice and livestock (goat)

Siquijor

24 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:
corn, high-value crops (peanut and dragon fruit, and livestock (cattle)



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO VII



October 26, 2018 | Two (2) units of corn mill and four (4) units of multi-cultivator hand tractor were turned-over to Sibulan at the Municipality Multi-Purpose Covered Court, Negros Oriental.

Physical Accomplishments

Corn-Peanut Production Project (Siquijor)

This project comprised the following interventions: a) distribution of 193 bags OPV corn seeds at 20 kg/bag; b) 385 bags of unshelled peanut seeds at 30 kg/bag; c) 772 bags of complete and 579 bags of urea fertilizers; d) 770 sets of plastic drums with cover, sprinklers and heavy duty scythes; and e) eight (8) units corn shellers. These inputs were delivered to **770 farmers in six municipalities** of Siquijor in May, July, September, October and November 2018.

Dragon Fruit Production Project (Siquijor)

This project comprised the following interventions: a) distribution of 12,600 pieces of dragon fruit planting materials; b) 20 sets of plastic drums with cover, sprinklers and heavy duty scythes; c) 3,125 pieces of concrete posts, although, to date only 79 posts were so far delivered since fabrication of the remaining posts is still on-going; and d) construction of one (1) unit solar power irrigation system which started last September 25, 2018 (still on-going). These inputs were delivered to **20 farmers in six municipalities** of Siquijor in September, October and November, 2018.

Upland Rice Production Project (Negros Oriental)

This project comprised the following interventions: a) 858 bags of upland rice seeds (although only 855.5 bags were actually released by the supplier, lacking 2.5 bags); b) 10,296 bags of vermicasts; c) 1,716 bags of inorganic fertilizers; d) 35 units of rice cutter; e) 14 units of rice threshers; f) 102 pieces of knapsack sprayers and g) 858 laminated sacks intended to **858 farmers**. These inputs were delivered to **eight municipalities** of Negros Oriental in August, September, October, November and December 2018. Only the last component (laminated sacks) are not yet delivered due to delay in procurement. However, the supplier promised to deliver the item in January 2019.

Livestock Livelihood Enhancement Program (Negros Oriental)

This program's fund was transferred to Siquijor provincial local government office and this consists of two production projects.

The first project is Goat Production with a budget of P3.276 million which has the following interventions intended to **60 farmers**: a) distribution of 60 packets of upgraded goats at four females and one male per packet at one packet per farmer beneficiary amounting to P1.8 million; b) feeds amounting to P276,000.00; and c) allocation for goat sheds at P1.2 million.

The second project is Cattle Production with a total budget of P4.0 million intended to **100 farmers** and has the following component interventions: a) allocation for cattle breeder stocks amounting to P3.0 million; b) feeds at P600,000.00; and c) drugs and biologics at P400,000.00.

Improved Goat Production Project (Negros Oriental)

This project comprised the following interventions: a) distribution of 100 packets of goats consisting of 4 does and 1 buck per packet with a total of 500 heads of goats; b) 305 bags of grower feeds; and c) goat shed materials for the **100 farmers in six municipalities** of Negros Oriental where the goats and feeds were distributed in July, August, October and November 2018. The last component which is the goat shed materials were not yet delivered due to procurement problems (failed biddings or no supplier participation for three public biddings despite the revision of the specifications after the first two biddings).

Prepared by

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SAAD RFO VII Focal Person

Eastern Visayas Region

Eastern Samar

4 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

rice, corn, livestock (swine), and poultry



2,833 farmers
42 associations

Leyte

4 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

corn, high-value crops (vegetable) and livestock (swine)

Northern Samar

3 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

rice, corn, and poultry

Southern Leyte

4 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

rice, corn, high-value crops (cassava), and livestock (swine)

Samar

4 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

corn, high-value crops (ube), livestock (swine), and poultry



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO VIII



June 26-27, 2018 | 433 Eastern Samar farmers from Jipapad, Arteche, San Policarpio, Oras, and Dolores each received 6 heads of layer chicken.

Physical Accomplishments

Rice Production Enhancement Project

This project was implemented in three Samar provinces in 2017 with certified rice seeds and fertilizers (complete, urea to muriate of potash) provided to beneficiaries. Post-harvest machineries, such as hand tractors, rice threshers and floating tillers, were also given. For 2018, additional support on the post-harvest, particularly rice cutters, were provided to the same beneficiaries. The project was also extended to the province of Southern Leyte, covering seven (7) rice producing municipalities. A total of 80 individual farmers received the rice cutters from Eastern Samar and Northern Samar and 480 rice farmers were the recipients of the certified rice seeds and fertilizers in Southern Leyte.

Vegetable Production Project

Twenty farmers associations from Leyte are the beneficiaries of this project. The following interventions were distributed the groups in August 2018: 100 bags of organic fertilizers, 140 rolls of plastic mulch, 80 rolls of UV film, 20 rolls of water hose, 200 plastic crates, 100 fine nets, 60 sets of farm tools (rake, shovel, pickmattock, sharp bolo, and wheel barrow). The vegetable seeds were provided by the Provincial Government of Leyte for the project.

Cassava Production Project

Souther Leyte is the only recipient of the project. In June 2018, 120 farmers were able to receive 402,000 pieces of planting materials, 120 bags of fertilizers (complete, urea and muriate of potash.) Post-harvest machineries were also provided to three (3) associations with one (1) cassava spinner and one (1) cassava shredder per association.

Swine Fattening Project

This is a livelihood project designed by providing the farmers a ready-to-breed swine (44 boars and 436 gilts) and feeds (3,840 bags in total) enough to cover the first cycle of production. It was implemented in the four SAAD covered provinces except Northern Samar. Distribution started on the 2nd week of May 2018 for Eastern Samar. It was followed by simultaneous distribution in the provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, and Western Samar from June until September 2018.

Corn Production Project

The three Samar provinces were given the production inputs for this project in 2017. In 2018, they were given post-harvest machineries, which are power tiller and multicultivator. A total of 240 Leyte and Southern Leyte beneficiaries, on the other hand, got hybrid & OPV corn seeds and fertilizers which were distributed from June to July 2018. Meanwhile, 17 associations got power tillers each which were given on September 2018.

Ube Production Project

This project is implemented solely for Western Samar since 2017. For 2018, the project continued and expanded to cover additional beneficiaries. A total of 60,000 ube planting materials were distributed to 80 beneficiaries from July to September 2018.

Enhanced Poultry Production Project

The provision of the fowls, feeds, incubator, generator and polynets commenced on 2017 for the three Samar provinces. For 2018, 520 rolls of polynets as well as feeds were distributed to 520 farmers. The distribution of mallard ducks is on-going.

Swine Fattening Project

This was implemented in Leyte and Southern Leyte in 2018. The project have 833 individual and two group beneficiaries. As of December 25, 2018, 1,551 heads of two-month-old piglets and 7,479 bags of feeds were completely distributed.

Prepared by

SAAD Region VIII

Zamboanga Peninsula



3,480 farmers
73 associations

Zamboanga del Norte

75 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

rice, corn, livestock (goat, swine, and carabao), and poultry (native chicken, broiler chicken, and layer chicken)

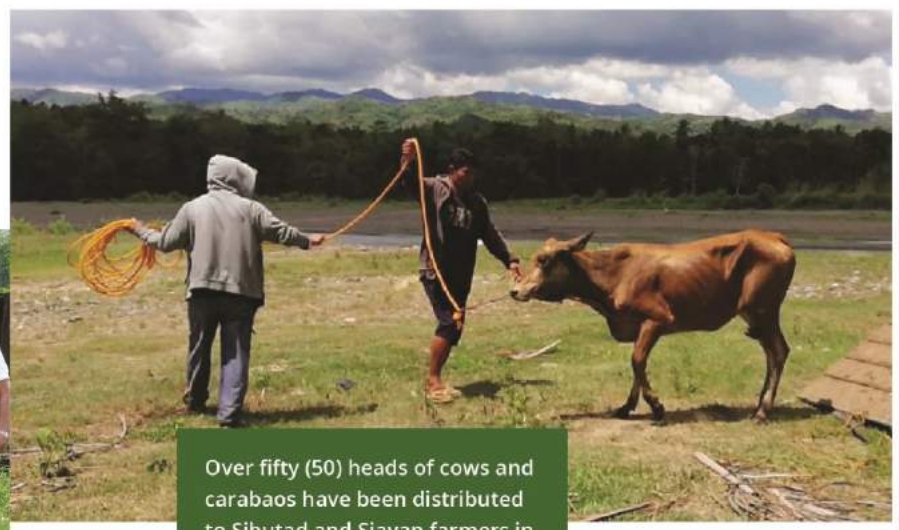
Sulu

8 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

corn, high-value crops (cassava, peanut, fruits, and vegetable), and poultry (layer chicken and native chicken)



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO IX



Over fifty (50) heads of cows and carabaos have been distributed to Sibutad and Siayan farmers in Zamboanga del Norte from March to April 2018.

Physical Accomplishments

Rice-related Livelihood Projects

Rice-related livelihood projects in Zamboanga del Norte consist of upland rice and lowland rice integrated with livestock. The covered municipalities are Rizal, Tampilisan, Kalawit, Leon Postigo, Godod, Siayan, Sindangan, Dipolog City, Jose Dalman, and Katipunan. The livelihood projects usually consist of agricultural inputs such as rice seeds (upland and lowland), fertilizer (organic and inorganic), and farm and post-harvest machineries and equipment (thresher and mudboat). Agricultural support provided where complementary to the inputs provided in the previous year. Two (2) remaining projects were downloaded to the LGU and targeted to be accomplished in last quarter of 2019.

Corn-related Livelihood Projects

Corn-related livelihood projects in Zamboanga del Norte are fully implemented. The municipalities covered are Liloy, Labason, Rizal, Gutalac, Piñan, Tampilisan, Kalawit, Leon Postigo, Jose Dalman, Dapitan, and Province-wide. Most of them received additional agricultural support from the implemented 2017 corn projects. Additional support such as corn seeds, fertilizers, post-harvest equipment (collapsible dryer), and other inputs for vegetable, peanut, goat, and native chicken were provided.

High-Value Crops-related Livelihood Projects

High-value crops-related livelihood projects in Zamboanga del Norte are also 100% fully implemented. The covered municipalities are Sergio Osmeña, Sibutad, Rizal, Godod, Siayan, Roxas, Dipolog City, and La Libertad. They received agricultural inputs such as assorted vegetable seeds, banana (lakatan) plantlets, mushroom, peanut seeds, garden tools, agricultural machineries and equipment (hand tractor and knapsack sprayer), and fertilizers (organic and inorganic). These projects are usually integrated with livestock inputs (goat, layer chicken, and horse).

Poultry and Livestock-related Livelihood Projects

Poultry and livestock-related livelihood projects in Zamboanga del Norte cover 90% of the municipalities within the province, which are Sirawai, Siocon, Sibuco, Labason, Polanco, Sergio Osmeña, Sibutad, Rizal, Baliguian, Gutalac, Salug, Mutia, Piñan, Tampilisan, Kalawit, Godod, Roxas, Dipolog City, Katipunan, Manukan, La Libertad, and Jose Dalman. Most of the targeted community development enterprises in the region are poultry and livestock-livelihood projects. Agricultural interventions provided were native chicken, layer chicken, broiler chicken, swine, goat, feeds, carabao, drugs and biologics, processing equipment (chicken dresser and freezer), and housing. Same with the case of rice-related livelihood projects, 50% of the remaining unaccomplished poultry and livelihood projects were downloaded to the concerned MLGUs. They are targeted to be accomplished before the end of 2019.

Prepared by

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Northern Mindanao



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO X



1,098 farmers

Lanao del Sur

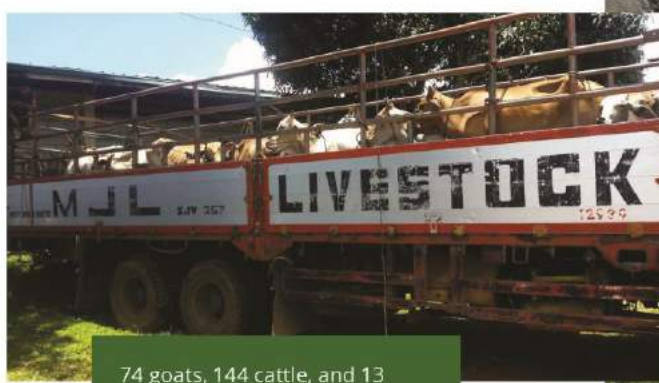
8 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

corn, high-value crops (vegetable, cacao, coffee, and durian), and livestock

Bukidnon

15 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

corn, high-value crops (vegetable, cacao, coffee, and durian), and livestock



74 goats, 144 cattle, and 13 carabaos were delivered to 298 Lanao del Sur farmers from six municipalities on April to June 2018.



Physical Accomplishments

Livestock Raising

This project includes cattle and native swine production for 508 farmers from 12 municipalities. A total of 458 heads of upgraded heifer (cattle) were distributed from October 2018 to February 2019 while 120 heads of native swine were given to farmers from October 2018 to March 2019. Drugs and biologics were also part of the package.

Corn Production

A total of 600 bags hybrid corn seeds, 300 bags of OPV corn seeds, and 281 units of knapsack sprayers were distributed from October 2018 to March 2019. Nine hundred (900) farmers from 19 municipalities are the beneficiaries of the project.

Vegetable Production

In this project, 4,750 packs of vegetable seeds and 950 sets of garden tools were given to 950 farmers from 19 municipalities. The interventions were distributed from January to February 2019.

Coffee, Cacao, & Durian Production

SAAD Region X also implemented coffee, cacao, and durian production. Eighteen (18) municipalities each got 1,500 coffee seedlings, which were delivered from October 2018 to March 2019. Twelve (12) municipalities each received 75 cacao seedlings from October 2018 to March 2019. Meanwhile, six (6) municipalities were given 700 durian seedlings each on March 2019.

Prepared by
SAAD Region X

Davao Region

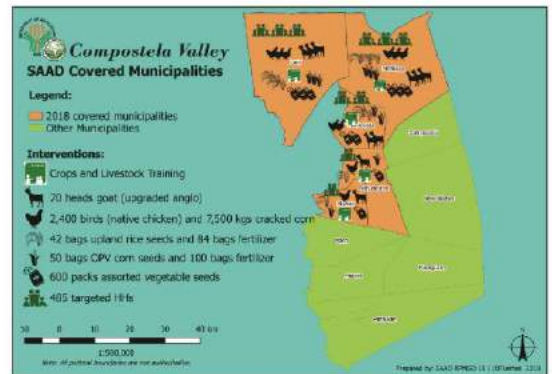


3,322 farmers

Compostela Valley

11 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, corn, high-value crops (vegetable), livestock (goat), and poultry (native chicken)



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO XI



SAAD Compostela Valley distributed 7,200 native chickens from April 18 to June 29, 2018 to Monkayo farmers.

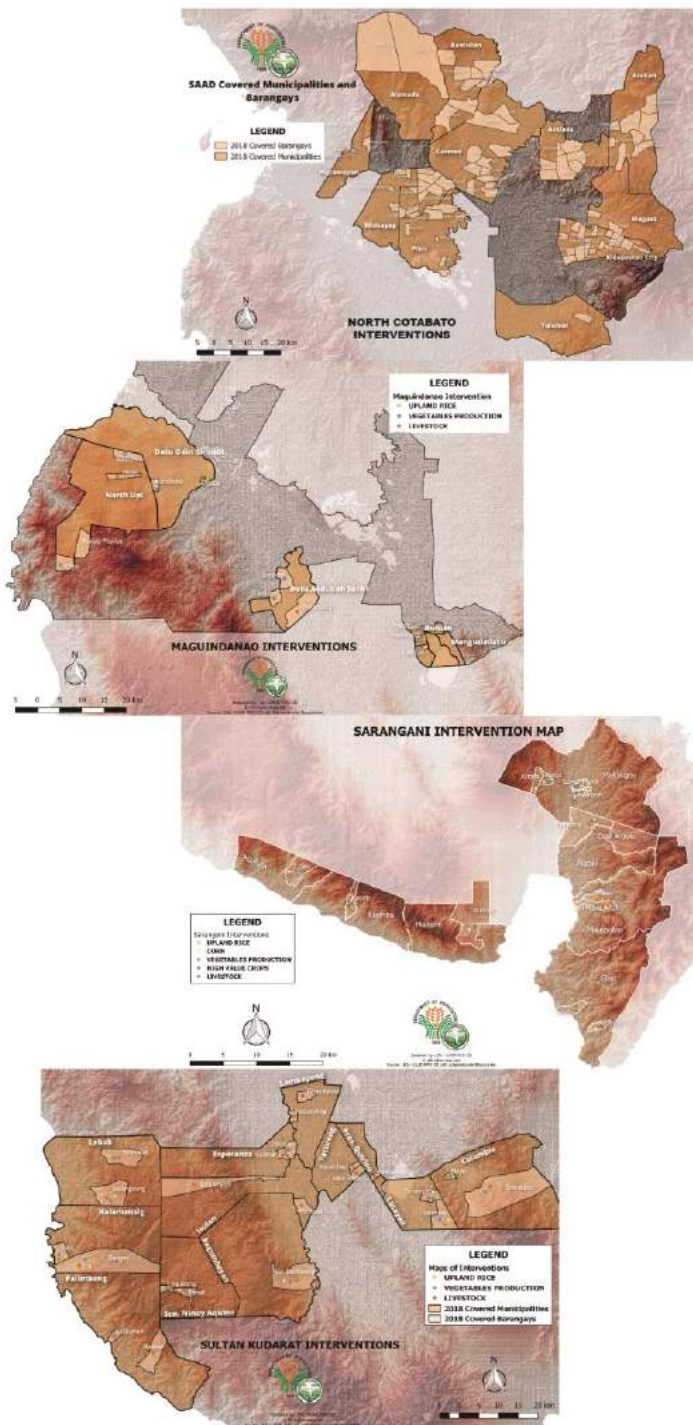
Physical Accomplishments

SAAD Region XI had already reached out more than 3,000 beneficiaries from five municipalities of which per household was given either set of two upgraded goats or eight native chickens along with a bag each of upland rice and OPV white corn seeds packaged with fertilizers and two packs of 8-in-1 vegetables seeds (which will serve almost one thousand (1,000) hectares).

Table 2. DA-SAAD Region XI FY 2018 Physical Accomplishments

| Project Title | Items Distributed | | No. of farmers provided |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Type | Quantity | |
| Native Chicken Production | Native Chicken | 15,840 heads | 1,980 |
| | Cracked Corn | 1,980 bags | |
| Upgraded Goat Production | Goat | 550 heads | 275 |
| Upland Rice Production | Upland Rice Seeds | 420 bags | 420 |
| | Ammosul Fertilizer | 420 bags | |
| | Complete Fertilizer | 420 bags | |
| OPV White Corn Production | OPV White Corn Seeds | 500 bags | 500 |
| | Ammosul Fertilizer | 500 bags | |
| | Complete Fertilizer | 500 bags | |
| TOTAL | | | 3,175 |

Prepared by
SAAD Region XI



Maps courtesy of SAAD RFO XII

SOCCSKSARGEN



7,422 farmers
78 associations

North Cotabato

30 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, corn, livestock, poultry, and horse

Maguindanao

17 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, high-value crops (vegetable), livestock, and poultry

Sarangani

21 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, corn, and high-value crops (vegetable)

Sultan Kudarat

24 agricultural livelihood projects implemented:

upland rice, high-value crops (vegetable), and livestock



July 19, 2018 | 2,130 heads of mallard ducks were given to 30 farmer-partners from barangays Malatab, Kiyab, Luhong, Camutan, Malire, and Malangag in Antipas, North Cotabato.

Physical Accomplishments

In 2018, a total of 16 production and livelihood projects were funded and implemented in four (4) provinces in the region, benefitting a total of 10,310 farmer-partners.

The region was able to implement projects for production of OPV corn, coffee & cacao, and vegetable in backyard gardens. Stocks and inputs for livestock raising such as goat, muscove & mallard ducks, native swine, and upgraded swine were also distributed to farmer-partners in all provinces.

Table 3. DA-SAAD Region XII FY 2018 Physical Accomplishments

| Project Title | Province | Items Distributed | | No. of farmers provided |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | Type | Quantity | |
| OPV Corn Production | Sarangani | OPV White Corn seeds; 2 bags/f* | 420 bags | 210 |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | Sarangani | Pinakbet Seeds; 5 packs/f (50 g/pack) | 3,150 packs | 630 |
| | | Pick Mattock; 1 unit/f | 630 units | |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 630 units | |
| Planting Materials | Sarangani | Coffee Seedling (Arabica); 30 pcs/f | 21,000 pcs | 700 |
| | | Cacao Seedling, UF-18 grated; 30 pcs/f | 21,000 pcs | |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | Sultan Kudarat | Pinakbet Seeds; 7 packs/f (50g/pack) | 17,724 packs | 2532 |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 2,532 units | |
| | | Bolo; 1 unit/f | 2,532 units | |
| | | Hand Trowel; 1 unit/f | 2,532 units | |
| Vegetable Production | Maguindanao | Squash Seeds; 1 can/f | 760 cans | 760 |
| | | Eggplant Seeds; 1 can/f | 760 cans | |
| | | Green Pepper Seeds; 1 can/f | 760 cans | |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 760 units | |
| | | Sprinkler; 1 unit/f | 760 units | |
| | | Bolo; 1 unit/f | 760 units | |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | North Cotabato | Pinakbet Seeds; 4 packs/f | 4,200 packs | 1,050 |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 1,050 units | |
| | | Sprinkler; 1 unit/f | 1,050 units | |
| | | Hand Trowel; 1 unit/f | 1,050 units | |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | Arakan, North Cotabato | Pinakbet Seeds; 4 packs/f | 1,200 packs | 300 |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 300 units | |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | Alamada, North Cotabato | Knapsack Sprayer; 1 unit/f | 300 units | 200 |
| | | Pinakbet Seeds; 3 packs/f | 600 packs | |
| Vegetable Production (Backyard Gardening) | Aleosan, North Cotabato | Coffee Seedling (Arabica); 100 pcs/f | 2,000 pieces | 300 |
| | | Pinakbet Seeds; 4 packs/f | 1,200 packs | |
| | | Sinigang Seeds; 4 packs/f | 1,200 packs | |
| | | Shovel; 1 unit/f | 300 units | |
| | | Sprinkler; 1 unit/f | 300 units | |
| | | Knapsack Sprayer; 1 unit/f | 300 units | |
| Livestock Production | Sarangani | Goat; 2 heads/f | 480 heads | 360 |
| | | Muscovy Duck; 11 heads/f | 1,320 heads | |
| Livestock Production | Sarangani | Goat; 2 heads/f | 180 heads | 270 |
| | | Muscovy Duck; 11 heads/f | 990 heads | |
| | | Native Swine, Gilt; 1 head/f | 90 heads | |

*f = farmer

Prepared by
SAAD Region XII

4

Social Preparation Highlights

Social Preparation is one of the components of the SAAD Program which aims to empower and equip the farmers and fishermen with right knowledge to manage the agri-livelihood projects bestowed to them. It also encompasses series of training programs (including needs assessments) in order to ensure readiness of the SAAD beneficiaries in accepting and managing the interventions being provided by the program.



Urban Organic Gardening Training in Negros Oriental

In total, the SAAD Program conducted 642 specialized training programs and trained 32,637 farmers in 2018.

Table 4. DA-SAAD FY 2018 Social Preparation Accomplishments

| SAAD OU | No. of specialized training programs conducted | No. of farmers trained |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| CAR | 16 | 1284 |
| V | 70 | 2967 |
| VII | 28 | 1748 |
| VIII | 91 | 3633 |
| IX | 65 | 2595 |
| X | 55 | 2750 |
| XI | 39 | 5502 |
| XII | 278 | 12158 |
| TOTAL | 642 | 32637 |



Cattle Raising and Upland Rice Production Training in Zamboanga del Norte



Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) Training in Apayao

There were 5,328 farmers trained (107 trainings conducted) on rice-related technical trainings, 3,768 farmers trained (60 trainings conducted) on corn-related technical trainings, 11,614 farmers trained (258 trainings conducted) on HVC-related technical trainings, and 11,927 farmers trained (217 trainings conducted) on livestock and poultry-related technical trainings.

These are in line with the target of DA SAAD to implement the social preparation and technical training component to strengthen the capability of its farmer-beneficiaries.

Enterprise 1: Liguac Farmers' Association and their Layer Chicken Egg Production



Apayao
Kalinga
Mountain Province

Enterprise 2: Barangay Lower Dilag, Pandag Maguindanao community and their ISLAM Project



5

Developed SAAD Enterprises

Enterprise 1: Liguac Farmers' Association and their Layer Chicken Egg Production

Spoiled table eggs. This is a problem that the townspeople of Salug in Zamboanga del Norte endure most of the time. Eggs supplied in the area are already spoiled when sold, considering the 2-3 days' delivery time from Dipolog City and Cagayan de Oro.

In 2017, the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program of the Department of Agriculture (DA) started its implementation, the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Salug seized the opportunity and prepared the proposal for the Layer Chicken Egg Production Project. The project was then implemented with two associations of marginalized farmers from Barangays Liguac and Pacuhan. The said farmers' organizations adopted a series of social preparation activities resulting to a community-enterprise development by and for the members.

One of the organizations is the Liguac Farmers' Association (LFA) which traces its beginnings in 2013. After becoming inactive for two years, LFA was rebuilt with the hope of supporting its 33 members through poultry farming. SAAD facilitated LFA's access to eighteen (18) units of egg machines, including a two-month supply of feeds, as well as veterinary drugs and biologics. Each egg machine consists of forty-eight (48) heads of ready-to-lay pullets.

SAAD provided members of LFA access to financial and program management, policy formulation, and production recording to enhance business management capacities. Aside from Salug, the rest of the municipalities of Zamboanga del Norte is also covered by the SAAD Program. By 2022, SAAD targets to have covered poorest 30 provinces in 11 regions of the Philippines.



Innovations & Good Practices

The egg machines were constructed on the 7th of April 2018. Even though it was delayed, the group's eagerness to pursue the project was evident. Bayanihan was done when their only supply of water was removed by the owner, who is a former barangay official, after losing the elections. Also, according to the Office of the Municipal Mayor, water supply in the town is truly inadequate. The townspeople's most common sources of water are open and deep wells.

Some farmers donated water while most of them volunteered in fetching water from the Poblacion (central barangay). They also used their personal earnings to buy water. They continued doing this for two months. Some farmers also willingly brought egg trays—a sign that they will do everything for the project's success.

The association also manages their earnings very well as they religiously kept records of their cost and production. The income from the project is deposited in their bank account. They only pay for feeds, wages for two caretakers (also members who have unstable income), as well as water and electricity bills.

The farmers don't just rely on the project. They also do communal vegetable gardening, supported by the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO), to supplement their financial needs.



The farmers are also focused on expanding the egg machines to attain their vision of supplying the entire municipality with fresh eggs. They also hope to market their produce in nearby towns, such as Leon Postigo.

Facilitating Factors & Challenges

The facilitating factors are the organization's unity (bayanihan), and the presence of the SAAD, LGUs, and UNDP. Lack of water supply is not the group's only problem. Calamities, such as typhoons and earthquakes, are also their uncontrollable challenges. The catastrophes often affect the well-being of the chickens, contributing to their stress.

An animal called maral, actually a Visayan leopard cat, is also something that they keep watching out. It allegedly feeds on the chickens. In fact, ten (10) chickens recently died due to stress brought by calamities and probably by the said animal.

Impact

The project's beneficiaries from the LFA have reached thirty-three (33) households, who are earning below the poverty threshold. Most of them are also recipients of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

The project will 1) provide a viable, profit-making business for the poor farmers; 2) create job opportunities in the future; and 3) produce enough fresh eggs for the people.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partnered with LFA to construct four (4) water pumps that will benefit not only the project but also other people in the community.



LFA can now be dubbed as “agripreneurs” as they manage the egg machines. A day after the distribution of the egg machines, the group already earned around P1,500.00. After two months of production, they got an amount of P60,000.00. In November 2018, they have saved more than P140,000.00 in their bank account.

Enterprise 2: Barangay Lower Dilag, Pandag, Maguindanao community and their ISLAM Project



Under the 2017 SAAD fund, the Integrated Sustainable Livelihood Assistance for Maguindanao (ISLAM) Project worth P 9.8 million was launched. The project consists of providing goats, mallard ducks, free-range chickens, vegetable seeds, and garden tools as a package given to each farmer-partner.

Two-hundred (200) farmers in eight municipalities (Datu Abdullah Sangki, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, North Upi, South Upi, Paglat, Pandag, and Buluan) were able to benefit from the project. Distribution of animal stocks and agricultural items were done from January to August 2018.

Twenty-five (25) farmers from Barangay Lower Dilag in Pandag are one of the beneficiaries of the project, who have shown great acceptance and handling of the project. They are soon to become one community enterprise.



Innovations & Good Practices

SAAD Area Coordinators (ACs) in the province have already started their activities towards forming the farmers of the village into a formal group and assisting them into establishing a community enterprise. The 25 farmers of Barangay Lower Dilag are reported as willing to be an association. They plan to form a small agri-business with their interventions.

SAAD Maguindanao also gave out one incubator to the village for all beneficiaries to use to reproduce more chickens and ducks. The machine can handle up to 400 eggs.

Challenges

Although the farmers of the village wholly accepted the ISLAM project, SAAD Maguindanao is still having a hard time forming them as one group since some beneficiaries don't like the idea of paying for any fees. ACs are now doing their best to persuade the farmer-partners of the village to become an association.

Some beneficiaries also reported mallard ducks producing less eggs due to molting, a phase in which waterfowls replace their old plumage with new feathers. Sosias also shared that the hot weather and the high price of feeds contribute to the welfare of the ducks.



The mallard duck production was seen as the most successful livelihood intervention under the ISLAM Project. It was evident with the majority of beneficiaries from the village. Since the interventions were given individually, taking care of the animals were done on their own backyards. They reap the benefits fully for themselves.

One of the farmers from the village who has felt the change brought by SAAD is Yolly Sosias, a mother of three. She received 22 heads of ready-to-lay mallard ducks and four (4) sacks of layer feed (50 kgs per sack) on February 2, 2018.

She gains income from rice farming along with her husband who also works as a part-time construction worker. With very minimal income coming in, the family finds it difficult to provide enough food for their children and sustain their education.

After receiving the interventions from SAAD, Sosias is now able to sell an average of 10 to 12 eggs thrice a week. The eggs, priced at Php 6.00 each, are sold to a nearby town, Buluan. Her additional income per week is estimated at Php 200.00.

Meanwhile, Sosias' goats are also in good condition. Although one of her five goats died, two of them already gave birth while another one is pregnant.

Since she also received vegetable (pinakbet) seeds, Sosias already earned more than P2,000 for selling her harvested pumpkins. The other vegetables are used for her family's food consumption.





Impact

With the additional income Sosias receives every week, she is now able to send her children to school regularly. The family's daily food needs are also secured now. These apply to the other 24 beneficiaries, as well.



Problems Encountered and Solutions Made

Operations Systems-Related

There is a delay in procurement, especially for poultry and livestock interventions, in some of the SAAD operating units due to failed biddings and lack of suppliers.

Uninformed as well as delayed deliveries of interventions were also evident to some regions due to poor coordination with the suppliers.

Some provincial operating units had issues with LGU's compliance on the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for fund transfer, which affected timelines of all projects.

Some SAAD regional operating units' Technical Working Group took time in the review of project proposals because of equally pressing duties of DA operating units.

Distribution of interventions was also delayed in some regions due to the following reasons:

- a. weather disturbances; and
- b. difficult accessibility of project areas since recipients identified are often located in far flung, hard-to-reach places.

Manpower Systems-Related

It is also evident that in some regional and provincial operating units, manpower is lacking.

A change of Regional Executive Director and SAAD Focal Person resulted to delay in the signing of MOA and other supporting documents in Region 7.

IT Systems-Related

Low accomplishments on profiled and geotagged beneficiaries was due to the following reasons:

- a. lack of equipment and unstable internet connection; and
- b. technical issues on the Open Data Kit (ODK) app, which SAAD Area Coordinators use to upload filled-up forms.

External Factors

Peace and order situation as well as cultural and political differences in some provinces hinder project coordination and monitoring.

Issues on the beneficiaries' proof of land ownership have also resulted to delayed implementation of projects, especially in Region 10.

To ensure an effective and efficient implementation in 2019 until 2022, SAAD NPMO conducted hands-on multi-year planning per region all over the year. Early procurement of interventions for FY 2019 was also done. With the help of the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB), SAAD implementers were capacitated on the process.

Conduct of regular meetings and regional quarterly assessments among DA and BFAR SAAD implementers were also advised to keep track on the status of implementation, to discuss issues and concerns, and to strategize on field activities when major changes are made.

Last October 2018, SAAD NPMO also partnered with the Agricultural Training Institute to educate representatives from all SAAD regional operating units about Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) in a five-day workshop.

The RBME System is a management, as well as a motivational tool which provides essential information of an organizational performance. Many SAAD regional operating units as well as the NPMO have already done it.

Farm-record keeping was also introduced to the SAAD regional and provincial implementers. This will give a clear view of the implemented

project in a farmer's perspective from start to finish.

A Field Implementation Manual was also created to act as an operations bible of the SAAD Program.

SAAD NPMO also provided a handbook that includes every region's list of suppliers for poultry and livestock so some operating units which are struggling on procurement can make use of it.

Meanwhile, SAAD NPMO has already laid out various capabilities enhancement training activities for its implementers in 2019.



7



BFAR-SAAD Report

The DA and its attached agency, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), have strengthened their SAAD Program implementation as agreed during DA-SAAD's 2nd Quarter Assessment. The event was held at Manuel's Resort, Piñan, Zamboanga del Norte from August 6 to 10, 2018.

BFAR-SAAD covers the same 30 priority provinces of DA-SAAD from 2017 to 2022 to cater the livelihood and capability needs of the poor fishermen. Its beneficiaries must be included in the BFAR Fisherfolk Registration system.

BFAR Planning staff Arnel Valenzuela shared that the BFAR-SAAD has a P270M allocated General Appropriations Act (GAA) budget for FY 2018. It covers the delivery of aquaculture livelihood support, fishing gears and accessories, post-harvest equipment, and fiberglass boats.

Figure 6. Percentage of BFAR-SAAD 2018 GAA budget allocation by province

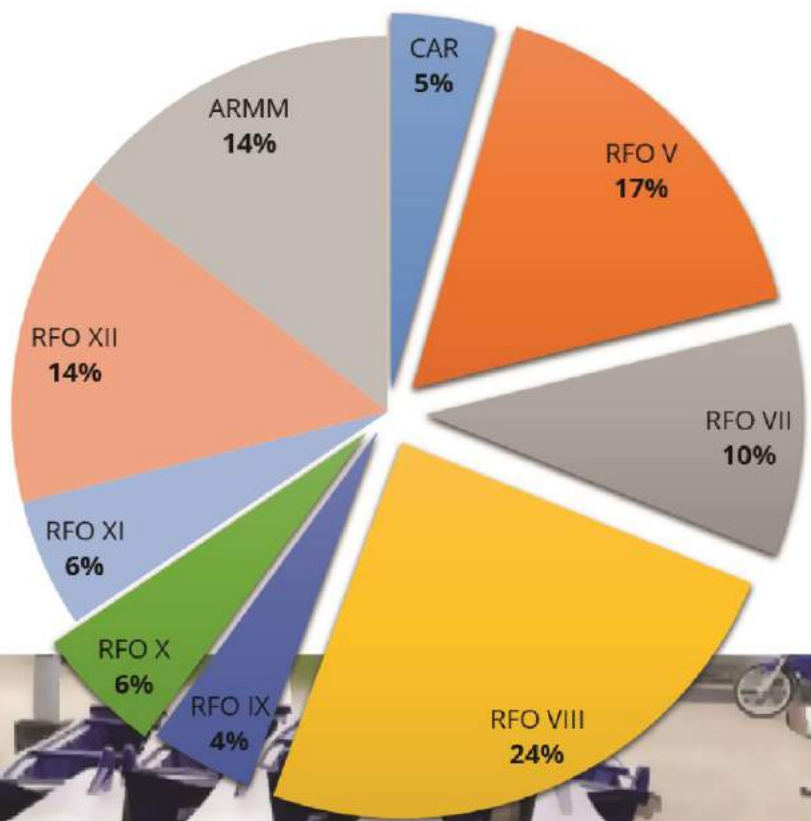


Table 5. FY 2018 BFAR-SAAD Budget Allocation per region in Php '000

| Regions Covered | FY 2018 GAA Budget | % Share |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Total | 270,000 | 100% |
| CAR | 12,000 | 4% |
| RFO V | 45,000 | 17% |
| RFO VII | 27,000 | 10% |
| RFO VIII | 66,000 | 24% |
| RFO IX | 12,000 | 4% |
| RFO X | 15,000 | 6% |
| RFO XI | 15,000 | 6% |
| RFO XII | 39,000 | 14% |
| ARMM | 39,000 | 14% |



The BFAR-SAAD regional operating unit with the most allocated budget is Region VIII. Funds allocated for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was downloaded to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries – ARMM.

Meanwhile, BFAR-SAAD regional and provincial implementers meet with their DA-SAAD counterpart teams every month as per instruction of SAAD Program Director Bernadette San Juan. This is for the complementation of support that BFAR and DA provide to beneficiaries and for keeping track of the accomplishments of both agencies.

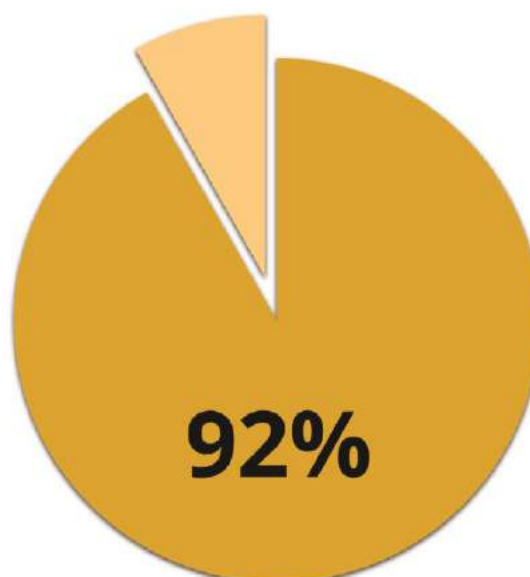
The implementers also planned what agricultural help they may possibly give to fisher folk beneficiaries so that they could have an alternative source of income during off-season and calamities.

Financial Highlights

Valenzuela shared that Cordillera Administrative Region, Region XI, and Region IX performed well in terms of their FY 2018 1st semester accomplishments.

Overall, BFAR SAAD obligated 92% of its FY 2018 budget, which is equivalent to P247,792 million. It also disbursed P101,255 million. Its total budget utilization rate is 40.9%.

Figure 7. BFAR-SAAD FY 2018 Obligation





A Filipino fisherman taken by Michelle Kanashkevich

Implementation Highlights

Over the course of BFAR's implementation of the SAAD Program, it also encountered a number of problems.

Manpower is one of the main problems of the agency since most staff isn't assigned particularly to the SAAD Program. Schedules of regular BFAR and SAAD activities are overlapping. Also in effect, validation of the beneficiaries' sites and enrolment of fisher folks for the Philippines Crop Insurance Corporation were slow.

Coordination with both suppliers and local government units (LGUs) has also become a problem in some regions. For instance, delivery schedules of the intervention material weren't informed well. When delivered, LGUs pick them up late.

Meanwhile, the sole supplier of the agency for fiberglass reinforced polyester (FRP) boats also caused delay in the project implementation for some reason.

BFAR is also concerned about their lack of a proper and unified monitoring and evaluation tool for the SAAD Program.

Despite the problems encountered, BFAR-SAAD also has best practices to be proud of. One of them is the organized distribution of the inputs through the use of claim stubs.

Another one is the utilization of beneficiaries' services in the fabrication and construction of rafts and fish cage frames. They were paid in the form of cash-for-work.

They also encourage fisher folks to surrender their illegal fishing gears and be SAAD recipients.

In some regions, BFAR is already helping SAAD beneficiaries to become small entrepreneurs. Some of the business products they eye to make are fish polvoron, fish lumpia, and fish burger.

To avoid the same problems and have an efficient & effective implementation in 2019, BFAR-SAAD planned to hold an early orientation and consultation meetings with the involved LGUs.

Also, they procured their 2019 supplies and interventions earlier.

Physical Accomplishments

With the challenges that confront the marginal fisher folks, BFAR-SAAD provides appropriate interventions and initiatives through its mission towards improving the incomes of fisher folk in the priority provinces in the Philippines by implementing sustainable rural development strategies with its core programs and projects such as the Aquaculture Production Program, Capture Fisheries Livelihood Development Program, and Post-Harvest Program.

Aquaculture Sub-Program

Under this sub-program, BFAR-SAAD provided fish cages in freshwater and marine environment, seaweed, and fingerlings for backyard farming for 2,161 fishermen and 79 groups.

Capture Fisheries Sub-Program

Aside from technical assistance on fishing technology, BFAR-SAAD, in coordination with the LGUs, distributed passive and environment-friendly fishing gears and paraphernalia.

During the whole year of 2018, 15,548 fishing gears were distributed to 7,127 individual beneficiaries and 79 groups. The various fishing gears distributed are composed of the following: gillnets, hooks & lines, fishpots, squid jiggers, motorized bancas, non-motorized bancas, marine engines, fish traps, multiple handlines, tuna handlines, crab lift nets, and crab pots.

Post-Harvest Sub-Program

A total of 1,196 of post-harvest equipment, comprised of smokehouses, elevated solar dryers, seaweed dryers, freezers, vacuum packers, and processing utensils, were distributed to 1,855 fisher folk individuals and 34 groups.

Table 6. BFAR-SAAD FY 2018 Physical Accomplishment

| INTERVENTION | PHYSICAL | | BENEFICIARIES | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | TARGET | ACCOMPLISHMENT | INDIVIDUAL | GROUP |
| AQUACULTURE | 1,991 | 1,472 | 2,161 | 79 |
| CAPTURE | 14,244 | 15,548 | 7,127 | 65 |
| POST-HARVEST | 518 | 1,196 | 1,855 | 34 |
| TRAINING | 56 | 55 | 1,218 | - |
| TOTAL | 16,809 | 18,271 | 12,361 | 178 |

BFAR-SAAD beneficiary, Franklin Maduro, from Luna Apayao harvested 161 kgs (5 pcs/kg) of tilapia in 161 days.



Bayog Farmers Association from Sta. Marcela, Apayao



A 3-month old tilapia weighing 150 grams in Sta. Marcela, Apayao

8



Partnership with PCIC

The Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, a government owned and controlled corporation which implements the government's agricultural insurance, committed to the SAAD Program to provide a full premium subsidy to all its beneficiaries.

All PCIC Regional Offices coordinated with the SAAD Area Coordinators (ACs). Majority of the ACs were trained and accredited as either underwriters or solicitors. Incentives are given to the underwriters.

Thousands of SAAD beneficiaries both from DA and BFAR availed of the following:



Rice Crop Insurance,



Corn Crop Insurance,



High-Value Crop Insurance,



Livestock Insurance,



Non-Crop Agricultural Insurance, and



Fisheries Insurance.

The availing was facilitated by the ACs and some by the local government units.



Atty. Jovy Bernabe
PCIC President

According to PCIC President Atty. Jovy Bernabe, all of the above-listed insurance products have been availed at no cost.

Some SAAD farmers also took advantage of the PCIC's Accident and Dismemberment Security Scheme Insurance at an affordable premium for their life's protection.

Implementation Highlights

Atty. Bernabe said that thousands of DA-SAAD farmer claimants were already paid of their insurance privileges.



Sarangani rice farmer Joshualdo Moskito and PCIC Region XI staff Grace Solloman in a one-on-one interview

One of them is Sarangani rice farmer Joshualdo B. Moskito. Thanks to the free insurance coverage, Moskito shared to PCIC Region XI staff Ms. Grace Salloman that he was able to receive a claim indemnity from the program due to pest infestation in his farm.

He is now able to recover part of his investment. He is grateful to both PCIC and the DA-SAAD Program for the support.

On the other hand, PCIC also encountered problems over its implementation for SAAD in 2018.

Some ACs were changed and some resigned, making the facilitation of forms and the training for underwriters back to zero.

In some provinces, political issues also became a major concern for PCIC insurance coverage for SAAD farmers.

Plans

SAAD is one of the PCIC's priority areas in providing free insurance coverage for qualified farmers and fisher folks. Here are the plans and activities of PCIC in regards with its partnership with the SAAD Program:

1. continuous provision of full (100%) insurance premium subsidy;
2. close coordination with SAAD ACs;
3. regular conduct of consultation, meetings with SAAD farmers and fisher folks regarding updates and other development of PCIC insurance programs responsive to their needs;
4. nonstop information dissemination and orientation on PCIC's various agricultural insurance programs;
5. establishment of PCIC Extension Offices (PEOs) and service desks to reach out more farmers in remote areas; and
6. conduct of immediate and fast claims settlement.

9



Partnership with ATI

During the first DA wide assessment in 2018, Undersecretary Segfredo R. Serrano for Policy and Planning, gave a directive to synchronize the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) and DA programs & projects mandates.

ATI is an extension service of DA which provides and leads through the capacity building and complementary extension activities, such as technical assistance, training of local government unit personnel, improvement of physical facilities, extension cum research, and information support services.

This harmonization of ATI together with DA programs and projects will ensure effectiveness and efficiency of both parties to provide good quality training, seminars, and capability development activities that the DA provides to its stakeholders.



In line with this, DA-SAAD provided a memorandum for all SAAD regional offices to propose a list of training programs for 2020 in collaboration of their regional ATI. The list will then be validated by the concerned ATI offices for its inclusion in their 2020 budget proposal.

Furthermore, DA-SAAD already had an existing affiliation with ATI with regard to technical assistance and training activities that the program needed since it started.

DA-SAAD hopes to establish a stronger rapport with the ATI in the coming years to come.

In the picture: SAAD corn farmer Magdalena Gapol photographed by Harold Malolot, SAAD Siquijor staff

10



Partnership with UNDP-GEF

In September 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda to be implemented during the next 15 years. Target 15.3 within the Goal no. 15 expects nations to “combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world” by 2030.

The Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) National Focal Agency, spearheaded the implementation of the Philippine Land Degradation Neutrality – Target Setting Program (LDN-TSP).

With the completion of the LDN-TSP, Department of Agriculture (DA) Secretary Emmanuel Piñol said in June 2018 that the agency is now ready to translate their goals





into actions. In fact, DA is now in the process of developing and designing the LDN Transformative Project for submission to the 7th Programming Cycle of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Global Environmental Facility (GEF-7).

GEF-7 is a financial mechanism that focuses its investments in areas it can help catalyze the necessary change in key systems, and leverage multi-stakeholder coalitions in alignment with countries' demand and commitment under the various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Its activities produce global environmental benefits that play a role in achieving the aims of the SDGs, in particular the goals on climate action, life below water, and life on land which reflect to a large extent the GEF's core mission.

The GEF has five focal areas: 1) Biodiversity, 2) Climate Change, 3) Land Degradation, 4) International Waters, and 5) Chemicals and Wastes. These are the central organizing feature to participate in the GEF-7 Programming Directions, which provide countries the opportunity to participate in selected "Impact Programs" focusing on (i) Food systems, Land Use and Restoration; (ii) Sustainable Cities; and (iii) Sustainable Forest Management.

In August 2017, the bureaus and concerned offices first gathered together for the making of the joint DA proposal for GEF-7. However, BSWM and SAAD Program together with The Samdhana Institute submitted individual proposals.

BSWM submitted a Concept Paper entitled Redeeming Ecosystems Through Adaptive Landscape Management (REALM) which focuses on the Philippines' Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Targets through the implementation of the National Action Plans in the four (4) River Basins in the country. The National Action Plans included (i) Resilience Building (ii) Biodiversity Conservation; (iii) Sustainable Land Management; and (iv) Climate Resilient Forest Management.

On the other hand, the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) together with The Samdhana Institute submitted a Concept Proposal for the Project entitled Sustaining Indigenous Agrobiodiversity Practices: Conserving Heritage Agricultural Practices. Its goal is to develop resilient indigenous communities with secure rights and capable of managing and conserving the biological diversity they will benefit from.

The DA – Project Development Service (PDS) is now harmonizing the two proposals for its inclusion and funding under GEF-7.

11



Partnership with 4Ks

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Philippines, the country has 14-17 million IPs in 2013, who are mainly concentrated in Northern Luzon (Cordillera Administrative Region, 33%) and Mindanao (61%) with some in the Visayan area.

Poverty is a major concern among families belonging to indigenous groups. Many of these families live in remote rural areas whose main source of income is agricultural livelihood. Fortunately for such IP families, they have vast ancestral lands in which some lay unproductive which could also be used by the government to improve their living condition and fight poverty among their communities.

Inspired by President Duterte's vision of lifting the country's Indigenous Peoples (IPs) from poverty, DA Secretary Emmanuel F. Piñol designed the Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran ng Kababayang Katutubo (4Ks) Program,



Camilo A. Andi, Jr.
4Ks National Coordinator

"a livelihood and agricultural productivity program in the ancestral domains of IPs" which is culturally sensitive and environmentally sustainable.

"Alam mo, ilang presidente at secretary na yung dumaan pero wala talagang programa na naka-focus sa IPs", 4Ks National Coordinator Camilo A. Andi, Jr. shared.



He said that there are some government programs that gives support to IPs but don't consult them. It turns out that some assistance provided to them weren't put to use up to now.

Andi, as an Ubo Manuvu and Tagabawa Banobo himself, has been immersed with different IPs of the country through field visits in 2018.

The visitations were assisted by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the concerned DA Regional Field Offices.

Every field visit, he introduces the 4Ks to the tribal leaders and gives out available agri-assistance with the help of DA banner programs.

His most recent field visit was in January 5, 2019 in Sitio Cabaga-ayan, Sibulan, Toril District, Davao City. The mains problems that the IPs endure are inaccessibility of roads, poor economic condition, and weak security.



IP farmers of Sitio Cabaga-ayan, Sibulan, Toril District, Davao City





4Ks under SAAD

With the help of the SAAD Program Director Bernadette San Juan, the draft guidelines for 4Ks was realized.

4Ks will start its implementation in 2019 under SAAD Program's budget. Consultation meetings with all the regions were already done in 2018.

According to Andi, they'll have to identify who will be the IP beneficiaries. However, in some regions like Davao Region, 4Ks will complement NCIP's Integrated Ancestral Domain Development Approach (IADA) program.

4Ks' budget proposal will be submitted in February 2019 for funding from 2020-2023.

Andi is positive that 4Ks will fully start its implementation in 2020 since IPs are one of the priorities of the president.

“Marami po tayong lupa sa Luzon, Visayas, at Mindanao na uncultivated, untouched, and undeveloped. Tulong-tulong po ang agency (DA) ngayon para tulungan ang ating mga IP brothers and sisters.”

CAMILO A. ANDI, JR.
4Ks National Coordinator







12

National Sorghum Development Program

DA officially launched the National Sorghum Development Program (NSDP) in November 2018, wherein a ceremonial planting of seeds in a 5-hectare area in San Vicente, Makilala, North Cotabato was used as a pilot farm.

DA Secretary Emmanuel Piñol said that NSDP aims to promote sorghum as an alternative source of protein for animal feed raw materials and staples, such as yellow corn and cassava.

Sorghum was introduced to the Philippines many years ago. However, the DA in the past hardly gave it much focus.

Sorghum advocate Dr. Heraldo Layaoen of the Ilocos Region, who spoke on the vast potentials of sorghum for human food and animal feeds during the launching, said that the crop has found a champion in the new leadership of the DA.

The fast growth of the livestock and poultry sector in the country is hampered by the high cost of feed materials, prompting local feed millers to import corn and feed wheat.

Last year, feed millers imported 2 million metric tons of feed wheat, which is about Php 15.00 per kilo.

Sorghum will help in lowering the cost of feeds that consequently could lower the price of chicken and pork in the market.

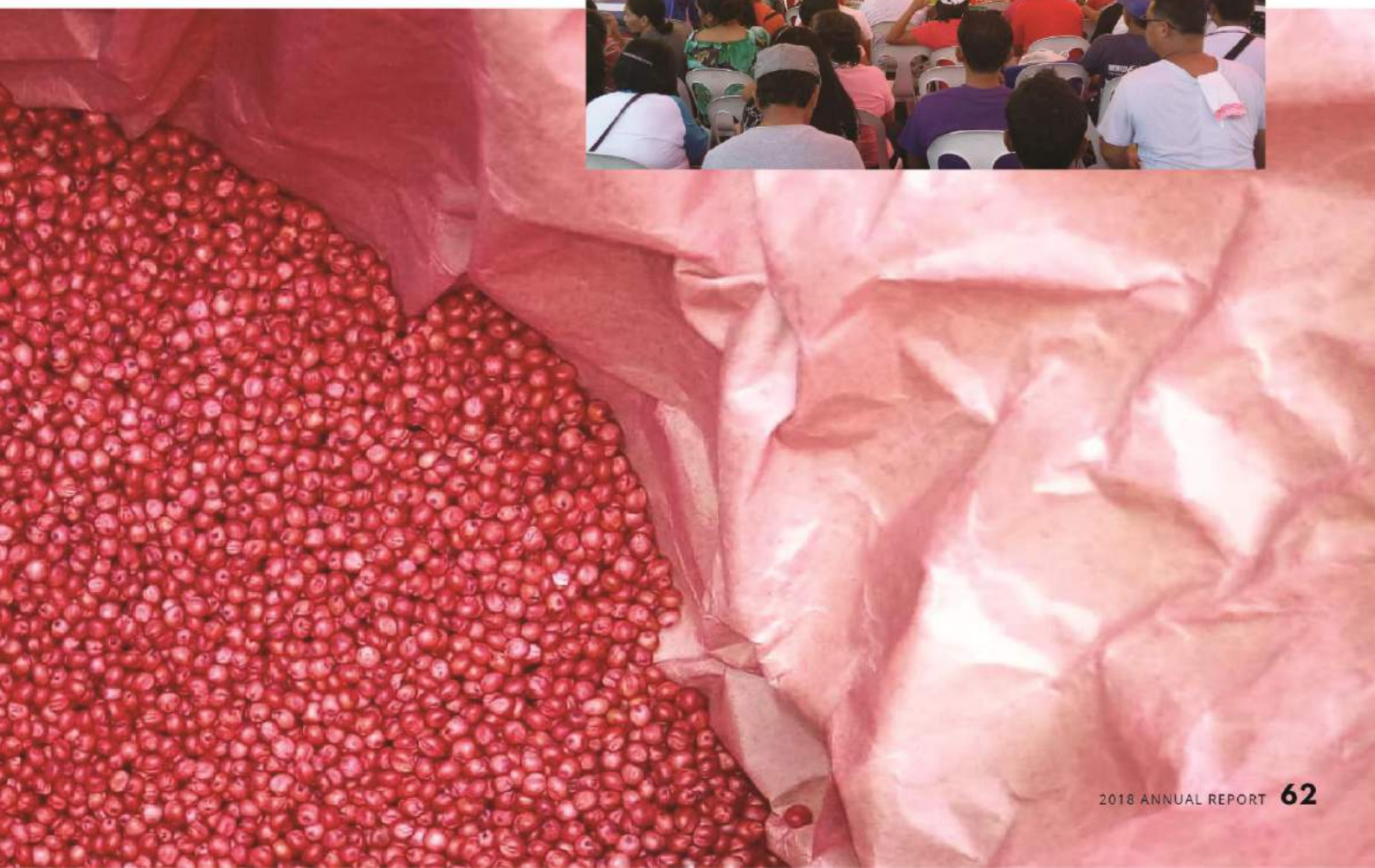
NSDP under SAAD

NSDP is focused in enriching the supply in feed materials and staples and establishing sorghum-based livelihood enterprises for the local farmers, especially the Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

At P10 per kilo, sorghum is expected to address poverty in the countryside, especially in the tribal areas of the country where ancestral lands are largely under-utilized.

To achieve these, the SAAD was directed by DA Secretary to lead the NSDP in 2019. However, based on the instruction of the Agriculture chief, the NSDP shall be turned over to the National Corn Program.

To date, SAAD has already drafted the NSDP guidelines and the FY 2020 work and financial plan. SAAD has also consulted with other government agencies and the private sector.



NSDP Timeline



DA launched the NSDP in San Vicente, Makilala, North Cotabato, where a 5-hectare area was offered by retired police Colonel Patricio Piñol to be used as sorghum pilot farm for free.

DA Regional Executive Directors (REDs), who attended the launching, were directed to establish Sorghum Pilot Farms in their respective regions to serve as learning sites for other farmers who would like to participate in the program.

Boosting the launching of the program was the commitment of one of Asia's biggest agricultural corporation - Charoen Porkphand Foods (CPF) Philippines to purchase the Sorghum produced by the Indigenous People's communities.

Nov 28: NSDP guidelines drafted

Dec 3: Guidelines was presented to relevant DA & non-DA agencies

Dec 10: NSDP FY2020 work and financial plan was formulated

Dec 14: Meeting with National Corn Program and National Rice Program

Photo shows the status of sorghum planted in a pilot farm in Makilala, North Cotabato in three weeks.

Oct 2018

DA started the promotion of sorghum.

8 Nov 2018

Meeting with the Philippine Association Feed Millers and the Feed Millers' President, together with DA National Corn Program

10 Nov 2018



1 Dec 2018

The Talaandig tribal farmers of Talakag, Bukidnon, known for growing vegetables, have joined the Sorghum Development Program with a 10-hectare pilot area in the village of Mirayon.

Nov - Dec 2018



2 Dec 2018





DA-SAAD corn-sorghum data was consolidated

The DA Western Visayas began a sorghum varietal suitability trial in Capiz. Regional Executive Director Remelyn R. Recoter spearheaded the ceremonial planting of sorghum in the DA's Research Outreach Stations (ROS) located in Malapad, Cogon, Sigma, and in Astorga, Dumarao.

By the end of February, the 5-hectare sorghum pilot farm in Makilala, North Cotabato was harvested. On March 8, the harvested sorghum were threshed with the assistance of SAAD Region 12.

7 Dec 2018

26 Dec 2018

4 Jan 2018

26 Jan 2018

Feb 2018

DA Sec. Piñold shared, "At one month and one week, the sorghums were growing vigorously and in about a week, the panicles are expected to show followed by the flowering stage."

(Photos show the status of sorghum planted in a pilot farm in Makilala, North Cotabato.)



In an effort to spread and share more information on the propagation of sorghum, the DA has established an Open Roadside Info Center in front of the demo farm in San Nicolas, Makilala, North Cotabato. The info center is manned by DA workers under the SAAD Program.

Information about Sorghum, a feed grain grass whose grains are rich in protein higher than corn, is shared with passersby.

Free seeds good for one-fourth hectare are also given out for free to interested farmers.







The SAAD NPMO, spearheaded by Director Bernadette San Juan, visited a sorghum farm owned by a private farmer at Brgy. Bagong Sikat, Cabiao, Nueva Ecija on 28 January 2019.

The field visit is part of the initiatives for the implementation of NSDP. It aims to identify and observe the sorghum plantation and the necessary farm activities. During their visitation, farmers were harvesting the sorghum Triumph 763 variety.

It also became a venue of knowledge sharing concerning the management and financial aspects of sorghum production.



Farmers shared that they are able to harvest their sorghum twice a year with low maintenance and sell them at P15 per kilo.

The farm visitation was made possible through the Allied Botanical Corporation and Cabiao Local Government Unit Vice President for External Affairs Rowena C. Bienes.

13

SAAD Evaluation Research and Partnership with UPOU & FAO

To see the impact of the SAAD Program, Director Bernadette San Juan created an Internal Technical Working Group (TWG) to work on a research on April 24, 2018.

With the Bureau of Agricultural Research's (BAR) guidance, the TWG sought help with an academe. The University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), which has been in constant coordination with the SAAD Program with its training events, agreed in conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Research through the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) to be funded by BAR.

UPOU Faculty of Information and Communication Studies (FICS) Dean Dr. Alexander Flor, UPOU Master of Development Communication Chair Dr. Benamina Flor, and UPOU FICS Professor Ms. Emely Amoloza crafted a capsule proposal. The draft proposal includes the methodology and the budget estimates.

Generally, the research aims to find out if the SAAD Program is achieving its goal to be the lead agricultural development program and resource mobilization service of the Department of Agriculture undertaking intensified social venture initiatives to increase food production and alleviate poverty by 2022.



SAAD's meeting with UPOU and BAR on September 11, 2018 regarding the program's Evaluation Research

This concept note puts forward a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation program, which was initially proposed to be implemented in three phases that would enable the project to adjust and fine-tune its interventions while determining the significant changes that it has produced.

However, the proposal is still to be finalized in January 2019 together with UPOU, BAR, and SEARCA.

From left to right: Mr. Justin dela Rueda (SAAD NPMO Planning Officer), Ms. Jhomai Canlas (SAAD NPMO Public Relations & Communication Officer), Mr. Ulysses Lustria, Jr. (SAAD NPMO Planning and Monitoring Head), Dr. Alexander Flor (UPOU FICS Dean), Ms. Bernadette San Juan (SAAD Program Director), Ms. Emely Amoloza (UPOU FICS Professor), Ms. Pamela Arciaga (SAAD NPMO Public Relations and Communication Officer), and Ms. Janice Victoria (SAAD NPMO Executive Assistant)



Other partnerships with UPOU

UPOU first laid its helping hand on the SAAD Program in 25-29 of June 2018 during the Effective Business Writing and Presentation Skills Workshop at the Boso-Boso Highlands Resort and Hotel in Antipolo, Rizal.

The resource speakers are Dr. Paz Diaz and Ms. Emely Amoloza. Dr. Diaz is a communications consultant, researcher, trainer, case writer, media literacy expert, and training materials developer. She is currently the Vice President for Academics at the Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication and an affiliate member of UPOU FICS. On the other hand, Ms. Amoloza is a notable researcher and writer. She is a University Extension Associate at UPOU's FICS.

The workshop was attended by representatives from the national, regional and provincial offices of the SAAD covering its 2017 and 2018 target provinces.

One of the outputs developed were the provincial (area) profiles that would be beneficial to the SAAD in documenting not just the program's implementation but also its impact on its farmer-partners.



Southern Leyte Provincial Coordinator (PC) Ms. Jocelyn Cabanas mentioned three words about the event: vanished, unleashed, and liberty. She added that her fears were set aside in letting the process of letting out her ideas for writing saying that, "*Pinagana ang [aming] utak ng 'di mababagot.*"

NPMO Planning Officer for Mindanao Mr. Justin dela Rueda admired Dr. Paz's on-the-spot checking of the write-ups done by each region, while SAAD North Cotabato staff Ms. Anisa Allyn M. Saaduddin is happy to share that the Biz Writing workshops helped her with her confidence.



Having her talk is Dr. Paz Diaz, Vice President for Academics at the Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication and an affiliate of the University of the Philippines Open University.

Participants went home happy as they obtain their certificates of completion through a mini-graduation ceremony. Each one was also able to receive clipboards to further inspire them in their writing journey.

The participants were oriented on the new regional assignments of the NPMO staff in order to continuously facilitate an active exchange of reporting activities on the ground.

SAAD also partnered with UPOU in regards with its Digital Skills Training held on 23 of July 2018 and Research Writing Workshop conducted from 23 and 24 of August 2018. The former was spearheaded by Professor Ms. Amoloza and Assistant Professor Mr. Reinald Pugoy. They shared their knowledge on social media management, website development, and search engine optimization.

The latter was headed by FICS Dean Dr. Alexander Flor, MDC Chair Dr. Benjamina Flor, and Professor Ms. Amoloza. They shared their knowledge on M&E Research and Theories of Change Model.



From left to right: Mr. Ulysses Lustria, Jr. (SAAD NPMO Planning and Monitoring Head), Mr. Randy Ocampo (SAAD NPMO Information Technologist), Ms. Jeannelle Amoloza (SAAD NPMO Public Relations and Communication Officer), Ms. Emely Amoloza (UPOU Professor), Mr. Reinald Pugoy (UPOU Assistant Professor), Ms. Pamela Arciaga and Ms. Jhomai Canlas (SAAD NPMO Public Relations and Communication Officers)



Here are the graduates of the Effective Business Writing and Presentation Skills Workshop held in Boso Boso, Rizal from 25-29 of June 2018.



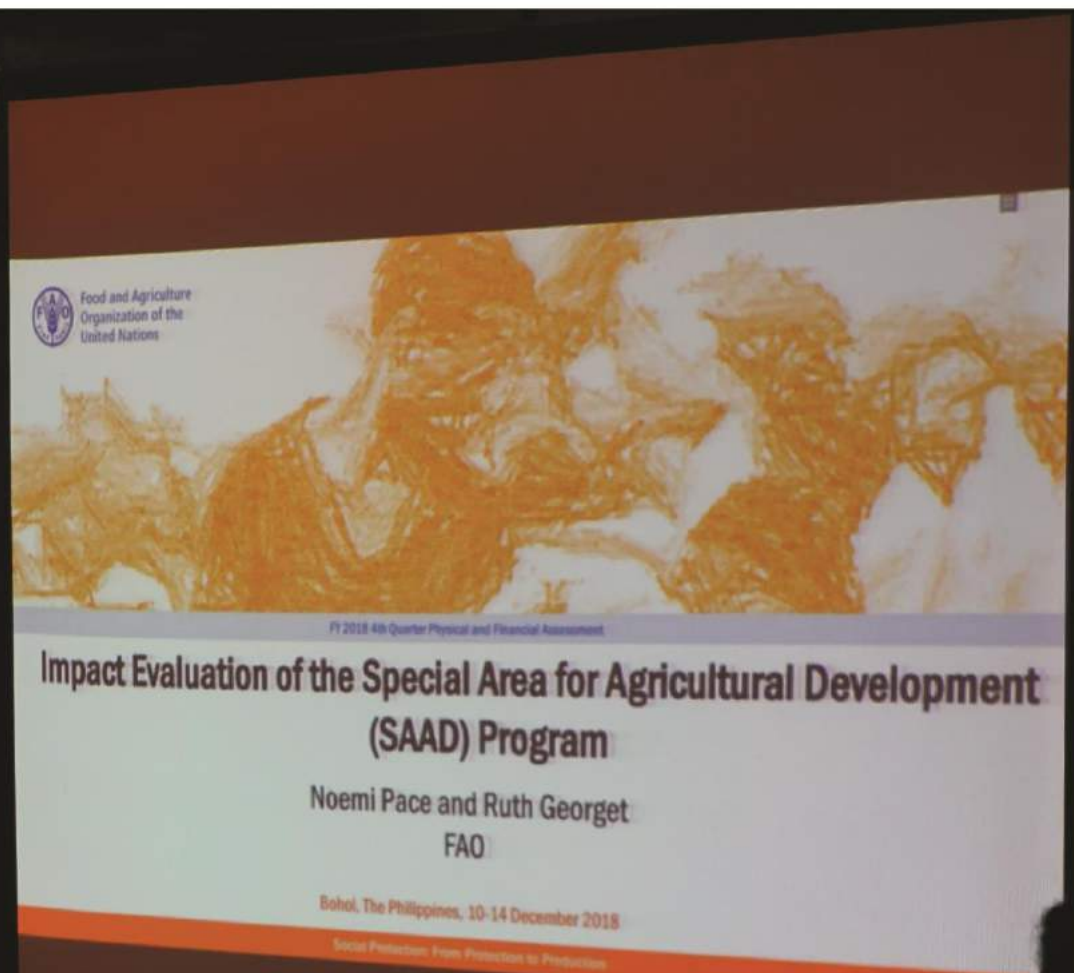
From left to right: Ms. Ruth Georget and Dr. Noemi Pace from FAO Philippines.

Partnership with FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN), led by Dr. Noemi Pace and Ms. Ruth Georget, presented their proposed impact evaluation of the SAAD Program during the 4th Quarter Assessment from 10-14 of October 2018 in Bohol.

According to Dr. Pace, the evaluation will focus on the assessment of the potential positive synergies between SAAD, which provides agricultural livelihood interventions, and the Department of Social and Welfare Development's (DSWD) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps, which centers on social protection.

FAO is seeking to partner with UPOU in the conduct of the impact evaluation. It will push through once funds are available.





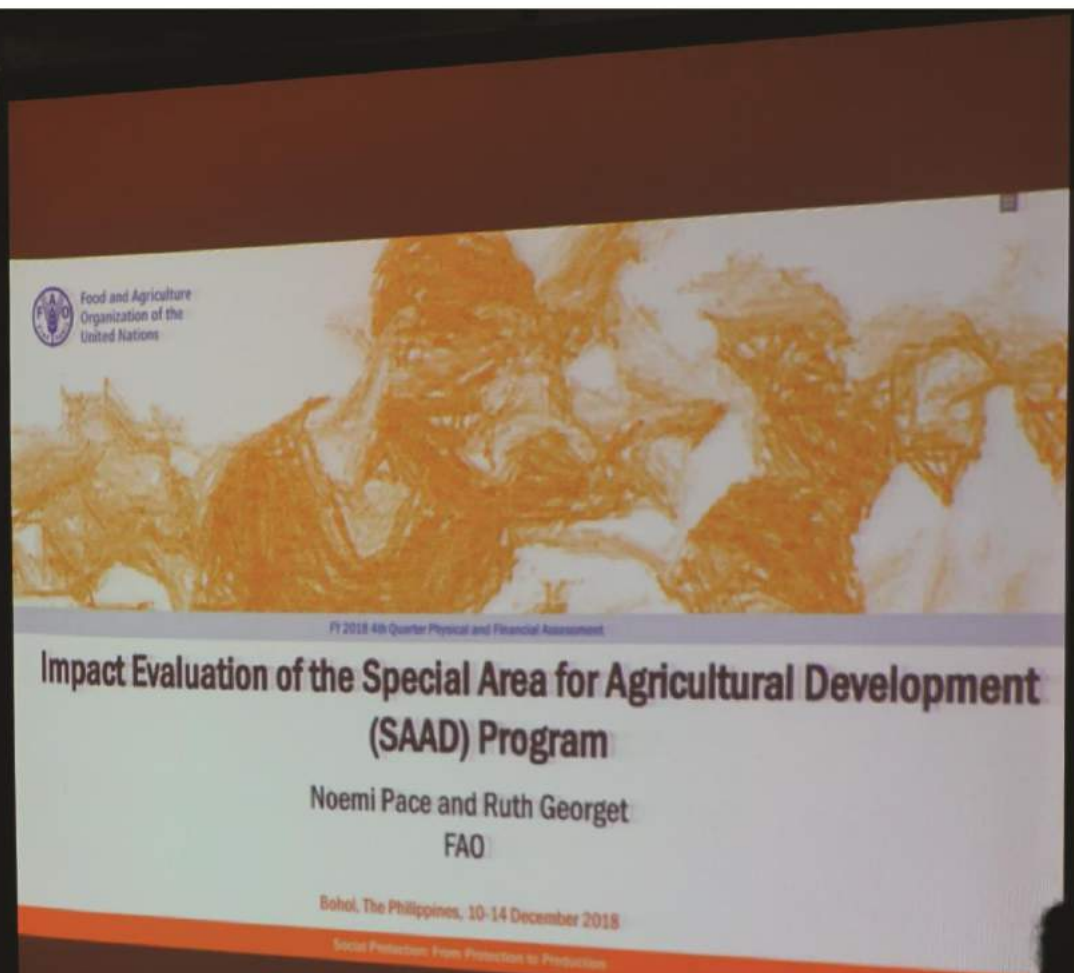
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14

FY 2019 SAAD Directions



Projects lined up for SAAD areas are still based on its interventions, which are Social Preparation, Production & Livelihood, and Marketing Assistant & Enterprise Development.

In the photo: Distribution of plastic drums, sprinklers, and scythes in Enrique Villanueva, Siquijor on September 7, 2018 taken by SAAD Provincial Coordinator Agnes Guanella Cate



In addition, here are the activities of the SAAD Program in 2019:

Conference with 4Ks, Sorghum and Agribusiness Marketing and Assistance Divisions (AMADs) for the harmonization of FY 2020 Budget to avoid duplication and/or overlapping of funding.

Allocate savings from SAAD Funding to 4Ks and Sorghum activities for FY 2019.

Knowledge Learning Market (KLM) and trade fair for first 10 provinces to be conducted in FY 2019 to coincide with provincial foundation day.

Coordination with DA AMADs on the marketing of SAAD beneficiaries' produce as well as enterprise development.

Implementation of Negotiated Procurement – Community Participation (NP-CP) and Cash-for-Asset (CfA) or also called Cash-for-Work effective in FY 2019.

Submission of FY 2019 Annual Calendar of Activities for NPMO consolidation.

Obligation targets for FY 2019 are as follows (including 4Ks & Sorghum):
ao Q1 = 75%, ao Q2 = 90%, ao Q3 = 95%, & ao Q4 = 100%

SAAD NPMO

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4KS | Kabuhayan, at Kaunlaran ng Kababayan Katutubo |
| 4PS | Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program |
| AC | Area Coordinator |
| ARMM | Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao |
| ATI | Agricultural Training Institute |
| BAR | Bureau of Agricultural Research |
| BFAR | Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources |
| CAR | Cordillera Administrative Region |
| DA | Department of Agriculture |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FICS | Faculty of Information and Communication Studies (of UPOU) |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GAA | General Appropriations Act |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| IP | Indigenous People |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| MYP | Multi-Year Plan |
| NPMO | National Program Management Office |
| NSDP | National Sorghum Development Program |
| PCIC | Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation |
| PSA | Philippine Statistics Authority |
| QGIS | Quantum Geographic Information System |
| RFO | Regional Field Office |
| SAAD | Special Area for Agricultural Development |
| SEARCA | Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UPOU | University of the Philippines Open University |



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