



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

2021

ANNUAL REPORT



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About the cover

The geometric theme found in the cover represents the systematic approach of the agency as the architecture for agricultural development. Guided by the Agency Chief, Secretary William D. Dar, SAAD Program in 2021 ensured holistic scientific approach in project implementation, with strengthened policies and hands-on involvement facilitated by the current Program Director Myer G. Mula, with the international and local partners. The triangular shape features the SAAD Program farmers and the diverse projects that it offers through careful consideration of the existing agricultural and fisheries potential of the marginalized and vulnerable sectors such as the indigenous people, women, and youth. This shape also signifies the intensive effort of SAAD to mark the growth of the program beneficiaries ultimately leading to sustainability while fostering community participation.

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Message of the Secretary



The Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) is one of our programs providing inclusive and sustainable livelihood projects. The projects aim to ramp up small-scale farming and fishing in 30 provinces with high poverty rates. In 2021, 613 projects for crop, livestock, poultry, and fishery production positively changed the lives of 8,881 individuals and 1,418 groups.

The program also enabled farmers and fishers to have greater and improved access to various training (on value addition, processing, and marketing) and market to transform them into entrepreneurs.

Congratulations to our SAAD implementers, especially our on-the-ground workers, for bravely reaching out to our food producers.

I also commend our farmers and fisherfolk, whose burning drive and determination pushed them to expand their projects and create more income-generating endeavors.

We still have a long way toward the modernization, industrialization, and global competitiveness of our agriculture and fishery sectors. With our continuous efforts, we will fight hunger and poverty for the greater good of the Filipino people.

Thank you, and *mabuhay!*

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'William D. Dar'.

William D. Dar, PhD
Secretary

Message of the Undersecretary



The year 2021 has been eventful for the Department of Agriculture (DA) in pursuant to its inclusive approach to accelerate the transformation of Philippine agriculture. It has implemented 18 key strategies that will guide the department in pursuing major programs and activities for the current year to attain a 2.5 percent growth.

With the DA's new strategic vision on a food-secure and resilient Philippines with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk, its banner and special programs also recognize the policy reforms, institutional changes, and investments that have produced a transformational change in the agri-food sector.

Today, it is my pleasure to walk you through the major milestones of the Special Area for

Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program and give you the astounding achievements you will encounter throughout the report.

More than implements and livelihood programs, SAAD as a whole delivers hope to its beneficiaries - extended to the End Local Communist Armed Conflict (ELCAC) and Geographically Isolated and Displaced Areas (GIDAs). Also, at the height of the pandemic, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's call to increase the country's food supply urged the program implementers to provide COVID-19 mitigation projects.

This annual report is a testament to the collective efforts of the program's national, regional, and provincial offices; partner Local Government Units (LGUs); and stakeholders. It embodied the ongoing commitment of SAAD to the farmers and fishers in its 30 poorest provinces.

Please, have a look at what we were up to in 2021.


Ariel T. Cayanan
Undersecretary for Operations
and Agri-Fisheries Mechanization

Message of the Deputy Director



The impact of the quarantine measures implemented by the government led to limited movement of our personnel. Despite the challenge, it has been a productive year for the program. It has become an opportunity for us, program implementers, to demonstrate significant strides in providing our farmers and fisherfolk the support they need.

This annual report is not merely a compilation of our achievements in the past year, or a list of data and statistics. It is an open window to SAAD and its mandates, programs, and services. It is a record of our commitments and how we delivered on these.

For FY 2021, the agriculture sector obligated 92.9% of its total allotment of Php 1.365 billion and disbursed 63%. The funds were utilized in conducting 770 social preparation activities and 1,025 specialized training, implementing 535 livelihood projects, and establishing 132 community-based enterprises.

Meanwhile the fishery sector obligated 99.6% of its Php 127.635 million budget and disbursed 69.4%. The utilized funds accomplished 51 social preparation activities, 79 specialized training, 88 livelihood projects, and 1 community-based enterprise.

This report is our means of communicating our relevance. Alleviating poverty in the covered provinces is our pledge.

May this publication be a testament to our work for the betterment of farmers and fisherfolk whom we were sworn to serve.


Ulysses J. Lustria, Jr.

Message of the Director



To sum up the year 2021 is the time of reclaiming the Program for continued service.

While opportunities became elusive in the previous year because of the world health crisis, I am always reminded of the greater responsibility that the program holds to render meaningful and inclusive development to marginalized farmers. We can't wait any longer, because now more than ever, the agriculture industry as the backbone of the nation is being challenged.

I commend the staff of the program, from the national office to the regional and provincial arms who braved the threats risking their health just to be of service, to deliver inputs to those who are in need, to aspire to extend opportunities from the individual to communal level.

My deepest gratitude to the officials, partners for development, and other state agencies for including us, and responding to our call. I hope that our partnerships may lead to meaningful actions towards the future of agriculture in the Philippines.

I admire our farmers' initiatives. Going out of their way despite restrictions, and other socio-economic layers leading to a lack of opportunities, are the reasons why we have to be responsive even during the pandemic. Their genuine interest to change the narrative of their lives, their families, and also their communities, realizing potentials as the frontline of the mother department's battle towards the food-secure Philippines, and against persistent poverty among Filipino farmers is worthy of praise.

I am confident that we will continue this collaboration and partnership towards the attainment of our mission to empower not just the individual but the farming and fishing communities.

In return, we will persist to seek ways to extend assistance, and render capability-building initiatives, to reinforce what we have built throughout the years of SAAD service. Now that we are moving beyond the promise of providing 'food on the table', to production independence, but also towards consolidation and enterprise building, we find a renewed fire to be the instruments of a just and responsive change to the Filipino farmers and fishers.

In the name of transparency and ethical service, please read through how SAAD and its farmers and fishers struggled to reclaim the agency against hunger and poverty.

Tungo sa makabuluhang pag-unlad ng Pilipinong magsasaka, at mangingingisda.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Myer G. Mula'. The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and a horizontal line at the end.

Myer G. Mula, PhD

Executive Summary

The Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program is a six-year (2017 to 2022) locally-funded project of the Department of Agriculture (DA). It was created to contribute to the poverty alleviation of 30 provinces (Figure 1) through provision of agriculture and fishery livelihood projects to identified small farmers and fisherfolk.

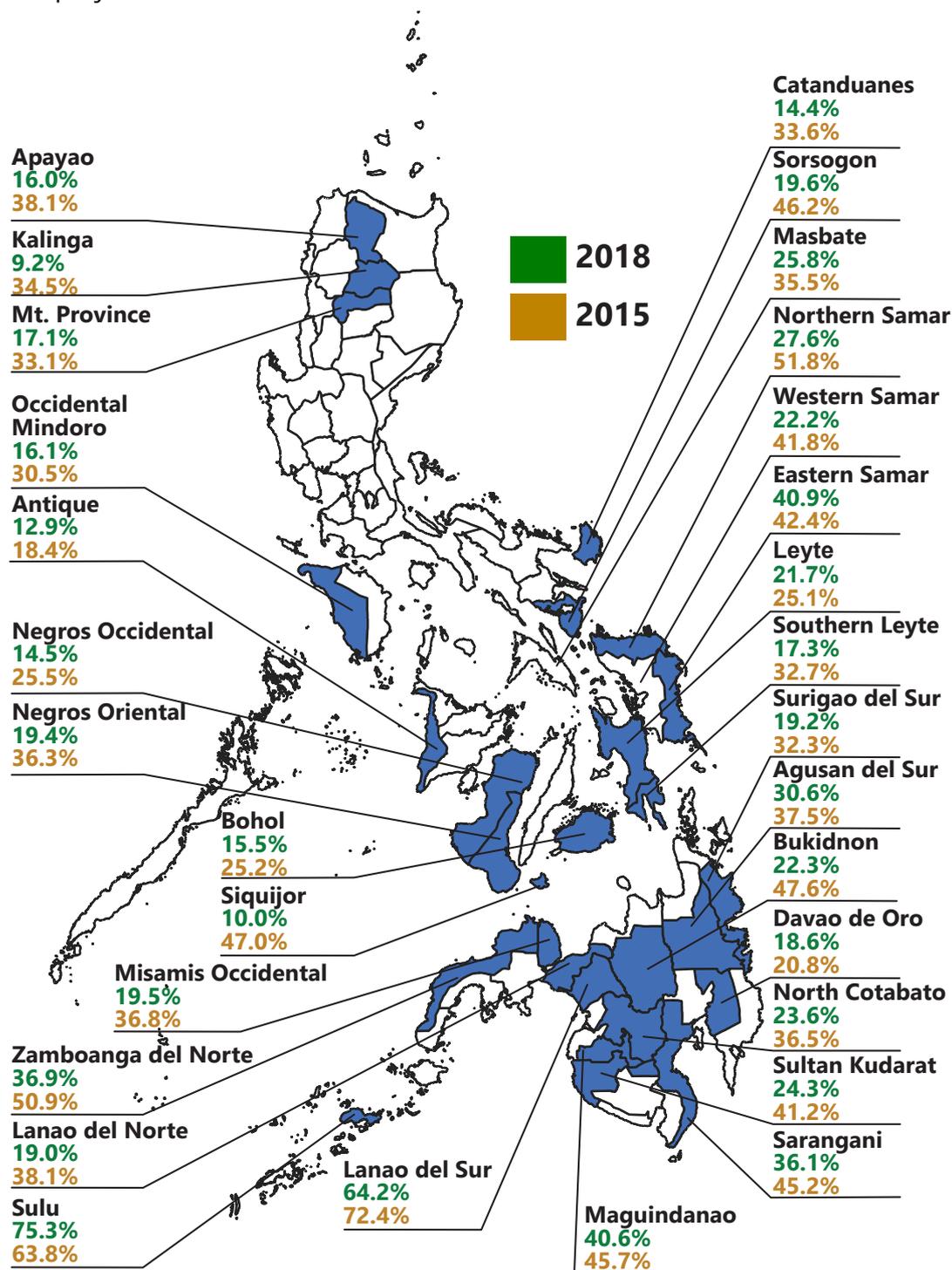


Figure 1. DA-SAAD Map with Poverty Incidence Rates

The COVID-19 pandemic struck the nation and every sector, even until 2021. Although logistical and other restrictions hindered smooth implementation, the DA and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) through the SAAD Program proved that the agriculture and fishery sectors can overcome the situation. The commitment of the staff and the support of the local government units (LGU) and other organizations were instrumental in fulfilling the program’s delivery of interventions and conduct of activities in support of the beneficiaries’ marketing of products and development of community-based enterprises.

Pushing not just for productivity but also profitability and sustainability, the DA-SAAD ramped up efforts to transform farmers and fishers into agripreneurs – the engine of countryside economic growth. It created and supported 133 agricultural and fishery community enterprises, which are generating jobs as well as providing accessible and affordable fresh food locally.

“Guided by the OneDA Reform Agenda (Figure 2), the SAAD Program provides a holistic development approach to uplift the lives of the farmers and fishers,” said SAAD Director Myer Mula.

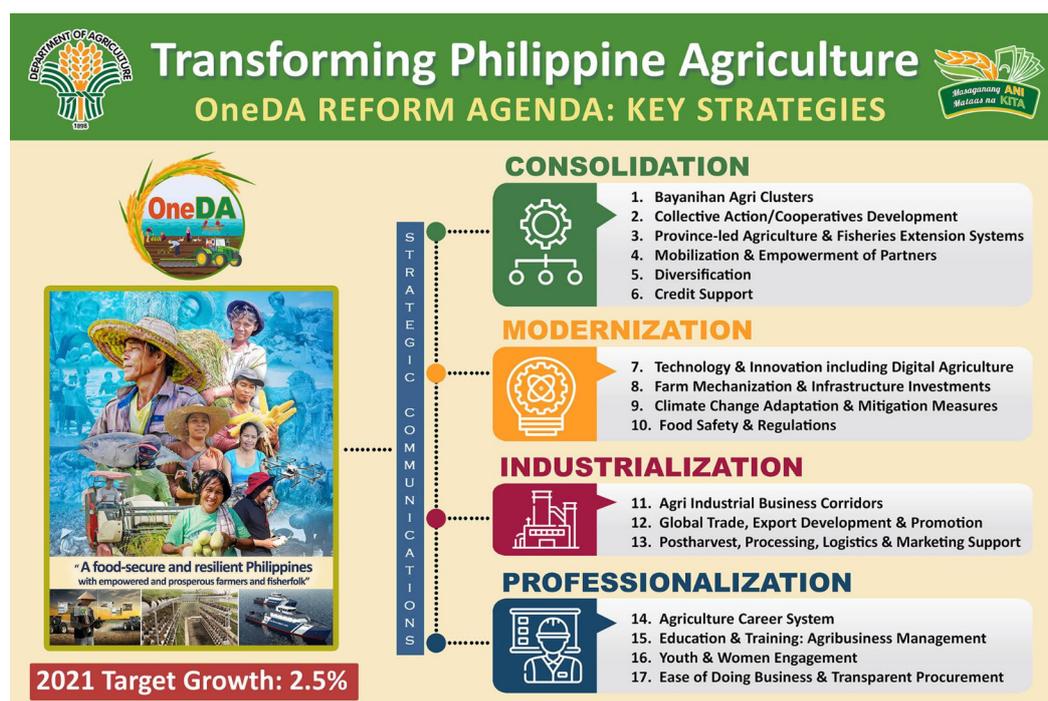


Figure 2. OneDA Reform Agenda

The program also managed to obligate 93.4% of its Php 1.49 billion fund in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021.

This book will provide an in-depth financial and physical accomplishment report as well as noteworthy activities and events which supported DA’s mission of achieving “a food-secure and resilient Philippines with empowered and prosperous farmers and fisherfolk”.

2021 Highlights



The DA and BFAR in Region 6 and Caraga Region conducted the annual SAAD Saga event, an avenue to recognize the success of the beneficiaries/associations in managing their livelihood projects and to showcase their products.



Far-flung and poverty-stricken communities, which are usually the covered areas of the SAAD Program, may receive additional support as the national office partnered with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), who are both working on projects for the benefit of the farmers and fisherfolk in the said areas.



Various studies and reports were also generated by the national office through the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Rapid Appraisal (RBMERA) and partner state universities and colleges (SUC) through the 'Midterm Assessment Report' and 'Social Preparation and Enterprise Development Assessment'. The evaluation results will support the DA-SAAD's bid for a program extension from 2023 to 2028.



The House Committee on Rural Development also backed up the SAAD Program on the said proposal for extension through two House Resolutions, nos. 1421 and HR 1454. The House of Representatives adopted the Committee Report 1043 of the House Committee on Poverty Alleviation (HCPA), which reviewed HR 1454.

2021 Timeline of Events

In its 5th year of implementation, the DA-SAAD is one of the various programs affected by the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is associated with rapid and massive changes in healthcare and societies even up to this time.

As a response, the management office offered a multidisciplinary perspective and systematic approach for the distribution of agricultural and fishery inputs to SAAD beneficiaries, as well as to the individuals whose livelihood is crippled following the global health crisis.

Things came up and plans changed, but the program navigated and emerged from all bumps in the road through its 2021 timeline of events.





House Committee on Rural Development's (HCRD) Technical Working Group (TWG) met to discuss House Resolution (HR) 1421

The committee approved the resolution for endorsement to the mother committee. The group required the DA-SAAD Program to submit its 2023-2028 roadmap, which includes the annual interventions and livelihood projects, its target individuals and areas, and the proposed budget



SAAD strategized budget for 2022

January 25

House Representative and HCRD Chairman Elisa T. Kho discussed the HR 1421, which urged the Congress leadership to extend the implementation of the DA-SAAD Program for 6 years from 2023 to 2028.

The coverage of possible new areas and continuation of current SAAD projects became closer to reality when government agencies such as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) backed the proposal.

February 15

HCRD TWG approved HR 1421



February 22-24

The DA-SAAD conducted a three-day planning and budget workshop in Subic, Zambales for its 2022 implementation. Current program direction is geared towards strengthening enterprise development initiatives, production support projects, and administrative support.



House Committee on Poverty Alleviation (HCPA) reviewed HR 1454

The application of AMIA tools, such as the National Color-Coded Agricultural Guide Map (NCCAG) Maps, for the SAAD Program was discussed. DA-SAAD Director Myer Mula committed to instructing the regional focal persons to coordinate with AMIA to come up with a proposal in including the tool to help achieve climate-resilient agriculture and fishery sectors.



State universities and colleges (SUCs) partnership for SAAD Social Preparation and Enterprise Assessment

March 15

March 31

April 1-13

HR 1454 aims to review the SAAD criteria of beneficiary selection and provide recommendations on the possible identification/inclusion of provinces outside the SAAD covered areas.

The HCPA provided recommendations to improve the targeting and selection of SAAD beneficiaries.

DA-Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative (AMIA) tools introduced to SAAD



The panel meeting and presentation of proposals regarding the SAAD social preparation and enterprise assessment, led by Director Myer Mula, was joined by the Program Steering Committee (PSC) for the selection of SAAD's partner state university and colleges (SUC). Seven proposals were deliberated by the panel, and the Central Luzon State University was selected as the program's partner to conduct the study as there were no further revisions to be made.



SAAD represented DA for the DSWD's Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP)

The DA-Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (CRAO) hosted a series of mentoring sessions on establishing climate-resilient agriculture and fishery communities with AMIA teams and banner program coordinators, cooperatives or associations to benefit from economies of scale.



SAAD briefed House Committee on Mindanao Affairs

April 6-16

The DSWD together with the National Nutrition Council led the PMNP, with a technical working group composed of agencies including the DA, represented by the SAAD Program as the focal unit with the Project Development Service (PDS) and Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division (SPCMAD).

April 8, 15, 22, 29, and May 6

Mentoring Sessions on Establishing Climate Resilient Agriculture and Fishery Communities conducted



April 13

The DA-SAAD briefed the House Committee on Mindanao Affairs about its 2021 programs and budget for Mindanao. The program implementers also discussed the possible effects of the Mandanas ruling as well as updates on the implementation of the rice tariffication law.



SAAD on the 7th Cycle Programming of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7) Landscape Project Validation Workshop

The SAAD implementers of the SAAD Program joined UNFSS on two feedback sessions to solicit ideas from DA bureaus and programs regarding extension for nutrition, seed security, data hubs, water-energy-food nexus, fortification and right to food, food scholarship cards, increasing return to fertilizer subsidies for smallholder farmers, and youth in agriculture.



SAAD Director meets MIMAROPA farmers

April 16

April 19 and 22

April 20-22

The DA-SAAD participated in the workshop for development of "Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multifunctional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines" under the GEF-7.

SAAD on the United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS) Action Track 1 and 2 Feedback Sessions for Wave 2 Game-Changing Ideas

SAAD Director Myer Mula visited Occidental Mindoro after restrictions laxed.

Mula met with farmers involved in livestock, service provider, poultry production, as well as aquaculture SAAD projects.





SAAD in Agricultural Credit Policy Council's (ACPC) Agricultural Finance Policy Forum

SAAD Director Myer Mula represented the DA during the House Committee on Social Services virtual hearing on "Addressing Poverty After Pandemic", chaired by Quezon City 5th District Alfred D. Vargas. He discussed programs improving self-sufficiency and food security in the local level.



BP2, AMIA, and SAAD representatives dialogue

April 20

April 26

May 27

ACPC launched its publication titled "The State of Agricultural Financing of the Philippines" that discussed the current state of agricultural finance in the Philippines and ongoing initiatives towards better access of small farmers to financing.

SAAD represented DA in the House Committee on Social Services hearing



After the last mentoring session of the DA-CRAO, a round table discussion among BP2, AMIA, and SAAD focal persons was conducted. The discussion identified strategies on the implementation of climate resiliency and adaptation measures through the expansion of the AMIA villages nationwide.



SAAD on Social Entrepreneurship and Agricultural Value Chain Development

SAAD Director Myer Mula met with the SAAD regional program implementers headed by DA Bicol Regional Executive Director Rodel P. Tornilla, SAAD Focal Person Luz R. Marcelino, and SAAD Action Officer Dr. Mary Grace DP. Rodriguez at the DA regional office on June 15 before proceeding to Sorsogon. He opened up the possibility for SAAD beneficiaries, who are organic practitioners, to apply and be certified under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of Republic Act 11511.



SAAD discusses South Korea Climate Change Center (CCC) Green Climate Fund (GCF) Proposal

May 31

The learning session provided SAAD implementers a leveled understanding of the importance of social entrepreneurship as an approach in agricultural value chain development. It also provided impact in the delivery of DA programs and services to be more inclusive, equitable, resilient, and sustainable while achieving the twin goals of "a food secure and resilient Philippines with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk".

June 14-18

SAAD Director meets farmers' associations in Bicol



June 17

SAAD attended the meeting with other institutions and raised the importance of the role of program management office for monitoring.



SAAD Director meets Region 7 farmers

SAAD participates in the two-day National Food Systems Dialogue in the Philippines spearheaded by the DA, a convergence activity that will guide in the crafting of programs for key players in agriculture, policymaking, business, food aid, and indigenous communities.



HDPRC recognized SAAD at Pre-SONA Forum 2021

June 28-30

SAAD Director Myer Mula spearheaded the regional mid-year assessment in Cebu City.

July 13-14

SAAD in the National Food Systems Dialogue



July 14

The Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) recognized the DA-SAAD during the first leg of Pamana ng Pagbabago 2021: Pre-State of the Nation (SONA) Forum under HDPRC's Social Protection Sub-cluster.

DSWD Secretary Rolando Bautista reported the SAAD Program provided 2,193 agriculture and fishery livelihood production projects to 71,350 individuals and 3,329 groups.



SAAD Director meets Cotabato farmers

The DA-SAAD Program partnered with the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) in introducing the Participatory Guarantee System seal, which is linked to organic farming, in Region 12 through a focused group orientation. The act intends to enhance local organic food and non-food production, as well as the adaptation of an organic agriculture system.



SAAD Director meets Davao de Oro farmers

August 2-5

To determine whether the projects implemented are on track toward the SAAD Program's goals, Director Myer Mula visited farmers' cooperatives and associations in Cotabato.

August 4

SAAD and BAFS partner for organic farming PGS



August 4

SAAD Director Myer Mula told Region 11 program implementers to equip existing group beneficiaries with enterprise management skills to sustain their agricultural livelihood projects. Beneficiaries of upgraded chicken and goat production projects, for example, were directed to go into the egg, meat, and livestock businesses.

He also underscored the value of organic agriculture on SAAD farmers and fishers, drawing special attention to the PGS.



FY 2021 SAAD Mid-year Assessment

The SAAD national and regional staff met physically and virtually in an event conducted from August 23 to 27 in Lubao, Pampanga. During the event, the 11 SAAD operating units crafted financial, physical, and monthly disbursement targets.



SAAD Director meets Caraga Region program implementers

August 9-13

The DA-SAAD central office conducted the mid-year assessment to evaluate the performance of the program from regional to provincial levels in first semester of 2021.

August 23-27

SAAD FY 2022 crafts Budget Execution Documents (BED) Workshop done



August 23-26

SAAD Director Myer Mula joined the DA and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to assess the program implementation in Caraga (Region 13).



Two farmers and fisherfolk's associations in Agusan del Sur monitored

The House of Representatives adopted the findings and recommendations of said committee report which seeks to improve the targeting and selection of SAAD beneficiaries.



SAAD Saga in Caraga Region conducted

August 27

August 31

October 4-6

The Culiram SAAD Abaca Farmers' Association (CuSAFA) in Talacogon and Doña Flavia Farmers and Fisherfolk' Association (DOFFAS) in San Luis showcased their abaca and tilapia production to SAAD Director Myer Mula.

The Lower House adopts Committee Report 1043 of the HCPA, which reviewed HR 1454



The DA-SAAD Region 13 awarded 6 farmers and fisherfolk beneficiaries from Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur for their exceptional project management.



SAAD attended Workshop on the Finalization of the Project Procurement Management Plan (PPMP) for CY 2022

In celebration of the House of Representatives 114th Anniversary, the Committee on Rural Development headed by Chairperson Hon. Elsa T. Kho in partnership with the BSP conducted a webinar on Rural Financial Inclusion and Literacy Program with the theme: *'Kayang Kaya sa Gitna ng Pandemia'*. More than 300 attendees from the DA-SAAD stakeholders, farmers, and fisherfolk from the national, regional, and provincial levels participated.



The Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP) Virtual Pre-Appraisal Mission

October 4-8

October 11

October 19-22

The DA-SAAD Administrative and Procurement Unit attended the PPMP workshop in Pampanga to finalize 2022 plans.

House Committee on Rural Development partnered with Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) for SAAD beneficiaries' financial capacity

SAAD attended the PMNP Pre-Appraisal Mission by the World Bank for project current development.





SAAD Press Release Writing Training

SAAD NPMO updated farmes and fisherfolk beneficiary database through the FY 2021 National Assessment held in General Santos City.



Region 6 SAAD Saga Trade Fair and Exhibit

October 18-22

Two years in pandemic, SAAD NPMO conducted a training on press release writing, during the Public Relations and Communications Assembly in Dumaguete City. It was participated by 50 on-site and 16 virtual participants.

November 8-12

National Farmers and Fisherfolk Database Workshop



November 10-12

Twenty (20) associations from Antique and Negros Occidental participated in the Trade Fair and Exhibit, while 12 farmers and fishers' groups received commendation as the SAAD Program partners in Western Visayas Region.



SAAD Antique pushes for project sustainability

DA-SAAD conducted a photojournalism training participated by 50 on-site and more than 40 virtual SAAD regional support staff as part of communication capacity enhancement.



FY 2021 National Year-end Assessment conducted

November 10

SAAD Director Myer Mula participated in a dialogue with farmer leaders in Valderrama, Antique and discussed initiatives towards project sustainability.

November 22-26

SAAD conducted Photojournalism Training



November 29-December 3

The DA-SAAD held its FY 2021 Year-end Assessment in Puerto Princesa, Palawan, to present units' physical and financial accomplishments.



Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) visited SAAD to discuss continued partnership

1103rd Battalion Patikul Deputy Brigade Commander and Colonel Taharudin Ampatuan of the AFP met with SAAD Director Myer Mula to discuss peace and order status and development initiatives for 7 barangays in Patikul, Sulu.

December 15

TIKA Philippines pledged to donate Quick Impact Projects (QIP) to farmers and fisherfolk of the DA-SAAD Program. New TIKa Country Director Fahri Burak Aydogdu reassured commitment of partnership to provide agri-fishery interventions for vulnerable communities.

December 17

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) teams up with DA-SAAD in Patikul, Sulu



Chapter 1: Financial and Physical Performance

The SAAD Program, implemented by DA for the agriculture sector and BFAR for the fishery, was allocated with Php 1.49 billion budget (Figure 3) in FY 2021. The fund was provided under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

The majority of budget for the SAAD Program in 2021 was apportioned to the agriculture sector with Php 1.36 billion allocation compared with the fishery with Php 127.6 million.

BFAR's implementation is limited to three years per covered province. In 2021, only 7 out of the original 11 regional operating units were provided funds for the provision of project intervention thus the significant decrease in budget allocation for the fishery sector. The 7 regional operating units are Cordillera Administrative Region

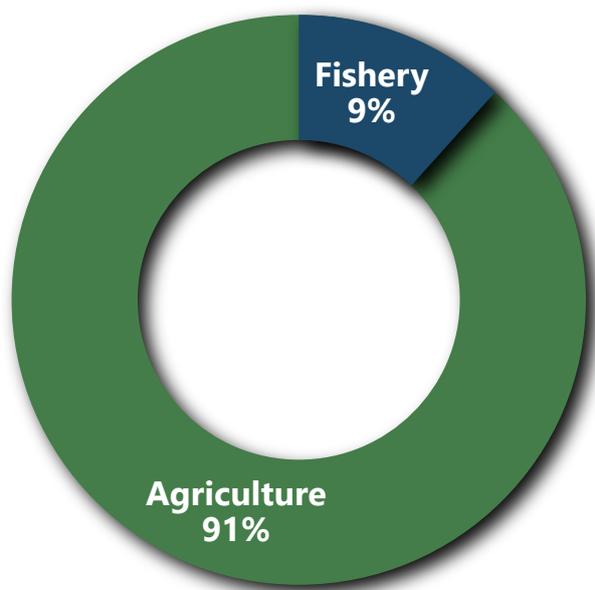


Figure 3. Percentage of FY 2021 Budget Allocation



(CAR), MIMAROPA Region, Regions 6, 7, 10, and 11, and Caraga Region.

The budget is allotted for the operation of the program's four major components, namely: Project Management Office (PMO), Social Preparation, Production and Livelihood Interventions, and Marketing Assistance and Enterprise Development (Figure 4).



FY 2021 Financial Performance

As of December 31, 2021, the SAAD Program obligated 93.4% or Php 1.39 billion out of Php 1.49 billion budget. Out of the obligated funds, it disbursed 63.6% or Php 887 million (Table 1).

Figure 4. DA-SAAD's Four Major Components

Table 1. Overall FY 2021 Financial Accomplishment

SAAD Operating Unit	Allotment (Php)	Obligation (Php)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	% Disbursement
Total	1,492,782,000	1,394,922,000	93.4	887,412,000	63.6
Agriculture	1,365,147,000	1,267,845,000	92.9	799,228,000	63.0
Fishery	127,635,000	127,077,000	99.6	88,184,000	69.4

Agriculture Sector

Based on the DA-Budget Office's report, the DA-SAAD obligated 92.9% of its Php 1.36 billion fund (Table 2). The top three out of 11 regional DA-SAAD operating units for obligation rate are Region 5 (100%), CAR (99.5%), and Region 8 (98.1%).

Meanwhile, the program disbursed 63% or Php 799 million of the obligated funds. The top three regional operating units for the disbursement rate are Region 9 (92.3%), Region 5 (78.3%), and Region 12 (72.9%).



Table 2. FY 2021 Annual Agriculture Sector Fund Utilization

SAAD Operating Unit	Allotment (Php)	Obligation (Php)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	% Disbursement
Total	1,365,147,000	1,267,845,000	92.9	799,210,410	63.0
NPMO*	37,186,000	20,043,000	53.9	15,159,000	75.6
CAR	203,100,000	188,945,000	99.5	147,050,000	72.8
MIMAROPA Region	81,100,000	76,644,000	94.5	36,342,000	47.4
Region 5	178,317,000	178,317,000	100	139,619,000	78.3
Region 6	108,545,000	102,249,000	94.2	72,537,000	70.9
Region 7	102,672,000	95,754,000	93.2	32,350,000	33.8
Region 8	192,348,000	188,648,000	98.1	88,028,000	46.7
Region 9	113,111,000	105,421,000	93.2	97,271,000	92.3
Region 10	89,373,000	84,315,000	94.3	40,676,000	48.2
Region 11	56,298,000	45,464,000	80.8	9,280,000	20.4
Region 12	144,800,000	121,543,000	83.9	88,621,000	72.9
Caraga Region	58,297,000	47,429,000	81.4	32,279,000	68.1

*National Program Management Office

With limitations, changes, and challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, all regional implementers realigned some funds to adjust their operations.

SAAD Director Myer Mula accepted the fund realignment if it will be used for the provision of livelihood projects or any substantial activity for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

The unobligated fund was primarily because of delayed or failed procurements due to lockdowns and non-supplier participation. The disbursement was affected by the late completion of distribution on livelihood projects causing low liquidation or repayment rate of the regional offices.

Fishery Sector

BFAR, an attached bureau of the DA, managed the funds for the fishery sector. It reported almost 99.6% obligation out of Php 127.63 million budget in 2021. From the Php 127.07 million obligated funds, 69.4% were already disbursed (Table 3).

Table 3. FY 2021 Annual Fishery Sector Fund Utilization

SAAD Operating Unit	Allotment (Php)	Obligation (Php)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	% Disbursement
Total	127,635,000	127,076,790	99.6	88,183,600	69.4
CO*	1,840,000	1,780,510	96.8	954,780	53.6
CAR	21,633,000	21,633,000	100	19,264,140	89.1
MIMAROPA Region	11,200,000	11,200,000	100	9,954,170	88.9
Region 5	2,180,000	2,179,710	99.9	1,765,700	81
Region 6	21,500,000	21,495,000	99.9	13,883,940	64.6
Region 7	15,855,000	15,855,000	100	9,410,440	59.4
Region 8	2,300,000	1,976,060	85.9	1,830,480	92.6
Region 9	260,000	260,000	100	260,000	100
Region 10	23,260,000	23,239,620	99.9	20,052,260	86.3
Region 11	3,560,000	3,499,940	98.3	2,136,830	61.1
Region 12	947,000	946,950	99.9	824,900	87.1
Caraga Region	23,100,000	23,011,000	99.6	7,845,960	34.1
*Central Office					



The following are the reasons for the low fund utilization:

- Lockdown of BFAR regional offices due to confirmed positive cases, which hampered the processing of procurement documents;
- Pending deliveries due to order restrictions from quarantine protocols of SAAD areas;
- Failed bidding due to unavailable qualified supplier in terms of quantity indicated in the procurement request; and
- Challenges in the regional consolidated procurement.

FYs 2017-2021 Financial Performance and FY 2022 Allocation

a. 2017-2021 Financial Performance

A total of Php 6.85 billion was allocated for the agriculture and fisheries sector from 2017 until 2022. The SAAD financial performance reached 95.9% (Php 5.69 billion out of Php 5.93 billion) in terms of obligation as of December 31, 2021. For disbursement, the program utilized 80.5% (Php 4.58 billion) from 2017 to 2020 obligated funds (Table 4).

Table 4. Overall Financial Accomplishment from 2017-2021 and 2022 Allocation (Php '000)

Year	Allotment (Php)	% share (GAA)	% Allotment	Obligation (Php)	Obligation (% share)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	Disbursement (% share)
2017	872,535.00	12.73	12.73	855,172.80	12.47	12.47	694,768.27	12.20
2018	991,268.00	14.46	27.19	936,392.69	13.66	26.13	796,530.44	13.99
2019	1,442,854.00	21.05	48.23	1,394,532.19	20.34	46.47	1,167,207.74	20.50
2020	1,132,615.88	16.52	64.75	1,112,964.60	16.23	62.71	1,037,710.09	18.22
2021	1,492,782.00	21.77	86.53	1,394,921.79	20.35	83.05	887,411.92	15.59
2022	923,789.00	13.47	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,855,843.88	100.00		5,693,984.08	83.05		4,583,628.46	80.50

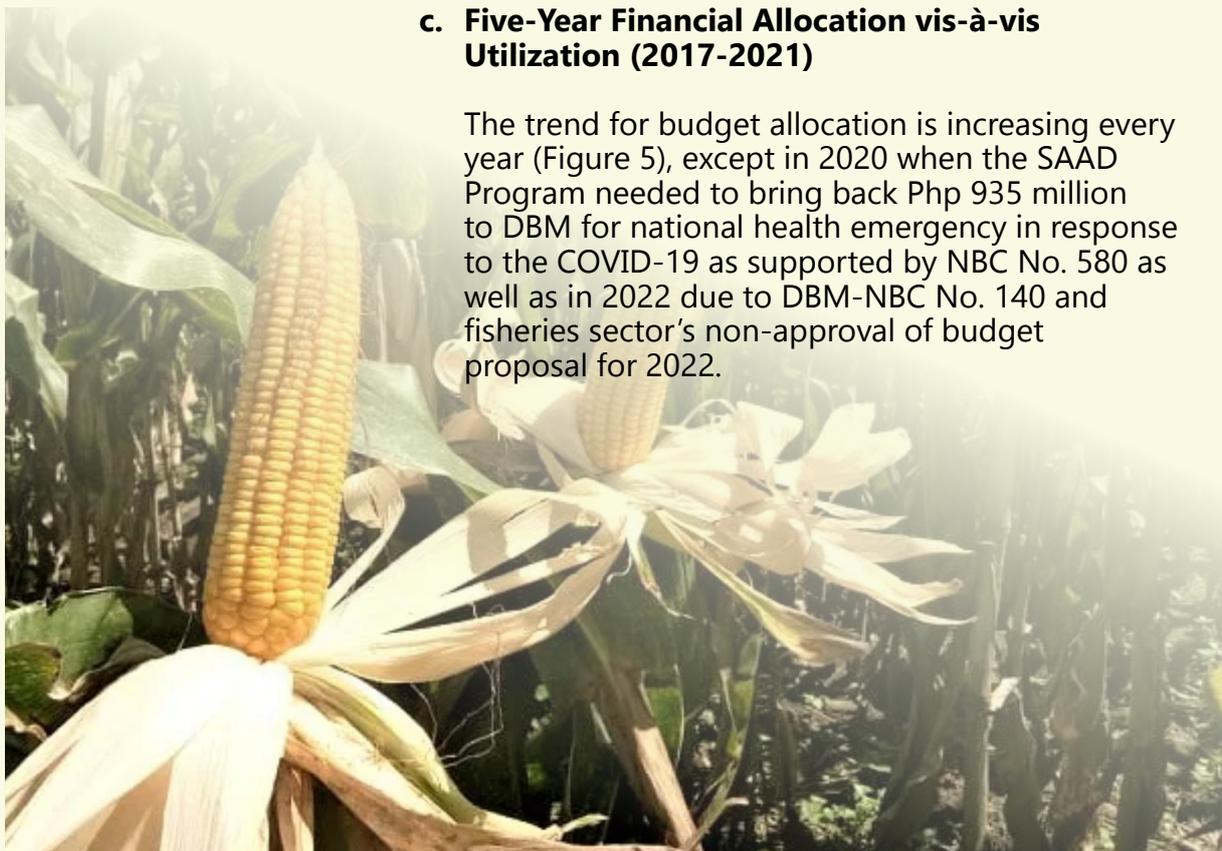
b. 2022 Financial Projections

For the final year (2022), Php 923 million will be allocated to the agriculture only without any budget intended to the fisheries sector (Table 4). It decreased because of reprioritization of funds guided by the DBM's National Budget Memorandum (NBC) No. 140 or the Budget Priorities Framework for the Preparation of Agency FY 2022 Tier 2 Proposal.

The DA is expecting to receive Php 923 million to continue the SAAD Program's mission in the agriculture sector in 2022.

On the other hand, BFAR will no longer receive any budget since its program implementation follows the three-year implementation scheme approved by DBM. It served as a reference for the sector's funding.

c. Five-Year Financial Allocation vis-à-vis Utilization (2017-2021)



The trend for budget allocation is increasing every year (Figure 5), except in 2020 when the SAAD Program needed to bring back Php 935 million to DBM for national health emergency in response to the COVID-19 as supported by NBC No. 580 as well as in 2022 due to DBM-NBC No. 140 and fisheries sector's non-approval of budget proposal for 2022.

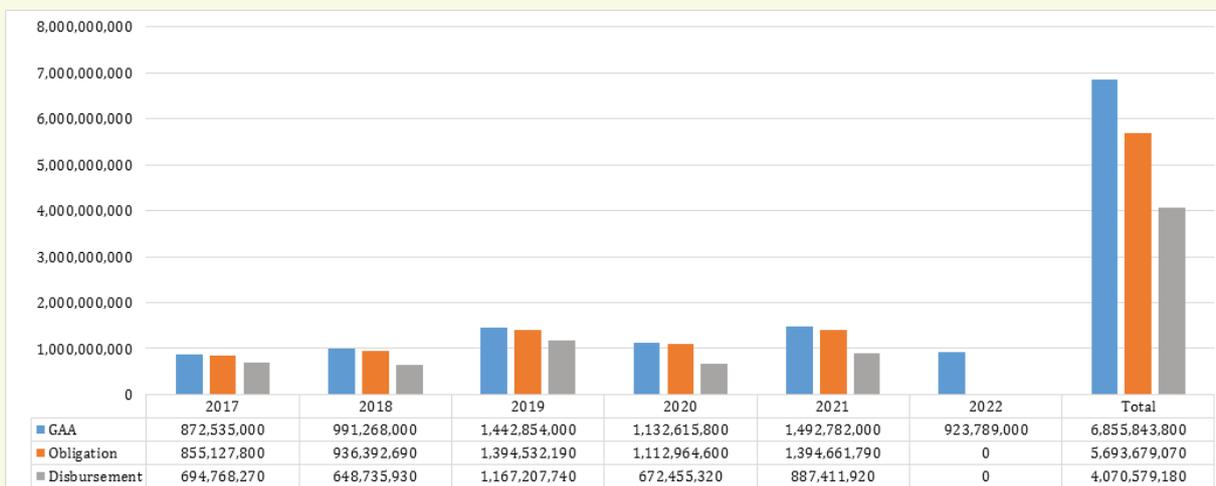


Figure 5. Annual Overall Financial Accomplishment from 2017 to 2021 and FY 2022 Allocation (Php)

There was a 3.48% disparity in 2021 from 2.04% in 2020 (1.44% increase), which was primarily attributed to the effects of the pandemic that altered internal and external processes of the program (Figure 6). Similarities on COVID-19's effects in 2020 to 2021 affected procurement processes and implementation of the program through failed biddings, closure or lockdowns of offices, border restrictions, among other things.

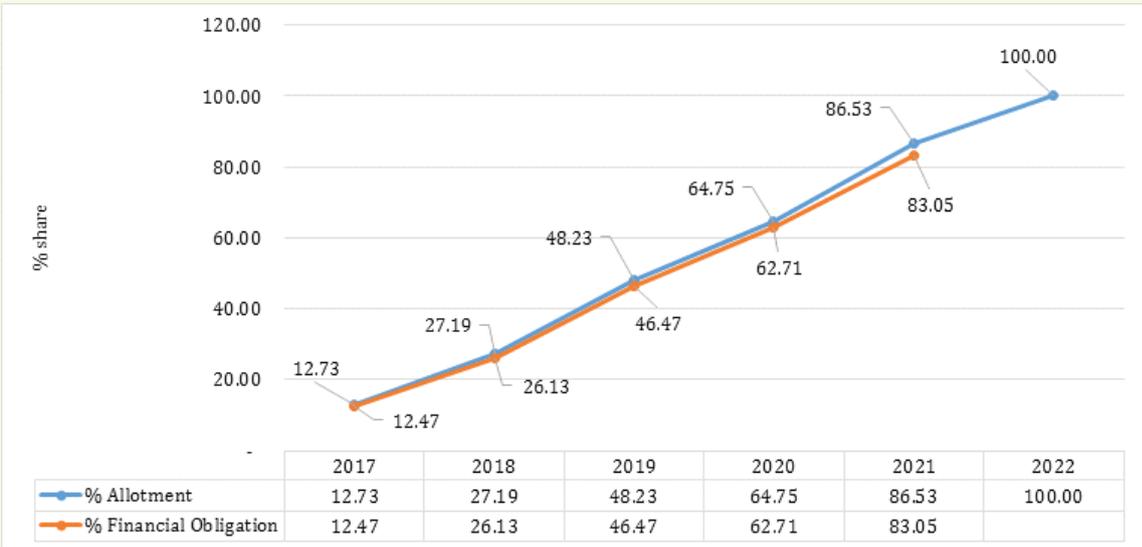


Figure 6. S-curve: 2017-2021 Annual Financial Accomplishment and 2022 GAA



d. 2017-2021 Physical Performance

Attribution of the physical performance to the financial obligation reflects the relationship between the activities conducted by the program to its financial utilization. However, differences on the actual allocation per sector and percent share also affect the totality of its performance.

The program provides demand-driven or needs-based livelihood projects across agriculture and fisheries that aim to provide food and additional source of stable income. For the past five years, the program was able to implement 1,942 livelihood projects with 143,229 individuals and 4,852 groups (138,193 members) as beneficiaries (Table 5).

The percent physical accomplishment as to its financial obligation reflected 83.9% (81.5% for agriculture and 97.1% for fisheries). Though there was a huge disproportion between the performance of the two sectors, it was notable that agriculture had 83.7% financial allocation covering 2017 to 2022 as against to 16.32% of the fisheries sector covering 2017 to 2021. The difference of having an additional year of implementation (FY 2022) and allocation (Php 923 million) for agriculture as compared to fisheries, which ended implementation in 2021, provided a huge gap between sectors but rather a conservative percentage when combined.

Table 5. FYs 2017–2021 Overall Physical Accomplishment (Livelihood Projects Implemented)

Sector	Livelihood Project	Individual Beneficiaries	Group Beneficiaries	Group Members	Budget Allocation (Php '000)	Physical against obligation (%)*
Total	1,942	143,229	4,852	138,193	6,855,843.88	83.9
Agriculture	1,456	105,149	3,730	112,159	5,736,777.08	81.5
Fisheries	486	38,080	1,122	26,034	1,119,066.80	97.1

**Computed based on the total % physical accomplishment against the overall % obligation of FYs 2017-2021*



e. 2017-2021 Physical vis-à-vis Financial Accomplishments

The SAAD Program has registered 83.9% physical accomplishment against the 83.1% obligation (Figure 7). This means that the total accomplished livelihood projects were over the targeted projects intended for the obligated funds. The over accomplishment was caused by reprogrammed or refocused projects that were formulated based on adjustment on the needs of beneficiaries and savings from procurement.

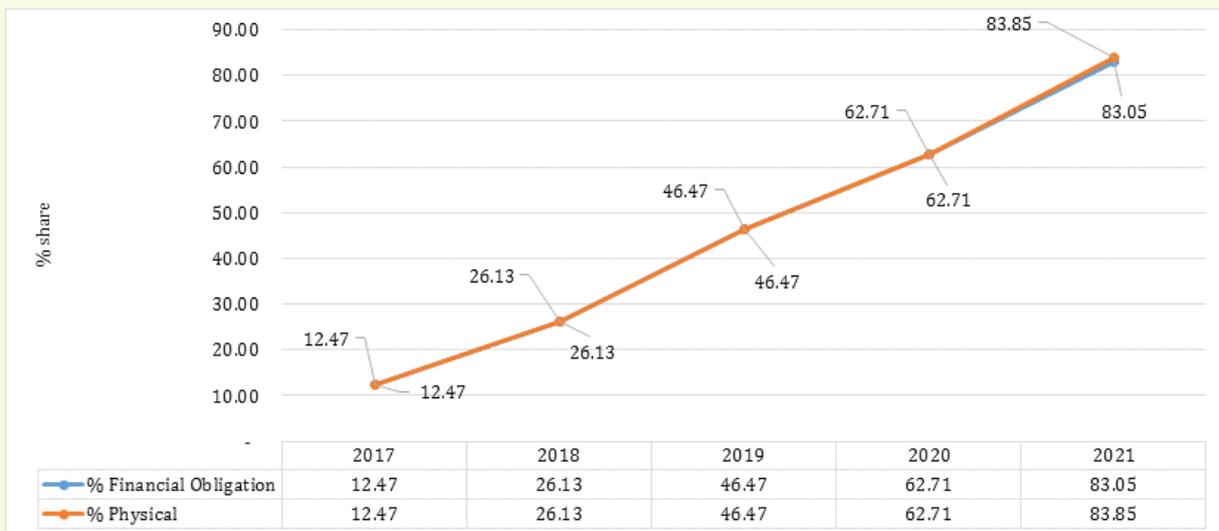


Figure 7. S-Curve: Physical Accomplishment (%) based on Financial Obligation (%) from 2017–2021

FYs 2017-2021 Sectors' Performance and FY 2022 Allocation

a. Agriculture Sector

At the end of 2021, the program obligated Php 4.59 billion (80.1%) and disbursed Php 3.68 billion (80.1%) as against the total (Php 5.74 billion) allocation (Table 6). Financial utilization was primarily affected by the continuing pandemic hampering technical and administrative activities of the program.



Table 6. DA-SAAD Financial Accomplishment from 2017-2021 and 2022 Allocation (Php '000)

Year	GAA	% share (GAA)	% Allotment	Obligation (Php)	Obligation (% share)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	Disbursement (% share)
2017	721,268.00	12.6	12.6	703,921.92	12.3	12.3	583,344.54	12.7
2018	721,268.00	12.6	25.2	672,334.22	11.7	24	532,471.97	11.6
2019	1,069,854.00	18.7	43.8	1,024,095.48	17.9	41.8	871,945.10	19
2020	935,451.08	16.3	60.1	926,264.24	16.2	58	894,799.12	19.5
2021	1,365,147.00	23.8	83.9	1,267,845.00	22.1	80.1	799,228.32	17.4
2022	923,789.00	16.1	100	-	-	-	-	0
Total	5,736,777.08	100	-	4,594,460.85	80.1	-	3,681,789.04	80.1



In terms of physical accomplishment vis-à-vis obligation from 2017 to 2021, the DA-SAAD recorded 81.5% performance signifying that it was able to implement more than 100% of its interventions based on its obligated funds at the end of 2021 (Figure 8). This was a reflection of the program’s reprogramming or refocusing of projects and utilization of savings to add livelihood projects and benefit more beneficiaries.

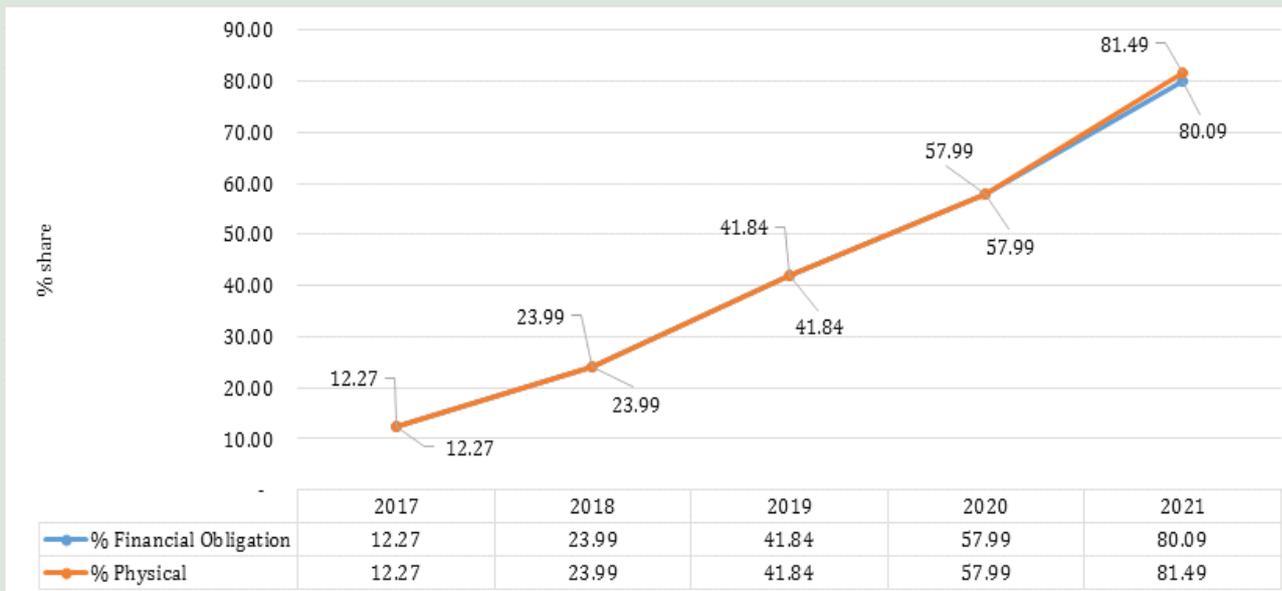


Figure 8. S-Curve: 2017–2021 DA-SAAD Comparative Physical Accomplishment and Financial Obligation

b. Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector's SAAD implementation focused on three-year distribution of livelihood projects for each selected province. The scheme resulted to a reduction of budget allocation and non-allocation of fund in 2022 (Table 7).

The total financial allocation for fisheries from FYs 2017 to 2021 was Php 1.11 billion. Utilization for obligation amounted to Php 1.09 billion (98.3%) and disbursement of Php 901 million (82%). The sector has proposed for additional Php 500 million in 2022 but it was not approved by the DBM. With this, the program's implementation in terms of provision of interventions ended in FY 2021.

Table 7. BFAR-SAAD Financial Accomplishment from 2017–2021 (Php '000)

Year	GAA	% share (GAA)	% Allotment	Obligation (Php)	Obligation (% share)	% Obligation	Disbursement (Php)	Disbursement (% share)
2017	151,267.00	13.5	13.5	151,250.89	13.5	13.5	111,423.73	10.1
2018	270,000.00	24.1	37.6	264,058.47	23.6	37.1	264,058.47	24
2019	373,000.00	33.3	71	370,436.72	33.1	70.2	295,262.64	26.9
2020	197,164.80	17.6	88.6	186,700.36	16.7	86.9	142,910.97	13
2021	127,635.00	11.4	100	127,076.79	11.4	98.3	88,183.60	8
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,119,066.80	100.00	-	1,099,523.22	98.3	-	901,839.41	82





Unlike in the previous years, the implementation of BFAR-SAAD had a 1.17% difference from its physical accomplishment vis-à-vis its obligation (Figure 9). This was affected by procurement problems that delayed the project implementation. However, the remaining balance of the fisheries sector shall further be utilized until the end of 2022.

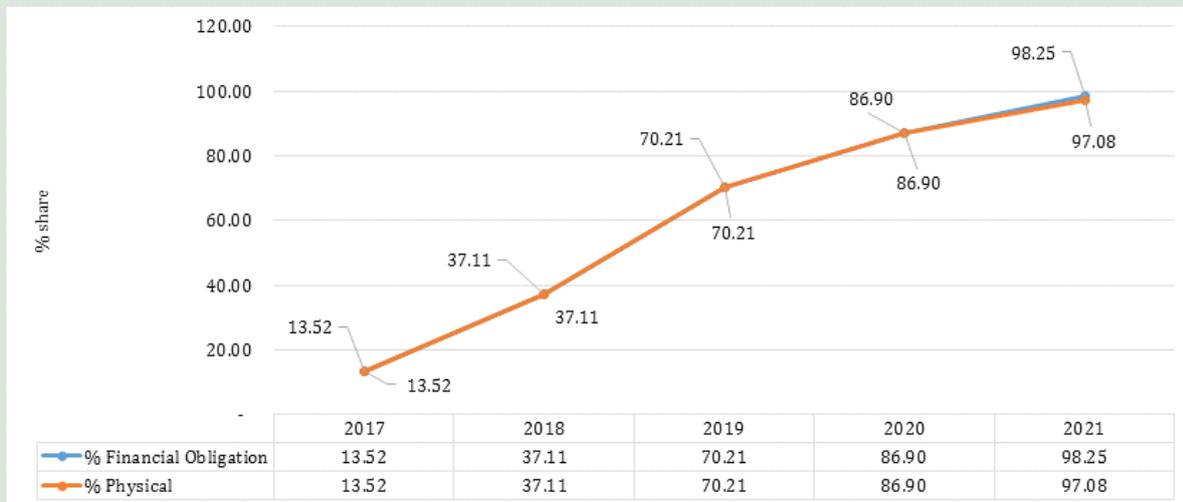


Figure 9. S-Curve: 2017–2021 BFAR-SAAD Comparative Physical Accomplishment vis-a-vis Financial Obligation

Chapter 2: 2021 Physical Accomplishments

With the utilized funds, the SAAD Program accomplished 821 social preparation activities for 14,616 farmers, 609 fishers, and 306 groups with 3,730 members; 1,104 specialized training for 32,400 farmers and 2,889 fishers; 623 livelihood projects for 4,034 farmers, 5,222 fishers, and 1,446 groups with 50,953 members; and 133 community-based enterprises for 133 groups with 4,736 members in 2021 (Table 8).



Table 8. FY 2021 Annual Physical Accomplishment

SAAD Operating Unit	Social Preparation Activities		Specialized Training		Livelihood Projects		Community-based Enterprises	
	A*	F**	A*	F**	A*	F**	A*	F**
Total	821		1,104		623		133	
CAR	30	0	294	35	185	8	1	0
MIMAROPA Region	8	11	8	4	21	15	9	0
Region 5	0	0	88	0	42	0	16	1
Region 6	38	3	169	0	70	15	32	0
Region 7	69	10	79	2	17	11	0	0
Region 8	350	0	62	0	30	0	5	0
Region 9	15	0	25	0	78	0	69	0
Region 10	0	3	27	6	33	18	0	0
Region 11	8	7	148	12	12	7	0	0
Region 12	248	0	90	0	14	0	0	0
Caraga Region	4	17	35	20	33	14	0	0
*Agriculture **Fishery								

Livelihood Projects

Since the COVID-19 pandemic started in March 2020, all activities of the program were either delayed, reprogrammed, or cancelled. Due to restrictions on borders, health protocols, and other COVID-related issues, it became a day-to-day challenge for the program to execute its projects smoothly based on the plans it has initially provided. Nevertheless, the program had provided adjustments to its implementation in 2021.

It is also noteworthy that the projects and accomplishments of the fisheries sector fell off due to limited fund allocation affecting area of coverage. Such decrease was brought about by the different implementation guidelines of the SAAD Program for DA and for BFAR.

A total of 623 projects were carried out, benefiting 10,016 farmers and fisherfolk as well as 1,446 associations, which have 50,953 members (Table 9). The beneficiaries were provided with livelihood projects based on their needs and preference.

Table 9. FY 2021 Implemented Projects and Beneficiaries

SAAD Operating Unit	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Individual	Group	Group Members
Grand Total	623	10,016	1,446	50,953
DA-SAAD	535	4,034	1,237	42,240
CAR	185	0	138	7,815
MIMAROPA Region	21	65	60	2,022
Region 5	42	1,430	152	5,505
Region 6	70	215	227	8,650
Region 7	17	1,249	48	1,326
Region 8	30	0	175	2,625
Region 9	78	0	142	5,674
Region 10	33	1,075	27	1,298
Region 11	12	0	61	1,220
Region 12	14	0	163	4,320
Caraga Region	33	0	44	1,785
BFAR-SAAD	88	5,982	209	8,713
CAR	8	2,513	18	1,695
MIMAROPA Region	15	998	20	962
Region 6	15	785	0	0
Region 7	11	488	45	1,685
Region 10	18	900	56	2,572
Region 11	7	19	9	357
Caraga Region	14	279	61	1,442

The majority of the agricultural projects carried out involved production of crops (rice, corn, vegetables, and fruit trees), poultry (chicken, duck, and quail), and livestock (swine, goat, sheep, cattle, and carabao).

Aside from inputs to kick start the livelihood, the SAAD Program also provided materials for the farmers to begin value-adding and processing of agri-produce.

Fisherfolk, on the other hand, enjoyed assistance on aquaculture involving production of tilapia, crab, loach, seaweed, among other things. They also received inputs for mariculture or marine farming, usually for *bangus* production, as well as capture fishing.

BFAR also valued income-generating activities, thus distributing entrepreneurial inputs such as freezers, snack and fish-vending carts, as well as machinery and facilities for ice-making. Ice is a vital tool for keeping fish fresh.



Another initiative of the SAAD Program is the establishment of multiplier breeding farms and hatcheries. Implementers observed animal mortalities from travel stress since most regional operating units buy animals from distant areas due to lack or inadequate supply.

The multiplier farms and hatcheries will not only provide sources of income to the selected farmers or fisherfolk's groups but also address supply, transportation, and price problems. With the projects, animals will be adapted to local conditions so distribution will be hassle-free.

The program had built and currently establishing multiplier farms for free-range and native chicken, duck, goat, sheep, and swine in Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Kalinga, Apayao, Occidental Mindoro, Antique, and Cotabato.

Hatcheries for tilapia, *hito*, *bangus*, and loach were also developed in Agusan del Sur, Mountain Province, Occidental Mindoro, Bohol, and Bukidnon.



Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Covering the provinces of Apayao, Kalinga, and Mountain Province, the DA-CAR has implemented 185 SAAD agricultural livelihood projects for 138 groups with 7,815 members. The projects funded supported the production of commodities such as rice, corn, high-value crops (banana, coconut, coffee, *lanzones*, and sugarcane), livestock (carabao, cattle, goat, sheep, and swine) and poultry (Mallard and Muscovy ducks as well as free-range and layer chickens). Most interventions in the region were related to livestock and poultry with 123 projects provided.

The three provinces were also provided with 8 aquaculture, postharvest and marketing, and capture fisheries livelihood projects for three consecutive years. The first year focused on fish production, followed by postharvest and marketing projects in the second year, and project sustainability for the last year. A total of 2,513 fishers and 18 groups with 1,695 members in Kalinga and Mountain Province were IPs. The last year of implementation in Apayao was in 2019 while Kalinga and Mountain Province in 2021.

Table 10. CAR's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Apayao			Kalinga			Mountain Province			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture												
Rice	3	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	10	0	6
Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVC	17	0	9	16	0	25	19	0	15	52	0	49
Livestock and Poultry	31	0	27	48	0	30	44	0	26	123	0	83
Subtotal	51	0	39	64	0	55	70	0	44	185	0	138
Fisheries												
Capture	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	1	50	0
Aquaculture	0	0	0	3	1,388	1	3	1,075	1	6	2,463	2
Postharvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1	0	16
Subtotal	0	0	0	3	1,388	1	5	1,125	17	8	2,513	18
Grand Total	51	0	39	67	1,388	56	75	1,125	61	193	2,513	156



Apayao

Agriculture Sector

SAAD Apayao implemented three production projects for rice, 17 for high-value crops, and 31 for livestock (carabao, goat, swine) and poultry (Mallard and Muscovy ducks as well as free-range and layer chickens) – covering 39 associations with 1,560 total members. The interventions were distributed to Flora, Calanasan, Conner, Kabugao, Luna, Pudtol, and Santa Marcela.



Kalinga

Agriculture Sector

Kalinga received 16 high-value crops and 48 livestock and poultry production projects for Tabuk City, Balbalan, Lubuagan, Pasil, Pinukpuk, Rizal, Tanudan, and Tinglayan. The projects catered to 55 associations with 3,379 members.

Fishery Sector

The DA-BFAR served 1,388 fishers and one group with 886 members with three aquaculture projects in Kalinga. The group beneficiary from Tabuk City is the Challenger's Agriculture Cooperative, which received a village-type postharvest facility.



Mountain Province

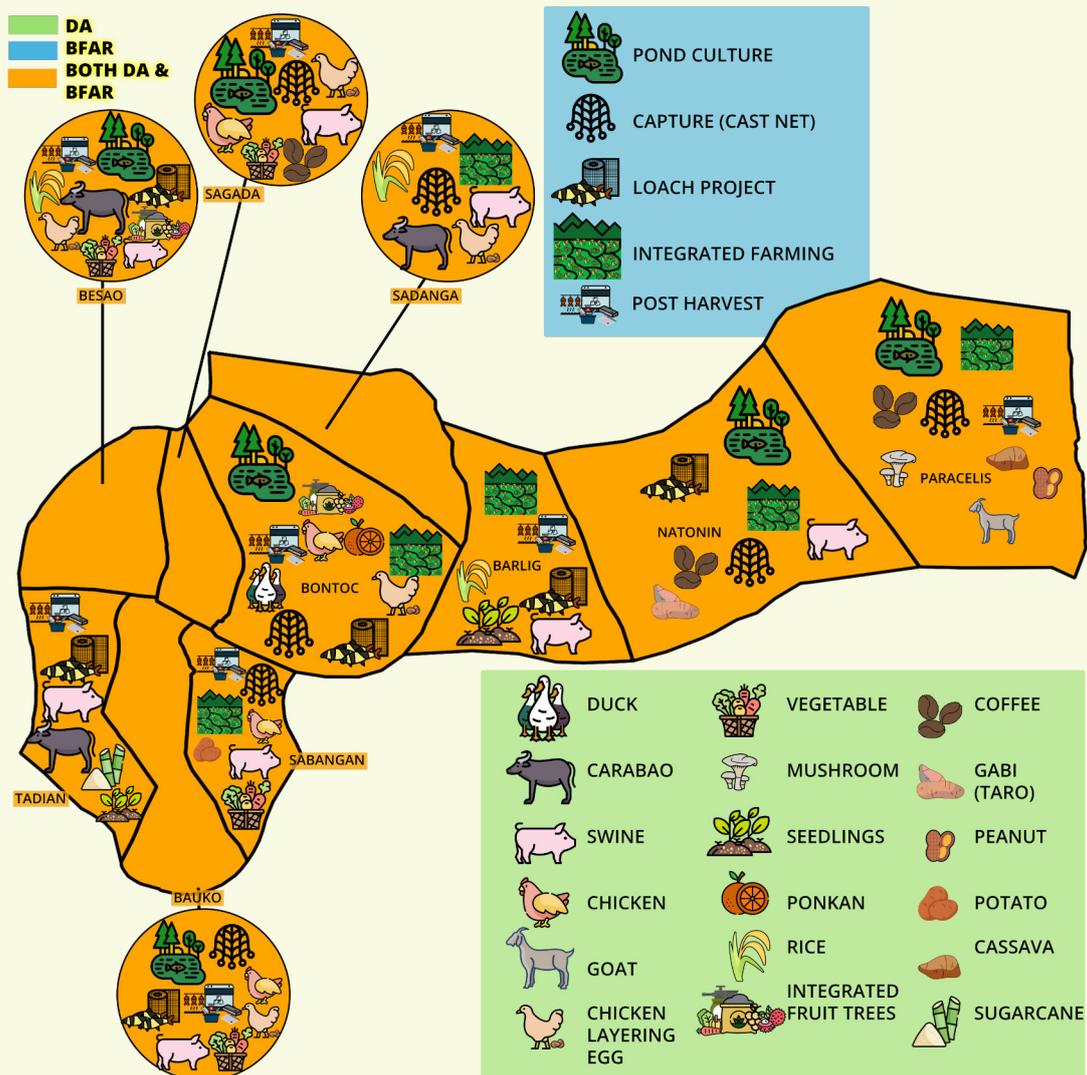
Agriculture Sector

SAAD Mountain Province provided farmers with 10 rice production projects, 52 for high-value crops (cassava, coffee, peanut, and sugarcane), and 123 for livestock (carabao, cattle, goat, and swine) and poultry (chicken and duck). The projects catered to 44 associations with 2,876 members from Barlig, Bauko, Besao, Bontoc, Natonin, Paracelis, Sadanga, Sagada, and Tadian.

Fisheries Sector

The province received one capture, three aquaculture, and one postharvest projects. The interventions benefited 1,125 individuals and 17 groups with 809 members.

The DA-BFAR, through the SAAD Program, provided various livelihood interventions to the organizations such as the Mountain Province Farmers, Fisherfolk and Loach Throng (MPFFaLT) to increase loach production. The group received net fencing and loach holding tanks worth Php 1.3 million. Loach is an indigenous fish in the cold areas of Mountain Province. It is commonly called *kaling* and *fanisfis*. In the past years, loach is commonly seen in rice fields especially during harvest season.



MIMAROPA Region

The DA-SAAD MIMAROPA Region spent Php 81 million for 21 livelihood projects for 65 farmers and 60 groups with 2,022 members in Occidental Mindoro. The projects include lowland rice, corn, and high-value crops production.

The DA-BFAR, through the SAAD Program, reached out to 998 fisherfolk and 20 groups with 962 members. They were given 15 projects to boost the local fishery sector.

Table 11. MIMAROPA Region's Livelihood Projects Implemented

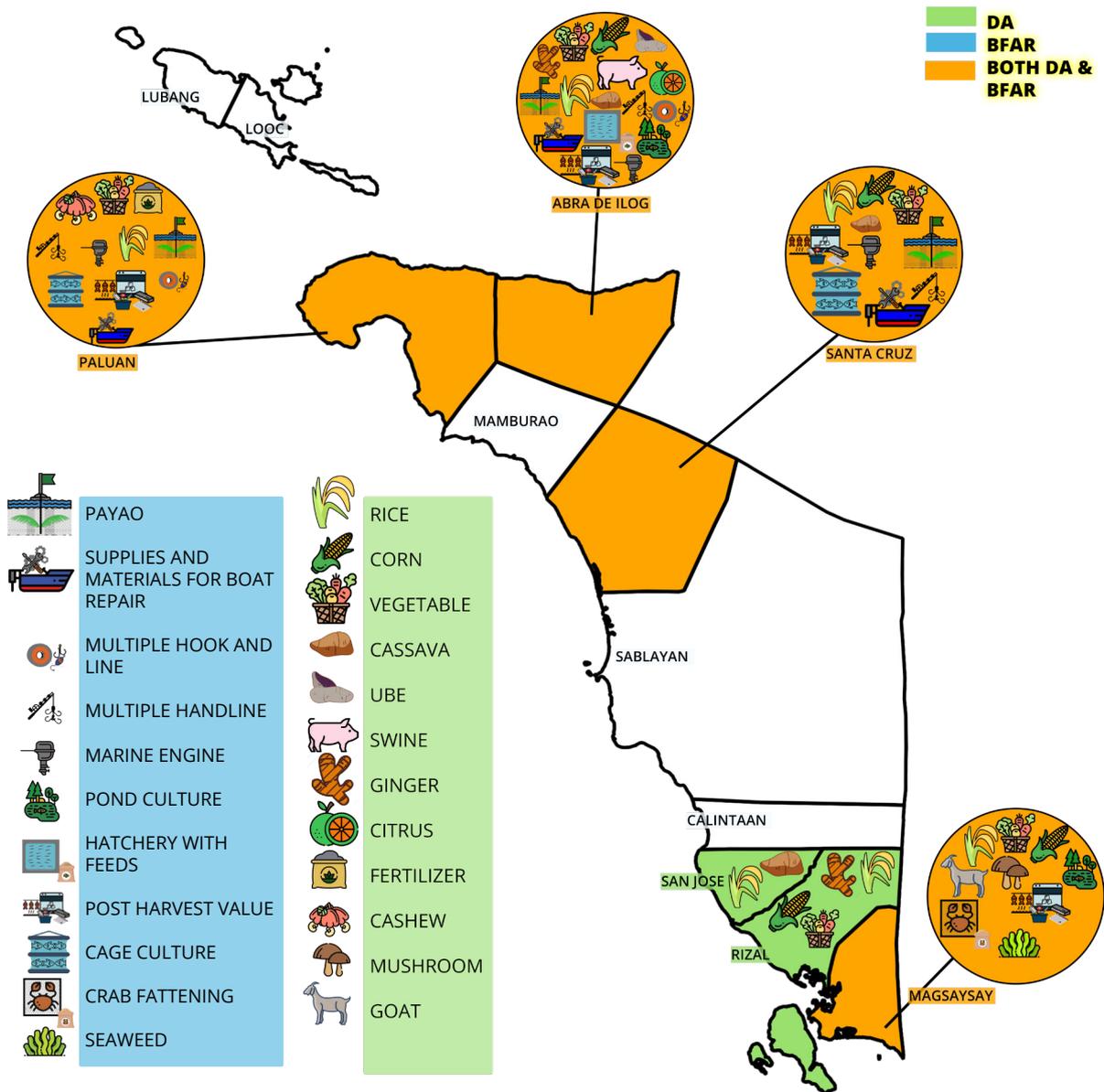
Commodity-related LP	Occidental Mindoro		
	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture			
Rice	7	0	23
Corn	2	0	9
HVC	12	65	28
Subtotal	21	65	60
Fisheries			
Capture	7	640	16
Aquaculture	7	238	4
Postharvest	1	120	0
Subtotal	15	998	20
Grand Total	36	1,063	80



Occidental Mindoro

Agriculture Sector

A total of 65 farmers and 60 groups with 2,022 members received interventions to boost their production of rice, corn, and high-value crops in Magsaysay, Abra de Ilog, San Jose, Rizal, and Paluan.



Fisheries Sector

The SAAD Program distributed 16 fishery livelihood projects to four SAAD-covered municipalities (Magsaysay, Paluan, Sta. Cruz, and Abra de Ilog) in Occidental Mindoro.

In Abra de Ilog, the beneficiaries received five deep sea fish-aggregating device, 20 sets of boat repair materials, 100 sets of multiple hook and line, 100 sets multiple handline, 18 marine engines, 12 sets of farm inputs for tilapia pond culture, and a village-type tilapia hatchery complete with farm inputs.

In Paluan, SAAD distributed two deep sea fish-aggregating devices, 20 sets of boat repair materials, 150 sets of tuna handline, 100 sets of multiple hook and line, 50 sets multiple handline, 10 marine engines, and a set of farm inputs for milkfish cage culture.

In Sta. Cruz, 10 deep sea fish-aggregating devices, two fish cages and farm inputs, 20 sets of boat repair materials, 50 sets of tuna handline, 50 sets of multiple handline, and 22 marine engines were provided.

As for Magsaysay, 40 sets of crab fattening supplies and materials, 16 sets farm inputs for milkfish pond culture, and 8,900 kilograms seaweed seedlings with 89 sets of farm implements were distributed.

To note, 10 fisherfolk groups with 236 members (beneficiaries from 2019 to 2021) belong to the Iraya IP communities.



Region 5

The DA-SAAD in Region 5 delivered 100% of 42 livelihood projects in the region to 1,430 farmers and 152 groups with 5,505 members. The projects consisted of rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and poultry production.

The BFAR SAAD projects covered three (3) provinces in the region: Catanduanes, Masbate, and Sorsogon. For FY 2021, the program has a total budget of Php 2,180,000 intended for monitoring SAAD projects with 340 beneficiaries from the previous years.

Table 12. Region 5's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Catanduanes			Masbate			Sorsogon			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture												
Rice	2	0	2	6	720	19	6	710	9	14	1,430	30
Corn	0	0	0	2	0	7	2	0	2	4	0	9
HVC	3	0	21	3	0	12	3	0	36	9	0	69
Livestock and Poultry	5	0	17	5	0	17	5	0	10	15	0	44
Grand Total	10	0	40	16	720	55	16	710	57	42	1,430	152



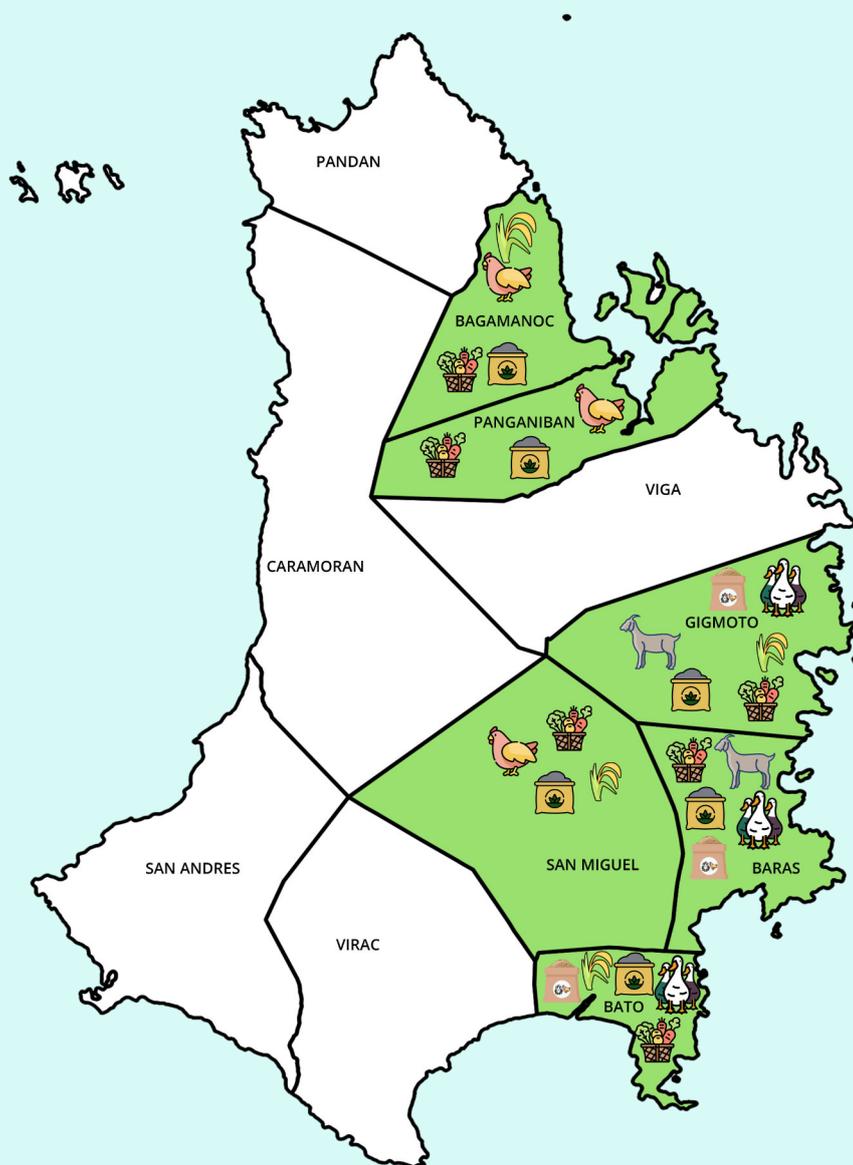
Catanduanes

Agriculture Sector

In Catanduanes, numerous livelihood production projects for upland and rainfed rice, organic vegetables, goat, native chicken, and duck were implemented. The projects benefited 40 groups with 1,070 members from 18 municipalities.

	DA
	BFAR
	BOTH DA & BFAR

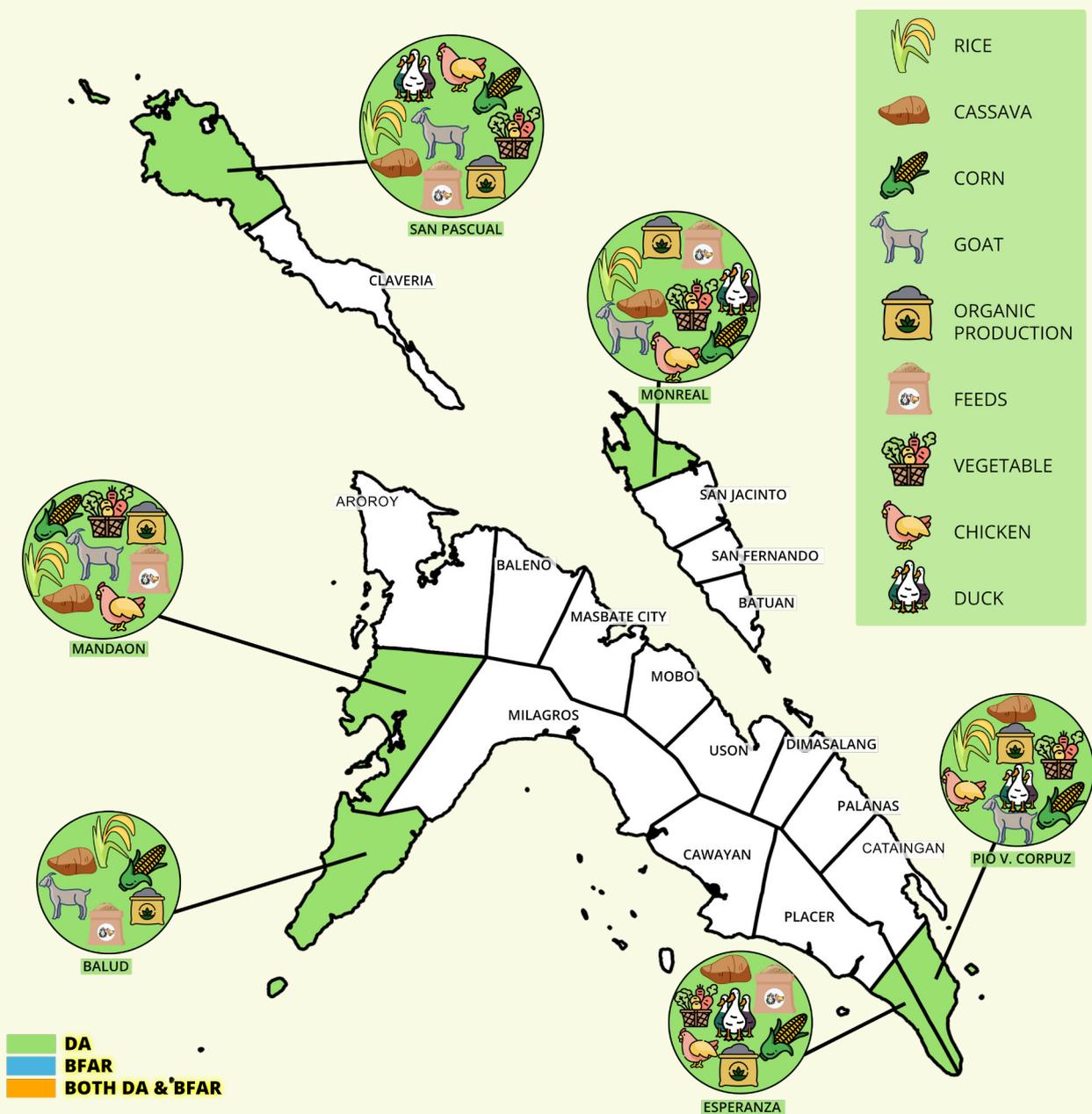
	RICE
	CHICKEN
	VEGETABLE
	ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	GOAT
	DUCK
	FEEDS



Masbate

Agriculture Sector

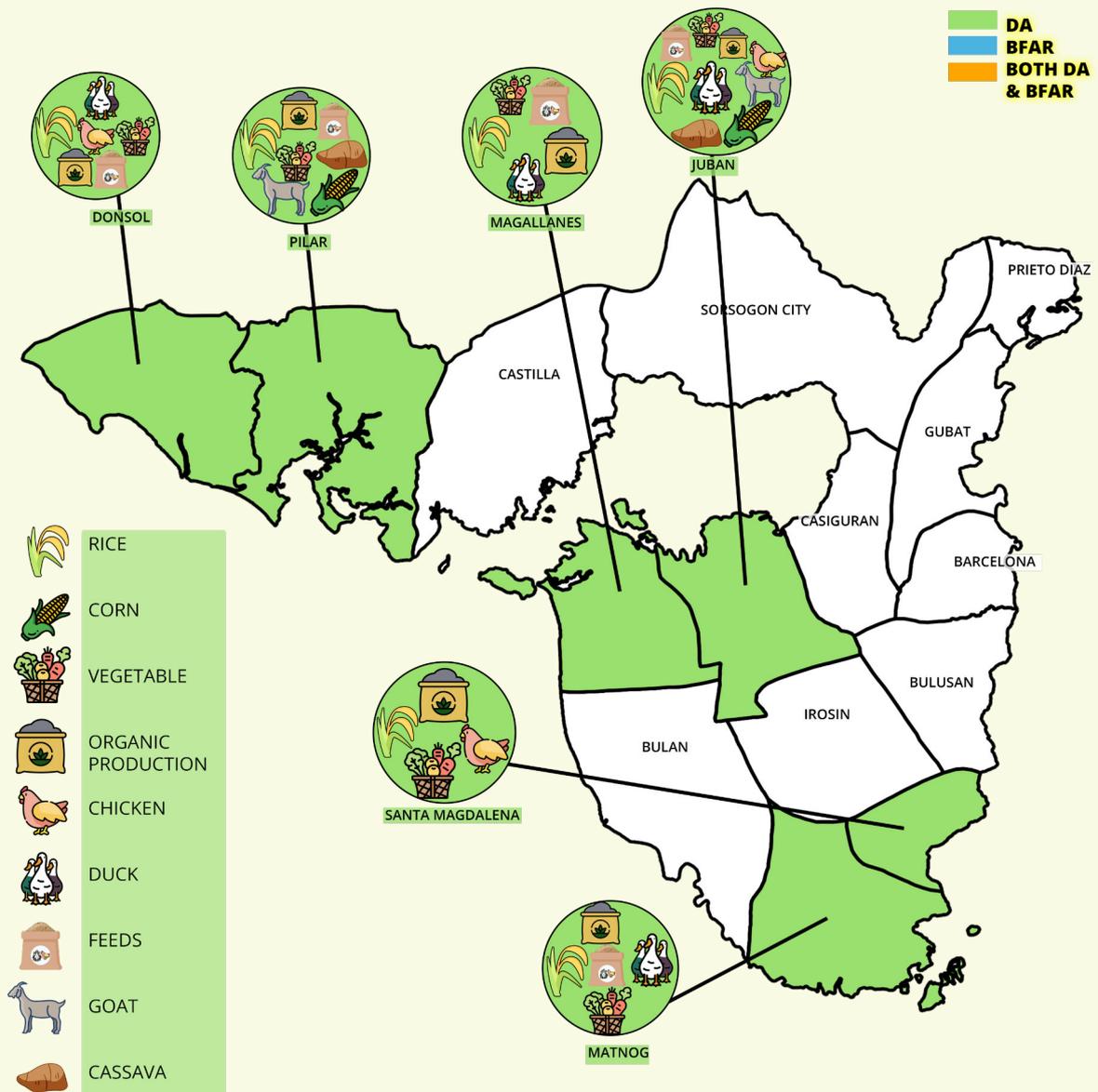
The SAAD Program provided livelihood projects in Balud, Esperanza, Mandaon, Monreal, Pio V. Corpuz, and San Pascual in Masbate. The projects included rice (upland and rainfed), corn, high-value crops (cassava and vegetables), livestock (goat), and poultry (native chicken and duck) production. They were distributed to 720 individuals and 55 groups with 2,450 members.



Sorsogon

Agriculture Sector

A total of 710 farmers and 57 groups with 1,985 members from Donsol, Juban, Magallanes, Matnog, Pilar, and Magdalena in Sorsogon received 16 projects comprising upland and rainfed rice, corn, cassava, vegetable, goat, native chicken, and duck production.



Region 6

Covering the provinces of Antique and Negros Occidental, the DA-SAAD Region 6 implemented 70 livelihood projects to 215 farmers and 227 groups with 8,650 members. The projects funded were agricultural intervention packages for commodities such as rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and poultry.

Meanwhile, 2021 is the final year of SAAD Program implementation in the region's fishery sector, which started in 2019. A total of Php 21.5 million has been allocated for the two provinces to implement the targeted projects and activities for 785 fisherfolk. In coordination with LGUs, the DA-BFAR provided 15 livelihood projects.

Table 13. Region 6's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Antique			Negros Occidental			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture									
Rice	7	0	23	7	90	20	14	90	43
Corn	3	0	17	10	90	28	13	90	45
HVC	8	0	28	22	35	66	30	35	94
Livestock and Poultry	5	0	17	8	0	28	13	0	45
Subtotal	23	0	85	47	215	142	70	215	227
Fisheries									
Capture	3	175	0	5	185	0	8	360	0
Aquaculture	0	0	0	3	100	0	3	100	0
Postharvest	2	175	0	2	150	0	4	325	0
Subtotal	5	350	0	10	435	0	15	785	0
Grand Total	28	350	85	57	650	142	85	1,000	0

Antique

Agriculture Sector

SAAD Antique implemented 23 livelihood production projects for rice, corn, high-value crops (cacao and peanut), livestock (goat), and poultry (chicken layer). The projects covered 85 associations with 3,748 total members. The interventions were distributed to Laua-an, San Remigio, and Valderrama.



Fisheries Sector

The DA-BFAR through SAAD covered 350 fishers, who received 15 livelihood projects – tilapia and seaweed culture as well as milkfish in cage. The beneficiaries are from Barbaza, Caluya, Laua-an, Patnongon, and Sebaste.

A seaweed enterprise project amounting to Php 750,000 was transferred to the local government unit of Caluya for the establishment of a facility for retail and storage of seaweed farming implements, value-added products, and fresh seaweeds. The facility will serve as a training hub, managed by Imba Caluya SAAD Fisherfolk Association with 35 members. As of December 2021, the project is under negotiated procurement targeted to be fully operational in 2022.



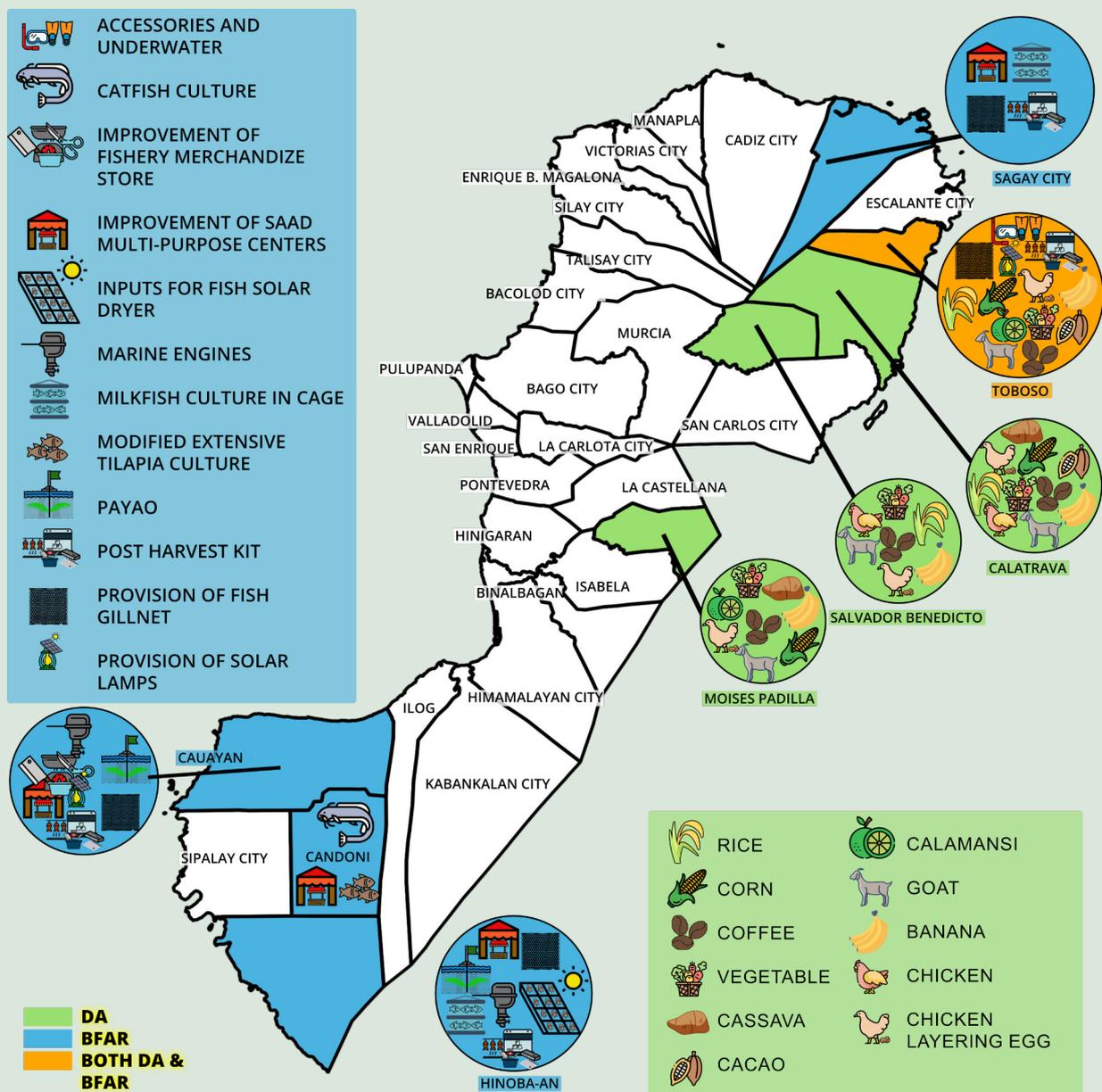
Negros Occidental

Agriculture Sector

Negros Occidental implemented 47 rice, corn, high-value crops (banana, cassava, and coffee), livestock (goat), and poultry (native and layer chickens) production projects for Calatrava, Don Salvador Benedicto, Moises Padilla, and Toboso. The projects catered to 215 farmers and 142 associations with 4,902 members.

Fisheries Sector

The SAAD Program in Negros Occidental served 435 fishers from Sagay City, Candoni, Cauayan, Hinoba-an, and Toboso. The areas covered by the program received fishing gears such as gillnets, multiple handlines, and fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) boats.



Region 7

SAAD Region 7 distributed various interventions to 23 municipalities. A total of Php 58.5 million went towards 17 livelihood projects that benefited 1,249 farmers in 48 groups in the agriculture sector. The interventions provided to beneficiaries in Bohol, Siquijor, and Negros Oriental involved production of banana, sweet potato, corn, peanut, layer chicken, duck, goat, carabao, and cattle.

For the fishery sector, the DA-BFAR implemented 11 livelihood projects for 488 fishers and 45 groups in Bohol. For the remaining three projects – postharvest technology, marine fish cages, and FRP boats materials were already distributed to beneficiaries and currently being constructed and installed. However, some of the projects under construction such as the boats were damaged from the super Typhoon Odette in December 2021.

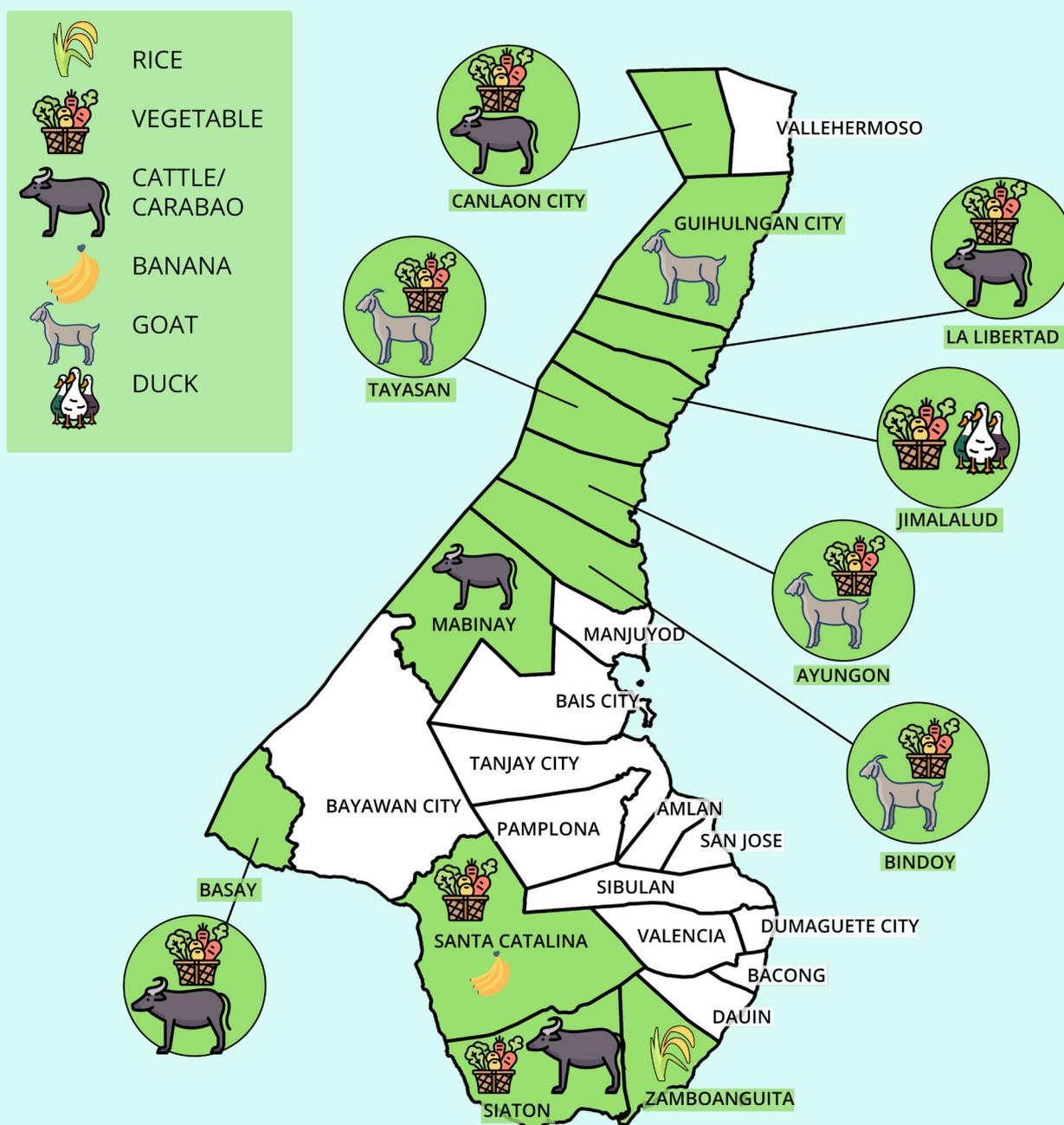
Table 14. Region 7's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Negros Oriental			Siquijor			Bohol			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture												
Rice	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Corn	0	0	0	2	0	10	1	240	0	3	240	10
HVC	2	124	0	2	60	1	2	300	30	6	484	31
Livestock and Poultry	4	150	0	2	75	6	1	300	0	7	525	6
Subtotal	7	274	1	6	135	17	4	840	30	17	1,249	48
Fisheries												
Capture	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	152	28	3	152	28
Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	336	14	6	336	14
Postharvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	3
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	488	45	11	488	45
Grand Total	7	274	1	6	135	17	15	1,328	75	28	1,737	72

Negros Oriental

Agriculture Sector

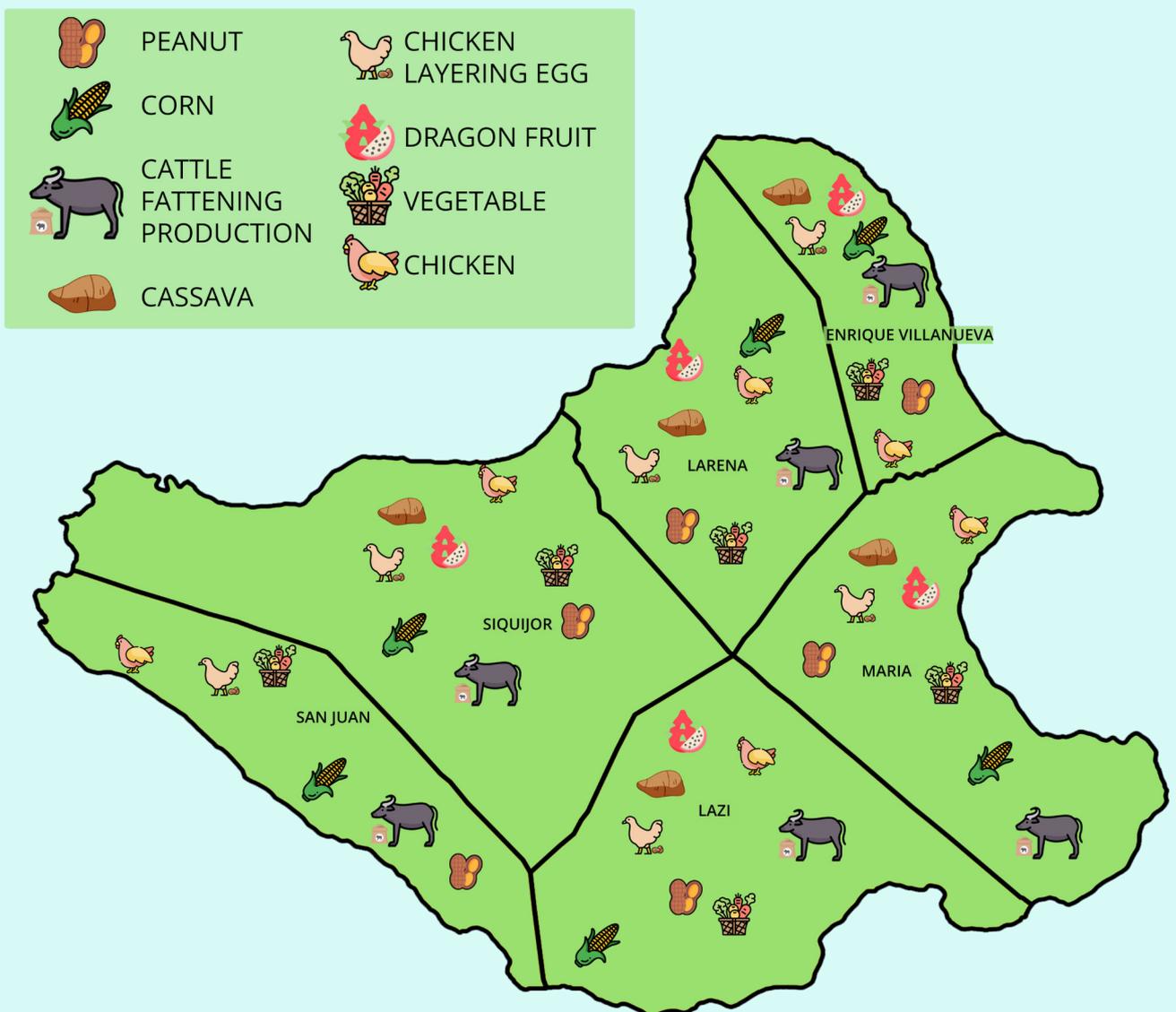
Twelve (12) municipalities in Negros Oriental were recipients of different projects consisting of one upland rice-based farming, two high-value crops (banana Lakatan and vegetable), and four livestock and poultry (goat, duck, and cattle) that benefited 274 individuals and one group.



Siquijor

Agriculture Sector

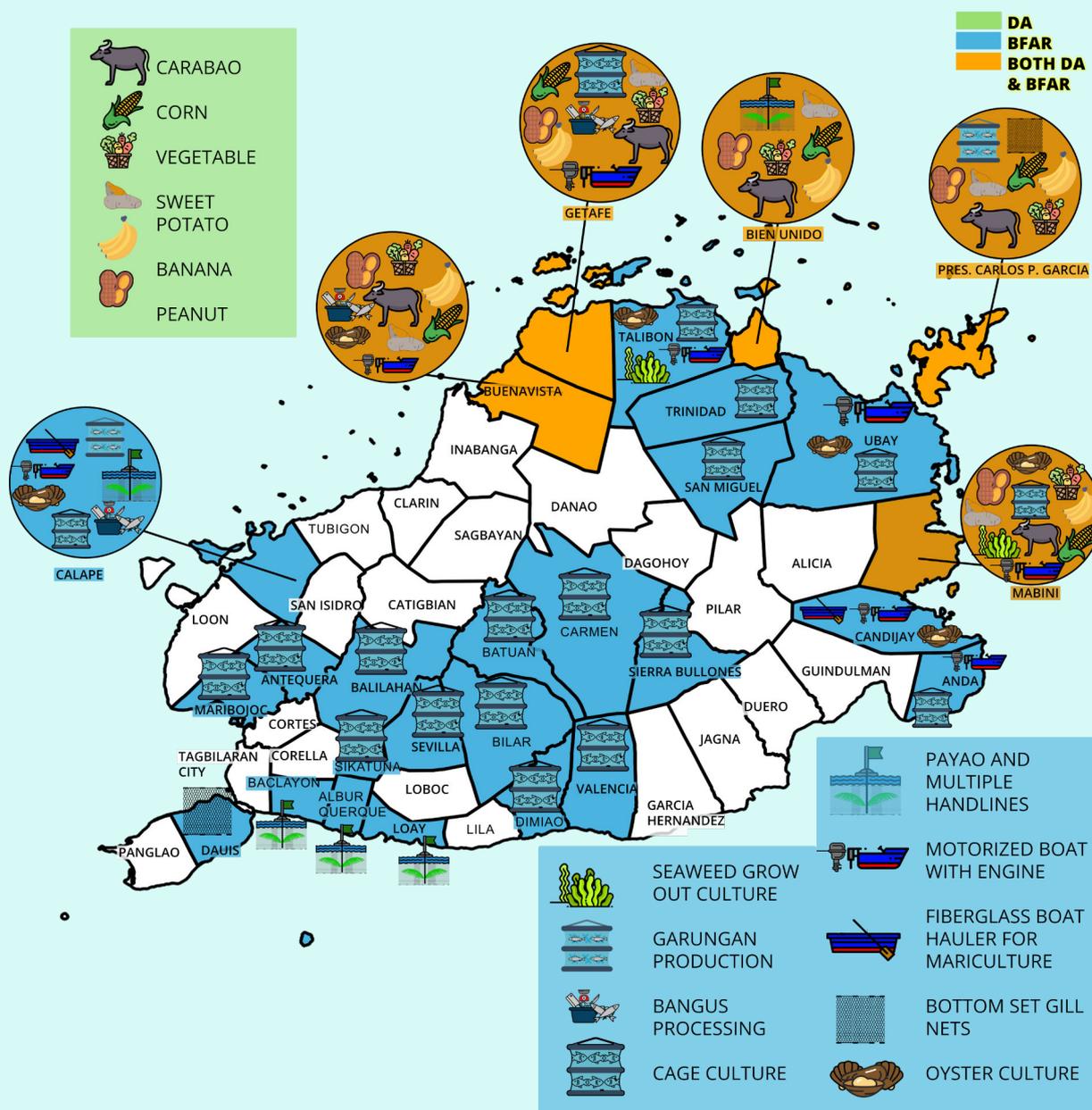
A total of 135 farmers and 17 associations from Enrique Villanueva, Larena, Lazi, Maria, San Juan, and Siquijor received 6 livelihood projects for corn, vegetable, dragon fruit, layer chicken, and cattle production. Under corn production, the beneficiaries received peanut, cassava, monggo, and poultry as additional inputs.



Bohol

Agriculture Sector

SAAD Bohol carried out four agricultural livelihood projects in five municipalities. The projects include corn (supported with peanut), high-value crops (integrated banana and sweet potato, and vegetable), and livestock (carabao). The interventions aided 840 individuals and 30 groups with 600 members.



Fisheries Sector

The 11 implemented projects for the fishery sector include aquaculture, capture fisheries, and postharvest technology. Pond culture, marine and freshwater fish cages, seaweed grow-out culture, and shellfish culture were the livelihood projects provided under aquaculture.

Under the capture fisheries, beneficiaries received fishing gear paraphernalia such as gill nets, fish traps, hook and lines, motorized boats, fish corrals, and lighting materials.

Meanwhile, fish processing equipment was distributed under postharvest technology. The equipment includes stainless tables, kitchen utensils, value-adding materials, and preservation and cooling supplies such as fish containers and ice-making machines. All interventions benefited 488 fisherfolk and 45 groups with 1,685 members.



Region 8

SAAD Region 8 carried out 30 livelihood projects for 175 groups with 2,625 members. The livelihood projects comprised of production for cassava, corn, Mallard duck, vegetable, layer and native chicken, goat, ginger, *calamansi*, and upland rice.



For the fishery sector, BFAR had a Php 2.3 million budget in 2021 used for monitoring of previous projects and creation of the SAAD terminal report. The selected projects visited and assessed were rice-fish culture or tilapia culture in backyard pond; distribution of various fishing gears and paraphernalia; *bangus* production in cage culture; distribution of various fishing gears and paraphernalia with 30-footer FRP boats with engine and accessories; and provision of postharvest utensils.

Table 15. Region 8's Livelihood Projects Implemented

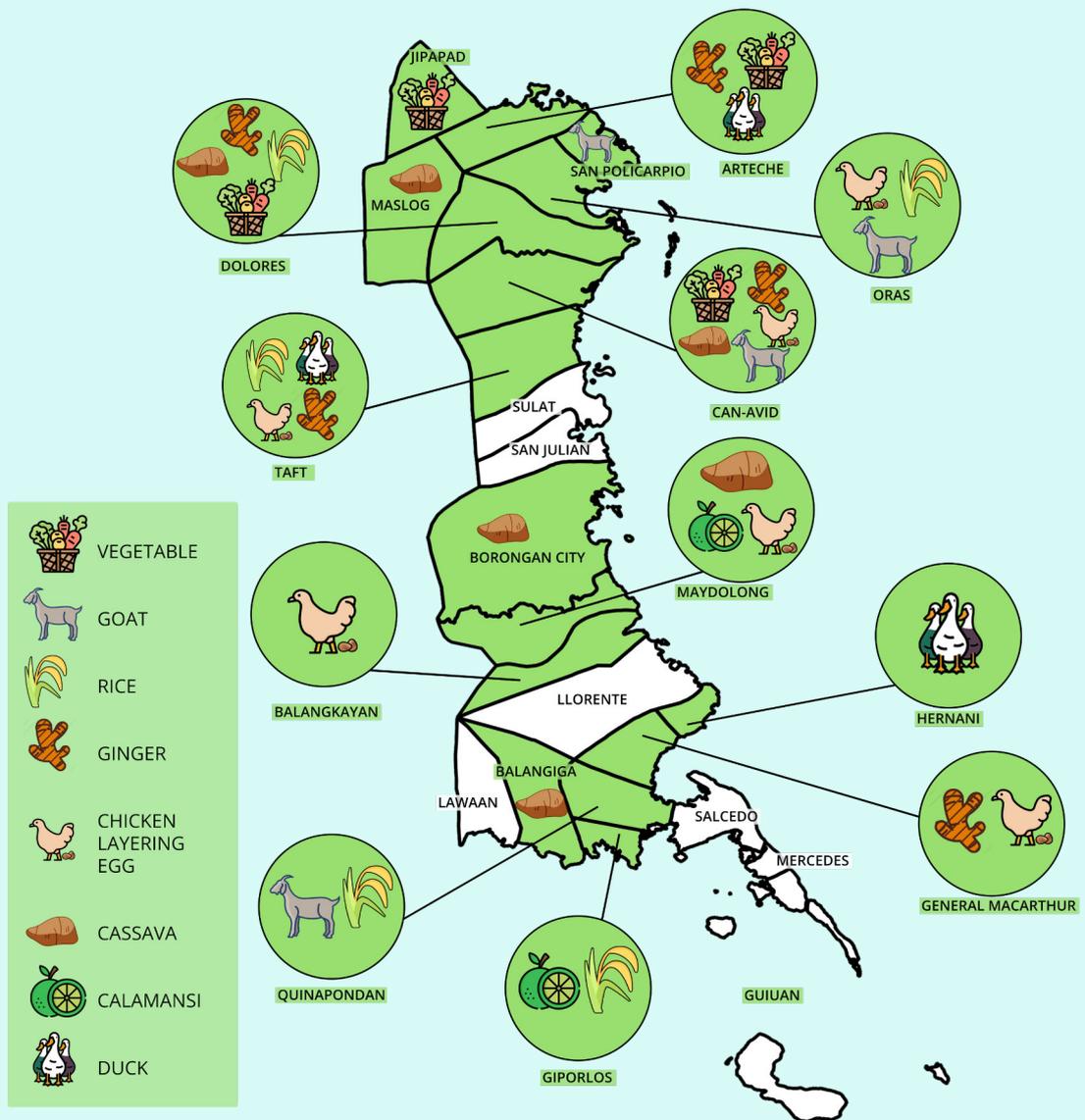
Commodity-related LP	Northern Samar		Eastern Samar		Samar		Leyte			Southern Leyte			Total per Commodity				
	Actual	Ind	Actual	Ind	Actual	Ind	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp		
Agriculture																	
Rice	2	0	7	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	20
Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
HVC	2	0	8	4	0	17	1	0	14	1	0	14	2	0	24	10	77
Livestock and Poultry	2	0	14	3	0	14	3	0	20	5	0	20	2	0	8	15	76
Total	6	0	29	8	0	40	4	0	34	7	0	38	5	0	34	30	175



Eastern Samar

Agriculture Sector

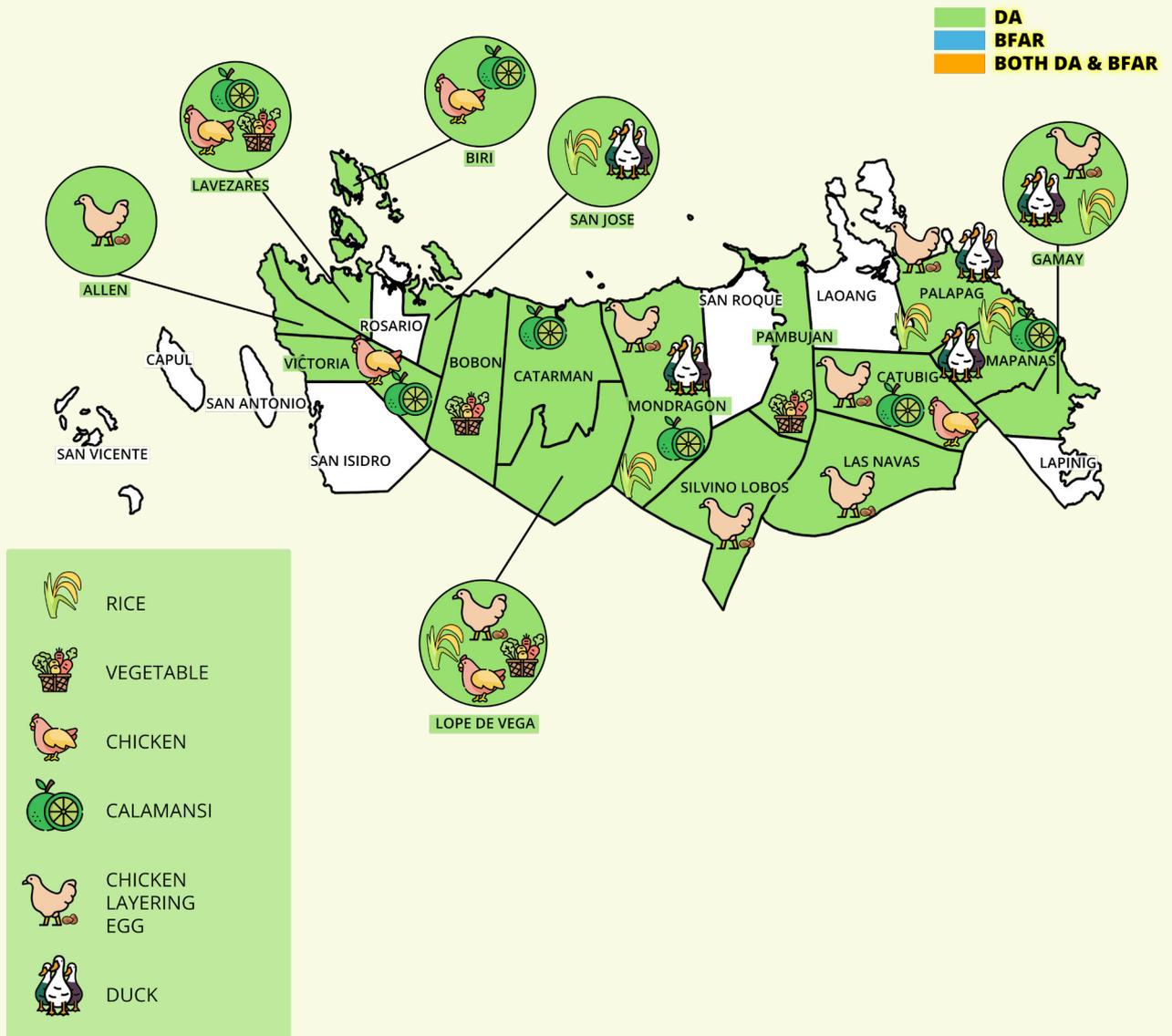
SAAD Eastern Samar implemented 8 livelihood projects for rice, high-value crops (cassava, ginger, *calamansi*, and vegetable), and poultry (duck and layer chicken), and livestock (goat) production. The projects benefited 40 associations with 600 members.



Northern Samar

Agriculture Sector

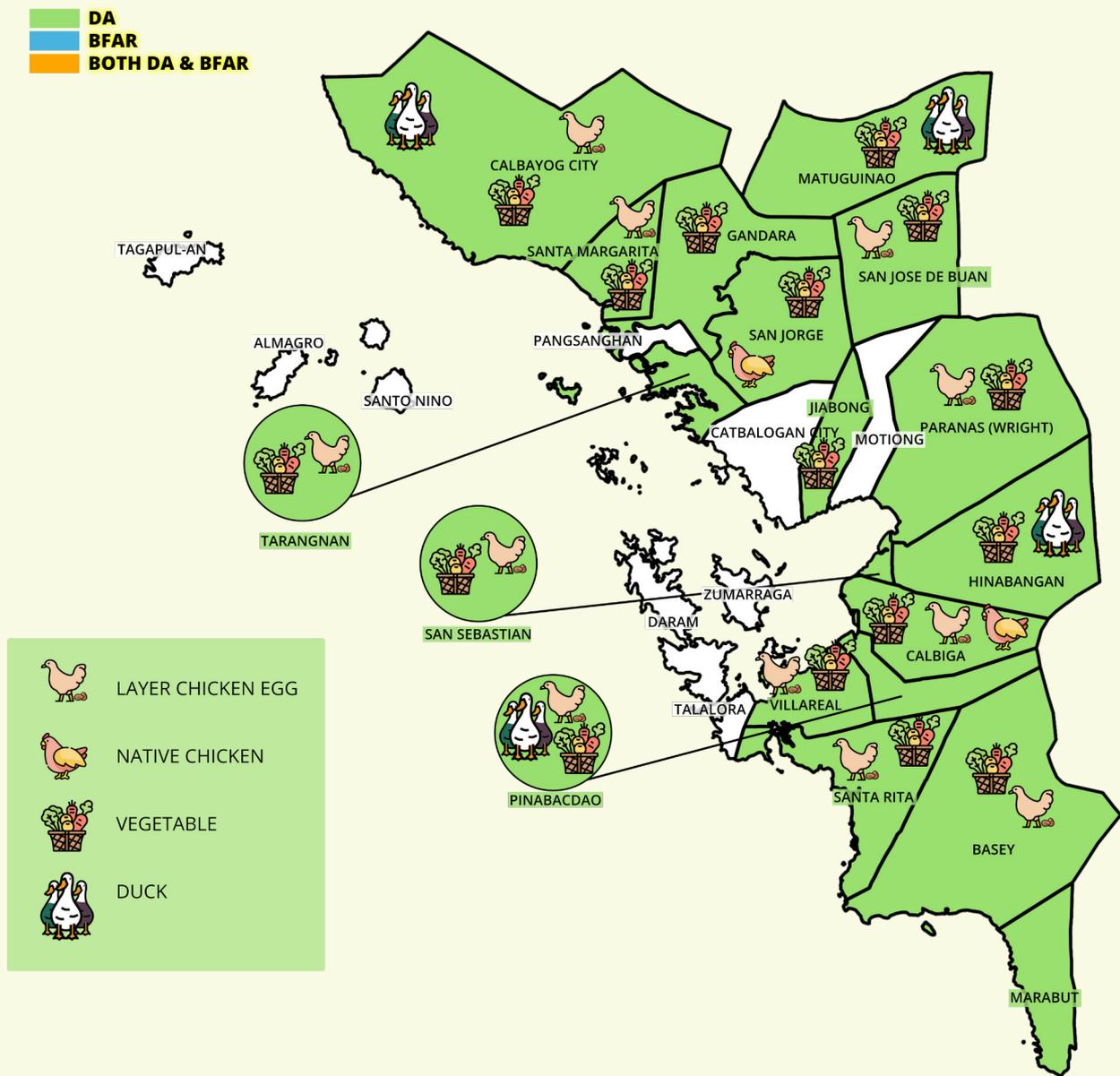
Twenty-nine (29) groups with 435 members from 16 municipalities in the province received 6 livelihood projects for rice, high-value crops, and poultry projects. The beneficiaries received integrated production inputs such as upland rice and native chicken, rice and duck, as well as native chicken and *calamansi*.



Samar

Agriculture Sector

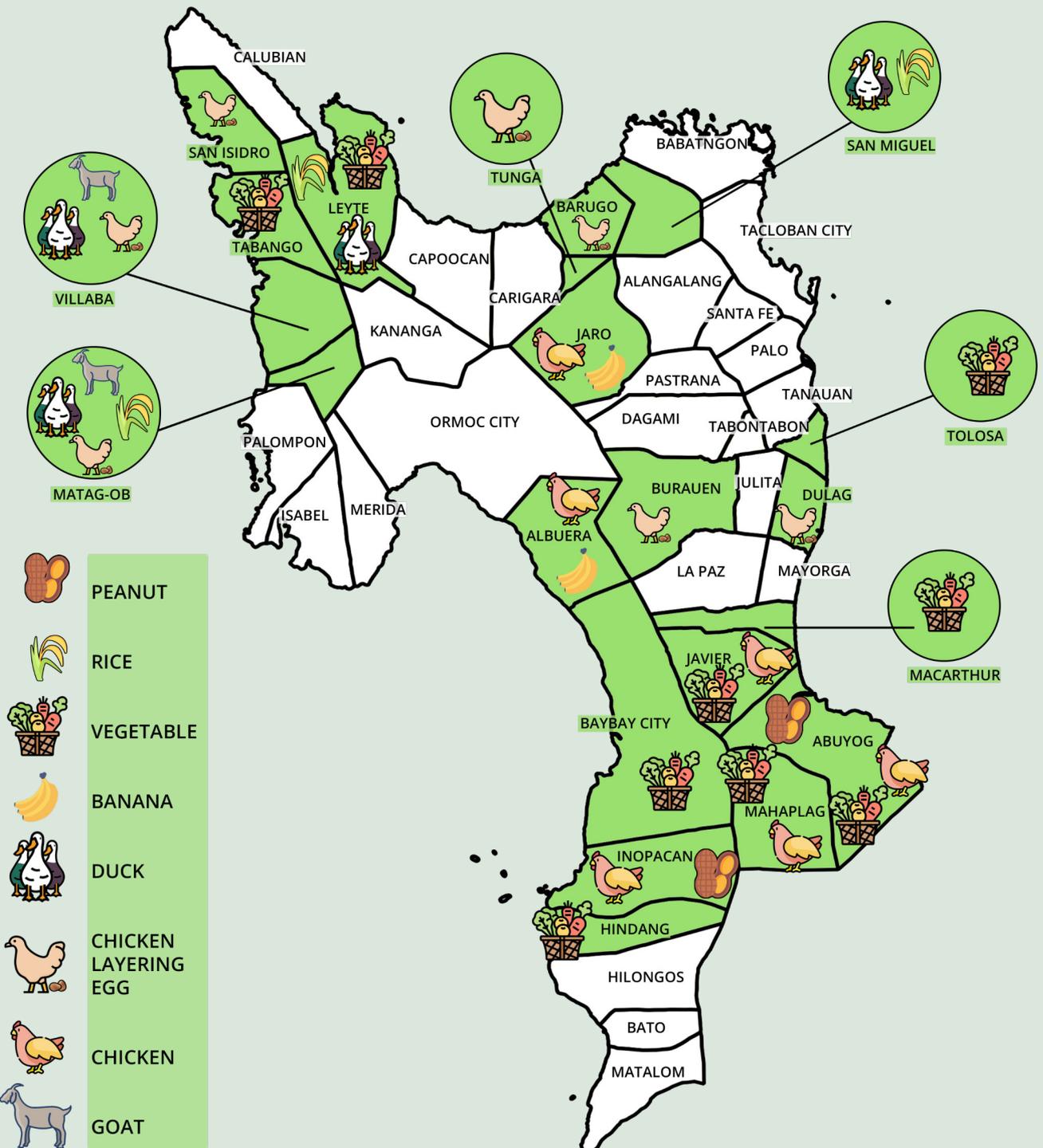
SAAD Samar provided four projects on high-value crops, and poultry projects to 34 groups with 510 members. The beneficiaries were provided with vegetable, layer and native chicken, and Mallard duck production inputs.



Leyte

Agriculture Sector

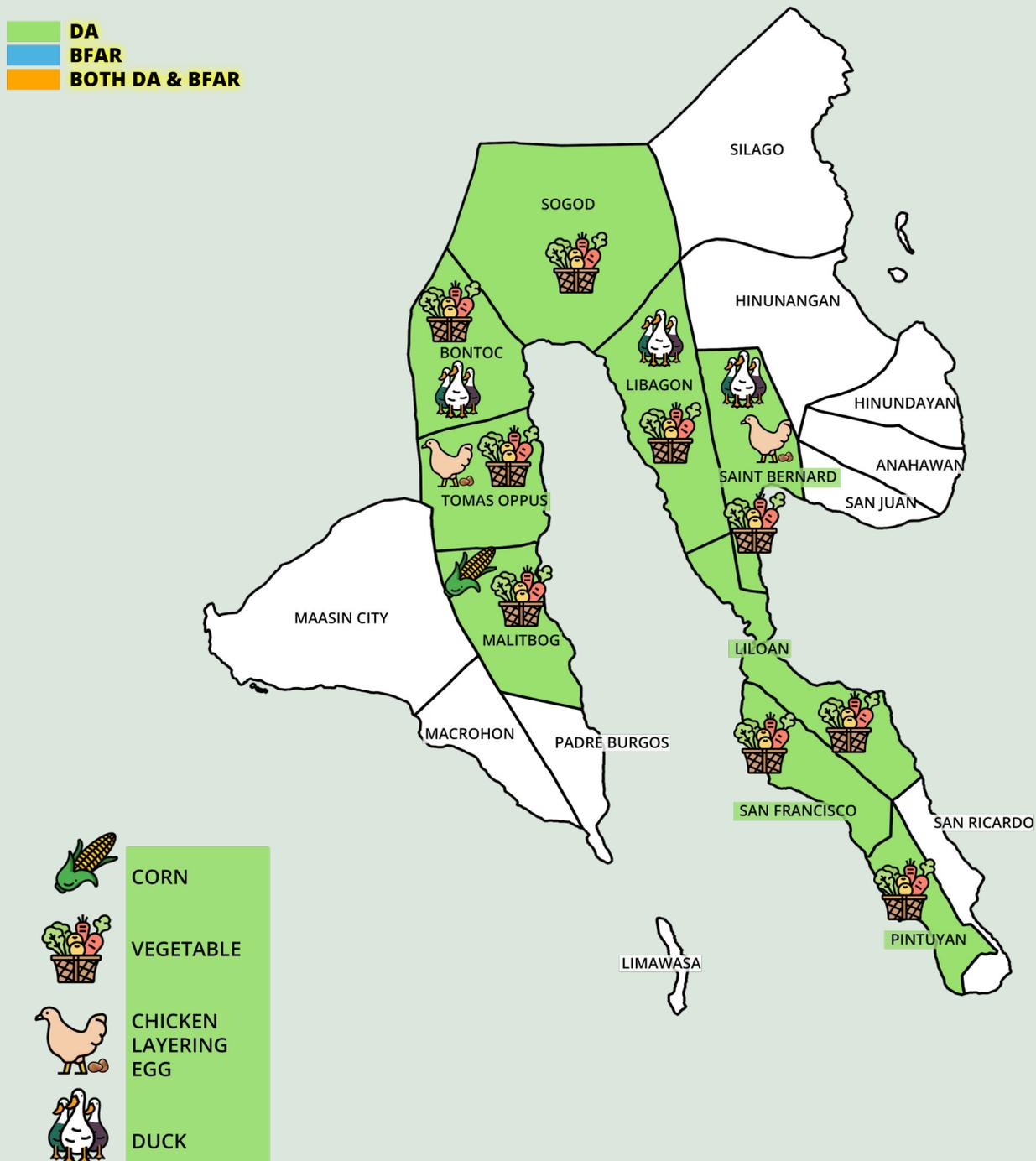
Thirty-eight (38) groups with 570 members benefited from 7 livelihood projects under rice, high-value crops, livestock, and poultry. The inputs provided supported rice, native and layer chicken, goat, duck, peanut, and banana Lakatan production.



Southern Leyte

Agriculture Sector

Thirty-four (34) groups with 510 members from Southern Leyte received five projects for corn, high-value crops, and poultry (duck and layer chicken).



Region 9

SAAD Region 9 executed 78 agricultural livelihood projects related to rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and poultry production. It benefited 142 groups with 5,674 members from Sulu and Zamboanga del Norte.

Meanwhile, the program implementation for the fishery sector was completed in 2019.

Table 16. Region 9's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Sulu			Zamboanga del Norte			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture									
Rice	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	0	9
Corn	1	0	5	12	0	22	13	0	27
HVC	0	0	0	12	0	26	12	0	26
Livestock and Poultry	6	0	18	38	0	62	44	0	80
Total	7	0	23	71	0	119	78	0	142

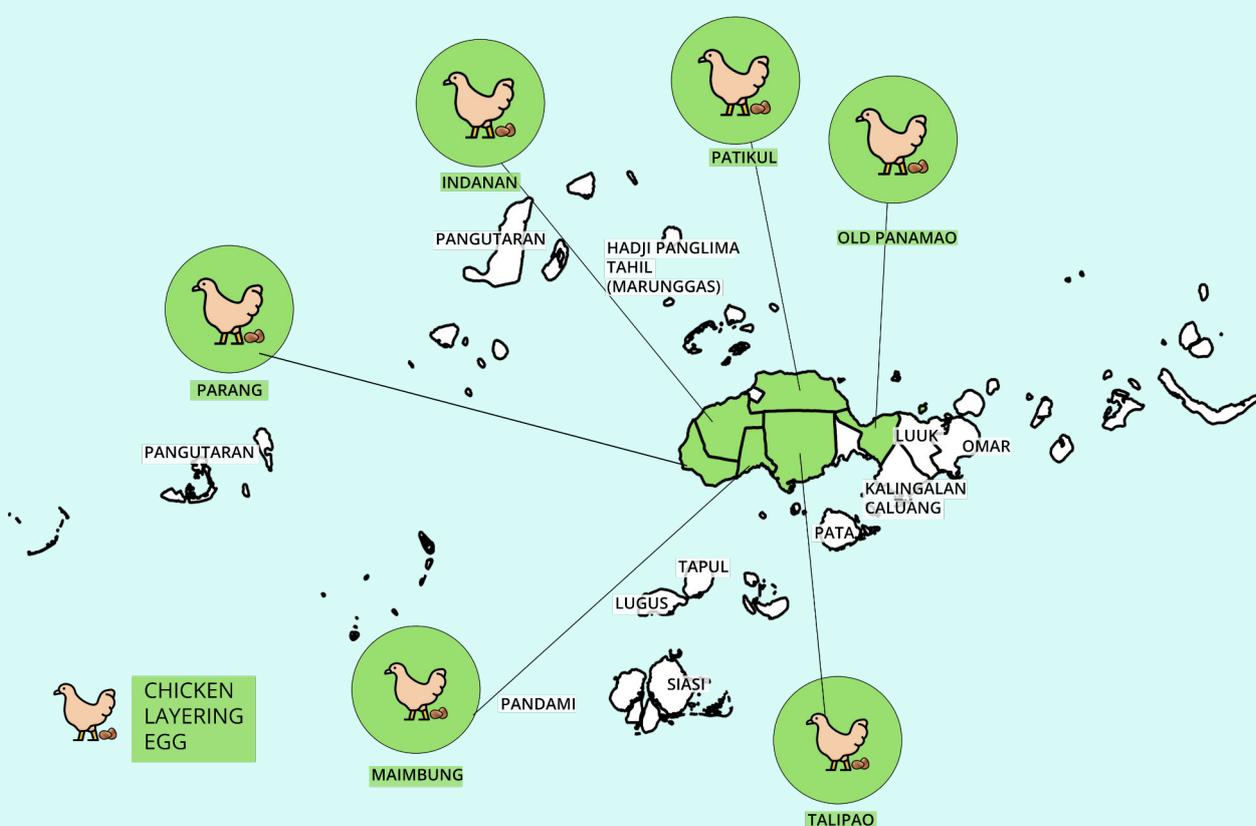


Sulu

Agriculture Sector

Despite the ongoing skirmishes between the army and rebel groups in some parts of the province, SAAD Sulu was able to provide the farmers with livelihood projects. The program covered 8 municipalities – Indanan, Luuk, Maimbung, Omar, Panamao, Parang, Patikul, and Talipao.

In total, 7 agricultural livelihood projects were implemented for 23 associations with 660 members. Six egg production projects catered to 18 farmer groups in the province with 277 members.

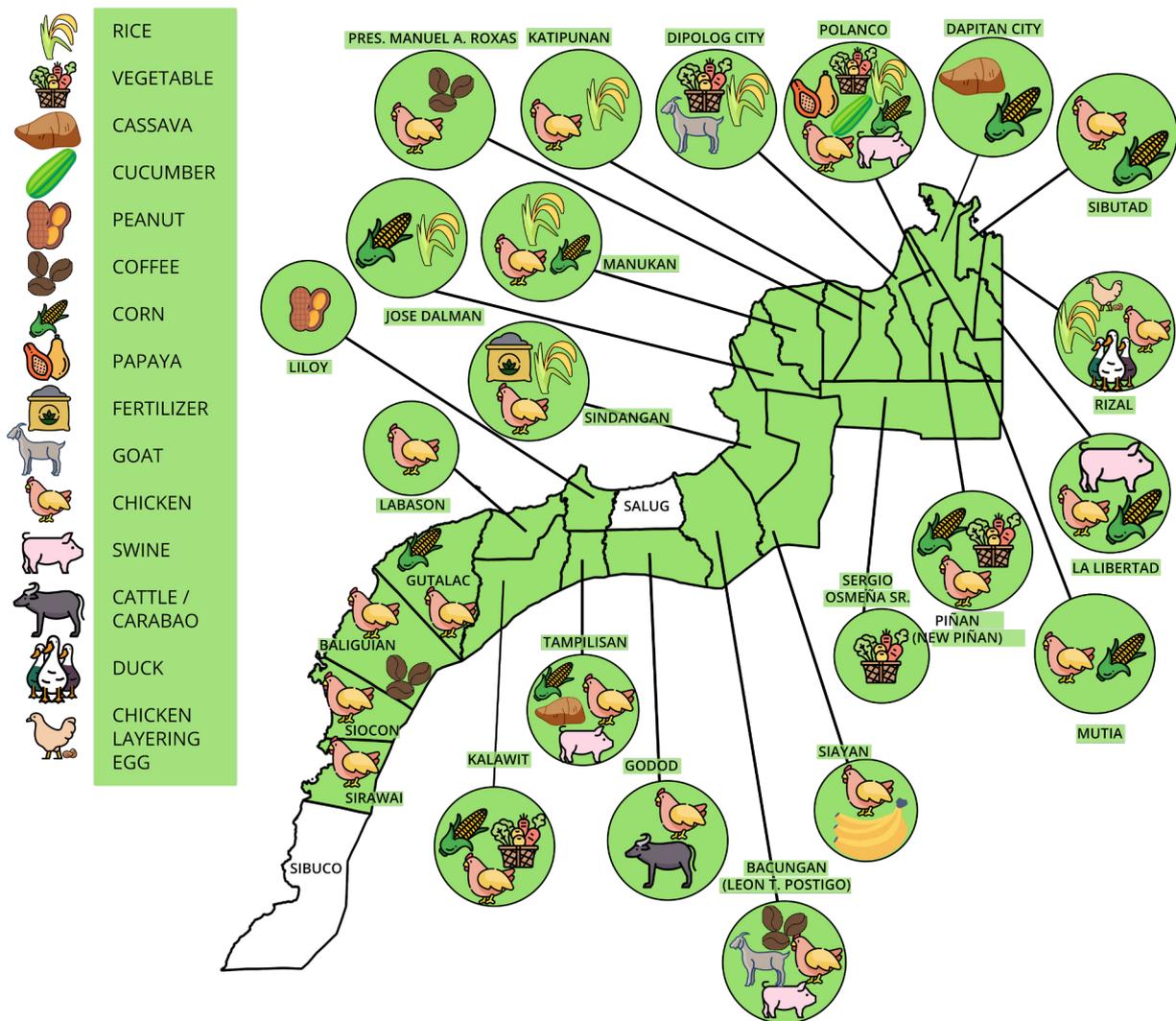


Zamboanga del Norte

Agriculture Sector

SAAD Zamboanga del Norte covered Dipolog City, Baliguian, Godod, Gutalac, Kalawit, Katipunan, La Libertad, Labason, Leon B. Postigo, Manukan, Mutia, Piñan, Polanco, President Manuel A. Roxas, Sibutad, Sindangan, Siocon, Sirawai, and Tampilisan as beneficiaries.

It delivered 71 livelihood projects for 119 groups with 5,014 members. The province received 9 production projects for rice, 12 for corn (yellow corn and OPV), 12 for high-value crops (cassava, coffee, and banana), and 38 for livestock (cattle, goat, and swine) and poultry (duck, native chicken, and layer chicken).



Region 10

SAAD Region 10 covered Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, and Misamis Occidental for the provision of 51 livelihood projects for 1,075 farmers, 900 fisherfolk, and 83 groups with 3,870 members.

For the agriculture sector, the DA-SAAD provided inputs on 33 rice, corn, and high-value crops production projects.

For the fishery sector, the DA-BFAR through SAAD implemented 18 aquaculture, capture fishery, and postharvest projects.



Table 17. Region 10's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity -related LP	Lanao del Norte			Misamis Occidental			Bukidnon			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture												
Rice	3	75	3	2	50	2	1	100	1	6	225	6
Corn	4	125	4	5	75	4	7	125	5	16	325	13
HVC	2	50	2	6	100	6	3	100	0	11	525	8
Subtotal	9	250	9	13	225	12	11	325	6	33	1,075	27
Fisheries												
Capture	0	0	0	2	140	4	0	-	0	2	140 ²	4
Aquaculture	3	0	12	6	0	7	3	-	11	12	0 ²	30
Postharvest	1	0	9	2	0	3	1	-	10	4	0 ²	22
Subtotal	4	0	21	10	140	14	4	760¹	21	18	900	56
Grand Total	13	250	30	23	365	26	15	1,085	27	51	1,975	83
¹ Breakdown not available												
² Does not represent the region's total number of beneficiaries per commodity												

Bukidnon

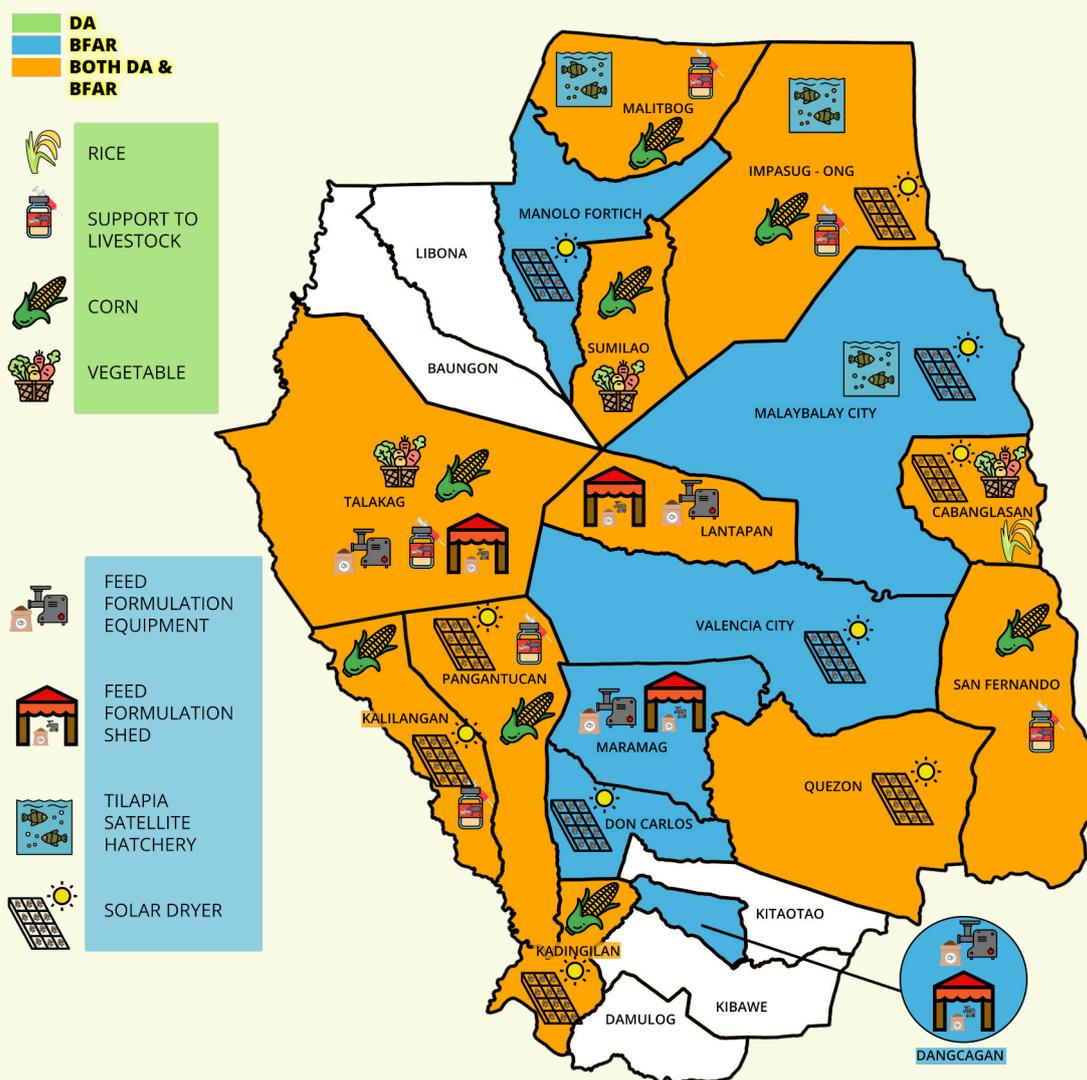
Agriculture Sector

SAAD Bukidnon carried out 11 rice, corn, and high-value crops production projects to 325 farmers and 6 groups with 190 members. The beneficiaries, who are from Cabanglasan, Talakag, Kalilangan, Impasugong, San Fernando, Sumilao, Pangantucan, and Kadingilan, received open-pollinated variety (OPV) corn, rice mill, pinakbet vegetable seeds, fertilizers (urea, complete, and organic), and postharvest equipment.

Fisheries Sector

The program provided three aquaculture projects, which benefited 11 groups and 580 beneficiaries. The projects include interventions for Tilapia Culture in Pond, Aquaculture Community-Based Participatory Action Research, and Feed Formulation Shed to support sustainable and low tilapia production costs.

Other projects implemented include one postharvest project, which benefited 10 groups. These projects came with the provision mini-fish processing sheds equipped with processing materials and equipment.



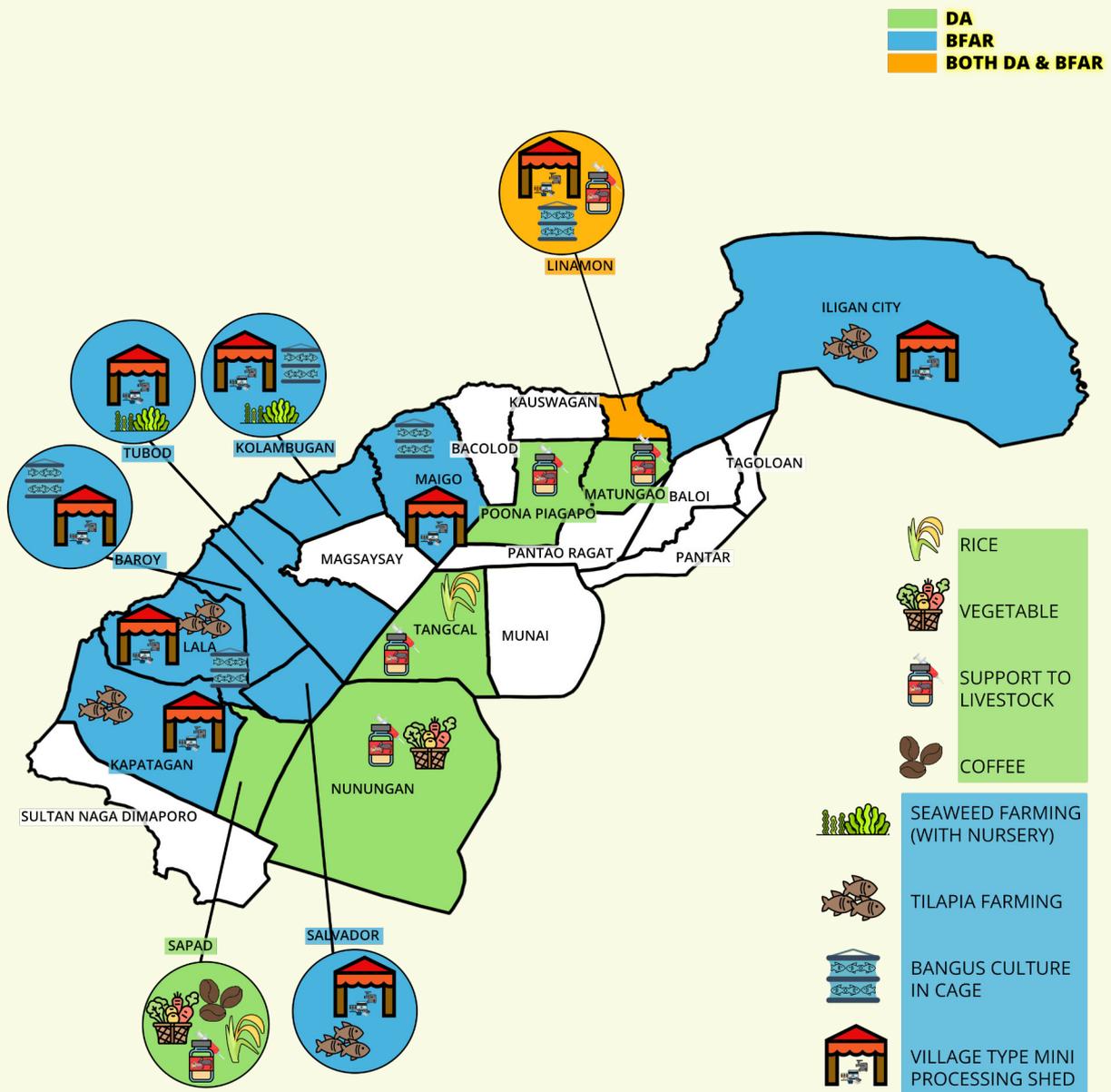
Lanao del Norte

Agriculture Sector

Nine (9) groups with 335 members and 600 farmers from Linamon, Matungao, Sapad, Nunungan, and Poona Piagapo were the municipalities in Lanao del Norte implemented with 15 livelihood projects. The projects include rice, corn, high-value crops, and poultry production with inputs provided such as OPV corn, pinakbet vegetable seeds, fertilizers (urea, complete, and organic), and postharvest equipment.

Fisheries Sector

For fishery, SAAD Lanao del Norte focused mainly on increasing *bangus* production, which led to the implementation of three *Bangus* Fish Cage Culture Technologies under the aquaculture project. It benefited 12 fisherfolk groups. One postharvest project was also implemented, which benefited 9 groups.



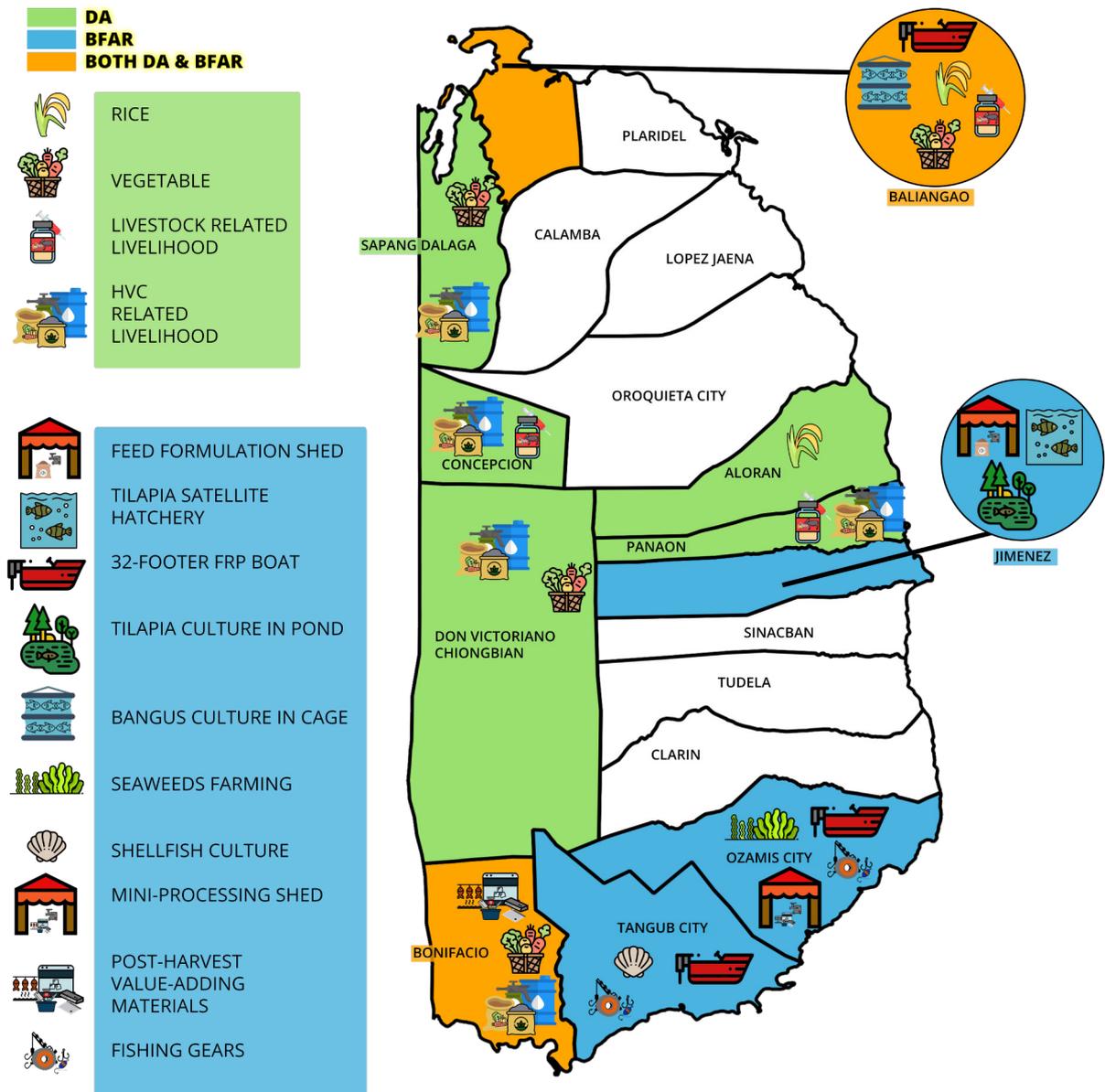
Misamis Occidental

Agriculture Sector

A total of 550 farmers and 12 groups from Aloran, Baliangao, Concepcion, Don Victoriano, Panaon, and Sapang Dalaga received rice, corn, and high-value crops production packages. The intervention distributed include postharvest equipment for rice, corn, and abaca, OPV vegetables, cacao, and fertilizers.

Fisheries Sector

In total, 140 fisherfolk and 14 groups benefited from 10 livelihood projects for aquaculture, capture fishing, and postharvest. The biggest project provided to the beneficiaries was the provision of FRP boats with fishing gears.



Region 11

SAAD Region 11 only has one covered province – Davao de Oro. Eleven (11) areas, such as Maragusan, Compostela, Monkayo, Montevista, New Bataan, Maco, Pantukan, Laak, Nabunturan, Mawab, and Mabini, are the beneficiaries for the agriculture sector.

Meanwhile, the fishery sector provided aquaculture livelihood projects focused on the upland areas, particularly the End Local Communist Armed Conflict (ELCAC). This means that all beneficiaries are new.

In total, 19 agricultural and fishery livelihood projects benefited 19 fisherfolk and 70 groups.

Table 18. Region 11's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Davao de Oro		
	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture			
HVC	10	-	59
Livestock and Poultry	2	-	2
Subtotal	12	-	61
Fisheries			
Aquaculture	7	19	9
Subtotal	7	19	9
Grand Total	19	19	70



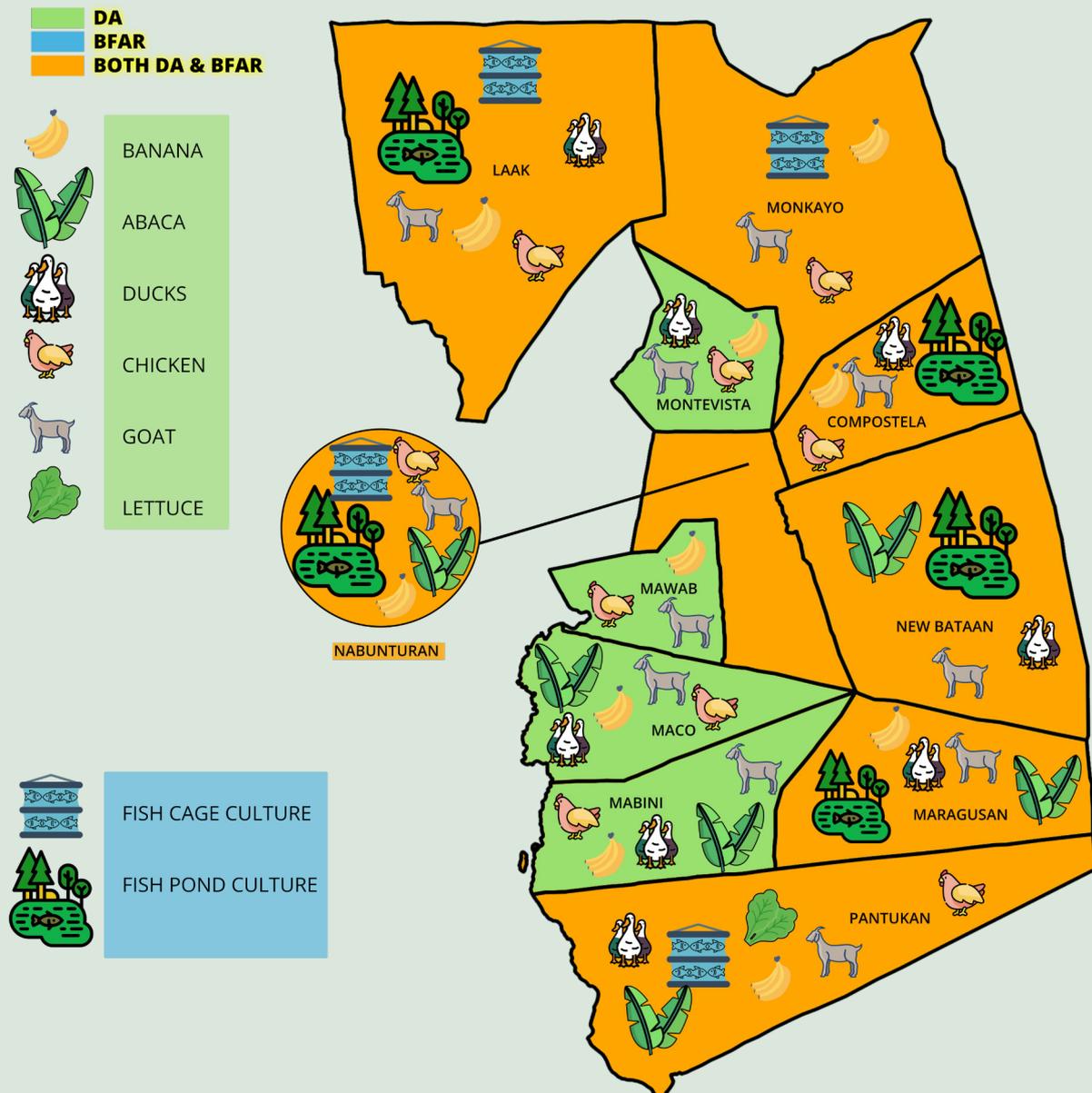
Davao de Oro

Agriculture Sector

Twelve (12) projects for the production of native chicken, Mallard ducks, upgraded goat, banana, and abaca benefited 61 groups. Fifty-nine (59) groups implemented the high-value crops projects while two associations managed livestock and poultry production.

Fisheries Sector

BFAR poured out Php 3.5 million for the provision of 7 freshwater fish cages under the aquaculture livelihood project. The cages benefited 19 fisherfolk and 9 groups with 357 members.



Region 12

SAAD Region 12 provided agricultural livelihood projects varying from the production of crops such as rice, corn, vegetable, livestock, and poultry in its three covered provinces – Cotabato, Sarangani, and Sultan Kudarat. The projects benefited 163 groups with 4,320 members.

For the fishery sector, BFAR received Php 917,000 for monitoring and evaluation of the SAAD implemented projects, production of SAADventures magazine and other publications, and crafting of the program's terminal report. The bureau no longer provide livelihood projects in accordance to the three-year SAAD implementation rule per province.

In 2021, a total of 100.3 metric tons (mt) of tilapia, *hito*, siganids, and carp was recorded with a gross income of Php 13.6 million. While the recipients of motorized banca recorded 2.2mt of species catch (*Decapterus macarellus*, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, *Auxis rochei*, *Selar crumenphthalmus*, and *Istiophorus platypterus*) with a value of Php 344,300. Also, the beneficiaries' ice production produced 114,116 blocks, providing revenue of Php 564,640.

BFAR also crafted a Regional Terminal Report, which was released February 2022. The SAAD provincial and regional coordinators are also closely monitoring the progress of the beneficiaries by gathering production and income data and other relevant information.

Table 19. Region 12's Livelihood Projects Implemented

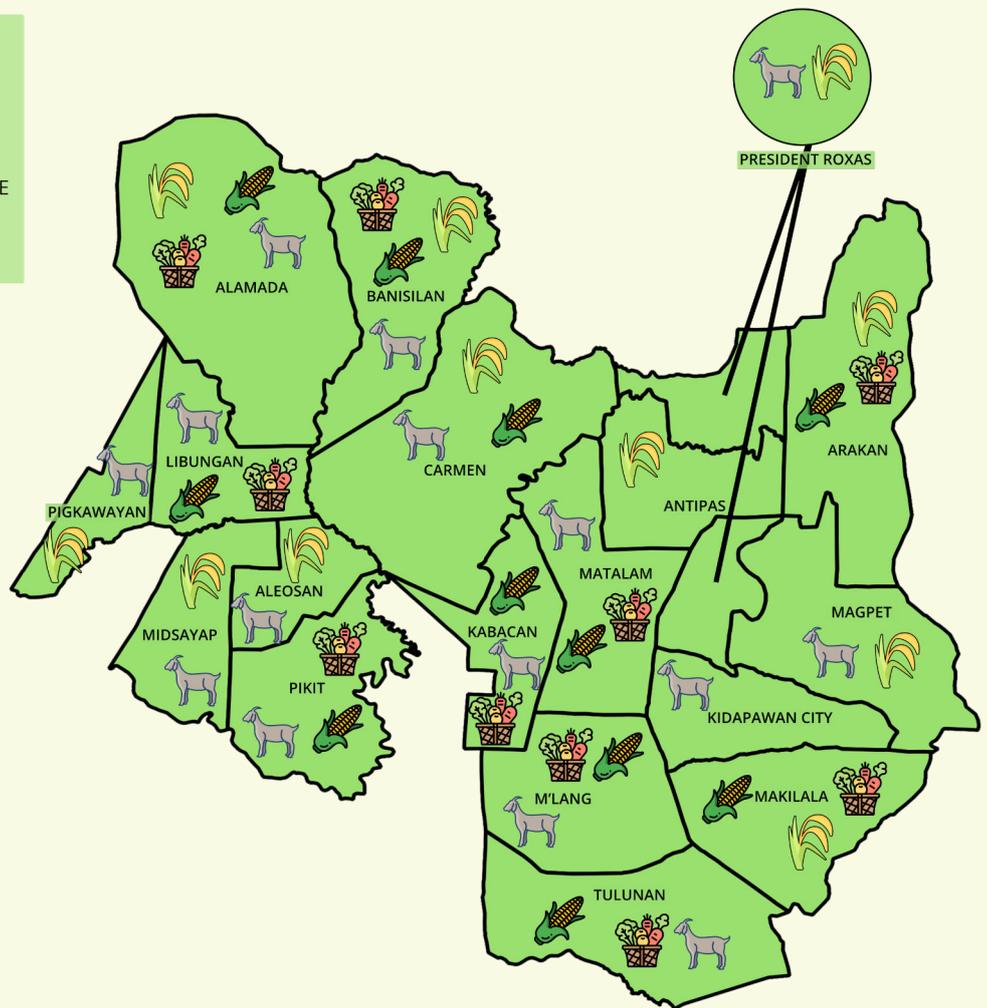
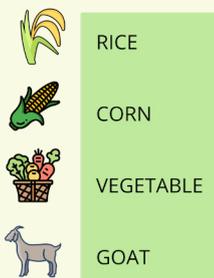
Commodity-related LP	Cotabato			Sarangani			Sultan Kudarat			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture												
Rice	1	-	14	1	-	28	2	-	24	4	-	66
Corn	1	-	10	1	-	7	2	-	14	4	-	31
HVC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	3	-	18
Livestock and Poultry	1	-	13	2	-	35	-	-	-	3	-	48
Total	3	-	37	4	-	70	7	-	56	14	-	163

Cotabato

Agriculture Sector

In Cotabato, 37 groups received three livelihood projects for the production of rice, corn, and livestock. Implemented major crop projects such as upland rice and corn, were supported with draft animals (cattle and horse), and small ruminants (native goat).

The beneficiaries are from 18 municipalities – Makilala, Pikit, Pigkawayan, President Roxas, Tulanun, M'lang, Antipas, Midsayap, Matalam, Magpet, Libungan, Kidapawan City, Kabacan, Carmen, Arakan, Banisilan, Aleosan, and Alamada.

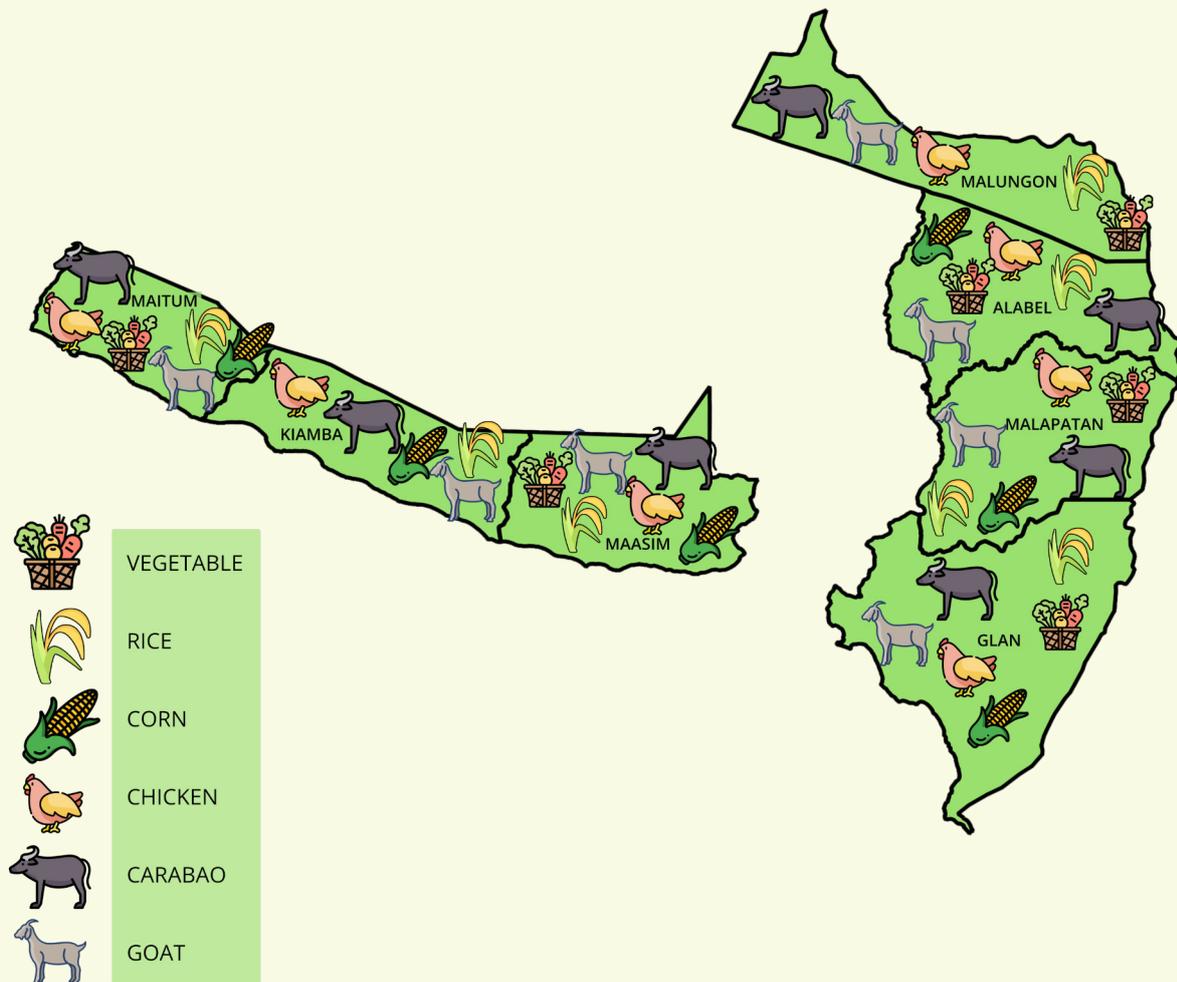


Sarangani

Agriculture Sector

There are 28 groups that benefited from four projects for rice, corn, and livestock production. Same as Cotabato beneficiaries, farmers from Sarangani also received vegetable production packages. All municipalities – Glan, Malapatan, Alabel, Malungon, Maasim, Kiamba, and Maitum – are beneficiaries of the SAAD Program. Some farmers also received poultry packages as additional assistance.

The upland rice and corn projects were supported with various vegetables, Muscovy ducks, goats, and postharvest equipment. The other projects provided are dairy goat production and carabao dispersal.

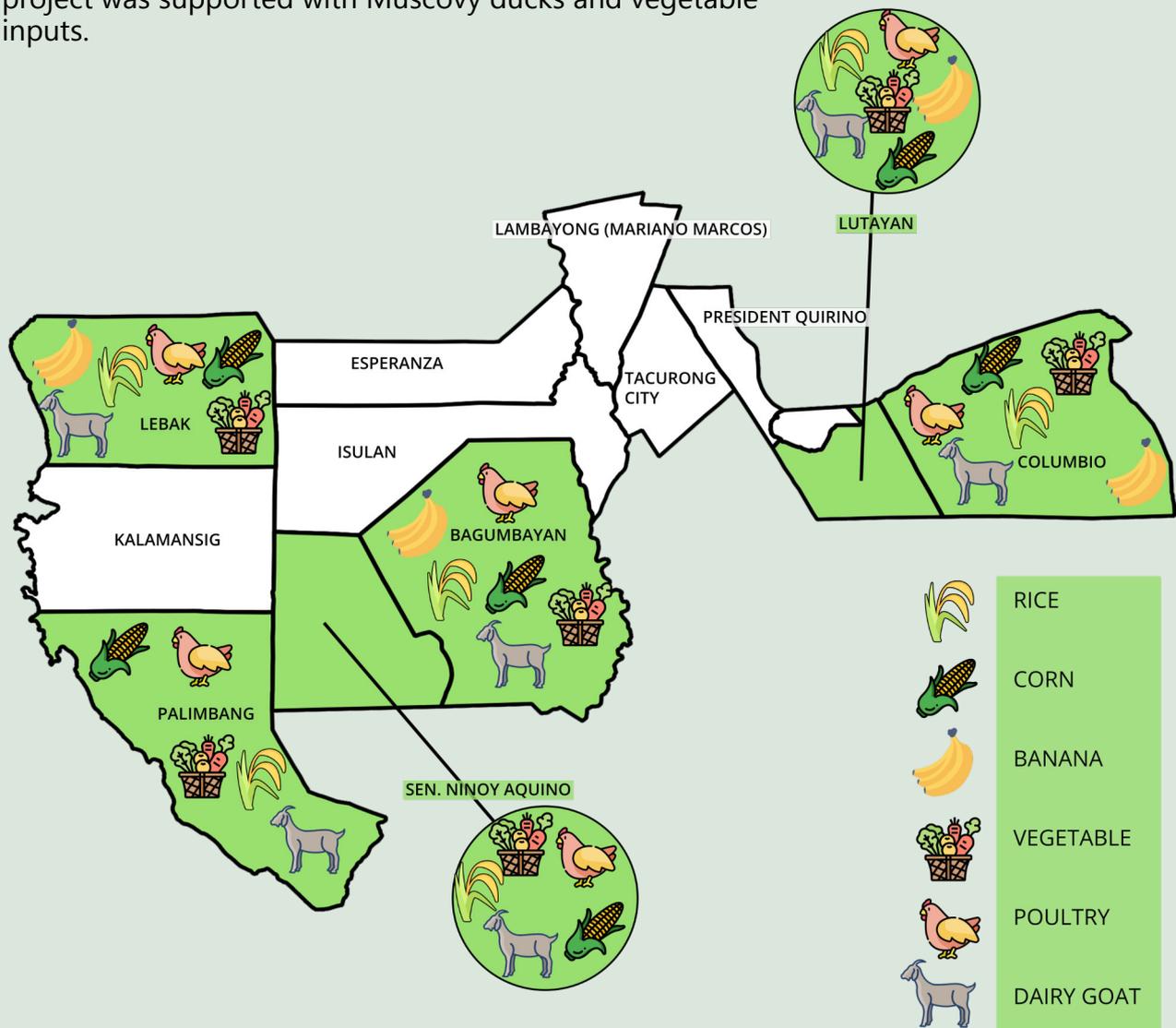


Sultan Kudarat

Agriculture Sector

A total of 56 groups in 6 municipalities (Bagumbayan, Columbio, Lebak, Lutayan, Palimbang, and Senator Ninoy Aquino) of Sultan Kudarat benefited from rice, corn, and high-value crops (vegetable and banana Lakatan) production projects. Some beneficiaries also received poultry packages to support the projects.

The rice and corn production projects implemented were supported with various vegetable inputs, Muscovy ducks, and postharvest equipment. While the banana Lakatan production project was supported with Muscovy ducks and vegetable inputs.



Region 13

SAAD Region 13 provided 33 agricultural and 14 fishery livelihood projects to its two recipient provinces: Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur.

A total of 279 fishers, 44 farmers' associations with 1,785 members, and 61 fisherfolk groups with 1,442 members received rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and poultry production for the agriculture sector and aquaculture, capture fishing, and postharvest for the fishery.

Fishery livelihood projects include tilapia and *bangus* culture as well as provision of boats and fishing gears.

Table 20. Region 13's Livelihood Projects Implemented

Commodity-related LP	Agusan del Sur			Surigao del Sur			Total per Commodity		
	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp	Actual	Ind	Grp
Agriculture									
Rice	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
Corn	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
HVC	12	0	13	4	0	4	16	0	17
Livestock and Poultry	4	0	4	9	0	18	13	0	22
Subtotal	17	0	18	16	0	26	33	0	44
Fisheries									
Capture	1	80	0	1	20	0	2	100	0
Aquaculture	3	84	3	3	1	41	6	85	44
Postharvest	3	94	9	3	0	8	6	94	17
Subtotal	7	258	12	7	21	49	14	279	61
Grand Total	24	258	30	23	21	75	47	279	105



Agusan del Sur

Agriculture Sector

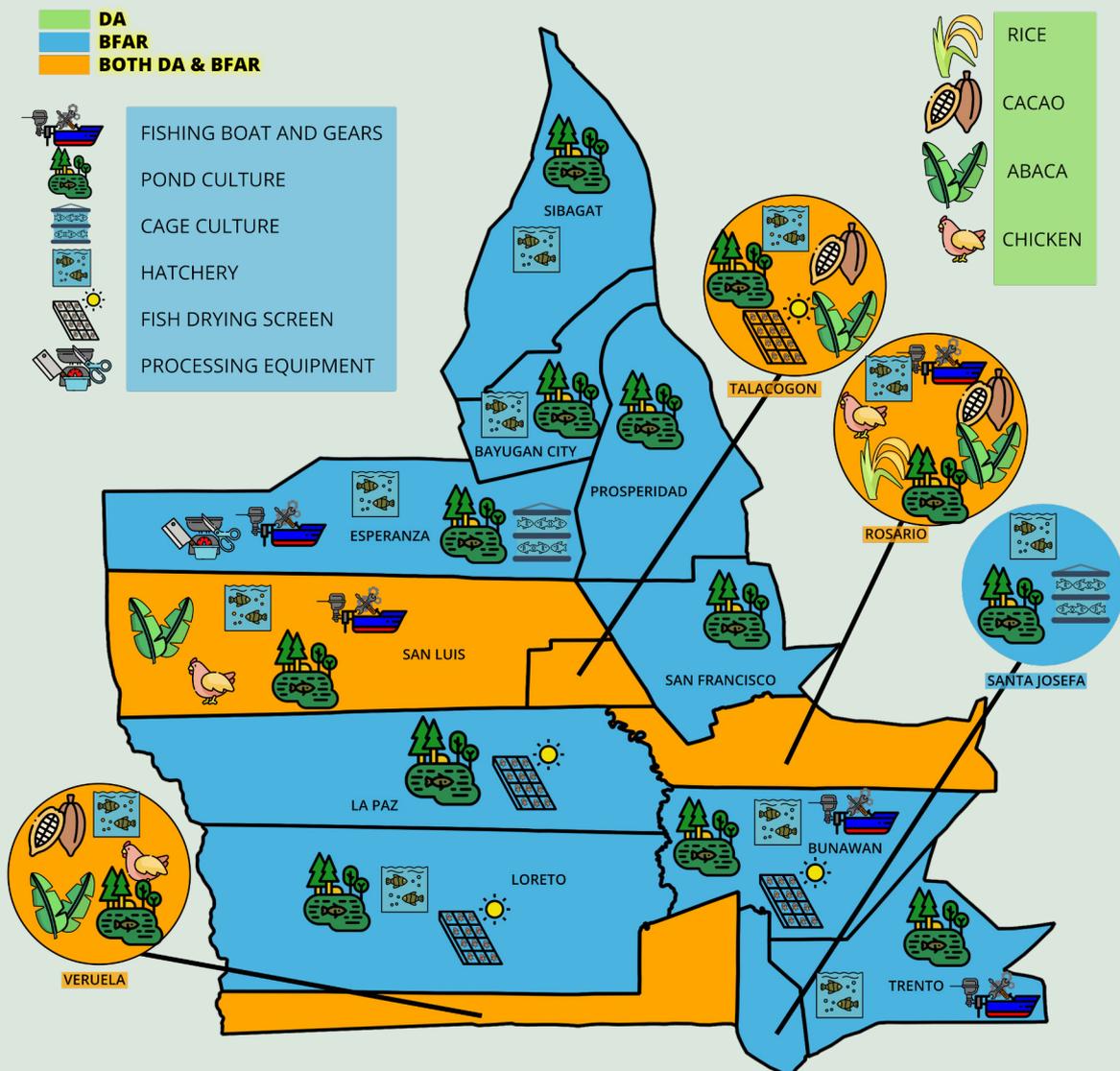
In total, the DA carried out one livelihood project for rice production, 12 for high-value crops, and four for poultry in Agusan del Sur. The projects benefited 18 associations consisting of 1,068 members.

Fisheries Sector

SAAD Agusan del Sur implemented the program to 13 municipalities and one city – Bayugan City, Bunawan, Esperanza, La Paz, Loreto, Prosperidad City, Rosario, San Francisco, San Luis, Sta. Josefa, Sibagat, Talacogon, Trento, and Veruela.

The fishery livelihood projects benefited 258 individuals and 12 groups with 164 members.

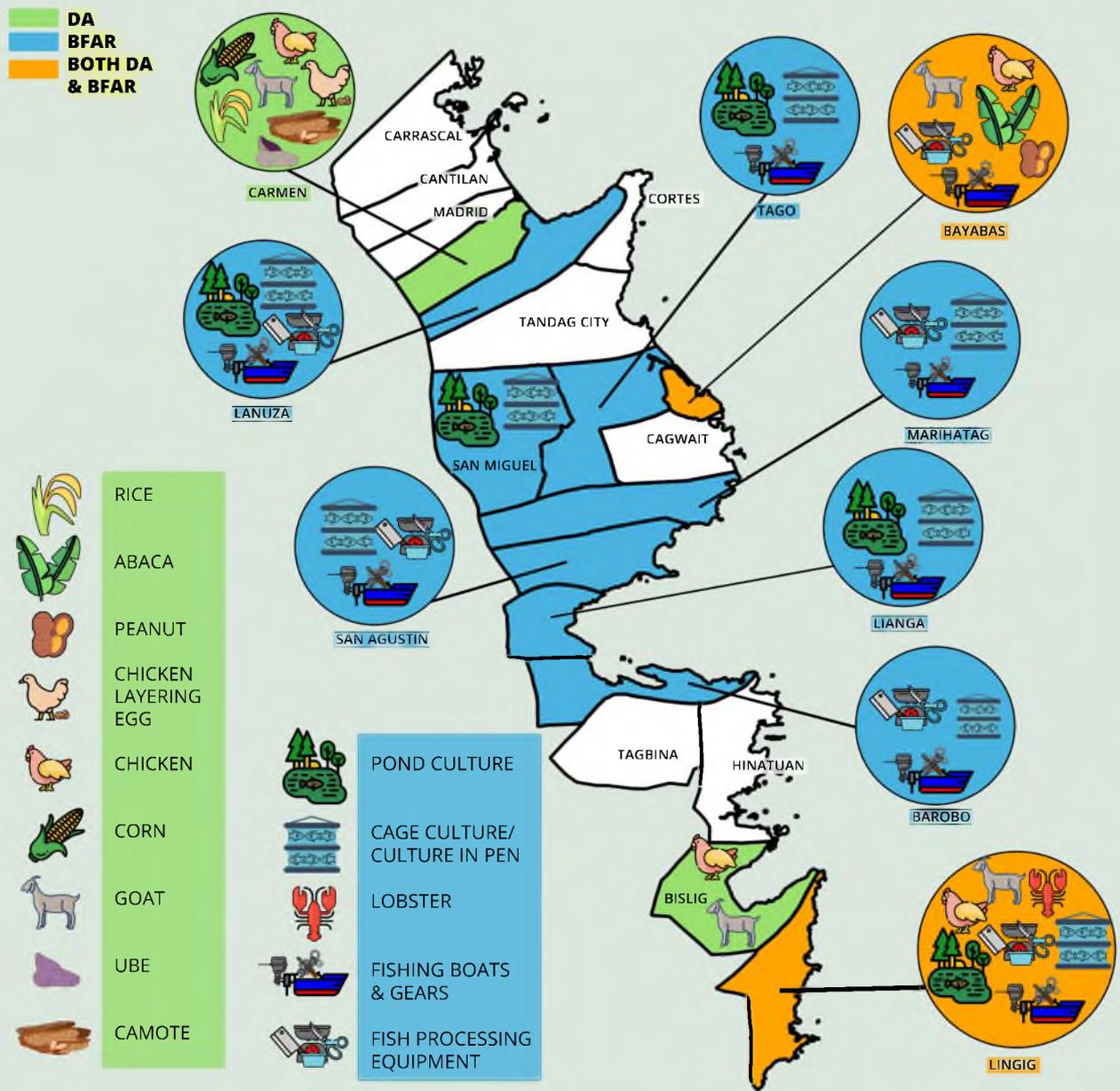
Fisherfolk associations received tilapia cage and pond culture livelihood projects. For capture livelihood, the SAAD Program provided 80 units of fiberglass paddle boats.



Surigao del Sur

Agriculture Sector

SAAD Surigao del Sur implemented projects in Bislig City, Bayabas, Carmen, and Lingig. It provided inputs for the production of poultry, livestock, corn, and high-value crops. The interventions benefited 26 groups with 717 members.



Fisheries Sector

The SAAD Program provided 7 of fishery livelihood projects for 21 individuals and 49 groups consisting of 1,278 members from Barobo, Bayabas, Lanuza, Lianga, Lingig, Marihatag, San Agustin, San Miguel, and Tago.

Most of the group beneficiaries received various big-ticket aquaculture projects for marine and brackish environment such as fish cage culture, pen culture, and aquasilviculture.





Social Preparation

The SAAD Program's social preparation component has a standardized set of procedures which starts from program entry, profiling, needs and risk assessment, formation of farmer and fisherfolk groups, and capability enhancement – all essential in transforming subsistence farmers and fishers as organized, market-driven entrepreneurs.

To encapsulate the important steps of the component, the DA-SAAD national office published the 'SAAD Social Preparation Guidebook' on June 11, 2021. The book gives regional implementers the liberty to conduct the social preparation activities in a way that works for them, but still adhering to the process.

The SAAD's social preparation process, also called community participation, considers the sociocultural, political, technical, and economic differences of each province. To establish proper coordination, the program implementers need to perform four phases, which include:

- 1) *Program Entry* – It includes securing permission to enter a community, introducing the SAAD Program to its locals, soliciting necessary information such as geographic, demographic, and agricultural or fishery data of the area, and identifying prospective beneficiaries.
- 2) *Profiling* – It is the act of recording data about the farmers and fisherfolk's personal information to be encrypted to the program's database. This is performed twice – before and after the delivery of agricultural and fishery livelihood inputs.
- 3) *Needs and Risk Assessment* – It is the process of identifying the agricultural or fishery-related needs of the beneficiaries, the desired outcomes, and the positive and negative impact of the chosen livelihood project.
- 4) *Formation of Farmer or Fisherfolk Group* – It involves organizing the SAAD beneficiaries into a farmer or fisherfolk association or cooperative, establishing the groups' leadership and by-laws, and providing them with proper documentation.
- 5) *Capability Enhancement Training* – It empowers beneficiaries identified and organized before receiving livelihood inputs. It strengthens and enhances the farmers and fisherfolk's knowledge on technical, financial, and administrative aspects, as well as ideal work ethics and values. It usually includes policy formation, leadership training, bookkeeping, financial and operations management, basic accounting, etc.

Agriculture Sector

In 2021, 770 social preparation activities were participated by 14,616 individual farmers and 263 groups with 2,945 members from 9 regions.

Table 21. Accomplished Social Preparation Activities for Agriculture Sector

SAAD Operating Unit	Social Preparation			
	No. of Activities Conducted	No. of Participants		
		Individual	Group	Members
CAR	30	3,052	-	-
MIMAROPA Region	8	450	28	140
Region 6	38	1,260	-	-
Region 7	69	2,601	-	-
Region 8	350	-	175	2,625
Region 9	15	755	-	-
Region 11	8	298	-	-
Region 12	248	6,200	-	-
Caraga Region	4	-	60	180
Total	770	14,616	263	2,945

Fishery Sector

In 2021, 770 social preparation activities were participated by 14,616 individual farmers and 263 groups with 2,945 members from 9 regions.

Table 22. Accomplished Social Preparation Activities for Fishery Sector

SAAD Operating Unit	Social Preparation			
	No. of Activities Conducted	No. of Participants		
		Individual	Group	Members
MIMAROPA Region	11	240	-	-
Region 6	3	120	-	-
Region 7	10	26	16	256
Region 10	3	240	-	-
Region 11	7	19	10	157
Caraga Region	17	204	17	372
Total	51	849	43	785

Specialized Training

Specialized training refers to technical training provided to beneficiaries based on the type of livelihood (e.g. production, processing, etc.) and commodities (rice, corn, livestock, poultry, etc.) that are suitable in the locality.

In 2021, the DA-SAAD conducted numerous specialized training with the aim of educating and empowering farmers and fisherfolk to be in the right track of becoming successful agripreneurs.

With partnerships from the Agricultural Training Institute and LGUs, the SAAD Program seamlessly carried out farmer field schools and other training to enhance the beneficiaries' capabilities on various aspects such as production, value-adding and processing, enterprise development, and marketing.

Agriculture Sector

The DA-SAAD conducted 1,025 specialized training that benefited 32,400 beneficiaries in 2021 across 30 provinces in 11 regions.

The type of agricultural training conducted were production: a) for crops such as abaca, banana, sweet potato, corn, peanut, cassava, mungo, peanut, rice, and cassava; b) for poultry such as native chicken, broiler chicken, and egg; and c) for livestock such as goat.

The program also provided knowledge on insuring crops and animals as well as steps to operate machinery and equipment provided.

Value-adding and processing of products were also important training sessions done to help farmers build income-generating activities and enterprises.



Table 23. Accomplished Specialized Training for Agriculture Sector

SAAD Operating Unit	Specialized Training	
	No. of Training Conducted	No. of Participants
CAR	294	12,573
MIMAROPA Region	8	300
Region 5	88	2,443
Region 6	169	4,637
Region 7	79	2,329
Region 8	62	1,680
Region 9	25	1,155
Region 10	27	1,350
Region 11	148	1,140
Region 12	90	4,240
Caraga Region	35	553
Total	1,025	32,400

Fishery Sector

In 2021, the BFAR-SAAD successfully conducted 79 specialized training for 2,889 fisherfolk (Table 20). Some training programs in MIMAROPA Region did not push through due to LGU lockdown restrictions from COVID-19, accessibility and logistical issues after natural calamities such as typhoons, and delayed delivery of supplies.

Table 24. Accomplished Specialized Training for Fishery Sector

SAAD Operating Unit	Specialized Training	
	No. of Training Conducted	No. of Participants
CAR	35	1,980
MIMAROPA Region	4	100
Region 6	0	0
Region 7	2	20
Region 10	6	420
Region 11	12	19
Caraga Region	20	350
Total	79	2,889

The training activities conducted covered:

- Tilapia fish cage and culture in a pond,
- *Bangus* fish cage,
- Aquaculture,
- Loan programs,
- Product packaging and labeling,
- Motorized boat maintenance,
- Ice block-making, and
- Insurance protection.

Community-based Enterprises (CBEs)

In the five-year run of the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program of the Department of Agriculture (DA), it offered significant actions towards the fulfillment of its ultimate goal - to reduce poverty in the most marginalized provinces of the country.

The program puts forward, especially during the latter implementation when it activated approaches to achieve said goal, the building of local or community-based enterprises (CBEs).

This is inspired by the motivation to go beyond providing opportunities for the marginalized through agricultural grants. From household sustenance to being a source of an extra livelihood, SAAD realizes the capacity of each beneficiary and takes it a step further by organizing them into farmer groups.

Farmer groups are supposed to function as a link for the community members to create a common understanding and achieve local economic goals, through activities such as community entrepreneurial ventures. According to Peredo and Chrisman (2006), the local knowledge and cultures of the community serve as a great advantage to the groups.





Understanding of local ecology, economy, needs of the community, and banking on their indigenous knowledge are significant aspects to be explored in community enterprise building.

Such activity can foster a spirit of collectivity to act and respond to the community's needs, considering that it is manned by the community members themselves. This approach is abreast with the Department's core reform agenda to encourage localized agricultural initiatives to work side by side with the local stakeholders to a more competitive and modernized mode of farming.

What is a CBE and why do development initiatives such as the SAAD Program integrate this as a component of growth?

In their review about CBEs, Peredo and Chrisman defined community enterprise as owned, manned, and operated by organized community members who collaborate to create market opportunities. This is aligned to the purpose of SAAD of establishing CBEs in its covered areas - to contribute to the community's social capital (as part of a network) and incremental learning (access to extension programs).

One core concept that CBEs address is sustainability - of the project, of participation, and resources. International non-government and state-sponsored programs have a common goal of contributing to building a better economic situation for communities, led by its members.

Peredo and Chrisman however noted that some programs for the marginalized poor are usually being reduced to charity primarily because of the failure to recognize strengths of the communities, stemming from insufficient community environmental, cultural, political, and economic studies. Another factor of failure is whether consciously or unconsciously, programs are led by implementing agencies, leading to a lack of ownership from the members of the community. This then results in limited collaboration, reinforced by rewards, and subtly preserving individualism.



It is imperative for the implementing agencies to be reminded that materially disadvantaged communities are facing a higher level of uncertainty when it comes to willingness to engage in entrepreneurship and other economic ventures because of the long-term sociological effects of poverty from the individual to the community level. These uncertainties however are not innate, rather, are resulting from the unfavorable economic and political climates, and historical/cultural qualities of different communities (p. 313).

In the community's realization of their group potential, there is hope that they will also be organized not just in enterprising activity but also in realizing and taking action to collectively demand rights and access to other social services among the community members, and their needs as a group, such as environmental welfare and cultural preservation.

As of the 2021 record, SAAD Program activated 245 community-based enterprises in its 30 covered provinces (Table 25). These CBEs are manned and owned by 245 farmer-groups, translating to 9,223 members in total. Most enterprises were established in 2021 despite the pandemic, a development attributed to years of social preparation (intersperse with capacity building) and policy strengthening by the program among the groups aimed at increasing production and productivity, leadership development, and enterprise management.

The conceptualization of marketing in the SAAD Program began in 2018, which was a huge leap from the program's initial focus on providing food on the table. In 2019, policy strengthening and dissemination through promotion in all channels regarding enterprise building were made under the leadership of the current SAAD chief, Dr. Myer G. Mula. Capacity building through extension services is geared towards institutional convergence, farmers' consolidation, enterprise establishment, marketing, value-adding, sustainability initiatives, and leadership. Likewise, information campaign shifted in the same context.

SAAD CBE guideline

SAAD's approach to CBE establishment calls for a program-wide effort from the field to the national implementing body. We have to come from the context that SAAD provides agricultural inputs to the identified areas for free under the basis of community assessments and preparations done with the actual beneficiaries.

Projects range from crops (food and industrial); livestock (sheep, goat, cow, carabao, horse, swine); poultry (chicken, duck, quail); machineries (farm and post-harvest equipment); irrigation facilities (i.e. solar irrigation); and fishery (aquaculture and hatchery) as specified in Table 26. It also provides training and extension programs for capacity building and technical support to the beneficiaries through national and local attached agencies. To do this, the program has appointed regional and provincial staff to physically oversee the implementation. This seems to be the logical approach, but we emphasize capitalizing on the sociological and geographical edge of strengthening the networks of the community. Who else can initiate dialogues and identify or understand entrepreneurial activities of the grassroots but the people who live with or near them?

Table 25. Established Community-based Enterprises from 2017-2021

Performance Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Grand Total
Total						
CBEs Established	1	13	34	64	133	245
Group beneficiaries	1	13	34	64	133	245
Group Members	40	600	1,233	2,614	4,736	9,223
Agriculture Sector						
CBEs Established	1	11	23	43	132	210
Group beneficiaries	1	11	23	43	132	210
Group Members	40	354	501	1,383	4,723	7,001
Fishery Sector						
CBEs Established	-	2	11	21	1	35
Group beneficiaries	-	2	11	21	1	35
Group Members	-	246	732	1,231	13	2,222

Table 26. Established Community-based Enterprises for the Agriculture and Fishery Sectors in 2021

Province	Municipality	Project Title	Enterprise Established	Beneficiaries		Name of Association	Project Cost (Php '000)
				Group	Members		
Grand Total				133	4,736		3,978.36
CAR							
Mountain Province	Bontoc	Brown Egg, Sugarcane, Pineapple, and Coffee Production and Processing	Selling of quail egg and table egg	1	70	Channeg Farmer's Association	5,072
MIMAROPA REGION							
Occidental Mindoro	Magsaysay	Mushroom Production	Selling of fresh mushroom	2	51	Calawag Mushroom Genuine Group; Calawag Mushroom Association	1,260
Occidental Mindoro	Abra de Ilog	Swine Production	Selling of processed meat and live piglet; agrivet store	2	54	Blessed Corean Swine Raisers Association; Rural Improvement Club	1,400
Occidental Mindoro	Abra de Ilog	Improved, Free-Range, and Native Chicken Production	Native chicken enterprise	3	59	Sitio Calumpit Balao Free Range Chicken Association; Sitio Core Balao Raisers Association; Manukan Nayon Farmers' Association	1,223
Occidental Mindoro	Magsaysay and Paluan	Ready-to-lay Chicken (Egg Production)	Selling of fresh egg	2	35	Poultry Calawag Association (PCA); Palueños Chicken Growers Association	1,867

Region 5										
Sorsogon	Donsol	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	28	Tres Marias Vegetable Grower Association	1,580			
Sorsogon	Juban	Rice Production	Selling of fresh palay or milled rice	1	33	EMTUCABI	1,799			
Sorsogon	Juban	Corn Production	Selling of corn	1	38	Anog Corn Farmers Association	2,078			
Sorsogon	Juban	Organic Production	Selling of fresh vegetables and herbal soap	1	30	Taboc Organic Farmers Association	397			
Sorsogon	Juban	Duck Production	Selling of eggs	1	20	Sipaya Small Farmers Association	892			
Sorsogon	Juban	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	53	Binanuhan Farmers Vegetable Association	1,862			
Sorsogon	Magallanes	Rice Production	Selling of fresh palay or milled rice	1	54	Caditaan Farmers Association	922			
Sorsogon	Matnog	Rice Production	Selling of fresh palay or milled rice	1	42	Sinebaran Rice Farmers Association	878			
Sorsogon	Matnog	Rice Production	Selling of fresh palay or milled rice	1	54	Culasi Farmers Association	747			
Sorsogon	Matnog	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	40	Brgy Sisigon Farmers Association	826			
Sorsogon	Matnog	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	35	Cabagahan Farmers Association	2,186			
Sorsogon	Pilar	Rice Production	Selling of fresh palay or milled rice	1	75	Dapdap Farmers Association	828			
Sorsogon	Pilar	Organic Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	45	Lumbang Farmers Association	308			
Sorsogon	Sta Magdalena	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	34	San Eugenio Vegetable Farmers Association	1,098			

Region 5							
Sorsogon	Juban	Corn Production	Selling of corn	1	30	Anog Corn Farmers Association	1,970
Sorsogon	Matnog	HVC Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	30	Pawa Farmers Association	1,300
Sorsogon	Castilla	Village Level Fish Smoke-House	Fish smokehouse and selling of postharvest materials	1	13	SAAD Group	600
Region 6							
Antique	Valderrama	Peanut Production	Selling of peanut	3	116	Lublub Fresh Vegetable Noodle Maker Association; Manlacbo Farmers Association; Tigmamale Agrarian Reform Cooperative	3,310
Antique	Valderrama	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of eggs	4	120	Bunsod Farmers Association; Manlacbo Aton Kauswagan; Salaksakan Irrigators Association; Canipayán Valderrama Irrigators Association	1,187.21
Antique	Laua-an	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of eggs	3	169	RATANILA Cluster Level Association; Liberato Integrated FA; Lupa-an Farmers and Irrigators Association	1,465.23

Antique	San Remigio	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of eggs	5	324	Samahan kang Mangunguma kag Mamumugon kang Agrícola; Uswag Cabiawan FA; Buklod Margubdub FA; Katilingban kang Mangunguma kang barangay Bagumbayan; Sinundolan ISF Upland	1,808.2
Negros Occidental	Toboso	Lowland Vegetable Production	Selling of fresh and pickled vegetables	2	74	Bug-Ang Organic Farmers Association; Pasto Agrarian Reform Cooperative	1,347
Negros Occidental	Moises Padilla	Lowland Vegetable Production Chicken Layer Egg Production	Selling of fresh vegetables and eggs	2	60	Brgy. Crossing Magallon Small Farmers Association; Binhi Sang Kauswagan Sang Sto. Domingo Integrated Farmers Association	586
Negros Occidental	Moises Padilla	Lowland Vegetable Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	1	43	Barangay Odiong Cassava Farmers Association	183
Negros Occidental	Moises Padilla	Cassava Production	Selling of raw cassava, cassava flan, and cassava chips	2	101	Santos-Santos Farmworkers Association; Sitio Napilu-An Integrated Farmers Association;	658
Negros Occidental	Calatrava	Lowland Vegetable Production	Selling of fresh raw vegetables	2	54	Sitio Ania 1 Masaligan Farmers Association; Agpangji Nalikban Vegetable Growers Association	518

Negros Occidental	Calatrava	Ready-to-lay Chicken Egg Production	Selling of fresh egg	2	82	Barangay Patun-An Fishermen Association; Sagasa Small Integrated Fisherfolk Association	491
Negros Occidental	Don Salvador Benedicto	Conventional Lowland Vegetable Production with Ginger Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	2	65	Padanon Integrated Upland Small Farmers Association; Ata-Bukidnon Farmers Association	2,390
Region 8							
Northern Samar	Catarman	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of fresh eggs	1	22	Old Rizal Integrated Organic Rural Improvement Club (ORIORICA)	950
Northern Samar	Gamay	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of fresh eggs	1	22	GM Osias P4MP	950
Northern Samar	Mondragon	Swine Production	Selling of live piglets	1	16	Chitongco Farmers Association	854
Eastern Samar	Borongan City	Swine Production and Marketing	Selling of live piglets and carcass	2	60	Cagbonga Backyard Swine and Duck Breeder Association; Bayobay Livestock and Vegetable Producers Association	3,493
Region 9							
Zamboanga a del Norte	Rizal	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	3	95	Toda II Farmers Association; East Poblacion Farmers Association; Sebaca Farmers Association	4,201

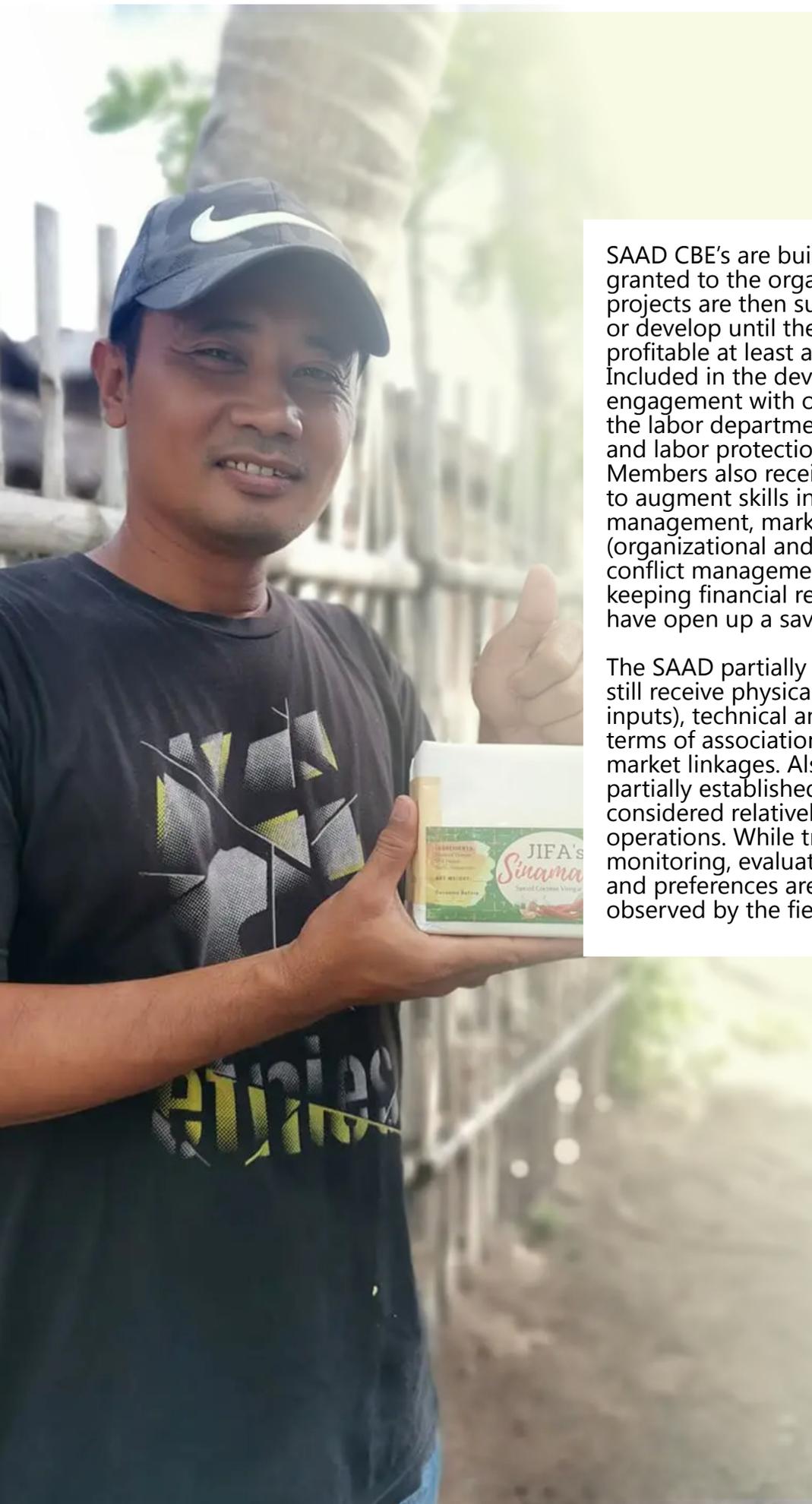
Negros Occidental	Calatrava	Ready-to-lay Chicken Egg Production	Selling of fresh egg	2	82	Barangay Patun-An Fishermen Association; Sagasa Small Integrated Fisherfolk Association	491
Negros Occidental	Don Salvador Benedicto	Conventional Lowland Vegetable Production with Ginger Production	Selling of fresh vegetables	2	65	Padanon Integrated Upland Small Farmers Association; Ata-Bukidhon Farmers Association	2,390
Region 8							
Northern Samar	Catarman	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of fresh eggs	1	22	Old Rizal Integrated Organic Rural Improvement Club (ORIORICA)	950
Northern Samar	Gamay	Layer Chicken Production	Selling of fresh eggs	1	22	GM Osias P4MP	950
Northern Samar	Mondragon	Swine Production	Selling of live piglets	1	16	Chitongco Farmers Association	854
Eastern Samar	Borongan City	Swine Production and Marketing	Selling of live piglets and carcass	2	60	Cagbonga Backyard Swine and Duck Breeder Association; Bayobay Livestock and Vegetable Producers Association	3,493
Region 9							
Zamboanga del Norte	Rizal	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	3	95	Toda II Farmers Association; East Poblacion Farmers Association; Sebaca Farmers Association	4,201

Zamboanga del Norte	Mutia	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	4	95	Diland Farmers Association; Newland Farmers Association; New Siquijor Farmers Association; Buenasuerte Farmers Association	6,245
		Broiler Chicken Raising	Selling of broiler chicken	2	50	Poblacion Farmers Association; Sto. Tomas Farmers Association	100
Zamboanga del Norte	Manukan	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	3	75	Lingatongan Farmers Association; Mate Farmers Association; Suisayan Indigenous People's Association	4,347
Zamboanga del Norte	Sibutad	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	6	216	Delapa Farmers Association; Poblacion Farmers Association; Magsaysay Farfish Association; Sipalok Farmers Association; Panganuran Farfish Association; Minlasag Farfish Association	6,822
Zamboanga del Norte	Sibutad	Sweet Corn Production	Selling of corn	1	42	Siboloc Farmers Association	602
Zamboanga del Norte	Katipunan	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	3	64	Loyuran Farmers Association; Matam Farmers Association; Mias Farmers Association	5,079

Zamboanga del Norte	Labason	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	2	51	New Salvacion Farmers Association; Balas Farmers Association	4,403
Zamboanga del Norte	Labason	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	2	70	Lapatan Kabuhayan Farmers Association; San Isidro Farmers Association	1,189
Zamboanga del Norte	Piñan	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	2	59	Ubay Farmers Association; Desin Farmers Association	2,421
Zamboanga del Norte	Sirawai	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	2	60	Balubuan Farmers Association; Sr. San Nicolas Farmers Association	3,890
		Swine Raising	Selling of fattened hog and weaning piglets	2	40	Doña Cecilia Farmers Association;	602
Zamboanga del Norte	Sindangan	Broiler Chicken Raising	Selling of chicken meat	1	12	Sr. San Vicente Farmers Association; San Nicolas Farmers Association	1,314
Zamboanga del Norte	Sindangan	Layer Chicken Raising Project	Selling of farm fresh eggs	1	25	Tapanayan Farmers Association	454
Zamboanga del Norte	La Libertad	Sweet Corn Production	Selling of corn cob and boiled sweet corn	1	30	Makughon mga Mag-uuma sa Sindangan	1,178
Zamboanga del Norte	La Libertad	Sweet Corn Production	Selling of corn cob and boiled sweet corn	1	30	La Libertad Agricultural Producer Farmer's Association	1,320

Zamboanga del Norte	La Libertad	HoneyDew Production	Selling of honeydew fruits	1	30	La Libertad Agricultural Producer Farmer's Association	68
Zamboanga del Norte	Sergio Osmeña	Vegetable Production	Selling of fresh vegetable	5	156	Tuburan Farmers Association; Tinindugan Farmers Association; Don Eleno Farmers Association; Buenvista Farmers Association; Bagong Baguio Farmers Association	4,444
Zamboanga del Norte	Roxas	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	1	30	Langatian - Melangas IP Producers Cooperative	1,384
Zamboanga del Norte	Salug	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	1	25	Caracol Farmers Association	8,330
Zamboanga del Norte	Siayan	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	4	70	Datagan Consumer's Cooperative; Gonayen Consumer's Cooperative; Polayo Consumer's Cooperative; Soguilon Consumer's Cooperative	1,128
Zamboanga del Norte	Baliguian	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	1	30	Milidan Kalipi Women's	1,399
Zamboanga del Norte	Siocon	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	2	71	D. Riconalla Farmers Association; Siyay Farmers Association	2,096
Zamboanga del Norte	Kalawit	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	2	102	Conception Pangkabuhayan Farmers Association; Labukanan Farmers Association	1,407

Zamboanga del Norte	Gutalac	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	1	52	Matunoy Cooperative Farmers Association	1,407
Zamboanga del Norte	Polanco	Layer Chicken Raising	Selling of eggs	1	30	Kanibungan Farmers Association	1,402
Zamboanga del Norte	Dapitan	Cassava and Corn Production	Selling of corn	1	68	San Nicolas Farmers Association	2,093
Zamboanga del Norte	Maimbung	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	1	30	Tandu Patong Mudjahada Farmer's Association	1,332
Zamboanga del Norte	Talipao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	150	Tiis Kasanyangan Association	1,378
Zamboanga del Norte	Talipao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	150	Masambu Maadil People's Association	1,378
Sulu	Indanan	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	2	160	Kasambuhan Sin Barangay Tubod Association	1,393
Sulu	Indanan	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	2	160	Pasil SAAD Farmer's Association	1,314
Sulu	Parang	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	150	Bangalan SAAD Farmer's Association	1,314
Sulu	Parang	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	150	Lupah Abu Farmers Association	1,513
Sulu	Parang	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	150	Laum Suah Farmers Association	1,677
Sulu	Panamao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	100	Kaha Farmers Association	1,378
Sulu	Panamao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	100	Anak Misikin Farmer's Association	1,313
Sulu	Panamao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	100	Upper Patibulan Farmers Association	1,313
Sulu	Panamao	Cassava-Corn-Peanut integrated with Vegetable, Goat, Layer Chicken (egg production) and Native Chicken project	Selling of eggs	3	100	Lower Patibulan SAAD Farmers Association	1,330



SAAD CBE's are built based on the projects granted to the organized groups. These projects are then supported to mature or develop until they can be considered profitable at least at the association level. Included in the development is its engagement with other agencies such as the labor department for legitimization and labor protection of the group. Members also receive extension services to augment skills in enterprise management, marketing and leadership (organizational and entrepreneurial), and conflict management. The groups are also keeping financial records, and by this time have open up a savings account.

The SAAD partially established CBEs may still receive physical support (agricultural inputs), technical and extension training in terms of association development, and market linkages. Also at this point, the partially established CBEs can be considered relatively independent in operations. While transitioning, enterprise monitoring, evaluation, market conditions, and preferences are continuously being observed by the field implementers.

A SAAD-established CBE on the other hand, aside from its independent operations, have to be consistent with the financial flow, gaining profit, and probability of expansion. It no longer receives physical support and is on the level of expansion and branding activities.

The DA beneficiaries are involved in selling live and by-products of chicken, mushroom, processed meat, live weight pigs, peanut, corn, and fresh vegetables. Meanwhile, the BFAR beneficiaries sell live aquatic products and by-products such as finfish, *bangus*, *kitang*, seaweed, tilapia, and processed tilapia goods including *longganisa* and *embotido* tilapia, *lamayo*, *tilanggit*, and even tilapia ice cream, fingerlings, street food (fish, squid balls, and quekiam), and vannamei.

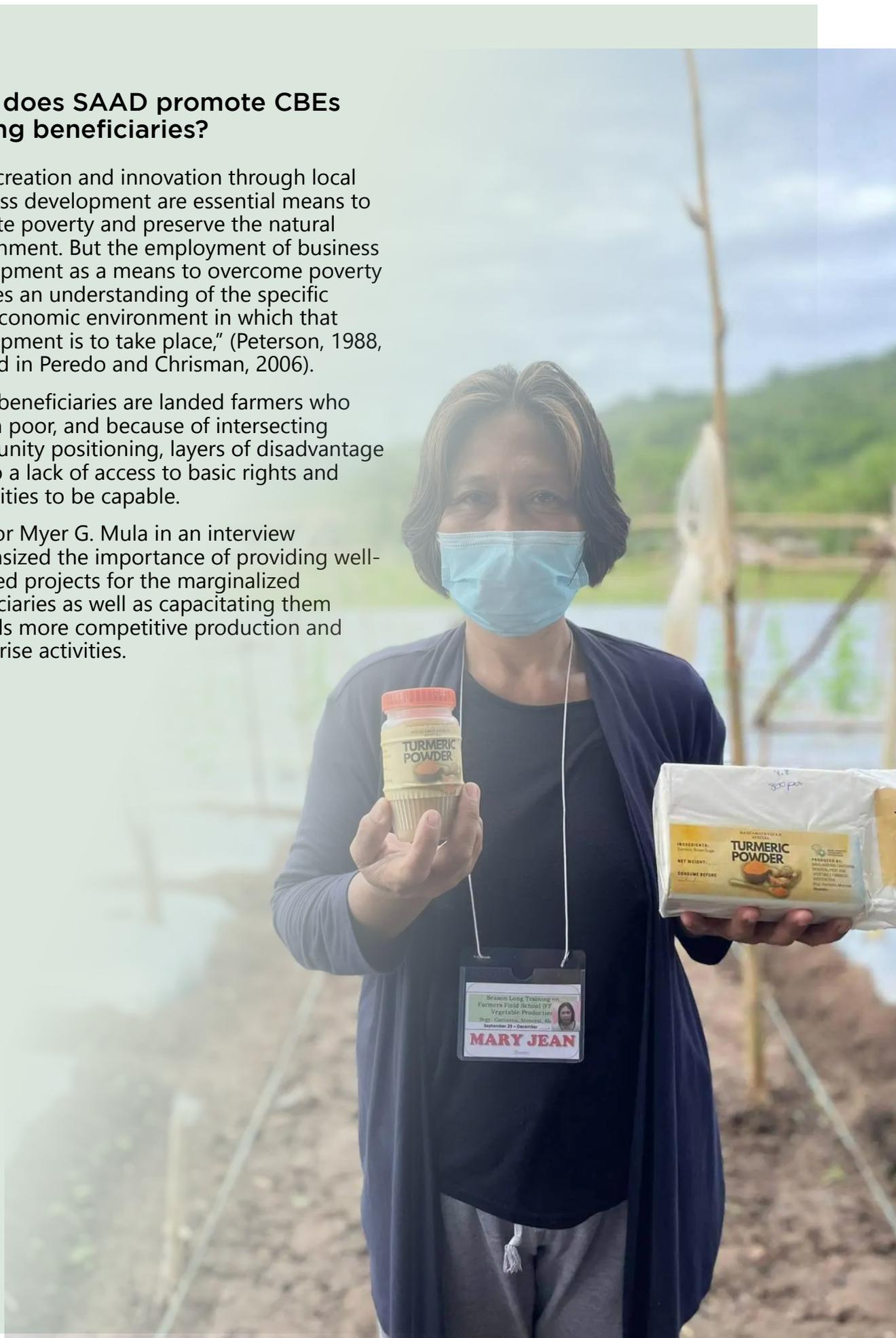


Why does SAAD promote CBEs among beneficiaries?

Value creation and innovation through local business development are essential means to alleviate poverty and preserve the natural environment. But the employment of business development as a means to overcome poverty requires an understanding of the specific socioeconomic environment in which that development is to take place," (Peterson, 1988, as cited in Peredo and Chrisman, 2006).

Some beneficiaries are landed farmers who remain poor, and because of intersecting community positioning, layers of disadvantage lead to a lack of access to basic rights and necessities to be capable.

Director Myer G. Mula in an interview emphasized the importance of providing well-rounded projects for the marginalized beneficiaries as well as capacitating them towards more competitive production and enterprise activities.



“More than food, SAAD values nutrition and sustainability of projects of the communities. Even our fisherfolks are encouraged to expand their production, from aquaculture to vegetable, and poultry production. We also introduced abaca production which is an industrial crop. Continuous specialized training is provided such as food safety and handling, as well as continued provision of inputs, value-adding activities, and introduction to machinery, aiming to improve production and quality of produce.

SAAD’s framework aims for two desired impacts; food security, and economic relief to stability. The program operates through its regional arms who physically monitor the projects on the field, and lead the study of potential and feasible activities of the farmers and fishers.

“We would like to foster the native potentials and traditions and are actually helping to rejuvenate lands, and other traditional practices, only that we are trying to improve the practices that can be improved for faster and safer production,” he said.

Looking forward to the program extension, SAAD plans to execute close monitoring and evaluation dedicated to the established enterprises as part of the continued study on the stability of the CBEs under the program’s set criteria. An essential aspect of this action plan is the collaboration of the SAAD national and regional support units, other state agencies concerned, provincial and regional government units, state universities and colleges (SUCs), and most of all, the farming and fishing communities.





The continued partnerships (including with international organizations) are seen to be essential to the local economic development through (but not limited to) value creation in local business establishments, which Chrisman and Pedero introduced as essential means towards poverty alleviation and natural resources protection.

The SAAD Program agrees and takes actions to achieve economic development, but however sees other aspects of development (not just economic) as essential to the impactful progress of the communities.

The CBEs are also expected to establish social networks, fostering involvement and confidence among the community members to confront community issues that lead to a better understanding of the socio-economic conditions, cultural orientation, and needs of the disadvantaged population.

With these as guiding concepts, SAAD wishes to strengthen and explore community networks and potentials through continuous agripreneurial activities and gain a better understanding of the unique processes of each community towards economic development and sustainability.

Chapter 3: SAAD Saga 2021



SAAD Saga is a forum for beneficiaries (farmers and fishers) and partners (LGUs, agencies, and other organizations) to discuss policies, exchange knowledge, and promote products. The core of the forum is recognizing the exemplary farmers and fisherfolk in the strategies and innovations employed in managing and sustaining the SAAD-assisted livelihood projects.

Caraga (Region 13) and Western Visayas (Region 6) regions held their first SAAD Saga event in 2021. The event was attended by participants physically and virtually in accordance to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

Qualifying groups and individuals were evaluated based on their project management, accomplishments and short-term results, innovation, and sustainability.

Participating groups and individuals also promoted their products exhibited in booths. Aside from raw produce such as vegetables and fresh eggs, manufactured products such as squash noodles, seaweed pickles, and banana chips were on sale and display.

Caraga Region

DA and BFAR-SAAD Region 13 conducted a three-part forum with the first leg held in San Francisco, Agusan del Sur on September 29 for farmers and fisherfolk of the province. Fifteen (15) groups and individuals participated in the event.

Meanwhile, the second part held in Tandag City, Surigao del Sur on October 1 had 12 nominated individuals as well as farmers and fishers' association.

Three (3) participants each from the two provinces in the agriculture and fishery sectors qualified for the regional SAAD Saga. The nominees engage in poultry, goat, camote, milkfish, and tilapia production.

The culminating regional event was held at Bislig City Cultural Center and Sports Center in Bislig, Surigao del Sur on October 5. The Cancavan Corn Growers Association (CCGA) from Surigao del Sur ranked first for the 'Outstanding Partner Beneficiary' award for the agriculture sector and individual beneficiary Marjhun Samson from Agusan del Sur for the fishery.



Winners for the agriculture sector received projects worth Php 250,000 for the grand prize; Php 150,000 for the 2nd place; and Php 120,000 for the 3rd place. The three remaining non-placers took home Php 60,000 worth of interventions as consolation prizes.

Meanwhile, winners from the fishery sector received Php 40,000 worth of interventions for the grand prize; Php 30,000 for the 2nd place; and Php 20,000 for the 3rd place.



Scan to view SAAD Saga 2021 Caraga region participating beneficiaries' video presentations.

Table 27. SAAD Saga 2021 Caraga Region Awardees

Beneficiary	Members	Municipality	Province	Place
Agriculture				
Cancavan Corn Growers Association	21	Carmen	Surigao del Sur	1st
Culiram SAAD Abaca Farmers' Association	66	Talacogon	Agusan del Sur	2nd
Balete Chicken Growers Association	31	Bayabas	Surigao del Sur	3rd
Cosep Peoples' Organization	54	Rosario	Agusan del Sur	Finalist
Mag-uumang Manobo sa Hinapoyan Association	50	Carmen	Surigao del Sur	Finalist
Muritula USAD Farmers' Association	80	San Luis	Agusan del Sur	Finalist
Fisheries				
Marjhun Samson	1	Esperanza	Agusan del Sur	1st
Doña Flavia Farmers and Fisherfolk' Association	84	San Luis	Agusan del Sur	2nd
Soong Fisherfolk Association II	20	Tago	Surigao del Sur	3rd
Joel Gatillo	1	Bayabas	Surigao del Sur	Finalist
Samahan ng mga Mangingisda sa Barcelona	23	Lingig	Surigao del Sur	Finalist
Vosbogart Acop	1	Sta. Josefa	Agusan del Sur	Finalist

Region 6

SAAD Region 6 held the Saga forum simultaneously in the cities of Iloilo and Bacolod on November 11 to recognize outstanding beneficiaries from Antique and Negros Occidental.

Eleven farmers' associations in the agriculture sector and six groups from the fishery, who are involved in the production of poultry, goat, rice, organic vegetable, milkfish, and seaweeds, were nominated for the 'Outstanding Partner Beneficiary' awards.

Six (6) beneficiaries from each sector won the awards and each received Php 75,000 worth of livelihood interventions.

Table 28. SAAD Saga 2021 Region 6 Awardees

Beneficiary	Municipality	Province
Agriculture		
Bugnay Irrigators' Association, Inc.	Valderrama	Antique
Liberato Farmers' Association	Laua-an	
Ratanila Cluster Level Association	Laua-an	
Samahan kang Mangunguma kag Mamumugon kang Agricula	San Remigio	
Barangay Ani-e Small Farmers' Association	Calatrava	Negros Occidental
Bungahin Irrigators' Association, Inc.	Moises Padilla	
Fisheries		
Imba SAAD Seaweeds and Fisherfolk Association	Caluya	Antique
Panas-an Small Fisherfolks' Association	Cauayan	
Poblacion Patnongon Fisherfolk Association	Pantongon	
Purok Santan SAAD Farmers and Fisherfolk Association	Hinoba-an	Negros Occidental
Sebaste SAAD Fisherfolk Association	Sebaste	
Vito Vendors Fisherfolk Association	Sagay City	



Aside from the forum, the SAAD Program also showcased the beneficiaries' products in a three-day trade fair and exhibit. The event also served as an avenue to improve the entrepreneurial skills of the farmers and fishers.



Twenty (20) associations from Antique and Negros Occidental participated in the event from November 10 to 12, generating a total combined income of Php 97,329. Aside from the raw produce such as fresh eggs and vegetables, manufactured products such as squash noodles, seaweed pickles, and banana chips were on sale and displayed.



Three associations also won best booths and received cash prizes worth Php 2,000-5,000. Also, five runners-up received Php 1,000 each.

The SAAD Saga 2021 showed the determination of the farmers and fisherfolk to successfully implement and manage livelihood projects to improve their lives and their communities. It also served as a driver for implementers and stakeholders to initiate discussions and create policies and laws for the improvement of the program and whole agriculture and fishery sectors.



2021 Status

For FY 2021, 3,466 individual farmer beneficiaries have been profiled from the provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Masbate, Sorsogon, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Sulu, Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, and Misamis Occidental. Meanwhile, the other provinces have groups or associations as beneficiaries. From the program's priority provinces, 1,273 farmer groups with 46,116 members have been identified.

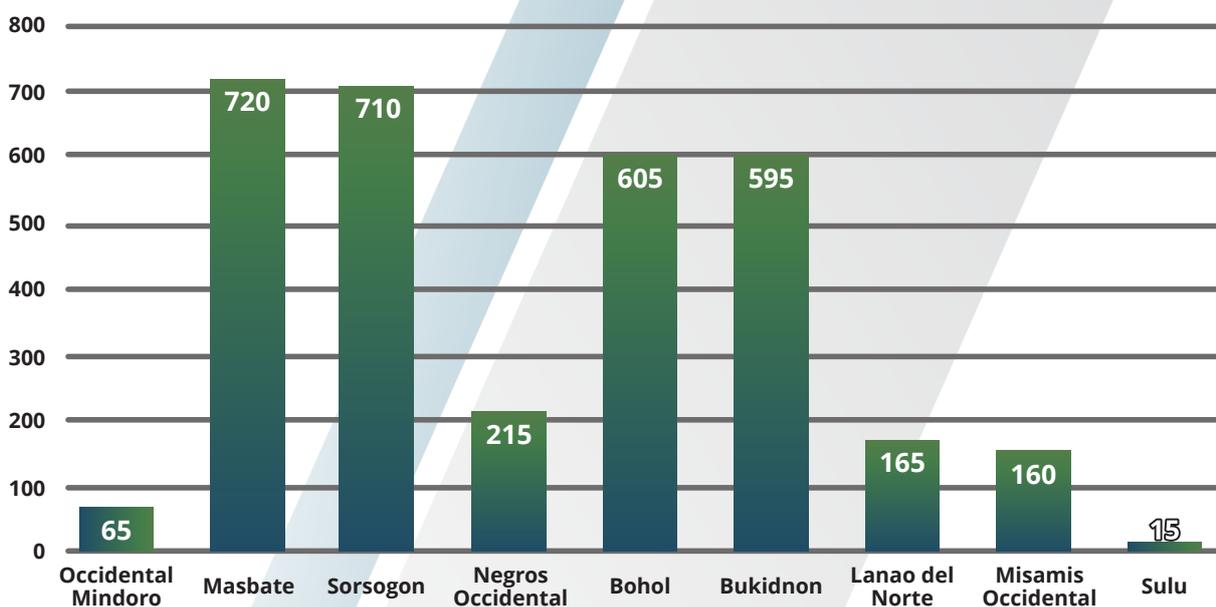


Figure 12. Individuals Profiled

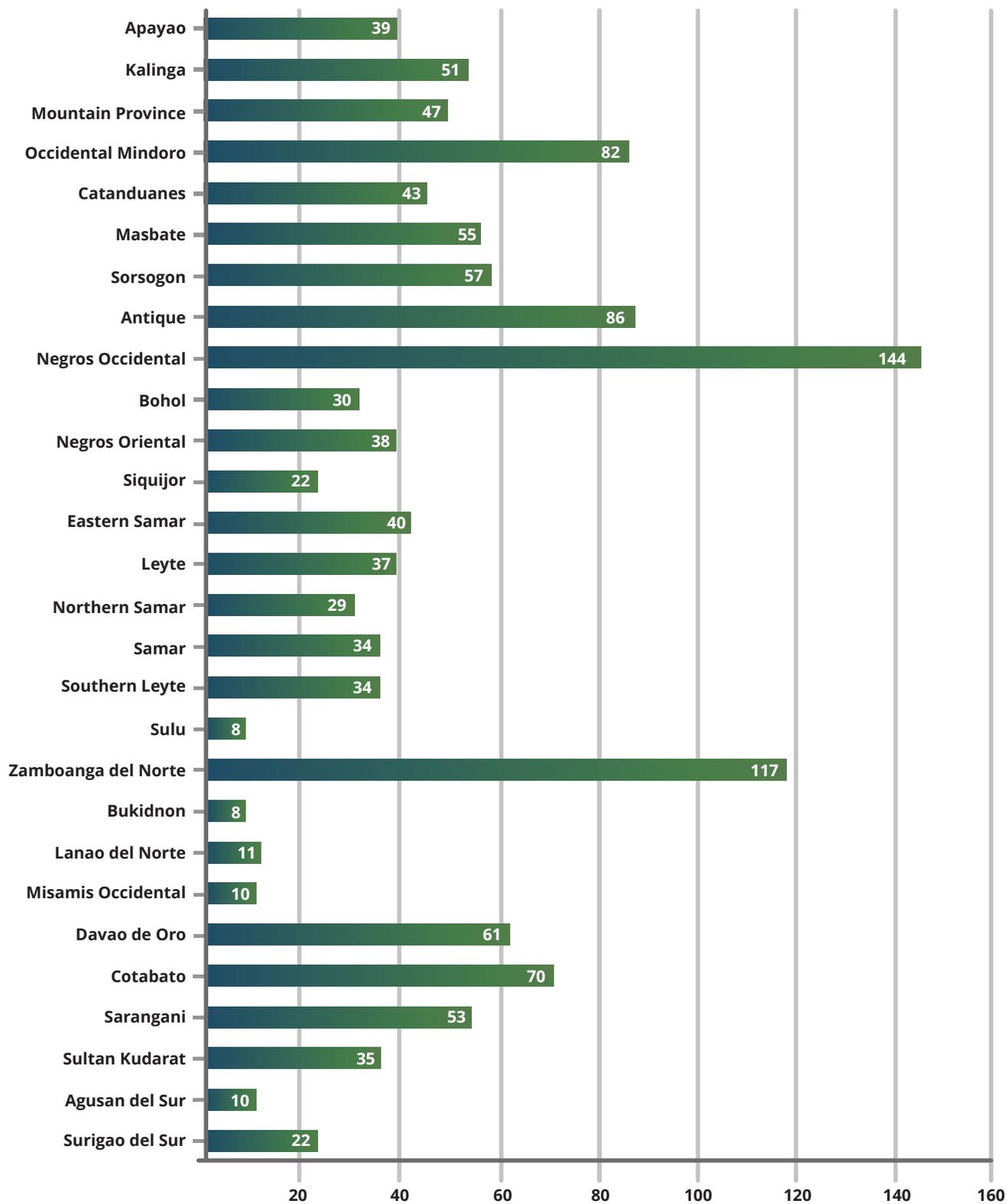


Figure 13. Groups Profiled

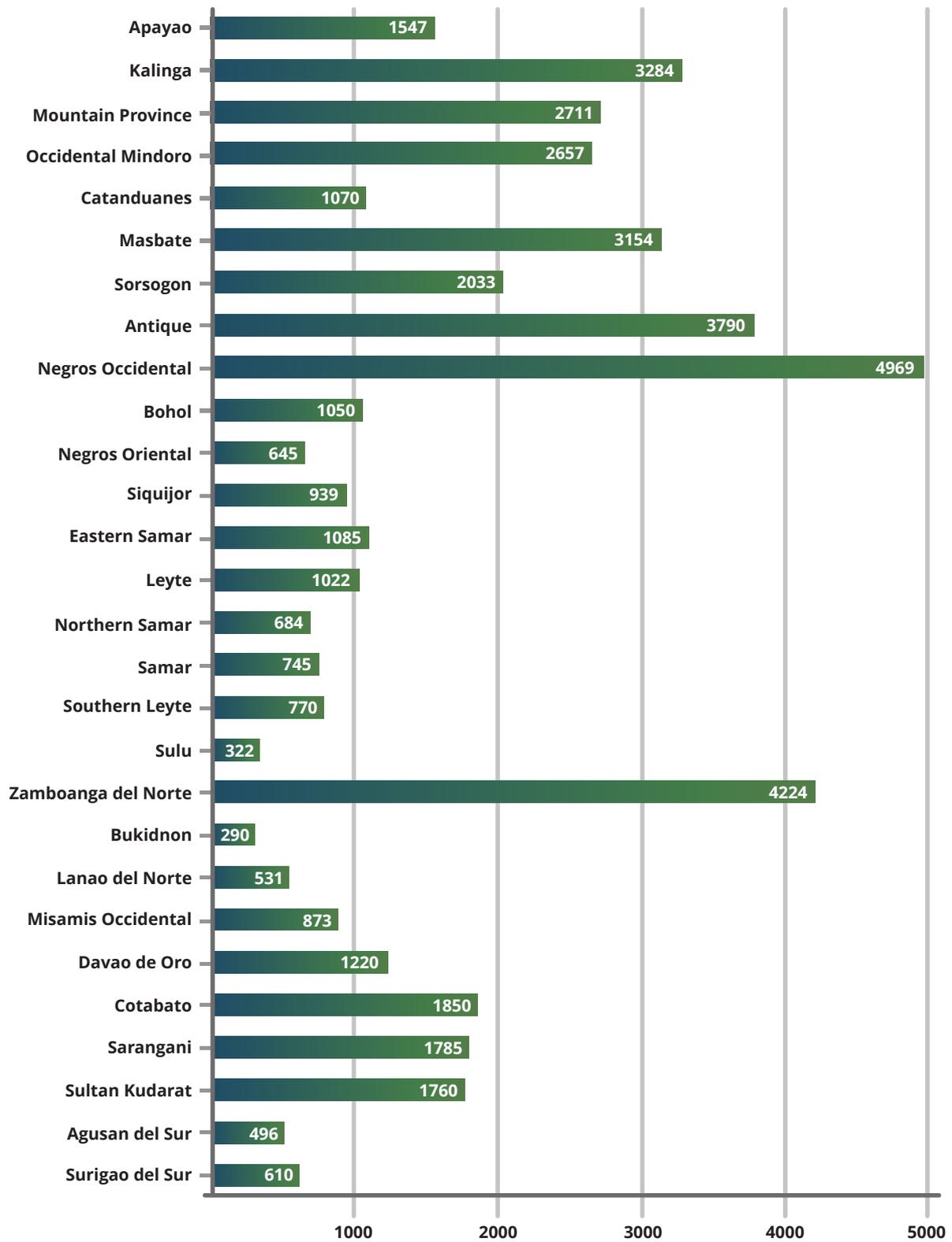


Figure 14. Group Members Profiled

Table 29. 2021 Profiled SAAD Beneficiaries

Year Covered	Region	Province	Individual	Group	Member
2021	CAR	Apayao	0	39	1,547
2021	CAR	Kalinga	0	51	3,284
2021	CAR	Mountain Province	0	47	2,711
2021	MIMAROPA Region	Occidental Mindoro	65	82	2,657
2021	Region 5	Catanduanes	0	43	1,070
2021	Region 5	Masbate	720	55	3,154
2021	Region 5	Sorsogon	710	57	2,033
2021	Region 6	Antique	0	86	3,790
2021	Region 6	Negros Occidental	215	144	4,969
2021	Region 7	Bohol	605	30	1,050
2021	Region 7	Negros Oriental	0	38	645
2021	Region 7	Siquijor	216	22	939
2021	Region 8	Eastern Samar	0	40	1,085
2021	Region 8	Leyte	0	37	1,022
2021	Region 8	Northern Samar	0	29	684
2021	Region 8	Samar	0	34	745
2021	Region 8	Southern Leyte	0	34	770
2021	Region 9	Sulu	15	8	322
2021	Region 9	Zamboanga Del Norte	0	117	4,224
2021	Region 10	Bukidnon	595	8	290
2021	Region 10	Lanao del Norte	165	11	531
2021	Region 10	Misamis Occidental	160	10	873
2021	Region 11	Davao de Oro	0	61	1,220
2021	Region 12	Cotabato	0	70	1,850
2021	Region 12	Sarangani	0	53	1,785
2021	Region 12	Sultan Kudarat	0	35	1,760
2021	Region 13	Agusan del Sur	0	10	496
2021	Region 13	Surigao del Norte	0	22	610
Total			3,466	1,273	46,116

Challenges

Issues discussed during the 2021 year-end assessment include incomplete uploaded data, erroneous encoding, and submission problems (format). The ITDB in coordination with their regional counterparts continues to upload and update the profiles of each SAAD beneficiary.

Chapter 5: SAAD Highpoints

Bid to Program Extension

The House Resolution (HR) No. 1421, authored by House Committee on Rural Development (HCRD) Chairperson and Congress Representative Elisa Kho, was endorsed in February 2021 to the mother committee after an online technical working group (TWG) review. HR 1421 aims to urge the House leadership to extend the SAAD Program's implementation for another 6 years from 2023 to 2028.

The proposal was supported by the PSA, DSWD, DBM, and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) since it contributes to poverty reduction, sustainable food production, and inclusive growth – covering the country's most marginalized areas, including communities of Indigenous Peoples (IP).

DSWD Secretary Rolando Joselito Bautista said in his letter to the committee that he believes the extension of the SAAD Program's implementation beyond 2022 will further help the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged sectors, who were greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Meanwhile, the PSA appreciated the statistics they produced and released were translated into actual policy. It is because the SAAD Program is rolled out based on the PSA poverty incidence data of its target beneficiaries (2012 data for FY 2017 beneficiaries and 2015 data for FYs 2018 and 2019).

NEDA, however, asked for a strong basis or justification on the proposal. Undersecretary Ariel Cayanan, who is also the chairperson of the SAAD Program Steering Committee, reiterated that the purpose of SAAD is to alleviate poverty which means that it does not duplicate, but rather complements the DA regular programs.



In addition, the result of the program's Midterm Impact Assessment, conducted by Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University (DMMMSU), will supplement the needed justification.

Furthermore, NEDA said the HR supports the outcomes and strategies under Chapter 8 of the Enhanced Philippine Development Plan of 2017-2022 by contributing to the attainment of sustainable and resilient food production through provision of agricultural and fishery livelihood interventions.

On the other hand, DBM was concerned of the program's disbursement rates from 2017 to 2019. Considering the adoption of the cash-based budgeting system, the disbursement rate is expected at 100%.

Usec. Cayanan assured that SAAD will regularly update on the progress addressing its disbursement. He also mentioned that the program is continuously being enhanced and strengthened, guaranteeing that the implementers do not only distribute interventions but also evaluate the effect of the implementation on the farmers and fishers.

The 2023-2028 SAAD roadmap will be prepared by the national office. It will include the annual interventions and livelihood projects, its target individuals and areas, and the budget which will be presented to the mother committee.

The possible extension of the SAAD will ensure the sustainability of existing livelihood projects and expand assistance to other poverty-stricken provinces or municipalities. The program will also intensify activities on marketing and enterprise development.

HR 1454, also initiated by the HCRD, sought to improve the criteria for the selection of areas and beneficiaries. After a review by the House Committee on Poverty Alleviation (HCPA), it was adopted by the House of Representatives under Committee Report 1043.

The recommendations of the adopted committee report will be used as reference in the crafting of a SAAD Phase 2.



Strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation Initiatives

Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Rapid Appraisal (RBMERA)

RBMERA is a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity of the SAAD Program which started in 2021. It is an initiative to improve the current implementation of the program as it reaches its final stage in 2022.

The activity will capture the results and impacts of the projects provided since 2017 by assessing and understanding the organizations' (both implementers and beneficiaries) directions, troubleshooting deviations, and aligning practices to the program's end goal by providing policies and recommendations.



The national office, with the assistance of the regional and provincial offices, selected projects based on criteria, which are:

- Downloaded project funds;
- ELCAC areas;
- Big ticket projects;
- Typhoon-affected areas;
- Reported projects to President's Hotline (8888) and the like; and
- Projects identified on potential, struggles, and change of directions.

CAR - covering Mountain Province, Kalinga, and Apayao - was the pilot area for the activity, where 32 projects were visited from May 18 to 28. The M&E team used questionnaires and conducted focused group discussions to validate data and get feedback.

Twenty-eight (28) project sites from Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, and Samar in Region 8 were also assessed from July 26 to August 3. Another four projects were monitored in Sorsogon and Catanduanes in Region 5 from November 16 to 18. The final RBMERA was done in Davao de Oro, where 7 projects were observed from November 22 to 26.

Studies

a. Midterm Impact Assessment

The study, which was conducted by a team of field experts from DMMMSU, commenced in January 2021. Although the signing of the memorandum of agreement happened in August 2020, the start of the study got delayed due to movement limitations brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Midterm Impact Assessment aims to generate the immediate outcomes of the livelihood projects provided from 2017 to 2019.

The assessment covered 18 SAAD provinces from 9 regions. In partnership with 16 state universities and colleges (SUC), the DMMMSU submitted its initial report in August 2021.



The 16 SUCs are:

1. Apayao State College,
2. Catanduanes State College,
3. Don Emilio B. Espinosa Sr. Memorial State College of Agriculture and Technology,
4. Sorsogon State University,
5. Negros Oriental State University,
6. Visayas State University,
7. Southern Leyte State University,
8. Jose Rizal Memorial State University,
9. Sulu State College,
10. Central Mindanao State University,
11. Compostela Valley State College,
12. University of Southern Mindanao,
13. Mindanao State University,
14. Sultan Kudarat State University,
15. Samar State University, and
16. University of Eastern Philippines.

Research assistants (RA) from the partner SUCs undertook data gathering from selected beneficiaries through focused group discussions and field surveys or e-survey via the KoBo Toolbox uploaded on Android tablets. With travel restrictions and lockdowns imposed from increasing COVID-19 cases, collecting field data was challenging.

According to Dr. Cynthia Rodriguez, DMMMSU Vice President for Research and Extension and study's project leader, the RAs submitted only 28% or 3,833 of the total expected respondents for individual beneficiaries and 9% or 223 for group recipients.



b. Social Preparation and Enterprise Development Assessment

Dr. Maria Excelsis Orden, Central Luzon State University's (CLSU) Director for University Research Center and study's project leader, presented an inception report and revised proposal to the SAAD national office online on October 20, 2021.

The 6-month study with a project fund of Php 6.7 million will be shouldered by the program to identify issues and concerns on the said activities that would improve the program's implementation in terms of social preparation and enterprise development for the remaining year and possibly for 2023 to 2028, if Congress' request for extension will be approved. Social Preparation is an essential activity of the SAAD Program in laying out a strong foundation by empowering stakeholders, including beneficiaries, through orientations, meetings, and needs assessments.

Meanwhile, Enterprise Development will provide income-generating and sustainable opportunities to beneficiaries by providing them with necessary inputs and knowledge as well as market linkages.

Moreover, the study will be helpful as a guide to other implemented and future DA programs or projects.

A memorandum of agreement between the DA-SAAD through Secretary William D. Dar and the CLSU by President Edgar A. Orden was signed on June 23, 2021.

The university will partner with 18 SUCs to conduct the assessment in 20 provinces from 10 regions – CAR, MIMAROPA Region, as well as Regions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. CLSU is still finalizing the list of the partner SUCs.

A total of 2,775 respondents – 215 program implementers and 2,560 beneficiaries – will be interviewed via survey, focus group discussion, and key informant interview. The beneficiaries manage 128 enterprises; 48 are ongoing (37.5%) and 80 are established (62.5%). Aside from interviews, researchers will also collect data from file review, observation, and expert opinion.

The assessment, which commenced in October 2021, has a 6-month duration.

Community Participation Procurement (CPP) Guidelines

The DA-SAAD streamlined its CPP guidelines based on the Government Procurement Policy Board's (GPPB) Resolution 18-2021, allowing negotiated procurement. The said method will enable communities to engage as a procuring entity as a contract manager to implement locally-funded community-based projects.

This is based on GPPB Resolution 18-2021 entitled, "Approving the Amendment to Section 53.12 of the 2016 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9184 and the Guidelines for the Conduct of Community Participation in Procurement" issued on October 22, 2021.

The amendment reads, as follows: "Where, in the interest of project sustainability or to achieve certain specific social objectives, it is desirable in selected projects, or its components, to call for participation of local communities through Community or Social Groups, or members thereof in the delivery of Goods and Simple Infrastructure Projects, subject to the guidelines issued by the GPPB."



The utilization of CPP as a modality will not only increase the involvement of communities but also strengthen local procurement in response to logistical restrictions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Local procurement helps control the spread of diseases such as the African Swine Fever (ASF) and COVID-19 by buying production inputs from the community instead of outside sources.

The DA-SAAD's CPP Guidelines is expected to be finalized in early 2022 for the implementers to use CPP as an alternative procurement modality for acquiring agriculture and fishery inputs, simple infrastructure projects, and labor-only contracts in 2022.

SAAD Procurement Challenges

Most often, products and services are procured with a sense of urgency because it has a direct impact on an organization. The delivery time frames and product quality should be the major consideration in the procurement cycle – of which, the program has been riddled with difficulties.

Supply risk and long process cycles are the problems reported by the region which cause delays in their transactions. When big tickets are purchased and there are no direct suppliers in the area that could accommodate the demand, it will result in failure in the bidding process, thus the need to be posted again to look for suppliers who meet the criteria.

Some transact from other provinces. However, previous procurements showed deaths on livestock and poultry due to stress from travels. Border restrictions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic also delayed delivery of interventions.

Advantage of the Community Procurement

CPP is advantageous not just for the program but also to the local communities, especially beneficiaries who established multiplier farms, hatcheries, and seed nurseries, as they can join the procurement process as suppliers.

“It will not only increase the involvement of communities but also strengthen and promote local procurement,” SAAD Deputy Director Ulysses Lustria, Jr. said.

The procurement process will help in the sustainability of implemented SAAD projects as it will generate local employment, promote improved farm and fishery productivity, and increase household income. It has a direct impact on improving the lives of community members.

The projects provided by the program also prepare the animals to adapt to local conditions ensuring the safety and quality of stocks. The reduction of animal mortality, seed dormancy, transportation and procurement costs, and instances of failed biddings is expected.

Local procurement also helps control the spread of diseases such as the African Swine Fever.



Scan to visit the SAAD Program's website



Publication Milestone

The SAAD national office continued its production of publications to support the DA's Strategic Communications approach under the OneDA Reform Agenda. The strategy aims to pursue comprehensive and proactive communications plans for the agri-fishery sector and strengthen awareness among stakeholders, partners, and the public.

One of the program's communication materials is a press release, an article featuring significant activities, events, and success stories. In 2021, the program published 256 news, 64 features, and editorial articles on website and Facebook page.



Scan to view SAADvocracy issues



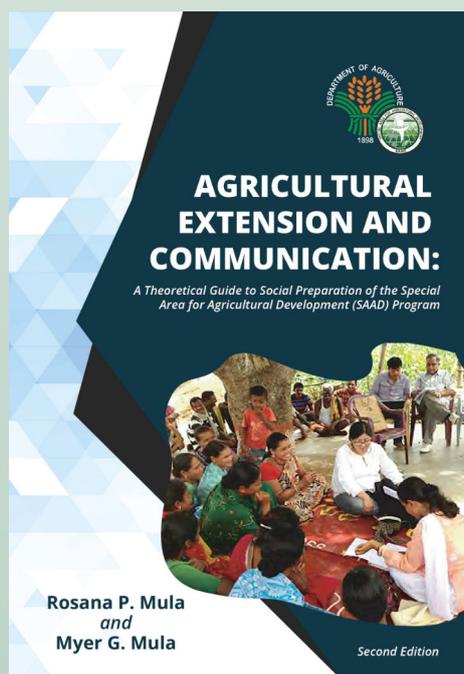
Scan to visit DA-SAAD's Facebook page

SAAD also produced 18 SAADvocracy newsletters, which were released online, printed, and distributed to the program's partners. The newsletter highlighted major news and activities of the program, feature and editorial stories, announcements upcoming events, etc.

It also published 6 SAADventures magazines featuring CAR, Regions 9, 10, 6, 12, and 11. The magazine featured regional and provincial implementation and accomplishments as well as stories of empowered farmers and fishers, either individual or association. The content was narrated and laid out in infographics.



Scan to view issues of SAADventures online



Aside from periodical publications, the SAAD Program also published 6 books in 2021. The program created a second edition of the 'Agricultural Extension and Communication: A Theoretical Guide to Social Preparation of the SAAD Program', which was written in partnership with the Agricultural Training Institute. The book aims to provide SAAD stakeholders a reference to basic theories and concepts of extension service. It may also be a head start for other departments, local government offices, universities, and practitioners for the continuous improvement of extension service.

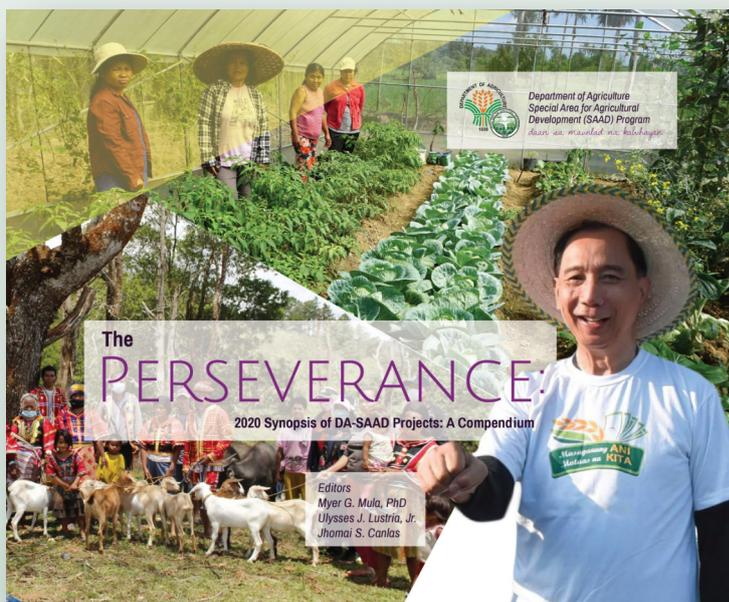


Scan to view Agricultural Extension and Communication

The program also compiled and published two books for 2020 news and features titled 'The Perseverance: 2020 Synopsis of DA-SAAD Projects: A Compendium' as well as 2017 to 2020 editorial articles titled 'Perspectives: SAAD's capacity to view things on Agriculture and Fishery in their true relations and relative importance'.

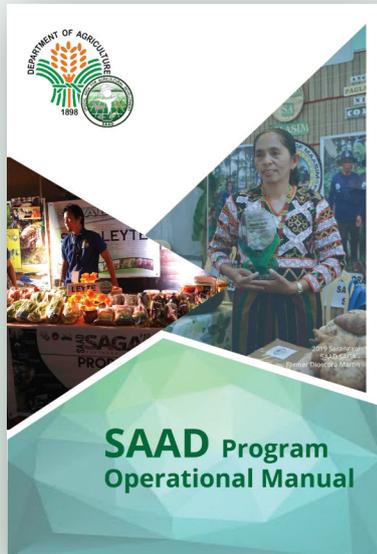


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The Perseverance



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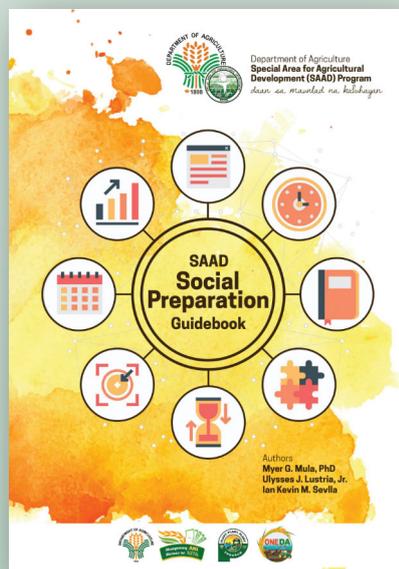
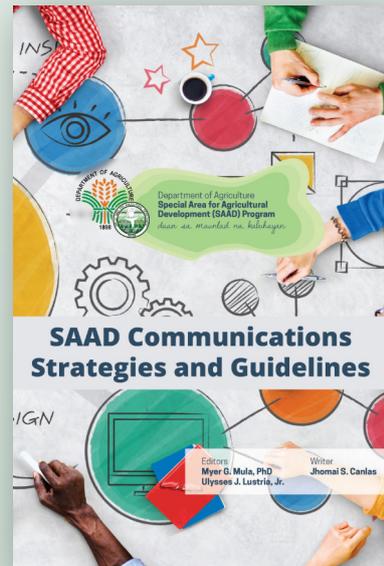
To harmonize organizational practices and implementation in operations (program management and social preparation) and communications, SAAD produced a manual and two guidebooks.



*Scan to view
SAAD Program
Operational
Manual*



*Scan to
view SAAD
Communications
Strategies and
Guidelines*



*Scan to see
digital copy of
SAAD Social
Preparation
Guidebook*

Chapter 6: Partnerships

For any poverty reduction project, partnership is vital. The SAAD Program has been initiating and establishing partnerships with all stakeholders, including its farmers and fisherfolk beneficiaries, concerned local government units, national agencies, institutions, and other public or private organizations.

The program's partnerships will ensure sustainability of projects implemented and facilitation linkages such as farmer-to-farmers, farmers-to-institutional buyers, and farmer-to-government.

Partnerships also has a multiplier effect that is why agencies converge to create impactful projects. One example is a study conducted by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2013 showing evidence that agriculture and social protection support each other through direct and indirect impacts on farm production as well as on vulnerability reduction and income-generating capabilities.

This shows that the SAAD, and other poverty reduction projects, should initiate and continue to forge partnerships with other change agents.

There is a saying that goes: "there's more than one way to skin a cat" so SAAD Deputy Director Lustria, Jr. believes there are many ways to fight poverty.

"We can be more effective if we combine our scarce resources to fight poverty together as partners," he added.



Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP)

The EPAHP is one of the banner programs of the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on Zero Hunger, created under Executive Order No. 101. It is a collaboration among 14 national agencies to help mitigate hunger, ensure food and nutrition security, and reduce poverty in rural communities. It has technical support from the United Nation's FAO and World Food Programme.

The EPAHP partner agencies, which include the DA, started implementing Program Convergence Budgeting (PCB) Projects under the Zero Hunger Program in 2021 with the guidance of the Office of the Cabinet Secretariat (OCS) and the DBM. The PCB projects will link, harmonize, and synchronize the timing of critical program interventions.

The DA-SAAD Program is set to receive Program Convergence Budgeting (PCB) projects in FY 2022 from the DSWD.

A total of 1,000 SAAD beneficiaries from 17 provinces in five regions were selected for the program. Each beneficiary is expected to receive Php 15,000 livelihood grant.

The DA and DSWD will enter into a memorandum of agreement in early 2022 to kick start the program implementation.



Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Program (PMNP)

The PMNP, a government project co-led by the Department of Health (DOH) and DSWD, will be financed by the World Bank (WB) through an official development assistance loan amounting to USD 178.1 million. It was emanated from the IATF on Zero Hunger under the leadership of Cabinet Secretary Karlo Nograles.

The project is geared to alleviate hunger and malnutrition (with emphasis on addressing stunting) in key areas from January 2022 to December 2025.

Cabinet Secretary Nograles spearheaded the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (IA-TWG) composed of DSWD, DOH, and the DA. The IA-TWG was tasked to prepare and craft the PMNP proposal of which DA was represented by SAAD and Project Development Service (PDS), assisted by the Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division (SPCMAD).

The project will expand the coverage utilization and scaling up of existing nutrition programs and introduce new high-impact, nutrition-sensitive interventions, as well as promote knowledge and awareness for improving health and nutrition. Further, it also envisions to bridge the gap in key nutrition, maternal, and child health outcomes between low and high-performing regions.

It was fully supported by DA Secretary William Dar as he designated the SAAD Program Directorate as the focal unit to closely work with the DSWD towards the realization of the project.

The DA will have the technical oversight in the inclusion of food diversification and production as part of the messages in the Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) portion of PMNP's Component 1: Strengthened Delivery of Nutrition and Primary Health Services.





Agricultural Training Institute

The Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), headed by Director Rosana P. Mula, is an active member of the SAAD Program Steering Committee. The extension and training arm of the DA facilitates agricultural extension workers in LGUs who teach the farmers and fisherfolk in their areas.

Dir. Mula said, "Training and extension are vital to farmers and fishers in increasing their yield and achieving sustainability."

Social preparation is one of the SAAD Program components that aims to empower the key persons involved such as farmers, fisherfolk, and local government units through series of meetings and training.

In May 2021, Dir. Mula and ATI-MIMAROPA Training Center Superintendent II Andrew Barrientos attested support and offered learning opportunities to SAAD beneficiaries and implementers in Occidental Mindoro, specifically Area Coordinators (AC).

Dir. Mula also suggested upscaling ACs' skills to deliver the program and training to the communities effectively. She said, "Extension workers' interpersonal skills are important to establish impactful relationships with the target communities and lead meaningful participation."

In addition, the SAAD Program has been conducting various training programs in partnership with ATI since 2017. Some of which are the season-long farmers' field schools (FFS), a 'school without walls' concept which aims to equip farmers with technologies and information towards project sustainability and management.



Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards

The DA-SAAD Program partnered with the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) in introducing the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) seal, which is linked to organic farming.

An alternative third-party certification system led by the BAFS, the PGS was aimed to streamline certifications on organic produce. Based on the Republic Act 11511 or the Modified Organic Agriculture Act of 2010, the seal for organic agriculture is a quality assurance system built on trust, social networks, and exchange of knowledge.

The act intends to enhance local organic food and non-food production, as well as the adaptation of an organic agriculture system.

Meanwhile, the PGS mark is a certification option for small organic farmers and fisherfolk. It bears the National Organic Agriculture Program logo and the words 'Philippines' and 'Guaranteed' enclosed in a rectangular border with colors of the Philippine National Flag.

In a speech, DA Secretary William Dar said "the PGS will significantly reduce the cost of maintaining organic certification, actively involve small farmers and fisherfolk with like-minded stakeholders and advocates of organic agriculture while maintaining the integrity of organic products available in the market."



It will serve as evidence that farmers' products were produced under a certified organic management system following the minimum requirements of applicable current Philippine National Standards related to organic agriculture.

The PGS will also be beneficial for the SAAD beneficiaries who are practicing organic farming.

Some beneficiaries in Cotabato, Sarangani, and Sultan Kudarat use ecologically-based pest controls and biological fertilizers like animal and plant wastes for their upland rice production.

Like the upland rice production, instead of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers, farmers use ecologically based pest controls and biological fertilizers like animal and plant wastes.



Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency

In 2017, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) opened its doors to the DA-SAAD through the TIKAbuhayan Program, which aims to support sustainable production facilities across the Philippines, targeting



indigenous people communities and comparatively less developed or disaster-prone areas.

Through the said program, two proposed projects in Apayao and Eastern Samar were carried out.

In September 2019, TIKA provided 30 horses and technical training to Katablangan Indigenous Farmer's Association and the Nanawatan Nabuangan Upland Developer Association from Conner, Apayao. The animals helped the beneficiaries easily transport products to the town center since their communities can only be reached by foot.

In August 2020, the organization once again turned over Php 1.3 million worth agricultural equipment to Tabi Rice Planters Association from Balangkayan and San Pedro Farmers Association from Quinapondan, both in Eastern Samar. The equipment given were four rice threshers,





13 pump and engine sets, five grass cutters, two rice reapers, and two hand tractors.

New TIKA Country Director Fahri Burak Aydođdu visited the SAAD office on December 15, 2021 to discuss the organization's interest in donating quick impact projects (QIP) to the program's farmers and fishers.

Some of the potential QIPs Dir. Aydođdu were cacao, coffee, mushroom, rambutan, duck, and crab production, fishing equipment, and agroforestry. He also mentioned possible project areas such as Cotabato, Agusan del Sur, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), and Visayas such as the Negros island provinces and Bohol.

In addition, three-year plan projects were also encouraged to cover the development of agri-enterprises.

Dir. Mula is pleased with the continued partnership as it will forward SAAD's enterprise development goal to lift the farmers and fisherfolk from poverty.

In February 2021, the DA-SAAD submitted project proposals to former TIKA Country Director Mustafa Kerimođlu. However, Dir. Aydođdu suggested resubmitting proposals which include the commodities and locations he mentioned. He will then endorse these to the agency's head office for selection.

Chapter 7: FY 2022 Directions

Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

Rapid Appraisal (RBMERA). In 2022, SAAD will continue to conduct the RBMERA that was piloted in 2021. This involves on-the-field focused group discussion between the beneficiaries especially those who encounter challenges in the project implementation. As part of the people-centered actions for development, findings of the activity shall be used for policy recommendation and revisions, as well as to gauge the impact of the projects on the associations and beneficiaries of the program. The RBMERA will also aid to align the implementation of the SAAD regional units with the guidelines set by the national office.

Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (PME) Community-Based Enterprise (CBE) Evaluation.

Aiming to focus on sustainability and value-creation, a reinforcing monitoring activity called the PME CBE Evaluation will be launched in 2022 to continue the study of sustainability of projects and their profitability. Likewise, the results will be used on the continued development and implementation of the enterprise-related assistance of the program to the farmers and fishers' associations.

Terminal Evaluation. A third-party terminal evaluation conducted in 2021 will review the achievements and impact of the program through its four components, determining the gap of actual implementation from the program's objectives. The findings of the evaluation will hopefully justify the extension of the program to be submitted for review by the House of Representatives and the DBM.

The evaluation report will also be used as one of the references for the terminal evaluation to be conducted by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).



Community Participation Procurement (CPP).

The SAAD Program also pushes forward for the use of the CPP, strengthening and promoting the participation of farmers and fishers' projects in the local procurement process.

Communities will also be encouraged to establish multiplier farms which will be the sources of local production inputs and as an enterprise.

With SAAD's challenges on the procurement of project inputs, the community procurement is seen to prevent delays in delivery, and the spread of diseases among the stocks.

Strategic Planning Workshop for SAAD

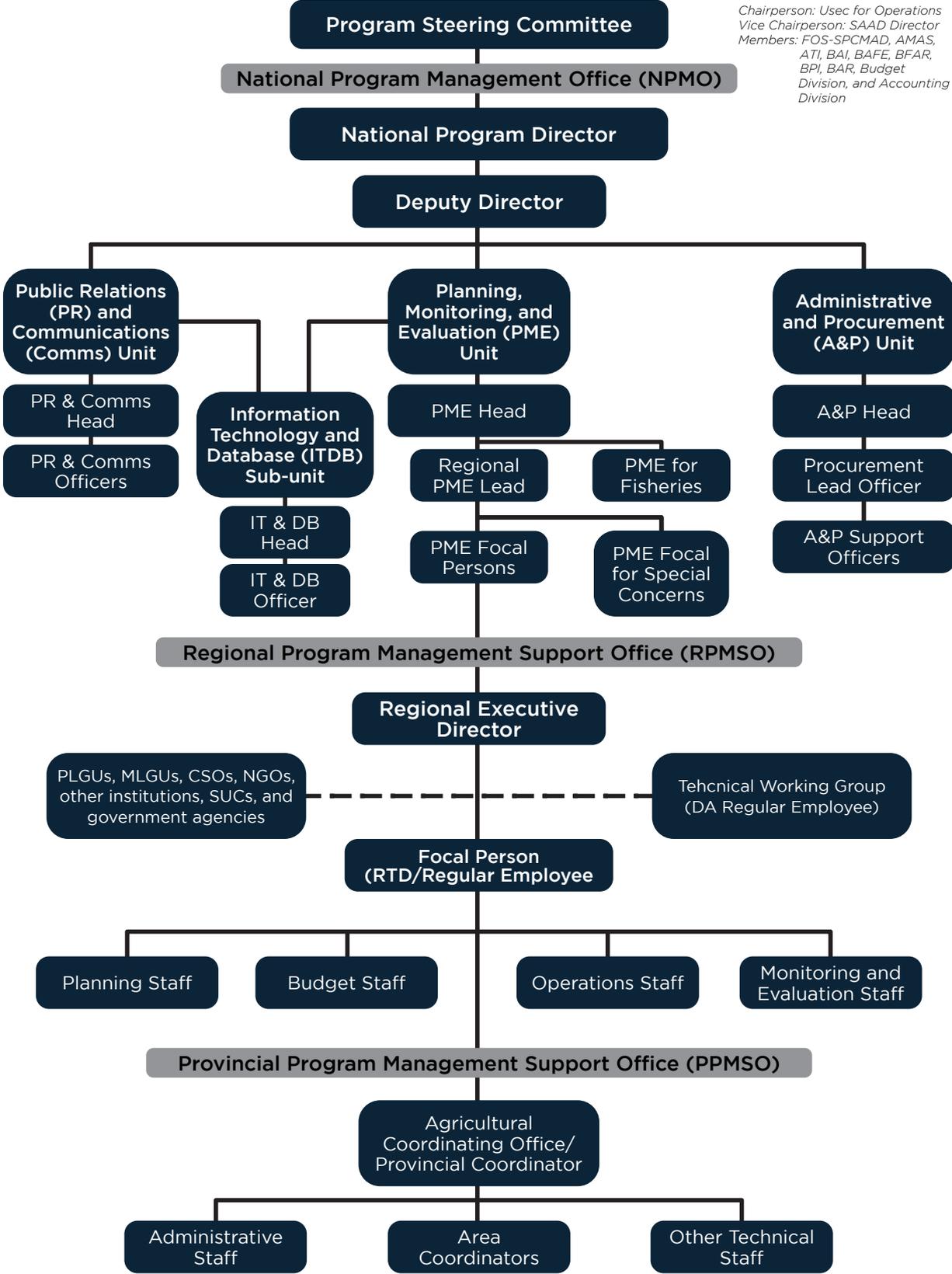
Extension. The program stays proactive in the possibility of granting an extension of implementation (FY 2023-2028) backed by two House Resolutions through the Committee on Rural Development chaired by Representative Elisa Kho.

A Strategic Planning Workshop is in the pipeline of SAAD's major activities to facilitate the study of projections and craft plans for the implementation continuation. Expansion is seen and will be based on the PSA data in 2018 under municipal level poverty incidence among families, which means that more people from the marginalized segment of the population can access the program's assistance.

Between ends and beginnings

Awaiting the verdict on the proposed extension, the program is headed towards strengthening agripreneurial potentials of the farmers and fishers' associations with established enterprises, as well as assisting those that are still in the development period. Terminal evaluation and strategic planning are in the pipeline of activities in the culminating year.

Organizational Structure

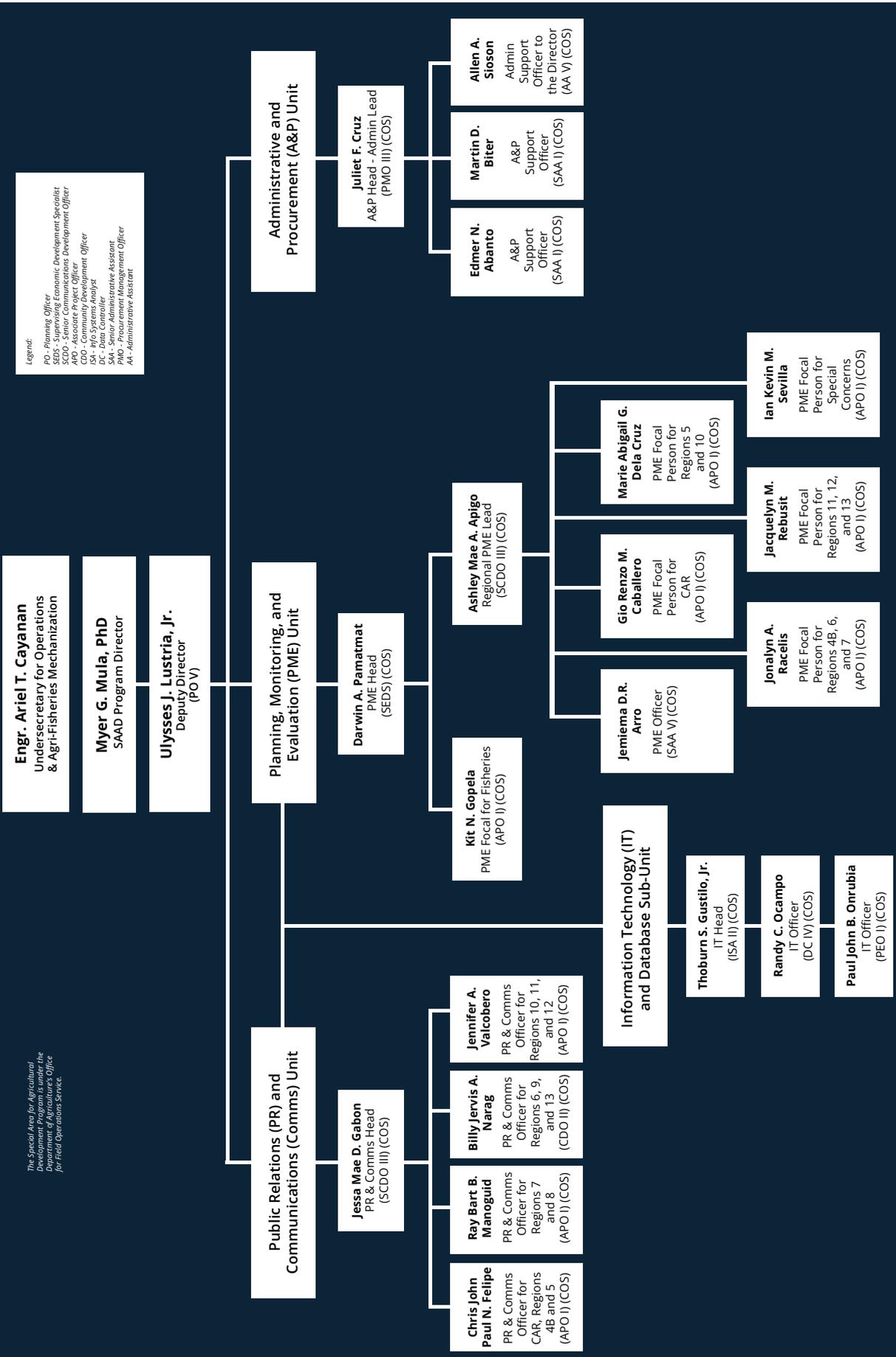


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Note: RPMSO and PPMSO staffing pattern varies per region.

The Special Area for Agricultural Development Program is under the Department of Agriculture's Office for Field Operations Service.

Legend:
 PO - Planning Officer
 SEDS - Supervising Economic Development Specialist
 SCDO - Senior Communications Development Officer
 APO - Associate Project Officer
 SA - Senior Administrative Assistant
 SA - Senior Administrative Assistant
 DC - Data Controller
 SAA - Senior Administrative Assistant
 PMO - Procurement Management Officer
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