

BFAR-SAAD Phase I

Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Special Area for Agricultural Development



2017-2021



Terminal Report

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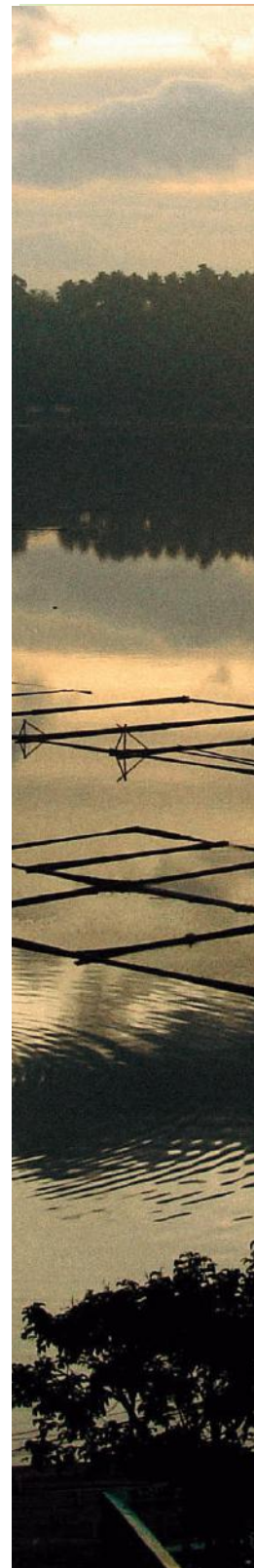


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Food Production and
Livelihood. *Oyster Culture*

Source:
BFAR SAAD Eastern Visayas



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ABBREVIATION and ACRONYMS

AMAS	Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
BAC	Bids and Awards Committee
BAI	Bureau of Animal Industry
BAR	Bureau of Agricultural Research
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CoS	Contract of Service
DA	Department of Agriculture
EO	Executive Order
FAD	Fish-Aggregating Device
FOS-SPCMAD	Field Operations Service-Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division
FRP	Fiber Reinforced Plastic
LGUs	Local Government Units
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NPMO	National Program Management Office
NTF-ELCAC	National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RFOs	Regional Field Offices
RPMO	Regional Program Management Office
SAAD	Special Area for Agricultural Development

Atty. Demosthenes R. Escoto

National Director
DA- Bureau of Fisheries
and Aquatic Resources



Development is the compass guiding our collective journey, where innovation and aspiration converge to light the path to a more promising future.

In the pursuit of sustainable development, the BFAR-SAAD program goes beyond mere initiative; it serves as a lifeline, offering hope to low-income communities in the country, especially those dependent on fisheries. By providing livelihood interventions, the program helps in giving fisherfolk the opportunity to secure their source of income, especially against economic challenges. The program empowers our people through responsible fisheries management and good aquaculture practices, enhancing their ability to weather life's uncertainties.

In its first term, the BFAR-SAAD Program was expected to accomplish three (3) primary outcomes. First is its efficient, effective, timely and properly documented project implementation. Second is improved farm and fishery production and productivity through enhanced farming and fishing skills; improved production efficiency; and improvement in farm and fishing technologies. Last is the increased volume of sales through increased volume of production and expanded access to market. All these are outcomes of the program's four (4) components: Program Management, Social Preparation, Food Production and Livelihood, and Marketing Assistance and Enterprise Development.

These components and expected outcomes are the cornerstones of the program in helping to alleviate poverty among fisherfolks through holistic assistance, which realized through providing the appropriate technology, livelihoods, marketing and other support services for fisherfolk initiatives.

I extend my sincerest gratitude to the indefatigable people behind the success of BFAR-SAAD Phase 1: former DA-BFAR Director, Commodore Eduardo B. Gongona, PCG Ret., BFAR-SAAD National Focal Person Elymi Ar-J S. Tuñacao, Alternate Focal Person Arnel Valenzuela. I also acknowledge the Regional Directors, Regional Focal Persons, and their Regional Program Management Offices (RPMSO). Everyone has led the initial phase with passion and commitment in helping our fisherfolk communities.

The BFAR-SAAD program isn't just an initiative; it's a promise—a commitment to creating a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for fisherfolk and their communities. It is about securing livelihoods and ensuring a legacy of abundance for generations to come.

DA-BFAR

Ulysses Lustria Jr.

Director Special Area for Agricultural Development Program

This BFAR-SAAD Terminal Report for Phase 1 stands as a testament to the pivotal role that the Bureau plays in the successful implementation of the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) for fisheries. Our journey has been marked by significant milestones, and it fills me with great optimism to envision the heights we will reach in Phase 2. We have encountered and overcome challenges, emerging stronger and more resolute, ready to embrace a larger scope in the coming years.

Our program's mission is multifaceted, encompassing the empowerment of farmers and fisherfolk through social preparation; the intensified food production and livelihoods; and the establishment of partnerships in marketing with relevant sectors. These combined efforts are guided by a profound vision—to uplift the backbones of our society and help them rise against the clutches of poverty.

Our goals can be achieved not only through our existing methods but also through the power of collaboration. We have undertaken convergence projects, forging a harmonious partnership between the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to ensure that our projects remain aligned with the evolving needs of our beneficiaries, whether they choose the path of farming or fishing. It is our commitment to meet their needs, ensuring that they, in turn, can contribute to our country's food security, whether on land or in the water. Through these convergence projects, we aim to nurture and expand the fruitful relationship between the Department and the Bureau, unlocking new avenues of opportunity for all of us.

The goals of the SAAD program have been steadfastly met by the BFAR, and I have unwavering faith that this success will endure. We eagerly anticipate the future, as DA-SAAD joins hands with you in extending our wholehearted support to the fisherfolk in their invaluable initiatives. Together, we will continue to make a meaningful difference, standing strong as partners in progress and prosperity.



DA-SAAD

Elymi Ar-J. S. Tuñacao

National Focal Person
BFAR SAAD
National Program
Management Support Office



BFAR-SAAD

I take great pride in presenting the remarkable achievements of BFAR-SAAD during its inaugural phase. While our journey was undoubtedly challenging, there is a profound sense of fulfillment in the pursuit of development work, especially when we witness the government's commitment to programs that address the actual needs of our people.

This comprehensive report is structured into four (4) key sections. It delves into the essence of the SAAD program, highlights its accomplishments over its term, and addresses the challenges encountered along the way. This report introduces the program's mission, vision, and delineates its scope and limitations. It comprehensively covers the program's geographical reach, spanning the 30 priority provinces across 11 regions in the country, namely: the Cordillera Administrative Region, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, and Caraga.

The accomplishments section encompasses both physical and financial achievements, accentuated by success stories from fisherfolk across the regions who have benefited from the program. It provides a holistic view of how the BFAR-SAAD program contributes to all three (3) fisheries sectors: aquaculture, capture, and postharvest. From providing livelihood support to facilitating market access, the BFAR-SAAD program is dedicated to assisting its beneficiaries on their path to becoming community-based entrepreneurs. This vision, in turn, aims a more sustainable food production in the country's fisheries industry while ensuring the inclusion and empowerment of its most crucial resource—the fisherfolk.

As we successfully conclude BFAR-SAAD Phase 1, it signifies not an end, but a new beginning in our journey towards an improved development work. In the upcoming second phase this 2023, let us carry forward the knowledge and wisdom we have acquired and use it for the betterment of our implementation. May our accomplishments serve as our inspiration and the challenges we have overcome be seen as our battle scars, a testament to our unwavering commitment to the SAAD program and its objectives.

Mabuhay ang sektor ng pangisdaan, mabuhay ang BFAR-SAAD!

Introduction

VISION

“The leading agricultural development program and resource mobilization service of the DA, undertaking intensified social venture initiatives to increase food production and alleviate identified farmers and fisherfolk from poverty.”

MISSION

Contribute to the poverty alleviation of 30 priority provinces with high poverty incidences and areas covered by Executive Order No. 70 series of 2018 through:

- Social preparation that empowers marginalized farmers and fisherfolks;
- Intensified production and livelihood interventions responsive to assessed needs; and,
- Partnerships with the local government units, private sector, and other government agencies and stakeholders.

Launched in 2017, the Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program is a locally funded initiative of the Department of Agriculture (DA). It intended to help alleviate poverty among the marginalized sectors, agriculture and fishery, in the Philippines. The Program’s strategy is to increase food production and the establishment of community enterprises by providing the appropriate technology, financing, marketing, and other support services for animals, crops, and fisheries to individuals, families/households and organized farmers and fisherfolks.



Program Components

The SAAD Program had four components as follows:

Program Management

This comprised activities that were operational and preparatory in nature to ensure efficient and effective program implementation. It also included monitoring and evaluation to draw relevant inputs to enhance practices and policies. The Program Steering Committee was headed by the DA Undersecretary for Operations with the SAAD Director as Vice-Chairperson; members include DA service units such as the Field Operations Service-Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division (FOS-SPCMAD), the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS) as well as DA attached bureaus and agencies such as the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Engineering (BAFE), the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), and the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR). Figure 1 displays Program Organizational Structure of SAAD. The BFAR also has its own National Program Management Office (NPMO) to take care of the fisheries sub-component.

Social Preparation

This encompassed a series of training (including needs assessments) in order to ensure readiness and empowerment of the SAAD beneficiaries in accepting and managing the program. It also included coordinating with partner-agencies and organizations for possible collaboration.

Food Production and Livelihood Interventions

It covered the livelihood projects given based on the assessed needs of the recipients. Interventions given to selected beneficiaries were animals, crops, fisheries production and post-production inputs, tools, machinery, facilities, and equipment to improve their farm and fish production practices and productivity.

Marketing Assistance and Enterprise Development

This component corresponded to the program's initiatives to help communities create enterprises by establishing market linkages and providing technical assistance and logistic support.



Figure 1. The SAAD Program Organizational Structure

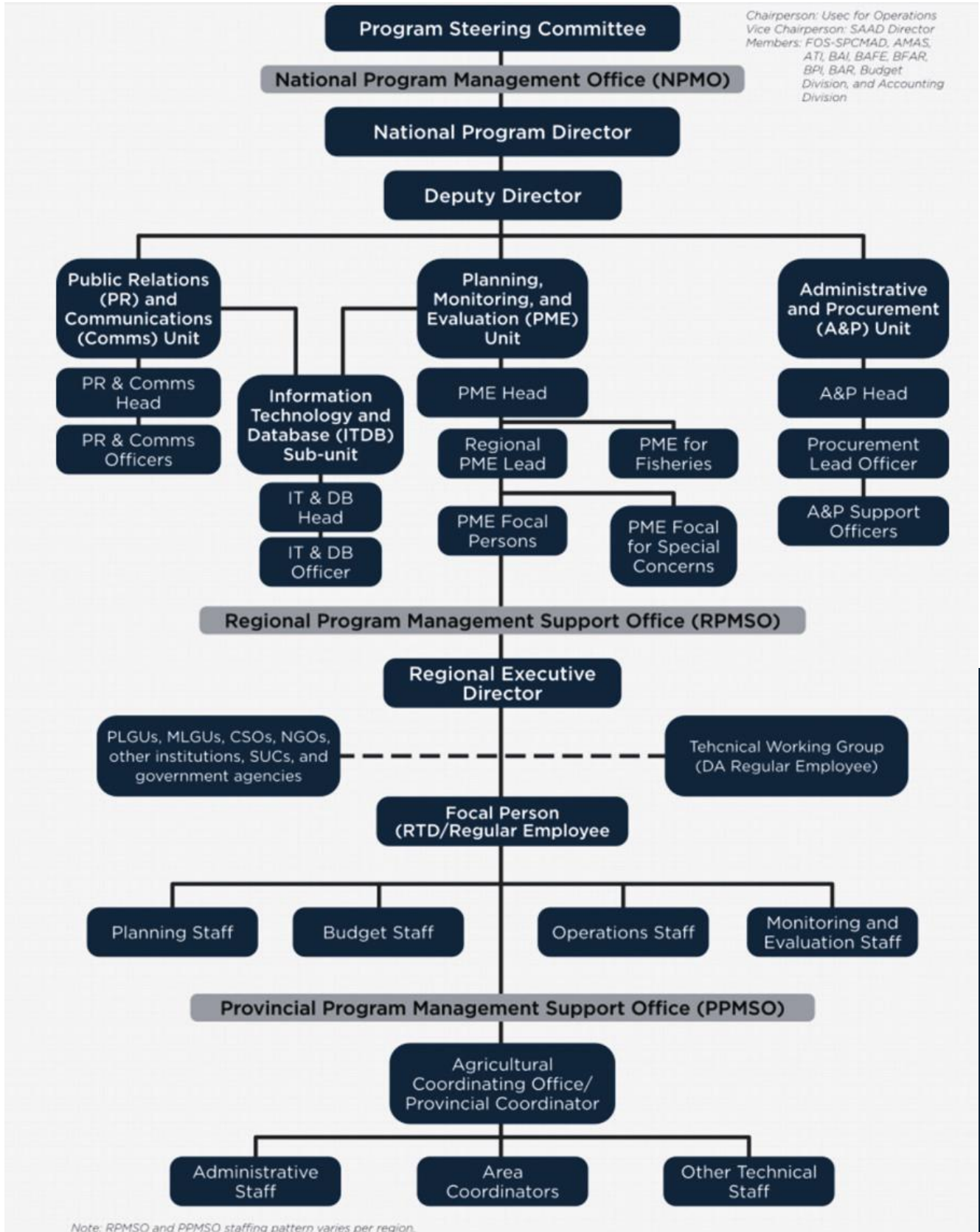
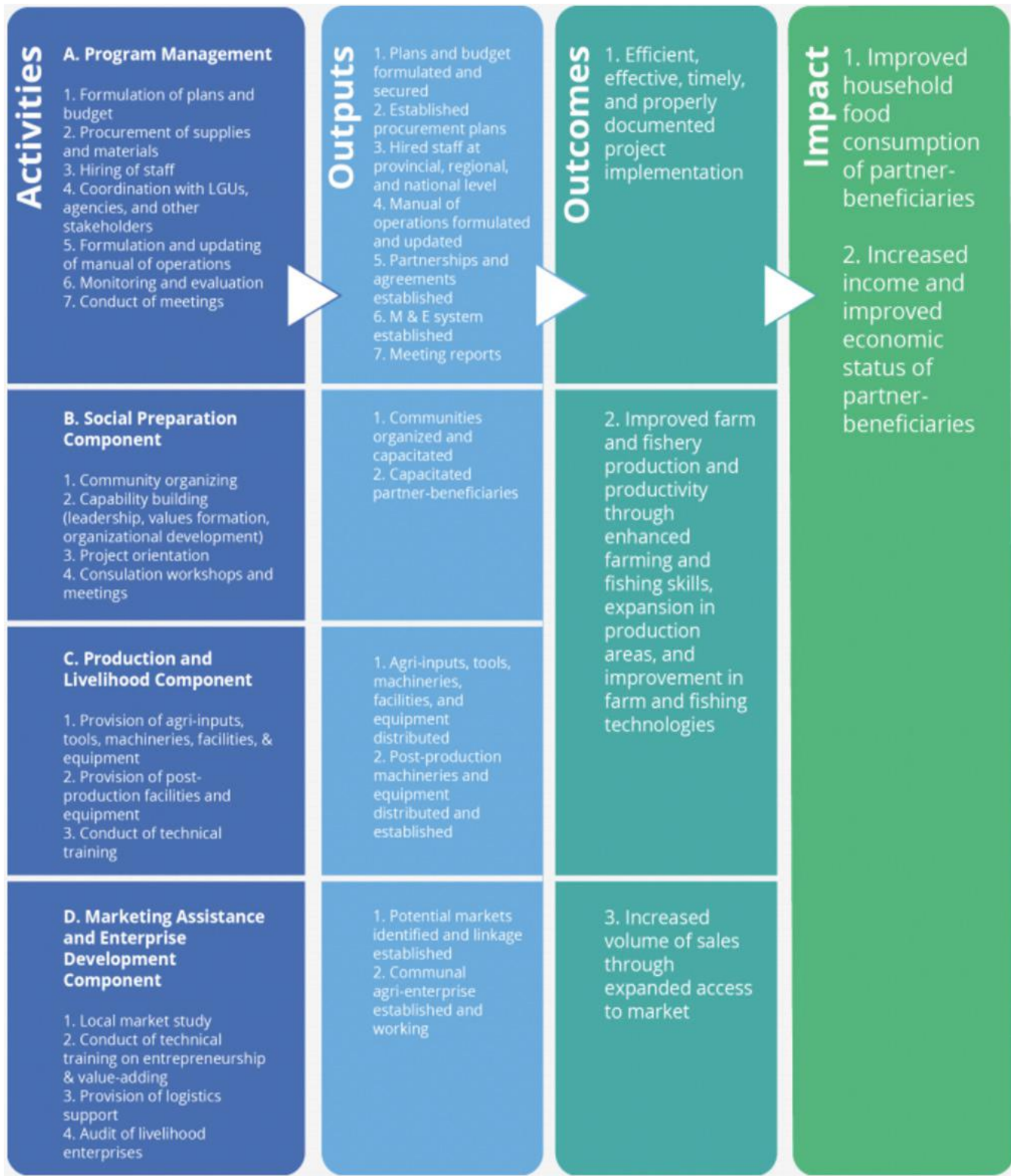


Figure 2. Program Framework

Figure 2 shows the program framework of SAAD. This depicted how activities in each component translated into outputs to achieve the desired program outcomes and impact.





Terminal Report Scope and Limitation

This terminal report focuses on the SAAD interventions related to the fisheries sector only as implemented by the BFAR. It covered the years 2017 to 2021 though some activities had spilled over in 2022 with fund utilization period up to June 2022. Beneficiaries covered were individual fisherfolks and fisherfolk groups/associations/cooperatives. Partner stakeholders included the DA, other national government agencies (NGAs), the local government units (LGUs) and the academe.

This report presented the summary of financial and physical accomplishments down to the regional level per component of the SAAD Program. Individual regional terminal reports can be found in the Annex part of this report. Success stories can be found in the regional terminal reports too. While there was an attempt to come up with a provincial breakdown of accomplishments, this was constrained by the difference in reporting units used during the 1st half of the program where projects were reported per unit (i.e., per piece of fishing gear distributed) whereas the 2nd half of the program reported per set of projects (i.e., a set of fishing gears is reported as 1 project).



Magsaysay Fisherfolk Associations in Occidental Mindoro receiving feeds for Tilapia and Milkfish farming.





COVERED AREAS

Photo:
BFAR Eastern Visayas

Table 1. BFAR-SAAD Covered Areas Profile

As previously cited, the SAAD Program covered 30 provinces in 11 regions all over the country. Table 1 shows the SAAD regions, priority provinces and the number of covered municipalities/cities specific to the fisheries sector. Sixty-six percent of the total 504 municipalities and 60% of the total 43 cities in these provinces were located in coastal areas. Of the total number of municipalities and cities, whether coastal or inland, 67% and 33% were covered by SAAD, respectively.

n.d. = unavailability of data

REGION	PROVINCE	No. of SAAD Municipalities	No. of SAAD Cities
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)	1. Apayao	7	0
	2. Kalinga	7	1
	3. Mountain Province	10	0
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	4. Occidental Mindoro	4	0
REGION V	5. Catanduanes	6	0
	6. Masbate	5	0
	7. Sorsogon	6	0
REGION VI	8. Antique	5	0
	9. Negros Occidental	5	1
REGION VII	10. Bohol	25	0
	11. Negros Oriental	20	4
	12. Siquijor	6	0
REGION VIII	13. Eastern Samar	23	1
	14. Leyte	31	3

REGION	PROVINCE	No. of SAAD Municipalities	No. of SAAD Cities
REGION VIII	15. Northern Samar	16	0
	16. Samar (Western Samar)	26	2
	17. Southern Leyte	19	1
REGION IX	18. Zamboanga del Norte	18	n.d.
	19. Sulu	n.d.	n.d.
REGION X	20. Bukidnon	20	2
	21. Lanao del Norte	10	1
	22. Lanao del Sur	n.d.	n.d.
	23. Misamis Occidental	3	2
REGION XI	24. Davao de Oro	9	0
REGION XII	25. Cotabato (North Cotabato)	17	1
	26. Maguindanao	n.d.	n.d.
	27. Sarangani	7	0
	28. Sultan Kudarat	11	1
CARAGA	29. Agusan del Sur	13	1
	30. Surigao del Sur	9	0
TOTAL*		338	21

SOURCE: SAAD NPMO

*BARMM not included since no data

Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) or Payao Project distributed to SAMASAMA Fisherfolk Association for milkfish culture.

Demographics

The same 30 provinces are home to about 26 million Filipinos based on 2020 data of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). About 6% of the total populace in these areas were able to benefit from the SAAD Program (Table 2). The SAAD areas had 563,308 registered fisherfolks based on the 2021 FishR data of BFAR. Of the said number of registered fisherfolks, 73% were municipal fishers. All of the registered fisherfolks were SAAD beneficiaries. Moreover, even the non-registered ones also stood to benefit indirectly and directly from the Program specifically in the provinces of Western Samar and Zamboanga del Norte.

At least 2,066 fisherfolk cooperatives/ associations/ groups were identified in the SAAD covered areas with at least 34% of them were SAAD beneficiaries.

Members of Sta. Cruz Fisherfolk Association assembles the distributed marine fish cage materials.



Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	Provincial Population	No. of Registered Fisherfolks (FishR, 2021)	No. of Municipal Fishermen (FishR, 2021)	SAAD Population	% of Registered Fisherfolks as SAAD Beneficiaries	Total No. of Fisherfolk Groups	No. SAAD Fisherfolks Groups
1. Apayao	124,366	6,747	1,975	3,841	56.93	54	16
2. Kalinga	229,570	6,683	773	3,864	57.82	27	27
3. Mountain Province	158,200	4,632	115	3,654	78.89	68	34
4. Occidental Mindoro	525,354	23,016	11,036	1,960	8.52	92	20
5. Catanduanes	271,879	17,727	9,643	612	3.45	19	0
6. Masbate	908,920	51,386	29,831	435	0.85	215	19
7. Sorsogon	828,655	37,934	21,236	264	0.70	81	17
8. Negros Occidental	3,223,955	56,226	n.d.	3,864	0	n.d.	8
9. Antique	612,974	44,642	22,502	175	0.39	136	7
10. Bohol	1,394,329	64,252	63,106	5,128	7.98	270	113
11. Negros Oriental	1,432,990	27,400	12,145	2,950	10.77	n.d.	61
12. Siquijor	103,395	6,082	5,086	562	9.24	n.d.	6
13. Samar (Western Samar)	793,183	44,650	43,730	2,355	*	85	1
14. Leyte	1,776,847	58,770	33,463	3,367	5.73	68	52
15. Southern Leyte	429,573	n.d.	24,262	3,182	*	101	88
16. Eastern Samar	477,168	34,104	34,009	1,900	5.57	205	27
17. Northern Samar	639,186	22,231	22,231	605	2.72	177	16

Table 2.

Summary of Demographic Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

% Fisherfolk Groups SAAD	Total No. of Municipalities	No. of Coastal Municipalities	No. of SAAD Municipalities	% Municipalities Covered by SAAD	No. of Cities	No. of Coastal Cities	No. of SAAD Cities	% Cities SAAD
29.63	7	0	7	100.00	0	0	0	n.a
100.000	7	0	7	100.00	1	0	1	100.00
50.00	10	0	10	100.00	0	0	0	n.a
21.74	11	11	4	36.36	0	0	0	n.a
0.00	11	10	6	54.55	0	0	0	n.a
8.84	20	20	5	25	1	1	0	0
20.99	14	13	6	42.86	1	1	0	0
n.a.	32	25	5	15.63	13	1	1	7.69
5.15	18	15	5	27.78	0	0	0	n.a
41.85	48	30	25	52.08	1	1	0	0
n.a.	25	21	20	80.00	6	6	4	66.67
n.a.	6	6	6	100.00	0	0	0	n.a
1.18	26	23	26	100.00	2	2	n.d.	100
76.47	43	30	31	72.09	3	3	n.d.	100
87.13	19	19	19	100.00	1	1	n.d.	100
13.17	23	23	23	100.00	1	n.d.	n.a.	100
9.04	20	16	16	80	0	n.d.	n.a.	n.a.

Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	Provincial Population	No. of Registered Fisherfolks (FishR, 2021)	No. of Municipal Fishermen (FishR, 2021)	SAAD Population	% of Registered Fisherfolks as SAAD Beneficiaries	Total No. of Fisherfolk Groups	No. SAAD Fisherfolks Groups
18. Zamboanga del Norte	1,047,455	50,888	9,173	858	1.69	n.d.	n.d.
20. Bukidnon	1,541,308	6,855	0	810	11.82	66	24
21. Lanao del Norte	1,086,017	17,151	17,151	664	3.87	37	9
23. Misamis Occidental	617,333	29,835	29,126	245	0.82	111	6
24. Davao de Oro	767,547	6,869	2,053	526	7.66	29	12
25. Cotabato (North Cotabato)	1,490,618	18,880	2,180	789	4.18	10	10
27. Sarangani	558,946	20,254	3,840	1,296	6.40	16	16
28. Sultan Kudarat	854,052	20,077	947	892	4.44	8	8
29. Agusan del Sur	739,367	8,300	2,135	2,180	26.27	25	14
30. Surigao del Sur	642,255	29,481	9,958	8,540	28.97	166	89
TOTAL	23,275,442	614,196	411,706	55,518	9.04	2,066	700

Table 2.

Summary of Demographic Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

% Fisherfolk Groups SAAD	Total No. of Municipalities	No. of Coastal Municipalities	No. of SAAD Municipalities	% Municipalities Covered by SAAD	No. of Cities	No. of Coastal Cities	No. of SAAD Cities	% Cities SAAD
0	18	18	18	100	2	n.d.	n.a.	n.a.
36.36	20	20	20	100	0	2	100.00	100.00
24.32	10	10	10	100	1	1	100.00	100.00
5.41	14	3	3	21.43	3	2	66.67	66.67
41.38	3	9	9	300	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
100	17	17	17	100	0	1	100.00	100.00
100	6	7	7	116.67	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
100	3	11	11	366.67	1	1	100.00	100.00
56	13	13	13	100	0	1	100.00	100.00
53.61	14	9	9	64.29	2	0	0.00	0.00
33.88	408	379	338	82.84	39	24	21	53.84

Source of basic data: SAAD Provincial Profiles, PSA, BFAR FishR

n.a. = not applicable | n.d. = no data

Socio-Economic Profile

The SAAD covered provinces are comprised of 6.2 million households* whose estimated average annual income was only pegged at P210,831 based on 2018 PSA data (Table 3). A much lower figure was even noted in the provinces of Eastern Samar (P47,500), Northern Samar (P80,114), Sorsogon (P87,434), Western Samar (P90,000), and Negros Occidental (P92,065).

As fishers were ranked as the 2nd poorest sector in the country next to farmers, the average annual fishers household income in the SAAD coverage areas was at a very low P59,848. Below this average level were noted in the provinces of North Cotabato (P10,423), Western Samar (P20,139), Siquijor (P20,601), Leyte (P45,355), Eastern Samar (P36,000), and, Northern Samar (45,000).

Annual per capita fish and fishery products consumption among the SAAD covered provinces was pegged at 31.12 kg/yr.

Literacy rate among the SAAD areas was relatively high with an average of 95.19 though relatively lower literacy rates were observed in the provinces of Davao de Oro (88.64) and Leyte (88.23). Nonetheless, this connotes that beneficiaries of the Program were capable of reading and writing that could have facilitated absorption of learnings especially from the capacity building and technical training interventions.

Fishing, along with farming, were among the top most sources of employment of the people residing in the SAAD covered areas.

*Based on 2018 annual average household income from PSA.



(Top) Construction of 10x10 meter fish cages through distributed fish cage materials in Sta. Cruz, Occidental Mindoro.



Table 3.

Socio-Economic Profile

PROVINCE	No. of Households (2020)	Ave. annual household income (Php, 2018)	Ave. annual fisherfolk HH income (Php, 2018)	Annual Per capita fish and fishery products consumption (kg/yr)	Literacy Rate	Top 10 source of Employment
1. Apayao	28,862	354,000.00	90,000.00	26.00	n.d.	Farming, Private employment, government employment, fishing/fish farming, daily wage earners, businesses/vending
2. Kalinga	48,079	354,000.00	90,000.00	26.00	n.d.	Farming, Private employees, government employees, fishing/fish farming, daily wage earners, businesses/vending
3. Mountain Province	37,601	354,000.00	90,000.00	26.00	n.d.	Farming, Private employees, government employees, fishing/fish farming, daily wage earners, businesses/vending
4. Occidental Mindoro	126,633	257,427.00	55,962.39	32.0	n.d.	Farming, Fishing and Aqua farming, salt and food processing, livestock and poultry raising, trading, construction, white and blue collar jobs
5. Catanduanes	60,352	105,645.00	n.d.	40.00	98.80	Agriculture, Fishing, Tourism and handicrafts
6. Masbate	206,351	n.d.	n.d.	40.00	95.90	Fishing, Farming, Government Employee, Construction Worker, Academe, Private Worker
7. Sorsogon	187,462	87,434.00	n.d.	40.00	94.23	Farming/Fishing/Sales clerk/Construction/Office clerk/ Cashier

PROVINCE	No. of Households (2020)	Ave. annual household income (Php, 2018)	Ave. annual fisherfolk HH income (Php, 2018)	Annual Per capita fish and fishery products consumption (kg/yr)	Literacy Rate	Top 10 source of Employment
8. Negros Occidental	780,903	92,065.00	n.d.	37.00	98.00	Farming/Agriculture, Sugarcane worker, Fishing, BPO, Construction, Term employees (malls/markets/fast food/, Self-employed, Regular employment (government/private), Academe, Transportation
9. Antique	147,696	266,000.00	n.d.	20.00	n.d.	Farming, Private employees, government employees, fishing/fish farming, daily wage earners, businesses/vending
10. Bohol	322,022	n.d.	77,291.00	38.50	n.d.	n.d.
11. Negros Oriental	347,961	308,000.00	n.d.	37.00	97.20	Farming, Fishing, Crop production, livestock raising, construction, trading
12. Siquijor	25,805	123,000.00	20,601.00	37.00	98.80	Tourism, farming, fishing, baking and pastry, crafting
13. Samar (Western Samar)	181,794	90,000.00	20,139.00	45.00	95.60	Skilled Agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers; Elementary Occupations; Service and Sales Workers; Managerial, Craft and related trade works; Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Professionals; Clerical Support workers; Technicians and associate professionals; Armed forces occupations, Labor
14. Leyte	500,721	180,000.00	45,355.42	44.00	88.23	Business and managerial works, Professional service, Academe, Craft and related trade works, Clerical support works, Service/sales-related works, Construction works, Tourism, Farming/Farm laborer, Fishing

PROVINCE	No. of Households (2020)	Ave. annual household income (Php, 2018)	Ave. annual fisherfolk HH income (Php, 2018)	Annual Per capita fish and fishery products consumption (kg/yr)	Literacy Rate	Top 10 source of Employment
15. Southern Leyte	100,876	227,000.00	120,000.00	11.83	98.70	Agriculture and Forestry; Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles; Public Administration and Defense; Construction; Transportation and Storage; Fishery and Aquaculture; Other service activities; Manufacturing; Education; Accommodation
16. Eastern Samar	115,777	47,500.00	36,000.00	24.95	96.93	Farming, fishing, vending, academe, labor
17. Northern Samar	139,885	80,114.00	45,000.00	22.50	91.00	Farming, fishing, vending, academe, labor
18. Zamboanga del Norte	247,971	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	95.90	Managers, Professionals Technicians and associate professionals, Clerical support workers, Service and sales workers, Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers, Craft and related trades workers Plant and machine operators and assemblers, Elementary occupations, Armed forces occupations
20. Bukidnon	357,112	250,363.00	n.d.	32.40	96.50	Elementary occupation Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery works, Service and sales workers, Plant and machine operators and assemblers, Managers, Craft and related trade workers, Professional Clerical support workers, Technicians and associate professional, Armed forces occupations (PSA 2015. Population Census)

PROVINCE	No. of Households (2020)	Ave. annual household income (Php, 2018)	Ave. annual fisherfolk HH income (Php, 2018)	Annual Per capita fish and fishery products consumption (kg/yr)	Literacy Rate	Top 10 source of Employment
21. Lanao del Norte	248,697	250,363.00	n.d.	32.40	97.00	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery works; Elementary occupation; service and sales workers; Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Managers; Craft and related trade workers; Professional; Technicians and associate professional; Clerical support workers; Armed forces occupations
23. Misamis Occidental	149,188	250,363.00	n.d.	32.40	98.50	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery works Elementary occupation Service and sales workers Plant and machine operators and assemblers Managers, Craft and related trade workers, Professional, Clerical support workers, Technicians and associate professional, Armed forces occupations (PSA 2015. Population Census)
24. Davao de Oro	188,918	235,000.00	70,000.00	21.32	88.64	Farming, fishing, mining, manufacturing, quarrying, private and government employment
25. Cotabato (North Cotabato)	320,567	242,000.00	10,423.00	21.90	90.00	Rice Farming, Rubber Farming, Corn Farming, Fishing, Vending, Coconut farming, Banana Farming, Food and Plant Processing, Buyer and Reseller, Government and Private Employee
27. Sarangani	133,865	242,000.00	n.d.	21.90	92.00	Fishing, Farming, Mining, Fruit Farming

PROVINCE	No. of Households (2020)	Ave. annual household income (Php, 2018)	Ave. annual fisherfolk HH income (Php, 2018)	Annual Per capita fish and fishery products consumption (kg/yr)	Literacy Rate	Top 10 source of Employment
28. Sultan Kudarat	202,813	242,000.00	n.d.	21.90	92.00	Farming, MSMEs, academe, other professional job, technical/vocational job, fishing, domestic helper
29. Agusan del Sur	173,962	n.d.	67,104.00	34.30	97.20	Farming, fishing, hired labors, mining related works, formal employment
30. Surigao del Sur	150,551	n.d.	n.d.	34.30	97.90	Farming, fishing, skilled worker, small business (retailer/wholesaler), copra trading, construction worker, vendor/restaurant, passenger vehicle driver/vulcanizing shops, private and government employment
Total/ Average	5,532,424	210,830.64	59,848.27	30.79	95.19	

Source of basic data: SAAD Provincial Profiles, PSA

n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data



Food Production and Livelihood.
*Distribution of Fishing Boats and
Gears*

Agusan del Sur. Caraga Region



Source:
**DA-BFAR SAAD
CARAGA**



Fisheries Profile

The SAAD covered provinces are rich in marine and inland water resources, being host to at least 250 rivers/marshes, 21 lakes and 79 bays/gulfs/seas/oceans serving as its fishing grounds. Total length of coastline combined all together stood at 390,915.02 kilometers. The total mangrove areas was pegged to at least 70,000 hectares while total fishpond area was recorded at 380,199.55* hectares based on BFAR FishR 2021 data.

Total number of fishpond operators was noted to be at least 33,569 in 2021.** Meanwhile, the number of fish processors, including individuals and organizations, and fish traders were recorded to be at least 8,561 and 13,609, respectively.

The top 10 fishery commodities in its waters can be found in Table 4. Fishing season varies from specific months especially among areas facing the open seas while fishing activities can be done all year round in other areas as well.

In terms of fishery management, the SAAD areas had at least 382 organized Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMCs) mostly at the municipal level. There could be numerous FARMCs down to the barangay levels.

*Sultan Kudarat's Provincial Profile cited its fish pond area at 237,000 hectares.

**Based on BFAR FishR data

Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	No. of Major Fishing Grounds - Rivers / Marsh	No. of Major Fishin Grounds - Lakes	No. of Major Fishing Grounds- Bays/Gulfs / Seas/ Oceans	Top 10 Fisheries Commodities
1. Apayao	2	0	0	Tilapia, carp, catfish, gobbies, freshwater prawn, eels, mullet, mudfish others
2. Kalinga	3	0	0	Tilapia, carps, gobbies, prawns, eels, mullets, river catfish, half beak, dalag
3. Mountain Province	4	0	0	Tilapia, Loach, Hito, Carp, Eel, Gobby
4. Occidental Mindoro	56	7	7	Frigate Tuna (Tulingan), Caesio, (Dalagang-Bukid), Skipjack (Gulyasan), Round Scad (Galunggong), Porgies (Pargo), Yellowfin Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles), Squid (Pusit), Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito), Big-eyed Scad (Matangbaka), Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)
5. Catanduanes	33	1	3	Milkfish, Tilapia, Tuna, Mangrove Crab, Lobster, Blue Marlin
6. Masbate	82	2	4	Shrimp, Blue Crab, Mackerel, Squid, Tuna, Herring, Sardines, Grouper, Anchovy, Siganid, etc.
7. Sorsogon	57	5	4	Mud Crab, Mussel, Milkfish, Seaweeds, Tiger Prawn, Fimbriated Sardines, Blue Swimming Crab, Slipmouth, Anchovies, Frigate Tuna
8. Negros Occidental	n.d.	n.d.	4	white-legged shrimp blue swimming crab milkfish, tilapia, shellfish (oyster, windowpane shell, nylon shell), sardines, eel, scad
9. Antique	n.d.	n.d.	2	Seaweeds, Roundscad, Yellowfin Tuna, Big-eye Scad, Skipjack, Bali Sardines, Threadfin Bream, Frigate Tuna, Squid, Cavalla

Table 4.

Summary of the Fisheries Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

Fishing Seasons	No. of Organized FARMCs	Coastline (km)	Mangrove Area (ha)	Total Fishpond Area (in ha, FishR 2021)	No. of Fishpond Operators (FishR 2021)	No. of fish processors (including organizations)	No. of fish traders
March to August	3	0.00	0.00	130.86	3,113	16	1
Whole year	2	0.00	0.00	50.30	900	3	19
Whole year	6	0.00	0.00	64.20	3,954	0	7
n.d.	11	334.80	0.00	3,140.44	165	98	25
March to July	11	400.00	1,421.80	252.88	20	0	30
Whole year	19	614.19	5,302.08	3,218.00	194	17	41
Sorsogon Bay (October -December & February - May) Albay Gulf/Tica Burias Pass/San Bernardino Strait (Whole Year round)	4	553.30	n.d.	1,197.00	103	16	37
March to May and Depends on fish species	25	476.01	3,954.44	9,225.00	1,253	2,853	6,353
December- June	11	3,207.11	621.93	355.94	4,411	553	1,170

Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	No. of Major Fishing Grounds - Rivers / Marsh	No. of Major Fishin Grounds - Lakes	No. of Major Fishing Grounds- Bays/Gulfs / Seas/ Oceans	Top 10 Fisheries Commodities
10. Bohol	n.d.	n.d.	3	Marine Municipal: Squid (Pusit); Siganid (Samaral); Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka); Slipmouth (Sapsap); Anchovies (Dilis); Bali sardinella (Tamban); Blue crab (Alimasag); Porgies (Pargo); Cavalla (Talakitok); Indian mackerel (Alumahan) Aquaculture: Seaweed; Milkfish; Shrimp; Shellfish; Tilapia; Carp; Catfish; Mudfish; Grouper
11. Negros Oriental	n.d.	n.d.	3	Marine Municipal: Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka); Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy); Squid (Pusit); Frigate tuna (Tulingan); Roundscad (Galunggong); Hairtail (Espada); Indian mackerel (Alumahan); Goatfish (Saramulyete); Snapper (Maya-maya); Bali sardinella (Tamban) Aquaculture: Seaweed; Milkfish; Shrimp; Tilapia; Siganid
12. Siquijor	n.d.	n.d.	3	Marine Municipal: Flying fish (Bolador); Frigate tuna (Tulingan); Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka); Squid (Pusit); Roundscad (Galunggong); Indian mackerel (Alumahan); Bali sardinella (Tamban); Eastern little tuna (Bonito); Snapper (Maya-maya); Parrot fish (Loro) Aquaculture: Milkfish; Seaweed; Tilapia
13. Samar (Western Samar)	0	0	3	Mussels; Seaweeds; Blue Swimming Crab; Grouper; Shrimp; Squid; Mackerel; Sardines
14. Leyte	0	0	16	Bangus, Tilapia, Shrimp, Seaweeds, Green Mussel, Oyster, Sardines, Threadfin Bream, Rabbitfish, Slipmouth

Table 4.

Summary of the Fisheries Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

Fishing Seasons	No. of Organized FARMCs	Coastline (km)	Mangrove Area (ha)	Total Fishpond Area (in ha, FishR 2021)	No. of Fishpond Operators (FishR 2021)	No. of fish processors (including organizations)	No. of fish traders
April to July	30	390.00	14,502.00	47,238.20	340	340	n.d.
All year round	10	300.00	200.00	51,824.00	1,804	1,804	2,024
All year round	6	100.92	0.00	0.00	0	0	n.d.
All year round	18	440.05	5,564.00	3,557.20	702	60	63
All year round	59	859.37	2,066.73	1,734.93	1,160	1,285	1,474

Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	No. of Major Fishing Grounds - Rivers / Marsh	No. of Major Fishin Grounds - Lakes	No. of Major Fishing Grounds- Bays/Gulfs / Seas/ Oceans	Top 10 Fisheries Commodities
15. Southern Leyte	0	2	3	Tuna; Squid; Sardines; Flying Fish; Anchovy; Tilapia; Big-eye scad; Galunggong; Parrotfish; Rabbitfish
16. Eastern Samar	n.d.	n.d.	1	Yellowfin Tuna, Skipjack, Ox eyed scad, Grouper, Spiny Lobster, Blue swimming Crab, Mangrove Crab, Bangus and Seaweeds, Round scad
17. Northern Samar	2	n.d.	1	Bangus; Tilapia; Mangrove Crab; Seaweeds; Lobster; Tuna; Sardine; Anchovy; Big-eye scad; Round scad; Indian mackerel
18. Zamboanga del Norte	n.d.	n.d.	3	n.d.
20. Bukidnon	1	1	0	Tilapia, Common Carp, Freshwater shrimp, Freshwater Prawn, Mudfish, Catfish, Eel, Mulet
21. Lanao del Norte	n.d.	1	3	Yellowfin Tuna, frigate tuna, spanish mackerel, roundscad, anchovies, Bigeye scad, Flying fish, eastern little tuna, bigeye tuna, Bali sardinella
23. Misamis Occidental	0	n.d.	2	Frigate Tuna, Roundscad, Bigeye Scad, Bali Sardinella, Fimbriated sardines, Eastern little tuna, Indian Mackerel, Indo pacific mackerel, Yellow fin tuna, skipjack
24. Davao de Oro	n.a.	0	1	Aquaculture: Bangus; Tilapia Capture: Bali sardinella (Tamban); Indian mackerel (Alumahan); Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka); Anchovies (Dilis); Roundscad (Galunggong); Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy); Frigate tuna (Tulingan); Squid

Table 4.

Summary of the Fisheries Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

Fishing Seasons	No. of Organized FARMCs	Coastline (km)	Mangrove Area (ha)	Total Fishpond Area (in ha, FishR 2021)	No. of Fishpond Operators (FishR 2021)	No. of fish processors (including organizations)	No. of fish traders
All year round	8	62,295.71	2,066.73	94.84	1,180	30	117
Southeast monsoon (pls specify what months are these)	20	1,261.91	7,834.00	75.00	597	80	131
All year round	20	13,710.07	10,787.00	499.00	273	5	160
All year round	18	409.46	268.92	645.75	66	46	n.d.
All year round	4	n.a.	n.a.	150.00	2,026	10	n.d.
All year round	10	179.39	3,937.37	3,594.00	1,055	25	438
All year round	7	169.00	2,066.49	495.00	530	6	n.d.
January - June; September - November	3	58.00	n.d.	330.75	3,784	1	45

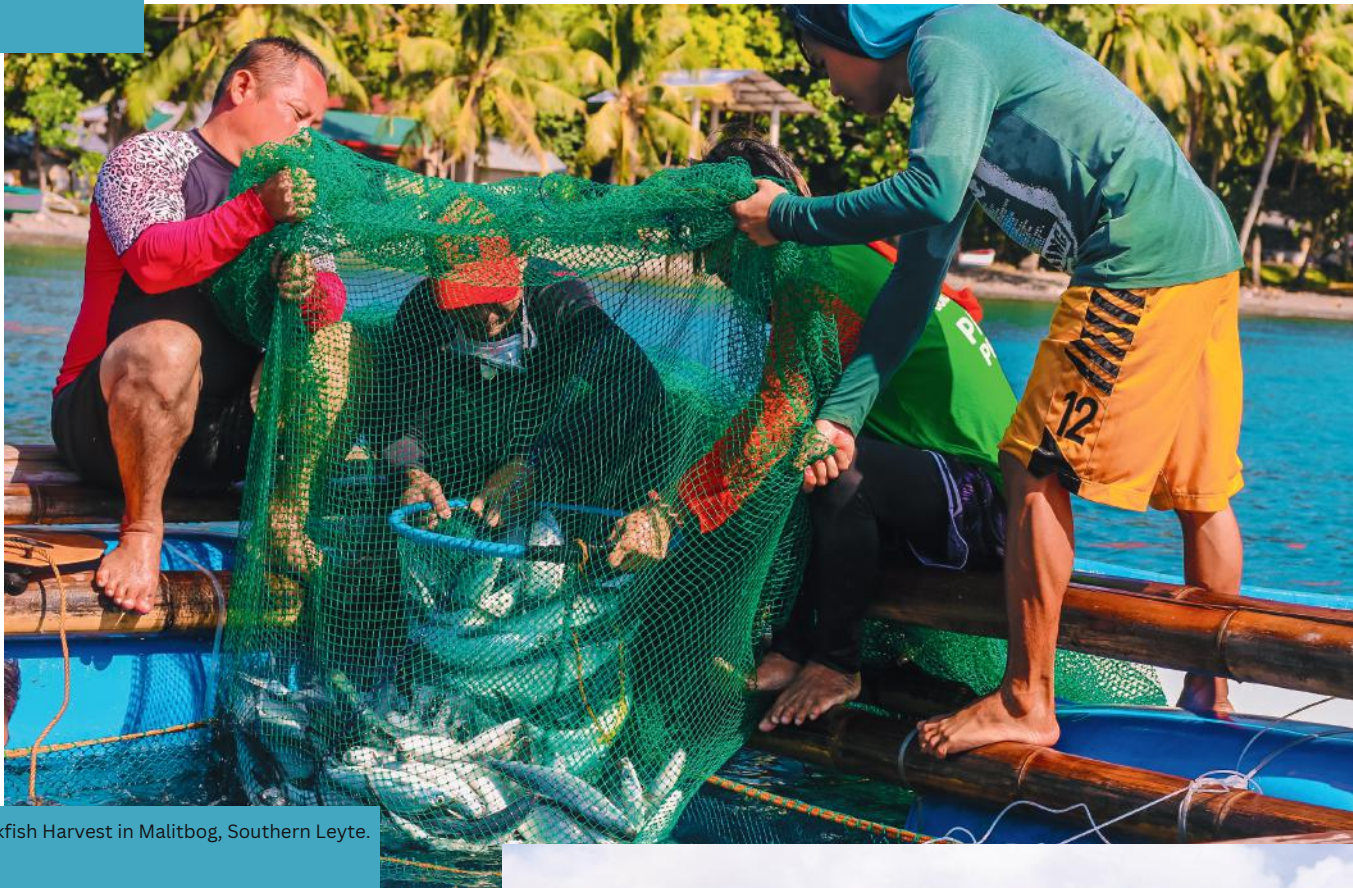
Please note that the three BARMM Provinces (# 19. Sulu, #22. Lanao del Sur and #26. Maguindanao) were not included in these summary due to unavailability of data.

PROVINCE	No. of Major Fishing Grounds - Rivers / Marsh	No. of Major Fishin Grounds - Lakes	No. of Major Fishing Grounds- Bays/Gulfs / Seas/ Oceans	Top 10 Fisheries Commodities
25. Cotabato (North Cotabato)	1	n.d.	1	Tilapia, Hito, Carp, and Eel
27. Sarangani	1	n.d.	2	Tilapia, Bangus, Shrimps, Hito, Tuna, Carp, Ayungin, Mudfish, Gourami, Gobby
28. Sultan Kudarat	1	0	1	Tilapia, Bangus, Shrimps, Hito, Tuna, Carp, Ayungin, Mudfish, Gourami, Gobby
29. Agusan del Sur	2	2	0	Mudfish, Carp, Tilapia, Thai Catfish, Gourami, Janitor Fish, Native Catfish, Climbing perch, Snakeskin gourami
30. Surigao del Sur	5	0	9	Bangus, tilapia, siganid, mangrove crab, blue swimming crab, tuna, blue marlins, squid, sailfish, seaweed
TOTAL	250	21	79	

Table 4.

Summary of the Fisheries Profile of the SAAD Covered Provinces

Fishing Seasons	No. of Organized FARMCs	Coastline (km)	Mangrove Area (ha)	Total Fishpond Area (in ha, FishR 2021)	No. of Fishpond Operators (FishR 2021)	No. of fish processors (including organizations)	No. of fish traders
All year round	25	0.00	n.d.	323.25	4,067	1,001	892
All year round	7	211.73	340.00	11,654.00	379	311	5
November to March	12	132.00	760.00	237,000.00	691	1	n.d.
February to December	14	0.00	n.a.	329	329	n.d.	n.d.
February to December	19	304,812.00	8,320.00	6,577.22	473	n.d.	37
	382	390,915.02	70,013.48	380,199.55	33,569	8,561	13,069



Milkfish Harvest in Malitbog, Southern Leyte.



Bangus Fish Cage project monitoring in San Jose Northern, Samar



Accomplishments

Physical Accomplishments: Output Level

Component 1: Project Management

The Program Management Component of the SAAD Program includes activities that are both strategic and operational in nature, preparatory activities included, with the end goal of ensuring cost-efficient, effective, and timely program implementation.

The BFAR-SAAD NPMO was accountable to all stakeholders while the BFAR-SAAD regional and provincial teams were responsible for overseeing and carrying out the program implementation in the field via a participatory approach. It should be noted that the implementation of the SAAD Program in the BARMM provinces was administratively under the nearest BFAR Regional Field Offices (RFOs)- RFO IX for Sulu, RFO X for Lanao del Sur, and RFO XII for Maguindanao. The unstable peace and order conditions in these BARMM provinces was reported to have affected ground implementation of the program.

The range of activities undertaken under this component were as follows:

- a. Formulation of plans and budget;
- b. Procurement of supplies and materials;
- c. Hiring of project staff as well as designation of BFAR regular staff as project focal persons, both at the national and regional levels;
- d. Coordination with partners - LGUs, NGAs, academe and other stakeholders;
- e. Conduct of regular quarterly meetings; and,
- f. Monitoring and evaluation activities.

The conduct of the above subject activities resulted to the following outputs in terms of Program Management:

- a. **Program's plans and budget formulated and secured.** There were two modalities for program implementation, one is the budget allocation to the BFAR-RFO and the other is the Fund transfer to PLGU, C/MLGU, BLGU, and other institutions.
- b. **Procurement plans for supplies and materials established.** All procurement activities and transactions were strictly in accordance with the Republic Act No. 9184 also known as the "Government Procurement Reform Act" and its related rules and regulations.
- c. **Staff at the provincial, regional and national levels hired/designated.** The BFAR-SAAD RPMO and PPMO were manned by regular BFAR employees and contract of service (CoS) personnel.



- d. **Manual of operations formulated and updated.** The operations manual, the guiding document for program implementation, was crafted and regularly updated to provide the mechanics of implementation per activity from program management, social preparation, production and livelihood intervention, and marketing and enterprise development.
- e. **Partnerships and agreements established.** Under the participatory approach, the participation of LGUs, NGAs, and other stakeholders such as businesses, NGOs, SUCs, and other CSOs was deemed crucial especially during the preparatory stages of program implementation.
- f. **Meeting reports generated.** This documented the proceedings of the quarterly and other meetings conducted all throughout the program implementation period.
- g. **M&E system established.** The establishment of the SAAD Program's M&E system enabled tracking of progress as well as provided measures on weather targets of expected outputs, outcomes and impact were achieved.

Component 2: Social Preparation

The social preparation component consisted of the conduct of the following activities:

- a. Community organizing;
- b. Capacity building/trainings on leadership, values formation, and organizational development;
- c. Community needs assessment (CNA);
- d. Project orientations; and,
- e. Consultation workshops and meetings.

Capacity building activities related to entrepreneurship were likewise embedded under the Social Preparation Component.

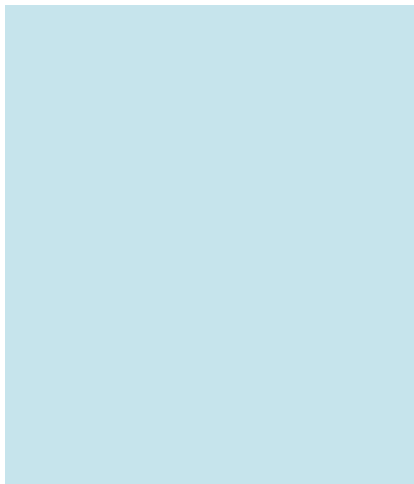
Social preparation activities conducted for the fisheries sector from 2017–2021 totaled to 361, 8% higher than the 335 target (Table 5). The same activities benefitted a total of 9,512 individuals (25% higher than target) and 384 groups (5% higher than target) with 3,932 members (11% higher than target).

Harvest of Bangus by one of the beneficiaries in San Julian Eastern Samar.



"May Pera sa Dagat." An oath that mussel farmers of Sitio Sangitsangit Tahong Growers Association of Brgy. Tinocdogan, Leyte, Leyte





Source:
BFAR Eastern Visayas

ITEM/REGION	CAR	REGION 4-B	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7
1. Number of Social Preparation Activities Conducted					
• Target	31	36	17	17	29
• Actual	31	35	17	17	39
• Percent Accomplished	100.00%	97.22%	100.00%	100.00%	134.48%
2. Number of Individual Beneficiaries					
• Target	2,170	0	1,034	470	1,285
• Actual	4,268	0	1,054	481	1,291
• Percent Accomplished	196.68%	n.a.	101.93%	102.34%	100.47%
3. Number of Group Beneficiaries					
• Target	0	0	24	0	167
• Actual	0	0	24	0	167
• Percent Accomplished	n.a.	n.a.	100.00%	n.a.	100.00%
4. Group Member Beneficiaries					
• Target	0	0	n.d.	0	181
• Actual	0	0	n.d.	0	181
• Percent Accomplished	n.a.	n.a.	n.d.	0	100.00%

* Region 7 has no data on group members in 2021. n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data

Region VIII had the most number of social preparation activities conducted with 21% share while CAR the most number of individual beneficiaries at 45% (Figures 3 and 4). In terms of group beneficiaries, Region VII topped the list with 43% share while Caraga got the biggest group member beneficiaries at 45%.

Table 5.

Inventory of Social Preparation Activities and Number of Beneficiaries, by Region, 2017–2021

REGION 8	REGION 9	REGION 10	REGION 11	REGION 12	CARAGA	TOTAL
85	30	56	10	3	21	335
75	30	53	10	3	51	361
88.24%	100.00%	94.64%	100.00%	100.00%	242.86%	107.76%
0	638	1,280	166	0	544	7,587
0	638	1,050	169	0	561	9,512
n.a.	100.00%	82.03%	101.81%	n.a.	103.13%	125.37%
0	41	16	25	34	60	367
0	41	16	25	34	77	384
n.a.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	128.33%	104.63%
0	n.d.	480	468	1,202	1,200	3,531
0	n.d.	480	307	1,202	1,762	3,932
n.a.	n.d.	100.00%	65.60%	100.00%	146.83%	111.36%

Figure 3.
Regional Distribution of Social Preparation Activities, 2017-2021

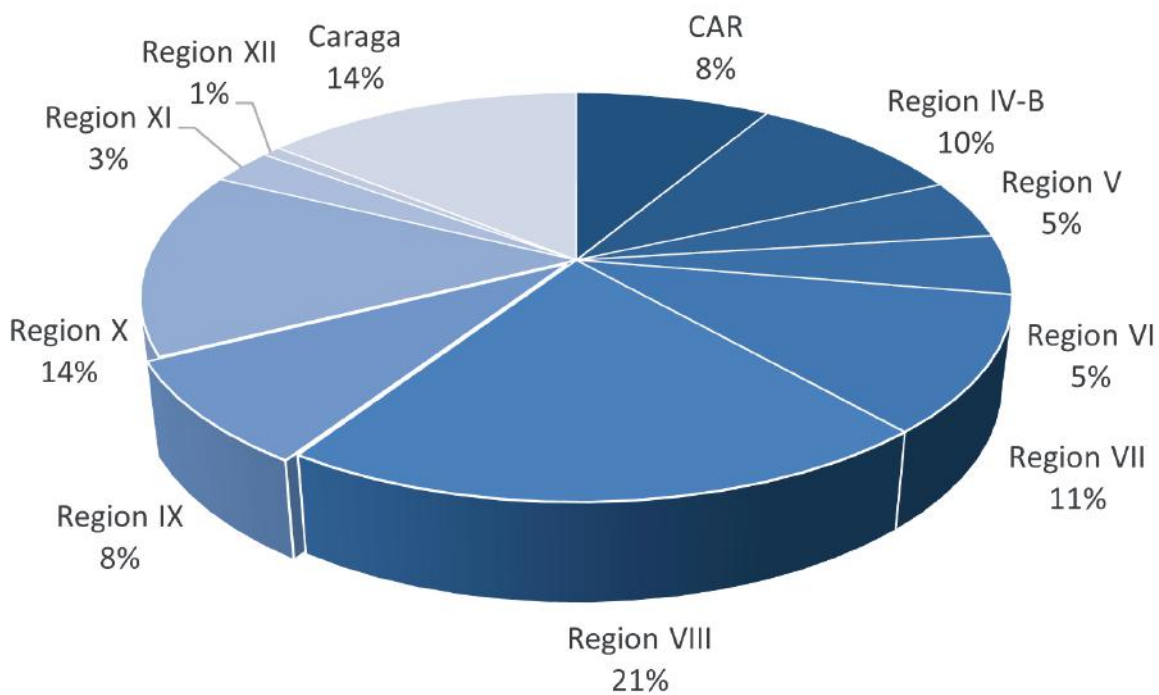


Figure 4.
Regional Distribution of Social Preparation Activities' Individual Beneficiaries, 2017-2021

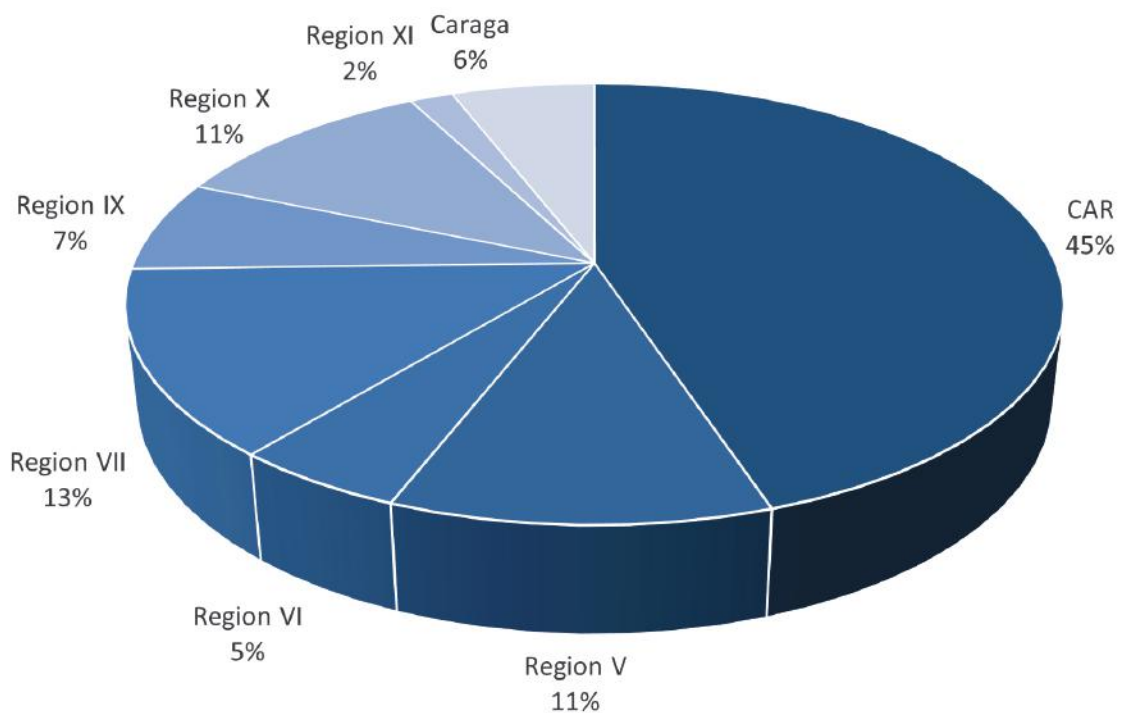


Figure 5.

Regional Distribution of Social Preparation Activities' Group Beneficiaries, 2017-2021

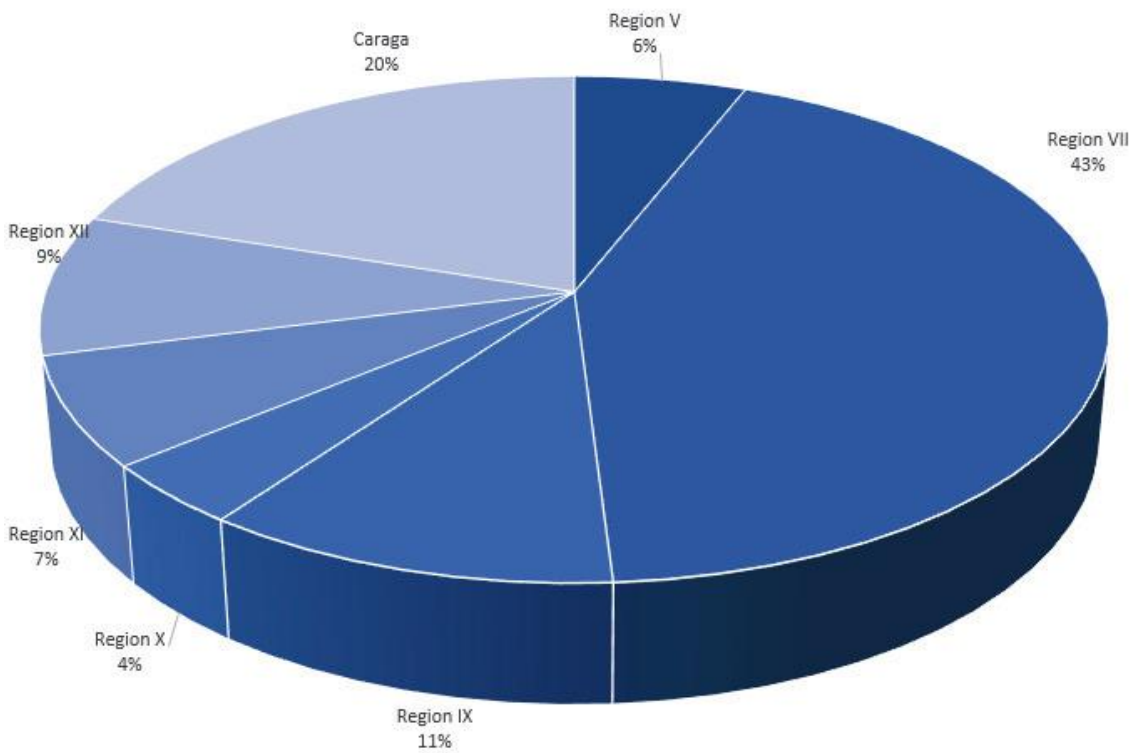
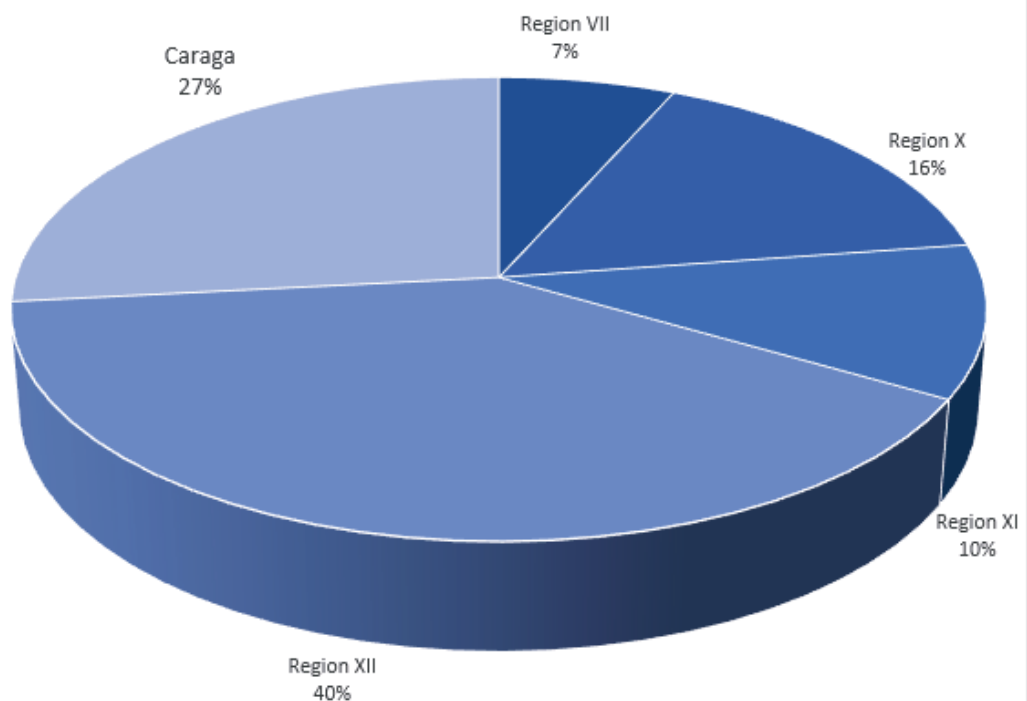


Figure 6.

Regional Distribution of Social Preparation Activities' Group Member Beneficiaries, 2017-2021



FOOD PRODUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD



Photo:
DA-BFARIFCU

Component 3: Food Production and Livelihood

Specific to the fisheries sector, this component included provision of production inputs, tools, machineries, facilities and equipment; post-harvest tools, facilities and equipment; and, conduct of technical/specialized training. The detailed interventions in each sub-sector (aquaculture; capture fisheries and post-harvest) are enumerated as follows:

Aquaculture

- a. Fish cages;
- b. Loach culture;
- c. Pond culture and rice-fish culture;
- d. Concrete ponds;
- e. Pond culture (including pond polyculture);
- f. Aquasilviculture;
- g. Seaweed farming (includes farm implements and propagules, nursery, dryer, processing equipment, FRP boat);
- h. Grouper cage culture;
- i. Grouper production with post-harvest equipment with 1-unit fiberglass boat);
- j. Lobster culture (with nursery cages);
- k. Tilapia culture (intensive, in cages, in ponds, in rice-fish culture, backyard ponds);
- l. Milkfish culture/production (in marine cages, in bamboo pens, others with post-harvest equipment with 1-unit fiberglass boat);
- m. Wing Oyster production;
- n. Shellfish culture (i.e., mussel);
- o. Crab/Mudcrab fattening;
- p. Fingerlings/seed stocks including crablets;
- q. Village- level hatcheries
- r. Technology demonstrations; and,
- s. Specialized trainings on the culture and production of tilapia, grouper, milkfish, mussel and oysters, and seaweeds)

Capture

- a. Fishing gears and paraphernalia sets (i.e., Fry Nets, Bottomset Longline, Gillnet, Life Saving Kit, Multiple Hook and Line, Tuna Longline, Fiber Reinforced Plastic or FRP boats, motorized boats, fiberglass motorized and non-motorized bancas, engine sets, squid jigger, collapsible crab pots, crab entangling nets, fish pots with sinkers, artificial baits, etc.);
- b. Fish corral;
- c. Payao/FAD with nets.
- d. Specialized training

Postharvest*

- a. Post-harvest Paraphernalia/equipment/technology (i.e., post-harvest kits, stainless table, ice buckets, collapsible solar dryer with accessories, solar dryers, smoke house for smoked fish processing)
- b. Village- level Processing plant; and,
- c. Training on post-harvest.

*Note that some of the interventions in the aquaculture had post-harvest support too.

Mr. Raymundo Duran, a member of Sitio Sangitsangit Tahong Growers Association of Leyte, Leyte, focuses on monitoring his installed mussel longlines and fish corral as his immediate source of income.



Reflected in Table 6 is the summarized inventory of fishery-related production and livelihood projects as well as the number of its beneficiaries for the entire implementation period of the Program. The number of projects fell short by 0.55% viz its 726 targeted number of projects to be implemented. Nonetheless, the 722 projects benefited a total of 37,346 fishers and fishery stakeholders, exceeding its target by 11%. The number of group beneficiaries was recorded at 993, about 5% short of the target. Nonetheless, the group member beneficiaries hit 20,312 which was about 48% higher than its original target.

Part of this component was the conduct of technical training including those in support of production in both aquaculture and capture fisheries as well as in post-harvest. There were 534 technical trainings conducted during the entire period, this fell short by 13% of the targeted total number of technical trainings at 609. The number of trained individuals stood at 19,734, about 25% higher than what was targeted.

*No target was set for Region 8 specific to group member beneficiaries.

n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data

ITEM/REGION	CAR	REGION 4-B	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7
1. Number of Production and Livelihood Projects Implemented					
• Target	14	40	210	67	67
• Actual	14	40	213	66	64
• Percent Accomplished	100.00%	100.00%	101.43%	98.51%	95.52%
2. Number of Individual Beneficiaries					
• Target	9,005	2,299	3,525	711	3,068
• Actual	12,753	2,299	3,545	731	2,934
• Percent Accomplished	141.62%	100.00%	100.57%	102.81%	95.63%
3. Number of Group Beneficiaries					
• Target	55	22	37	0	180
• Actual	89	22	37	0	172
• Percent Accomplished	161.82%	100.00%	100.00%	N/A	95.56%
4. Group Member Beneficiaries					
• Target	0	1,120	0	0	4,339
• Actual	0	1,120	0	0	4,339
• Percent Accomplished	N/A	100.00%	N/A	N/A	100.00%
5. Number of Specialized/Technical Trainings Conducted					
• Target	117	12	54	11	45
• Actual	67	12	26	6	45
• Percent Accomplished	57.26%	100.00%	48.15%	54.55%	100.00%
6. Number of Individuals Trained					
• Target	5,880	340	1,034	275	2,183
• Actual	9,329	395	836	150	2,633
• Percent Accomplished	158.66%	116.18%	80.85%	54.55%	120.61%

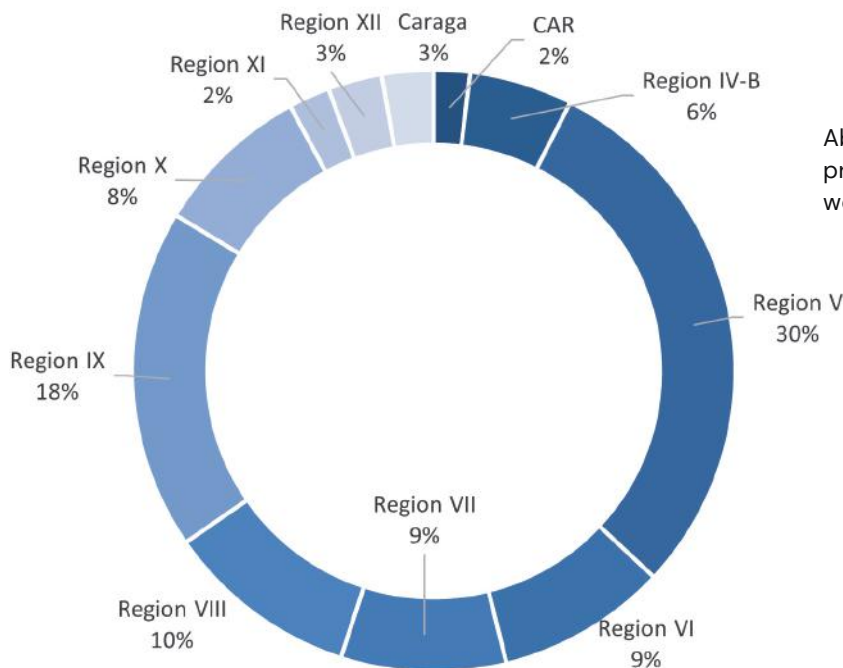
Table 6.

Inventory of Fishery-Related Production and Livelihood Projects and Number of Beneficiaries, by Region, 2017-2021

REGION 8	REGION 9	REGION 10	REGION 11	REGION 12	CARAGA	TOTAL
75	132	64	16	21	20	726
75	132	61	16	21	20	722
100.00%	100.00%	95.31%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.45%
8,995	2,385	2,840	166	0	639	33,633
9,047	2,385	2,840	169	0	643	37,346
100.58%	100.00%	100.00%	101.81%	N/A	100.63%	111.04%
318	126	131	25	34	122	1,050
242	126	116	24	34	131	993
76.10%	100.00%	88.55%	96.00%	100.00%	107.38%	94.57%
	0	3,945	468	1,202	2,675	16,749
6,894	0	3,425	478	1,202	2,854	20,312
N/A	N/A	86.82%	102.14%	100.00%	106.69%	147.73%
116	10	97	30	57	60	609
116	10	97	30	57	68	534
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	113.33%	87.68%
377	10	2,858	166	1,630	1,035	15,788
377	10	3,008	169	1,630	1,197	19,734
100.00%	100.00%	105.25%	101.81%	100.00%	115.65%	124.99%

Figure 7.

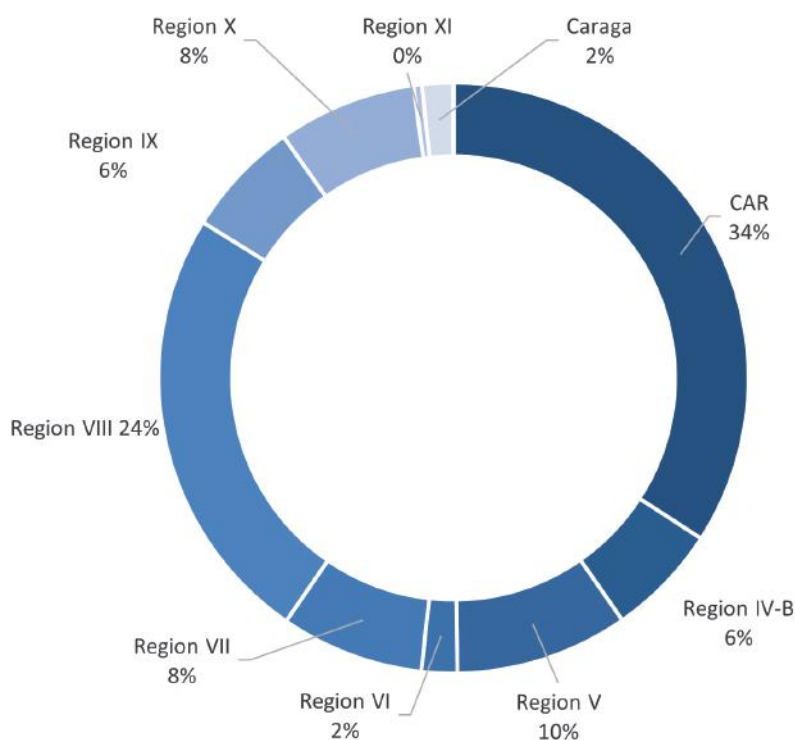
Regional Distribution of Production and Livelihood Projects Implemented, 2017-2021



About 30% of total livelihood and production projects implemented under the Program were in Region V (Figure 6).

Figure 8.

Regional Distribution of Production and Livelihood Projects' Individual Beneficiaries, 2017-2021



In terms of the regional distribution of individual beneficiaries, 34% came from CAR (Figure 7). Meanwhile, topping the list group beneficiaries and group member beneficiaries was Region VIII with 24% and 34% shares, respectively (Figure 8).

Figure 9.

Regional Distribution of Production and Livelihood Projects Group Beneficiaries, 2017-2021

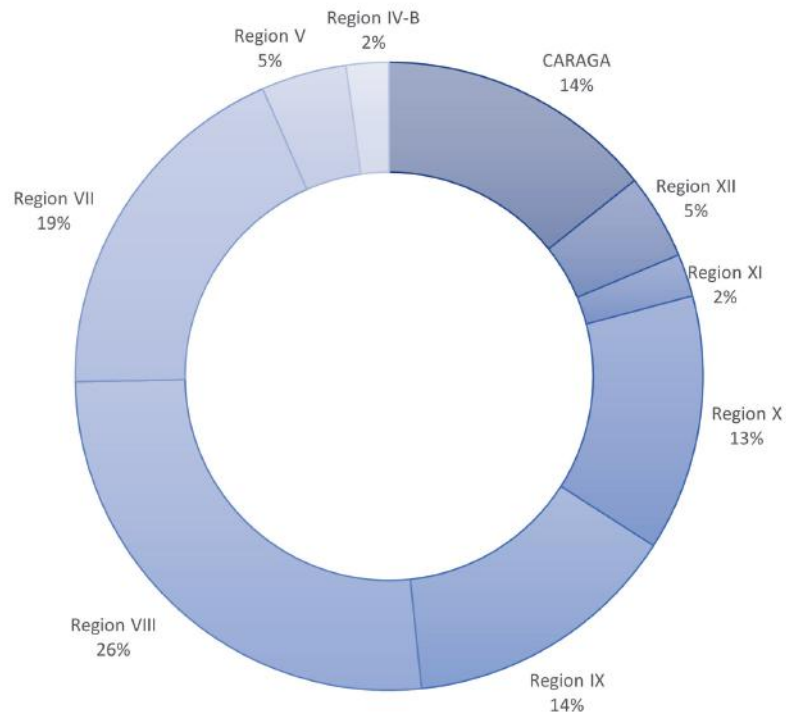


Figure 10.

Regional Distribution of Production and Livelihood Projects Group Member Beneficiaries, 2017-2021

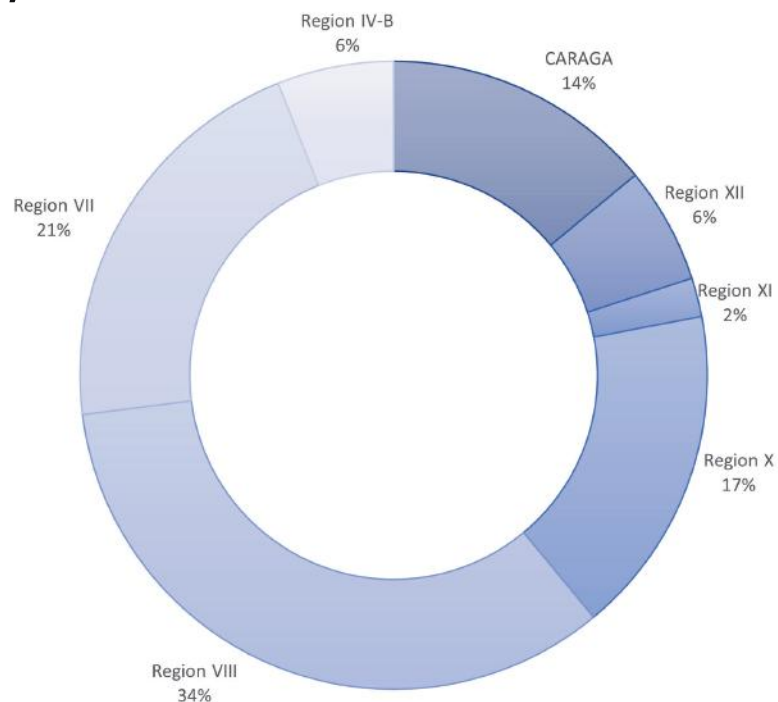


Figure 11.

Regional Distribution of Specialized/Technical Trainings Conducted, 2017-2021

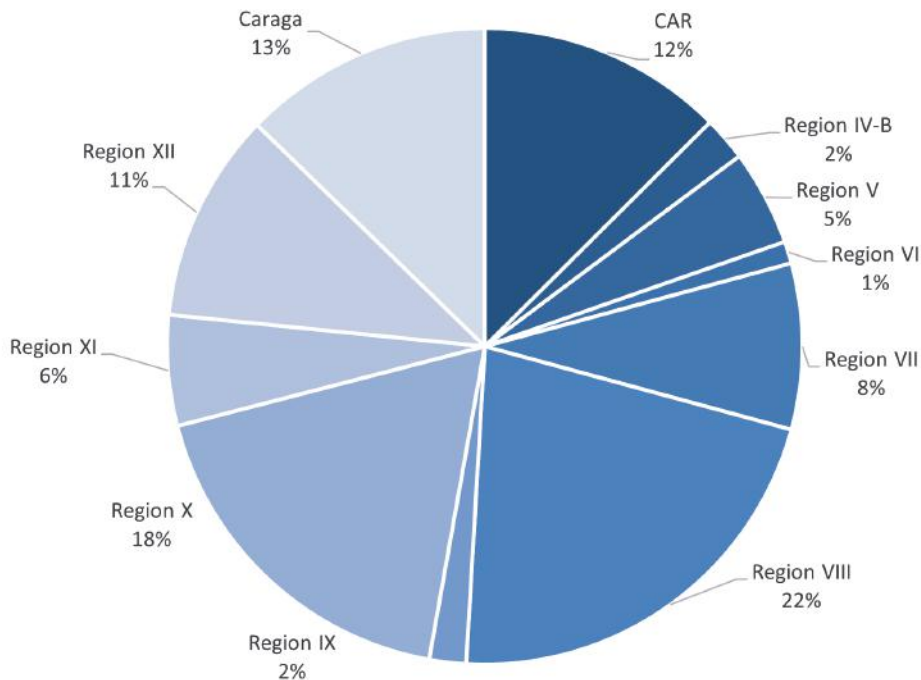
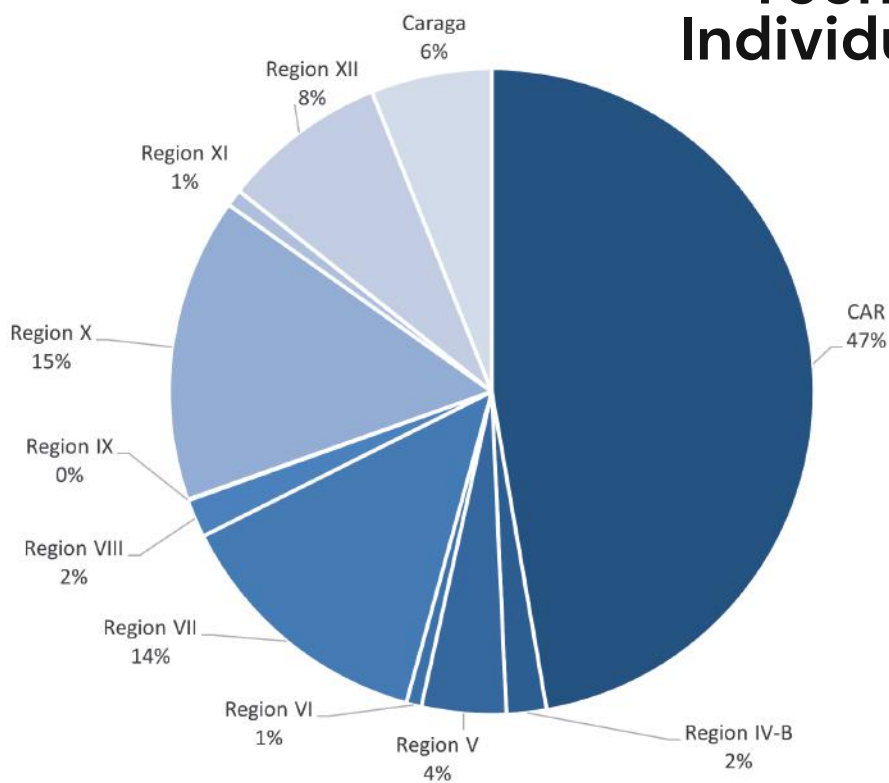


Figure 12.

Regional Distribution Technically Trained Individuals, 2017-2021



The most number of technical trainings came from Region VIII at 22% while the most number of trained beneficiaries came from CAR at 47%.

Component 4: Marketing Assistance and Enterprise Development

Activities in this component covered conduct of market study; technical trainings on entrepreneurship and value-adding; provision of logistics support; and, audit of livelihood enterprises. Specific menu of projects included:

- a. Fish Snack Cart;
- b. Fry Bank;
- c. Fishing Supply Store; and,
- d. Hatchery (i.e., Satellite Tilapia Hatchery).

A total of 42 community-based enterprises (CBE) were established during the Program (Table 7). A total of 257 groups stood to benefit from these CBEs involving 5,135 group members.



Oyster Culture lines which are fondly called as "alkansiyahan" by Sitio Mulho Talaba Growers Association members



Milkfish Harvest from the Fish Cages of Brgy. Nahaong Fisherfolk Association of Libagon, Southern Leyte.

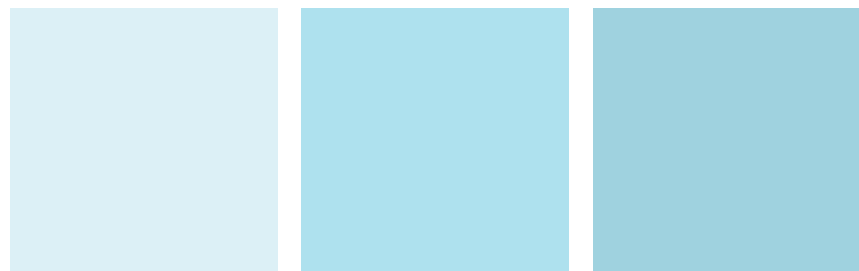


Table 7.

Inventory of Community-Based Enterprises (CBE) Established and Number of Beneficiaries, by Region, 2017–2021

ITEM/REGION	CAR	REGION 4-B	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7
1. Number of CBE Established					
• Target	2	0	1	13	2
• Actual	2	0	1	14	2
• Percent Accomplished	100%	n.a	100%	107.69%	100%
2. Number of CBE Group Beneficiaries					
• Target	39	0	37	0	124
• Actual	73	0	37	0	124
• Percent Accomplished	187.18%	n.a	100%	n.a	100%
3. Group Member Beneficiaries					
• Target	n.d	0	n.d	0	4,339
• Actual	n.d	0	n.d	0	4,339
• Percent Accomplished	n.d	n.a	n.d	n.a	100%

n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data



REGION 8	REGION 9	REGION 10	REGION 11	REGION 12	CARAGA	TOTAL
0	0	0	15	3	0	36
0	0	0	15	8	0	42
n.a	n.a	n.a	100%	266.67%	n.a	116.67%
0	0	0	15	3	0	218
0	0	0	15	8	0	257
n.a	n.a	n.a	100%	266.67%	n.a	117.89%
0	0	0	150	383	0	4,872
0	0	0	121	675	0	5,135
n.a	n.a	n.a	80.67%	176.24%	n.a	105.40%

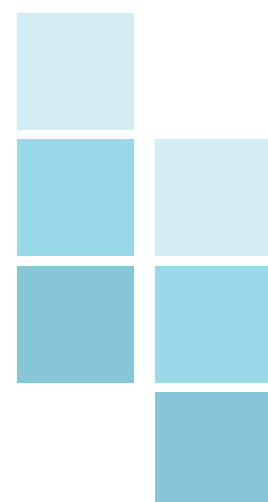
Overall, a total of 66, 592 individuals, 1,634 groups and 28,978 group members were able to benefit from the SAAD Program as shown in Table 8.

Table 8.

Summary of SAAD Beneficiaries, Individuals and Groups, 2017–2021

ITEM/REGION	CAR	REGION 4-B	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7
1. Number of Individual Beneficiaries	26,350	2,694	5,435	1,362	6,858
• Social Preparation	4,268		1,054	481	1,291
• Production and Livelihood	12,753	2,299	3,545	731	2,934
• Technical Training	9,329	395	836	150	2,633
2. Number of Group Beneficiaries	162	22	98	n.d	463
• Social Preparation	n.d	n.d	24	n.d	167
• Production and Livelihood	89	22	37	n.d	172
• CBEs	73		37	n.d	124
3. Number of Group Member Beneficiaries	n.d	1,120	n.d	n.d	8,859
• Social Preparation	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	181
• Production and Livelihood	n.d	1,120	n.d	n.d	4,339
• CBEs	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	4,339

n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data



REGION 8	REGION 9	REGION 10	REGION 11	REGION 12	CARAGA	TOTAL
9,424	3,033	6,898	507	1,630	2,401	66,592
n.d	638	1,050	169	n.d	561	9,512
9,047	2,385	2,840	169	n.d	643	37,346
377	10	3,008	169	1,630	1,197	19,734
242	167	132	64	76	208	1,634
n.d	41	16	25	34	77	384
242	126	116	24	34	131	993
n.d	n.d	n.d	15	8	n.d	257
6,894	n.d	3,905	1,067	3,079	4,054	28,978
n.d	n.d	480	468	1,202	1,200	3,531
6,894	n.d	3,425	478	1,202	2,854	20,312
n.d	n.d	n.d	121	675	n.d	5,135




Only five (5) regions were able to establish their respective CBEs – CAR, Region V, Region VII, Region XI, and Region XII. Region VII topped the list in terms of CBE group beneficiaries and group members while Region XI had the most number of CBEs established. No data on group members was reported for CAR and Region V.

Interventions by Province

Shown in Figures 11-17 are the provincial mapping of interventions of the SAAD Program

LEGEND

Province Profile Source:
https://saad.da.gov.ph/priority_provinces

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

AQUACULTURE



Aquasilviculture



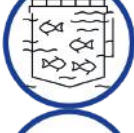
Carp Production



Catfish Culture



Crab Fattening



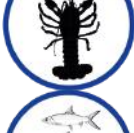
Fish Cage



Fish Pen



Fishpond Culture



Lobster Culture



Milkfish Culture



Nursery



Polyculture



Rice Fish Culture



Seaweed Culture



Shellfish Culture



Small-Scale Feed Mill



Tilapia Culture



Vannamaei Shrimp Grow-out Production



Vermicast



Village-Level Hatchery

CAPTURE



Fish Aggregating Device (FADs) or Payao



Fish Corral/Lambaklad



Fishing Boats



Fishing Gears and Paraphernalias

POSTHARVEST



Fish Vending



Freezer



Ice-Making Machine



Postharvest and Marketing Livelihood Packages



Postharvest Paraphernalia



Processing Plant



Processing Shed



Smokehouse



Solar Dryer



Village Type Fish Landing Center

Figure 13.

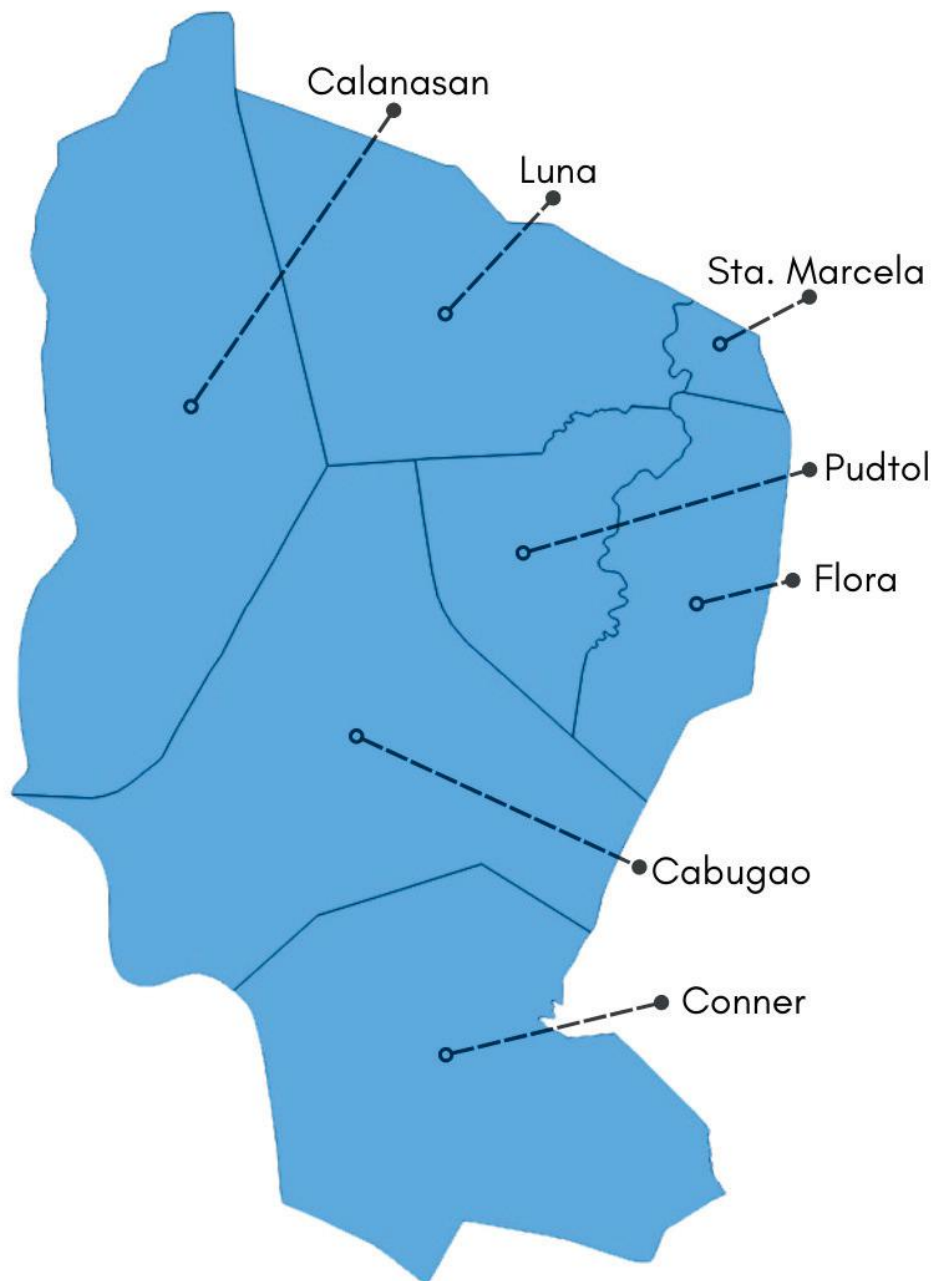
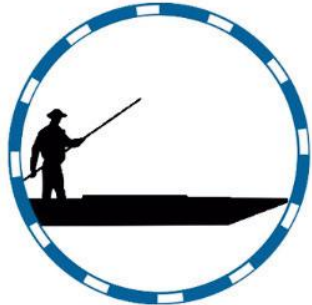
- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

Interventions by Province

Cordillera Administrative Region
APAYAO

According to the data released by PSA in 2019, Apayao ranked 5th among the six provinces in CAR with a contribution of 7.8% or 323.7 MT out of the 4,157.6 MT fishery production in the region. Of this production, 234.9 MT came from inland fisheries while 88.9MT were harvested from 62.1 hectares of aqua farm areas in the province (PSA, 2019).

Major aquaculture commodities include tilapia, carp and catfish. Fisherfolk in the province also cultures freshwater prawn whenever there are available seed stocks from Region 1. For inland capture fisheries, fishermen usually conducts fishing activities in rivers and lakes. Catch composition includes tilapia, carps, freshwater prawn, goby, eel spp. and other freshwater fish species.



Interventions by Province

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

The province has eight (8) rivers which abounds with freshwater fish species. These are Chico, Tanudan, Biga, Pasil, Tabia, Saltan, Cal-owan, and Mallig. Chico River is the biggest. Total aquaculture area is approximately 70 hectares (BFAR CAR, 2019), tilapia as the major commodity being cultured.

Cordillera Administrative Region
KALINGA

According to the data released by PSA in 2019, Kalinga ranked 3rd among the six provinces in CAR with a contribution of 11.7% or 486.1MT out of the 4,157.6 MT fishery production in the region. Of this production, 154.7 MT came from inland fisheries while 331.4 MT were harvested from 43.2 hectares of aquafarm areas in the province.

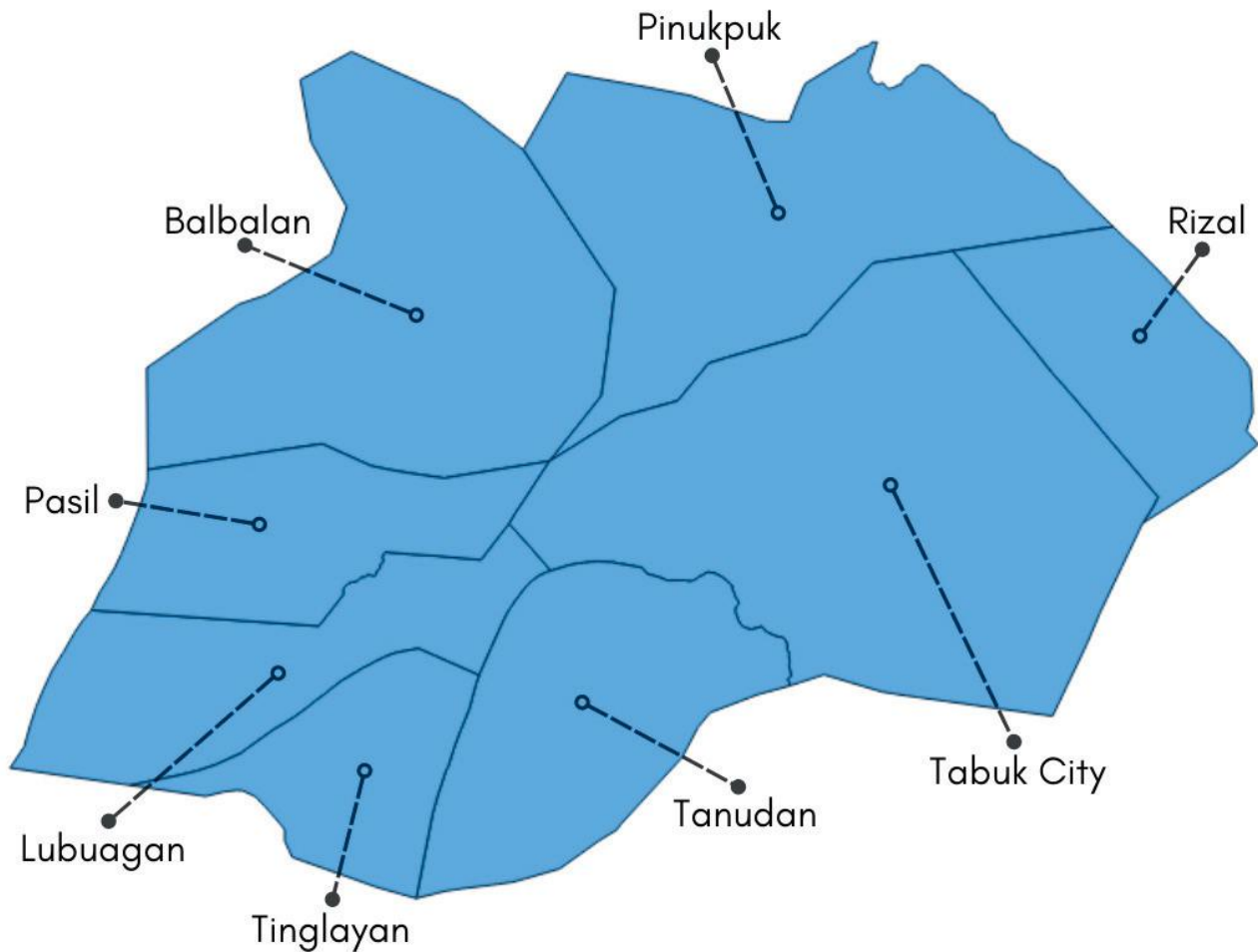


Figure 15.

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

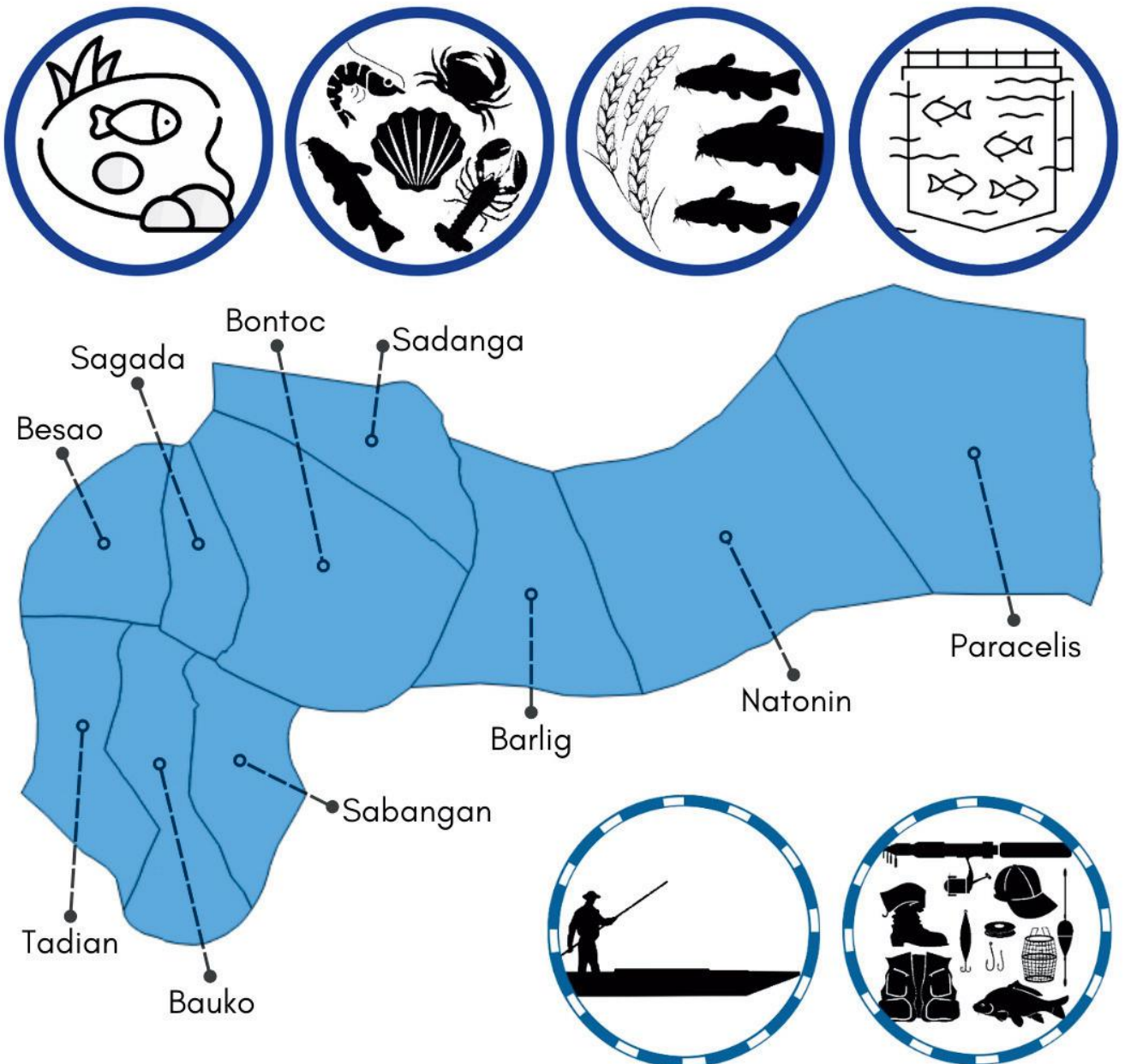
Interventions by Province

Cordillera Administrative Region




MT. PROVINCE

The province is a lone district comprised of 10 municipalities and 144 barangays. The municipalities are Sadanga, Natonin, Paracelis, Barlig, Bontoc, Besao, Sagada, Bauko, Tadian, and Sabangan. Its capital is Bontoc.

Mountain Province is a landlocked province in Cordillera. It is bounded in the North by Kalinga and Abra, east by Isabela and Ifugao, south by Ifugao and Benguet, and west by Ilocos Sur. It has a total land area of 2,157.38 square kilometers. It is known for its hilly land and deep narrow gorge with steep sides. Stones are visible along river banks, waterfalls, narrow valleys, and caves. The angle of elevation went as high as 2,714 meters to the top of the mountain.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

In 2019, the total volume of fisheries production was estimated at 12,320.7 metric tons (MT), which was 1.99% higher than its previous year's level of 12,079.16 MT. Of the three sub-sectors, aquaculture and municipal posted positive growth rate of 30.52% and 44.31%, respectively, while the commercial sub-sector posted a negative growth rate of 12.35%.

The top five (5) commodities of commercial fisheries are round scad, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and anchovies. For aquaculture, the top three (3) commodities are seaweeds, milkfish and tilapia. And for municipal fisheries, the top commodities are frigate tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, round scad and caesio.

MIMAROPA

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

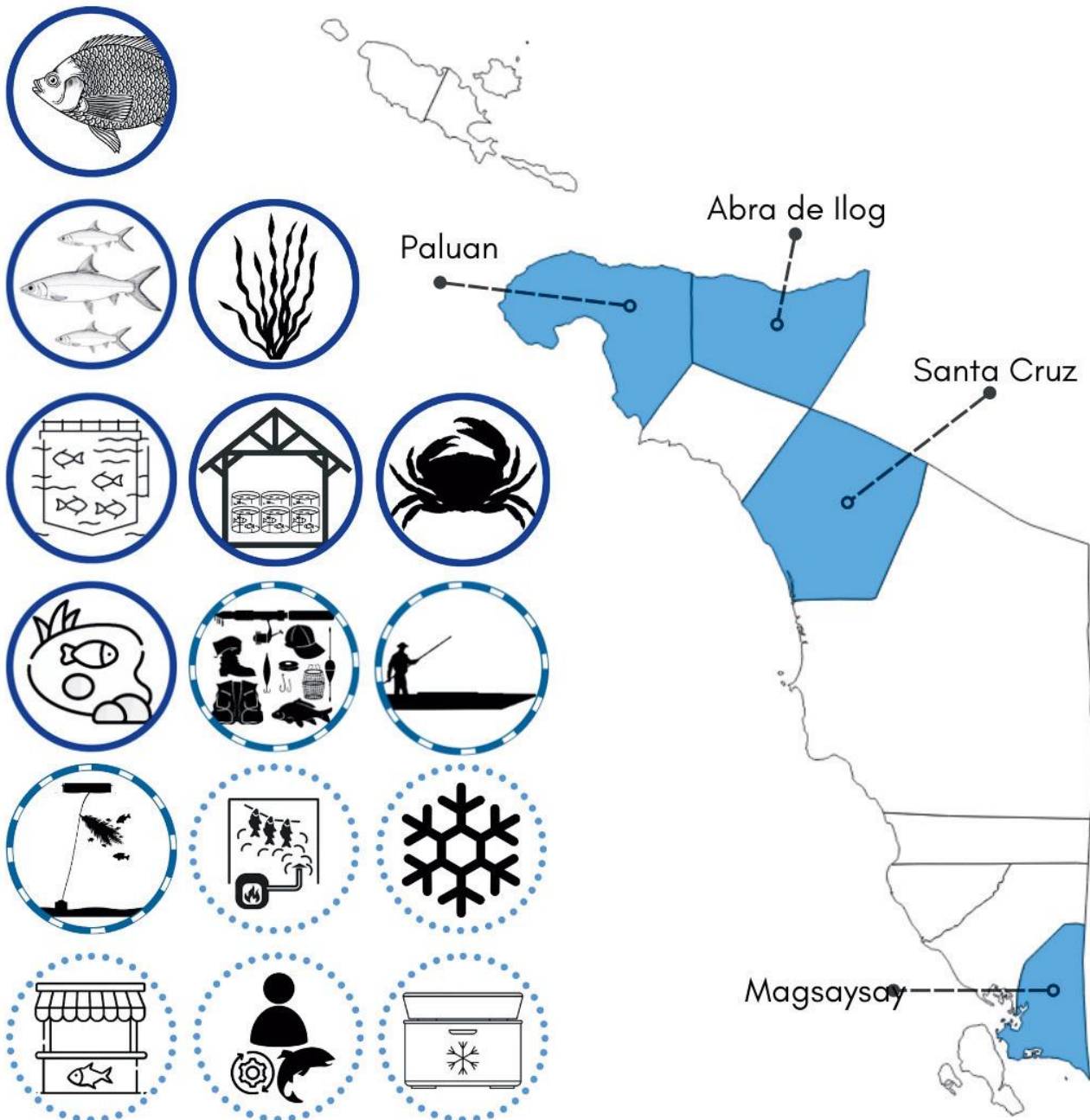


Figure 17.

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

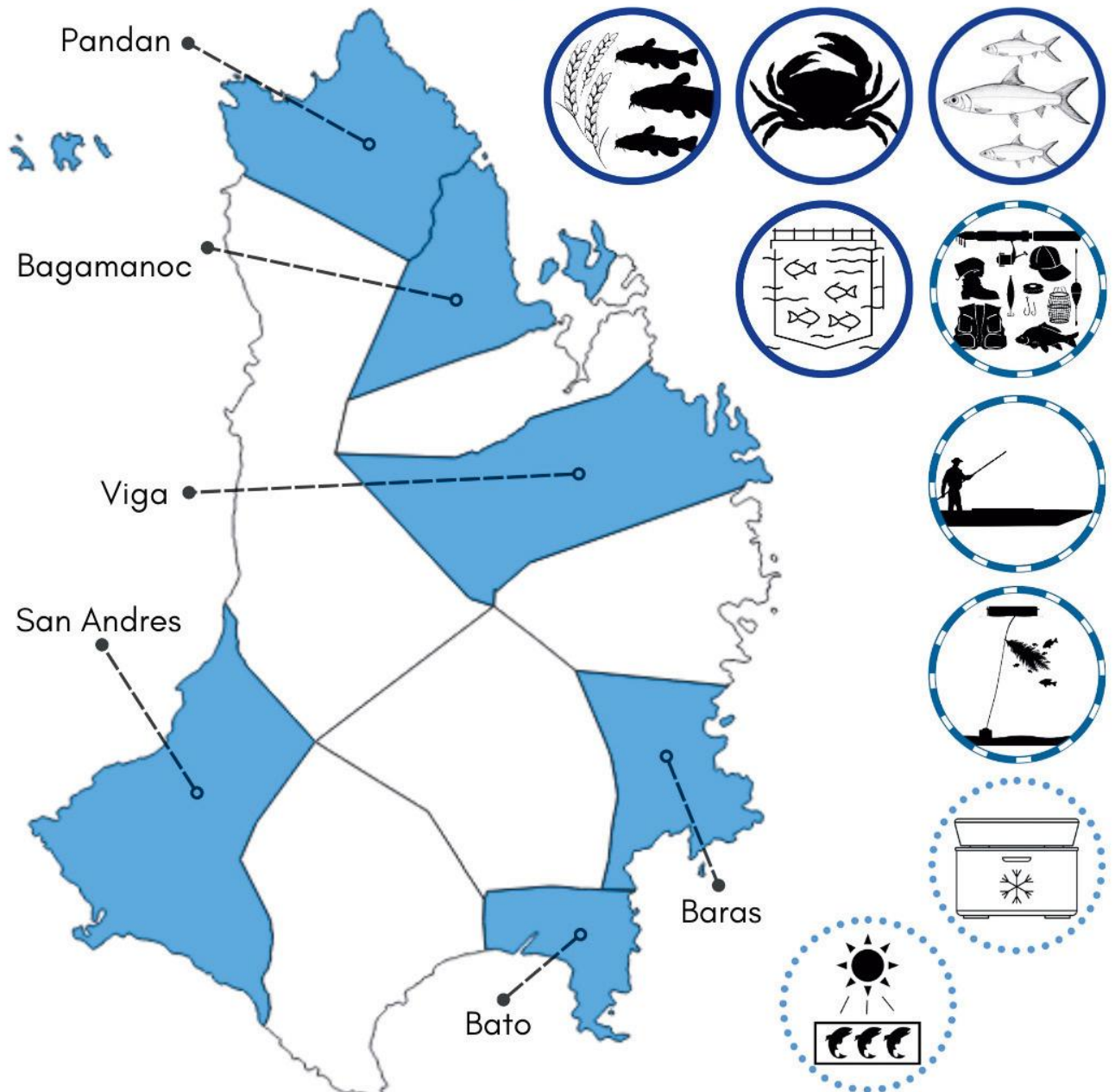
Interventions by Province

Bicol Region




CATANDUANES

Catanduanes is known for its mud crab industry, which is being supported by the BFAR, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and Catanduanes State University.

The provincial government is maintaining the Catanduanes Crab Center (CCC), which serves as a source of crablets for grow-out and fattening by fishpond operators. It carries out a special program for "queen" or "gravid" crabs designed to ensure the sustainability of the industry in the province, which originally owned the "crab capital of the Philippines" title.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

The province of Masbate is a coastal province which occupies the southeastern peninsula of Luzon. Its three major islands are Masbate, Ticao, and Burias. It has 20 municipalities, a capital city, and 550 barangays with a total land area of 404,770 ha. Based from the 2015 census, the province has a population of 892,393.

In the data released by PSA 2018, the province of Masbate produces 63,620.25 metric tons of fishes which have a value of Php 5,367,798.01. For commercial fishes, the province produced 12,809.15 metric tons amounting to Php 745,567.52. Cataingan, Placer, Cawayan, Mandaon, and Balud are the five municipalities covered by SAAD Program in Masbate for FYs 2018 and 2019.

Bicol Region
MASBATE

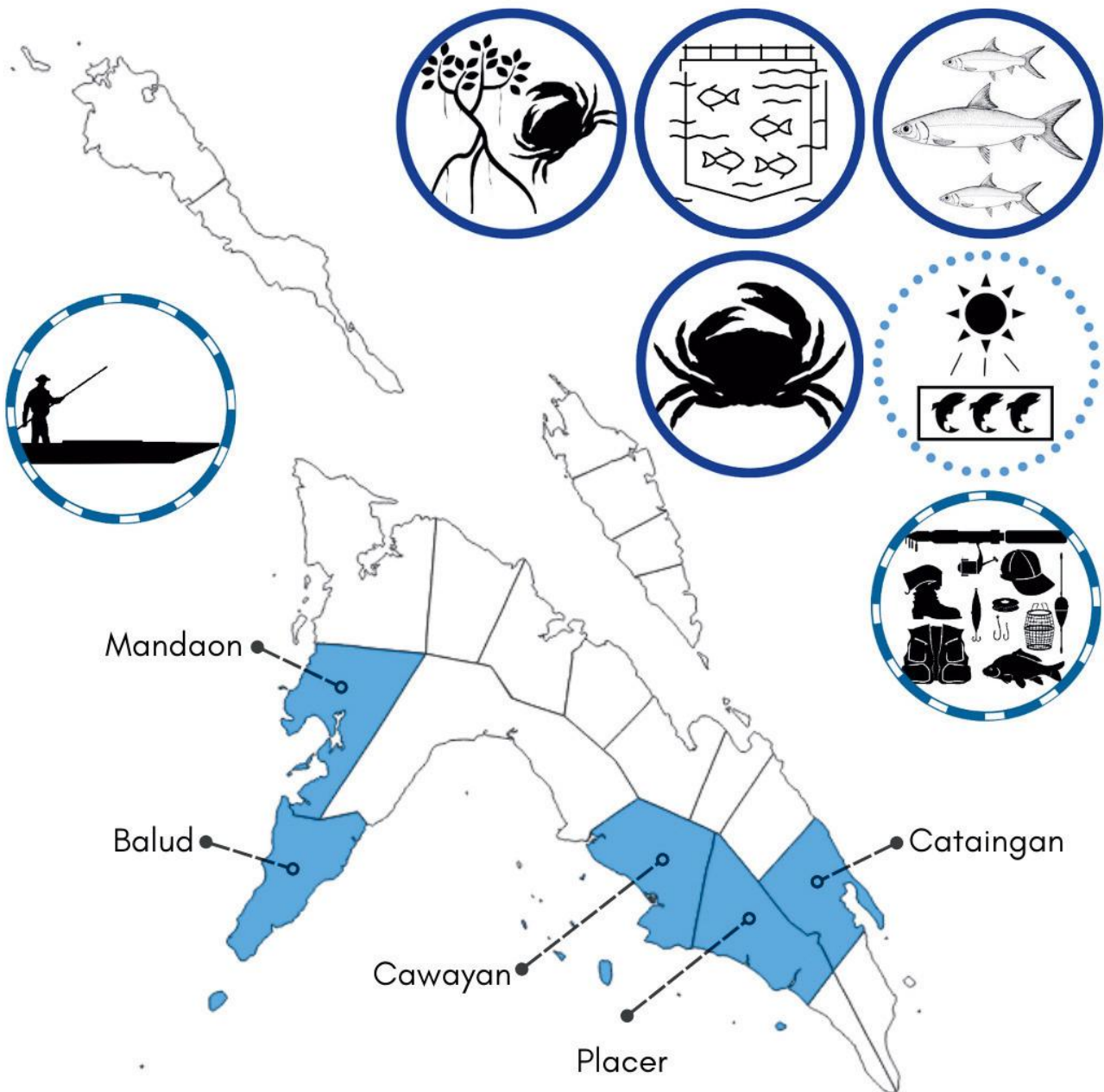





Figure 19.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

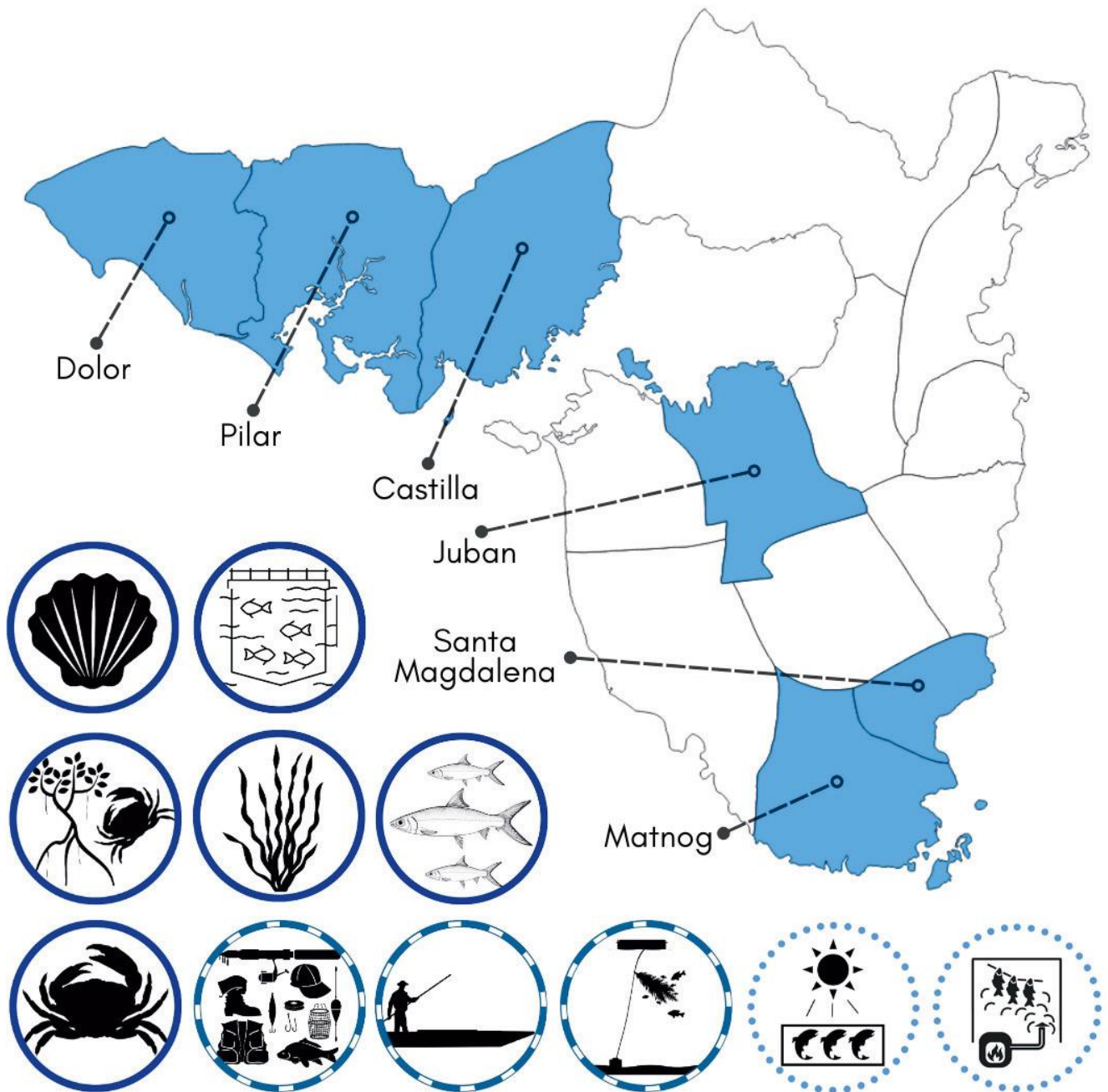
Interventions by Province

Bicol Region

SORSOGON

In FY 2018, the identified SAAD municipalities in Sorsogon are Donsol, Pilar, Magallanes, Juban, Sta. Magdalena, and Matnog. These are the municipalities with the highest poverty rate per district.

The 553.3 kms of coastline of the province is bounded by five fishing grounds, namely the Pacific Ocean covering coastal waters of Prieto Diaz, Gubat, Barcelona, Bulusan, Sta. Magdalena, Matnog, and part of Bacon District of Sorsogon City; Albay Gulf (Pacific Coast), shared by parts of Prieto Diaz and Bacon District, the Burias; Ticao Passes, covering the municipalities of Pilar, Donsol, Bulan, Magallanes and Castilla; Sorsogon Bay, which includes the municipalities of Casiguran, Juban, Magallanes, and Castilla; and the East and West Districts of Sorsogon City (Lopez, 2015).



Interventions by Province

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

Based on the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) data for 2019, the *Auxis rochei* (Tulingan) is the top harvested fishery commodity across the municipalities in terms of volume. Other fishery commodities include *Thunnus albacares* (Yellow fin), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (Gulyasan), *Mene maculate* (Moon fish), among others.

From the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) data of 2015, Antique has a total population of 582,012 individuals or 129,812 households. The annual per capita poverty threshold of poor families is at Php 20,382 which resulted in heightened poverty incidence among families of 18.4% or 20,532 families.

Western Visayas
ANTIQUE

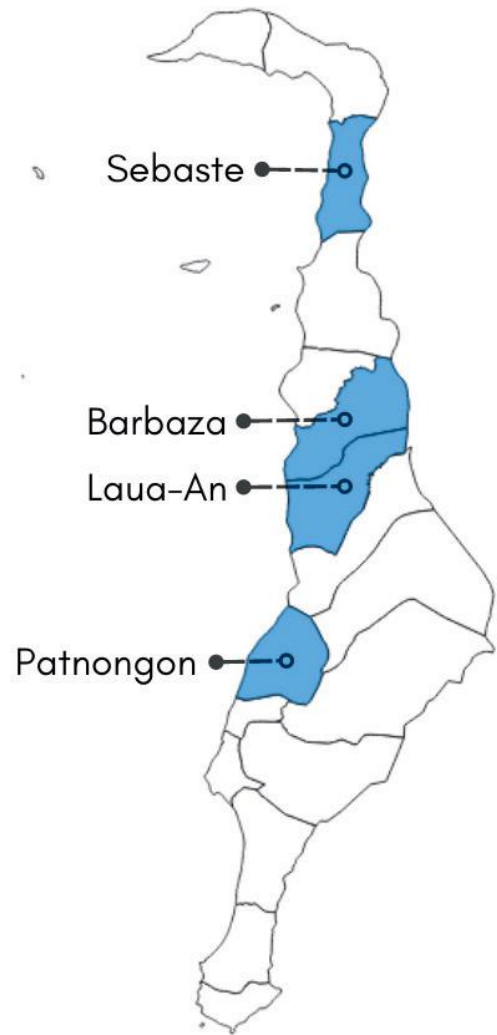
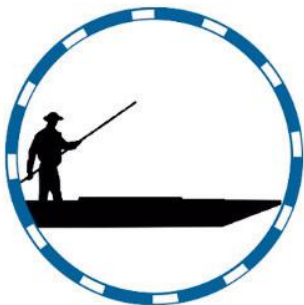
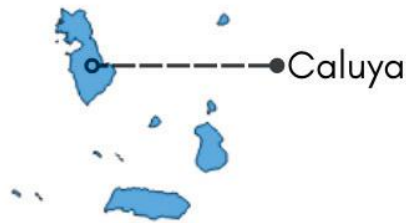





Figure 21.

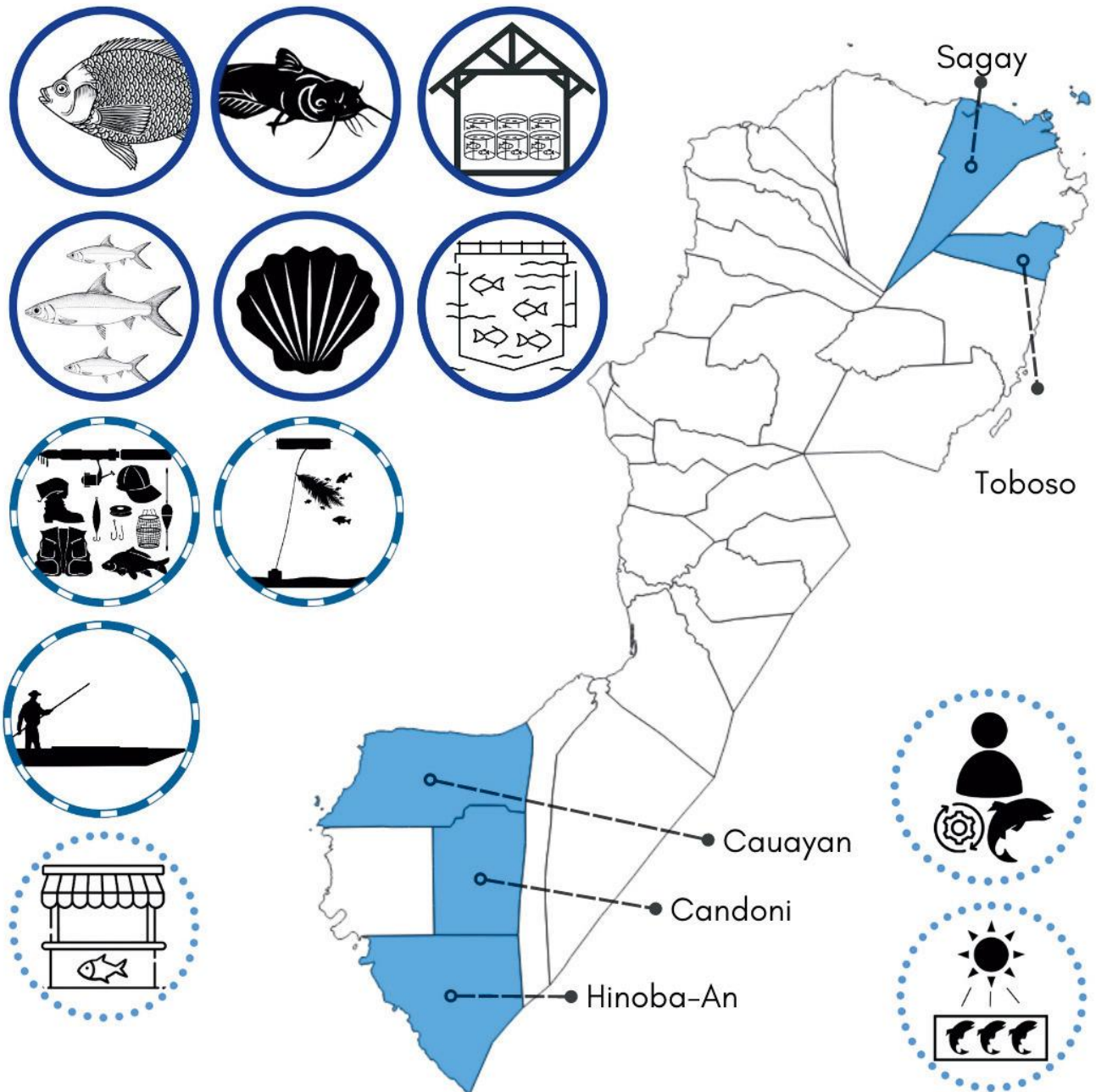
-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

Interventions by Province




Western Visayas

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

The area for exploitation by this industry is huge, covering most of the coastal areas and the rich fishing grounds of the Visayan Sea on the north, Sulu Sea on the south, Tañon Strait on the east and Guimaras Strait and Panay Gulf at the west. These rich coastal areas and fishing grounds continue to be generous to the people of Negros Occidental. In 2019 data of PSA, products from deep-sea fishing, municipal marine and inland waters, and aquaculture reached more than 92 thousand metric tons, showing signs of increase in production especially in municipal water fishing. Production in fisheries in 2018 amounted to 90,485 metric tons.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

According to PSA, the province harvested a total of 56, 290.47 metric tons of seaweeds for 2019. As the province is surrounded by the open sea, aquaculture production in the province has less contribution compared to capture fishing. Production/harvest of other pelagic species amounted to 14,804.20 metric tons.

Central Visayas
BOHOL

The major fishery commodities are milkfish, tilapia, galunggong, tuna, other pelagic species, shrimp, shellfish, and seaweeds.

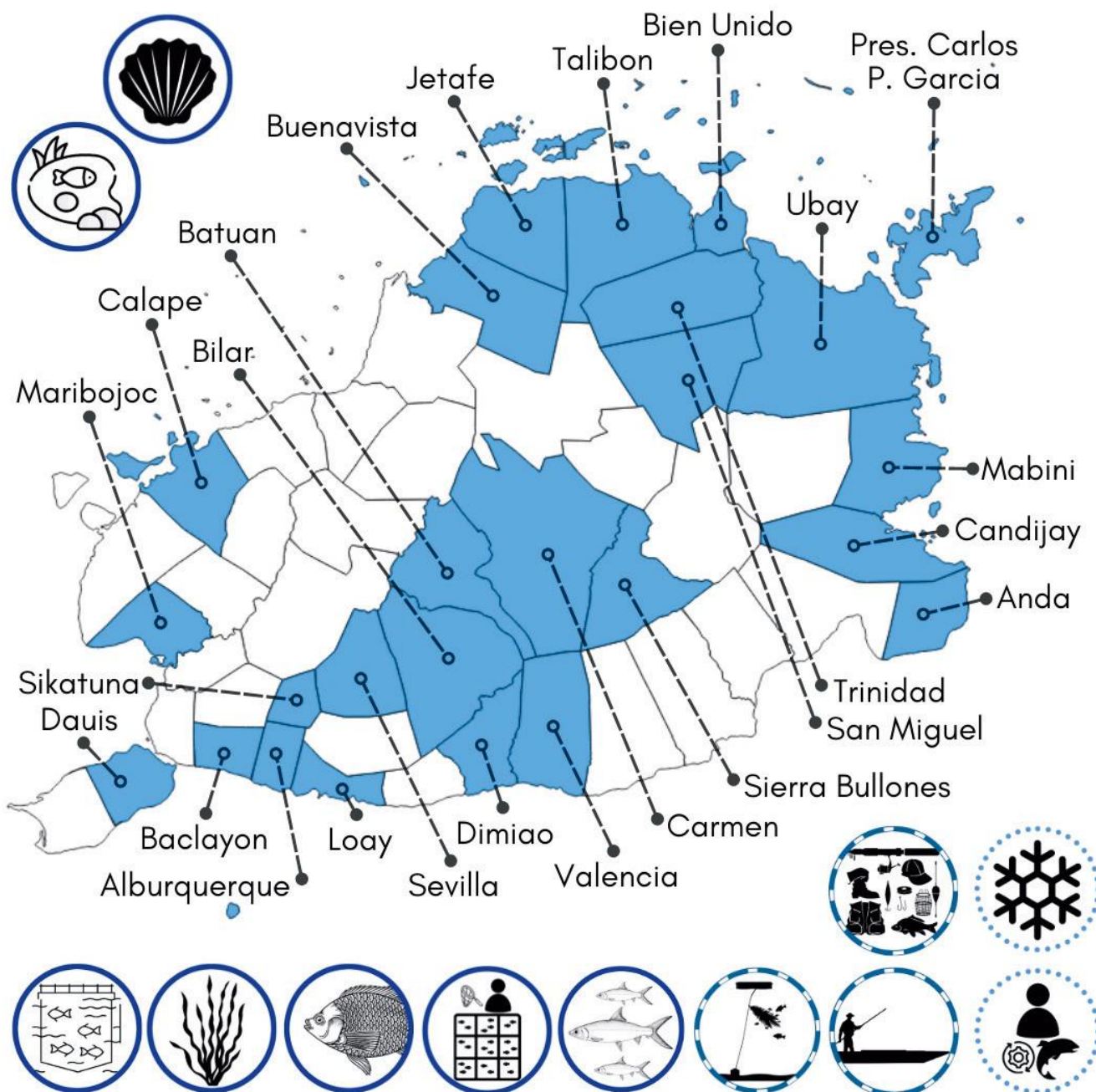





Figure 23.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

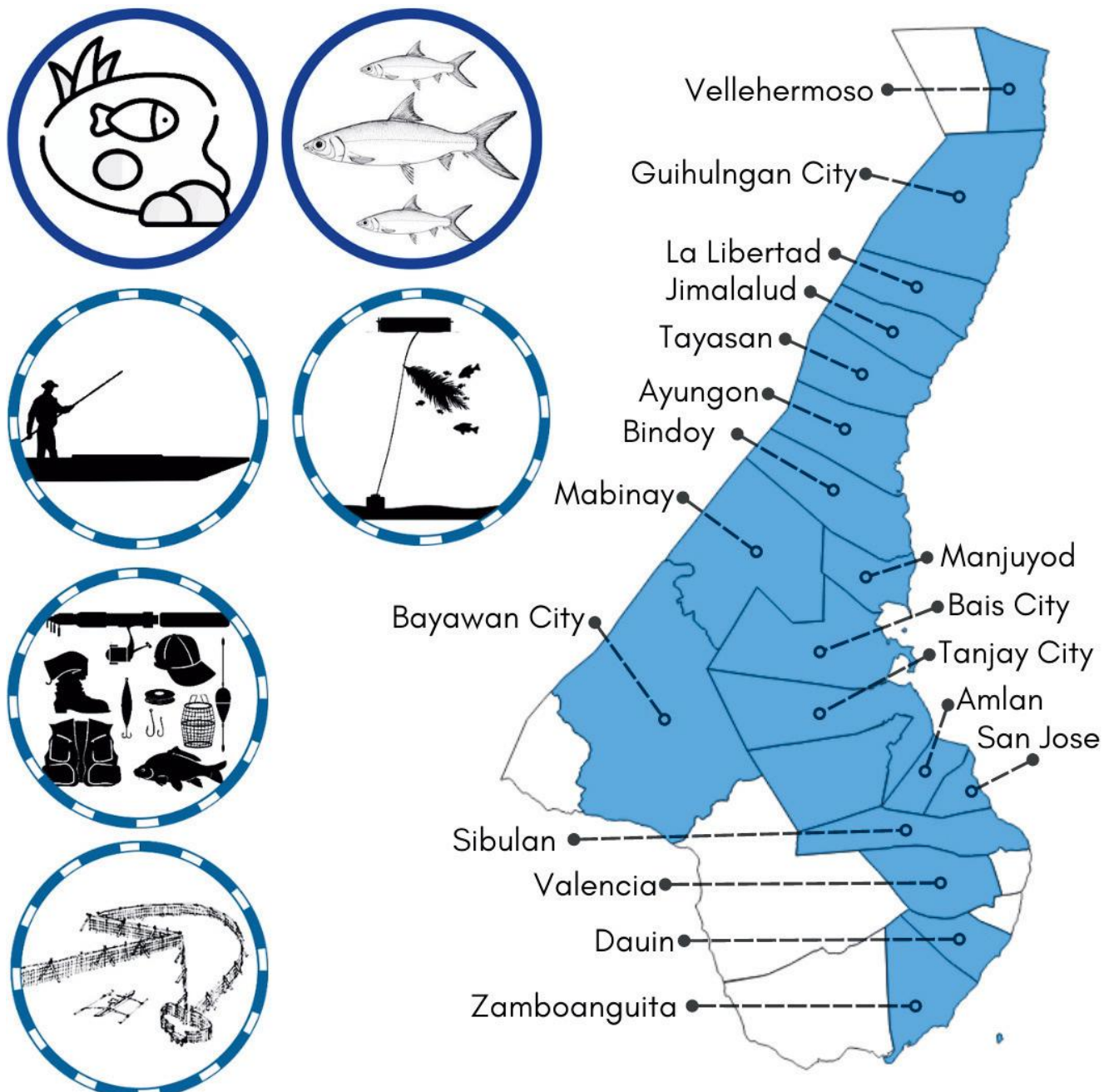
Interventions by Province

Central Visayas

NEGROS ORIENTAL

In terms of fisheries production, 2019 PSA data shows that Negros Oriental contributed with a total of 12,772.89 metric tons from the three fisheries subsectors (aquaculture, commercial, & municipal fishing). Of the three subsectors, municipal fishing contributed with the most with a total of 5,270.18 metric tons while aquaculture has the least with 3,231.07 metric tons.

In the municipal fishing sub-sector or the top producing sub sector, the top three fishery commodities are: big eyed scad (matambaka), fimbriate sardines (tunsoy), and squid (pusit). In aquaculture, milkfish and seaweeds contributed the most with 1,464.48 & 1,166.44 metric tons respectively. For commercial fishing, Big eyed scad (matambaka) is also the top harvested species. Round scad (galunggong) and sardines also contributed.



Interventions by Province

- AQUACULTURE
- ⊙ CAPTURE
- ⊘ POSTHARVEST

The island lies about 19 kilometers (12 mi) east of the nearest point on southern Negros, 25 kilometers (16 mi) southeast of Cebu, 30 kilometers (19 mi) southwest of Bohol, and 45 kilometers (28 mi) north of Zamboanga Peninsula of Mindanao. With a land area of 32,700 hectares and a coastline 102 kilometers (63 mi) long.

Central Visayas
SIQUIJOR

In the province of Siquijor, fisheries production is contributed by aquaculture and marine, municipal fishing only. Aquaculture covers operations on brackishwater and freshwater fishponds, fishpen, fishcage and seaweeds, while marine municipal fishing covers all fishing operations carried out without the use of boat or the use of a boat of three (3) gross tons or less and all fish catch and other aquatic products are landed and traded in all municipal fish landing centers around the province.

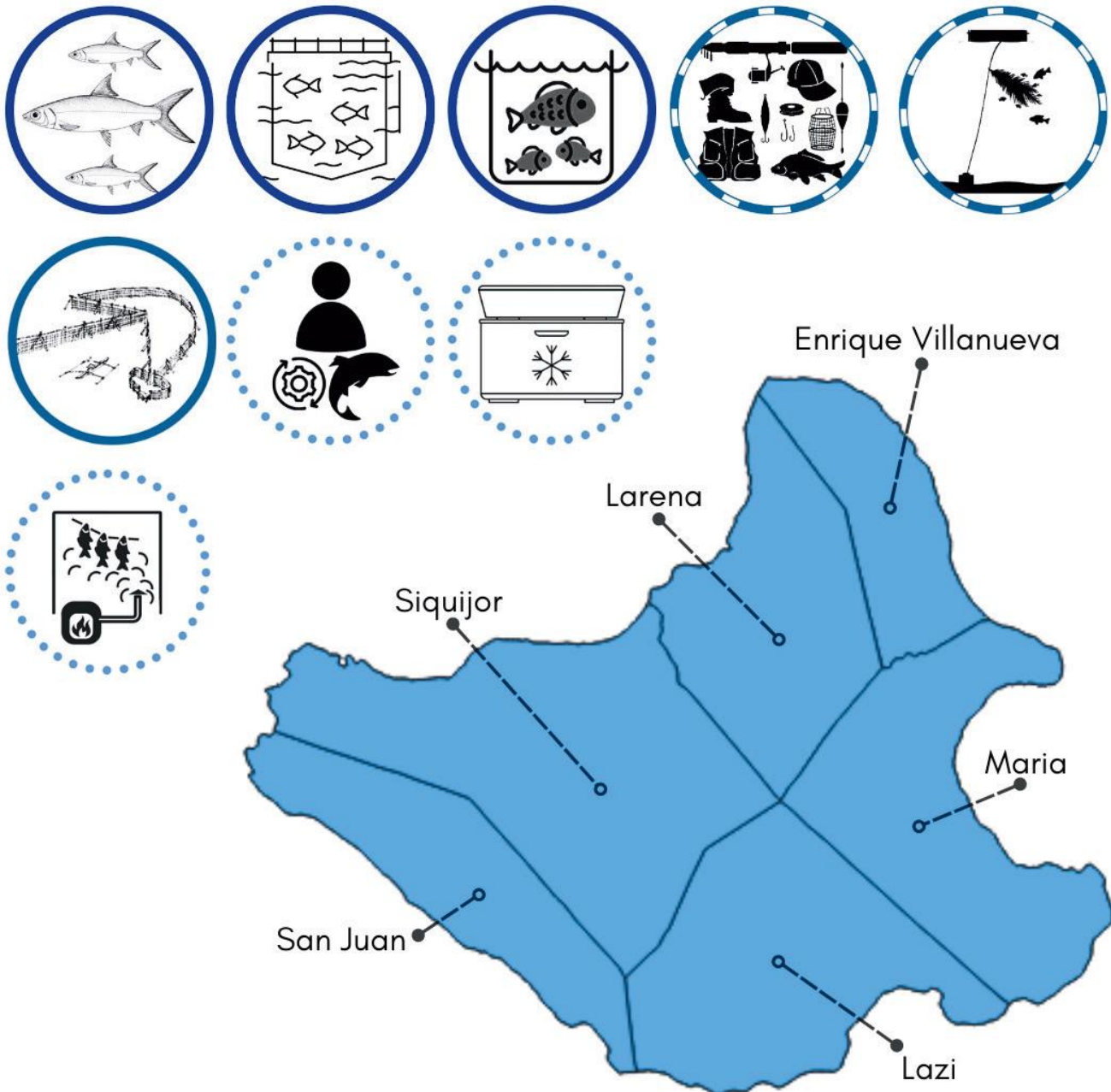





Figure 25.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

Interventions by Province

Eastern Visayas

EASTERN SAMAR

Eastern Samar has its entire east coast facing the Philippine Sea that forms part of the Pacific Ocean, evidently showing its economic dominance in fisheries and agriculture. Fishing at the eastern side of the province is highly seasonal, being lean during Southwest Monsoon (April–October) and peak during Northeast Monsoon (November–March). On the other hand, municipalities in Carigara Bay experience lean fishing season during Northeast Monsoon and peak fishing season during Southwest Monsoon.

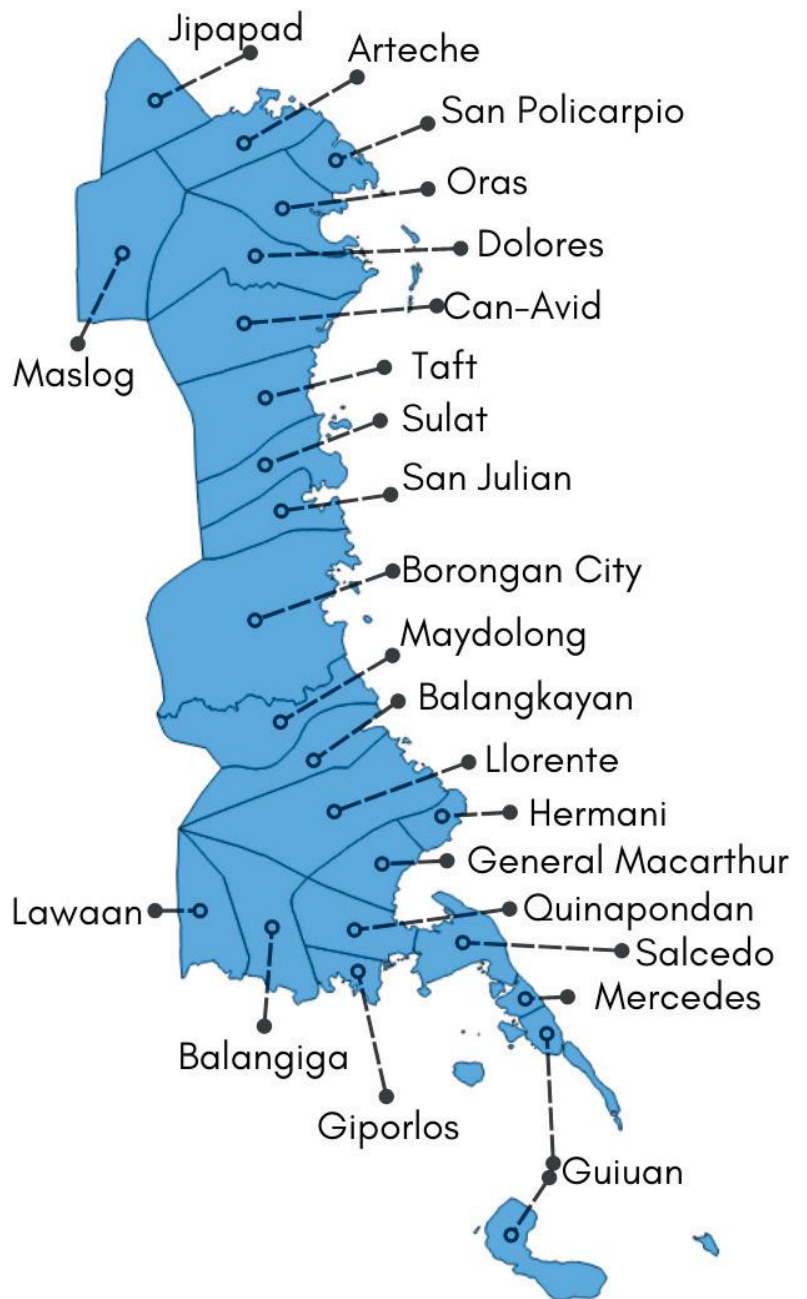
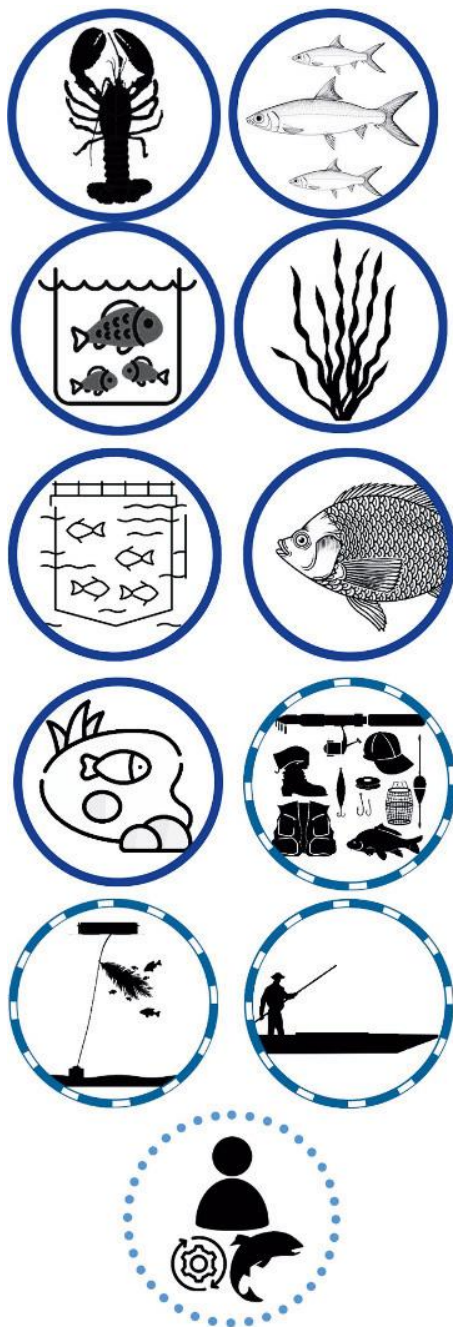


Figure 27.

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

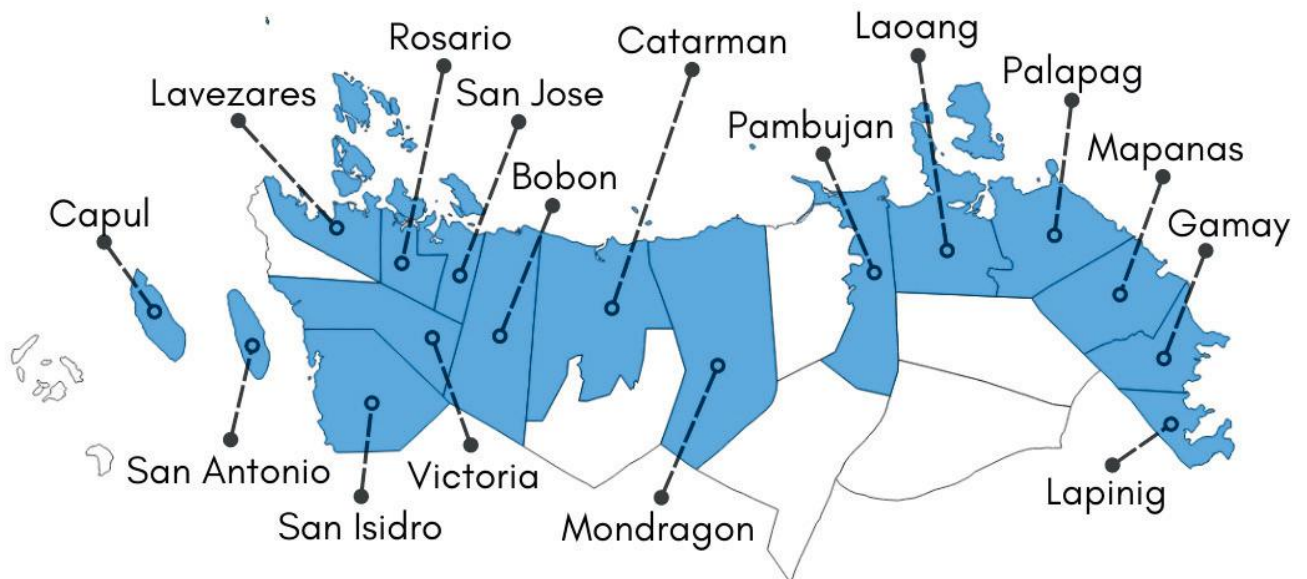
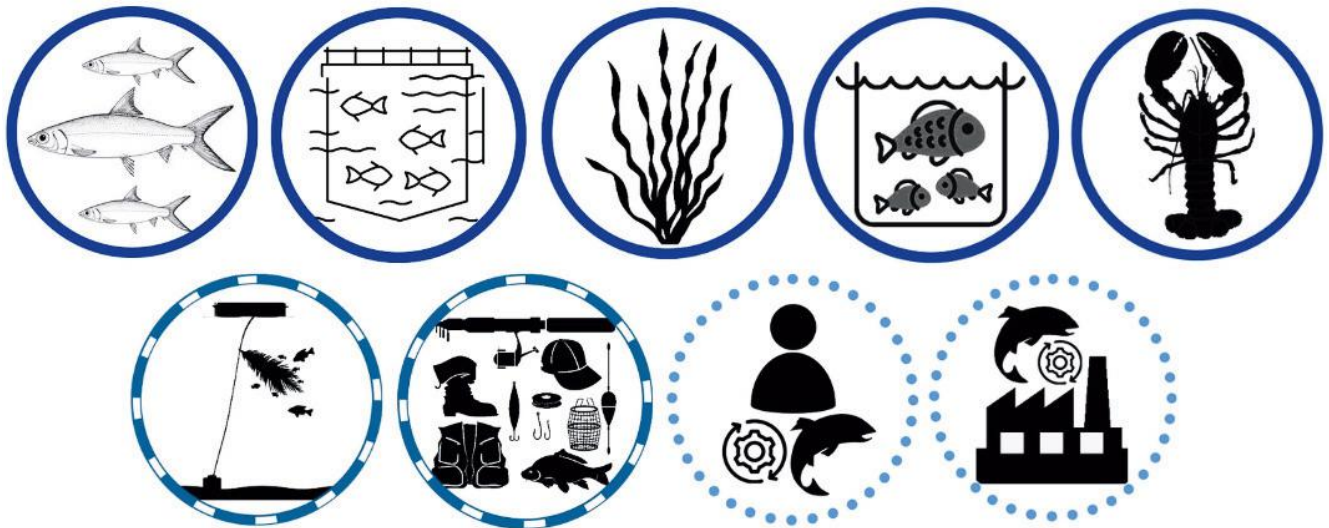
Interventions by Province

Eastern Visayas




NORTHERN SAMAR

Northern Samar, with a coastline of 13,710.07 km and a total land area of 3,692.96 square kilometers, occupies the northern section of Samar Island in the Eastern Visayas region. The province is bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Strait, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the west by the Samar Sea, on the southwest by Samar Province, and on the southeast by Eastern Samar.

Its major fishing grounds are Samar Sea, San Bernardino Strait, and Pacific Ocean. These fishing grounds serve as breeding places for various species like Spanish mackerel, grouper, tuna, big-eyed scad, herring, anchovies, salmon, round scad and siganids. The province also has other marine resources that include crustaceans and mollusks, i.e. crabs, shrimp, squid, cuttlefish, lobster and octopus.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

Fishing and agriculture are the major economic activities in the province. It has a total of twenty-two (22) coastal municipalities and two (2) coastal cities with four hundred-nine (409) coastal barangays (source DILG). As of March 2020, there are 39, 656 fisherfolks registered through DA-BFAR Fisherfolk Registration System (FRS). Registered municipal fishing boats were recorded at 11, 614 with 8, 647 motorized and 2, 967 non-motorized boats. Commercial fishing has 68 registered fishing boat operators and 98 licensed fishing vessels. The province has 3 major fishing grounds, namely: Samar Sea; Maqueda Bay; and Villareal Bay

Eastern Visayas
WESTERN SAMAR

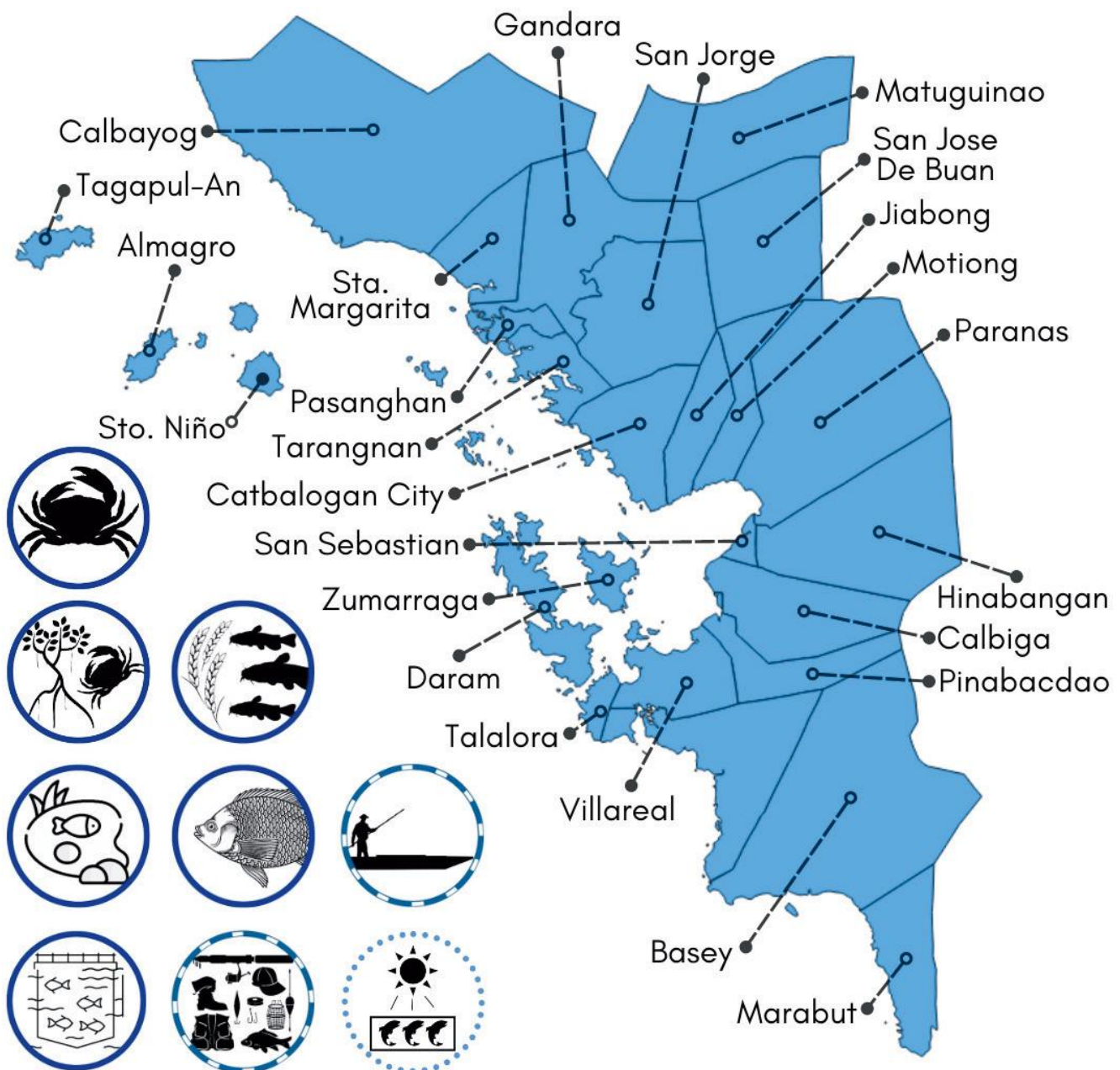





Figure 29.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

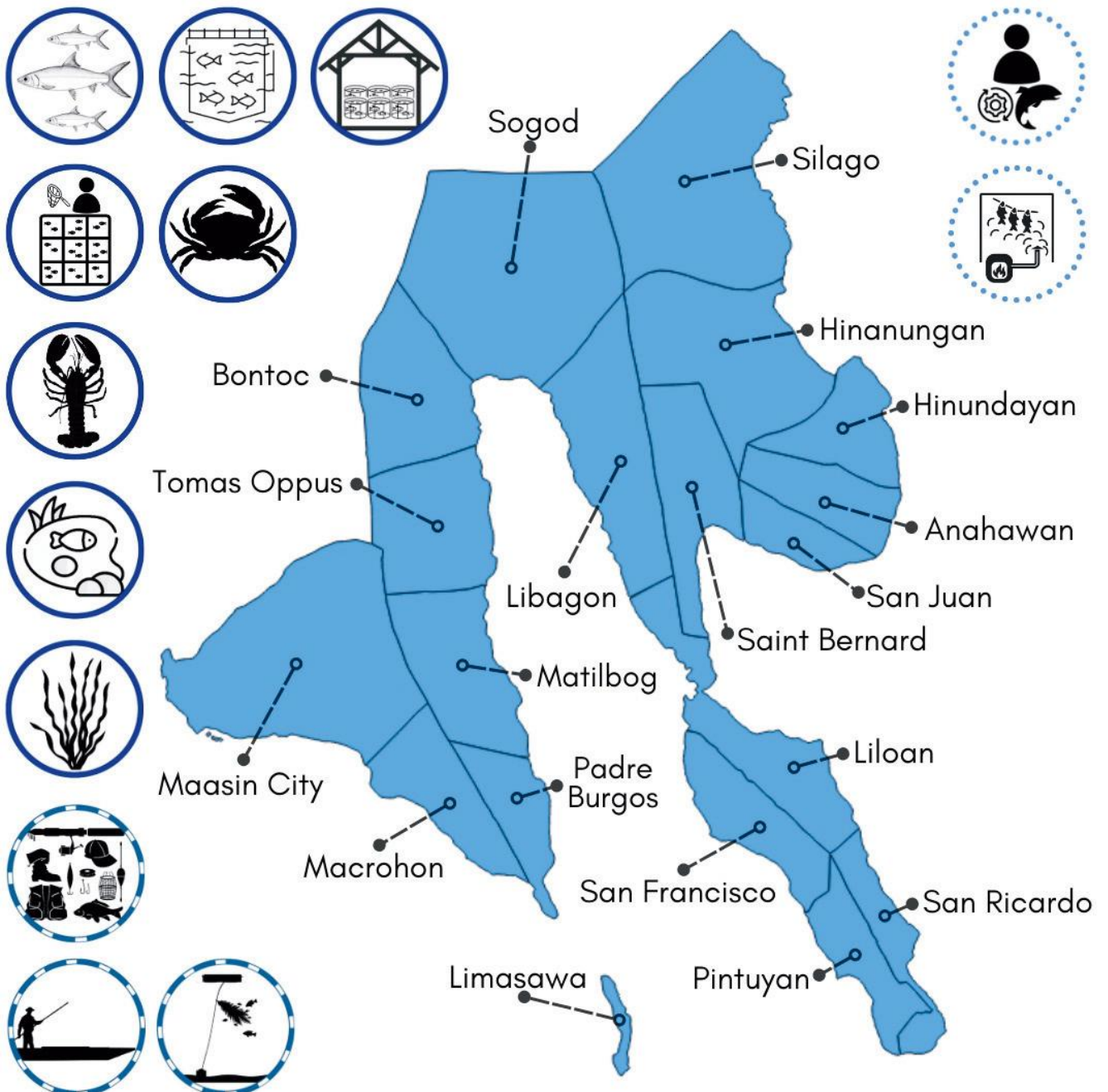
Interventions by Province

Eastern Visayas




SOUTHERN LEYTE

Fishing is one of the major means of livelihood in Southern Leyte. The province has 19 coastal municipalities and 236 coastal barangays. Its coastal population was recorded at 188, 434. Length of coastline in kilometers reached up to 62, 295.71. Its major fishing ground is Bohol Sea. In the 4th quarter of 2019, the biggest contributor in terms of volume of production is municipal fishing at 1,340 metric tons, followed by commercial at 91, and last is aquaculture at 27.

The province has eleven (11) licensed commercial fishing boats with seven (7) registered fishing boat operators. Bohol Sea is the major fishing ground of the commercial fishers. Gears used are Ring Net, Purse Seine and Carrier with an annual production of 42 metric tons.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

Commercial, municipal (marine and inland), and aquaculture are all major contributors in fisheries production. Commercial, municipal (marine and inland), and aquaculture are all major contributors in fisheries production. For marine municipal fisheries, the top species are bali sardinella (tamban), big-eyed scad (matangbaka), fimbriated sardines (tunsoy), skipjack (gulyasan), and frigate tuna (tulingan).

For inland municipal fisheries, the species are tilapia, carp, silver perch (ayungin), freshwater goby (biya), mudfish (dalag), freshwater crab (talangka), freshwater shrimp (hipon), and mud crab (alimango). For aquaculture, the species are seaweed, milkfish, oyster, tilapia, white shrimp, tiger prawn, and mudcrab.

Zamboanga Peninsula
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

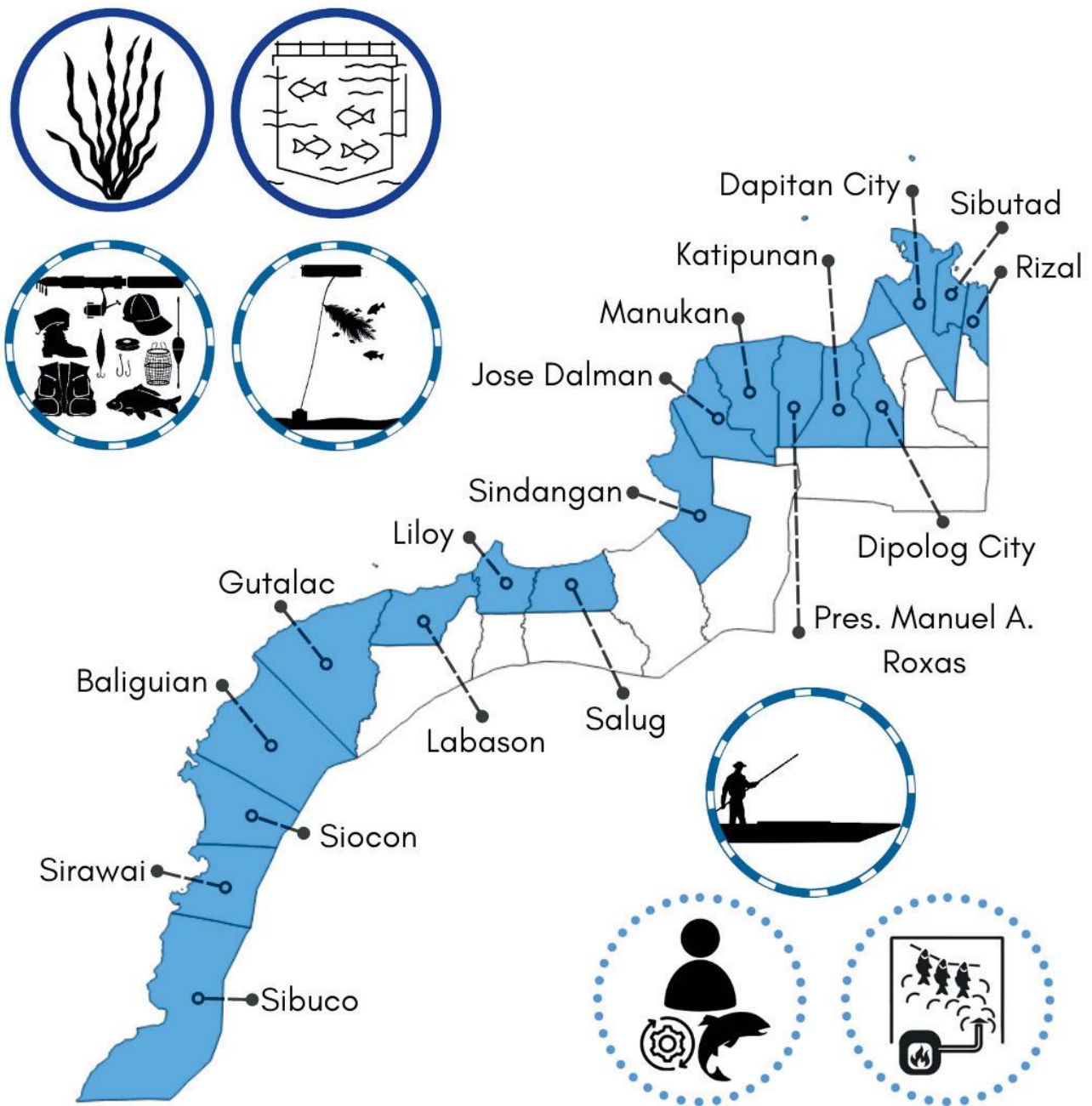





Figure 31.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

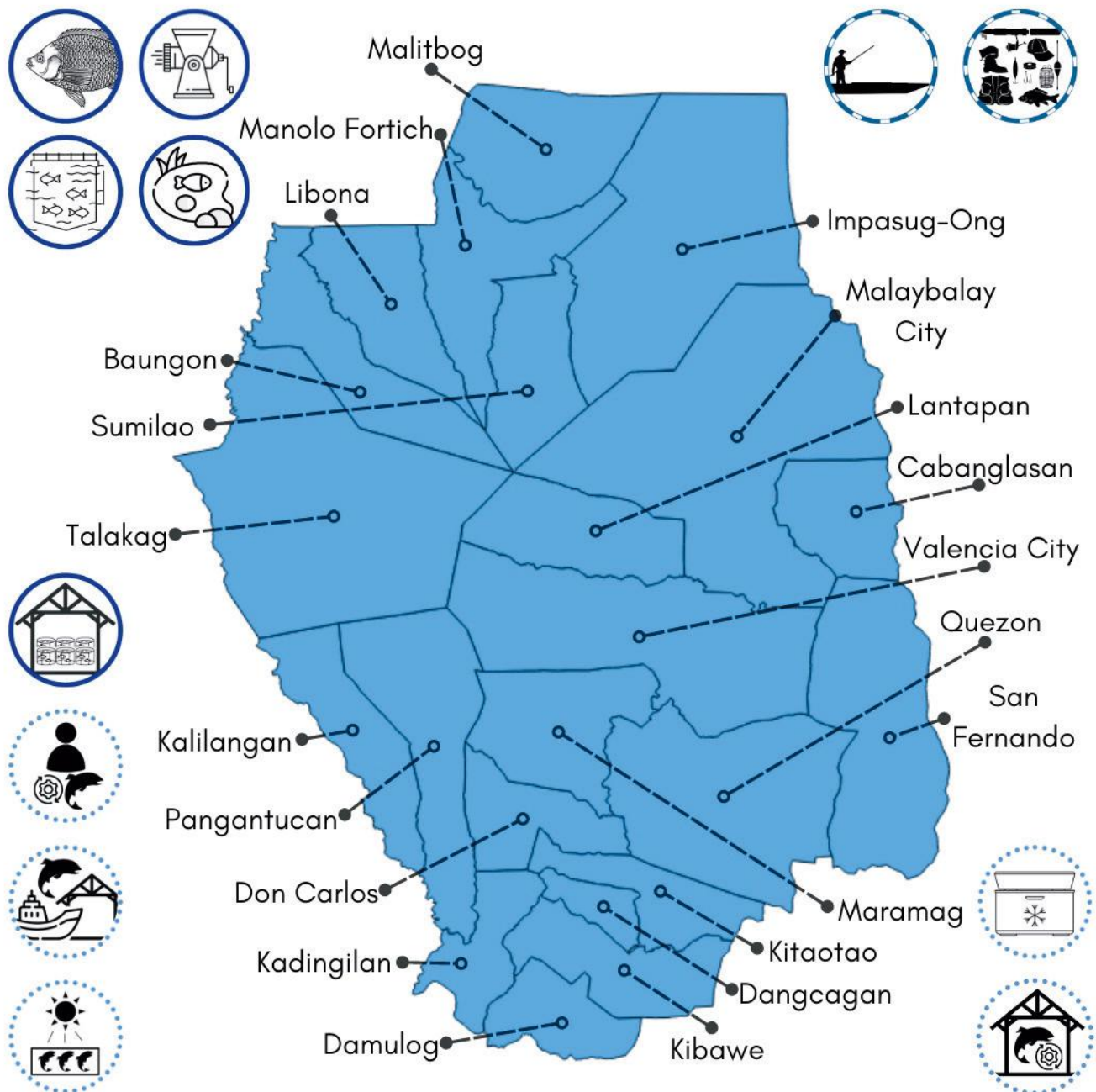
Interventions by Province

Northern Mindanao




BUKIDNON

The major commodities from aquaculture are tilapia, mudfish, catfish, and carp. From inland municipal fisheries, the major commodities are tilapia, carp, giant freshwater prawn (ulang), freshwater shrimp, mudfish, and catfish. Fishermen use freshwater fishcage, freshwater fish ponds, capture fishing, and municipal fishing boats.

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.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

In 2019, the province of Lanao del Norte produced a total of 81,084.64 MT fishes, which is 4.1% higher compared to the 2018 production of 77,875.55MT contributing 1.84% and 1.79%, respectively, to the Philippine Fisheries Production. Of the 81,084.64MT of the 2019 production, 14.6% comes from Commercial Fisheries, 18.1% comes from Municipal Fisheries, and 67.3% comes from Aquaculture Production.

Of the 55,342.55 MT productions in 2019, 50.6% comes from seaweeds, 48.5% from brackish water fishponds, and the remaining 0.9% comes from freshwater fish ponds, marine pens, and cages. Major aquaculture commodities include seaweeds, milkfish, tilapia, prawn, and crabs.

Northern Mindanao
LANAO DEL NORTE

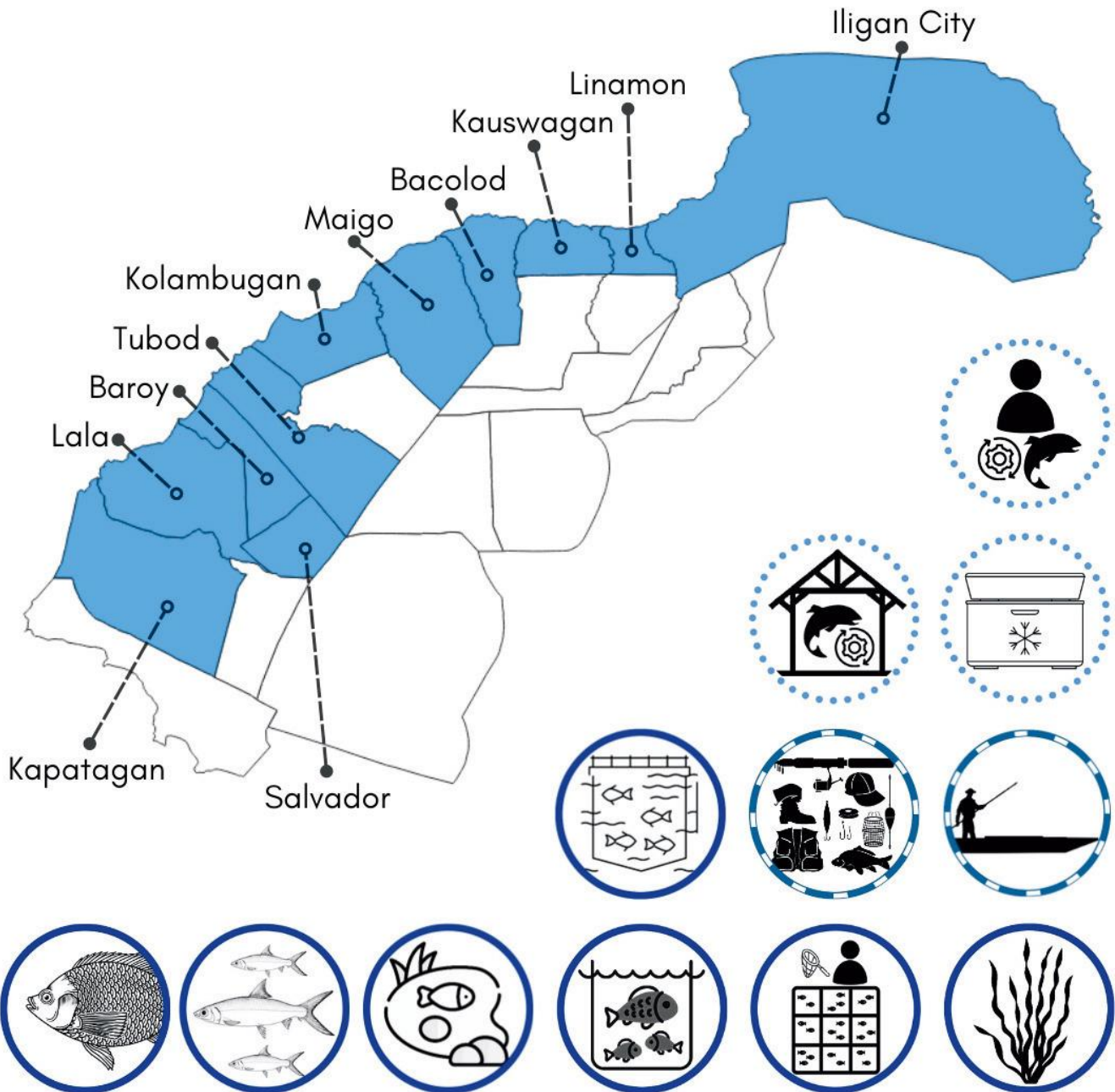





Figure 33.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

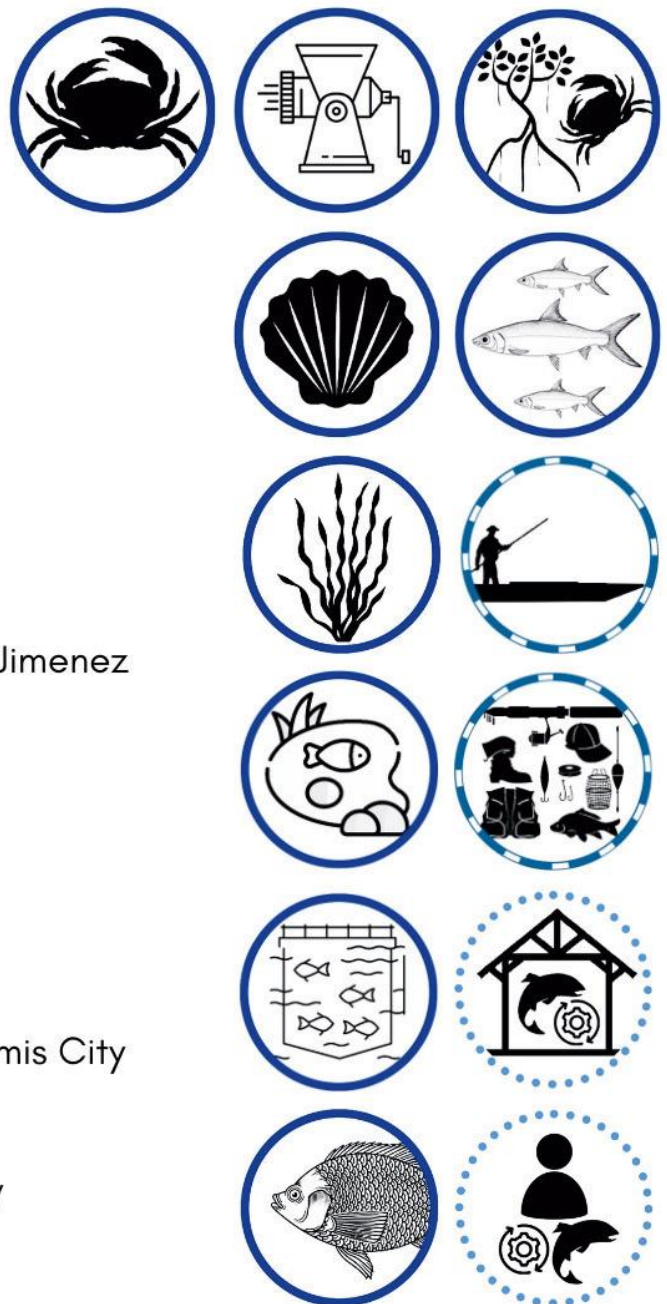
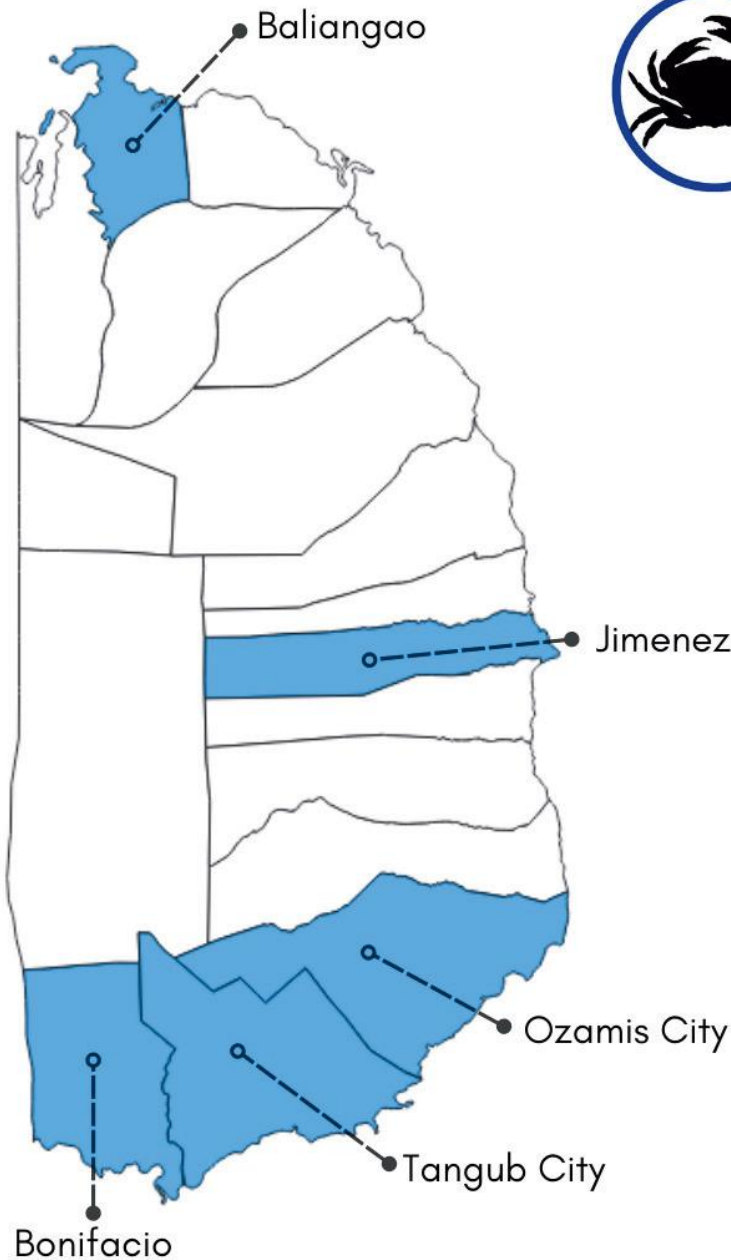
Interventions by Province

Northern Mindanao

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

Misamis Occidental is a major contributor to fisheries production in Region 10. It has a total of 24,126 registered fisherfolk under FishR Registry and 3,655 municipal fishing boats under BoatR Registry. Blessed with vast potential production area for capture fisheries and aquaculture, production of fisheries in the province comes from various sectors.

Aquaculture sector is the top producer grossing 17.9 MT in 2017 and 16.9 MT in 2018, with milkfish, mud crab and tiger prawn as the top three commodities. It is followed by the municipal fisheries sector with 17.7 MT in 2017 and 17.0 MT in 2018 with sardines, frigate tuna, and squid as the top three commodities. While the commercial fisheries sector also contributed 14.8 MT in 2017 and 13.6 MT in 2018.



Interventions by Province

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

The commodities from aquaculture are milkfish, tilapia, catfish, and siganid. Fishermen use brackishwater fishponds, freshwater fishcages, freshwater fish ponds, and marine fishcages. The commodities from capture fisheries are bali sardinella (tamban), Indian mackerel (alumahan), big-eyed scad (matangbaka), anchovies (dilis), roundscad (galunggong), and fimbriated sardines (tunsoy).

The estimate poverty incidence among families of Davao de Oro in 2018 was at 18.6% with the annual per capita poverty threshold and annual per capita food threshold at Php 25,867.

Davao Region
DAVAO DE ORO

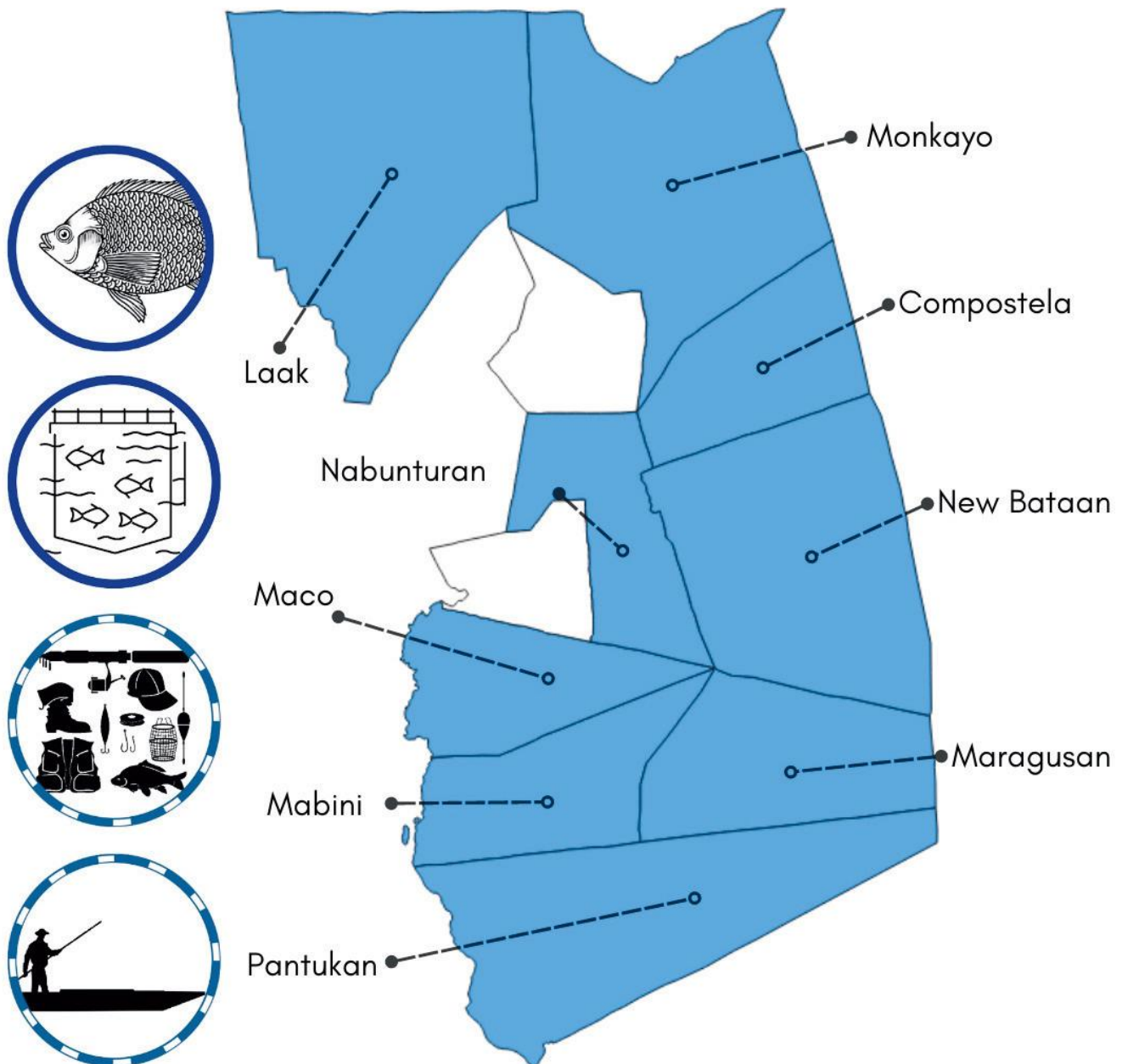


Figure 35.

- AQUACULTURE
- CAPTURE
- POSTHARVEST

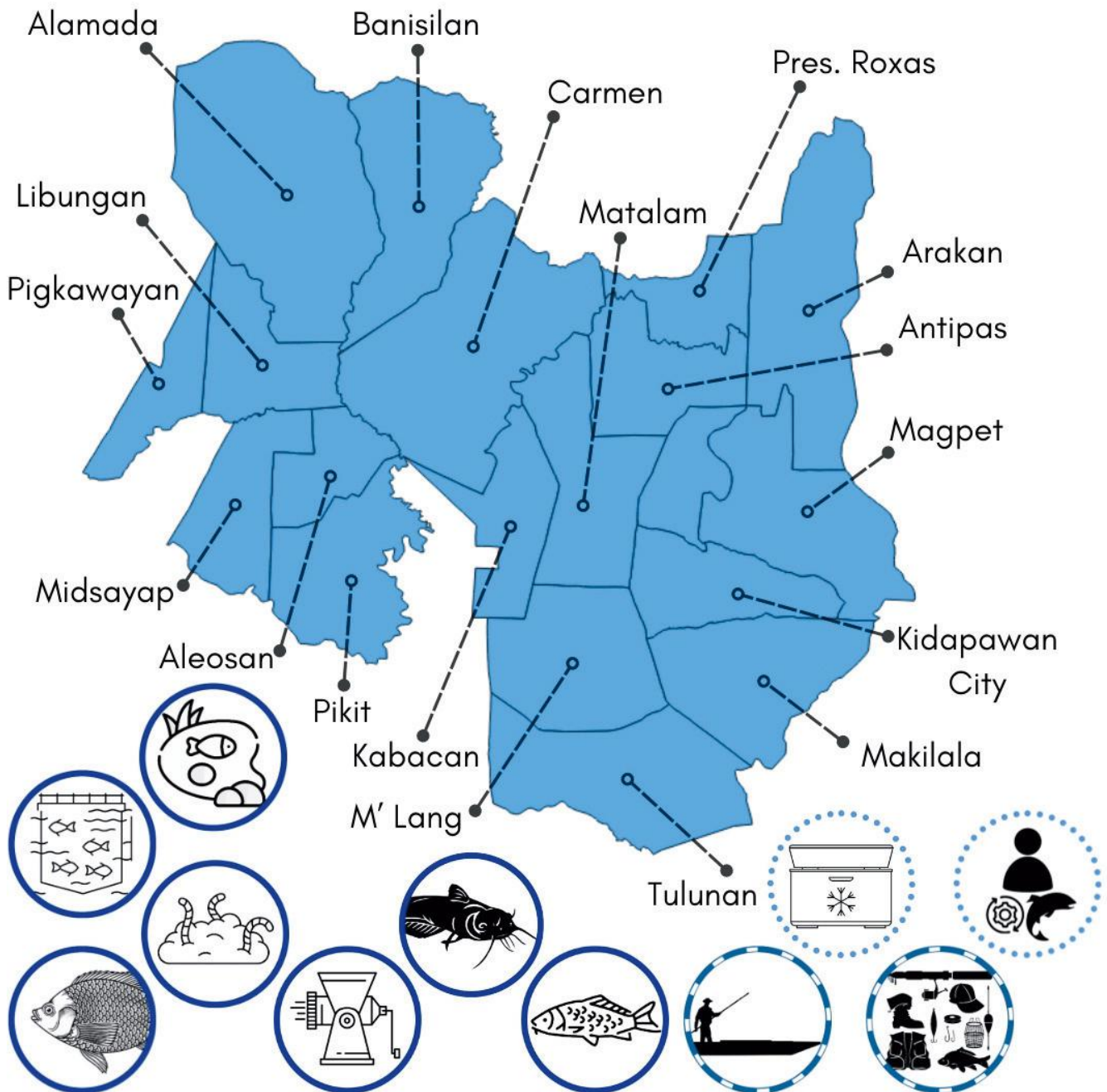
Interventions by Province

SOCCKSARGEN




NORTH COTABATO

The Province of North Cotabato is considered as one of the poorest provinces in the country having a poverty incidence rate of 44.8% among families in the record released by PSA. With this, the province was selected as beneficiary of SAAD Program from 2017 until 2022 benefited seventeen (17) municipalities and (1) City.

North Cotabato is a landlocked province. The commodities in North Cotabato are tilapia, carp, mudfish, hito, and climbing perch.



Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

The fisheries industry in the province comprises of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The coastline possesses rich fishing grounds as well as areas suitable for fishponds. Marine fisheries can be further divided into Municipal and commercial fisheries. Its Major Fishing Grounds are Sarangani Bay, Celebes Sea, Sulu Sea, Moro Gulf, Eastern Pacific.

Commonly caught species in municipal fisheries in Sarangani Bay are: anchovy, barracuda, damsel fish, emperors, squirrel fish, surgeon fish, threadfin, trigger fish, goat fish, grouper, jacks/trevally, milkfish, moonfish, mullet, parrot fish, flying fish, fusilier, rabbit fish, sardine, scad, and snapper.

SOCCSKSARGEN

SARANGANI

The volume of production in 2015 is 18,643 metric tons: 128.67 from commercial, 10,139.06 from marine municipal fishing, and 8,375.51 from aquaculture (PSA).

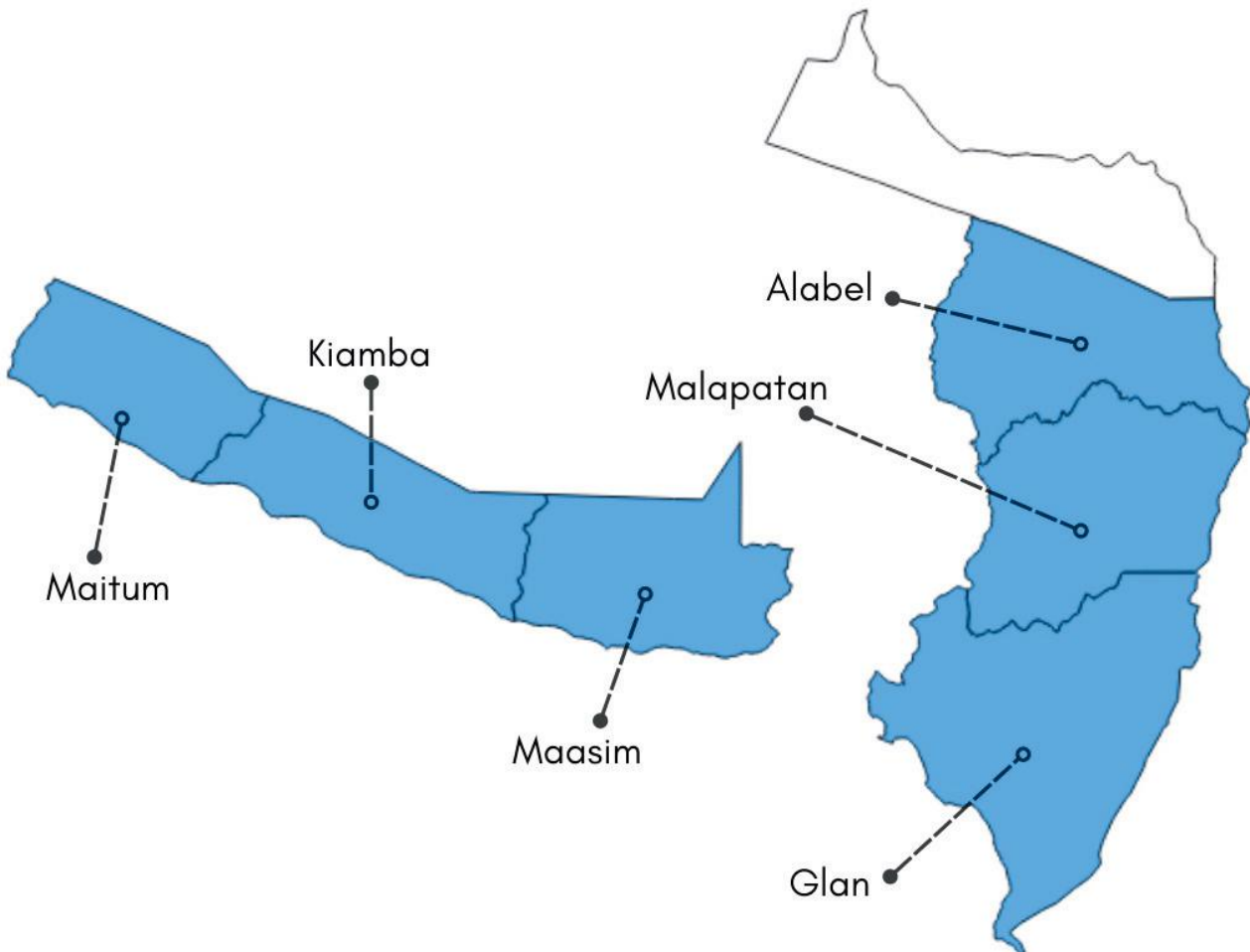
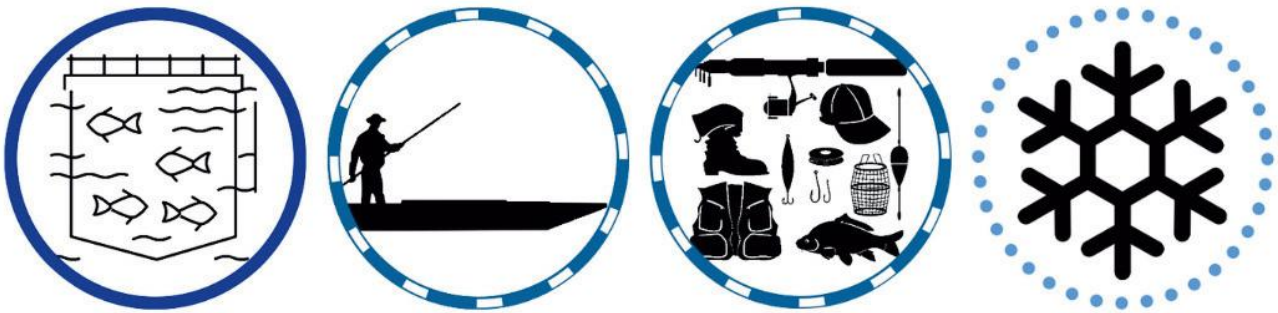





Figure 37.

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

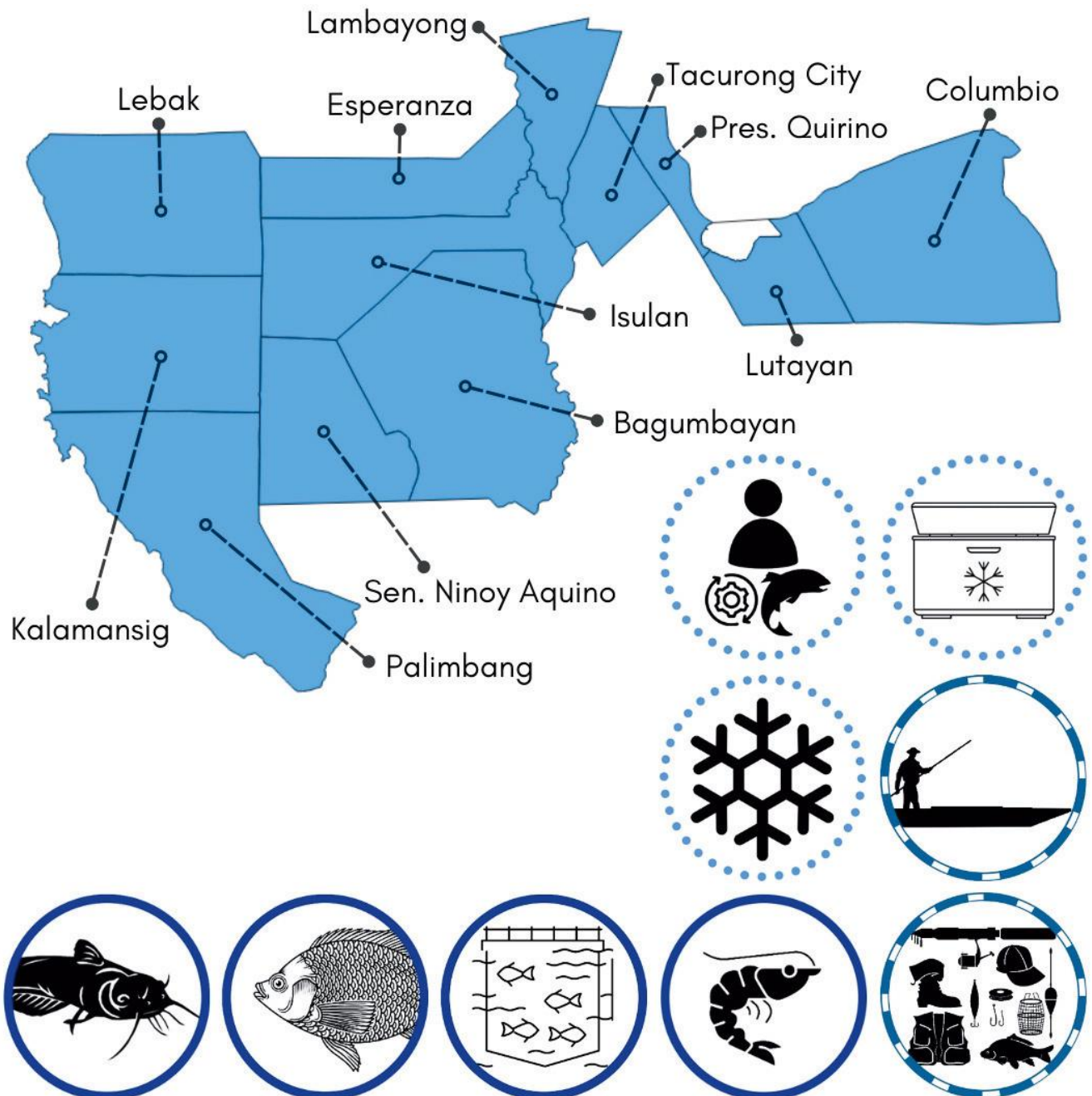
Interventions by Province

SOCCSKSARGEN




SULTAN KUDARAT

The province has a total fishing ground area of 1,811.25 hectares broken down as follows: inland fishponds, 221.17 hectares; mangroves, 1,176.88 hectares; communal fishing, 93 hectares; and brackish fishponds, 322 hectares. Marine fishing activities are being done in the three (3) coastal municipalities of Kalamansig, Lebak and Palimbang where various marine fish species including the exportable tuna could be found in abundance.

The major commodities are tilapia and catfish in freshwater areas, bangus in brackishwater, and dimersal and small pelagic species in marine waters. (Source: OPAG-SK CY 2015.)



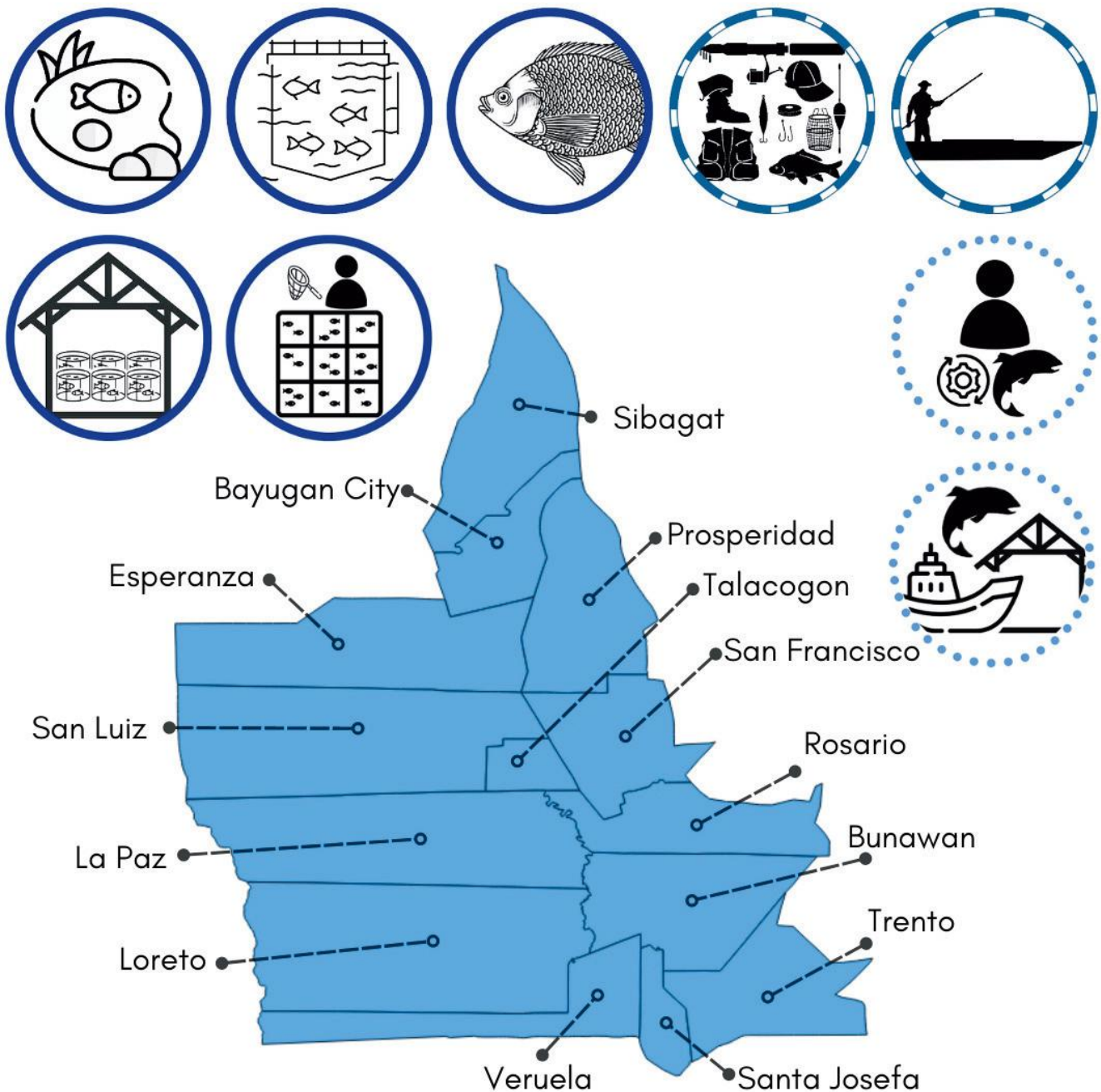
Interventions by Province

-  AQUACULTURE
-  CAPTURE
-  POSTHARVEST

Agusan del Sur has vast bodies of freshwater areas where fishes like mudfish, catfish and tilapia can be sourced out. In 2019, the total volume of fisheries production recorded was 993.54 metric tons, where 951.52 metric tons was contributed by inland municipal and 42.02 metric tons by the aquaculture sector.

Fish per capita consumption of the province based on 2015–2016 data of the PSA, revealed that tilapia commodity was the most consumed fish, with an estimated per capita consumption of 1.48 kilograms per year. Meanwhile, other freshwater fishes have less than 1 kg per capita consumption.

Caraga Region
AGUSAN DEL SUR





Mr. Lolito Panoy, a SAAD beneficiary of San Jose, Northern, Samar is seen with his motor boat , fruits from Bangus Fish Caging

Financial Accomplishments:

Shown in Tables 9 is the summary of financial accomplishments of the SAAD Program from 2017-2021 while the cut-off period for budget utilization continued up to June 2022. All funds were already 100% obligated while _% were already disbursed to date.

Of the total P1.119 billion budget allocated for the SAAD Program, only 3% went to capital outlay (CO) while the remaining 97% were spent on maintenance and other operating expenses (MOOE) including training costs and costs of the livelihood and production as well as entrepreneurial kits and packages.

Based on available data on the regional breakdown of budget allotments for 2020-2021, (Table 10 and Figure 19), Region X (Northern Mindanao) had the largest share with 16.61% while Region XIII (Caraga) came second with 15.66%. Region VI (Western Visayas) and CAR followed close to each other with 13.96% and 13.89% shares, respectively. Region VII (Central Visayas) came fifth with 10.81%. The least budget share went to Region IX (Western Mindanao) at 0.08% while the BFAR- National PMO based at NCR received 1.12%.

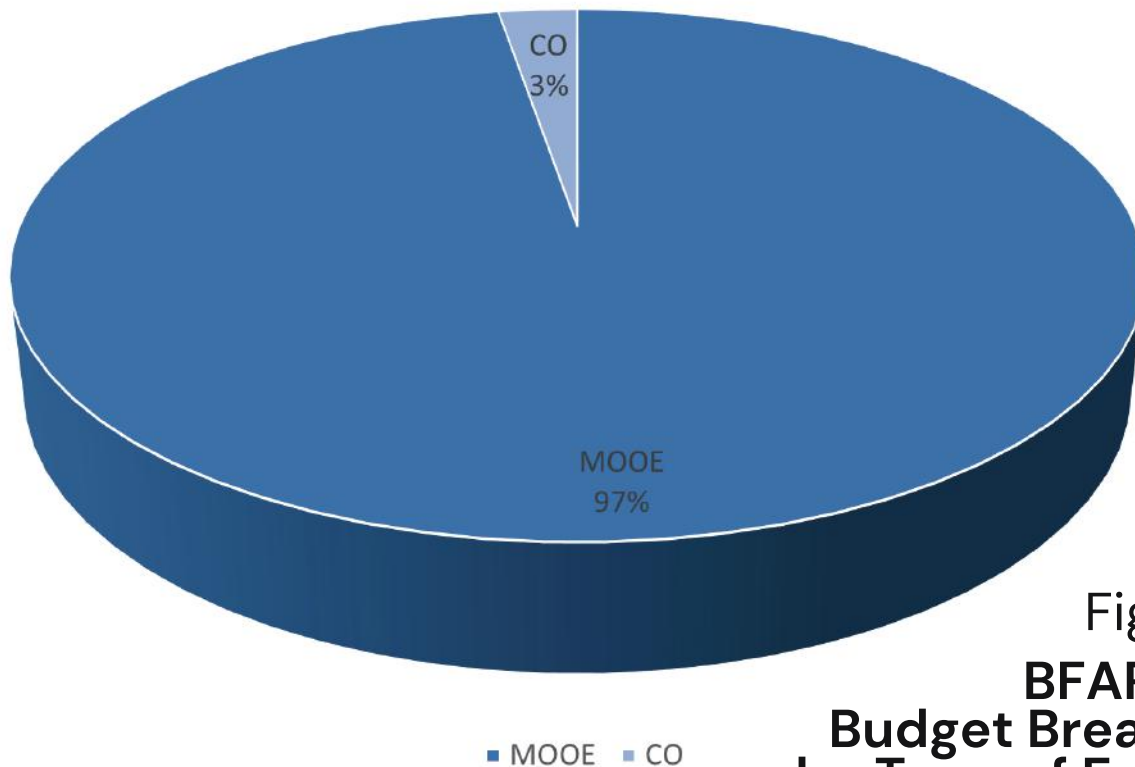


Figure 40.
BFAR-SAAD
Budget Breakdown,
by Type of Expenses
2017-2021

Table 9.

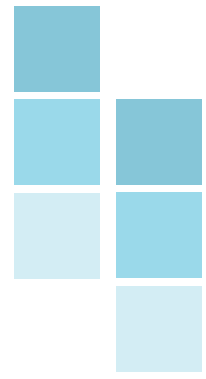
Status of Fund Utilization under the BFAR-SAAD Program, in Php, 2017-2021, as of December 2022.

MOOE = Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses CO = Capital Outlay

YEAR	ALLOTMENTS			OBLIGATIONS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	MOOE	CO	TOTAL
2017	151,267,000		151,267,000	151,250,888		151,250,888	111,423,733		111,423,733
2018	260,000,000	10,000,000	270,000,000	254,563,498	9,494,974	264,058,473	113,320,332	2,943,632	116,263,964
2019	363,000,000	10,000,000	373,000,000	361,626,649	8,810,066	370,436,715	291,020,212	4,242,429	295,262,641
2020	191,664,800	5,500,000	197,164,800	190,842,280	5,497,046	196,339,325	144,861,217	5,497,046	150,358,263
2021	123,135,000	4,500,000	127,635,000	122,321,776	4,495,000	126,816,776	86,857,570	1,066,042	87,923,612
TOTAL	1,089,066,800	30,000,000	1,119,066,800	1,080,605,091	28,297,086	1,108,902,177	747,483,063	13,749,149	761,232,212

Table 10.

Regional Breakdown of BFAR- SAAD Funds, in Php, 2017-2021



OFFICES		ALLOTMENTS			
		2020 Current	2020 Continuing	2021 Current	TOTAL
NCR	Central Office	1,915,000	1	1,840,000	3,755,001
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	24,811,800	-	21,633,000	46,444,800
R4B	MIMAROPA	10,800,000	1	11,200,000	22,000,001
R5	Bicol Region	28,000,000	37,756	2,180,000	30,217,756
R6	Western Visayas	22,500,000	2,700,050	21,500,000	46,700,050
R7	Central Visayas	19,265,000	1,018,752	15,855,000	36,138,752
R8	Eastern Visayas	18,000,000	364,248	2,300,000	20,664,248
R9	Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	260,000	260,000
R10	Northern Mindanao	32,300,000	1	23,260,000	55,560,001
R11	Davao Region	6,500,000	157,290	3,560,000	10,217,290
R12	SOCCSKSARGE N	9,173,000	0	947,000	10,120,000
R13	Caraga Region	23,900,000	5,360,871	23,100,000	52,360,871
TOTAL, BFAR-PHL		197,164,800	9,638,970	127,635,000	334,438,770

n.a. = not applicable n.d. = no data

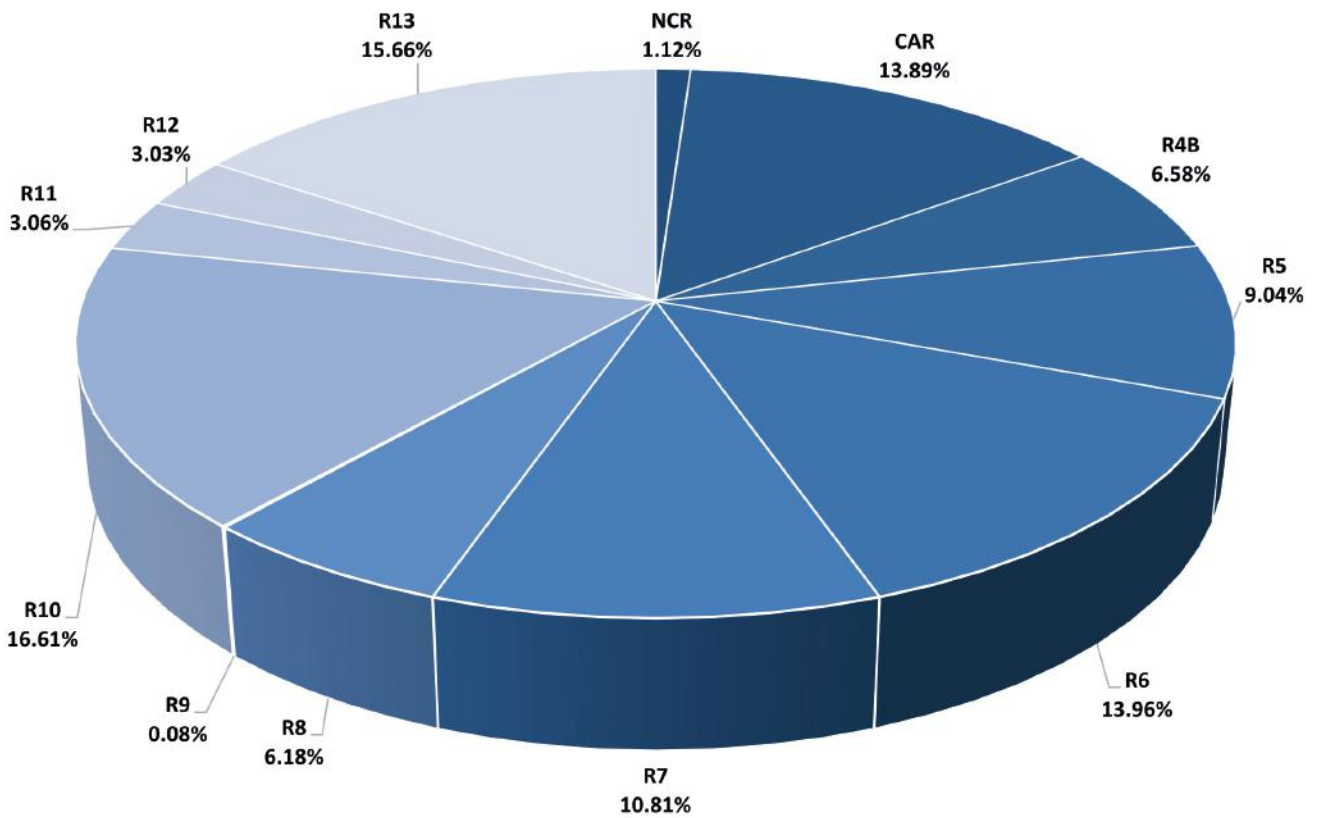


Figure 41.
BFAR-SAAD Budget Allocation, By Region, 2020-2021



Mr. Alfredo Puazo, a SAAD beneficiary of San Jose Northern Samar.



Accomplishments: Outcome & Impact Level

Summarized in Table 11 are the expected three (3) outcomes and two (2) impacts on the SAAD Program (also see the SAAD Program Framework in Figure 2).

COMPONENT	OUTCOME	IMPACT
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1. Efficient, effective, timely and properly documented project implementation.	1. Improved household food consumption of partner beneficiaries 2. Increased income and improved economic status of partner-beneficiaries
SOCIAL PREPARATION	2. Improved farm and fishery production and productivity through: a) enhanced farming and fishing skills; b) expansion in production areas; and c) improvement in farm and fishing technologies.	
PRODUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD		
MARKETING ASSISTANCE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	3. Increased volume of sales through expanded access to the market.	

Table 11.
Overall Adoption Trends in Capture Fisheries Technology, by Species

Discussions on this section were primarily anchored on and lifted from the results of the SAAD Program Midterm Impact Assessment Study done in 2021*. Aside from covering the Program's progress in the midterm, the same study highlighted the lessons learned. It likewise presented "specific midterm impact indicators based on adoption trends and patterns on farming and fisheries technologies in the SAAD target provinces, improved productivity, total production area expansion, and income, among others. This is complemented by a set of case studies from the province of Sorsogon that demonstrated significant institutional and qualitative outcomes including food security and nutrition, production intensification and diversification, expansion of access to market, and enhanced resilience to climate induced disasters, with consideration of gender disaggregation."

Specific to the fisheries sector, about 857 fisherfolks and 80 fisherfolk associations were part of the survey respondents nationwide.

*The Midterm Impact Assessment Study was done by a group of researchers (Rodriguez et al. 2021) from the Don Mariano Marcos State University of Sapilang, Bacnotan, La Union.



Outcome 1. Efficient, effective, timely and properly documented project implementation

This outcome is expected to translate to an effective targeting, delivery, and timeliness of the program outputs.

Based on the results of the SAAD Midterm Assessment (Table 12), which covers both the DA and BFAR interventions, there were noted delays in the actual distribution of SAAD interventions across provinces due to the stringent rules of the Procurement Law and its strict implementation. Specific details of the causes of procurement delays included:

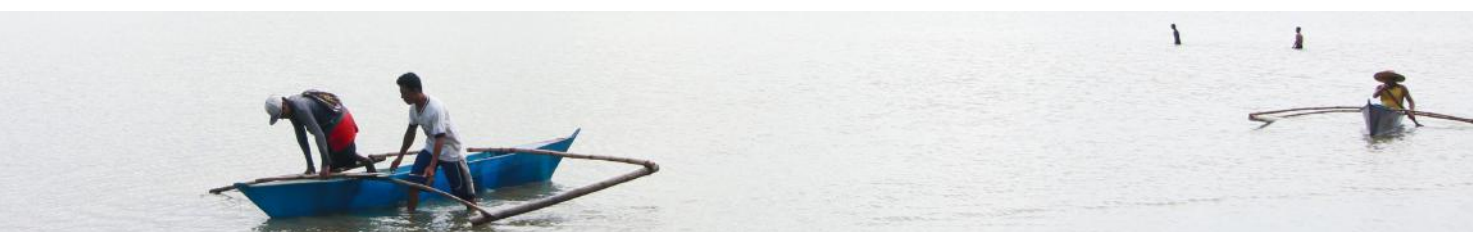
- a.unavailability of signatories of bid documents;
- b.exhaustion of potential suppliers' stocks due to low priority in the processing of papers in Bids and Awards Committee (BAC);
- c.recommended specifications by the SAAD Technical Working Group (TWG) are outdated resulting to failure of bidding;
- d.lack of technical person in the regional level such as budget and procurement officers;
- e.hired SAAD administrative officers also lack knowledge on the preparation of procurement documents; and,
- f.other personnel-related issues and concerns.

Target Implementation	Year SAAD Intervention was received by Respondent Beneficiaries					Total (%)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Yet to receive in 2021-2022	
2017	56.01	30.76	4.19	1.21	7.83	100.00
Apayao	45.19	42.96	7.41	3.70	0.74	100.00
Negros Oriental	50.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	100.00
North Cotabato	58.47	20.16	4.84	2.42	14.11	100.00
Northern Samar	36.84	47.37	7.24	0.00	8.55	100.00
Sarangani	50.85	38.98	8.47	0.00	1.69	100.00
Western Samar	63.32	35.18	0.00	0.00	1.51	100.00
Zamboanga del Norte	94.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41	100.00
2018		74.28	18.12	3.86	3.74	100.00
Bukidnon		60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Catanduanes		97.01	0.00	2.99	0.00	100.00
Compostela Valley		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Leyte		12.90	85.48	0.00	1.61	100.00
Masbate		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sorsogon		59.68	24.13	8.57	7.62	100.00
Southern Leyte		85.64	9.57	1.60	3.19	100.00
Sultan Kudarat		91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	100.00

*Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

Table 12.
Target and Actual Year of Distribution of SAAD Interventions, in Percent

Nonetheless, concerned staff and offices exerted effort to address these concerns and there were noted improvements afterwards.



Outcome 2. Improved farm and fishery production and productivity

Generally, technology adoption causes productivity gain among target beneficiaries. Relatedly, the social preparation and the provision of production and livelihood components of the SAAD program are expected to improve farm and fishery production and productivity as a result of enhanced farming and fishing skills, expansion in production areas, and improvement in farm and fishing technologies.

Skills Enhancement to be Adept to New Technologies

For the intended beneficiaries to be able to adopt new technologies, they must have the necessary skills to be adept to it. As indicated in Table 6, there were a total of 534 specialized trainings conducted from 2017-2021 with 19,734 individuals trained.

Technology Adoption Rate

The interventions provided can be perceived as the new technologies introduced to the fishers. These are categorized as follows for the capture fisheries:

- a. Fish: Bait fishing – Motorized banca, Fishing gears and paraphernalia – fishing hook, jigger, nylon, blinker, buoy, fish net, scoop net, fishing arrow, burner, light bulb, styrofoam box; Bottom fishing – Motorized banca, Motorboat engine with rudder, propeller, drive shaft and cross joint, Fishing gears and paraphernalia – cast net, fish trap, bottom set gill net, string
- b. Crustaceans: Bait fishing – Canoe type banca, Motorized banca, Collapsible crab pots; Bottom fishing – Fishing gears and paraphernalia;
- c. Mollusks: Motorized banca, Fishing gears and paraphernalia – squid hook, squid light, scope net, buoy, nylon, rope, fish line, fish hook, flashlight, fish arrow, blinker

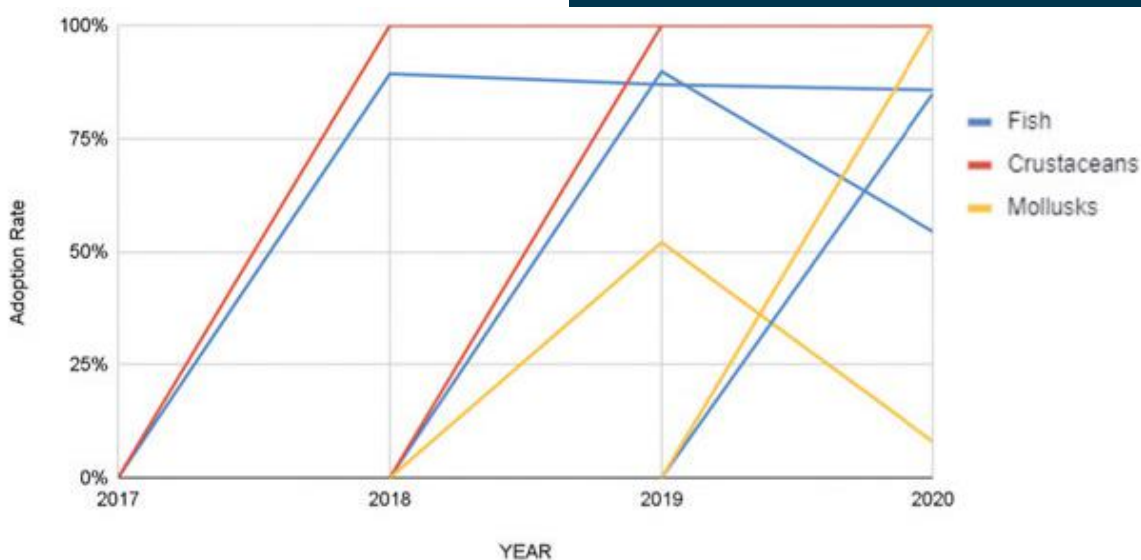
Figure 20 shows the overall adoption trends in capture fisheries technology where there was a general decline in adoption trend except for mollusks. The primary contributory factors causing the declining and low adoption raised by respondents are:

- a. Incomplete set of fishing gears, motorboat parts (Western Samar, Leyte, Sorsogon);
- b. Low quality tools and equipment (Western Samar, Leyte);
- c. Mismatched sizes of fishing gears and tools (Western Samar, Leyte, Sorsogon, Southern Leyte);
- d. Inappropriate interventions for the current fishing practices and techniques of fisherfolk (Southern Leyte)
- e. Unfavorable weather conditions (Leyte, Sultan Kudarat)
- f. High cost of gasoline for the motorboat (Leyte); and,
- g. Presence of illegal fishers (Leyte, Western Samar).

“The above findings reflect a slight shift on the adoption rates as may be explained through the availability of the capture fishery technologies extended to the beneficiaries by the SAAD program which is a function of what species group will be landed. As reported in the social preparation section of the report, the regional and provincial SAAD coordinators conduct needs assessment activities with their stakeholders in the target municipalities to ensure that the interventions provided are appropriate and acceptable. While some of the technology interventions were highly adopted, the presented constraints to adoption cited by some of the respondents should not be ignored. These signify areas for review and improvement to sustain high adoption levels and achieve the desired welfare gains. The SAAD Management may consider conducting more detailed needs assessment activities at the grassroots level between the provincial focal persons and the fisherfolks themselves.”*

Figure 42.

Overall Adoption Trends in Capture Fisheries Technology, by Species



For aquaculture, assistance received included: fingerlings and feeds, various gears and paraphernalia, aquaculture tools, machineries and equipment such as nets, strawlace, nylon, binder, buoy, fish cages, oyster spot collector, drum, circular tank, solar panels, oxygen pump, and filter, among others. The technologies can be classified as follows:

- a. Fish: Pond culture – fingerlings, feeds, nets, weighing scale, ice box, PVC for drainage, set of circular tank, solar panels, oxygen pump, and ware filter; Pen/Cage culture – motorized banca, nets, drum, bamboo, fingerlings, feeds
- b. Crustaceans: crablets, Feeds, Fish cage
- c. Mollusks: Spot collector, nylon, drum floater
- d. Seaweeds: propagules, binder, strawlace, buoy, string

Technology adoption for aquaculture, as shown in Figure 21, was still declining. This was primarily due to high mortality rate in fish culture with the following contributory factors:

- a. Drought, limited water supply, no pump (Apayao, Western Samar, Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato);
- b. Flooding (Apayao, North Cotabato);
- c. No available area for pond culture (Western Samar); and
- d. No income from pond culture: advised to distribute produce to the community or consume personally (Western Samar).

For seaweeds, issues identified were: low harvest of seaweeds due to unfavorable climatic conditions; and, late distribution of planting materials. The fisherfolk suggested that as much as possible the planting materials should be available in the month of December to allow for a higher volume of production.

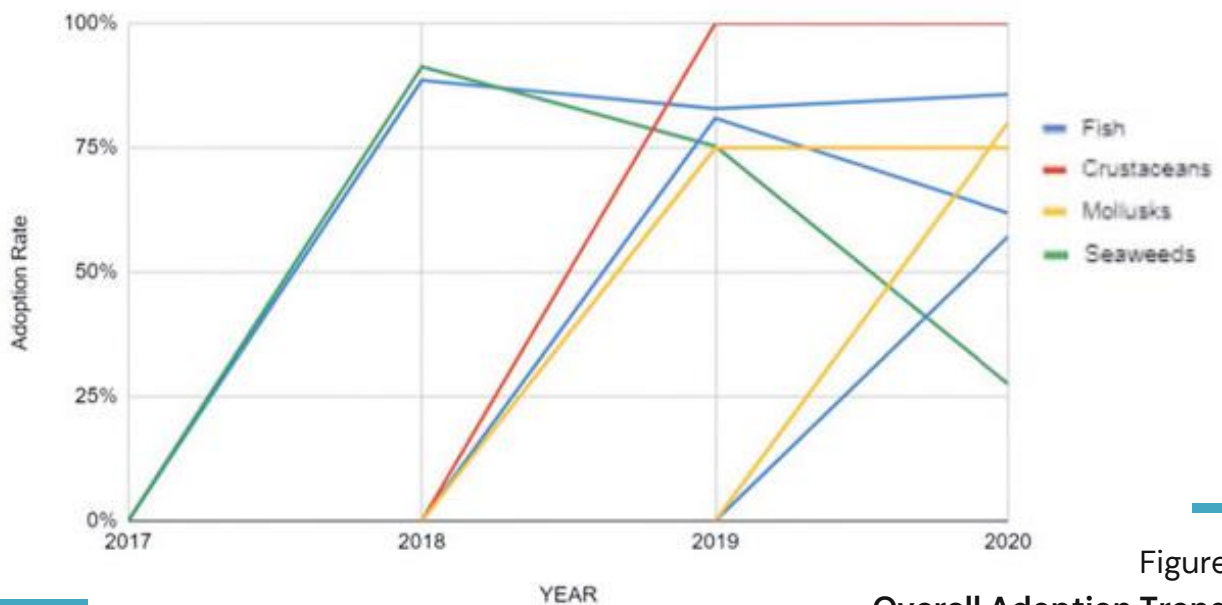


Figure 43.

Overall Adoption Trends in Capture Fisheries Technology, by Species

Table 13.

Frequency distribution of Reasons for Adoption of SAAD Interventions per Livelihood Category

Summarized in Tables 13 and 14 were the respondents' reasons for adoption and non-adoption of technologies introduced to them.

Reasons for Adoption	Crops	Livestock and Poultry	Fishery
Home consumption	94	13	25
Lower cost of production	85	17	62
Increased or additional income	57	19	16
Increased volume of harvest/production	35	4	9
Improved efficiency because of provided machines and equipment	7	-	5
Trainings	-	1	-
Others	9	-	-

Table 14.

Frequency distribution of Reasons for Non-adoption of SAAD Interventions per Livelihood Category



REASONS FOR NON-ADOPTION	COUNT
Low quality (easily damaged) fishing tools and equipment	49
Inappropriate and mismatched sizes of fishing gears and tools	43
Unfavorable climatic conditions	37
High mortality of fingerlings for aquaculture	12
Late distribution of planting materials for seaweeds	11
Incomplete set of fishing gears, motorboat parts	10
Presence of illegal fishers	10
Drought, limited water supply, no pump for aquaculture pond	8
Inappropriate interventions for the current fishing practices and techniques of fisherfolk	8
Lack of budget to buy boats	7
Need for continuous provision of fingerlings	6
Small, unequal sizes of fingerlings for aquaculture	6
Busy with off-farm work	5
Restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic	5
Sickness due to age	5
Unfair distribution of interventions due to politics	5

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

Expansion of Production Areas

In terms of production area expansion, "SAAD interventions for aquaculture in 2017 resulted to an increase in the utilization of potential space for fish production by the fisherfolk from below five (5) hectares in 2016 (before the SAAD intervention) to about 21 hectares and 18 hectares in pond and pen/cage, respectively. Nevertheless, production areas by the 2017 adopters have decreased until 2020 to less than 10 hectares attributed to several factors like inclement weather causing the loss and death of stocks and undoubtedly the effect of pandemic that also immobilized fisherfolk in their aquaculture production... Moreover, the aquaculture technology adopters suffered tremendous hardship in maintaining their production areas or potential space for aquaculture particularly in the years 2019 and 2020."*

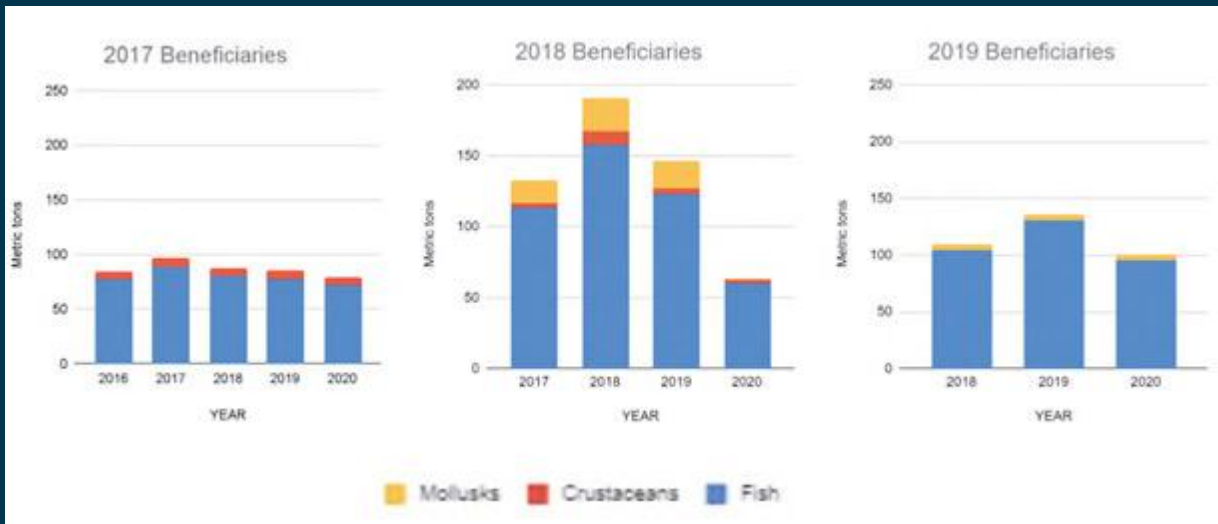
*Ibid

Increased Production

In terms of the expected improved production, the general observed trend was that production increased during the year the beneficiaries were able to receive thRe assistance but there remains the challenge of keeping the upward trend the year after (Figures 22-23). The confluence of factors affecting this trend ought to be carefully examined in order to further improve the delivery of necessary and apt interventions in the fisheries sector in the future.

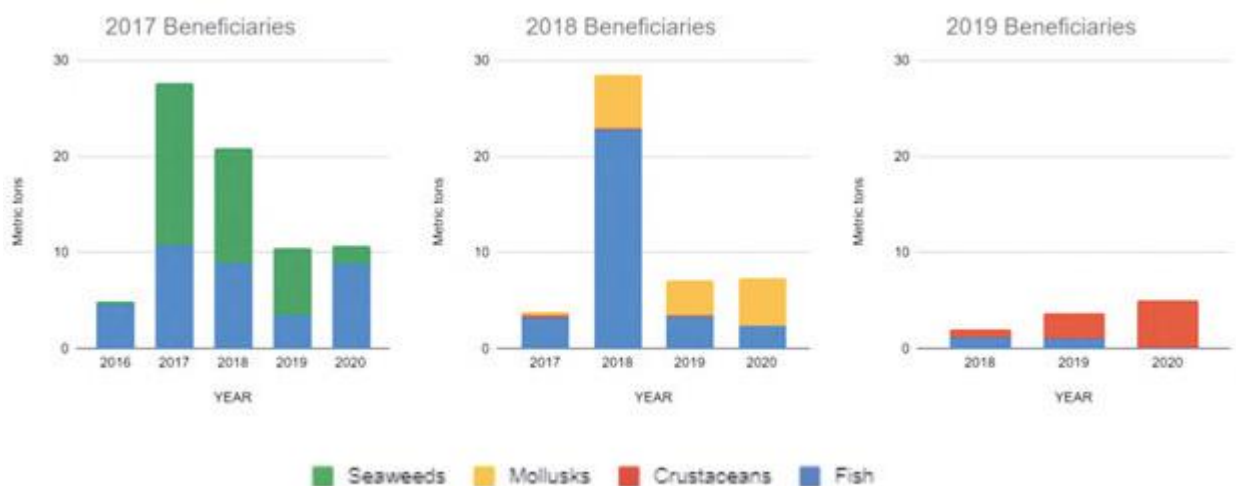


Figure 44.
SAAD Beneficiary Respondents' Volume of Capture Fisheries Landing



Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

Figure 45.
SAAD Beneficiary Respondents' Volume of Aquaculture Production



Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment



Outcome 3. Increased volume of sales through expanded access to market

Unfortunately, the SAAD Program Midterm Impact Assessment was not able to cover this portion for the fisheries sub-sector. "Only one (1) association in Sorsogon has reported that SAAD has consistently facilitated the submission of an endorsement letter to their target buyer for rice for three consecutive years (2017 to 2019). Their gross sales increased from Php 24,000 in 2017 to Php 36,000 in 2018, and Php 37,200 in 2019."*

*Ibid

Initial Impacts

As reflected in Table 11, the SAAD Program expected impact covers improved household food consumption as well as increased income and improved economic status among partner beneficiaries. The SAAD Program midterm assessment identified qualitative and quantitative measures of initial impact based on a systematic analysis of survey data, complemented by FGD, and case studies as discussed below.

Figure 46.

Percentage of Fisherfolk Beneficiaries who eat at least three meals per day

Household Food Consumption

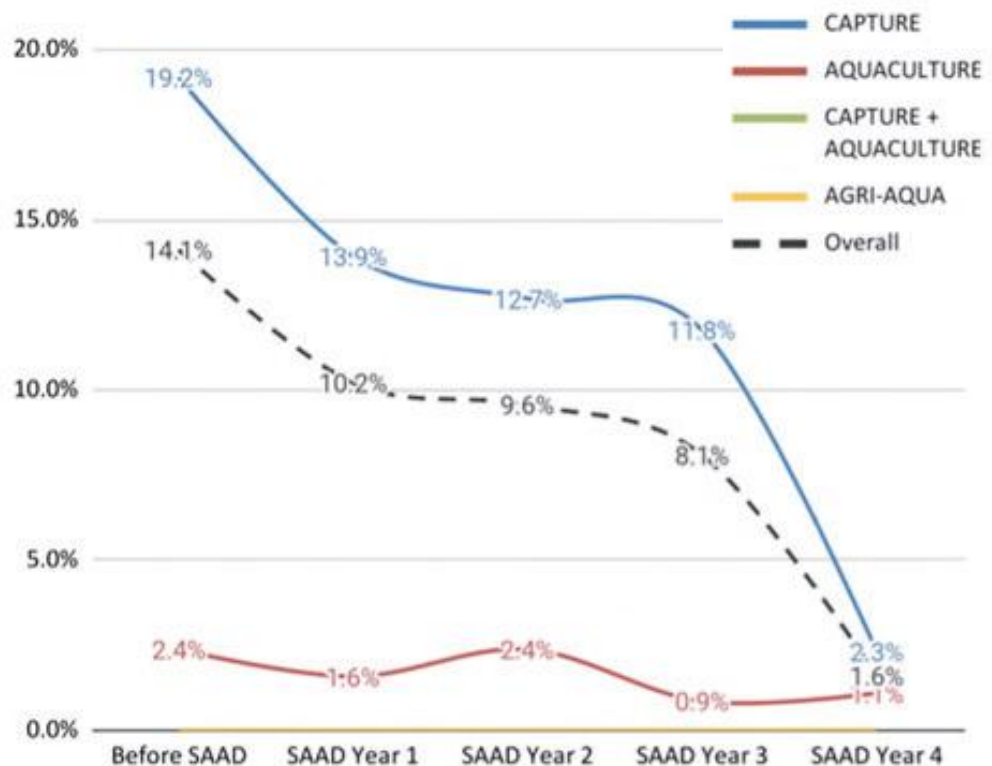


This was measured by measuring partner-beneficiaries' frequency of meals a day, incidence of hunger, variety of food products consumed at home, and incidence of malnutrition. These indicators pertain to the food security and nutrition of the SAAD respondent beneficiaries.

Compared to their farmer counterparts, there is a relatively higher percentage of fisherfolk who are unable to eat three times a day especially those engaged in capture fisheries (Figure 24).

"As to fisherfolk respondents, the decline in hunger incidence was more pronounced as it started at a high of 19.2% (among capture fishery intervention recipients) before the SAAD implementation, and went down to less than 3% after four years. Overall, the reduction in hunger incidence among fisherfolk beneficiaries was at 12.5% after four years or about 3.1% per year on average.

Figure 47. Incidence of Hunger among SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries



These findings complement the general upward trend on the frequency of meals observed in the provinces and reflect the positive impact of the SAAD interventions to provide food security for the farmer and fishermen beneficiaries alike in the poor regions of the country. As perceived by the respondents, hunger was minimized if not totally arrested because of the SAAD interventions given to the beneficiaries."

Based on the survey results, the overall percentage of fisherfolk respondents who are able to eat complete food groups was at 94.6% before the SAAD implementation and slightly increased to 96.3% after four years. The most common missing food group in the diet of the farmer and fisherfolk beneficiaries are protein-rich—grow food such as meat, fish, eggs, and dairy products.

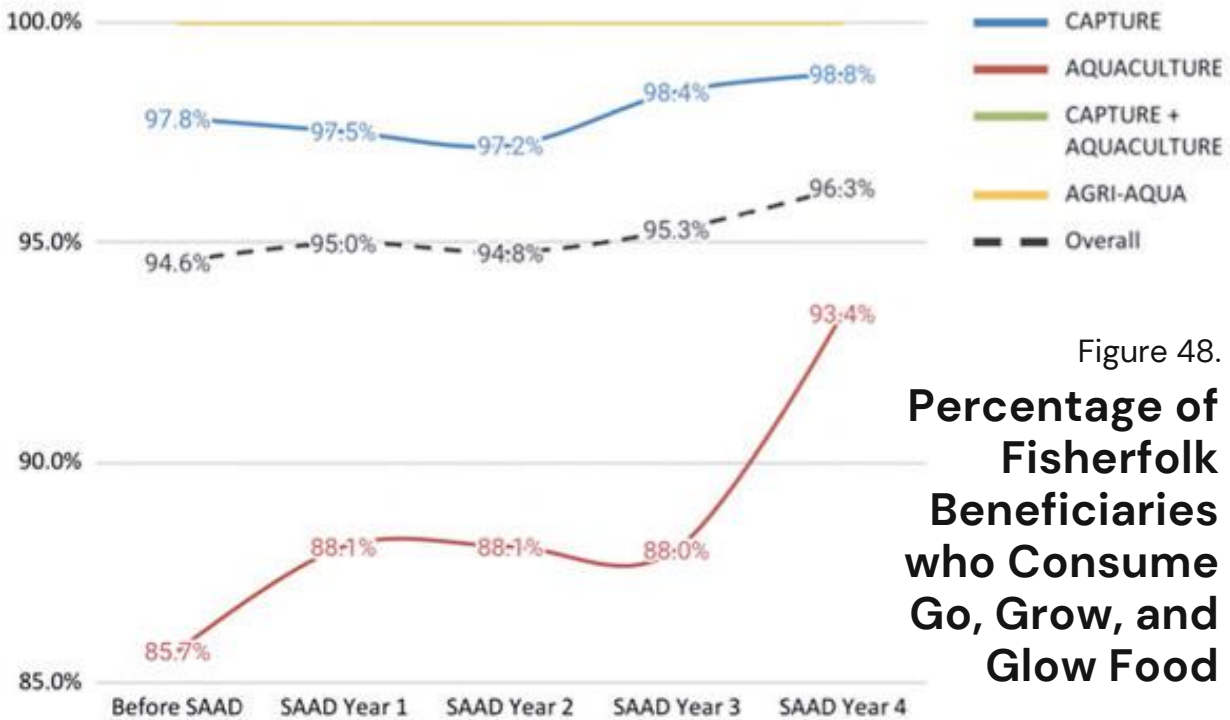
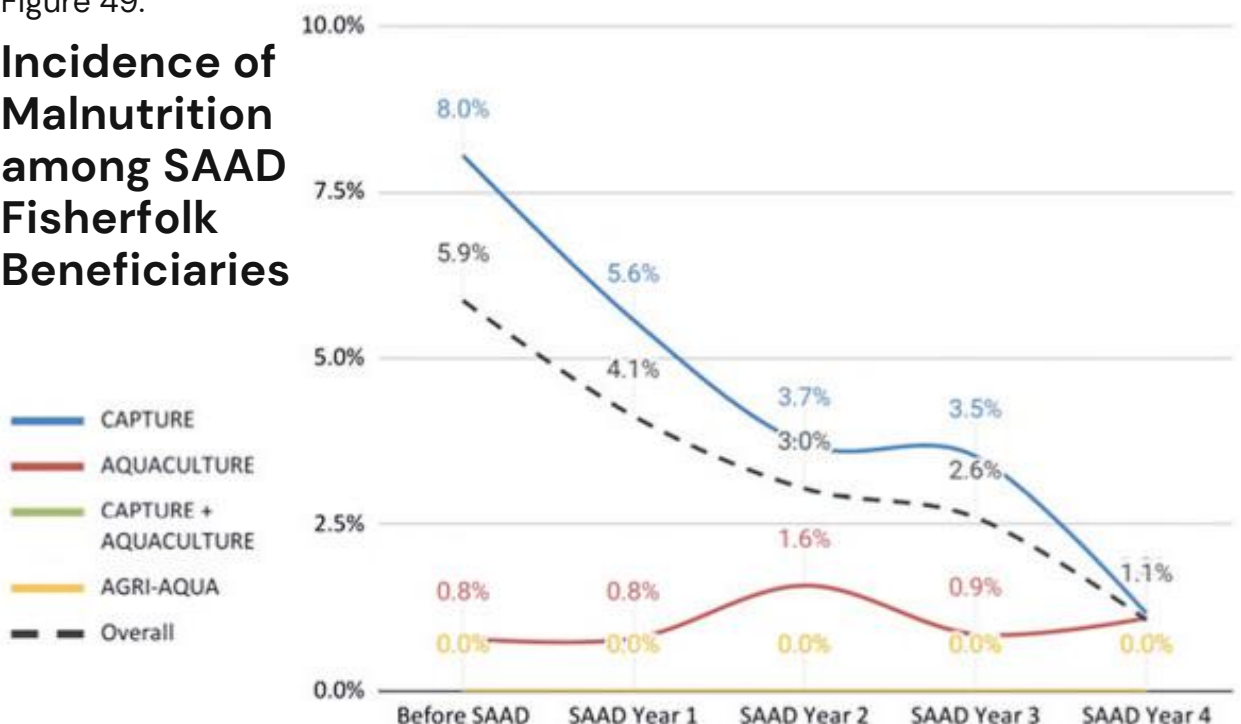


Figure 48. Percentage of Fisherfolk Beneficiaries who Consume Go, Grow, and Glow Food

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

The fisherfolk beneficiaries showed an improvement in nutritional status as can be seen by the decline in incidence of malnutrition from 5.9% to 1.1%. This decline corresponds to the downtrend of hunger incidence and complements the overall increase in the percentage of fisherfolk who are able to eat a variety of food products for at least three meals a day.

Figure 49. Incidence of Malnutrition among SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries



Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment



Increased Income and Improved Economic Status

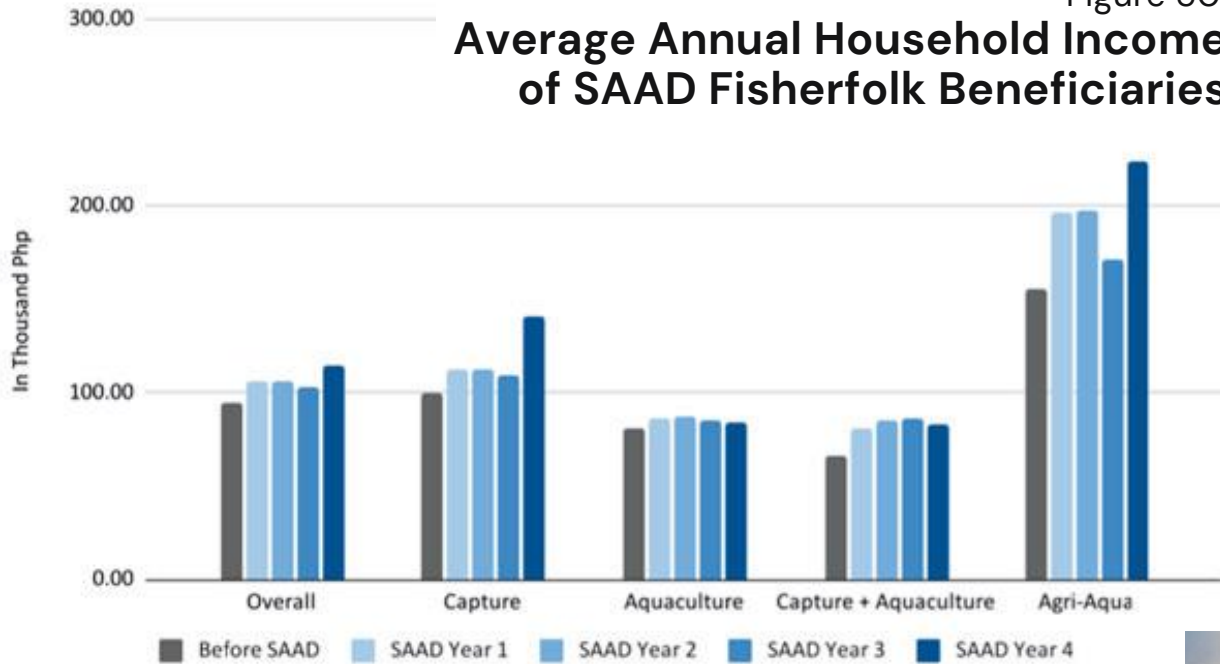
This was assessed via the following indicators: financial condition, housing characteristics, education of children, and means of transportation of target households. An overall satisfaction and welfare rating before and after the SAAD Program were likewise solicited from the respondents to measure and describe the respondents' own perception on the changes in their lives brought by becoming a SAAD beneficiary.

Fisherfolk respondents disclosed an average annual household income of Php 94,780 before becoming SAAD beneficiaries up to Php 114,230 by SAAD year four, overall. This translates to not more than Php 9,520 per month income for fisherfolk. This was found to be relatively lower than estimates published on the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), where the average annual household income of the poorest 10% and 20% of the population was Php 113,000 and Php 144,000 respectively (PSA, 2020)

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

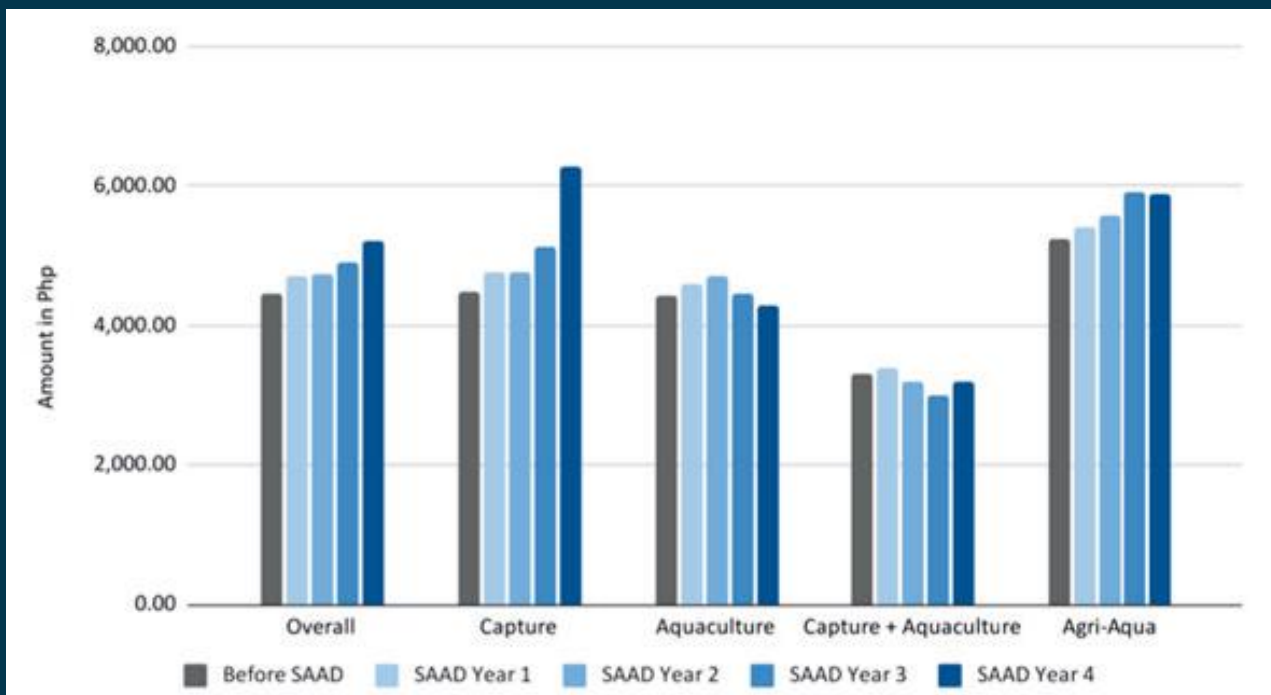
Figure 50.

Average Annual Household Income of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries



Average Monthly Budget for Food of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries

The average amount spent for food ranged from Php 4,460 to Php 5200 per month for fisherfolk. This is equivalent to about 50-70% of their reported total household income. Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment



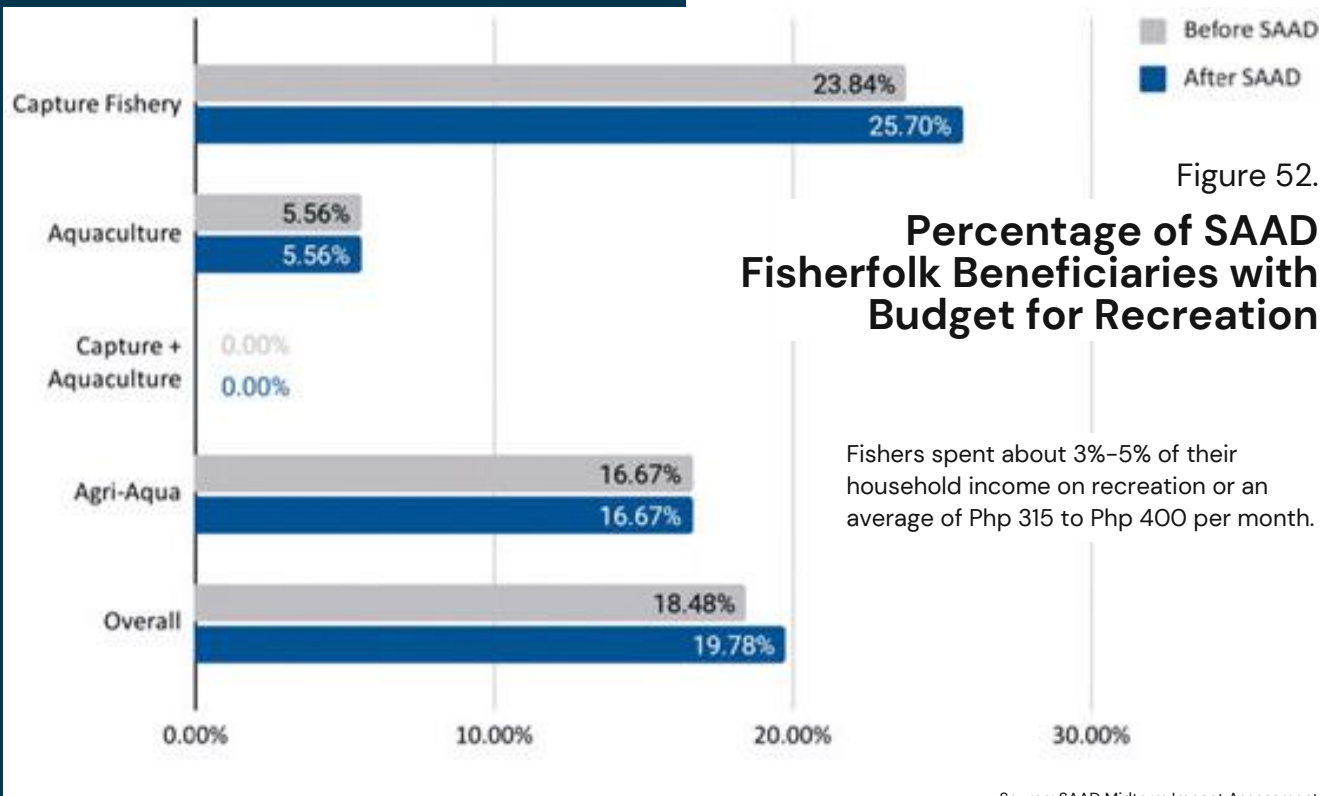


Figure 52.

Percentage of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries with Budget for Recreation

Fishers spent about 3%-5% of their household income on recreation or an average of Php 315 to Php 400 per month.

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

The SAAD beneficiaries are automatic beneficiaries of this health insurance program, hence, any additional insurance policy they avail imply higher disposable income. The overall percentage of fisherfolk beneficiaries who have health insurance aside from Philhealth increased from 2.83% to 3.48%, mainly driven by beneficiaries who were recipients of capture fishery interventions. It can be noted that majority of these farmers and fisherfolk who were able to acquire insurance have relatively higher levels of income, most of which come from off-farm sources*.

*Ibid

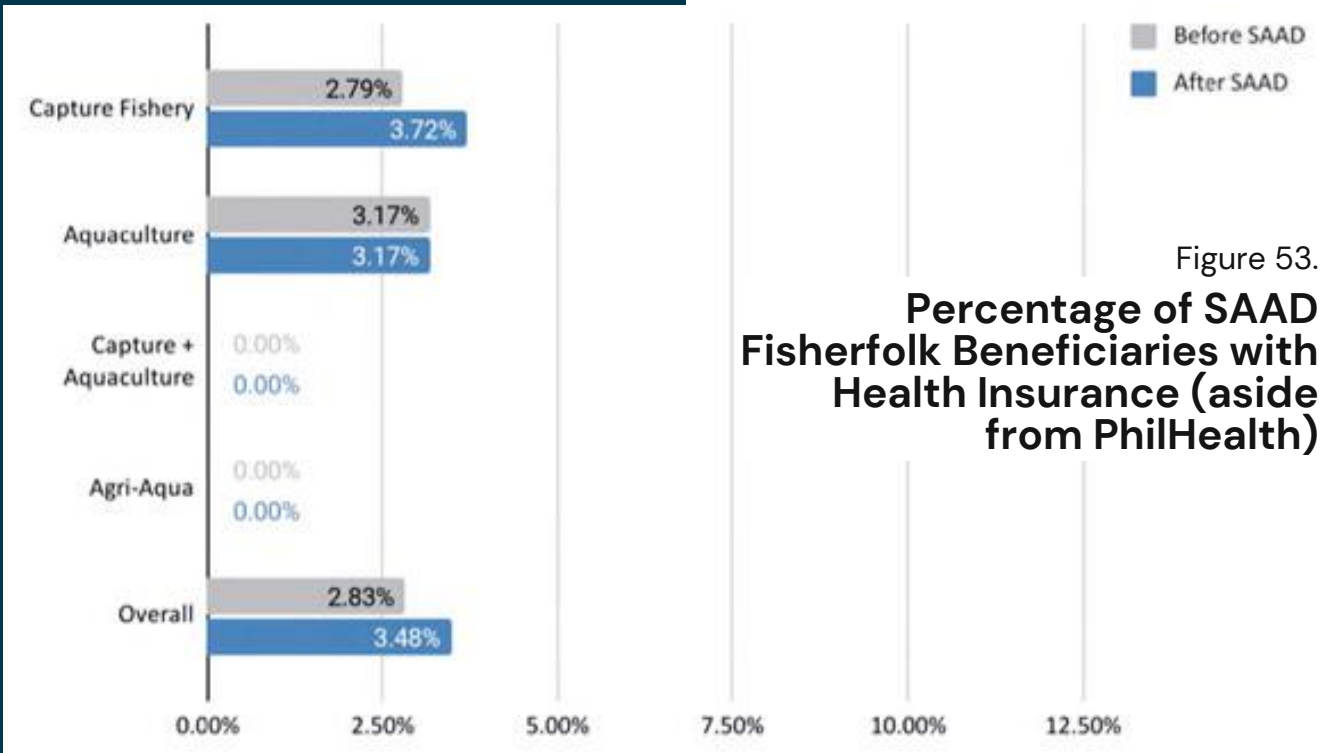


Figure 53.

Percentage of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries with Health Insurance (aside from PhilHealth)

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

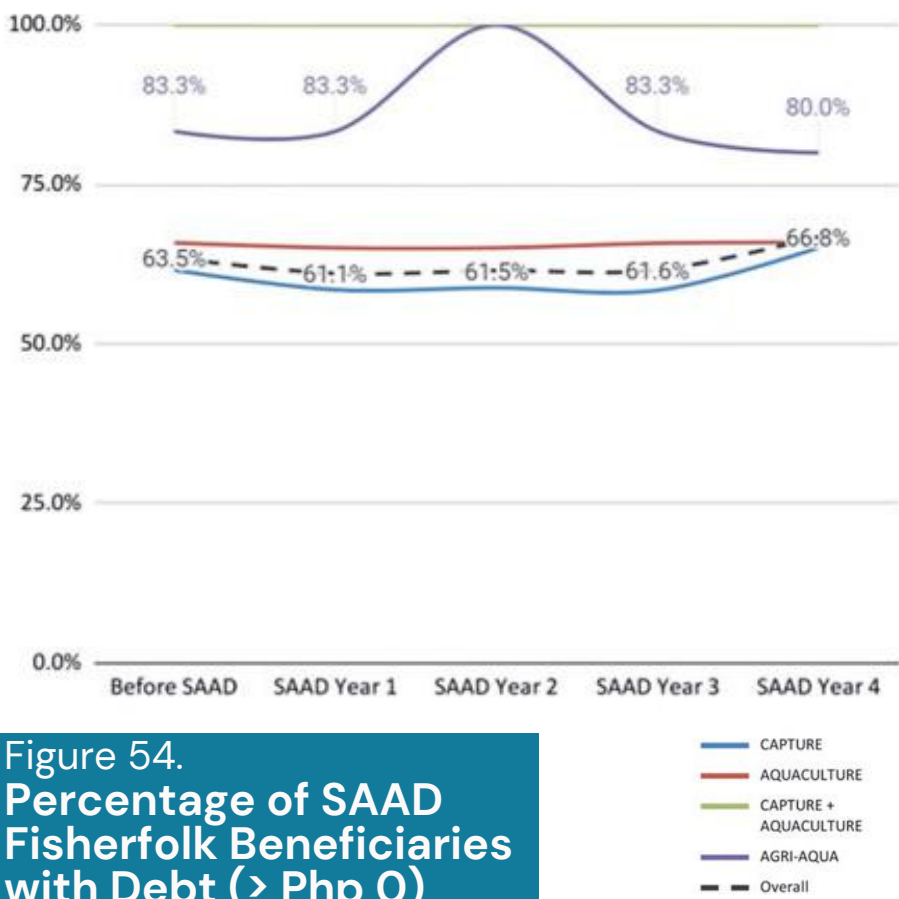


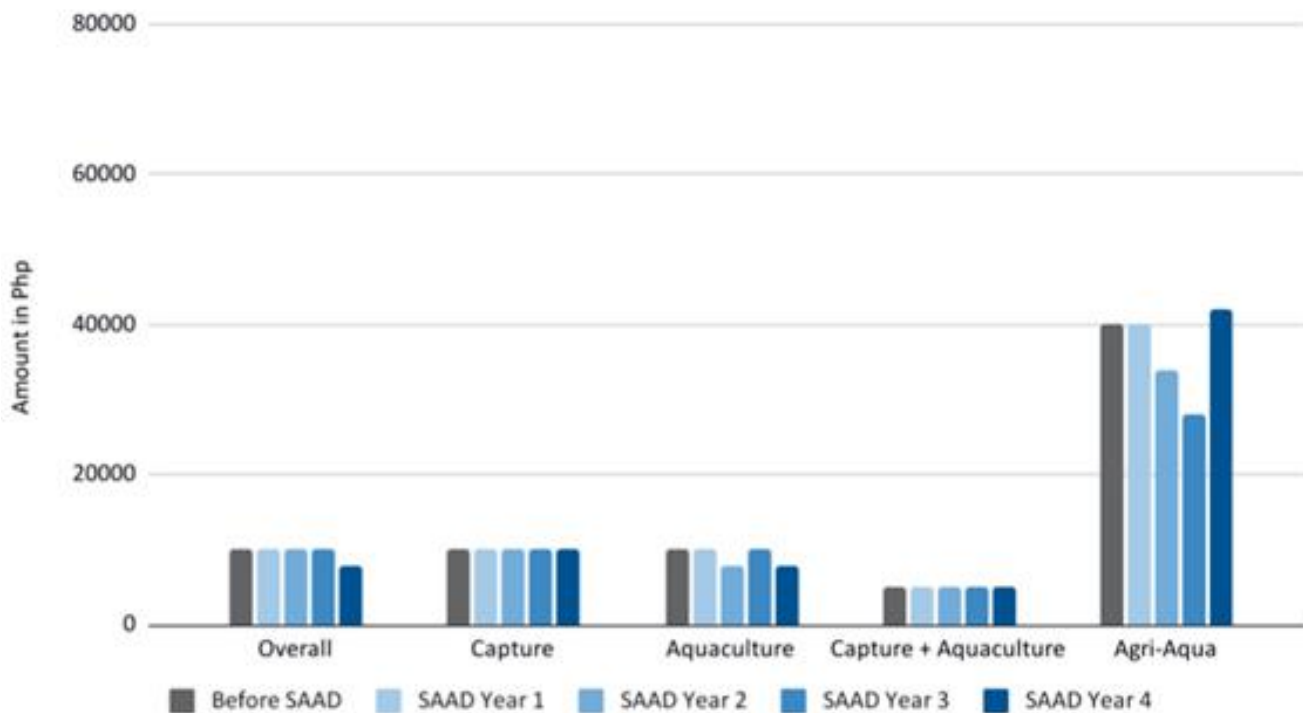
Figure 54.
Percentage of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries with Debt (> Php 0)

“For fisherfolk respondents, the overall percentage of those with debt likewise declined from 63.5% before SAAD implementation to not more than 62% for the next three years, but increased to 66.8% in the fourth year. In terms of amount, however, the median debt was steady at Php 10,000 then went down to Php 8,000 by the fourth year. Similar to the trend with farmer beneficiaries of agri-aqua interventions, the trend for fisherfolks provided with similar interventions was also different from the rest where the percentage of those with debt was at 83.3% then increased to 100% after two years then went down to 80% by the fourth year. The corresponding median amount for said category of beneficiaries likewise varied from Php 40,000 down to Php 28,000 by year three, then increased to about Php 42,000 by the fourth year.”*

*Ibid

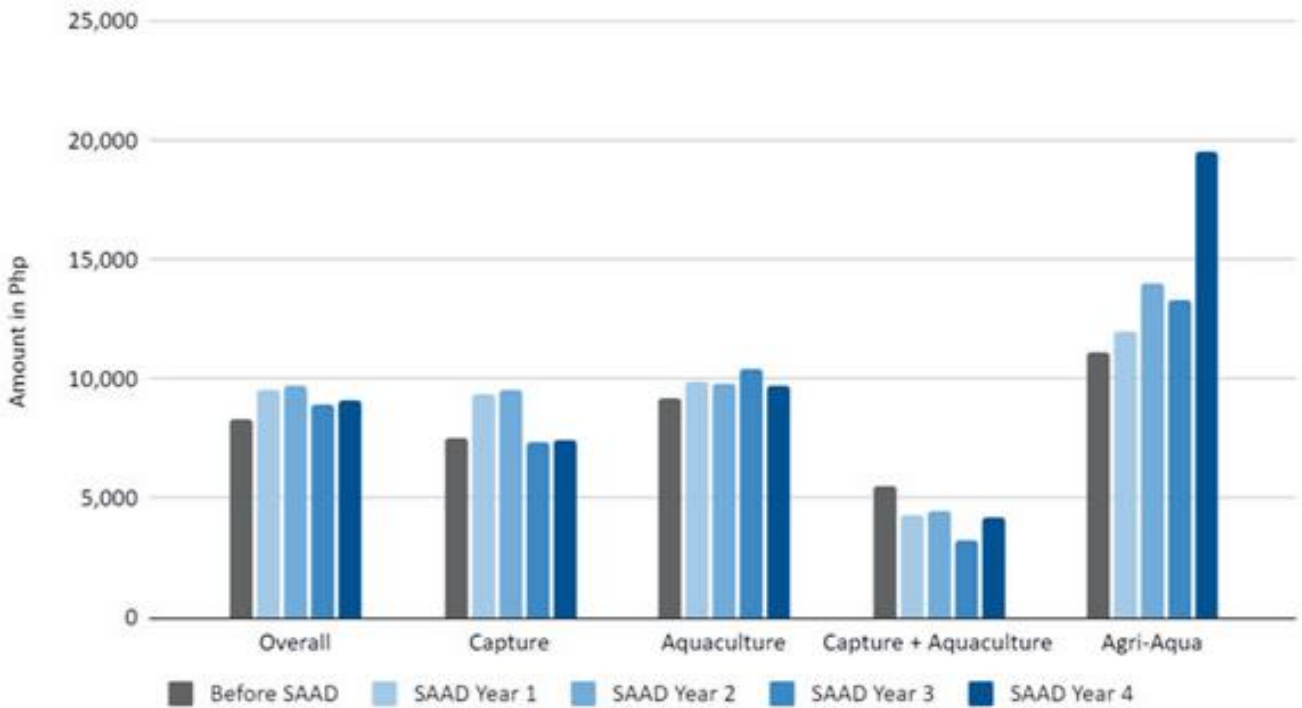
Figure 55.
Median Amount of Debt per Year among SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries

*Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment



The overall percentage of fisherfolk respondents who have savings was 30.7% before SAAD implementation and increased to 48.1% after four years with an average annual savings amount of about Php 8,400 to Php 9,700.

Figure 56.
Average Annual Savings of SAAD Fisherfolk Beneficiaries



Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

In terms of the overall satisfaction of fisherfolk beneficiaries, before the SAAD program, more fisherfolk beneficiaries were generally dissatisfied (43.04%) with the DA interventions than those who were generally satisfied (18.91%). After the SAAD Program, however, this significantly improved as more than half of the fisherfolk beneficiaries (52.17%) were generally satisfied and the percentage of those who were still generally dissatisfied was reduced to 23.70%

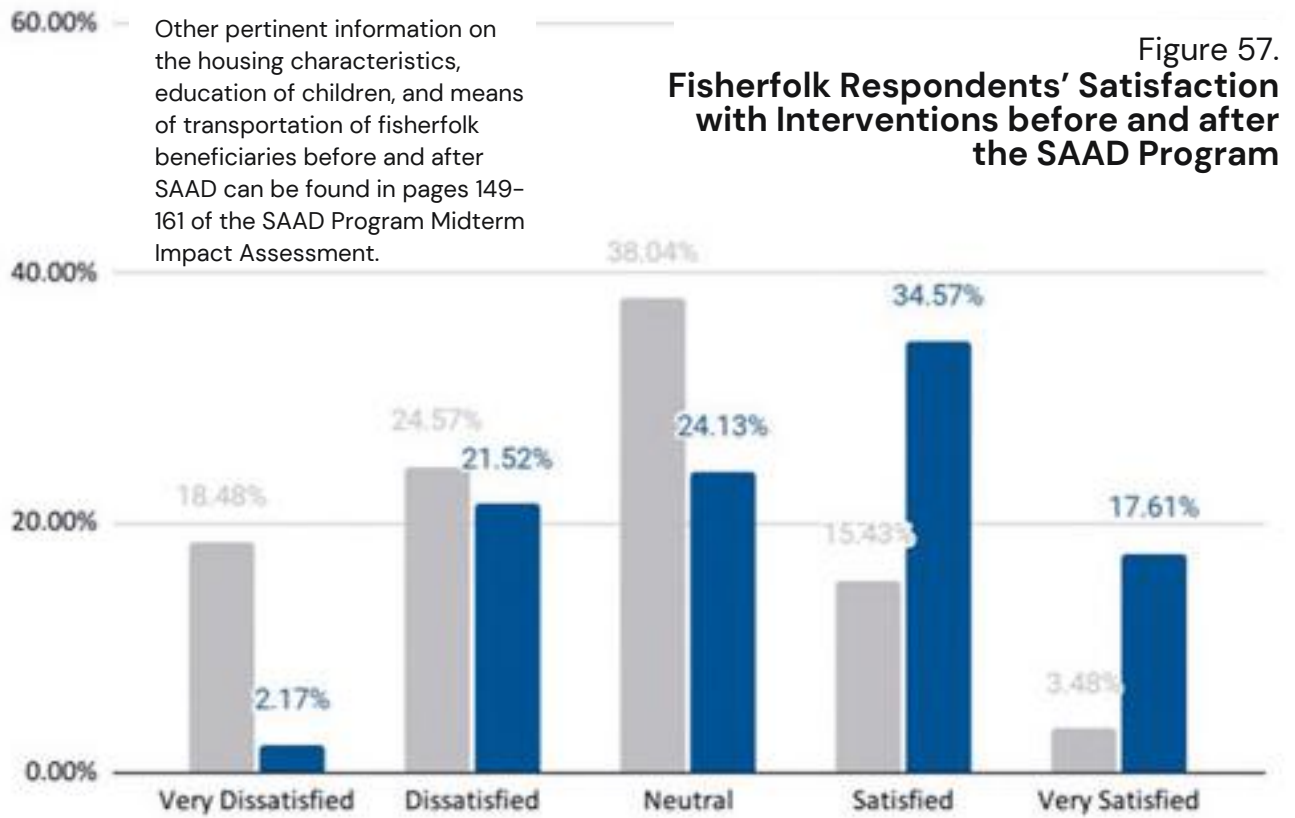


Figure 57.
Fisherfolk Respondents' Satisfaction with Interventions before and after the SAAD Program

Other pertinent information on the housing characteristics, education of children, and means of transportation of fisherfolk beneficiaries before and after SAAD can be found in pages 149-161 of the SAAD Program Midterm Impact Assessment.

Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment



“Most if not all the fisherfolk respondents who received interventions for aquaculture, agri-aqua, as well as the combined capture and aquaculture technologies recognized their overall welfare and living conditions to have improved after the implementation of the SAAD program in their localities.

Figure 58.
Change in Overall Welfare and Living Condition of Fisherfolk Beneficiaries



Source: SAAD Midterm Impact Assessment

Milkfish Harvest in Malitbog, Southern Leyte.



On the other hand, more than half of the respondents (52.32%) who were recipients of capture fishery interventions reported that their overall welfare and living conditions did not change significantly after becoming SAAD beneficiaries, while very few (1.55%) said that their general welfare declined. Some of these respondents commented that the interventions provided were not of great help and that they were only able to use them for a few months.”*

*Ibid

Implementation Challenges, Actions Taken and Lessons Learned

Listed in Table 15 were the implementation challenges encountered as well as the actions taken to resolve the said constraints and facilitate project implementation

Table 15. Summary of Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

REGION	CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	ACTIONS TAKEN
CAR	Typhoon damages	Rehabilitation/provision of fingerlings
	Increasing demand for available, accessible and sustainable source of good quality fingerlings	Prepared proposal for the establishment of village level hatcheries (SAAD provinces)
	COVID-19 pandemic restrictions	Conduct of small group orientations & meetings; re-scheduling of SAAD activities
IV-B	Procurement	Applied, revisions, accomplished
V	Delayed delivery of inputs/ Delayed implementations (Catanduanes)	Constant follow-up to supplier based on the signed contract and close coordination with the SAAD regional focal person; double time to facilitate the distributions once delivered
	Proximity & Access between SAAD Beneficiaries and Coordinators (Catanduanes)	Coordinated with assigned AT for Fisheries and the personnel concerned in the Municipality on needed data or information to the beneficiaries especially on urgent matters
	Cutting of 3 sets of boya with their respective nylon rope with individual markings (Catanduanes)	Interviewed fisherfolk beneficiaries and reported to MPS Viga for a police blotter
	Natural Calamity (Typhoons) (Catanduanes)	Consolidated damaged reports on SAAD projects and transferred to DALA format
	Difficulty in securing documents for the portion of land intended for the establishment of a post-harvest facility (Catanduanes)	Conducted several meetings and close coordination with concern offices to fast-track the preparation and submission of documents
	Lack of interest of beneficiaries in complying/ submission of the monthly catch monitoring form (Catanduanes)	Conducted house to house monitoring to be able to explain the content and importance of the report
	Political Issues (Masbate)	Dialogue with the concerned persons together with Local Chief Executive, BLGU, MAO, PFO, SAAD Coordinator and PLGU Representative

REGION	CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	ACTIONS TAKEN
VII	Delayed procurement due to COVID-19 restrictions and health protocol	Fast tracking on the completion & process of documents needed for bidding as well as close coordination/ follow ups to our provincial implementers 7 suppliers
VIII	Varying protocols of each province/LGU	Close coordination with specific LGUs on required documents and or certifications; Virtual meetings, creation of group chat
IX		
X	Non-compliance to tenurial instrument and other requirement for community participation	Constant follow up; Closely coordinate with the Barangay/LGUs
	Delayed procurement and delivery of supplies	Follow-up procurement unit; Assisted supplier/s in sourcing of local agri-fishery supplies
	Restrictions on face to face gathering due to COVID-19	Urged PMOs to secure permit from LGU/IATF
XI	Three (3) groups of marine fishcage project equally divided all their sales in second cropping	Referred the issue to our legal officer and RD and conduct a meeting with the MLGU and discuss the possible course of action.
	Fingerling supplier health issue	Talked with the heirs of supplier and agreed schedule of delivery
XII	Starting capital for MB operations (Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat)	Referred to SURE Aid Program assistance
	The previous area for Ice Making Machine & Cold Storage Facility was not strategic and rental fee was costly	Assisted in lobbying said concerns to LGU Lebak
Caraga	Strict implementation of GCQ/MECO in Surigao del Sur (Prohibition of Face to face trainings with fisherfolk beneficiaries in aquaculture livelihood projects)	Individual coaching with the beneficiaries on the management and operation of the projects. (Surigao Del Sur)
	High cost of freight and handling in the procurement of fry breeders (from BFAR Munoz to Agusan Del Sur)	Requested BFAR Nabunturan Station to source out fry breeders
	Delayed delivery of project materials - aluminum fish drying net	Followed up BAC, GS, FPSSD
	Delayed turn-over of projects by LGU	Meeting with MAs





The common themes of challenges that emerged from the above table can be further clustered as follows:

- a. Risks associated to natural calamities such typhoons that destroyed implements and cages in typhoon-prone provinces;
- b. Restrictions in movement and face to face gathering resulted to delays in project implementation;
- c. Lack of land tenurial instruments that hindered the construction of facilities;
- d. Procurement and delivery delays slowed down project implementation;
- e. High transportation and logistics cost making it not economical to source out inputs from far-away places/suppliers; and,
- f. Low level of appreciation from among beneficiaries on the importance of regular and timely monitoring making the measurement of project outcomes and impact difficult.

Lessons should be drawn out from these experiences to better guide the implementation of the second phase of SAAD Program or any other related program/project in the future.

Featured in this section are some of the success stories of the BFAR-SAAD Program which exemplified the outcomes, including increased production and sales, and emerging impacts such as increased income among beneficiaries as a result of the interventions provided under the Program.



Success Stories.

LUZON

Robert Gassinga

Paracelis,
Mountain Province
Tilapia in Pond
Culture

SAAD fishery sector

encourages capture fisher-beneficiaries to venture in pond culture

UMARABA

A successful enterprise of VCSFA



Robert Gassingga

Lic-am Fisherfolk Organization
Paracelis, Mountain Province
Tilapia Culture in Pond

Background

Robert Gassingga is a father of five; three (3) girls and two (2) boys. He is married to Rosdal A. Gassingga.

He is an Agriculture graduate who owns a one-hectare banana plantation with an estimated annual income of Php 50,000. In addition, he also ventured into aquaculture having an area of 1,000 square meters.

As a result, Mr. Gassingga realized that *tilapia* is really the most popular fish to cultivate. He said that it can possibly change one's fate.

HARVEST DATA

Mr. Gassingga cultivated a total of 5,000 tilapia fingerlings which will have an 80% survival rate after four to five months with varying sizes. The larger the size, the higher the price.

Mr. Gassingga will likely harvest a total of 808 kilograms of fish that will generate gross sales of Php 84,384.64

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

By deducting the total expense from the gross sale, it will generate a net income of Php 29,096.42 or a Return of Investment (ROI) of 52.63%

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Mrs. Rosdal Gassingga, Robert's wife is the original beneficiary of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program. However, it is her husband who implemented the tilapia in pond culture.

In September 2019, Mr. Gassingga, along with the rest of the members of the Lic-am Fisherfolk Organization, received 1500 pieces of tilapia fingerlings, 500 pieces of giant freshwater prawn, and 10 bags of feeds from BFAR-SAAD.

The group were trained on Aquaculture, Feeding Management, and Tilapia Harvesting

RESULTS

In December 2019, Mr. Gassingga harvested a total of 150 kgs of tilapia. He sold them fresh and alive for Php 130/kg., from which he earned Php 20,000 and was able to buy tires for his vehicle.

He was able to sell the live tilapia by accepting orders from within and beyond the neighborhood. It is essential to sell the fish immediately because the customers have little or no access to refrigeration.



SAAD fishery sector encourages capture fisher-beneficiaries to venture in pond culture

MAGSAYSAY, OCCIDENTAL MINDORO – The third quarter is a relatively risky season for capture fishers, not to mention the decline of fish volume brought by different environmental factors.

In this light, and even before the recent global health crisis, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – Special Area for Agricultural Development (BFAR-SAAD) Program Region 4B intensifies backyard pond operations through distribution of tilapia pond culture inputs to SAAD fisher-beneficiaries in Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro on August 27, 2020, worth Php 198,500.00 from the FY 2020 SAAD funds.

The particular intervention consisting of 5 sacks (25 kg/sack) of fry mash, 25 sacks starter feeds (25 kg/sack), 35 sacks of grower feeds (25 kg/sack), 70 sacks of 25 kg finisher feeds, 5 sacks of 50 kg inorganic fertilizer (16-20-0), and 5 sacks of 25 kg teaseed powder benefitted 5 individual fisherfolk-beneficiaries from Brgy. Laste. Each of the 5 tilapia pond growers was able to receive Php 39,700.00 worth of inputs.

According to the Regional Focal Person for BFAR-SAAD Region 4B, Ms. Julie Ann Gabinete, “We are addressing the need to improve the production of the aquaculture sector. With this intervention, the beneficiaries can inspire other fisherfolk to engage in aquaculture activities.”



Brgy. Laste in Magsaysay is recently under Modified General Community Quarantine (MGCQ) which provides limited mobility even for livelihood and production purposes.

“Also, since the community quarantine (...) is still in effect in the barangay, backyard aquaculture can ensure that fisherfolk has food for consumption and can [have] a source of livelihood in this time of pandemic,” Ms. Gabinete added.

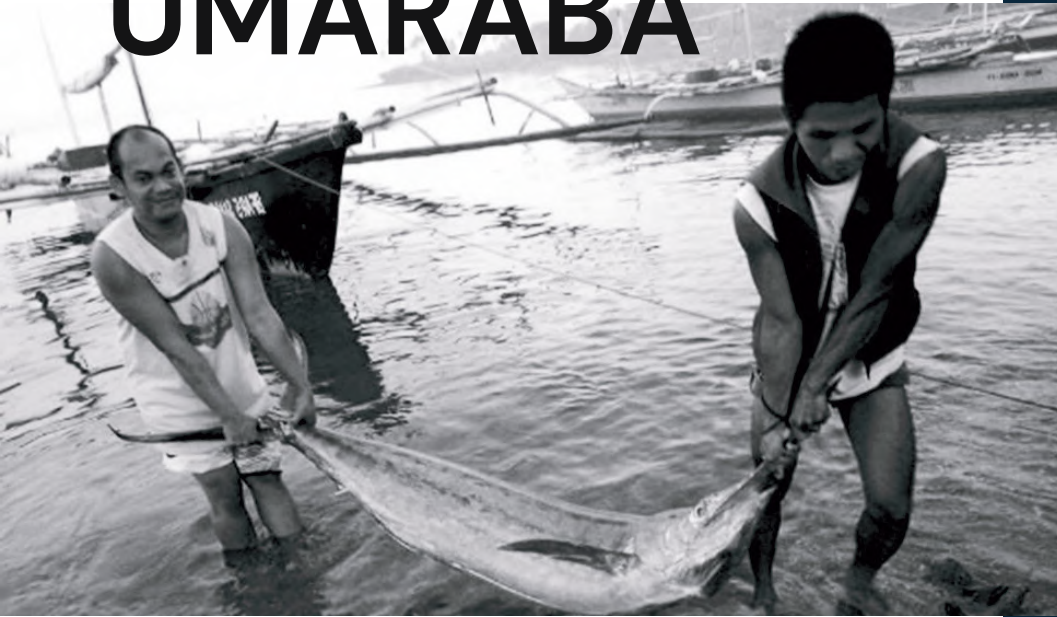
Tilapia is a staple aquatic species which is relatively easy to cultivate and only requires minimum input and loss to the cultivators. The fingerlings are also accessible and free through BFAR satellite hatchery. The tilapia will be available for harvesting 3 months after stocking and will be apportioned according to fisherfolk’s need for consumption and enterprise.

Writer: Jessamae Gabon, DA SAAD NPMO, Public Relations and Communications Officer



5 individual fisherfolk-beneficiaries in Brgy. Laste, Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro receiving tilapia pond culture inputs.

UMARABA



A story of becoming a fishing boat operator

Matnog, Sorsogon- “Umarabay” are fisherfolk who tag along to fishing boats to catch fish, getting only a percentage share of the catch. Most of the fisherfolk in Sua, Matnog, Sorsogon do not own fishing boat, they depend on the fishing boat owners to earn for a day. The Municipality of Matnog, Sorsogon has 220 registered fishing boat that sail in the fishing ground of Pacific Ocean.

BFAR’s Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) was introduced in Sua in 2018. Five (5) fisherfolk benefitted from the livelihood intervention given by the SAAD program namely: Adones A. Antuerpia Jr., Emilio L. Calamdag, Allan Abin, Dennis A. Antuerpia, and George A. Gliane. They received 1 unit 43-footer double engine motorized fiberglass boat with complete accessories and Drift Gill net (Palutang).

From earning a minimum of Php 200 per day on being “umarabay”, the group of Mr. Antuerpia earn much higher income having their own boat. They manage to share an average sale of Php 5,000 per trip. (A catch of 62 kilos of Spanish mackerel (tanigue), and an estimated average of 112 kilos of Skipjack tuna (tulingan) per trip.)

The coastal of Matnog, Sorsogon is located in San Bernardino Strait where the southwest monsoon or hanging habagat occurs. The perseverance to make a living pushes the group to sail amidst the risk of southwest monsoon. In one of their trips, a big wave hit their boat causing the engine to falter, luckily sparing damages on the boat as it is made of fiberglass. Soon after, the group was able to raise enough money from their income that they were able to purchase a brand new 1 unit 16 HP motor engine, tools and a new outrigger for the boat. They also saved a portion for boat maintenance.

“Kung dati sumasama lang kami sa pangingsda, ngayon hindi na kami nababahala kung may sasamahan kami o wala. Dahil sa bangkang ibinigay ng SAAD may sarili na kaming kita.

-Adones A. Antuerpia Jr., SAAD Beneficiary





VISAYAS

Featured in this section are some of the success stories of the BFAR-SAAD Program which exemplified the outcomes, including increased production and sales, and emerging impacts such as increased income among beneficiaries as a result of the interventions provided under the Program.



Success Stories.



Fishing, The Way of life

Fight Against
Poverty
through the
SAAD PROGRAM

SAAD for Looc's Future

Looc Coastal
Developers
Association

Oyster Farming

Saving Money and
Earning Values

FISHING, THE WAY OF LIFE

FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY
THROUGH THE
SAAD PROGRAM



BACKGROUND

Among the 12 coastal municipalities in Antique, Laua-an ranked second in terms of fisherfolk poverty incidence rate at 24.1% (PSA, 2015). Hence, the municipality was identified as an eligible SAAD site. Through the process of selection, 35 fisherfolk from Barangay Lindero were selected to be the project beneficiaries. The fisherfolk of Barangay Lindero rely primarily on fishing. With the changing weather and monsoons, fishing has become difficult for most artisanal fishers as the province is situated in the Sulu Sea which has deep waters that usually is bombarded by huge waves and strong currents. With this, most of the fishers needed quality and durable fishing gear and boats that can withstand the constantly changing waves and weather.

RESULTS

Fish Catch Production Income

A total of 12,342.83kg (12.3 tons) of fish catch and a net income of Php 1,209,427.50 were recorded from January 2020 to June 2021. Each beneficiary recorded an average of 5–10kg fish catch and Php 1,000–10,000 net income per fishing operation. Moreover, they usually spend 2–3 hours fishing and operate at least twice a day.

Fishing Supply Store Income

BFAR-SAAD provided materials and supplies for the group's fishing supply store. The store, managed by Macailing and his wife Emilyn, was constructed by the beneficiaries and was placed in the most accessible area in the barangay. It started its operation on March 15, 2020.

The supplies delivered were in accordance with the needs of the fisherfolk in the area. Moreover, fishing supplies were sold at lower prices than other existing stores in the area.

Snack Carts Income

For the five units of fish snack carts provided to the group, they earned Php 127,254 from 2019 to June 2021.

An increase in the income from the snack cart operators was recorded from January to June 2021. It can be attributed to the lifting of granular lockdowns and loosening of protocols implemented in the area.



SAAD FOR LOOC'S FUTURE

BACKGROUND

One of the SAAD beneficiaries is the Looc Coastal Developers Association (LCDA) which was granted with Bangus Floating Fish Cage Projects.

LCDA from Calape, Bohol was established in 1989. Following nearly three decades, it became recognized after it secured registration from the Department of Labor and Employment in 2017.

Currently, the LCDA has 42 members. Most of them belong to low-income families with an income ranging from Php 1,000-6,000 per month. Their main livelihood is fishing.

With the group's active performance, they have been receiving several livelihood assistance and projects like fish shelter (locally known as payao), gill nets, and fish pots from BFAR, LGU, and other government offices.

When LCDA received the SAAD project, the members of the group became more participative and determined to be successful in their project.

They also developed a positive mindset, inspiring a nearby association to be more productive and active in engaging in the fisheries sector. Basically, they became a role model to them.

In August 2020, LCDA received materials distributed by the BFAR Bohol Provincial Fishery Office for the establishment of a marine fish cage in the waters off Barangay Looc. The fish cage has a dimension of 7x7 meters.

Aside from that, the association was also given 5,500 milkfish or bangus fingerlings and 103 bags of feed to jumbstart the project.

For three days, from August 6 to 8, 2019, the association members were immersed in hands-on training and orientation on managing and handling the bangus floating fish cage.

To sustain the project, the association organized a quarterly meeting with a complete presentation of updates and status of the project. Each member is encouraged to open up whatever they want.



CHALLENGES

Due to the adverse effects brought about by climate change, LCDA encountered challenges during the rearing period.

They recorded a mortality and survival rate of approximately 50%. BFAR together with the LGU intervened and rendered technical assistance. They advised the association to change the net every two weeks to prevent fish mortality.

To replace the loss, BFAR provided additional 2,500 bangus fingerlings to the association to help the project bounce back.

KEY RESULTS

On April 11, 2020, LCDA harvested 550kg of bangus. Each kilogram was sold at Php 120.

The group gained about Php 66,000 from the livelihood project. The group's earnings from the first cropping were used to buy feeds for the second cropping.

On July 7, 2020, BFAR provided another 5,500 bangus fingerlings for the second cropping. This was given to the association free of charge for the members to fully sustain the project until the next cropping.

Meanwhile the group is currently setting up the preparation of the stocking and construction of an additional fishcage.

PLANS

The association is planning to prepare the cage for stocking. They will also build more fish cages to cater more fingerlings.

The group is also eyeing on drafting new rules about the membership of the association. They also plan to open a bank account for savings.



Mrs. Visitation Marientes, President of Talaba Growers Association in Brgy. Calaguise shares the spirit of women empowerment given by the SAAD program.



OYSTER FARMING: Saving Money and Earning Values

BACKGROUND

15 SAAD beneficiaries of the association fondly call oyster farming as an underwater “alkansyahan” (money bank) since they have to patiently wait for six months or more until the oysters reach their marketable size. It serves not just as a mere source of income but also an instrument in enriching themselves with the core values of a real fisher – a person of optimism, patience, and sustainability. They initially received materials for oyster production and technical assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency in 2013, which led to the creation of their association. Four years onward, the BFAR through its National Shellfish Development Program chose them as a beneficiary of oyster culture materials to fuel their passion and determination to uplift their lives through its sustainable production.

To further empower the group on the endeavor, BFAR chose them again to become a recipient of the SAAD Program in 2019. Other than having an area with an abundant natural oyster stock suitable for production, the association possesses a commendable track record which made them an evident choice as SAAD’s beneficiary in Leyte province.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Members underwent training on the production of oysters and received Php 203,625.00 worth of input materials from the FY 2019 budget of the SAAD Program. The 15 cultivation lines installed in January 2020 are projected to produce more than a ton or Php 300,000 worth of oysters by November or December

PROJECT MANAGEMENT: Women at Work

Mrs. Marientes (top left), along with the wives of the member-beneficiaries, were empowered by performing equally important tasks on the oyster production of their association. They help their husbands create the culture lines and take an active part in the local promotion and marketing of their produce. At times, they even accompany their husbands on installing and monitoring the oyster modules.

PROJECT RESULTS AND PLANS

Some members of the association get some of the harvested oyster to put food on their families’ tables. This is to minimize frequent visits to public markets and lessen the possibility of exposing themselves to the unseen threats of the pandemic. Also, despite the input materials being sustainable and adaptive for their community, challenges on monitoring and transporting their produce are oftentimes encountered since Barangay Calaguise is situated in an interior part of the municipality.

Further, the association is willing to leap on processing their products to reach larger markets, and have a stable and direct consolidation not only of their products but of other associations in Leyte, Leyte who venture into oyster production.

Members work hand in hand towards a prosperous harvest for oysters.



Featured in this section are some of the success stories of the BFAR-SAAD Program which exemplified the outcomes, including increased production and sales, and emerging impacts such as increased income among beneficiaries as a result of the interventions provided under the Program.

Success Stories.

MINDANAO

Zaldy T. Jumalon

Sibutad,
Zamboanga del Norte

Tilapia Production and Value Addition

A successful enterprise of VCSFA

MASAFAS

unlocks potentials of aquaculture and capture fisheries towards sustainability

SKFFAI

eyes having temperature-controlled vehicle, targets new customer markets

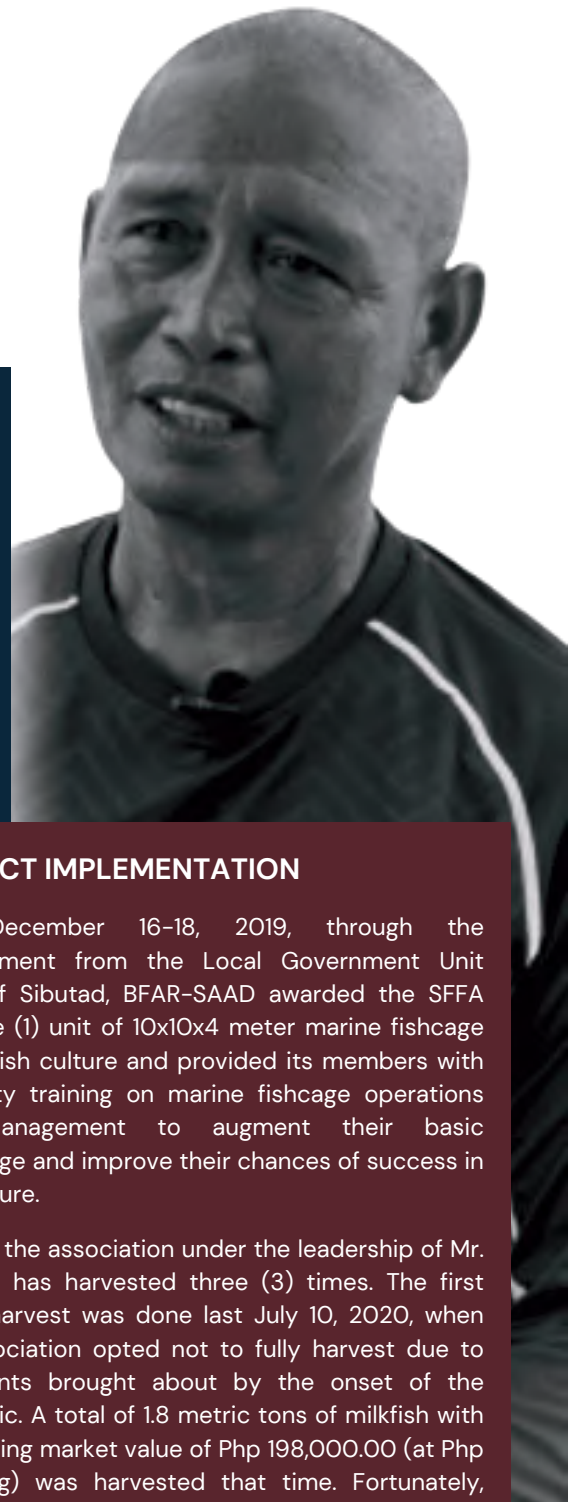
Youngblood

in aquaculture farming establishes tilapia hatchery at 19



Zaldy T. Jumalon

Sibutad,
Zamboanga del Norte



BACKGROUND

Mr. Zaldy T. Jumalon is a fisherman and hails from the coastal municipality of Sibutad, Zamboanga del Norte, specifically from the island barangay of Sinipay. He is a husband and a father of three. His eldest daughter, Imee J. Cabasac (35) is a housewife, while his second daughter Aiza J. Bantilan (33) is also married and has her *sari-sari* store and meat shop. His youngest, on the other hand, Aljay U. Jumalon (25) remained in his household to help his parents with their day-to-day activities that include tending to their fisherfolk association's marine fishcage. Mr. Jumalon's spouse Mrs. Melchora U. Jumalon manages the household as a full-time fisherfolk housewife.

The Sinipay Farmer's and Fisherfolk Association (SFFA) was organized last 2013. It is one of the long-standing rural worker's groups in Sibutad, and initially, it has forty (40) members. Sinipay is the name of the island barangay where most of the association's members reside, the island is just a little over one (1) kilometer from the main pier located at Barangay Libay of the same municipality. During the organization of the association, Mr. Jumalon was unanimously voted as president, reflecting the trust and confidence the fisherfolks of Sinipay have in him. Through the association's long-time active status and regular attendance in municipal affairs, they have been identified as beneficiaries of government livelihood intervention programs, both from the local and national agencies. Most of the SFFA members are full-time fishermen, however, they have extensive exposure as well as experience in marine fishcage operation and management, as Sibutad is one among the municipalities in the province where a booming mariculture industry has blossomed over the past several years.

CHALLENGES

The most significant challenge faced and outlasted by the SFFA under the guidance of Mr. Jumalon was the Covid-19 pandemic. The lockdown paralyzed the mariculture industry in Sibutad, and it hit particularly the fishcage industry whose target market is in the Visayas. The volume of production from the fishcages not only in Sibutad but in adjacent Rizal and Dapitan cannot be absorbed locally, hence the massive decline in milkfish market prices. The average prevailing market price of Php 150.00/kg. has dropped to Php 110.00/kg. Milkfishes from the fishcages were being sold at a loss and according to Mr. Jumalon, it was the only viable option at that time.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Last December 16-18, 2019, through the endorsement from the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Sibutad, BFAR-SAAD awarded the SFFA with one (1) unit of 10x10x4 meter marine fishcage for milkfish culture and provided its members with capability training on marine fishcage operations and management to augment their basic knowledge and improve their chances of success in the venture.

To date, the association under the leadership of Mr. Jumalon has harvested three (3) times. The first partial harvest was done last July 10, 2020, when the association opted not to fully harvest due to constraints brought about by the onset of the pandemic. A total of 1.8 metric tons of milkfish with a prevailing market value of Php 198,000.00 (at Php 110.00/kg) was harvested that time. Fortunately, during the second harvest which was done last June 18, 2021, SFFA was able to fully harvest, it is also important to note that during this time, the market for milkfish had steadily normalized after it suffered massive losses due to the pandemic restrictions. A total of 5.8 metric tons of milkfish with a prevailing market value of Php 870,000.00 (at Php 150.00/kg) was harvested. Moreover during the last harvest done last May 5, 2022, the total harvest amounted to 4.0 metric tons of milkfish with a prevailing price of Php 600,000.00 (at Php 150.00/kg). The observed drop in the volume of the third harvest was attributed to a net tear where a significant number of stocked milkfishes were reported to have escaped the cage during a typhoon before the tear was finally patched.

TILAPIA PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION: A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF VCSFA



Tilapia farming in pond

Cultivating tilapia in earthen ponds is the most widely used system in Bukidnon for growing the fish to marketable size (350–500 grams; 3–7 fish/kg).

Their farm sites have a structure to control water flow in and out. Ponds are constructed on land with a gentle slope, with a loamy soil type that can hold onto large amounts of water, adequate water supply, proximity to markets and roads, and availability of fingerlings. Further, the community should be safe and any fish farming activity is acceptable.

To provide an ideal environment for their fish, after each cycle, the group first sun-dried the bottom of their ponds to get rid of unwanted organisms and stabilize the soil. The water potential hydrogen (acidity level) is maintained at 6.5–8.5 pH. Outside of this range, the fish can stress out and weaken their immune system.

Before they release the fingerlings, they make sure that the stocking density is correct for the pond. Overpopulation will promote a higher chance that the fish will compete for food and living space, which can hinder their growth.



Writer: Jennifer A. Valcobero, DA–SAAD NPMO PR&C Officer

Sources of Photos and Data
BFAR 10, PFO Bukidnon



Group's inclusion in SAAD Program

It was in 2018 when the Department of Agriculture – Special Area for Agricultural Development (DA–SAAD) Program was introduced to the locals in Valencia City through the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Northern Mindanao (Region 10). To aid the group and address insufficient capital and production maintenance such as fingerlings and feeds threaten the livelihood's sustainability, they were picked to receive inputs for Tilapia in Pond Culture Project worth Php 1,500,771.50.

Aside from fishery inputs, they were also provided with a series of training in pond grow-out technology, tilapia satellite hatchery fingerlings production, tilanggit processing, values formation, feed formulation, leadership skill, entrepreneurship, packaging and labeling, and business plan preparation

SAAD Project Implementation and Management

Through SAAD and BFAR 10's Technological Outreach Station (TOS), members of VCSFA were given 60,000 fingerlings to be cultivated in two methods: Aquaculture Community–Based Participatory Action Research (AquaCPAR) Technology and Tilapia Culture in Pond (TCIP).

MASAFAS

unlocks potentials of
aquaculture and
capture fisheries
towards sustainability



About Mabini SAAD Fisherfolk Association

Mabini is one of the coastal towns in Davao de Oro, identified as a covered area of the SAAD Program, implemented by the DA-BFAR in 2018.

The Mabini SAAD Fisherfolk Organization, which was selected as program's beneficiary, is composed of 50 members from 6 (six) clustered barangays (Cuambog, Cadunan, San Antonio, Pindasan, Del Pilar, and Tagnanan), with at least 5-10 members each.

Each clustered barangay has a group leader who will manage the SAAD projects provided. Prior to the distribution of fishery inputs in 2018, the beneficiaries were provided with knowledge on Payao and Bottom Set Gillnet Construction and Management, Coastal Resource Management and Fishery Law Enforcement, Boat Repair and Maintenance, and Capacity Building and Record Keeping with emphasis on Bookkeeping.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

On October 1, 2018, the clustered groups received the FY 2018 provision of fiberglass motorized banca with complete accessories coupled with fishing gear and paraphernalia, accessories, and gasoline amounting to Php 4.2 million.

In 2019, they received five marine fish cages (10mx-10mx4m) with postharvest equipment worth Php 3.3 million. In 2020, they were provided with the marine fish cage production inputs such as feeds and fingerlings amounting to Php 3.3 million for their second cropping.

RESULTS

Due to its denied application in the special use Agreement in Protected Areas (SAPA) under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Protected Areas Management (DENR-PAMB), the installation of fish cages halted in 2019.

SAPA is a tenurial instrument issued for the productive use of a protected area as defined under Republic Act 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 11992, while maintaining its status as a protected area.

In March 2020, the problem was reconciled in a meeting with BFAR, DENR, and the Mabini LGU, whose fisheries ordinance reiterated that the area is good for the mariculture zone. After the appeasement, the group started their fish operation.

Project Type	Sector	Project Cost (Php)	Production (kg)	Income (Php)	ROI (%)
Fishing Gears (2018-2020)	Capture	5,040,147.22	77,040.69	11,459,759.90	227.37%
Marine Fish Cage (2019-2020)	Aquaculture	3,971,498.00	27,877.9	2,954,664.3	74.39%
TOTAL		9,011,645.22	104,918.59	14,414,424.20	159.95

Dako kaayo ang natabang sa amoa pag abot sa banka, pokot og mga taga hangtod karon bahala og ginagmay lang ang kuha pero dako og natabang sa amoang pamilya.

(Ever since the motorized banca, hook, and net were given to us, it provided us income even a little amount but it was and will always be a big help to our family.)

-Esmat Macopa
SAAD Beneficiary from Pindasan

SKFFAI

eyes having temperature-controlled vehicle, targets new customer markets

BACKGROUND

In a humble coastal town of Lebak, the Sultan Kudarat Fish Farmers Association, Incorporated (SKFFAI) was organized in 2012 with 80 members. Since then, the group has been duly recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC),

Most of the members are engaged in backyard or small-scale tilapia and *bangus* grow-out production. The members pay an annual membership fee of Php 300.

In 2018, the Sultan Kudarat PFO conducted a series of consultations with the provincial and municipal LGUs to identify the recipients of the SAAD Program.

Among the criteria for choosing the beneficiaries are group members having: a) a suitable area for fish production; and b) no existing derogatory record. The group should also be a recognized body by a government institution.

In coordination with Lebak's Office of the Agriculture, SKFFAI was qualified to be a SAAD beneficiaries.

During the community needs assessment, the group desired to develop their existing land for fish and shrimp production. It was identified that the group's needs are *bangus* fry, vannamei fry, and commercial feed.

Furthermore, to address the scarcity of ice blocks in the locality and to lower its price, the SAAD Program also identified that the group needs an ice maker machine and cold storage facility.

Before the distribution of interventions, the group underwent training on grow-out and good aquaculture practices in shrimp farming to increase their knowledge and capability in aquaculture production.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The SKFFAI received Php 1,275,000 worth of aquaculture inputs, Php 1,350,000 for the fabrication and installation of an ice block making machine, and Php 898,000 for the installation of a cold storage facility.

The ice block making machine was installed in August 2020 in Barangay Tipbuan where the association pays for its monthly rental at high cost. TO make the ice blocks accessible to buyers, the SKFFAI requested Lebak LGU to provide a vacant area where they can transfer the said machine and build the cold storage facility



KEY RESULTS

To date, the group has produced 10,375 ice blocks, 709mt shrimp and 115mt *bangus*. In total, the group documented and almost Php 174 million gross income.

For *bangus* production, the group recorded a gross income of Php 12,868,750 from December 2018 to November 2020. The fish were sold at a price range of Php 105-130/kg.

For shrimp production the group sold 709.38mt at Php 210-250/kg from November 2018 to July 2020. It gave them Php 160,666,500 gross income.



Youngblood in aquaculture farming establishes tilapia hatchery at 19

BACKGROUND

Mr. Marjhun Pasaol Samson is a 19-year-old senior high student in barangay Piglawigan, Esperanza, Agusan del Sur whose family practices rice-fish farming. His family owns a 2-hectare rice land owned by their grandmother. A portion of this lot (500sqm) is devoted to tilapia grow-out culture in a pond. At a young age, Marjhun was trained in tilapia grow-out culture by his uncle who is a BFAR technology demonstration project officer on aquaculture farming. The said activity provided them an average gross income of Php 76,860.0 recorded per cropping. In 2019, Marjhun and his uncle cultivated another 1,000sqm for tilapia grow-out to expand their tilapia production. This commodity is seen to have potential in the aquaculture industry since its feasible management provided the fishers and mixed-crop farmers in the area with additional income. That same year, the SAAD Program implementers through the BFAR reached out to their area to identify prospective beneficiaries for its livelihood projects with the assistance of the local government unit (LGU). This is when Marjhun has been identified for the BFAR-SAAD Tilapia Culture in Pond Project. Prior to the distribution of fishery inputs, along with other SAAD beneficiaries, training on tilapia grow-out culture was provided covering pond preparation to harvesting.



Tilapia culture in pond project

From April 2019, Marjhun received fingerlings and feeds for each cropping (once a year). He accepted a total of Php 127,729 worth of project interventions.

With the help of his family members, conduct of fish sampling every 15 days and water change at least once a month were successfully done. Similar to farming, pond culture begins with site selection where clean and abundant water supply is a critical factor. Pond preparation considers the ideal location for water intake and the slope to drain the water efficiently. Fertilization is also undertaken prior to stocking. Stocking of fish fry is made early morning or late afternoon at a recommended stocking density of 3 pcs per square meter area. Feeding is computed based on the average body weight of the stocks and the type of feeds are dependent on the size of the fish and its needed nutrients for maximum growth. Regular water monitoring is recommended to prevent disease and mortalities. The grow-out period ranges from 90-120 days when stocks are around 3-4 pieces per kilo.

Results

Tilapia farming in a pond has a huge economic impact on Mr. Samson. His income helped him and his family survive during the pandemic. The average gross income of Php 76,860.0 was recorded per cropping. In his report, Php 230,585 was his accumulated gross income from selling fresh tilapia at Php 110-120 per kilogram (kg) within their community.

From their total income, he and his family put up a 500sqm fish hatchery excavated in two compartments and procured water pump for their deep well – which allowed them to redeem a portion of their rice field pawned a few years back. The hatchery has certified tilapia breeders that will produce quality fry and fingerlings that can be sold to the local tilapia grow-out operators. He also adopted different marketing strategies such as direct and social media for selling his produce. Their farm became a market hub as individual brokers and peddlers congregated during harvest periods. The responsibilities on the farm were shared among family members. During school days, Marjhun prepares the required volume of feeds, and his family members take turns in feeding the fish stocks.



Annex 1.

List of Technical Trainings; 2017

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Apayao	Luna, Pudtol, Sta. Marcela, Flora, Calanasan, Kabugao, Conner	Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies)	7	759
Negros Oriental	Provincewide	Hands - On Training on Pond Culture Technology	2	85
	Mabinay & Bayawan	Hands - On Training on Freshwater Fish Farming	2	50
	Manjuyod, Bais City,	Hands - On Training on Marine Fish Cage Culture	5	50
	Provincewide	Hands - On Training on the Construction of Fiber glass Boat	3	166
	Dumaguete, Bacong, Sta. Catalina	Hands - On Training on Post Harvest Technology	3	75
North Cotabato	Mlang, Tulunan, Makilala, Kidapawan City, Antipas, Arakan, Matalam	Capability Training and Management on Tilapia Culture on Pond	7	280

Annex 1.

List of Technical Trainings; 2018

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Apayao	Luna, Pudtol, Sta. Marcela, Flora, Calanasan, Kabugao, Conner	Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies)	6	828
	Luna, Pudtol, Sta. Marcela, Flora, Calanasan, Kabugao	Hands- on Training on FRP Boat Fabrication	1	24
	Luna, Pudtol, Sta. Marcela, Flora, Calanasan, Kabugao, Conner	Hands- on Training on Fish Deboning Smoking and Marinating (included Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures SSOP)	6	186
Catanduanes	Bato, Bagamanoc and San Andres	Training on Aquasilviculture	1	16
	Bato, Baras, Viga and San Andres	Training on Crab Fattening	1	28
	Bagamanoc, Viga and Bato	Training on Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic Repair and Maintenance	1	25
Masbate	Cataingan, Placer, Cawayan, Mandaon and Balud	Hands-on Training on Fiberglass Banca Making, Repair and Maintenance	1	20
	Cawayan	Hands-on Training on Grouper Cage Culture	1	8

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Sorsogon	Matnog and Donsol	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Boat Fabrication, Repair and Maintenance	2	50
	Castilla and Pilar	Training on Grouper Cage Culture	1	35
	Juban and Castilla	Training on Oyster Farming	1	35
Negros Oriental	Provincewide	Hands - On Training on Pond Culture Technology	2	85
	Mabinay & Bayawan	Hands - On Training on Freshwater Fish Farming	2	50
	Manjuyod, Bais City,	Hands - On Training on Marine Fish Cage Culture		50
	Provincewide	Hands - On Training on the Construction of Fiber glass Boat	3	298
	Manjuyod, Bais City, Mabinay	Hands - On Training on Post Harvest Technology	3	75
Samar	Sta. Rita, Matuguinao, Gandara, San Jorge, San Jose de Buan, Motiong	Training on the establishment and management of Rice-Fish Culture/Backyard Pond	5	200

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Leyte	Inland Municipalities	Tilapia Culture, Management, and Production	4	187
	Tanauan	Oplan Tokhang, MATA for Illegal Fishing, Training on Business Planning and Product Development of Fishery by-products	2	100
	Tolosa	FLET Training	1	25
	Albuera, Merida, and Ormoc City	Fishery Law Enforcement Training for OMA-BMC Bantay Dagat Members	1	41
	Leyte, Capoocan, Carigra, Barugo, San Miguel, Babatngon	Fishery Law Enforcement Training for CBAMB Bantay Dagat Members	1	65
	Matalom, Bato, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Baybay City	Fishery Law Enforcement Training of DDBR-SWELA Bantay Dagat Members	1	65
Southern Leyte	Maasin, Pintuyan, Macrohon	Training on Smoked Fish Processing	3	71
	Tomas Oppus, Bontoc, Libagon	Fish Deboning Training	3	55
	Macrohon, Maasin	Processing of Bottled Sardines in Oil	2	40
	San Ricardo	Fishing Gear Construction and Management	1	19
	Limasawa, Tomas Oppus, San Francisco	Payao Installation and Management	3	43

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Eastern Samar	Balangiga, Borongan City, Oras, Quinapondan	Simple Bookkeeping and Basic Accounting	4	100
	Arteche, San Policarpo, Oras, Dolores, Can-avid, Sulat, San Julian, Borongan City, Maydolong, Gen Mac Arthur	Training on Responsibles Fishing Technology and Payao Installation and Regulations	10	300
	Arteche, Oras, Can-avid Taft, San Julian, Sulat, Borongan City, Maydolong, Llorente, Balangkayan, Hernani, Gen Mac Arthur, Quinapondan, Salcedo, Mercedes, Guiuan, Giporlos	Training on Value-adding of Seaweeds and other Fishery Products	17	400
Northern Samar	Palapag, Mapanas, Gamay, Lapinig	Orientation/Training on Responsible Fishing Technology	4	220
	Biri	Training on Siganid Pen Culture Technology	1	40
	Mapanas, Biri	Training on Post Harvest and Proper Handling of Fishery Product and Training on Value Adding of Fishery Products (2 days)	5	220
Bukidnon	Impasugong, Manolo Fortich, Malaybalay City, Cabanglasan, Valencia City, Pangantucan, Kalilangan, Don Carlos, Kadingilan, Quezon	Tilanggit Processing	10	200

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Bukidnon	Malitbog, Sumilao, Impasugong, Baungon, Libona, Talakag, Manolo Fortich, Malaybalay City, Cabanglasan, Lantapan, Valencia City, San Fernando, Pangantucan, Kalilangan, Maramag, Don Carlos, Quezon, Kadingilan, Damulog, Kibawe, Danggagan, Kitaotao	Tilapia Culture in Pond	2	550
	Valencia City, Pangantucan, Kadingilan, Cabanglasan	Tilapia Breeding	4	80
	Kadingilan, Cabanglasan, Pangantucan	Tilapia Culture in Cage	3	60
Davao de Oro	Maco, Mabini & Pantukan	Hands-on Training on Payao & Bottom Set Gillnet Construction and Management; Training on Coastal resource management and fishery law enforcement; Training on Boat repair and Maintenance and Capacity Building and Record Keeping with emphasis on Bookkeeping	12	600
Sarangani	Provincial-wide	Provincial-wide Capacity Building Training for SAAD Beneficiaries in Sarangani Province (Enterprise Development & Organizational Development)	2	100

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Sultan Kudarat	Columbio, Esperanza, Isulan, Lambayong, President Quirino, Tacurong City	Capacity Building and Hands-on Training on Grow-out Culture of Catfish in pond for SAAD Beneficiaries	6	190
	Bagumbayan	Capacity Building and Hands-on Training on Induced Spawning of Catfish for SAAD Beneficiaries	1	40
	Kalamansig	Training on Marine Cage Culture and Management under SAAD	1	40
	Lebak	Training on Grow-out and Good Aquaculture Practice on Shrimp Farming	1	40
	Palimbang	Municipal Fisheries and Capability Building under SAAD Program 2018	1	30
	Senator Ninoy Aquino	Capacity Building and Hands-on Training on Tilapia Hatchery Management	1	30
North Cotabato	Libungan, Antipas, Arakan,	Training on Tilapia and Hito Culture Production	5	90
	Tulunan, Kabacan, President Roxas	Training on Hito Culture Production	10	65
	Kabacan, Pigcawayan, President Roxas	Training on Tilapia Culture Production	3	110
	Matalam	Tilapia Culture and Management & Hito Culture and Management	2	50

Annex 1.

List of Technical Trainings; 2019

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Mountain Province	Barlig, Bauko, Besao, Bontoc, Natonin, Paracelis, Sabangan, Sadanga, Sagada, Tadian	Training on Seine Net Making and Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies)	20	1369
	Pinukpuk, Tinglayan, Tanudan, Balbalan, Lubuangan, Pasil, Tabuk City, Rizal	Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies) and Training of Gillnet & Cast Net Making with Orientation on RA 10654	16	1192
Apayao	Luna, Pudtol, Sta. Marcela, Flora, Calanasan, Kabugao, Conner	Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies) & Hands-on Training on Gillnet Making with Orientation on RA 10654	11	725
	Luna, Flora, Sta. Marcela	Hands- on Training on FRP Boat Fabrication	1	10
Occidental Mindoro	Magsaysay, Sta. Cruz	Training on Fish Cage/Fish Pen Culture and Management	2	80
	Abra de Ilog	Training on Tilapia Culture and Management	1	40
	Magsaysay	Hands-on Training on Seaweed Culture and Management	1	40
	Magsaysay, Sta. Cruz, Abra de Ilog, Paluan	Fishing Gears Construction and Gear Design	4	65

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Catanduanes	Bato, Baras, Viga, Bagamanoc, San Andres and Pandan	Coastal Resource Management as a Social Enterprise: Capacity Building for SAAD Beneficiaries 2019	3	114
Sorsogon	Matnog, Sta. Magdalena, Castilla, Pilar and Donsol	Coastal Resource Management as a Social Enterprise: Capacity Building for SAAD Beneficiaries 2019 and FRP Boat Fabrication, Repair and Maintenance	7	221
Masbate	Placer, Cawayan, Balud, Mandaon and Ctaingan	Coastal Resource Management as a Social Enterprise: Capacity Building for SAAD Beneficiaries 2019	8	280
	Cawayan	Hands On Training on Grouper Cage and Crab Fattening	1	35
Antique	Patnongon, Laua-an, Barbaza, Sebaste, Caluya	SAAD Orientation, Training on Values Re-Orientation of Identified SAAD Beneficiaries, Training on Repair and Maintenance of FRP Boats, and Leadership Training	14	480
Negros Occidental	Toboso	Leadership Training, Values Re-Orientation, Training Component: Provision of Processing Utensils for Value-added Products in Support to Livelihood Intervention of SAAD Beneficiaries, and Training on Fiberglass Boat Fabrication	11	291
Zamboanga del Norte	Brgy. Poblacion, Liloy, Dipolog City,	Hands-on Training on Fish Processing Technology and Value Added Products with emphasis on GMP	2	87

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Zamboanga del Norte	Brgy. Disakan, Manukan, MAO, Leon B. Postigo	Training on Post Harvest Technology with emphasis on Fish Drying using improved solar drying method	1	34
	Sindangan	Coastal Resource Management as a Social Enterprise: Capacity Building for SAAD Beneficiaries 2019 and FRP Boat Fabrication, Repair and Maintenance	7	221
	Brgy. San Pedro, Dapitan City	Technical Assistance on Bangus Deboning and Value Added Products with emphasis on Good Manufacturing Practices	3	30
	Brgy. Lintangan, Sibuco	Hands-on Training/ Seminar on Smoked Fish and Value Added Products with emphasis on GMP	1	30
	Brgy. Poblacion, Siocon, Baliguian	Hands-on Training on Bottled Sardines Making and Value Added Products with emphasis on Good Manufacturing Practices	14	480
	Sirawai	Hands on training on bottled sardines and value- added products with emphasis to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)	1	40

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Bukidnon	Malitbog, Sumilao, Impasugong, Baungon, Libona, Talakag, Manolo Fortich, Malaybalay City, Cabanglasan, Lantapan, Valencia City, San Fernando, Pangantucan, Kalilangan, Maramag, Don Carlos, Quezon, Kadingilan, Damulog, Kibawe, Danggagan, Kitaotao	Hands-on Training on Fish Processing Technology and Value Added Products with emphasis on GMP, Feed Formulation Training, Business and Financial Management Training, Entrepreneurship Training, Leadership Management Training, and Product Enhancement Seminar	10	2250
Misamis Occidental	Baliangao	Hands on Training on Fabrication and installation of marine Fish Cage and Fishing Gear Paraphernalia and values	4	30
	Jimenez	Tilapia Culture with emphasis on Good Aquaculture practices, Production of Lumayo and Tilanggit with Emphasis On HACCP and Packaging Practices, and Marketing and other Business related	5	90
	Ozamiz City	Values Information and Seaweeds Culture	2	50
	Tangub City	Values Formation and Shellfish Gardening	2	35
Lanao del Norte	Linamon, Maigo, Kolambugan, Lala, Baroy	Training on Post- Harvest bangus Deboning and training on Fish Cage Culture and Milkfish Management	12	360
	Salvador, Kapatagan, Lala, Baroy, Iligan City	Training on Tilapia Culture and Management, and Training on Tilanggit Production	10	300

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Davao de Oro	Maco, Mabini & Pantukan	Hands-on Training on Polyculture of Bangus and Kitang in Marine Fishcage, and Pre-Registration Seminar (PRS) in the Creation of Cooperative	6	300
Agusan del Sur	Sibagat, Bayugan, Esperanza, San Luiz, La Paz, Loreto, Veruela, Santa Josefa, Trento, Bunawan, Rosario, San Francisco, Talacogon, Prosperidad	Technical and Hands-on Training on FRP Boat Fabrication and Maintenance, and Technical and Hands-on Training on Tilapia Culture in Cage	5	165
Surigao del Sur	Lanuza, san Miguel, Marihatag, Lianga, Barobo, San Agustin, Tago, Bayabas, Lingig	Technical and Hands-on Training on FRP Boat Fabrication and Maintenance, Technical and Hands-on Training on shellfish culture, Technical and Hands-on Training on Seaweeds culture, Technical and Hands-on Training on Tilapia Nursery Operation and Management and Tilapia culture in Pond, Technical and Hands-on Training on Cage Polyculture (Milkfish and Siganids), Technical and Hands-on Training on Bangus Culture in Pond, Technical and Hands-on Training on Bangus Culture in Pen, Technical and Hands-on Training on Crab Fattening, Technical and Hands-on Training on Bangus "Garungan" Production, Technical and Hands-on Training on Mud crab Culture in Pond/ Aquasilvi, and Technical and Hands-on Training on Lobster Nursery and Lobster Grow-out Culture	21	327

Annex 1.

List of Technical Trainings; 2020

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Mountain Province	Tadian, Besao, Sagada, Bauko, Paracelis, Bontoc	Training on Aquaculture Technologies (Basic tilapia Biology, Tilapia Culture in Ponds, Cages and Rice Paddies)	5	324
	Paracelis	Hands- on Training on Seine Net Making	1	33
	Tadian, Bontoc, Bauko	Hands- on Training on Hatchery Management	1	9
Antique	Caluya	Training on Fisheries Value-Adding: Seaweeds Commercialization	1	35
Negros Occidental	Candoni	Training Component: Provision of Processing Utensils for Value-added Products in Support to Livelihood Intervention of SAAD Beneficiaries	1	60
Bukidnon	Malaybalay City, Quezon, Kalilangan, Cabanglasan	CDA - Pre-Registration Seminar	4	20
Misamis Occidental	Baliangao, Jimenez	Bangus deboning, and Tilapia Culture with emphasis on Good Aquaculture practices	2	60
	Ozamiz City	Seaweeds Noodles Making	2	50
	Tangub City	Salted Brown Mussel Processing	1	45
	Bonifacio	Fabrication of crab fattening set-up	1	90

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY /IES COVERED	TITLE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL FARMER/ FISHERFOLK TRAINED
Lanao del Norte	Tubod	Leadership and Governance, and Financial Management, Internal Audit Control and Bookkeeping, and Entrepreneurship, Packaging, Labelling, and marketing Strategies	3	250
	Kolambugan, Tubod, Baroy and Lala	Post- Harvest Handling and Processing: Bangus Deboning, Seaweed Noodles and Tilanggit Production	4	800
Agusan del Sur	Sibagat, Bayugan, Esperanza, San Luiz, La Paz, Loreto, Veruela, Santa Josefa, Trento, Bunawan, Rosario, San Francisco, Talacogon, Prosperidad	Technical and Hands-on Training on Tilapia Culture in Pond, Modular Training on Tilapia pond culture, Modular Training on Tilapia pond culture, Modular Training on Tilapia Backyard Hatchery, and Modular training on Tilapia Cage Culture	9	224
Surigao del Sur	Lanuza, san Miguel, Marihatag, Lianga, Barobo, San Agustin, Tago, Bayabas, Lingig	Technical and Hands-on Training on Bangus Culture in Cage, and Technical Training on Tilapia Culture in Pond	6	123

Annex 2.

List of All Women Associations Beneficiaries of SAAD

REGION	PROVINCE	NAME OF WOMEN ORGANIZATION	NO. OF MEMBERS
IV-B	Occidental Mindoro	Samahan ng Mangingisdang Kababaihan ng Poblacion 1	33
VII	Bohol	San Jose Lamak Irrigators Association	34
VIII	Southern Leyte	Brgy. Calian Women's Association	42
		Women's Association of San Agustin	25
	Eastern Samar	Lunang Fisherfolk Association	30
		Mabuhay Women's Fisherfolk Association	20
		Rawis Fish Vending Women Association	20
XII	Sarangani	Ladol Fishermen and Neighborhood Association	20
		Kahugpungan sa mga lab-asera sa Ladol Association	49
		Maitum Tribal Womens Association	25
		Rural Improvement Club Lovewave	17
		Bangon Syco Kauswagan Association	60
		Self Help Group (SHEG) - Mayamaya	8

REGION	PROVINCE	NAME OF WOMEN ORGANIZATION	NO. OF MEMBERS
XII	Sarangani	Self Help Group (SHEG) - Tigitigi	10
		Self Help Group (SHEG) - Kapamilya	13
		Sarangani Seaweeds Producers Cooperative	26
		Tinoto Fisherfolk Association	20
XII	Sultan Kudarat	Rural Improvement Club	30
		Rural Improvement Club	30
		Kalipi - D'Ledesma	40
XIII	Surigao del Sur	Sagbayan Women Vendors Association	10
		Tilapia Grower Tubod Womens Organization	52
		Cab-ilan Fisherfolk Association/Sabang Tiger Lobster Grower Association	50
	Agusan del Sur	Groupo ng Kababayan-an	15

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