



# FINAL REPORT

**Integrating Gender  
Considerations**  
into the Development of  
Projects for Vulnerable  
Sectors in Selected AMIA  
Villages in the Bicol Region

May 2023



**INTEGRATING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS FOR VULNERABLE SECTORS IN  
SELECTED AMIA VILLAGES IN THE BICOL REGION**

**FINAL REPORT**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS FOUNDATION INC.  
(UPLBFI)

**PROJECT RESEARCH TEAM**

Mr. Jonathan D. Austria (Junior Gender Specialist)  
Ms. Marteena Kyla R. Panopio (Research Assistant)  
Ms. Patrisha N. Condes (Field Assistant)  
Ms. Kathreen Jules Y. Plopinio (Field Assistant)

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Ms. Dorcas V. Trinidad (Project Leader cum Project Management Specialist)  
Ms. Julie Ann U. Barril (Project Documentation Specialist)  
Mr. Mark Andrei Inoceno (Project Assistant)

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>4H</b>	Head, Heart, Hands, and Health
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>A&amp;F</b>	Agriculture & Fisheries
<b>AFYC</b>	Agricultural and Fishery Youthpreneur Council
<b>AMIA</b>	Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture
<b>BFAR</b>	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
<b>CatSU</b>	Catanduanes State University
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CIS</b>	Climate Information Services
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019
<b>CRA</b>	Climate-Resilient Agriculture
<b>DA RFO 5</b>	Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 5
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture
<b>DA-CRAO</b>	Department of Agriculture Climate-Resilient Agriculture Office
<b>DEBESMSCAT</b>	Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa Sr. Memorial State College of Agriculture and Technology
<b>FBs</b>	Farmer Beneficiaries
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>INC</b>	Iglesia Ni Cristo
<b>LCC</b>	Leaf Color Chart
<b>LGBTQIA+</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Intersex, Queer, Asexual +
<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Unit
<b>MOET</b>	Minus-One Element Technique
<b>PAPs</b>	Programs, Activities, and Projects
<b>PCA</b>	Philippine Coconut Authority
<b>PSA</b>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>RSBSA</b>	Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture
<b>SUCs</b>	State Universities and Colleges
<b>TESDA</b>	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
	University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Incorporated

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The project completed the pilot gender assessment in six Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA) Villages in the Bicol Region – Joroan, Tiwi, Albay; Alayao, Capalonga, Camarines Norte; Cagbunga, Pamplona, Camarines Sur; Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes; Alas, Mandaon, Masbate; and San Isidro, Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon.
- Gender Analysis was performed using the Harvard Analytical Framework which looked into the Activity, Access and Control, and Socio-economic Profiles of the AMIA Farmer Beneficiaries (FBs).
  - The results revealed that women still take on the traditional gender roles (reproductive role) but other findings showed that both women and men participate in livelihood activities and decide together on some key issues and tasks (e.g., household finances).
  - Women are actively participating in the agriculture value chain and are generally more involved in processing and marketing of products. Moreover, data on the average income of the farmers in the six AMIA villages reveal that women generate higher amount (P18,126.00) as compared to men (P14,781.83). This result is a good indicator of women empowerment in the project sites and suggest that they are already significantly taking up space and involvement in the agriculture value chain.
  - In terms of socio-demography, the average age of farmer beneficiaries across the project sites is relatively younger as compared to the usual trend in agriculture. However, it was noted that women farmers are older and are mostly senior citizens, particularly in Pamplona, Camarines Sur.
  - Existing gender disparities across the six AMIA Villages can be addressed by increasing women's access and control to resources such as land and agricultural equipment and machineries.
- Specific training programs to enhance the knowledge and skills of selected AMIA FBs on alternative livelihood sources were organized and conducted with the help of experts from other DA attached agencies, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and Local Government Units (LGUs). These training topics were identified during the FGDs and finalized in consultation with DA-RFO 5.
- DA-RFO 5 AMIA staff and representatives of DA banner programs were capacitated on gender-related concepts and its uses for climate change adaptation and agriculture planning and development.

## I. Introduction

In the Philippines, agriculture is still highly dominated by men. In the latest survey made by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in 2016, women have only occupied 26% of the total agricultural employment since 2011 (Bayudan-Dacuycuy, 2018). Moreover, according to Zwarteveen (2014), gender issues in agriculture result from ineffectiveness and inadequacy of technologies and institutional choices and the differential impacts of development strategies on women and men. These disadvantages of women, including other vulnerable sectors, in agriculture in terms of access and control of land, water, and other related resources are reasons why policies, design, operation and management of agriculture systems should pay attention to gender concerns.

The impacts of climate change have also exacerbated the conditions of women and other vulnerable sectors in the Philippines. Being one of the most highly susceptible countries to disaster events, the variability and unpredictability in the occurrence of natural disasters have affected livelihood of different sectors, primarily the agriculture sector, due to its vulnerability to weather and climate-induced events. In the long run, this will cause a significant effect in the income of men and women whose main source of livelihood is agriculture, when disaster strikes.

To assist the Agriculture & Fisheries (AF) communities adapt to erratic climate conditions while pursuing resilient and sustainable livelihoods, the Department of Agriculture (DA) launched AMIA as its flagship program in addressing climate change (CC). Through AMIA, an integrated and multi-stakeholder effort was developed to promote Climate-Resilient Agriculture (CRA) to enable local communities conduct their own participatory action research toward building climate-resilient A&F livelihoods and communities.

To date, the AMIA program has more than 115 AMIA villages across 41 provinces in the Philippines where climate-relevant support services are being introduced and conducted to address various CC-related challenges in different regions. While AMIA gained substantial outputs in building these communities to be climate-resilient, the different sets of skills of extension workers and various challenges faced by men and women farmer-fisherfolks such as limited information on climate resilient agricultural technologies, limited input support for expansion and new ventures such as value adding, limited support group/professional networks among others, should now be carefully considered in AMIA's future project interventions.

The Program, in its ADB proposal document targets to increase its AMIA Villages to 150 by 2024 (2019 baseline: 77), and at least 50 villages have piloting projects that enhance the adaptive capacity of women and other socially vulnerable groups (2019 baseline: 0) [Source: DA-CRAO]. This approach will not only intensify the commitment of AMIA in establishing and expanding climate-resilient villages in the whole archipelago but will also address the gender gap and social exclusion of some vulnerable groups.

To comply and address these immediate concerns, the project proposed various capacity-building activities to further strengthen the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives being conducted in Bicol Region. Gender-sensitive projects went beyond promoting the participation of women but drawing specific measures to address access to and quality of services for all including other socially vulnerable groups. These gender-sensitive projects will not only address the gap in gender and social inclusiveness but also aim to provide additional income in the long run for the project beneficiaries.

Various training activities were identified to assist the men and women farmer-fisherfolks and other socially vulnerable groups who lack the resources and opportunities they need to use their time in more economically productive activities to gain access in information, resources,

and new simple technologies. These approaches will somehow cushion the negative impacts of CC in their livelihoods and primary income, and provide a wholistic approach that will create more climate-resilient, gender-sensitive, and socially-inclusive AMIA Villages in the region and beyond.

## **Objectives**

The project’s overall objective was to integrate gender considerations in the development of projects for selected AMIA Villages in the Bicol Region to enhance the enabling environment for economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable sectors in the region.

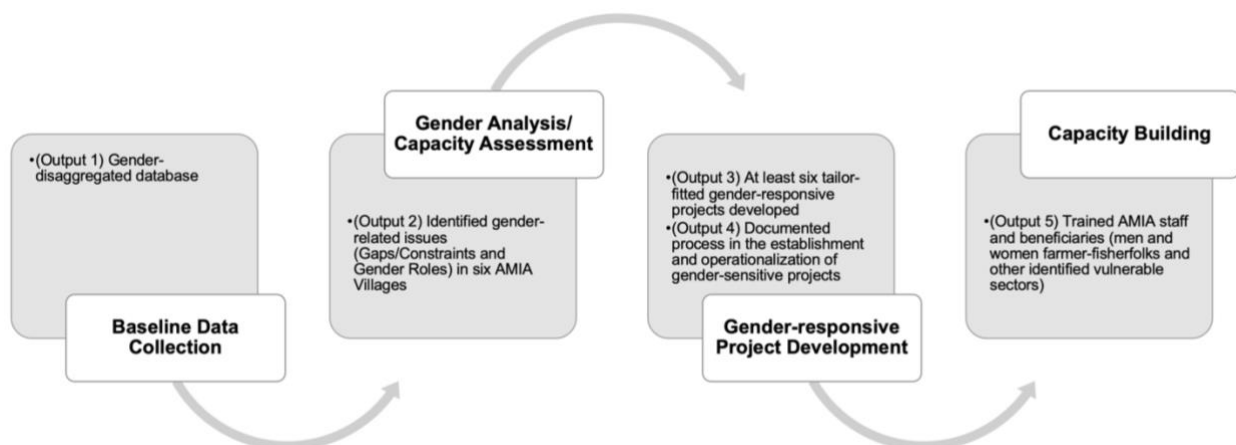
Specific objectives:

1. Develop tailor-fitted interventions/gender-sensitive projects for men and women farmer-fisherfolk and other vulnerable groups of selected AMIA Villages (at least 1 AMIA village per province) in Bicol Region;
2. Provide capacity building programs for AMIA extension staff and beneficiaries (*men and women farmer-fisherfolk and other vulnerable groups*) of AMIA Villages (at least 1 AMIA village per province) in Bicol Region.

## **II. Methodology**

### **Methodological Framework**

The methodological framework is shown in **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1.** Project's methodological framework

In coordination with the DA AMIA RFO 5 team, six AMIA Villages were selected as the beneficiaries and pilot sites of the project. These include Joroan, Tiwi, Albay; Alayao, Capalonga, Camarines Norte; Cagbunga, Pamplona, Camarines Sur; Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes; Alas, Mandaon, Masbate; and San Isidro, Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon.

The map of the location of the project sites is shown in **Figure 2**.





**Figure 2.** Location map of the project sites

**Baseline Survey**

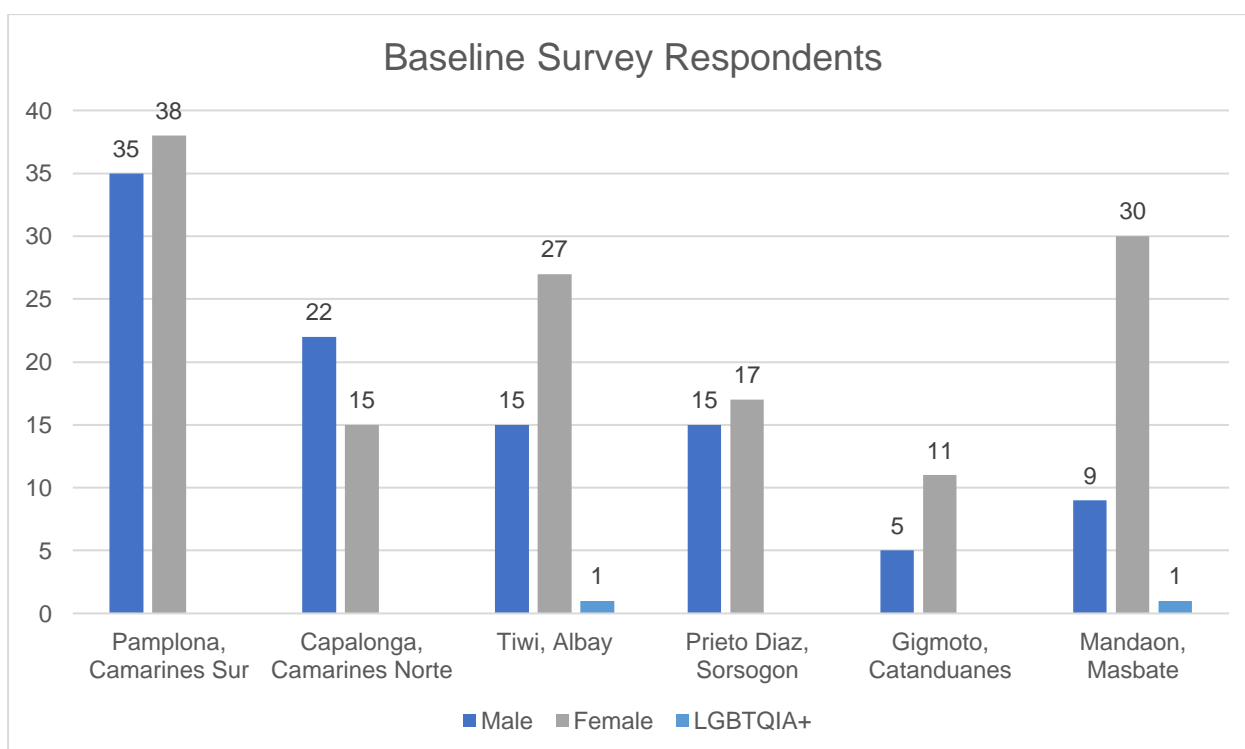
A baseline survey was conducted in the project sites in order to determine the profiles of the AMIA beneficiaries and their perception regarding climate change. The AMIA Baseline Survey Form was employed for this activity. The survey form is attached as **Annex 1**. Listed in **Table 1** were the dates when the baseline surveys were conducted.

**Table 1.** Schedule of baseline survey in the project sites

Site	Schedule of Baseline Survey
Pamplona, Camarines Sur	August 22-23, 2022
Capalonga, Camarines Norte	August 24, 2022

Tiwi, Albay	September 7, 2022
Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon	September 8, 2022
Gigmoto, Catanduanes	October 17, 2022
Mandaon, Masbate	October 20, 2022

A total of 241 farmers were surveyed in the six project sites as shown in **Figure 3**. They include the existing AMIA beneficiaries and those who are yet to receive support from the program but were already registered as members of the AMIA association.



**Figure 3.** Number of respondents based on gender during the baseline survey in the six project sites

In Pamplona, Camarines Sur, 73 farmer beneficiaries (FBs) were surveyed, 35 of whom are females and 38 are males. On the other hand, 37 FBs participated in Capalonga, Camarines Norte including 15 females and 22 males. Forty-three (43) FBs represented Tiwi, Albay comprising of 27 females, 15 males, and one (1) member of the LGBTQIA+ community. In Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon, 32 FBs were surveyed composed of 15 females and 15 males. Meanwhile, 16 FBs - five (5) males and 11 females, participated in the survey activity in Gigmoto, Catanduanes. The last batch of FBs surveyed were in Mandaon, Masbate with 40 FBs including nine (9) males, 30 females, and one (1) member of the LGBTQIA+ community. Photo documentations are attached in **Annex 2**.

Responses were encoded in a database developed using KoboToolbox, a free and open web-based system for data collection and analysis. Data collected were then analyzed using IBM SPSS software.

### **Focus Group Discussions**

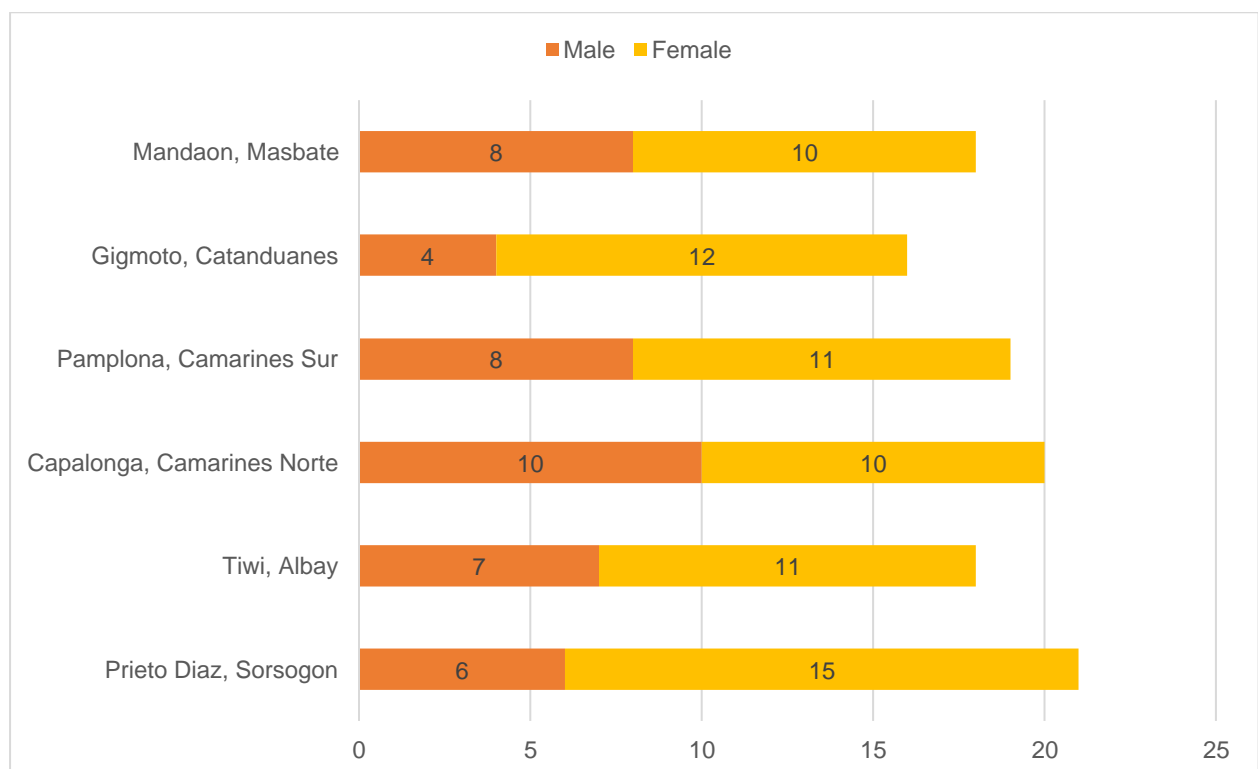
From the list of farmers interviewed during the baseline survey, 20 were selected from each of the sites to participate in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The team coordinated with the AMIA focal person in the project sites in selecting active members who would best represent

all of the (FBs) in their respective areas, ensuring that at least 40% of the participants are women. Schedule of FGDs is presented in **Table 2**.

**Table 2.** Schedule of the FGDs

Project Site	Schedule of FGDs
Tiwi, Albay	November 9, 2022
Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon	November 10, 2022
Capalonga, Camarines Norte	December 6, 2022
Pamplona, Camarines Sur	December 7, 2022
Mandaon, Masbate	February 14, 2023
Gigmoto, Catanduanes	February 16, 2023

Eighteen (18) FBs composed of eight (8) men and ten (10) women participated in Mandaon, Masbate. Sixteen (16) FBs formed by four (4) men and twelve (12) women represented Gigmoto, Catanduanes. Nineteen FBs (19) participated in Pamplona, Camarines Sur composed of eight (8) men and eleven (11) women. Twenty (20) FBs participated in Capalonga, Camarines Norte comprised of ten (10) men and ten (10) women. Twenty-one (21) FBs participated in Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon composed of six (6) men and fifteen (15) women while 18 FBs represented Tiwi, Albay with seven (7) men and eleven (11) women, as shown in **Figure 4**. Photo documentations are attached in **Annex 3**.

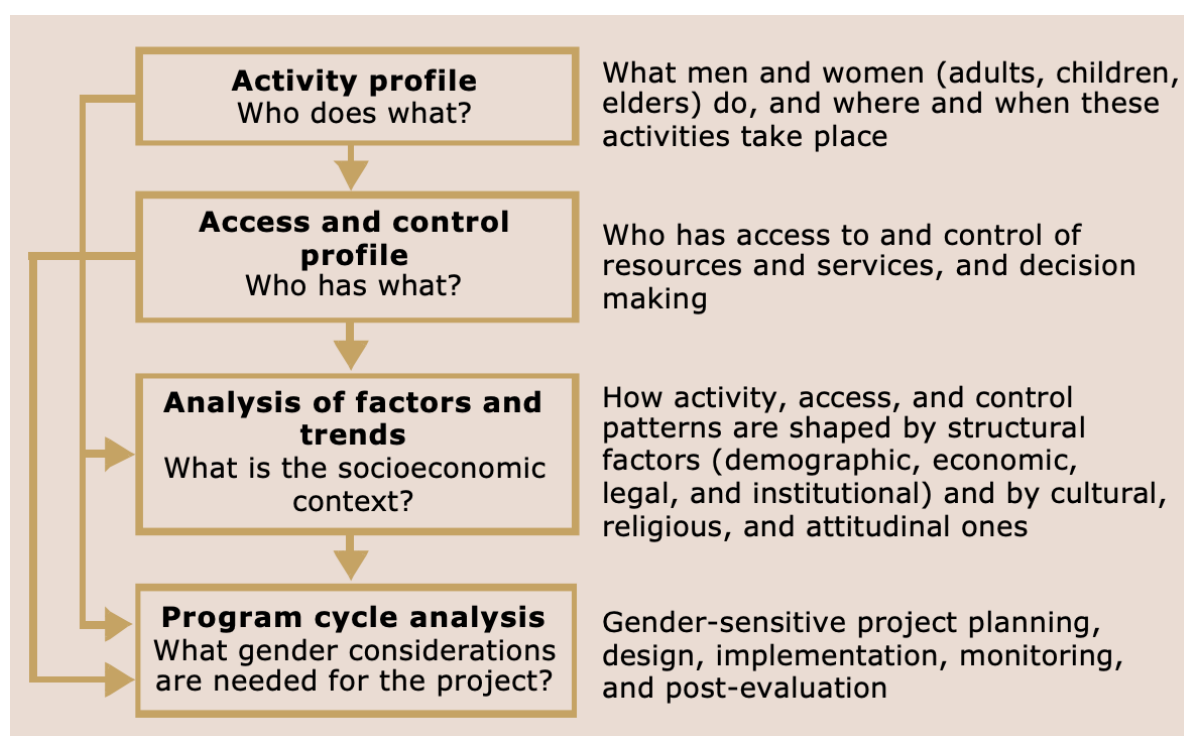


**Figure 4.** Number of participants during the FGDs

The FGD provided a more in-depth understanding on the problems and issues of the FBs by drawing upon their experiences, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, and reactions that cannot be captured in the baseline survey questionnaire.

## **Gender Analysis**

Following the Harvard Analytical Framework (Gender Analysis Framework) as shown in **Figure 5**, we also looked into the three gender-related elements of the communities: Activity Profile, Access and Control Profile, and Influencing Factors Profile. The Activity Profile (**Annex 4**) identifies the gender divisions of labor in the community that are grouped into three types – productive activities, reproductive activities, and community involvement. On the other hand, the Access and Control Profile (**Annex 5**) lists the resources needed to carry out tasks and benefits derived from them; access and control are disaggregated by gender. Lastly, the Influencing Factors Profile outlines the socio-economic context shaped by demographic, economic, legal, institution, cultural, religious, and behavioral structures of the community.



**Figure 5.** Gender Analysis Framework for agriculture (ADB, 2002) (Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28723/agri2.pdf> on 07 March 2022)

These information were gathered during the FGD. The activity was able to solicit the issues and concerns of the FBs that were used in determining the appropriate interventions that will be deployed in the targeted areas eventually.

Activities were conducted in separate groups of men and women to minimize conflict of thoughts and ideas. To provide the participants with a comfortable venue to voice out their opinion, it is also important that the facilitator of each group is of the same gender. During the conduct of the activities, everyone was given an equal opportunity to share their experiences to capture the immediate and vital needs of the group that they represent.

Data gathered through the baseline surveys and FGDs were analyzed and gender-related issues were identified. Validation of the results were conducted in consultation with DA-CRAO and DA RFO 5. Following the results of the assessment, specific training programs for the AMIA FBs were organized and deployed accordingly.

### **Post-Training Evaluation**

A post-training evaluation was conducted at the end of every training session to assess the effectiveness of the activity. Ten questions to evaluate the Understandability, Time Management, Expertise of the Resource Persons, Relevance to Livelihood, Gender Sensitiveness, and Relevance to CC Adaptation of the training were included in the survey form attached as **Annex 6**.

## **III. Results and Discussion**

### **Baseline Surveys**

#### **Tiwi, Albay**

The AMIA Village in Tiwi, Albay was established in 2019 at Brgy. Joroan with FBs forming the Joroan Farmers and Fisherfolk Association. Results of the baseline survey in this site are shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Tiwi, Albay

Parameters	Tiwi, Albay (n=42)		
	Male (n=15)	Female (n=27)	LGBTQIA+ (n=1)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>			
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	27	41	19
<b>Senior citizens</b>	0	3	0
<b>Education</b>			
<i>Elementary</i>	3 (20%)	8 (30%)	0
<i>High School</i>	8 (53%)	16 (59%)	1 (100%)
<i>College</i>	1 (7%)	3 (11%)	0
<i>Vocational</i>	3 (20%)	0	0
<b>Average years of farming</b>	10	15	
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
<b>Dialect</b>	Bicol, Tagalog, English	Bicol, Tagalog, English	Bicol, Tagalog, English
<b>Average monthly household income (PhP)</b>	<10,000	<10,000	-
<b>Farm data</b>			
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	3.5	2.21	-
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.45	2.58	-
<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	0.129	0.09	-
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	1.82	1.96	-

<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	4.92	7.81	-
<b>Source of water</b>			
<i>Rainfed</i>	4	2	-
<i>With Irrigation</i>	0	0	-
<i>Others</i>	11 (73%)	21 (78%)	-
<b>Land ownership</b>			
<i>Privately owned</i>	7 (47%)	16 (59%)	-
<i>Tenancy</i>	7 (47%)	11 (41%)	-
<b>Average income per cropping (PhP)</b>	14500	15, 181. 82	-
<b>Perception on climate change</b>			
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	14 (93%)	25 (93%)	1
<b>Change in rainfall</b>			
<i>Increased</i>	12 (80%)	20 (74%)	1
<i>Decreased</i>	3 (20%)	5 (19%)	1
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Flooding, High Crop Losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Occurrence of pest and diseases	Flooding, High Crop Losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Occurrence of pest and diseases	Flooding, High Crop Losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Occurrence of pest and diseases
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)

### Socio-demographic profile

The average age of female FBs in Tiwi, Albay is 41 yrs. which is higher than the male FBs (27 yrs.). Among the total respondents, three (3) are senior citizens, coming from the women group. In terms of education, both male and female FBs are mostly high school graduates. Meanwhile, the average years of farming is 10 for male and 15 for female. Most of them are Roman Catholic and could speak and understand Bikol and Tagalog. Lastly, the average monthly household income for both genders is < P10,000.00.

### Farm data

The average area of agricultural land being cultivated by male FBs is 3.5 ha. and 2.21 ha. for female FBs. The average distance of the farm to the owner's house for male FBs is 1.45 km while, 2.58 km for female FBs. Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.11 km (0.129 km for the male FBs and 0.09 km for the female FBs), 1.91 km (1.82 km for the male FBs and 1.96 km for the female FBs), and 6. 67 km (4.92

km for the male FBs and 7.81 for the female FBs), respectively. In terms of land ownership, 23 (seven male FB and 16 female FB) of the agricultural lands are privately owned while 14 (seven male FBs and 11 female FBs) of the FBs are tenants. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping for the surveyed male FBs is P14,500 and P15,180 for the female FBs.

### Perception on climate change

Majority of the farmers (39, 93%) believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. On the other hand, 32 FBs (12 males and 20 females) said that the amount of rainfall has increased and only eight (3 males and 5 females) said that it has decreased. Aside from climate-related events, the farmers also believe that flooding, high crop losses during typhoons, occurrence of pest and diseases and low crop production are major problems in the area. Similarly, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, they consider financial support and material support such as seeds and fertilizers as the most beneficial.

### **Capalonga, Camarines Norte**

The AMIA Village in Capalonga, Camarines Norte was established in 2021 at Brgy. Alayao with FBs forming the Cabibiro-Alayao Farmers' Association. Results of the baseline survey in this site are shown in **Table 4**.

**Table 4.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Capalonga, Camarines Norte

Parameters	Capalonga, Camarines Norte (n=37)	
	Male (n=24)	Female (n=13)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>		
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	34	48
<b>Senior citizens</b>	-	2 (15%)
<b>Education</b>		
<i>Elementary</i>	1 (4%)	5 (38%)
<i>High School</i>	19 (79%)	5 (38%)
<i>College</i>	3 (13%)	2 (15%)
<i>Vocational</i>	1 (4%)	-
<i>Others (Grade 5)</i>	-	1 (7%)
<b>Average years of farming</b>	11	24
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic, Born Again Christian, INC	Roman Catholic, Born Again Christian, INC
<b>Dialect</b>	Bikol, Tagalog, English	Bikol, Tagalog, English
<b>Average monthly household income (PhP)</b>	<10,000	<10,000
<b>Farm data</b>		
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	4	2
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.2	1.5

<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	0.3	0.2
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	0.8	0.5
<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	4.1	4.9
<b>Source of water</b>		
<i>Rainfed</i>	10 (42%)	4 (31%)
<i>With Irrigation</i>	4 (16%)	6 (46%)
<i>Others</i>	10 (42%)	3 (23%)
<b>Land ownership</b>		
<i>Privately owned</i>	12 (50%)	11 (85%)
<i>Tenancy</i>	10 (42%)	2 (15%)
<i>State ownership</i>	2 (8%)	-
<b>Average income per cropping (PhP)</b>	22,675	24,680
<b>Perception on climate change</b>		
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	21 (86%)	11 (85%)
<b>Change in rainfall</b>		
<i>Increased</i>	23 (96%)	13 (100%)
<i>Decreased</i>	1 (4%)	-
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Occurrence of pest and diseases, High crop losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Insufficient post-harvest facilities, Insufficient technical knowledge	Occurrence of pest and diseases, High crop losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Insufficient post-harvest facilities, Insufficient technical knowledge
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)

### Socio-demographic profile

From the baseline survey, it was shown that the average age of male FBs in the area is 34 yrs., 48 yrs. for female FBs. Overall, only two (2, 15%) female FBs are senior citizens. Majority of the male FBs are high school graduates (19, 79%), while most of the female FBs are elementary graduates (5, 38%) and high school graduates (5, 38%). The male and the female FBs surveyed stated that their religion is either Roman Catholic, Christian, or INC and both can speak and understand Bikol, Tagalog, and English. Farming is the major source of income in Brgy. Alayao for both male and female FBs. The male FBs' average years of doing farm work is 11 years, while 24 years for the female FBs. Lastly, both male and female FBs' average monthly household income is less than P10,000.00.



## Farm Profile

For the male FBs, the average area of agricultural land being cultivated is 4 ha, 2 ha for female FBs. The average distance of the farm to the owner's house for male FBs is 1.2 km while 1.5 km for female FBs. Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.23 km (0.3 km for the male FBs and 0.2 km for the female FBs), 0.68 km (0.8 km for the male FBs and 0.5 km for the female FBs), and 4.36 km (4.1 km for the male FBs and 4.9 km for the female FBs), respectively. In terms of land ownership, 23 (12 male FBs and 11 female FBs) of the agricultural lands are privately owned while 12 (10 male FBs and 2 female FBs) of the FBs are tenants. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping for the surveyed male FBs is P22,675 while P24,680 for the female FBs.

## Perception on climate change

Most of the farmers (21 males and 11 females) believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. Also, majority (23 males and 13 females) of the FBs said that the amount of rainfall has decreased. Aside from climate-related events, the FBs also believed that lack of post-harvest technical knowledge, occurrence of pests and diseases, and low crop production are major problems in the area. On the other hand, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, they consider financial support and material support such as seeds and fertilizers as the most beneficial.

## **Pamplona, Camarines Sur**

The AMIA Village in Pamplona, Camarines Sur was established in 2017 at Brgy. Cagbunga with FBs forming the Cagbunga Riverside Farmers' Organization. Results of the baseline survey for this site are shown in **Table 5**.

**Table 5.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Pamplona, Camarines Sur

Parameters	Pamplona, Camarines Sur (n=73)	
	Male (n=36)	Female (n=37)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>		
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	45	54
<b>Senior citizens</b>	15 (42%)	10 (27%)
<b>Education</b>		
<i>Elementary</i>	20 (56%)	19 (51%)
<i>High School</i>	8 (22%)	17 (46%)
<i>College</i>	3 (8%)	1 (3%)
<i>Vocational</i>	2 (6%)	-
<i>Others (Grade 5)</i>	3 (8%)	-

<b>Average years of farming</b>	29	28
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic, INC	Roman Catholic, INC, Sabbath Keeper (Christian)
<b>Dialect</b>	Bikol, Tagalog, English	Bikol, Tagalog, English
<b>Average monthly household income (PhP)</b>	<10,000	<10,000
<b>Farm data</b>		
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	1.5	1.4
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.8	1
<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	1.9	1
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	1	0.9
<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	9.8	9.1
<b>Source of water</b>		
<i>Rainfed</i>	24 (67%)	29 (78%)
<i>With Irrigation</i>	-	-
<i>Others</i>	12 (33%)	8 (22%)
<b>Land ownership</b>		
<i>Privately owned</i>	10 (28%)	5 (14%)
<i>Tenancy</i>	24 (67%)	32 (86%)
<i>State ownership</i>	2 (5%)	-
<b>Average income per cropping (PhP)</b>	30,660	21,910
<b>Perception on climate change</b>		
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	32 (89%)	30 (81%)
<b>Change in rainfall</b>		
<i>Increased</i>	26 (72%)	24 (65%)
<i>Decreased</i>	10 (28%)	13 (35%)
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Flooding, High Crop Losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Occurrence of pest and diseases	Flooding, High Crop Losses during typhoon, Low crop production, Occurrence of pest and diseases
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support, Extension Support (Farming and Fishing Advisories)	Financial Support, Extension Support (Farming and Fishing Advisories)

### Socio-demographic Profile

From the baseline survey, it was shown that the average age of male FBs in the area is 45 yrs., 54 yrs. for female FBs. Twenty five (15, 42% male FBs and 10, 27% female FBs) of all FBs are senior citizens. Majority of the male FBs are elementary (20, 56%) graduates, same

with the female FBs (19, 51%). The male FBs surveyed stated that their religion is either Roman Catholic or INC, while the female FBs stated that their religion is either Roman Catholic, INC, or Sabbath Keeper. Both male and female FBs can speak and understand Bikol, Tagalog, and English. Farming is the major source of income in Brgy. Cagbunga for both male and female FBs. The male FBs' average years of doing farm work is 29 years, while 28 years for the female FBs. Lastly, both male and female FBs' average monthly household income is less than P10,000.00.

### Farm Profile

For the male FBs, the average area of agricultural land being cultivated is 1.5 ha., while 1.4 ha. for female FBs. The average distance of the farm to the owner's house for male FBs is 1.8 km and 1 km for female FBs. Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.2 km (0.1 km for the male FBs and 0.3 km for the female FBs), 0.9 km (1 km for the male FBs and 0.9 km for the female FBs), and 9.5 km (9.8 km for the male FBs and 9.1 km for the female FBs), respectively. In terms of land ownership, 15 (10 male FBs and 5 female FBs) of the agricultural lands are privately owned while 56 (24 male FBs and 32 female FBs) of the FBs are tenants. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping for the surveyed male FBs is P30,660 while P21,910 for the female FBs.

### Perception on climate change

Most of the FBs (32 males and 30 females) believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. Also, the majority (26 males and 24 females) said that the amount of rainfall has decreased. Aside from climate-related events, the farmers also believe that flooding, high crop losses, occurrence of pests and diseases, and low crop production are major problems in the area. On the other hand, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, they consider financial support and extension support such as farming and fishing advisories as the most beneficial.

## **Gigmoto, Catanduanes**

The AMIA Village in Gigmoto, Catanduanes was established in 2019 at Brgy. Biong with FBs forming the Biong Masinop Farmers' Association. Results of the baseline survey for this site are shown in **Table 6**.

**Table 6.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Gigmoto, Catanduanes

Parameters	Gigmoto, Catanduanes (n=16)	
	Male (n=5)	Female (n=11)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>		
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	41	42
<b>Senior citizens</b>		1 (9%)
<b>Education</b>		

<i>Elementary</i>		3 (27%)
<i>High School</i>	4 (80%)	6 (54%)
<i>College</i>	1 (20%)	
<i>Vocational</i>		
<i>Others</i>		1 (9%)
<b>Average years of farming</b>	22	17
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic, Christian	Roman Catholic
<b>Dialect</b>	Bikol, Tagalog, English	Bikol, Tagalog, English
<b>Average monthly household income (Php)</b>	<10,000	<10,000
<b>Farm Data</b>		
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	1.85	0.74
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.40	1.7
<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	0.17	0.45
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	0.2	2.15
<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	2.5	2.41
<b>Source of water</b>		
<i>Rainfed</i>		
<i>With irrigation</i>	5 (100%)	4 (36%)
<i>Others</i>		7 (64%)
<b>Land ownership</b>		
<i>Private owned</i>	1 (20%)	1 (9%)
<i>Tenancy</i>	4 (80%)	10 (91%)
<b>Average income per cropping (Php)</b>	12,100	9,200
<b>Perception on climate change</b>		
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	5 (100%)	11(100%)
<b>Change in rainfall</b>		
<i>Increased</i>	3 (60%)	6 (55%)
<i>Decreased</i>	2 (40%)	5 (45%)
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)

### Socio-demographic Profile

From the baseline survey, it was shown that the average age of male FBs in the area is 41 yrs., 42 yrs. for female FBs, one (1, 6%) of whom is a senior citizen. Majority of the FBs are high school graduates (4, 80% for male FBs and 6, 54% for female FBs). The male and the

female FBs surveyed stated that their religion is either Roman Catholic or Christian and both can speak and understand Bikol and Tagalog. Farming is the major source of income in Brgy. Biong for both male and female FBs. The male FBs' average years of doing farm work is 22 years, while 17 years for the female FBs. Lastly, both male and female FBs' average monthly household income is less than P10,000.00.

### Farm Profile

For the male FBs, the average area of agricultural land being cultivated is 1.08 ha., 0.74 ha for female FBs. The average distance of the farm to the owner's house for male FBs is 1.40 km while 1.70 km for female FBs. Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.37 km (0.17 km for the male FBs and 0.45 km for the female FBs), 1.55 km (0.2 km for the male FBs and 2.15 km for the female FBs), and 2.44 km (2.5 km for the male FBs and 2.41 for the female FBs), respectively. In terms of land ownership, majority are tenants (four male FBs and 10 female FBs). Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping for the surveyed male FBs is P12,100 while P9,200 for the female FBs.

### Perception on climate change

All of the farmers believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. On the other hand, most of the FBs (three males and nine females) said that the amount of rainfall has increased. Aside from climate-related events, the farmers also believe that lack of technical knowledge, occurrence of pest and diseases, low farm gate price, and increased prices of agricultural inputs are major problems in the area. On the other hand, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, they consider financial support and material support such as seeds and fertilizers as the most beneficial.

### **Mandaon, Masbate**

The AMIA Village in Mandaon, Masbate was established in 2021 at Brgy. Alas with FBs forming the Alas Farmers' Association. Results of the baseline survey in this site are shown in **Table 7**.

**Table 7.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Mandaon, Masbate

Parameters	Mandaon, Masbate (n=39)		
	Male (n=8)	Female (n=30)	LGBTQIA+ (n=1)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>			
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	48	44	20
<b>Senior citizens</b>	2 (25%)	1(3%)	
<b>Education</b>			
<i>Elementary</i>	1 (13%)	5 (17%)	
<i>High School</i>	5 (62%)	18 (60%)	1 (100%)
<i>College</i>	2 (25%)	6 (20%)	
<i>Vocational</i>			

<i>Others</i>		1 (3%)	
<b>Average years of farming</b>	17	17	5
<b>Religion</b>	Christian Baptist, Roman Catholic, Born Again Christian	Roman Catholic, Born Again Christian	Baptist
<b>Dialect</b>	English, Bikol, Bisaya, Tagalog, Masbateno	English, Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya, Minasbate, Masbateno	Minasbate, Tagalog, English
<b>Average monthly household income (PhP)</b>	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
<b>Farm data</b>			
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	1.51	1.47	0.5
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.47	1.51	1.7
<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	0.34	0.22	
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	1.26	0.87	
<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	7.14	7.95	2.5
<b>Source of water</b>			
<i>Rainfed</i>	7 (88%)	23 (77%)	1
<i>With Irrigation</i>			
<i>Others</i>	1 (12%)	7 (23%)	
<b>Land ownership</b>			
<i>Privately owned</i>	5 (63%)	6 (20%)	
<i>Tenancy</i>	3 (37%)	20 (67%)	1
<i>State ownership</i>		4 (13%)	
<b>Average income per cropping (PhP)</b>	8,750	12,946	3,000
<b>Perception on climate change</b>			
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	8 (100%)	25 (84%)	1
<b>Change in rainfall</b>			
<i>Increased</i>	1 (12%)	7 (23%)	
<i>Decreased</i>	7 (88%)	23 (77%)	1
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Availing of crop insurance, Use of organic fertilizer, Backyard gardening, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Availing of crop insurance, Use of organic fertilizer, Backyard gardening, Use of alternative feeds for animals	Following early warning system, Availing of crop insurance, Use of organic fertilizer, Backyard gardening, Use of

			alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support, Material Support (seeds and fertilizers), Extension Support

### Socio-demographic Profile

From the baseline survey, it was shown that the average age of FBs in the area is 45 yrs. old (48 yrs. for the male FBs; 44 years old for the female FBs, and 20 years old for the LGBTQIA+). Three of the respondents (two male FBs and one female FB) are senior citizens. Majority of the FBs are high school graduates (23 FBs: five male, 17 are female, one LGBTQIA+ FBs). Most of them are Roman Catholic and can speak and understand Bisaya, Bikol and Tagalog. Farming is the major source of income in Brgy. Alas and the FBs' average years of doing farm work is 17 years (17 years for male and female FBs, and five years for the LGBTQIA+). Lastly, the average monthly household income of the FBs surveyed is less than P10,000.00.

### Farm Profile

The average area of agricultural land being cultivated by the FBs surveyed is 1.51 ha (1.51 ha for the male FBs; 1.47 for the female FBs, and 0.5 for the LGBTQIA+ FB). The average distance of the farm to the owner's house is 1.50 km (1.47 km for the male FBs, 1.51 km for the female FBs, and 1.7 for the LGBTQIA+ FB). Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.24 km (0.34 km for the male FBs and 0.22 km for the female FBs), 0.98 km (1.26 km for the male FBs and 0.87 for the female FBs), and 7.67 km (7.14 km for the male FBs, 7.95 km for the female FBs, and 2.5 km for the LGBTQIA+ FB), respectively. In terms of land ownership, 11, 28% (five male FBs and six female FBs) of the agricultural lands are privately owned while 23, 72% (four male FBs, 18 female FBs, and one LGBTQIA+ FB) are tenants. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping is P12,448.72 (P8,750 for the male FBs, P12,946 for the female FBs, and P3,000 for the LGBTQIA+ FB).

### Perception on climate change

Majority of the farmers (34, 90%) believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. On the other hand, eight (8, 23%) of the FBs said that the amount of rainfall has increased and 29 (75%) said that it has decreased. Aside from climate-related events, the farmers also believe that lack of technical knowledge, occurrence of pest and diseases, low farm gate price, and increased prices of agricultural inputs are major problems in the area. On the other hand, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, the male and female FBs consider financial support and material support such as seeds and fertilizers as the most beneficial while the LGBTQIA+ FB consider financial support and extension support as the most beneficial.

### **Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon**

The AMIA Village in Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon was established in 2019 at Brgy. San Isidro with FBs forming the San Isidro Farmers' Association. Results of the baseline survey in this site are shown in **Table 8**.

**Table 8.** Summary of major information gathered from baseline survey in Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon

Parameters	Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon (n=32)	
	Male (n=15)	Female (n=17)
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>		
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	34	35
<b>Senior citizens</b>	2 (13%)	0
<b>Education</b>		
<i>Elementary</i>	3 (20%)	2 (12%)
<i>High School</i>	8 (53%)	13 (76%)
<i>College</i>	1 (6%)	1 (5%)
<i>Vocational</i>	2 (13%)	0
<i>Others (Grade 5)</i>	1 (6%)	1 (5%)
<b>Average years of farming</b>	27	10
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
<b>Dialect</b>	Bicol, English, Tagalog, Bisaya	Bicol, Tagalog, English, Arabic
<b>Average monthly household income (PhP)</b>	<10,000	<10,000
<b>Farm data</b>		
<b>Average land area (ha)</b>	0.91	0.82
<b>Distance from house (km)</b>	1.01	2.80
<b>Distance from water source (km)</b>	0.06	0.04
<b>Distance from paved road (km)</b>	0.87	0.04
<b>Distance from market (km)</b>	7.81	6.05
<b>Source of water</b>		
<i>Rainfed</i>	9 (60%)	10 (59%)
<i>With Irrigation</i>	0	3 (18%)
<i>Others</i>	6 (40%)	4 (23%)
<b>Land ownership</b>		
<i>Privately owned</i>	5 (33%)	4
<i>Tenancy</i>	9 (60%)	13
<b>Average income per cropping (PhP)</b>	18, 610	24,838.64
<b>Perception on climate change</b>		
<b>Change in temperature, increased</b>	14 (93%)	17 (100%)
<b>Change in rainfall</b>		
<i>Increased</i>	10 (67%)	12 (71%)
<i>Decreased</i>	4 (27%)	3 (18%)
<b>Major climate-related problems</b>	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon	Occurrence of pest and diseases, Insufficient technical knowledge, Insufficient equipment and machinery, Low farm gate price, High crop losses during typhoon
<b>Adaptation practices</b>	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop insurance,	Following early warning system, Use of flood/drought tolerant seeds, Availing of crop



	Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals	insurance, Backyard gardening, Use of organic fertilizer, Use of alternative feeds for animals
<b>Most beneficial support received</b>	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)	Financial Support and Material Support (seeds and fertilizers)

### Socio-demographic Profile

From the baseline survey, it was shown that the average age of male FBs in the area is 34 yrs. old, while the average age of female FBs is 35 yrs old and 2 (13%) male FBs come from senior citizen. Majority of the male FBs are high school graduates/undergraduates, as well as the female FBs. The male and the female FBs surveyed stated that their religion is Roman Catholic and both can speak and understand Bikol and Tagalog. Farming is the major source of income in Brgy. San Isidro for both male and female FBs. The male FBs' average years of doing farm work is 27 years, while 10 years for the female FBs. Lastly, both male and female FBs' average monthly household income is less than P10,000.00.

### Farm Profile

For the male FBs, the average area of agricultural land being cultivated by the male is 0.91 ha. On the other hand, the average area of agricultural land being cultivated by the female FBs is 0.82 ha. The average distance of the farm to the owner's house for male FBs is 1.01 km while, 2.80 km for female FBs. Meanwhile, the average distances of the farm to water source, paved road, and market are 0.05 km (0.06 km for the male FBs and 0.04 km for the female FBs), 0.66 km (0.87 km for the male FBs and 0.04 km for the female FBs), and 6.35 km (7.81 km for the male FBs and 6.05 for the female FBs), respectively. In terms of land ownership, 9 (5 male FB and 4 female FB) of the agricultural lands are privately owned while 22 (9 male FBs and 13 female FBs) of the FBs are tenants. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop and livestock production. Crops being produced are rice and vegetables while animals being raised are swine and poultry. Lastly, the estimated average income per cropping is for the surveyed male FBs is P18,610 while P24,840 for the female FBs.

### Perception on climate change

Majority of the farmers (30, 94%) believe that the temperature has increased over the past 20-30 years. On the other hand, most of the farmers (10 males and 12 females) said that the amount of rainfall has increased. Aside from climate-related events, the farmers also believe that lack of technical knowledge, insufficient equipment and machinery, occurrence of pest and diseases, low farm gate price, and high crop losses during typhoons are major problems in the area. On the other hand, among the adaptation measures being practiced by farmers include: availing crop insurance, use of alternative feeds for animals, organic agriculture, backyard gardening, and following early warning systems. In terms of external support being received, they consider financial support and material support such as seeds and fertilizers as the most beneficial.

## **Focus Group Discussions**

The Activity, and Access and Control Profiles of the FBs in each of the project sites were determined together with the list of potential gender-sensitive interventions tailor-fitted to their specific needs.

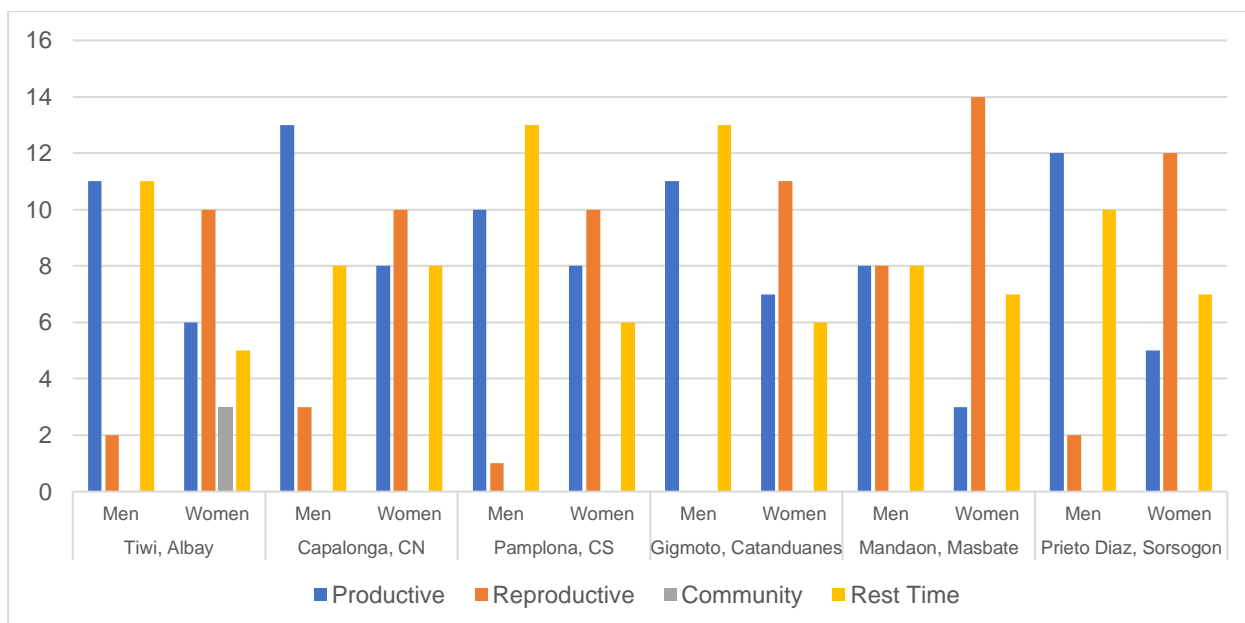
### **Activity Profile**

The Activity Profiles are attached in **Annex 7**. Results showed that gender norms remain traditional when it comes to gender roles in the six project sites. Women are in charge of cleaning the house, of home care of family members, doing the laundry, and washing, dressing and bringing children to school. On the other hand, productive works such as farming activities (i.e. land preparation, water management, farm maintenance, and harvesting) are considered to be responsibilities of men. Meanwhile, backyard gardening, and processing and marketing of products are mainly assigned to women.

As seen in **Table 9**, in terms of productive works, the men and women FBs spend an average of 10.83 hrs. and five hrs., respectively. Meanwhile, women spend an average of 11.5 hrs. a day to do reproductive works, as compared to the average of 2.66 hrs. for men across the six project sites. Only women FBs in Capalonga, Camarines Norte and Gigmoto, Catanduanes, said that they spend three and two hrs., respectively, for doing community works. Lastly, on the average, men have more time to rest (10.5 hrs.) than women (6.33 hrs).

**Table 9.** Summary of the activity profiles in the six project sites

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Activities (No. of Hrs.)</b>			
	<b>Productive</b>	<b>Reproductive</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Rest Time</b>
<b>Tiwi, Albay</b>				
Men	11	2	0	11
Women	6	10	3	5
<b>Capalonga, Camarines Norte</b>				
Men	13	3	0	8
Women	8	10	0	6
<b>Pamplona, Camarines Sur</b>				
Men	10	1	0	13
Women	7	11	0	6
<b>Gigmoto, Catanduanes</b>				
Men	11	-	0	13
Women	1	14	2	7
<b>Mandaon, Masbate</b>				
Men	8	8	0	8
Women	3	14	0	7
<b>Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon</b>				
Men	12	2	0	10
Women	5	12	0	7



**Figure 6.** Graphical presentation of the Activity Profiles of FBs in the six project sites

### Access and Control Profile

Based on the results (**Annex 8**), both men and women benefit from the available resources in their respective areas. However, since women are more involved in doing household activities, men tend to have more control on how to manage the land and water resources as well as farm machineries and equipment. Farming decisions such as the variety of seeds to plant, choice of fertilizers, management of water, and operation of farm equipment and machineries are predominantly determined by men.

On the other hand, it is also notable that in terms of managing household expenses, women mostly took in charge. Decision-making in relation to household activities and management are predominantly determined by women, which is due to the fact that they spend more time in their household as compared to men who are mainly focused on income-generating activities.

Moreover, there were no issues raised during the FGD regarding women discrimination, gender-based violence, or issues on women's participation and leadership.

### Issues/Concerns of the FBs

Several issues raised by the FBs during the FGDs were summarized in **Table 10**. These include farm-related concerns such as lack of equipment and high costs of inputs, and the need for additional livelihood sources.

**Table 10.** Specific issues and concerns of FBs in the six project sites

BOTH	WOMEN	MEN
<b>PAMPLONA, CAMARINES SUR</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saltwater intrusion (need of water gate control)</li> <li>• Lack of financial support</li> <li>• Farm-to-market-road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as nipa processing</li> <li>• Budgeting of finances (home and farming)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of suitable technological trainings and machineries</li> <li>• Labor (cost and manpower)</li> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b>CAPALONGA, CAMARINES NORTE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial problems</li> <li>• Farm-to-market-road</li> <li>• Lack of financial support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as coconut, pineapple, and aquaculture: <i>sugpo</i> and crab</li> <li>• Budgeting of finances (home and farming)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as coconut, meat processing, rabbit production</li> <li>• Lack of suitable technological trainings and machineries</li> </ul>
<b>TIWI, ALBAY</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of farm equipment and machineries</li> <li>• High price of farm input</li> <li>• Financial Problem</li> <li>• Livelihood (Starting kits)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgeting of finances (Financial management)</li> <li>• Knowledge in saving money</li> <li>• Lack of Capital and knowledge in planning to have a business (Abaca, Handicraft, hog raising, food business)</li> <li>• Livelihood (Starting kits)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need more additional material support such as seeds to use in backyard gardening.</li> <li>• Lack of capital/knowledge for swine business and native delicacies, fisherfolks and aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b>PRIETO DIAZ, SORSOGON</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood (Starting kits)</li> <li>• Expensive fertilizer, labor and problem in irrigation</li> <li>• Financial problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper handling of budget and savings (Financial management)</li> <li>• Lack of capital &amp; knowledge to start a business (swine production, hog raising) &amp; Livelihood (Starting kits)</li> <li>• Selling of rice for stock purposes (hoarding)</li> <li>• Lack of tools and equipment in processing boneless bangus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need more training and seminars in practicing intercropping.</li> <li>• Financial management</li> <li>• Too much selling of harvested crops</li> <li>• Lack of farm equipment</li> </ul>
<b>MANDAON, MASBATE</b>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High input prices (farming)</li> <li>• Lack of financial support</li> <li>• No irrigation available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as food business, corn, cassava, and goat production</li> <li>• Budgeting of finances (home and farming)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of suitable technological trainings and machineries</li> <li>• Labor (cost and manpower)</li> </ul>
<b>GIGMOTO, CATANDUANES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of financial support</li> <li>• High input prices (farming)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of livelihood (capital, starting kits, knowledge, and equipment), such as abaca</li> <li>• Budgeting of finances (home and farming)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of suitable technological trainings and machineries</li> <li>• Labor (cost and manpower)</li> </ul>

To address these specific issues/concerns, the FBs identified various needs that form their 'wish list'. These are attached in **Annex 9**.

#### **IV. Gender Analysis**

##### Activity, and Access and Control Profiles

While women's capacity in doing productive works are significantly being recognized as seen in the six project sites, most of them still focus on reproductive works which are often the less valued type of work, mainly because it is normally unpaid, and it is often associated with women's innate characteristic – doing tasks because of love and affection rather than thinking of economic benefits.

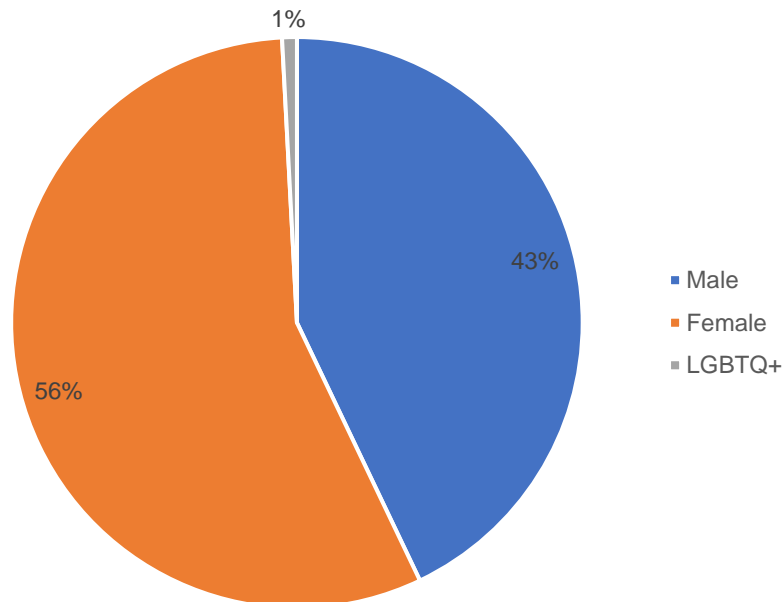
Assessment of the results showed that across the six sites, women are performing multiple roles as compared to men who are focused generally on managing and doing farm-related activities. While women are not hindered to participate in managing their farms (particularly rice farms) –land preparation, plowing, planting, harvesting, etc., women FBs are normally involved in managing the household - taking care of children and the elderly, preparing meals, and doing other household chores. Moreover, most of the women are also involved and in-charged in livestock and poultry raising, as well as vegetable farming, and management of the associations' enterprises such as their Agri-Store.

Women still take on the very traditional gender roles but results of FGDs showed that both women and men FBs participate in livelihood activities and decide together on some key issues and tasks (e.g., household finances). However, looking at the access and control profiles, men still decide on land use that appears to be a main barrier for women's access to income-generating activities as farming is the main source of income in the project sites.

##### Influencing Factors

Based on the gathered data, it can be seen that there are more women members of the organizations as compared to men, particularly in Gigmoto, Catanduanes and Mandaon, Masbate. This shows that there is an equal opportunity for women to participate and organize

themselves as part of associations in their respective communities. Additionally, two (2) of the respondents have identified themselves as part of the LGBTQIA+ community, which is a promising indicator of gender sensitiveness in Tiwi, Albay and Mandaon, Masbate.



**Figure 7.** Gender profile of the FBs in the project sites

Additionally, it is note-worthy that women’s involvement in associations goes beyond membership since five of the six Presidents in the AMIA Villages are women. Also, majority of the elected officers are women who are among the most active members of their respective associations.

One of the most notable differences in terms of socio-demographic data among the FBs is on their ages. As seen in the results, the average ages of men and women FBs are 38 yrs. and 44 yrs., respectively. This is consistent to the 2015 Agriculture Census of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) which revealed that most of the farmers belong in the age bracket of 25-54. However, contrary to the long-term trends in the agriculture sector that aging of farmers is common to developing countries, the average age of farmers in the six project sites is relatively younger. Only 36 (15%) of the FBs are senior citizens, most of whom come from Pamplona, Camarines Sur. According to DA RFO 5 AMIA team, this is because during the COVID-19 pandemic when older people were restricted to go out, more of the younger farmers joined the associations.

On the other hand, farm data showed that men farmers manage about 2.21 hectares of farm land while women manage 1.44 ha. However, for the women respondents, it should also be noted that while they are also involved in farm management, majority of the farm activities are still performed by their husbands or through paid laborers. Other information such as the distance of their farm from house, paved road, and market are almost comparable among men and women.

Interestingly, data on the average income of the farmers in the six AMIA villages reveal that women generate higher amount (P18,126.00) as compared to men (P14,781.83). This result

is a good indicator of women empowerment in the project sites and suggest that they are already significantly taking up space and involvement in agricultural works.

Considering the results of the baseline survey, FGDs, and the identified 'wish lists' of the FBs, training programs were proposed as shown in **Table 11**.

To select the most appropriate training programs to be deployed in the project sites, the team consulted with the DA AMIA RFO 5 staff and reviewed the existing programs in the AMIA Villages to ensure that there will be no duplication of activities.

**Table 11.** List of proposed trainings in the six project sites

AMIA Village	Proposed Trainings	Remarks
Cagbunga, Pamplona, Camarines Sur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bookkeeping</li> <li>• Hydroponics</li> </ul>	The AMIA Village in Pamplona, Camarines Sur is one of the first villages established in the region. The main problem in the area is saltwater intrusion, and lack of water in general. This affects production for both men and women, thus, water-saving technologies are deemed helpful for them. Additionally, the association has already ventured in various enterprises and knowledge on bookkeeping, particularly on basic accounting and management, thus, strengthening their knowledge and capacity on these topics will be beneficial to them.
Alayao, Capalonga, Camarines Norte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing, Packaging, and Marketing of Rabbit Meat</li> </ul>	Rabbit meat production is relatively an 'unfamiliar' practice in the country as rabbits are generally considered as pets. However, in Capalonga, Camarines Norte, the AMIA FBs have already started raising rabbits, with the support of its LGU, for meat production. As women are seen to be effective marketers, they were engaged to participate in the training for processing, packaging, and marketing of rabbit meat to further boost its feasibility as an alternative livelihood option.
San Isidro, Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pili Processing (Pili milk, Pili ice cream)</li> <li>• Coco Processing (Coco Jam, Coco Shanghai)</li> </ul>	Pili and coconut are the main crops produced in Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon. However, knowledge on processing these crops into other products is lacking in most of the AMIA FBs. Since women are more passionate in processing, particularly of food products, pili- and coco-based food processing was identified as the most appropriate training program in this AMIA Village. Basic food

		products that are easily replicable even in households were therefore proposed.
Joroan, Tiwi, Albay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candle making</li> <li>• Dried Fish Processing (Gourmet tuyo, gourmet tinapa)</li> </ul>	The AMIA Village in Joroan, Tiwi, Albay is near the Our Lady of Salvation Church, a known tourist destination particularly during the Lenten Season. Women FBs are mainly engaged in candle making and to further improve the marketability of their products, a training on candle making was proposed. Additionally, processing of dried fish, a readily available resource in the area, was proposed as an alternative source of income for the association.
Alas, Mandaon, Masbate	<p>Men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cattle Raising and Beef Processing (corned beef)</li> </ul> <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Molido/Pastillas Processing (Improvement)</li> </ul>	Masbate is known for its cattle industry. The AMIA FBs in Alas are set to receive cattle through the AMIA program and to prepare them for production, training on cattle raising and beef processing were proposed.
Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meat Processing</li> </ul>	The AMIA Village in Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes is one of the newest villages established in the region. As a starting village, the AMIA FBs were given livestock (native pigs) and poultry. Processing of meat into food products can help the FBs earn additional income.

## V. Conduct of Trainings

### Trainings for AMIA Beneficiaries

The identified training programs were organized and in consultation with the DA RFO 5 AMIA Staff, active AMIA FBs were invited as participants. The training programs aimed to provide the AMIA FBs with additional knowledge and skills on utilizing the available resources in their community that can provide supplementary sources of income. Agriculture, particularly rice farming which is the main source of livelihood across all of the six project sites, is highly vulnerable to climate change. Therefore, alternative sources of income are necessary to help the FBs sustain their day-to-day lives, especially when rice production becomes insufficient. The proposed training programs were specifically related to product development, to also complement the AMIA's goal of creating sustainable enterprises.

Consequently, and based on the gender analysis, women are more engaged in processing and marketing activities, thus, majority of the training participants were represented by women comprising of at least 60%. Considering also that women perform multiple roles in the community, the training programs were packaged in a way that these are feasible in their respective households, requiring basic, and readily available resources.



### *Gender Sensitivity Workshop*

The first part of every training session was the discussion on the basic concepts of gender, this was led by Mr. Jonathan Austria, UPLBFI Junior Gender Specialist. This session aimed to make the participants understand the importance of gender and its concepts that they can apply individually and as members of their respective associations.

At the beginning, the participants were tasked to draw an image of farmer and his/her surroundings (**Figure 8 - Figure 9**).



**Figure 8.** Some of the participants in Gigmoto, Catanduanes sharing their outputs for the Gender Sensitivity workshop



**Figure 9.** Women participants in Camarines Sur during the Gender Sensitivity workshop

The activity wanted to make the participants realize that a farmer, or any profession, can be of any gender. Traditionally, a farmer is usually stereotyped as a male (as evident in the outputs of the participants). Through the activity, the participants were taught that one's potential should not be limited by his/her gender identity. Moreover, to understand gender-related concepts better, Mr. Austria discussed the differences between sex and gender, the various gender issues in the country, and the different gender roles.

During this session, results of the FGD (Activity Profile) were presented to the participants for validation. Validated results are shown in **Table 9**.

After the Gender Sensitivity Training, specific topics were discussed and shared to the participants. The list of the trainings conducted in each of the project sites are shown in **Table 12**.

**Table 12.** List of trainings conducted in the six project sites

Project Site	Topic	Resource Speaker	Date Conducted
Alayao, Capalonga, Camarines Norte	Rabbit Meat Processing and Packaging	Mr. Julius Orit	09 May 2023
	ABCs of Product Positioning: as Elements of Effective Marketing Strategic Planning	Dr. Girly H. Naval	
Cagbunga, Pamplona Camarines Sur	Basic Hydroponics	Mr. Eric T. Galgal	11 May 2023
	Basic Entrepreneurship and Recordkeeping	Ms. Emily V. Guimpol	
Alas, Mandaon, Masbate	Cattle Raising/Fattening	Mr. Wilfredo DJ. Nilmeda	23 May 2023
	Beef Processing	Dr. Nimfa R. Cornal	
	Gourmet Tuyo Processing	Ms. Maria Elsa A. Malna	23 May 2023

Joroan, Tiwi, Albay	Candle-Making Training	Mr. Aldin O. Navarra	
San Isidro, Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon	Pili Food product Processing	Mr. Ken Jose L. Peñaserada	24 May 2023
	Coconut Food-based Training	Ms. Lourdes D. Martizano	
Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes	Basic Meat Processing Skills Training	Ms. Ma. Jessa V. Tria	26 April 2023

### *Tiwi, Albay*

Nineteen AMIA FBs composed of 16 women and three men in Brgy. Joroan, Tiwi, Albay participated in the training on 23 May 2023. During the morning session, the participants were introduced on Gender Sensitivity concepts, it was then followed by the training on processing of dried fish (*tuyo*) to make Gourmet Tuyo. Ms. Maria Elsa Malna from DA Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Region 5 served as the resource person. Ms. Malna discussed the importance and status of fisheries resources in the Bicol Region, the proper food handling and processing techniques. Afterwards, the hands-on training on gourmet tuyo-making was performed by the participants.

In the afternoon, Mr. Aldin O. Navarra, a Bicol-based entrepreneur, shared his knowledge on candle making. Using paraffin and soy waxes, he demonstrated how to make scented candles. At the end of the session, the participants were able to create different types and shapes of candles using molders and candle jars.

Presentations of Ms. Malna and Mr. Navarra are attached as **Annex 10**.

### *Capalonga, Camarines Norte*

The training in Brgy. Alayao, Capalonga, Camarines Norte was conducted on 09 May 2023 and participated by 14 AMIA FBs composed of equal number of men and women. After the gender sensitivity training, the participants were trained on rabbit processing and packaging. Mr. Julius Orit from the Provincial Agriculture Office (PAO) shared his expertise on proper meat processing, as well as the different products that can be made from rabbit meat. After a series of lectures, he led the hands-on activity in making rabbit meat tocino. Afterwards, he had a lecture on labelling and packaging which the participants applied into their group outputs.

To further increase the marketability of the rabbit meat, the afternoon session focused on effective marketing strategies led by Dr. Girly Naval from the Camarines Norte State College – School of Business Administration. She discussed the effective ways for strategic planning, product positioning, and marketing that are crucial to promote their products. Using the knowledge shared by Dr. Naval, the participants were tasked to identify issues in their organization related to business management and development, and propose strategic plans to address such concerns. Also, the participants were able to create effective communication plan to further promote rabbit meat in their community.

Presentations of Mr. Orit and Dr. Naval are attached as **Annex 11**.

### *Pamplona, Camarines Sur*

Fourteen trainees composed of 10 women and four men AMIA FBs have successfully completed the training in Pamplona, Camarines Sur on 11 May 2023. After the Gender Sensitivity workshop, Mr. Eric Galgal, Head of the Agricultural and Fishery Youthpreneur

Council (AFYC)-Naga, demonstrated the ways on making home-based hydroponics garden. A simple prototype system using the Kratky Method was created by the participants. Mr. Galgal also shared other hydroponic systems and the proper techniques for maintenance and operation.

Ms. Emily V. Guimpol from the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) Region 5, served as the resource person for the afternoon session on Basic Entrepreneurship and Bookkeeping. Ms. Guimpol had a comprehensive discussion on the knowledge, desirable skills, and attitudes that a person must possess to assess market opportunities, and establish and grow an enterprise. At the end of the session, the participants were tasked to create an accounting record of the expenses from rice farming.

Presentations of Mr. Galgal and Ms. Guimpol are attached in **Annex 12**.

### *Gigmoto, Catanduanes*

Twelve AMIA FBs composed of nine women and three men in Brgy. Biong, Gigmoto, Catanduanes participated in the training on 26 April 2023. In the morning session, the participants were trained on Gender Sensitivity. It was followed by the training on basic meat processing. Ms. Ma. Jessa V. Tria from the Catanduanes State University (CatSU) Department of Industrial Technology – Extension Services led the session. After a lecture on the importance of food and kitchen safety and the concepts on how to make specific meat products, a hands-on meat product processing was performed by the participants. They were able to produce tapa, longganisa, and tocino.

The presentation of Ms. Tria is attached as **Annex 13**.

### *Mandaon, Masbate*

Fourteen trainees composed of 11 women and three men AMIA FBs in Brgy. Alas, Mandaon, Masbate participated in the training on 23 May 2023. After the workshop on Gender Sensitivity, the training on cattle fattening/raising skills followed. Mr. Wildredo Nimeda, Agricultural Coordinating Officer – Masbate led the session. After a lecture on different forage types and each of its advantages and disadvantages as cattle food source, a hands-on training was performed by the participants.

In the afternoon, Dr. Nimfa Cornal, professor from Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa Sr. Memorial State College of Agriculture and Technology (DEBESMSCAT), demonstrated the steps on how to process and make corned beef. These steps were followed by the participants who were able to produce their own corned beef.

The presentations of Mr. Nimeda and Dr. Cornal are attached as **Annex 14**.

### *Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon*

The training in Brgy. San Isidro, Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon was conducted on 24 May 2023 with a total of 15 participants composed of 12 women and three men AMIA FBs. In the morning session, the participants were trained on Gender Sensitivity. It was immediately followed by the training session on Pili processing led by Mr. Ken Jose Peñasera from the Food Processing Laboratory of DA Region 5. He discussed the safe food processing protocols, and the different products that can be developed using pili nuts. Specifically, the participants had hands-on experience in making pili ice cream that is replicable at their respective households.

In the afternoon, Ms. Lourdes Martizano from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) Region 5 demonstrated various coconut-based food processing recipes. Using coconut and other simple ingredients, Ms. Martizano together with the participants prepared three food products – Maja Blanca, Coco Shanghai, and Coco Jam. At the end of the session, Ms. Martizano encouraged the participants to utilize the knowledge gained on coconut processing for additional sources of livelihood and income, especially for the women trainees.

Presentations of Mr. Peñaserada and Ms. Martizano are attached as **Annex 15**.

Photo documentation of the trainings are attached in **Annex 16**.

### *Post-Training Evaluation*

As seen in **Table 13**, the participants in all project sites found the training sessions satisfactory. The detailed evaluations are attached in **Annex 17**.

**Table 13.** Summary of the post-training evaluation results in the six project sites

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>CN</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ALBAY</b>	<b>SORSOGON</b>	<b>MASBATE</b>
Understandability	<i>1.1. Naintindihan ko ang mga itinuro sa training.</i>	5.00	4.71	4.89	4.93	4.40
Time Management	<i>1.2. Sapat na oras ang ibinigay sa kada paksa.</i>	5.00	4.71	4.95	4.60	4.33
	<i>1.3. Ang training ay mayroong sapat na balanse ng pagpapaliwanag ng konsepto at hands-on na pagsasanay.</i>	4.93	4.79	4.89	4.87	4.67
Expertise of Resource Person	<i>1.4. Mahusay at may sapat na kaalaman ang mga tagapagturo sa training.</i>	5.00	4.86	4.89	5.00	4.87
Relevance to Livelihood	<i>1.5. Magagamit ko ang mga kaalamang ibinahagi sa training upang mapaunland ang aking kabuhayan.</i>	5.00	4.93	4.79	4.60	4.60
	<i>1.6. Makatutulong ang training upang mas paunlarin ang aming asosasyon.</i>	5.00	4.86	4.95	4.67	4.87
Gender Sensitiveness (Encourages participation of all genders and sectors)	<i>1.7. Ang training ay makatutulong upang mapabuti ang kabuhayan at kita ng mga kababaihan.</i>	5.00	5.00	4.89	4.80	4.60
	<i>1.8. Ang training ay maaring lahukan ng mga kababaihan, kalalakihan, kabataan, at maging ng mga</i>	5.00	4.93	4.84	4.67	4.60

	<i>PWD, katutubo, at senior citizens.</i>					
	<i>1.9. Tiniyak sa training na mayroong aktibong partisipasyon ang mga kababaihan.</i>	5.00	4.79	4.84	4.80	4.40
Relevance to CC adaptation	<i>1.10. Ang mga kaalamang naituro sa training ay makatutulong upang matugunan ang mga perwisyong dulot ng climate change.</i>	4.93	4.79	4.95	4.73	4.47

### **Training for DA Staff**

DA RFO 5 staff including AMIA personnel and representatives of DA banner programs were invited to a face-to-face Gender Capacity Building Program conducted on 20 March 2023 at DA Region 5 FOD Office, San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur.

The objectives of the training were:

- 1) Discuss various gender-related concepts and;
- 2) Discuss the nexus of gender, agriculture, and climate change; and
- 3) Capacitate participants on how to integrate gender considerations in planning of climate change projects and programs.

The training program is divided into three modules namely:

- Module 1: Introduction to Gender and Climate Change
- Module 2: How to conduct Gender Analysis? (Workshop on Gender Analysis)
- Module 3: Mainstreaming Gender into Planning (Workshop on Gender Planning)

#### ***Module 1: Introduction to Gender and Climate Change***

The participants were taught on the basic concepts of gender and its relation to climate change. Through a lecture and video presentations, the participants learned the connections between gender, agriculture, and climate change. Effective and efficient ways on how to incorporate gender considerations into the development of Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) were also discussed in this module.

#### ***Module 2: How to conduct Gender Analysis?***

Gender analysis is the systematic analytical process used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in a specific context. This module aimed to explain how to better understand the opportunities/problems in the community and plan interventions which are beneficial to both women and men. The different types of gender roles such as productive, reproductive, and community roles were also discussed.

*Workshop on Gender Analysis*

Using the Harvard Analytical Framework and the same tools being employed by the project team in performing gender analysis, the participants were tasked to develop their individual Activity Profile and in group, complete the Access and Control Profiles in an agricultural community. For the individual Activity Profiles, the participants were able to classify their day-to-day activities into productive, reproductive, and community works.

The participants were then grouped into two – Men and Women Group, to develop a sample Activity, and Access and Control Profiles of farmers. Outputs are shown in **Figures 10 and 11**.

Activities HOUSEHOLD TASKS	Who does the work?	
	WOMEN	MEN
Cleaning	XX	X
Fetching firewood	X	XX
Fetching water	X	XX
Preparing food	XX	X
Taking care of children/elderly	XX	X
Washing clothes	XX	X
Others (specify)		
BANTAY SA TINDAHAN	XX	X
PAL-PAALAGA NG HAYOP	X	XX
PAL-ENTERTAIN NG BICITA	XX	X

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	WOMEN	MEN
	Land preparation/ clearance	
Ploughing		X
Harrowing		X
Fertilizer/molluscicide Application	X	XX
Seed selection		X
Planting	X	XX
Irrigation/water mgmt.		X
Weeding	X	XX
Daily maintenance	X	XX
Harvesting	X	XX

**Figure 10.** Sample outputs of the men group during the training workshop for DA RFO 5 staff

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	WOMEN	MEN
	Land preparation/clearance	x
Ploughing	x	xx
Harrowing	x	xx
Fertilizer/molluscicide Application	x	xx
Seed selection	x	xx
Planting	x	xx
Irrigation/water management		x
Weeding	xx	x
Family maintenance	x	xx
Resting	x	xx

ACTIVITIES HOUSEHOLD TASKS	Who does the work?	
	WOMEN	MEN
Cleaning	xx	x
Fetching firewood	x	xx
Fetching water	x	xx
Preparing food	xx	x
Taking care of children/elderly	xx	x
Washing clothes	xx	x
Others (specify)		
washing the dishes	xx	xx
resting - wet market	xx	x

Figure 11. Sample outputs of the women group during the training workshop for DA RFO 5 staff

### Module 3: Mainstreaming Gender into Planning

In this module, participants were trained on how to mainstream gender into planning through identification of specific gender issues and development of gender indicators and targets. Such knowledge will help them in implementing gender-responsive and transformative programs and projects for AMIA beneficiaries in the region. **Table 14 - Table 15** show the group outputs of the participants.

Table 14. Gender Action Plan output of the men group during the training workshop for DA RFO 5 staff

GENDER ISSUE	PROPOSED CRA/PAPs	GENDER INDICATORS
Multiple roles of women	Capability building (Gender inclusiveness and safety, Mothers Class Competition, Family planning) Gender Inclusivity and safety	Number of women individual capacitated



Lesser access of women to agriculture equipment/technology	Distribution of small scale lightweight and heavy duty equipment Example: Rotavator	No. of women beneficiaries
	Capacity building on online and offline decision tools (MOET, RCM, LCC, SOIL TEST KIT, FARMERS GUIDE MAP, CORN HUB, CIS)	No. of women-led Group/Organization benefitted
	Research and Development on Retrofitting/Development and Testing of small scale lightweight and heavy duty equipment	No. of Research Completed
Gender gap-on income	Capacity Building (Value adding especially endemic food sources, hydroponics, rabbitry, processing)	No. of Individual/Ass. trained No. of Value adding activities
Under representation of women	Agri-Pinay	No. of Women Enrolled
	Attendance to Trainings (Food Processing, Poultry Production, Cattle Production, Livestock Production, Business Planning, Cost and Return, Simple Bookkeeping and Record Keeping...etc)	No. of women beneficiaries
Aging of farmers	Young Farmers Challenge Competition	No. of Youth Awarded with capital
	4H Club Organization	No. of club organized with starting capital
	Search for Outstanding 4H	No. of group entries with award
	Great Women	No. of women enrolled
	Agri-Pinay	No. of women with approved proposal
	RSBSA registered	No. of women registered

Table 15. Gender Action Plan output of the women group during the training workshop for DA RFO 5 staff

Gender Issue	Proposed CRA/PAPs	Gender Indicator
Multiple Roles of Women	Livelihood Financial Literacy Book and record keeping Planning and Budgeting Business Planning and Feasibility Studies	No of livelihood project provided  No. of trainings conducted  No of participants trained

	Handicrafts	
	Value adding business and entrepreneurial training (egg, meat, local delicacies (corn, cassava, banana, rice, mushroom and others) Training on packaging and labeling	No of women farmer engage in value adding activities  No of farmers who have attended the trainings/farmers trained
Lesser access of women to agriculture equipment/technology	Provision of women friendly equipment and machineries (Processing equipment (Cassava chipper, vacuum sealer, meat grinder, weighing scale, utensils, oven, gas range, cassava pulverizer and others)  Conduct of trainors and trainings on the operation and maintenance of machineries and equipment	No of machineries and equipment provided No. of women farmers benefitted  No. of training conducted No of women trained for the operations and maintenance
Gender gap on income	Market Development Services Market Linkages/Market Matching Benchmarking Trade Fairs Online Platforms Sellings and others	No. of market linkages/matching conducted No. of benchmarking conducted No of women assisted and participated for trade fairs and other market related activities Increase in income at least 5% based on their average income
Underrepresentation of Women	Organization of rural women in the community  Conduct of Leadership trainings  Capacity Building Trainings	No of women organization created and established  No of trainings Conducted  No. of rural women trained and participated
Aging of farmers	Organization of the Youth and 4H club  Provision of trainings and Seminar for Agriculture  Introduction of farm mechanization and Digitalization  Youth registration for Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)  Search for Outstanding Youth, and or Youth Farmer Organization conducted  Conduct of Youth Farmer Challenge	No of Youth Organization Created  No of trainings and seminars conducted  No of participants trained  No. of youth registered  No. of search conducted  No. of youth participated

Photo documentations are attached in **Annex 18**.

## VI. Ways Forward

Gender analysis in the six project sites showed that despite of differences on gender roles, men, women, and even members of the LGBTQIA+ community have their own contributions to their respective community. Through the project, additional knowledge and skills were imparted on the AMIA FBs that will help them increase their adaptive capacity in addressing the adverse effects of climate change to their livelihood. Moreover, specific needs and requirements of the AMIA FBs were recorded, and it is hoped that DA RFO 5 will make these lists as reference for future projects and programs to be deployed in AMIA Villages in the region.

To ensure sustainability of the milestones achieved in the project, the following recommendations are proposed as ways forward:

- **Provide sustainable support services and technologies to unburden women of their multiple roles in their respective community.**

Reproductive works including household chores and home-care are the domains of women. Since these tasks are generally unpaid, providing them with support to save more time that can be utilized for more productive activities, is also recommended.

- **Strengthen the collection, organization, and use of sex- and gender-disaggregated data to promote disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM)**

Sex- and gender-disaggregated databases are essential to measure differences in various social and economic dimensions and are one of the requirements to obtain gender statistics. These will help identify the most appropriate interventions given the existing conditions of the beneficiaries and be basis and indicator of quantitative or qualitative changes that may occur due to the intervention deployed. Aside from climate change adaptation, these data will also provide substantial inputs to determining appropriate strategies for DRRM. The use of DRRM frameworks with gender lens will help making vulnerable groups be more disaster-responsive and ready.

- **Provide women-friendly agricultural equipment and machineries, as well as water-sourcing facilities that will help women farmers minimize hard labor while increasing productivity and income.**

One of the main constraints that hinder women to be more productive in agriculture is that existing machineries are not very much suitable for them. Thus, provision of lightweight, portable, and ergonomic farm tools and equipment are recommended to empower more women in their farming activities. Most of the communities, particularly in Pamplona, Camarines Sur lack sustainable sources of water, thus, providing them with water-sourcing facilities will help in increasing production and income.

- **Support women farmers in improving communication and marketing channels and strategies.**

Women farmers in the six AMIA Villages are pro-active in the development of products out of the existing resources in their respective community. Through the project, they were already introduced to alternative livelihood resources. However, financial literacy and digital skills are still lacking among them to scale up sustainable agricultural production methods and market access. Introducing and capacitating women to use online portals and social media, linking them with potential markets, and providing more efficient modes of transporting products can help women boost their livelihood and income.