

# Sustainable Stakeholders' Participation in the Class D Communities in Camarines Sur

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## Abstract

Sustainable Anti-Poverty Program in Camarines Sur is a collaborative extension efforts of the four State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in Camarines Sur funded by CHED-NAFES intended to alleviate poverty by creating sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities among the four (4) priority municipalities (Buhi, Presentacion, Balatan, and Sipocot) in Camarines Sur. Specifically, at least 25% of the beneficiaries were able to: acquire and adopt the knowledge and skills in livelihood training and income-generating opportunities; produce skilled workers in their localities; engage in small viable enterprise among communities; and establish climate-smart, resilient, productive, gender-sensitive and responsible communities.

The project implemented with some significant activities: coordination meetings with the target LGUs, DSWD, and other stakeholders in the setting up of venues and recruitment of beneficiaries; procurement of supplies and materials; conduct of the technology and capability enhancement training in the adopted communities were given emphasis. Monitoring and evaluating the project and post-training assistance for technology adoption also were considered.

Although the procurement of materials and climate change were found to be a major setback in completing the project in the targeted time, the team had taken necessary remedial measures and actions to address the problems meet. Hence the project had achieved its objectives.

There were 28 techno-transfer courses and 13 capability buildings conducted in four (4) marginalized sector of Camarines Sur. SAPP Project produced 1,040 trained individuals (503 for technology transfer and 537 for capability enhancement). Five hundred three (503) of 540 or 93.15% beneficiaries acquired/adopted the Knowledge Skills and Attitudes (KSA) of the trainings conducted. Nevertheless, out of 503 trained individuals, 175 or 34.79 %, of beneficiaries engaged employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. While, a total of 67.13% (537/800) beneficiaries enhanced the skills in entrepreneurship, climate-smart, gender-sensitive and responsible communities.

**Keywords**— Sustainable development, anti-poverty, livelihood, and entrepreneurial development project, Camarines Sur

## I. INTRODUCTION

The elimination of extreme poverty by 2030 is the Sustainable Development Goals articulated by the United Nations. Economic growth is necessary for poverty reduction; it is essential to assist low-income families in developing

countries.[1] The Philippine government's programs response to poverty is seen through the possibility of fostering income growth of the communities/municipalities addressing their real poverty. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) declared that

one of 10 poor people in the country come from Bicol and of the provinces in the country, Camarines Sur and Albay have the highest percentage share in the sparse population. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) emphasized that of the total of 2,276,848 poor residents in Bicol, 77,984 are from Camarines Sur, and 511,636 come from Albay. While there is a seeming downward trend in poverty incidence yearly in terms of percentage, its absolute value almost did not vary due to the corresponding increase in its population annually[2]. In this situation, the Camarines Sur was targeted as one of the ten provinces to avail of services from Accelerated and Sustainable Anti-Poverty Program (ASAPP).

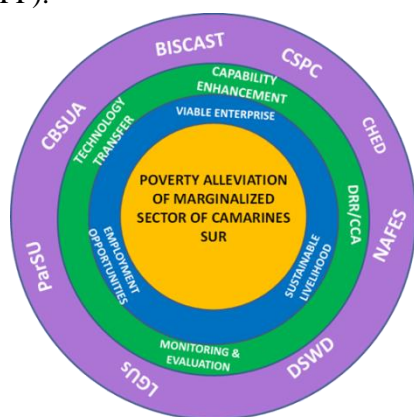


Figure 2. SAPP Framework

In 2015, the country began to launch the ASAPP. The program aimed to reduce poverty incidence sustainably [3]. Under ASAPP, special attention was focused: “provide poor families with alternative livelihood opportunities to bridge the lack of viable income sources.” This ensures the increase of income of the poor by creating viable enterprising and better quality employment opportunities through fostering public-private partnerships. The government agencies under the ASAPP are working closely with the private sector and local government units to operationalize the program, particularly on the provision of business and job opportunities to target households [4].

While some of the government agencies in the Bicol Region were working closely within the poorest municipalities in the province, The CHED-NAFES funded Sustainable Anti-

Poverty Project (SAPP) for the Marginalized Sector of Camarines Sur.

The project started through a community analysis called for by the CHED Central Office in support of the program called ASAPP. The extension project was collaboratively prepared by the four (4) SUCs in the province of Camarines Sur (BISCAST, CBSUA, CSPC, and PARSU) with the supervision of CHED ROV. Four of the municipalities in Camarines Sur, such as Presentacion, Balatan, Buhi, and Pasacao, were identified as SAPP partner-beneficiaries since these municipalities have identified to have a considerable number of low-income families (Figure 1).

The proposal was created through workshops and meetings of the SAPP TWGs who were the Presidents, Extension Directors, and Project Leaders from four collaborating SUCs and Dr. George M. Colorado, and Dr. Manuel Mendoza of CHED ROV and was reviewed by the CHED Representative (Figure 3). In 2017, all the efforts had been rewarded when the approved fund for the project was finally downloaded, amounting to 7.5 M to BISCAST, the lead implementing agency (Annex E).

The screening of corresponding beneficiaries was done through the help of the Municipal Social Welfare Development Office (MSWD) and LGU partners. The allocated fund for each SUC was then downloaded for the implementation of the various trainings under the two major projects: Technology/Skills Transfer and Capability Building, which were anchored with the flagship programs or curricular programs of the implementing SUCs. All the trainings were designed for the beneficiaries to acquire knowledge and skills that will equip them to have additional means of livelihood as well as to assist the community in building responsible and resilient residents. It is hoped that this project can finally make a difference in the socio-economic status of the target beneficiaries and build responsible and resilient communities (Figure 2).

## II. OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to alleviate poverty by enhancing productivity, competitiveness, and

creating sustainable employment opportunities among the priority municipalities in Cam. Sur. Specifically, at least 25% of the beneficiaries: (a) Acquired and adopted the knowledge and skills that will promote livelihood and income-generating opportunities to the marginalized sector; (b) Produced skilled workers who will be successfully employed in their localities; (c) Engaged in small viable enterprise among pilot communities; and (d) Established climate-smart, resilient, productive, gender-sensitive and responsible communities.

### III. METHODOLOGY

SAPP extension project by way of *technology transfer and capacity building* was made possible by employing the effective and appropriate methodology. The project covered three stages, namely: *pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation*. The pre-implementation stage involved all the preparations of the requirements in the implementation of the project. While in the implementation stage, like livelihood training and capacity buildings to beneficiaries were given emphasis in order to achieve the target objectives. The post-implementation stage covered the post-evaluation, adopters' documentation, post-meeting, and reporting. The specific processes which were used in the project implementation: **Part I**-Pre Implementation activities: coordination meeting with the target municipalities; signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between and among four (4) SUCs and CHED-NAFES, and the target LGUs; recruitment of beneficiaries; Trainers' Meeting; and the Procurement of Supplies and Materials needed for the Conduct of Trainings. **Part II**-Implementation Activities: The training courses were implemented for Technology Transfer and Capability Enhancement (Annex E).

The identified trainee-beneficiaries were combination from the group of beginners (having zero knowledge) to trainee-beneficiaries who have prior knowledge and experience but have not received proper training. They were trained using different community-based and experiential learning

strategies and techniques so as to enhance their capability. Training Activities for each of the different training courses were designed in a way that beneficiaries can acquire and adopt the knowledge and skills that will guide them through livelihood and income-generating opportunities.

In spite of implementation problems that were encountered such as procurement was delayed due to inaccurate specifications for prices of supplies and materials in the purchase requests; attendance of the beneficiaries; transportation; and some venues were not conducive for training while some trainers have prior engagement, and the training was rescheduled parallel to the availability of the trainers. The SAPP team has shown their commitment to addressing the problems so that the training would not only suit the needs of the communities but also the time and resources, should be in appropriate directions. **Part III**-Monitoring and Evaluation and Post Training Assistance for Technology Adaption. The assessment and evaluation of both trainees and training courses were also included. The Monitoring and Evaluation were used to determine the status of the project implementation; these were administered by the M&E team of the funding agency (CHED-NAFES) and SAPP TWGs. Constant monitoring was also done by the Project Leader and Technical Working Group (TWG) in order to grasp the problems or difficulties encountered by both trainers and trainees in the project implementation. Moreover, evaluating each training component sheds light on its effectiveness to meet the objectives. At the same time, the SAPP logical framework model was designed to measure the progress of the project



**Locale.** Camarines Sur as the province with a high incidence of poverty based on the report of DSWD ROV, the committee identified Municipalities of Balatan and Buhi in the fifth district; Pasacao in the second district; and Presentacion in 4<sup>th</sup> district.

**Partner-Beneficiaries.** There were **503 beneficiaries** identified in the implementation of SAPP Project in Camarines Sur for **Technology Transfer** and **537 beneficiaries for Capability Building** among farming families, fisherfolks, and Out-of-School Youth (OSYs) in the identified LGUs (Balatan and Buhi in the fifth district; Pasacao in the second district; and Presentacion in 4th district). The beneficiaries were selected by the LGU and DSWD partners based on the preset criteria: (1) the persons with below poverty threshold level and (2) have the potential to learn about livelihood and entrepreneurial activities in the community (Annex A).

**Implementing Agencies.** The four (4) SUCs such as BISCAS, CBSUA, CSPC, and PARSU of Camarines Sur were the implementing agencies of the community-based training in Pasacao, Buhi, Balatan, and Presentacion respectively. BISCAS, as the lead agency, its Technical Working Group (TWG) monitored and consolidated the reports provided by the three (3) collaborating SUCs. CBSUA, as an agricultural academe, conducted agricultural technology skills training in Buhi while CSPC conducted skills training in Balatan and ParSU in Presentacion (Annex G).



#### IV. RESULTS

##### **Beneficiaries that had Acquired/Adopted the KSA.**

In the quest of SAPP's response to poverty incidence in the selected marginalized sectors in Camarines Sur, training courses were designed that would provide livelihood and income-

generating opportunities for the beneficiaries. This was a challenge to the four (4) SUCS and its collaborating government agencies. It revealed that **503 of 540** or **85.71%** target of the clientele- beneficiaries finished the course. Consequently, **85.71%** of the selected municipalities have acquired and adopted the knowledge, skills, and attitudes. As a result, efforts should be made by the government agencies in order to promote livelihood and income-generating opportunities to the said beneficiaries.

The SAPP Team in Balatan coordinated with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Office regarding qualified participants in the training courses.

The SAPP technology transfer implemented in the three municipalities in Pasacao, Balatan, and Presentacion indicated that it has exceeded the expected number of beneficiaries that had acquired/adopted the KSA garnering 94.54, 100, 76.7 percent. However, in Buhi, the percentage of Beneficiaries that had Acquired/Adopted the KSA was only 75% due to the unimplemented training on smoked tilapia processing. Nevertheless, in total, 503 or 93.15% beneficiaries completed the training conducted in Pasacao, Buhi, Balatan, and Presentacion and acquired/Adopted the KSA for four (4) Selected Municipalities which indicates that it exceeded the target number of clienteles who acquired/adopted the KSA by 18.15%.

***Table 5. Beneficiaries acquired/adopted the KSA for 4 selected Municipalities***

Municipal	No. of Target beneficiaries	Beneficiaries acquired /adopted the KSA	Percentage (%)
Pasacao	165	156	94.54
Buhi	120	90	75
Balatan	135	135	100
Presentacion	120	92	76.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>93.15</b>



**Balatan.** Out of nine (9) training courses conducted in Balatan with fifteen (15) target beneficiaries in each course (*such as plumbing, tile setting, food processing, masonry, electrical installation and maintenance, bread & pastry production, refrigeration and air-conditioning, welding steel fabrication, automotive driving*), one hundred percent (100%) of the beneficiaries acquired/adopted the KSA for the above-mentioned technology transfer (Table 1).

To carry out those skills training, the SAPP Team in Balatan coordinated with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Office regarding qualified participants in the training courses. Several equally competent faculty of the college were delegated as Trainers and Resource Persons. Amidst their class schedules, 11 faculty engaged in these extension work. Not to mention the 15 marginalized individuals were trained in processing a variety of foods such as *longganisa, siomai, embutido, atchara, chicken tocino, pork tocino, yema, tikoy, espasol, fish ball, salted egg, molido, taro chips, banana chips, and polvoron*.



**Buhi.** There were four (4) agricultural training courses that were identified in Buhi with 30 target beneficiaries in each course. Series of meetings, benchmarking, coordinating, and project orientation with LGU Buhi were conducted to project partners & beneficiaries. Table 2 revealed that aside from smoked tilapia processing, 30 beneficiaries acquired/adopted the KSA for training course in taro production, poultry production, and swine production. Only 75% (90/120) beneficiaries completed the

course. On the other hand, the training on smoked tilapia processing projects had not been implemented; but the said technology was already used in business by the two (2) stakeholders in that particular municipality. The SAPP trainers assisted them by way of improving the process of making smoked fish and, at the same time, the techniques on the packaging, financial management, and marketing. And the stakeholders were tapped as resource persons on processing technologies, training, and seminars conducted by the university.

**Pasacao.** Eleven (11) training courses that were conducted in Pasacao, such as Nail and Hair Care, General Cookery, Food Processing, and Meat Preservation, Computer Hardware Servicing with Office Enhancement, Electrical Installation and Maintenance, Automotive Servicing and Driving and Plumbing).



There were fifteen (15) identified target beneficiaries in each course/ technology transfer. Shown in the table 3, it revealed that 15 beneficiaries for each of the nine (9) identified training courses /technology transfer (*Nail and Hair Care, General Cookery, Food Processing, and Meat Preservation, Computer Hardware Servicing with Office Enhancement, Electrical Installation and Maintenance, Automotive Servicing and Driving and Plumbing*) acquired/adopted the KSA. Whereas, for the other three (3) - dressmaking (11), refrigeration and air-conditioning (12) and bamboo technology (12) training courses/ technology transfer, 73%, 80%, and 80% beneficiaries have acquired/adopted the KSA, respectively. Shielded Metal Arc Welding

(SMAW I) exceeded the number of target beneficiaries by 7%, having a 107% number of completers. Thus, a total of 156 out of 165 beneficiaries or 94.54% had acquired/adopted the KSA for the above-mentioned technology transfer.

The extension services should have a pro-active response to address problems and issues, and even though there was difficulty in reaching out previously identified beneficiaries and some of the pre-identified beneficiaries were no longer available due to the delayed release of funds. But then, through the help of the DSWD and LGUs, the SAPP team can efficiently address problems regarding the beneficiaries.

**Presentation.** There were six (6) training courses conducted in Presentation with twenty (20) target beneficiaries in each course. Table 4 revealed that a total of 24 (beneficiaries) for food processing, 20 for baking and pastry, 11 for electrical installation & maintenance, 17 for refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing, 20 for cacao production and none for mushroom production *or the total of 92* beneficiaries completed the above courses. Thus, a total of 92 out of 120 beneficiaries, 76.7%, completed the course.



### Skilled Workers Produced

The reduction of extreme poverty in the Philippines would require interventions to help the poor community at least to increase their standard of living. Livelihood programs have the potential to help them increase income and move out of extreme poverty [1]. The SAPP

Project aimed that the target beneficiaries who were the selected as the poorest municipalities in Camarines Sur be able to **produce at least 25% skilled workers** who will be **successfully employed** and engaged themselves in a **small viable enterprise**.

*Table 8. Summary of Beneficiaries engaged in entrepreneurial undertakings.*

Municipality	No. of Trained Individuals	No. of beneficiaries engaged in entrepreneurial undertakings	Percentage (%)
Balatan	135	4	2.9
Buhi	120	58	48.3
Pasacao	156	71	45.5
Presentation	92	42	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>34.8</b>

It is clearly shown in table 8 that training conducted in Buhi (with 48.3 percent) had the highest percentage of beneficiaries engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. This is for the reason that the agriculture training can immediately start with a viable small business that can help both the beneficiaries and the community. Presentation has the second-highest percentage of beneficiaries engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings (45.7%). Pasacao has 17.3% (27/156), and Balatan has 2.9%.(4/135). Nevertheless, **out of 503 trained individuals**, 175 or 34.79 %, of beneficiaries engaged employment/entrepreneurial undertakings, indicated that the program exceeded the target percentage of the clientele engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings by 9.79%

➤ **Beneficiaries engaged in employment/Small Viable Enterprise**

**Balatan.** Four (4) out of 135 beneficiaries in Balatan were engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. Two (2) from Bread and Pastry Production and Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (**Figure 4**). At this juncture, the school implementer plan to invite certified **TESDA** trainers for further training to improve the skills of the beneficiaries in preparation with TESDA Assessment for eligibility certification.

In addition, during the Completion Ceremony of SAPP, Mayor Bagasbas was impressed on the progress of the trainees on Bread and Pastry Production training, he then revealed of his plan on establishing a community-based bakery where the trainees may utilize their equipment and materials to market/showcase their products. The Extension Services Office may conduct impact assessment after the completion to measure the effectiveness and ensure that the trainings are relevant and responsive to the needs of the community.

**Buhi.** The beneficiaries in agricultural training in **Buhi** were screened and evaluated of their potentials as partner to a small viable enterprise **in the following livelihood initiatives**. With the assistance of the LGU, the Municipal Agriculture Officer (**MAO**) and their technical staff, the beneficiaries were **awarded a start-up capital** in the following livelihood activities: (a) swine production enterprise; (b) poultry production enterprise and; (c) taro production and enterprise; and (d) smoked tilapia processing. The smoked tilapia processing enterprise was not realized due to its associated hardship in the procurement of raw material for processing smoked tilapia. There was no supplier of tilapia in the locality who could participate in the bidding with those required procurement requirements in the **PhilGEPS**. Besides smoked tilapia processing was due to inadequacy of the desired size for processing and the fish kills that struck **Buhi** Lake prior to its implementation. Only very few participants would like to venture on a commercial scale of tilapia because of its erratic supply and demand.

Also, the community would prefer to buy fresh than smoked fish tilapia. Feasibility study on this venture was also found the less lucrative among the rest of the above-mentioned livelihood enterprises. Therefore, due to some of the above shortcomings and associated problems, only the first three (3) livelihood enterprises were implemented in the community.

As a result, of the 30 beneficiaries who were trained on swine production, **50%** engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. Because of the relatively high cost of initial capital, the project was able to provide only half **50%** (15 out of the 30 beneficiaries) in swine production, and **56.7%** in poultry production while there were a more significant number of farming families (**86.7%**) who were able to acquire the start-up capital in taro production (Figure 5).

**Table 6.** Total number of entrepreneurial partners gaining ROI.

Technology Transfer	Beneficiaries engaged in entrepreneurial	Partners Generating Income (ROI)	
		Total	%
Swine production	15	8	16
Poultry production	17	11	19.41
Taro production	26	24	27.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22.24</b>

**Return of Investment.** On swine production and entrepreneurship, out of the 15 partners, there were 8 (53%) who were already generating **Return of the Investment (ROI)**. The Poultry production ranked second or 19.41% (11 out of the 17) generated a positive rate of return. A very large number of adopters, 24 out of 26 (92%) have generated positive ROI in Taro Production (Table 6 & 7).

**Table 7.** Status of the start-up entrepreneurial capital provided.

Livelihood/ Entrepreneur Component	Number of Successful Adopting Partners	ROI						% ROI
		Initial Starter Kit	Acquisition Cost	Feeds & Biologics / inputs	No. of Animals or Plants	Offsprings/ Produce	Summary	
Swine production	13	13 ready to breed sows	234,000	60,000	13	40	294,000	25.6
Poultry production	11	111 ready to lay pullets	44,400	50,000	111	300	54,400	22.5
Taro production	24	60000 taro planting materials	150,000	20,000	60,000	100,000	380,000	153.3
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>428,400</b>				<b>728,400</b>	<b>70.0</b>

The SAPP beneficiaries in Buhi in swine production, poultry production, and taro production, were expected to use their knowledge acquired to start up with their own source of living or venture in any business enterprise that can generate a source of income. The taro were being displayed and sold in the **University Exhibits** called for by CHED, DABAR, and the Chamber of Commerce in Naga City. Some dried taro leaves were also sold at the local market and neighboring barangays.

As to the associated monetary worth, Table 6 & 7 shows the associated cost and return analysis of the entrepreneurial components. As shown in table 7, taro production was the most productive and lucrative venture among the 3 types of small scale livelihood activities engaged by the partner-beneficiaries. It has a **very high rate of return (153.33%)**, four to five times bigger than swine and poultry production. As observed, taro was the quickest venture which gave obvious benefits to beneficiaries. Considering, it barely took one month after planting the taro, and the adopting farmers began to harvest the leaves for selling. Taro was also the most proven resilient crops in the Bicol Region. Taro can be cultivated under wet, dry, and upland conditions. This can also adopt in any type of climate change and can quickly be recovered within a week after the floodwater has receded because its rhizomes could float. Aside from its high storage capacity, it is a crop for all seasons as it could also be harvested at any time of the year. Aside from that, right

after the calamity, the damaged leaves could still be utilized to feed the animals. Thus, from the foregoing analysis and based on the experiences of the SAPP partner-beneficiaries, taro is the most recommendable crops for high profitability and sustainability in the disaster-prone farms.

**Pasacao.** However, as shown in Figure 6, the number of beneficiaries engaged in employment/ entrepreneurial undertakings in each training course conducted in Pasacao. The training on nail and hair care has produced 93.3% (14 of 15) adopters and SMAW (despite having the highest number of trained individuals) only 25% (4/16) engaged in employment/ entrepreneurial undertakings. Dressmaking has 81.8% (9/11); Food processing and meat preservation have 60% (9/15); beneficiaries were selling pre-order goods. One from electrical installation (1/15) and automotive servicing and driving (7/15) or 46.7% were employed.

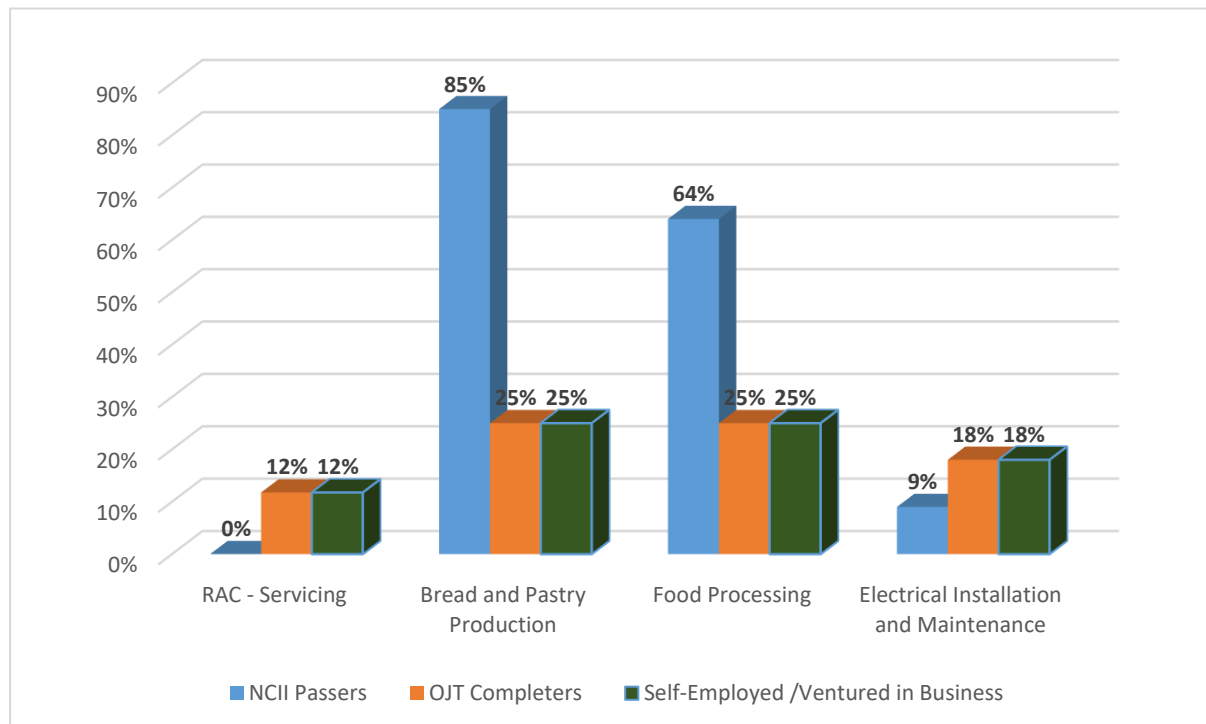
#### **Beneficiaries successfully engaged in employed/entrepreneurial activities**





**Presentation.** There were five (5) training courses conducted in Presentation. In **Figure 7**, it revealed that 2/17 or **12%** were OJT completers, self-employed/ ventured into business beneficiaries in **RAC-servicing**. For **Bread and Pastry Production**, 17 of 20 beneficiaries or **85%** were NCII passers, **25%** (5/20) beneficiaries were OJT completers and

self-employed /ventured into business. In **Food Processing**, **25%** (6/25) were OJT completers, self-employed /ventured into business, **64%** (16/25) passed the NC II. In **Electrical Installation and Maintenance**, **18%** (2/11) beneficiaries were self-employed/ ventured into business, and **9%** (1/11) were NC II passers.



*Figure 7 - Beneficiaries who completed OJT, passed NCII, and engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings.*

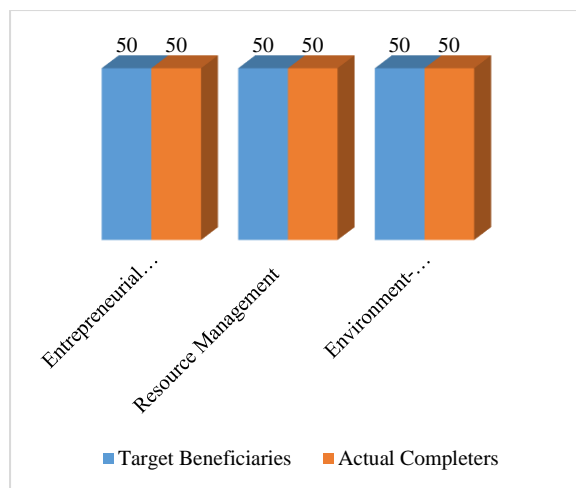
In all the trainings conducted in Presentation, except for cacao production have completed OJT, passed NCII, and engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. This is due to its nature and duration of bearing fruits. Constant monitoring of the livelihood training must be conducted to ensure the sustainability of the project.

### **C. Enhanced skills in entrepreneurship, climate-smart, gender-sensitive and responsible communities.**

Aside from the skills training conducted during the SAPP implementation, the capability building generally used to enhance the skills in entrepreneurship, establish climate-smart, resilient, and productive community. These covered various topics that come hand-in-hand with the technology transfer. Such capability

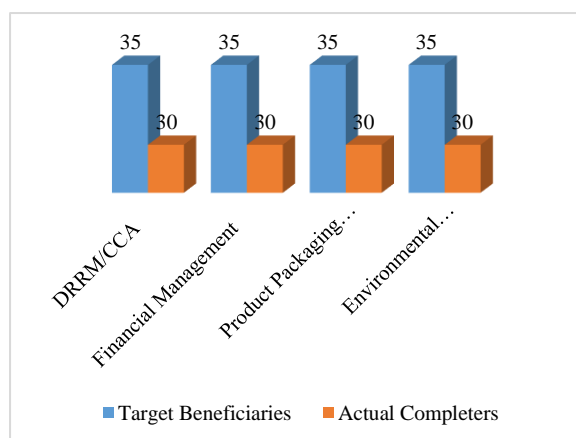
buildings included: Entrepreneurial Management where characters and attitudes of good people in business were emphasized; Environment-Responsible Community Building to teach the trainees how to protect the environment as they practice the skills acquired; and Resource Management in where the importance of handling financial and human resources wisely and how to do simple bookkeeping were also highlighted.





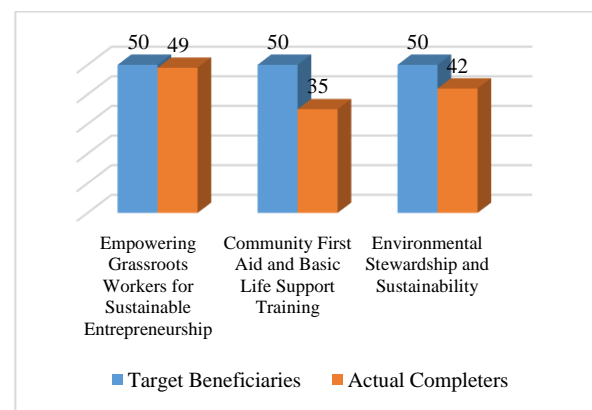
**Figure 8.** Enhanced skills in three (3) identified training courses in Balatan

**Balatan.** There were three (3) capability enhancement training courses conducted in Balatan with fifty (50) target beneficiaries in each course. In figure 8, revealed that a total of 50 beneficiaries for each of the three (3) identified training courses: *entrepreneurial management, resource management, and environment-responsible community building*. Thus, a one hundred percent (100%) completed the capability buildings in Entrepreneurial Management; Environment-Responsible Community Building, the trainees/beneficiaries taught how to protect the environment as they practice the skills acquired; and Resource Management in which the importance of handling financial, human resources wisely and how to do simple bookkeeping were also highlighted.



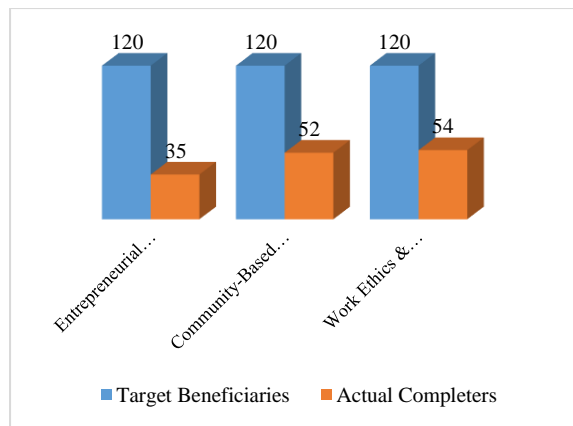
**Figure 9.** Enhanced skills in the four (4) identified training courses in Buhi

**Buhi.** There were four (4) capability enhancement training courses conducted in Buhi with thirty-five (35) target beneficiaries in each course and 30 beneficiaries completed the training courses for Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), financial management, Product Packaging, and Marketing, and Environmental Stewardship and Resource Management. Thus, a total of 120 out of 140 target beneficiaries or 85.71% completed the course (Figure 9).



**Figure 10.** Enhanced skills in three (3) identified training courses in Pasacao.

**Pasacao.** There were three (3) capability enhancement training courses conducted in Pasacao with fifty (50) target beneficiaries in each course. Figure 10, revealed that 49 beneficiaries attended the capacity building for empowering grassroots workers for sustainable entrepreneurship, 35 beneficiaries in community first aid and basic life support training, and 42 beneficiaries in environmental stewardship and sustainability completed the identified capability enhancement training courses or a total of 126 beneficiaries completed the above courses. Thus, a total of 126 out of 150 beneficiaries, 84% completed the capability as mentioned earlier enhancement training.



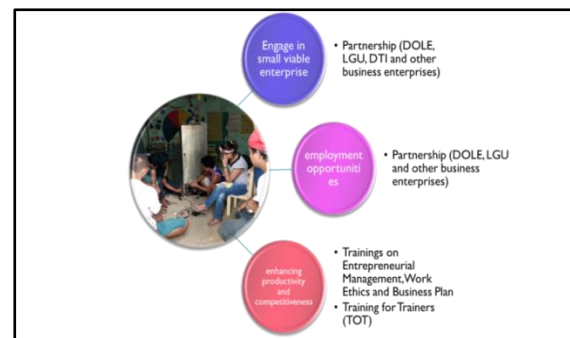
**Figure 11.** *Enhanced skills in three (3) identified training courses in Presentacion.*

**Presentacion.** There were three (3) capability enhancement training courses conducted in Presentacion with 120 target beneficiaries in each course. In figure 9 revealed that 35 beneficiaries participated in the entrepreneurial mindset, 52 beneficiaries in community-based disaster risk reduction training and planning workshops, and 54 beneficiaries in work & ethics communication completed the identified courses. Thus, a total of 141 out of 135 beneficiaries, 39.17%, completed the course (Figure 10).

## V. WAY FORWARD

Data indicated that the implementation was directly influenced by its challenges. Lessons could be drawn; thus, this section reflects on the SAPP's future plans and strategies in upholding its sustainability. Post-trainings assistance can be provided like the conduct of business planning workshop that will assist the completers in the preparation of business plan which is a requirement of LGU partners in awarding fund for start-up projects also partnership with the other GAs, LGU-operated cooperative and locally operated shops along specific technologies is necessary for employment and their entrepreneurial endeavors. Thus the SAPP TWG shall continue its Result-Based M&E for the implementers to determine skills/technologies provided has relevant to the needs of the community. This will also assist the implementers on what could be done so that SAPP's objectives are achieved. Information disseminations like presenting it in

a National/ International Conference/Congress/Forum should also be done so that the scheme of partnership shall be adopted in other communities and lastly post evaluation or impact assessment three (3) years after the completion to measure the effect and ensure that the projects are relevant and responsive to the felt needs of the beneficiaries (Figure 11).



*Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 11. Way forward.*

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There were 28 technology transfer courses and 13 capability buildings conducted in four (4) marginalized municipalities (Buhi, Presentacion, Balatan, and Sipocot) in Camarines Sur. SAPP project produced 1,040 trained individuals (503 for technology transfer and 537 for capability enhancement). Ninety-three and fifteen or 93.15% (503 of 540) beneficiaries have completed such training courses and confirmed the application of Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes (KSA).

In Balatan, 100% (135/135) beneficiaries acquired/adopted the KSA; Pasacao has 94.54% (156/165); 76.7% (92/120) in Presentacion completed the course. Where in Buhi, 75% (90/120) acquired/adopted the KSA. It indicates that it exceeded the target number of clientele who acquired/adopted the KSA by 18.15%.

Out of 503, 175 (34.79%) of beneficiaries engaged employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. In Buhi (with **48.3** percent) had the highest percentage of beneficiaries engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings. Presentacion has the second-highest percentage of beneficiaries engaged in

employment/entrepreneurial undertakings (45.7%). Pasacao has 17.3% (27/156), and Balatan has 2.9 %.( 4/135), indicated that the program exceeded the target percentage of the clientele engaged in employment/entrepreneurial undertakings by 9.79%.

The capability building generally used to enhance the skills in entrepreneurship, establish climate-smart, resilient, and productive community, 67.13% (537/800) beneficiaries completed the training. In Balatan, three capability enhancement training with 100% (50/50) completers each course. In Buhi, there were four (4) capability enhancement training conducted with 85.71% (30/35) completers in each course. In Pasacao, 84% (or 126 out of 150) of beneficiaries completed the training. In Presentacion, 141 out of 360 or 39.17% of beneficiaries completed the enhancement training. Nevertheless, beneficiaries enhanced the skills in entrepreneurship, climate-smart, gender-sensitive and responsible communities.

The SAPP program was implemented over a year, a great deal of effort has been inputted by the project during this period. Although the procurement of materials and climate change was found to be a major setback in completing the project in the targeted time. There should have sustainable community development activities that create opportunities for beneficiaries, employment, or a viable enterprise.

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