

**Gordoncillo, Prudenciano, U., et al. An Assessment of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and its Impacts on Rural Communities II: Micro Perspective. University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Inc. (UPLBFI). November 2007.**

The study aimed to determine the impact of the CARP on agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and non-ARBs between the years 2000 and 2006 to determine if the positive impact of CARP on ARBs demonstrated in the first round of CARP-IA studies in 2000 has been sustained and reinforced in the last six years. The study compared agricultural, economic, and social statistics generated from the resurvey of 1,854 household drawn from the baseline survey conducted in 1990; and the CARP-IA (Phase-I) survey conducted in 2000. The respondents were classified into two, the ARBs and the non-ARBs. The study shows that there is an increasing trend in yields from 1990 to 2000 to 2006 in rice and corn for both ARBs and non-ARBs which is a positive indicator of some positive effects of CARP in the traditional crop areas except coconut. The study also clearly shows that ARBs have higher real income per capita (based on 2000 prices) than non-ARBs and both had increased their real per capita income from 1990 to 2000, and from 2000 to 2006. There is a higher percentage of non-poor (lower percentage of poor) among the ARBs compared to the non-ARBs in 2000 and in 2006. Furthermore, the percentage of ARBs who are non-poor improved slightly from 2000 to 2006, while the percentage on non-ARBs who are non-poor remained basically the same. Over time, the level of living among the farmer beneficiaries has improved and the amenities available to the ARBs were generally better than for the non-ARBs. Likewise, the level of satisfaction of ARBs for peace and order condition has increased over time.