

DAR-Policy and Strategic Research Service. Case Study on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) Farmer-Beneficiaries in Selected Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Areas and Public A & D Lands in Cauayan, Negros Occidental. Diliman, Quezon City. September 2009.

The study assessed the results of project interventions provided under the CARP in selected Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas and how the issuance of Certificate of Stewardship Contracts (CSCs)/ Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), and free and homestead patents under the CARP has contributed to the tenurial security and improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the farmer-beneficiaries. The study used the case study approach which made use of primary and secondary data. Primary data were gathered through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and individual structured interviews with the sample farmer-beneficiaries who were issued CSCs and CBFMAs and free and homestead patents in public A & D lands. This case study was selected from the list of CBFM-CARP Project Sites which were provided support services under CARP funds within the three-year period from 2000 to 2002 and in 2008. The findings of the study show that the 2001 CBFM-CARP projects have not had significant impact on the lives of the CBFM beneficiaries because of the minimal amount provided in its implementation and the nature of projects implemented. The projects implemented in the area through the association of the farmer-beneficiaries are carabao dispersal and goat raising which were provided only with the amount of PhP63,000 and PhP23,000, respectively. Moreover, the support services provided under the 2008 CBFM-CARP project which entails the planting of fruit trees and agri-crops production, is very minimal because the project covers only 85 hectares or 2.5 percent of the 3,411.82 hectares of the total CBFM area. As regards the homestead and free patent holders, there are no specific program interventions which are designed to assist their needs. The aforementioned findings indicate the need for adequate funds for the implementation of support programs for the farmer-beneficiaries in public agricultural lands.