

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 Tabuk, Kalinga. Diliman, Quezon City. September 2009.

The study assessed the results of project interventions provided under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (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 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 with the three-year period from 200 to 2002 and in 2008. The findings of this study show that the 2001 CBFM-CARP projects have not had significant impact on the lives of the CBFM beneficiaries because of flawed identification of CBFM area and the non-validation of CBFM participants prior to the issuance of the CBFMA. The CBFM beneficiaries have not yet benefited under the 2008 CBFM-CARP project because the type of projects implemented were the planting of fruit trees and forest trees which have long-term gestation periods before the CBFM beneficiaries can derive benefits. Moreover, the support services provided under the 2008 CBFM-CARP project production are very minimal because the project covers only 75 hectares or 19 percent of the estimated 400 hectares of the total CBFM area. As regards the free patent holders, there are no specific program interventions which are designed to assist their needs. The aforecited findings indicate the need for adequate funds for the implementation of support programs for the farmer-beneficiaries in public agricultural lands that would increase their farm productivity and household income.