

**AGENCY
PERFORMANCE
REVIEW
CY 2021**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM

AGENCY PERFORMANCE REVIEW REPORT

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021

1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW REPORT

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Agency Performance Review (APR) Report in a nutshell contains the DAR's performance for January to December 2021 and how it fared vis-à-vis its objectives and desired outputs. The report also contains measures necessary to be undertaken to ensure successful program implementation. Specifically, the APR Report reflects the following:

- a. Strategic goals, thrusts and directions and objectives for CY 2021;
- b. Programs, activities and projects undertaken in the first semester of CY 2021;
- c. Physical targets, desired outputs and outcomes for CY 2021;
- d. Summary of accomplishments in key indicators; and
- e. Measures for successful program implementation.

From January to December 2021, the Department accomplished the following:

1.1.1 Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

Outcome Indicator:

- Achieved 443.33% performance rate in installation of ARBs in awarded lands.

Output Indicators:

- Completed documentation of 4,659 claimfolders (CFs) covering 24,421.03 hectares, or 54.18% of the target for the year of 45,070 hectares.
- Registered Emancipation Patents (EPs) and Certificates of Land Ownership Award (EPs/CLOAs) involving 16,876.77 hectares and 11,317 ARBs. The accomplishment in terms of number of hectares covered by EPs/CLOAs registered is equivalent to 37.13% of the target for the year of 45,455 hectares.

- Distributed EPs/CLOAs covering 85,326.53 hectares to 63,783 ARBs. In terms of area covered by distributed EPs/CLOAs, the DAR delivered 210.30% of its target for the year of 40,573 hectares. In terms of number of ARBs, the DAR also surpassed its target for the year of 32,001 ARBs by 31,782, or 99.32%.
- Installed 50,172 ARBs in 67,413.93 hectares of CARP lands. The accomplishment in terms of number of ARBs installed is equivalent to 158.77% of the target for the year of 31,601 ARBs.

1.1.2 Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

Outcome Indicator:

- Achieved 100% of its target for CY 2021 of 100% reduction in pending DARAB cases.

Output indicators:

- Achieved 95.65% resolution rate in DARAB and ALI cases, surpassing the target of 83.00%.
- Achieved 94.35% performance rate in handling judicial and quasi-judicial cases. This surpassed the target for the year of 78.00%.

1.1.3 Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

Outcome Indicators:

- Based on initial data gathered through Information Technology-enabled Assessment System for ARCs (IT-eASy ARCs), 91.97% of the covered ARB Organizations which operated business enterprises in CY 2021 were found out to be managing profitable business enterprises
- Based on the initial results of the ARB-level instrument of the IT-eASy ARC the increase in average annual crop yield in irrigated palay vs. the baseline (previous year's report) is 31.45%.

Output Indicators:

- Trained 519,954 ARBs on various courses on capacity and entrepreneurial skills. This is equivalent to 141.17 % of the target for the year of 368,313 ARBs.

- Provided access to credit and microfinance services to 172,671 ARBs or 126.60% of the target for the year of 136,392 ARBs.
- Provided technical, enterprise, farm support and physical infrastructure support to 3,622 ARB organizations (ARBOs). This is 126.33% of the 2,867 ARBOs targeted for the year.

1.2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND AREAS SUBJECT OF REVIEW

STRATEGIC GOALS:

The Department of Agrarian Reform as the forefront agency of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) shall continue to implement the program in alliance with the CARP Implementing Agencies (CIAs) and other stakeholders to achieve the following goals:

- a. Strategic Goal/Long-Term Outcome: ***Rights and Welfare of Tillers Defended and Asserted***
- b. Intermediate Outcomes: ***Rural Development Supported; and Food Security Supported***
- c. Organizational (Stakeholders) Outcome: ***Tillers' Security of Tenure Ensured; Tillers' Rights and Welfare Promoted; and Agrarian Reform Areas Improved***

Under its Agency Strategic Performance Accountability Report Card (ASPARC), the Department's delivery of goods and services through the implementation of the funded programs, activities and projects (PAPs) shall pave the way for the Rights and Welfare of Tillers Defended and Asserted (Long-Term Outcome). In terms of the corresponding metrics for this long-term outcome, the following indicators were adopted:

- Satisfaction of ARBs on all services provided by DAR; and
- Number of ARBs with full ownership of land.

At the level of the organization (stakeholder outcomes) whose projected gestation period would be shorter than the long-term outcomes, the following indicators shall be used:

- Tillers' Security of Tenure Ensured
 - ▣ Percent of farmers actually installed in awarded lands
- Tillers' Rights and Welfare Promoted
 - ▣ Percent reduction of pending cases

- Agrarian Reform Areas Improved
 - ✚ Percent of ARB organizations (ARBOs) managing profitable business enterprises
 - ✚ Percent increase of crop yield above the baseline (palay, irrigated)

THRUSTS AND DIRECTIONS

- a. Streamline legal procedures.
- b. Increase issuance of Certificates of Landownership Award (CLOAs).
- c. Implement programs that will encourage farmers retain their CLOAs and stay in their farms.
- d. Use convergence of line departments to give support to farmers.
- e. Utilize the family as focal point for agrarian reform.
- f. Accomplish placements and promotion of DAR employees affected by the Rationalization Plan.

2021 OBJECTIVES

The three major implementing programs are reinforcing each other to deliver the agency commitments under the Performance Information Section of the FY 2021 GAA.

These are the following:

- a. **Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)**
 - Complete documentation of 45,070 hectares covering 4,910 landholdings.
 - Register at least 45,455 hectares of agricultural lands to 35,225 agrarian reform beneficiaries.
 - Distribute 40,574 hectares to 32,001 ARBs.
- b. **Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)**
 - Attain 83 percent resolution rate on agrarian-related cases (DARAB and Agrarian Law Implementation cases).
 - 78 percent of cases handled in judicial and quasi-judicial courts disposed
- c. **Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)**
 - Train 368,313 ARBs in ARCs and non-ARC areas
 - Provide access to credit and microfinance services to 136,392 ARBs
 - Provide 2,867 ARBOs with technical, enterprise and farm productivity support and physical infrastructure.

1.3 BACKGROUND

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY/PROJECT (P/A/P) AND TARGETS FOR 2021

The Department implements three major programs. These are as follows:

a. Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

The Land Tenure Security Program, or LTSP, is the DAR's banner implementing program involving the provision of land tenure security services to the ARBs. It is comprised of several major activities that lead towards achieving desired outputs and outcomes.

a.1 Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD)

This involves the redistribution of all public¹ and private agricultural lands, regardless of crops or tenurial status of tillers, to qualified farmers and farmworkers, subject to the prescribed retention limit and just compensation to landowners.

The process of acquiring and distributing lands to agrarian reform beneficiaries ARBs entails complex processes and activities that involve other agencies. These agencies include: the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for land survey; Land Registration Authority (LRA) for titling and registration of titles; the Land Bank of the Philippines for land valuation, and in some extreme cases the Department of National Defense (DND) for the installation of ARBs.

DAR's targets for CY 2021 are as follows

P/A/Ps		CY 2021 TARGET
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
1. Claimfolder preparation and documentation:		
No. of landholdings		4,910
Hectares involved		45,070
2. EP/CLOA Registration		
Hectares involved		45,455
No. of Beneficiaries benefited		35,225
3. EP/CLOA Distribution		
Hectares involved		40,574
No. of ARBs awarded with EP/CLOAs		32,001

¹ For 2020 and onwards, LAD includes the coverage of government-owned lands in accordance with EO No. 75 issued by President Rodrigo Duterte mandating the distribution of government-owned lands devoted to and suitable for agriculture nationwide.

a.2 Non-Land Transfer or Leasehold Operation

Leasehold Operation is the non-land transfer program of the Department. Under this program, agricultural lessees' land tenure is strengthened and a greater share of the produce for the lessees is guaranteed. Further, the lessees have the physical possession and full control of the land. This is implemented in the landowners' retained areas and in lands yet to be acquired and redistributed to ARBs.

For CY 2021, a total of 11,685 hectares involving 7,010 leaseholders are targeted to be covered by Leasehold Operation.

a.3 Post-Land Distribution

Activities that aim to sustain the post-LAD tenurial security of ARBs. These include subdivision of collective CLOAs and Redocumentation of DNYD, DNYP and FSD lands (*For 2021 and onwards, subdivision of collective CLOAs activity shall be contained under the Foreign-Assisted Projects - Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT)*). The targets for are as follows:

P/A/Ps PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CY 2021 TARGET
Subdivision and Redocumentation of Collective CLOAs	
1.1. Subdivision survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of hectares with survey plans transmitted to and accepted by LMS) 	<i>Mainstreamed in the SPLIT Project beginning 2021</i>
1.2. Redocumentation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of hectares redocumented with individual CLOAs/titles 	
Redocumentation of DNYDs/DNYPs	
2.1. Redocumentation of DNYDs/DNYPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of hectares with redocumentation folders (DNYDs/DNYPs) 	5,601
2.2. Field Survey Documentation (FSD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of hectares with redocumentation folders 	10,957

a.4 Foreign Assisted Project

Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project. The SPLIT Project is aimed at improving land tenure security and strengthen property rights of ARBs through accelerated subdivision and individual titling of the remaining 1,395,512 hectares covered by Collective CLOAs nationwide. Its components are as follows:

- **Parcelization of Collective CLOAs.** This will support the improvement of the regulatory framework and processes for the parcelization of collective CLOAs, development and implementation of a CLOA Document Management System and a Digital Archive for the issued individual titles; completion of an inventory of collective CLOAs for parcelization; and implementation of the improved procedures using modern survey techniques, inclusion of female names on titles and improved communications to both genders.
- **Capacity Building and Technical Assistance.** This will cover orientation/reorientation on the enhanced processes, use of digital and modern technology, revised rules and procedures for the parcelization process and agrarian reform cases, effective stakeholder engagement and gender sensitive approaches, for DAR and partner agencies staff at the central, regional and provincial offices.
- **Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).** This will serve to provide support in project management and coordination, technical operations, procurement management and supervision, financial management and disbursement, environmental and social risk and impacts, grievance mechanisms and M&E activities. (*Source: FASPO*)

b. Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

As one of the three major programs of the Department of Agrarian Reform, Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP) is not only concerned with the attainment of agrarian justice for the affected sectors of CARP but is implemented in support of achieving the objectives of Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP) and Agrarian Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP).

Under R.A. No. 6657, DAR is vested with the primary jurisdiction to determine and adjudicate agrarian reform matters/cases and to extend free legal assistance to farmer-beneficiaries affected by agrarian cases. The delivery of agrarian justice under this program has two features: Resolution of Agrarian Reform cases and Provision of Agrarian Legal Assistance to the ARBs.

The resolution of agrarian reform cases is either through Adjudication of Agrarian Reform Cases (AARC), and Resolution of Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI) Cases.

The provision of Agrarian Legal Assistance (ALA) is carried out in the form of conducting mediation/conciliation to settle agrarian conflicts/disputes between the parties, and representation of ARBs by DAR lawyers in cases filed before the

judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. Legal assistance also includes providing legal counselling/advice to farmer beneficiaries.

The DAR at present utilizes more aggressive alternative dispute resolution techniques in mediation to reduce conflicts maturing into court cases. The general objective is to persuade the contending parties to settle their disputes amicably or out of court before the DAR.

b.1 Adjudication of Agrarian Reform Cases (AARC)

The Adjudication of Cases involves the resolution of cases falling within the jurisdiction of the DAR Adjudication Board (DARAB), Regional Agrarian Reform Adjudicators (RARADs) and Provincial Agrarian Reform Adjudicators (PARADs).

The DAR Adjudication Board (appellate), together with its regional and provincial counterparts have the primary and exclusive jurisdiction to determine and adjudicate all agrarian cases and disputes arising from the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program under R.A. No. 6657, Executive Order No. 226, 229 and 129-A, R.A. No. 3844 as amended by R.A. No. 6389, P.D. No. 27 and other agrarian laws and implementing rules and regulations. Such cases involve the following:

- The rights and obligations of persons, whether natural or juridical, engaged in the management, cultivation and use of all agricultural lands covered by R.A. No. 6657, as amended, and other related agrarian laws.
- Those cases involving annulment or rescission of lease contracts or deeds of sale or their amendments involving lands under the administration and disposition of the DAR or Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), and the amendment of titles pertaining to agricultural lands under the administration and disposition of the DAR and LBP, as well as EPs issued under PD 266, Homestead Patents, Free Patents, and miscellaneous sales patents to settlers in settlement and re-settlement areas under the administration and disposition of the DAR.
- Those cases involving the ejectment and dispossession of tenants and/or leaseholders.
- Those cases involving the sale, alienation, pre-emption, and redemption of agricultural lands under the coverage of the CARL, as amended or other agrarian laws.
- Those involving the correction, partition, secondary and subsequent issuances such as reissuance of lost/destroyed owner's duplicate copy and reconstitution of Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOAs) and

Emancipation Patents (EPs) which are registered with the Land Registration Authority.

- Those cases involving the review of leasehold rentals and fixing of disturbance compensation.
- Those cases involving the collection of amortization payments, foreclosure and similar disputes concerning the functions of the LBP, and payments for land awarded under PD No. 27, RA. No. 3844, as amended, and RA No. 6657, as amended by RA No. 9700, and other related laws, decrees, orders, instructions, rules, and regulations as well as payment for residential, commercial, and industrial lots within the settlement areas under the administration and disposition of the DAR.
- Those cases involving boundary disputes over lands under the administration and disposition of the DAR and the LBP, which are transferred, distributed, and/or sold to tenant-beneficiaries and are covered by deeds of sale, patents, and certificates of title.
- Those cases previously falling under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the defunct Court of Agrarian Relations under Section 12 of P.D. No. 946 except those cases falling under proper courts or other quasi-judicial bodies.
- Such other agrarian cases, disputes, matters, or concerns referred to it by the Secretary of DAR.

b.2 Resolution of Agrarian Law implementation (ALI) Cases

Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI) cases refers to the administrative resolution of administrative matter involving disputes or controversies such as the identification of beneficiaries, exemption from coverage, and the like in the implementation of Agrarian Reform Laws which falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the DAR Secretary or his/her representative and the Regional Director. For cases falling within the jurisdiction of the DAR Secretary, evaluation, investigation, and initial drafting of resolution of ALI Cases are with the Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance (BALA) through its divisions, the Claims and Conflicts Division (CCD), and Land Use Case Division (LUCD). The ALI Cases are categorized, as follows:

b.2.1. Regular ALI. Pursuant to the Rules for Agrarian Law Implementation Cases, as amended by DAR Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2017.

- Classification and identification of landholdings for coverage under the agrarian reform program and the initial issuance of Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOAs) and Emancipation Patents (EPs), including protests or oppositions thereto and petitions for lifting of such coverage.

- Classification, identification, inclusion, exclusion, qualification, or disqualification of potential/ actual farmer-beneficiaries.
- Subdivision surveys of land under Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).
- Recall or cancellation of provisional lease rentals, Certificates of Land Transfers (CLTs) and CARP Beneficiary Certificates (CBCs) in cases outside the purview of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 816, including the issuance, recall, or cancellation of Emancipation Patents (EPs) or Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOAs) not yet registered with the Register of Deeds.
- Application for exemption from coverage under Section 10 of RA6657, as amended.
- Determination of the rights of agrarian reform beneficiaries to homelots.
- Disposition of excess area of the tenant's/ farmer-beneficiary's landholdings.
- Exercise the right of retention by landowners.
- Increase in area of tillage of a tenant/ farmer-beneficiary.
- Conflict of claims in landed estates administered by DAR and its predecessors.
- Cases or disputes, arising from or regarding the maintenance of possession or reinstatement of actual tillers not bound by any tenurial relations on landholdings devoted to agriculture.
- Cases of exemption/exclusion of fishpond and prawn farms from the coverage of CARP pursuant to RA 7881.
- Issuance of Certificate of Exemption for land subject of Voluntary Offer to Sell (VOS) and Compulsory Acquisition (CA) found unsuitable for agricultural purposes.
- In cases with resolutions, orders or decisions which have attained finality or have been executed, the DAR in the exercise of its adjudicatory powers in the resolution of cases involving ALI is not barred from taking cognizance of new controversies arising from changes in the conditions of the subject landholdings or parties.
- Such other agrarian cases, disputes, matters, or concerns referred by the Secretary to the Regional Director, other DAR Officials, or in other cases where the Secretary assumes jurisdiction.

b.2.2. Land Transfer Clearance. Is a document issued by the DAR through its Provincial Agrarian Reform Program Officer (PARPO) where the agricultural land which is the subject matter of the transfer is situated that the transfer of ownership is not in violation of any agrarian reform program pursuant to the following:

- Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1989, Rules and Procedures Governing Land Transaction; and
- Administrative Order No. 8, Series of 1995 (Rules and Procedures Governing the Transferability of Lands awarded to ARBs pursuant to P.D. No. 27, as amended by E.O. No. 228 and R.A. No. 6657), as amended by Administrative Order No. 6, Series of 1996.

b.2.3. Referral Case. The DAR is vested with primary jurisdiction to determine and adjudicate agrarian reform matters and shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all matters involving the implementation of agrarian reform, except those falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of the DA and the DENR. Any complaint or information filed before the Court or Prosecutor's Office by a party which contains an allegation that the case is agrarian in nature and/or one of the parties is a farmer, farmworker or tenant shall be automatically referred to DAR. The DAR through its PARPO shall certify, within fifteen (15) days from referral of the Court or Prosecutor's Office, whether an agrarian dispute exists or the case is agrarian in nature in accordance with A.O. No. 3, Series of 2011, in relation with the DOJ Circular No. 40 dated 10 June 2010, and Supreme Court-Office of the Court Administrator (OCA) Circular No. 62-2010 dated 28 April 2010, and other related circulars and issuances.

b.2.4. Conversion/Exemption/Exclusions. These are special ALI cases that are governed by the following issuances:

- Application for Conversion of agricultural land to residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-agricultural uses and purposes including protests or oppositions thereto pursuant to Section 65 of R.A. No. 6657, as amended.
- Application for Exemption based on prior reclassification of land pursuant to Department of Justice (DOJ) Opinion No. 44 (1990) as implemented by DAR A.O. No. 12, Series of 1990.
- Exclusion from CARP coverage of agricultural land used for fishpond/prawn Farms (DAR A.O. No. 3, Series of 1995), and livestock, swine, and poultry raising (DAR A.O. No. 1, Series of 2004).
- Petition for Extension of Time to Develop.
- Petition for Revocation of Conversion, Exemption or Exclusion Order.
- Monitor development compliance in accordance with the Conversion Order.
- Monitor illegal and premature conversion cases.

b.3 Agrarian Legal Assistance (ALA)

Agrarian Legal Assistance (ALA) is an essential component of the AJDP. It primarily involves rendering of legal assistance and other legal services, among which are the representation of ARBs or members of their immediate farm households before quasi-judicial or administrative bodies and regular courts in civil, criminal and administrative cases instituted by or against them, arising from or in connection with agrarian matter/dispute.

b.3.1 Mediation and Conciliation. The initial stage undertaken by the regional and provincial legal sectors in coordination with the BARC, DAR Municipal and Provincial Offices for the purpose of persuading the contending parties to amicably settle their disputes out of court. The general objective of which is to reduce agrarian conflicts maturing into judicial or quasi-judicial cases.

b.3.2 Representation in Judicial Courts. This pertains to the number of tenants/farmers/ARBs provided with legal assistance and representation by legal sector in cases filed before the courts affecting legal rights and obligations of tenants/farmers/ARBs. The manner of providing the legal assistance/representation is governed by the provisions of DAR Memorandum Circular No. 12, Series of 2009, titled "DAR Manual on Legal Assistance", and Code of Professional Responsibility of Lawyers, as well as relevant prevailing rules, regulations, and such other issuances.

b.3.3 Representation in Quasi-Judicial Bodies. This pertains to the number of tenants/farmers/ARBs provided with legal assistance and representation by legal sector in cases filed before the quasi-judicial bodies (*i.e.*, *DARAB*, *NLRC*, *Labor Arbiter*) affecting legal rights and obligations of tenants/farmers/ARBs. The manner of providing the legal assistance/representation is governed by the provisions of DAR MC No. 12, Series of 2009, titled "DAR Manual on Legal Assistance", and Code of Professional Responsibility of Lawyers, as well as relevant prevailing rules, regulations, and such other issuances.

For FY 2021, the forecasts for ARB representation in judicial courts, quasi-judicial courts and mediation/conciliation of disputes/conflicts are as follows:

P/A/Ps PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		CY 2021 TARGET
1.	Judicial Cases No. of cases handled for judicial representation	749
2.	Quasi-judicial No. of cases handled for quasi-judicial representation	17,385
3.	Mediation/Conciliation No. of agrarian-related conflicts processed	66,662

b.4 Supervision and Management for effective delivery of Legal Services and assistance to agrarian reform beneficiaries and landowners and adjudication of agrarian reform cases

These are other activities of the program relative to the management of the entire Agrarian Justice Delivery Program which include ensuring that systems and procedures are properly implemented, initiates formulation of policies, supervision of critical activities and conduct of continuing learning education for the lawyers and administrative personnel. Likewise, the legal sector issues legal opinions, comments, clarification and/or position papers sought by farmers/ farmers organization, NGOs, landowner, DAR field offices, CARP implementing agencies and other government agencies to clarify the implementation of the CARP Laws, policy issuances, rules and regulations.

c. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP), the third major program of the DAR aims to provide support services to ARBs, smallholder farmers and their organizations to enable them to become more productive, enterprising and grow into vibrant players in community undertakings. Such services are provided individually to the beneficiaries or collectively through their organizations (ARBOs) and/or communities/areas (ARCs, ARC clusters, ARAs). The mode of delivery is either by direct implementation by the DAR or through facilitation and coordination with the other CIAs such as the DPWH, LBP, NIA, DOLE and DTI and other CARP key stakeholders like the POs, NGO, CSOs, the academe, the business/private sector, other GFIs, etc.

The major indicators and corresponding targets under this program are as follows:

P/A/Ps PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CY 2021 TARGET
<p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent of ARBOs Managing Profitable Business Enterprise • percent increase in Crop Yield above the Baseline 	<p>35 percent</p> <p>5 percent</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of ARBs trained (URS-encoded data) • No. of ARBs with access to credit and microfinance services (URS-encoded Data) • No. of ARB organizations (ARBOs) provided with technical, enterprise, farm support and physical infra support: URS-encoded Data 	<p>368,313</p> <p>136,392</p> <p>2,867</p>

There are four (4) major programs under ARBDSP. These are Supervision and Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services, Social Infrastructure Building (SIB), Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES) and Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS).

c.1 Supervision and *Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services*

Under *Supervision and Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services*, the Department annually undertakes three major activities:

c.1.1 Conduct of IT-Enabled Maturity Assessment (ITEMA) to measure the level of maturity of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs).

c.1.2 Sustainability Monitoring of Infrastructure previously completed and turned over to LGUs for maintenance. The DAR undertakes monitoring of all completed rural infrastructure projects such as irrigation system, farm-to-market roads, bridges, multi-purpose pavement, and others to ensure compliance of LGU partners' commitment to undertake proper maintenance works for such projects. Moreover, it conducts periodic assessment of the conditions of turned-over facilities to validate if the beneficiaries are getting the desired impact from the use of these services and if operation and maintenance mechanisms are fully in place to make completed infrastructure subprojects serviceable.

c.1.3 Supervision, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation. These activities are undertaken by the DAR at the Central Office, Regional and Provincial offices' levels. The specific PBD activities covered under this

sub-program are as follows: monitoring of on-going projects (FAPs & locally funded), completed locally-funded projects, regional planning sessions, updating of ARC-MTS, coaching/mentoring and technical guidance to ARBOs not covered under Social Infrastructure Building (SIB); Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES); Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS); learning sessions; functional trainings; development of promotional materials; preparatory works of new projects; coordination meetings; and other activities not covered under SIBs, EDES, CRFPS budget

c.2 ARBDSP Sub-Programs and Projects

c.2.1 Social Infrastructure Building (SIB) involves the provision of package of interventions on building and strengthening group structures, organizations, and institutions. These organizations serve as channels through which ARBs and Smallholder Farmers (SHFs) can access support services that will help improve farm productivity and income and eventually ensure land security, acquisition of basic needs, and management and control over other productive resources. The interventions include capacity development of ARBs on the following areas:

- Organization building and management aimed at ensuring the sustained participation of leaders and members in community activities.
- Resource management which seeks to develop the knowledge, skills and abilities on the judicious use and management of productive lands and other community resources.
- Entrepreneurial management that is needed in establishing and sustaining enterprises.
- Knowledge management for organization and community level development assessment.
- Developing and mobilizing a cadre of ARBs/ARBOs competent in the various facets of ARRD.

c.2.2 Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES). EDES is geared at ensuring that the rural enterprises and livelihoods of ARBs/SHFs and their organizations are diversified, innovative, adoptive of appropriate environment-friendly and climate smart technologies, market-oriented, involved in employment generation, engaged in the development of skills and human resources, and are instrumental to the increased productivity and improved income-potentials of ARBs/SHFs and their organizations.

Among the package of support provided by the Department under EDES are the following:

- product development and commercialization;
- capacity development in enterprise management, profitability and sustainability;
- market linking and engagement including facilitation of business partnerships with private sector;
- credit and microfinance access/facilitation and insurance guarantees;
- provision of Business Development Services (BDS); and
- provision of production materials with equipment and facilities for farm product processing and promotion of water sanitation and hygiene.

c.2.3 Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS). The CRFPS is anchored on the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) which mandates mainstreaming climate change in the implementation of development programs, projects, and activities to build community resiliency and the Philippine Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121) which provides the basis for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery.

The project is being implemented in agrarian reform areas (ARCs) and non-ARCs having identified vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Essentially, its objective is to enhance and sustain agricultural productivity, being the primary means of livelihood in agrarian communities as adaptation towards resiliency amid the impacts of climate change. It has two major components namely:

- **Provision of Agricultural Extension Services and Farm Inputs.** Climate Change adaptive agri-technologies/extension services with farm inputs that are vital support for farm production shall be provided under the Project. These shall be provided based on the type of agricultural production crop or livestock that the ARB is engaged on.
- **Provision of Farm Machinery Equipment/ Implements and WASH Facilities.** Farm machineries shall be provided to mechanize production activities and enhance efficiency of cost of agricultural production. Mechanization enables the ARBs to program and adjust calendar of their traditional farm production activities to be

synchronized with the most appropriate season to maximize production or beyond the projected period of the variability of the climate. In addition, this component shall facilitate access to potable and safe water and sustainable sanitation services by improving the water supply and sanitation situation in AR communities through low-cost, culturally acceptable, and appropriate technologies that can be managed and sustained by the community.

1.4 HIGHLIGHTS AND SALIENT FEATURES OF MAJOR ITEMS IN THE FY 2021 BUDGET

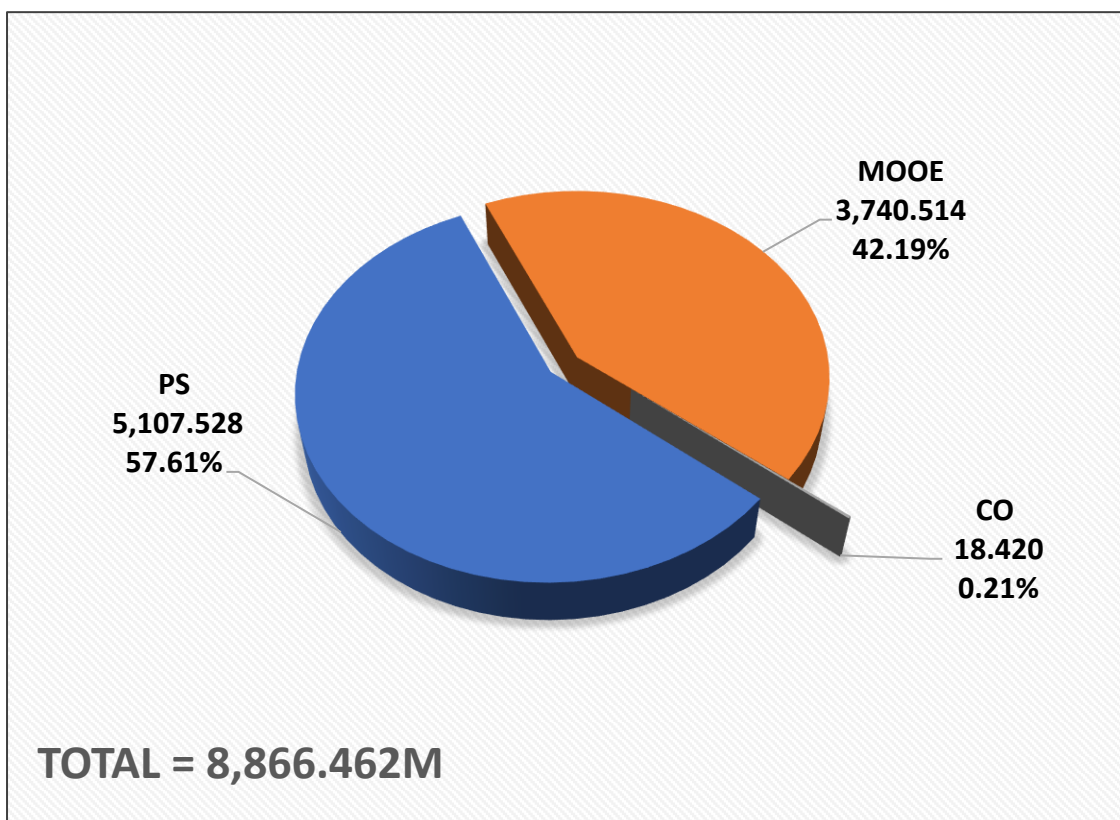
The total approved budget of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) for FY 2021 as included in the GAA is ₱8,866.462 million. It covers the recommended budgets under Tier 1 and portion of Tier 2, corresponding to 27 percent only of the original DAR proposed budget of ₱32,966.294 million. The ₱8,866.462 million is composed of ₱8,450.785 million as New Appropriations for General Administration and Support (GAS), Support to Operations (STO) and Operations including for Projects; and ₱415.677 million as Automatic Appropriations for Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums (RLIP) and Fiduciary Fund.

DAR FY 2021 BUDGET PER GAA
(in ₱ M)

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY/PROJECT	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL
General Administration and Support	592.603	1,284.817		1,877.420
Support to Operations	557.155	163.538		720.693
OPERATIONS	3,544.450	2,289.802	18.420	5,852.672
Land Tenure Security Program	2,405.605	1,027.562	11.370	3,444.537
Fund 101	2,395.605	533.239		2,928.844
Fund 102	10.000	494.323	11.370	515.693
Agrarian Justice Delivery Program	476.360	421.069		897.429
AR Beneficiaries Development & Sustainability Program	662.485	841.171	7.050	1,510.706
Fund 101	655.818	741.528	-	1,397.346
Fund 102	6.667	99.643	7.050	113.360
TOTAL NEW APPROPRIATIONS	4,694.208	3,738.157	18.420	8,450.785
Automatic Appropriations	413.320	2.357	-	415.677
Retirement & Life Insurance Premium	413.320			413.320
SAGF- Fiduciary Fund		2.357		2.357
GRAND TOTAL	5,107.528	3,740.514	18.420	8,866.462
Recap:	5,107.528	3,740.514	18.420	8,866.462
Fund 101	5,090.861	3,146.548	-	8,237.409
Fund 102	16.667	593.966	18.420	629.053

The total new appropriations of ₱8,450.785 million includes ₱7,821.732 million under Fund 101 which is allocated as follows: ₱1,877.420 million for General Administration and Support; ₱720.693 million for Support to Operations; and ₱5,223.619 million for Operations. The remaining ₱629.053 million is allocated for foreign-assisted projects under Fund 102.

In terms of allotment class, the total FY 2021 budget is distributed as follows: Personnel Services (PS) ₱5,107.528 million; Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) ₱3,740.514 million; and Capital Outlays (CO) ₱18.420 million.



The PS allocation is inclusive of the 1st-5th tranche compensation adjustment per E.O. No. 201 for filled-up positions as of 31 December 2020, including the requirements for 108 mandatory retirees amounting to ₱80.047 million. There is a ₱16.667 million allocation for PS under Fund 102 for the consultancy requirements of the foreign-assisted projects (FAPs) and provision of honoraria to resource persons and regular personnel rendering ad-hoc functions for the on-going FAPs.

The MOOE allocation of ₱3,740.514 million is being shared by the different major programs of the DAR under General Administration and Support (GAS), Support to Operation (STO) and Operations. The bulk of which went to Operations with a total budget of ₱1,695.836 million or 45.34 percent of the overall MOOE. Of the total

Operations' budget under Fund 101, Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP) got 31 percent or ₱533.239 million; Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP) got 25 percent or ₱421.069 million; and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP) got 44 percent or ₱741.528 million. Under Fund 102, ₱571.259 million under MOOE is allocated for the two (2) on-going foreign-assisted projects for the GOP counterpart fund and Loan Proceeds (LP) allocation that support local capacity building, soft infrastructure support, and project management offices' operating requirement.

The rest of the MOOE is allocated for GAS at ₱1,284.817 million, or 34.35 percent of the total MOOE budget, the bulk of which covers the mandatory requirements of the different operating units nationwide. The remaining 4.44 percent went to STO at ₱163.538 million that covers the budgetary requirements for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the various programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) of the Department and for information management and systems development with ₱139.568 million share; and for agrarian reform information and education initiatives with ₱23.970 million that benefit both the ARBs and the DAR employees.

The Capital Outlays (CO) allocation of DAR for FY2021 of ₱41.127 million is for the requirements of the foreign-assisted Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project at ₱11.370 million and the Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment (ConVERGE) at ₱29.757million.

The amount of ₱415.677 million from Automatic Appropriations completes the DAR FY2021 budget per GAA. The allocation for Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP) of ₱413.320 million is included in the PS, while ₱2.375 million from the Fiduciary Fund for Agrarian Reform Education.

For FY 2021, an additional amount of ₱2.0 billion was allocated for the Loan Proceeds requirement of the Project Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) from the Unprogrammed Appropriations. This amount was issued with Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) by the DBM on 16 April 2021 to augment the minimal ₱515.693 million GOP counterpart allocation of Project SPLIT. The Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA), on the other hand, amounting to ₱806.144 million was released on 27 May 2021 based on the released withdrawal application from the World Bank.

1.5 STATUS OF FUND UTILIZATION

OBLIGATION INCURRED VS. ALLOTMENT RECEIVED

In the implementation of DAR's CY2021 programs, activities, and projects (PAPs), a total of ₱8,131.601 million was obligated, as of 31 December 2021, or 96% of the ₱8,495.498 million authorized adjusted allotment under Fund 101.

Bulk of the FY 2021 adjusted allotment under Fund 101 at ₱5,217.073 million is allocated for Operations, to implement DAR's three (3) Organizational Outcomes (OO) namely, OO1: Tiller's Security of Tenure Ensured, OO2: Tiller's Rights and Welfare Promoted, and OO3: Agrarian Reform Areas Improved. The total obligated allotments for these three (3) OOs reached 95% or ₱4,941.115 million were incurred in the delivery of DAR's targeted PAPs.

Under OO1: Tiller's Security of Tenure Ensured, LTSP got the biggest allotment at ₱2,922.300 million being the main mandate of the Department. A 93% obligation rate or ₱2,724.864 million was incurred for LTSP as 31 December 2021. The AJDP under OO2 obligated a total of ₱848.854 million or 95% of its ₱897.309 million allotment. On the other hand, ARBDSP under OO3 was able to obligate ₱1,367.464 million or 98% of its ₱1,397.466 million allotment. The utilization of DAR's FY 2021 Operations' budget in terms of obligation for the year 2021 is relatively high at 95% despite the continuing restrictions in PAPs implementation, particularly in the 1st semester, due to COVID-19 pandemic. The physical accomplishments of the operating units in the different programs, although hampered, gained momentum with the use of multi-media platform in the continued implementation of targeted activities.

For the implementation of DAR's on-going foreign-assisted projects under Fund 102, an overall obligation rate of 27% was reached or ₱720.447 million was utilized out of the ₱2,629.053 million current year's adjusted allotment. The rate of obligation could have been higher if not for the encountered delays in securing approval from concerned foreign counterparts of the Project ConVERGE. There were also travel restrictions in Italy that prevented the project consultant to report to the Manila and Mindanao Project Management Office which greatly delayed the evaluation of project proposals which resulted in delayed procurement. As to the Project SPLIT, there was also delay in the release of its Loan Proceeds for from the Unprogrammed Appropriations as this required the approval from the DBM based on the DAR's submitted Special Budget request. These consequently resulted to the late procurement of goods and services which, in turn, resulted to lower obligation of allotment.

With regard to the obligations incurred under the Automatic Appropriations and Special Purpose Fund, 96% or ₱397.535 million and 100% or ₱264.129 million were incurred, respectively.

DAR FY 2021 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS (as of December 31, 2021)
(in ₱M)

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY/PROJECT	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL
General Administration and Support	746.044	1,073.052		1,819.096
Support to Operations	558.169	151.557		709.726
OPERATIONS	3,614.964	2,018.399	28.199	5,661.562
Land Tenure Security Program	2,431.053	934.465	-	3,365.518
Fund 101	2,421.875	302.989		2,724.864
Fund 102	9.178	631.476		640.654
Agrarian Justice Delivery Program	500.229	348.625		848.854
AR Beneficiaries Development & Sustainability Program	683.682	735.309	28.199	1,447.190
Fund 101	679.612	687.785	-	1,367.397
Fund 102	4.070	47.524	28.199	79.793
TOTAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	4,919.177	3,243.008	28.199	8,190.384
Automatic Appropriations	395.665	1.870	-	397.535
Retirement & Life Insurance Premium	395.665			395.665
SAGF- Fiduciary Fund		1.870		1.870
Special Purpose Fund	264.129	-	-	264.129
MPBF	24.891			24.891
PGF	239.238			239.238
GRAND TOTAL	5,578.971	3,244.878	28.199	8,852.048
Recap:	5,578.971	3,244.878	28.199	8,852.048
Fund 101	5,565.723	2,565.878	-	8,131.601
Fund 102	13.248	679.000	28.199	720.447

DISBURSEMENT INCURRED VS. OBLIGATION

The total disbursements incurred by the DAR as of 31 December 2021 reached 95% or ₱8,453.092 million out of the total obligations of ₱8,852.048 million from all fund sources.

Under Fund 101, the disbursement reached ₱7,183.576 million or 96% of the ₱7,469.937 million obligations incurred. For Fund 102, ₱611.522 million was disbursed or 85% of its ₱720.447 million total obligated allotment as of 31 December 2021. As regards the disbursements under the Automatic Appropriations and Special Purpose Fund, almost 100% or ₱396.187 million and 99% or ₱261.808 million were disbursed, respectively.

The breakdown of the total disbursement under Fund 101 by major programs are as follows: GAS with ₱1,739.955 million or 96% of its ₱1,819.096 million obligation, STO with ₱691.833 million or 97% of its ₱709.726 million obligation, and Operations with ₱4,751.789 million or 96% of the ₱4,941.115 million obligation. Under Operations, both LTSP and AJDP got a disbursement rate of above 95%. For LTSP, ₱2,652.944 million or 97% was disbursed out of ₱2,724.864 million obligated allotment while for AJDP,

₱812.564 million or 96% was disbursed out of its ₱848.854 million incurred obligation. An additional ₱547.814 million or 86% out of its ₱640.654 million obligation was disbursed for the implementation of Project SPLIT under Fund 102.

The least disbursement was reported under ARBDSP with ₱1,286.280 million or 94% of the ₱1,367.397 million obligation incurred under Fund 101. The foreign-assisted projects' implementation is also part of the ARBDSP, giving extension services to the agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) in terms of technical assistance and rural infrastructure projects, among others. For this intervention, a total of ₱63.708 million was disbursed or 80% of its ₱79.793 million obligated allotment under Fund 102 for the Project ConVERGE.

As regards to the disbursement under the Automatic Appropriations and Special Purpose Fund, almost 100 % or ₱396.187 million and 99% or ₱261.808 million were disbursed, respectively.

DAR FY 2021 ACTUAL DISBURSEMENT (As of December 31, 2021)

(in ₱ M)

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY/PROJECT	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL
General Administration and Support	719.327	1,020.628		1,739.955
Support to Operations	553.127	138.705		691.832
OPERATIONS	3,568.822	1,776.295	18.194	5,363.311
Land Tenure Security Program	2,405.583	795.176	-	3,200.759
Fund 101	2,397.558	255.387		2,652.945
Fund 102	8.025	539.789		547.814
Agrarian Justice Delivery Program	492.168	320.396		812.564
AR Beneficiaries Development & Sustainability Program	671.071	660.723	18.194	1,349.988
Fund 101	667.128	619.152	-	1,286.280
Fund 102	3.943	41.571	18.194	63.708
TOTAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	4,841.276	2,935.628	18.194	7,795.098
Automatic Appropriations	394.405	1.782	-	396.187
Retirement & Life Insurance Premium	394.405			394.405
SAGF- Fiduciary Fund		1.782		1.782
Special Purpose Fund	261.808	-	-	261.808
MPBF	23.098			23.098
PGF	238.710			238.710
GRAND TOTAL	5,497.489	2,937.410	18.194	8,453.093
Recap:	5,497.489	2,937.410	18.194	8,453.093
Fund 101	5,485.521	2,356.050	-	7,841.571
Fund 102	11.968	581.360	18.194	611.522

UNOBLIGATED ALLOTMENT

FUND SOURCE	ADJUSTED ALLOTMENT	OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED ALLOTMENT
FUND 101	<u>7,814.946</u>	<u>7,469.937</u>	<u>345.009</u>
PS	4,907.719	4,905.929	1.790
MOOE	2,907.227	2,564.008	343.219
CO			
FUND 102	<u>2,629.053</u>	<u>720.447</u>	<u>1,908.606</u>
PS	16.667	13.248	3.419
MOOE	1,894.106	679.000	1,215.106
CO	718.28	28.199	690.081
TOTAL	<u>10,443.999</u>	<u>8,190.384</u>	<u>2,253.615</u>
PS	4,924.386	4,919.177	5.209
MOOE	4,801.333	3,243.008	1,558.325
CO	718.280	28.199	690.081

The total unobligated allotment out of the FY 2021 adjusted allocation (excluding Automatic Appropriations & Special Purpose Fund) reached ₱2,253.615 million as of 31 December 2021. The breakdown of which are ₱5.209 million for PS, ₱1,558.325 million for MOOE and ₱690.081 million for Capital Outlays.

Under Fund 101, total unobligated allotment reached ₱345.009 million intended for GAS (₱58.324M), STO (₱10.7247M), and Operations (₱275.958M). Additional amount of ₱18.888 million under Automatic Appropriations (RLIP) and Special Purpose Fund remains unobligated as of end of 2nd semester 2021.

Under Fund 102, the total unobligated allotment reached ₱1,908.606 million, ₱1,605.106 million of the unobligated allotment is for Loan Proceeds while ₱303.500 million is for GOP Counterpart.

2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY PERFORMANCE (JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021)

2.1.1. Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

Outcome Indicator:

The metric for the LTSP's outcome is ***percent of farmers actually installed in awarded lands***. For CY 2021, DAR pursues to install at least 90% of the ARBs covered by registered EPs/CLOAs.²

For CY 2021, DAR was able to install 50,172 ARBs. This is equivalent to 443.33% of the 11,317 ARBs covered by EPs/CLOAs registered during the year.

Output Indicators:

Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD)

- ***Claimfolder (CF) Documentation***

For CY 2021, DAR is remiss in delivering its target of documenting CFs covering 45,069 hectares. DAR was only able to document CFs covering a total area of 24,421.03 hectares, or 54.18% of the target for the year. A total of 20,648.79 hectares, or 45.82% of the target was not delivered.

- ***EP/CLOA Registration***

During the year, DAR completed registration of EPs and CLOAs covering a gross area of 16,876.77 hectares. This is equivalent to 37.13% of the CY 2021 target of 45,455 hectares. This benefited 11,317 ARBs, or 32.13% of the CY 2021 target of 35,225 ARBs.

- ***EP/CLOA Distribution***

DAR distributed EPs/CLOAs covering 85,326 hectares to 63,783 ARBs. In terms of number of hectares distributed, DAR achieved an accomplishment rate of 210.30% vis-à-vis its target for the year of 40,573 hectares.

² Accomplishment in this indicator is to be reported at the end of the year.

The EPs/CLOAs distributed during the year included those which were registered in previous years.

- ***ARBs Installation***

In 2021, DAR successfully installed 50,172 new ARBs in 67,414 hectares of awarded lands. This accomplishment accounted for 158.77% of the target for the year of 31,601 ARBS.

Post-Land Distribution Activities

- ***Redocumentation of Distributed But Not Yet Documented/Paid Lands (DNYD/DNYP)***

Completed the redocumentation of landholdings covering 854 hectares of distributed but not yet documented/paid lands. This accounted for 15.25% of the 2021 target of 5,601 hectares.

- ***Final Survey Documentation (FSD) of Operation Land Transfer Lands***

Completed final survey documentation of Operation Land Transfer (OLT) landholdings covering 12,045 hectares. The accomplishment is 109.93% of the target for the year of 10,957 hectares

Foreign-Assisted Project: Support to Parcelization of Landholdings into Individual Titles (SPLIT) Project

On the Support to the Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project, the DAR has validated CLOAs involving 13,970 hectares. Also, during the year, the DAR successfully completed the following:

- Transmitted to the Land Management Service of the Department of Natural Resources (LMS-DENR) survey plans involving 8,915 hectares; and
- Redocumented 39,064 hectares of Collective CLOAs into individual titles.

In addition, DAR also undertook the following: 1. Establishment of institutional support mechanism to facilitate project implementation; 2. Conduct of initial procurement activities; 3. Enhancement of regulatory frameworks; and 4. Establishment of an interim Collective CLOA Inventory System.

2.1.2. Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

Outcome Indicator:

The DAR's organizational outcome under AJDP is measured in terms of the **percent reduction of pending DARAB cases beginning the year under review**. For CY 2021, DAR succeeded in wiping out the 409 DARAB cases pending at the onset of the year.

- **Percent Resolution Rate of Agrarian-Related Cases (DARAB and ALI Cases)**

For CY 2021, DAR targets to hit a resolution rate of at least 83% against the combined caseload of DARAB and Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI) cases.

The combined DARAB and ALI caseload is 59,485 cases (23,433 of which are DARAB cases and 36,052 are ALI cases). Out of the total caseload of 59,485 cases, DAR was able to resolve 56,899 cases, comprising 22,859 DARAB cases and 34,040 ALI cases. The resolution rate of 95.65% exceeded the targeted resolution rate of 83%.

- **Percent of Cases Handled with Agrarian Legal Assistance in Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Courts**

For ARB representation in legal proceedings before judicial and quasi-judicial courts, the Department has a total caseload of 18,257 cases for CY 2021. This comprised 1,098 judicial cases and 17,159 quasi-judicial cases. Of these, the DAR's lawyers handled a total of 17,226 cases, or 94.35% of the caseload for the year. The accomplishment comprised 562 judicial cases and 16,664 quasi-judicial cases.

2.1.3. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

Outcome Indicators³:

- **Percent of ARB organizations managing profitable business enterprises.**
For CY 2021, DAR targeted to propel at least 35% of ARBOs towards management of profitable business enterprises. Actual percentage of ARBOs managing profitable business enterprise per initial result of IT-eASy is 91.97%.

³ Accomplishments versus the ARBDSP outcome indicators shall be reported at the end of the year.

- ***Percent increase in Crop Yield above the Baseline.*** Average annual crop yield in irrigated palay is 6.98 metric ton per hectare, which is equivalent to a 31.45% increase in average crop yield vis-à-vis the previous year's report which is used as the baseline. This is based on the initial results of the IT-eASy ARCs survey, wherein 25 of the ARCs covered are rice producing.

Output indicators:

- ***No. of ARBs trained***

For the period under review, DAR conducted several trainings on capacity building and entrepreneurial skills enhancement which were participated in by 519,954 ARBs (service count). This is equivalent to 141.17% of the annual target of 368,313 ARBs

- ***No. of ARBs with Access to Credit and Microfinance Services***

For CY 2021, DAR facilitated access to credit and microfinance services of a total of 172,671 ARBs. This accomplishment accounted for 126.60% of the target for the year of 136,392 ARBs.

- ***No. of ARB organizations (ARBOs) provided with technical, enterprise, farm support and physical infra support***

For of CY 2021, DAR provided technical, enterprise, farm support and physical infrastructure support to 3,622 ARBOs. This accomplishment exceeded the target for the year of 2,867 ARBOs by 755 ARBOs, or 26.33%.

2.2 EXPLANATION FOR DEVIATION FROM TARGETS

Among the 12 performance indicators included in the DBM's GAA, DAR was only remiss in two (2) indicators under the LTSP. First is on number of hectares with CF documentation completed, where DAR accomplished 54.18%. Second, is on number of hectares of EPs/CLOAs registered, where DAR achieved a performance rate of 37.13%.

In AJDP, while DAR achieved the targets under the GAA-enrolled indicators, DAR's accomplishment in handling judicial cases is only 51.18%, which is 24% short of the target of 78%.

Explanations for deviations from targets are as follows:

2.2.1. Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

Achievement of targets in most LTSP activities is hampered by the sudden implementation of measures to control the spread of COVID-19. Most activities leading to completion of LAD activities had to be put on hold due to implementation of work-from-home scheme in the executive branch of government, and lockdown in some areas. Further, at some stages of the land acquisition process, there are problems that persist, i.e., targeted landholdings that became “problematic “during the process of documentation.

Specific reasons for non-delivery of the targets per activity are provided below:

On CF Documentation and Preparation

- Some of the targeted landholdings turned problematic. The field implementors encountered issues on strong resistance from landowners, and insurgency;
- Delays on the part of the partner agencies, mostly owing to effect of COVID-19 in their operations, i.e, delays in approval of survey returns submitted to LMS-DENR for inspection, verification, and approval; delays in submission of certifications from LRA for untitled private agricultural lands;
- Delays in conduct of Joint-field investigation (JFI) and identification of farmer-beneficiaries due to local mobility restrictions or lockdowns owing to COVID-19 pandemic; and
- Delays on the part of landowners in providing required documents to DAR.

On EP/CLOA Registration

- Technical problems such as absence of ROD copy of titles, non-release of titles of subject landholdings due to absence of such in the LRA's PhilARIS;
- Delays on the part of partner agencies, i.e., pendency of release of RP Titles at the Registries of Deeds, approval of electronic technical descriptions at LRA, delays in approval of survey returns at LMS-DENR
- Delays or non-issuance of Certificates of Deposit by LBP due to late release of funds for Landowners' Compensation;
- Delays due to pendency of agrarian law implementation (ALI) cases elevated at the Office of the President involving targeted landholdings,

- Unavailability of signing plates for the signing and sealing in the generation of EPs/CLOAs owing to the change in DAR Secretary

On Distributed-But-Not-Yet Documented/Paid (DNYD/P) Lands

- Non-compliance of the landowners with the submission of required documents
- Technical issues such as discrepancies in the title vis-à-vis technical description, and in lot computations
- Delays on the part of partner agencies, i.e., issuance of certification by LRA, delays in issuance of certifications for DENR that the subject landholdings are alienable and disposable, taxes are paid, and continuously cultivated in the last 30 years (for untitled landholdings).

Further, on acquisition of government-owned lands (GOL) under Executive Order No. 75, Series of 2019, the Notice to Proceed Acquisition (NTPA) has been issued by the DAR to government agencies. However, acquisition of these lands has likewise been overtaken by events, i.e., Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) as a measure against the spread of COVID-19.

2.2.2. Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

Cases filed or submitted for resolution as well as the duration of the proceeding are beyond the control of DAR especially those involving judicial proceedings. Judicial cases being heard by regular courts are strictly governed by the Rules of Court where the rigid application of technical rules of court procedures, including the Rules on Evidence are religiously followed.

The second factor that hampered the delivery of the target is the strict observance of work arrangement during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The regular courts have been strictly following the health protocols in compliance with the Supreme Court's issuances. This resulted to many instances of closure of courts, suspension of running the reglementary periods and giving the litigants extended periods to comply with requirements.

Thirdly, regular and appellate court judges have thousands of court dockets as their jurisdiction is broad in scope.

This has resulted in less accomplishments than the caseload. This is further exacerbated by the suspension of proceedings which was imposed by the DAR and judicial and quasi-judicial bodies as a measure against COVID-19.

With the above scenarios presented, the resolution of judicial cases is beyond the control of the Department to deliver. As such, the non-resolution therefore of judicial cases within the fiscal year 2021 should be treated in a different assessment perspective. Although we continuously endeavor to manifest during court appearances the need for the speedy resolution of cases, we remain compliant and respectful to the rules in judicial proceedings.

3. OVERALL AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS⁴

3.1 CORRECTIVE MEASURES / DIRECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2022

3.1.1. Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

To be able to move more lands and meet the targets for CY 2022, the following shall be undertaken:

- a. Revisit rules and issuances affecting the LAD process and simplify them to effect faster acquisition and distribution of land. Among these is to limit or total non-participation of the Land Bank of the Philippines in the conduct of joint field investigation.
- b. Cleanse and finalize the inventory of landholdings in the LAD Balance.
 - The DAR shall determine problematic landholdings that will be subjected for deduction proceedings in the LAD balance based on valid causes/reasons.
 - For other problematic landholdings, the DAR shall identify the specific problems, issues and concerns with recommended solutions if these can be transformed into workable.
 - The DAR shall source the target from among the workable landholdings, prioritizing those in the advance stages.
- c. Re-tool newly appointed/promoted officers.
- d. The DARCO-based FOO shall effect a stricter monitoring
- e. The DAR shall also complete the inventory of EO 75 landholdings to fastrack its coverage and distribution
- f. Synchronize all information relating to DNYD/DNYP, and complete data requirements and appropriate measures to finish processing of all DNYD/DNYP landholdings.

⁴ This addresses the activities which DAR was unable to meet in CY 2021. The Department's full set of Sectoral Directives shall be provided once the document containing the DAR's CY 2022 Directives has been signed by the sector heads and the Secretary.

In addition, the DAR shall also undertake the strict monitoring of the installation of uninstalled ARBs to include pro-active stance in addressing problems, issues, needs and concerns behind the ARBs' non-installation.

3.1.2. Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

- a. Sustain the policies on the Zero Backlog Program covering all performance indicators in the Agrarian Legal Sector.
 - Strict compliance with all the directives on the handling of Case Folders
 - Memorandum No. 370 dated 05 October 2020
(Administrative/Other Liabilities for Incomplete or Deficient Cancellation Folders)
 - Memorandum Circular No. 26 dated 17 November 2020
(Guidelines on Preparation of Case Folders for Submission to DAR Central Office)
 - Memorandum No. 444 dated 19 November 2020 *(Inventory of All Pending Cases as of 18 November 2020)*
 - Expedient Resolution of DARAB and ALI Cases in compliance with the following:
 - DAR Memorandum No. 4 dated 03 January 2019 *(Resolution of cases within thirty [30] days from its submission)*
 - DAR Memorandum No. 37 dated 08 January 2020 *(Resolution of Motions for Reconsideration within five [5] days from their submission or after the issues had been joined)*
 - DAR Memorandum Circular 27, Dated 19 November 2020 (DARAB guidelines on the cut-off period on the processes of receipt and docketing)

3.1.3. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

- a. Provision of support services shall prioritize ARBs, ARBOs, and ARCs with no or minimal interventions applying need-based, gender-based and value chain approaches
- b. Install and strengthen mechanisms for better Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) implementation including local project committees
- c. Ensure better fund management
- d. Enhance the PBD monitoring and reporting systems for sound decision-making and timely provision of appropriate development interventions.

- e. Work in cooperation with Field Operations Office (FOO), Legal Affairs Office (LAO), Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office (FASPO), and Policy, Planning and Research Office (PPRO) to establish the DAR Data System using the applicable tools and methodologies to be supported by convergent funds.
- f. Provide livelihood and farm restoration/recovery assistance to ARBs/ARBOs adversely affected by the onslaught of typhoons and other calamities
- g. Strengthen coordinative mechanisms with local and national agencies to effectively implement programs, projects for ARBs, ARBOs, and ARCs for resource augmentation (physical infrastructure, technologies, agri-extensions, and for financing support for the establishment of enterprises).
- h. Generate more financial resources from DA, LBP, and other local and international organizations to augment the decreasing annual budget allocation.