



CARP: An Impetus for Better Agriculture Management and Rural Development in the Philippines

Presented by:

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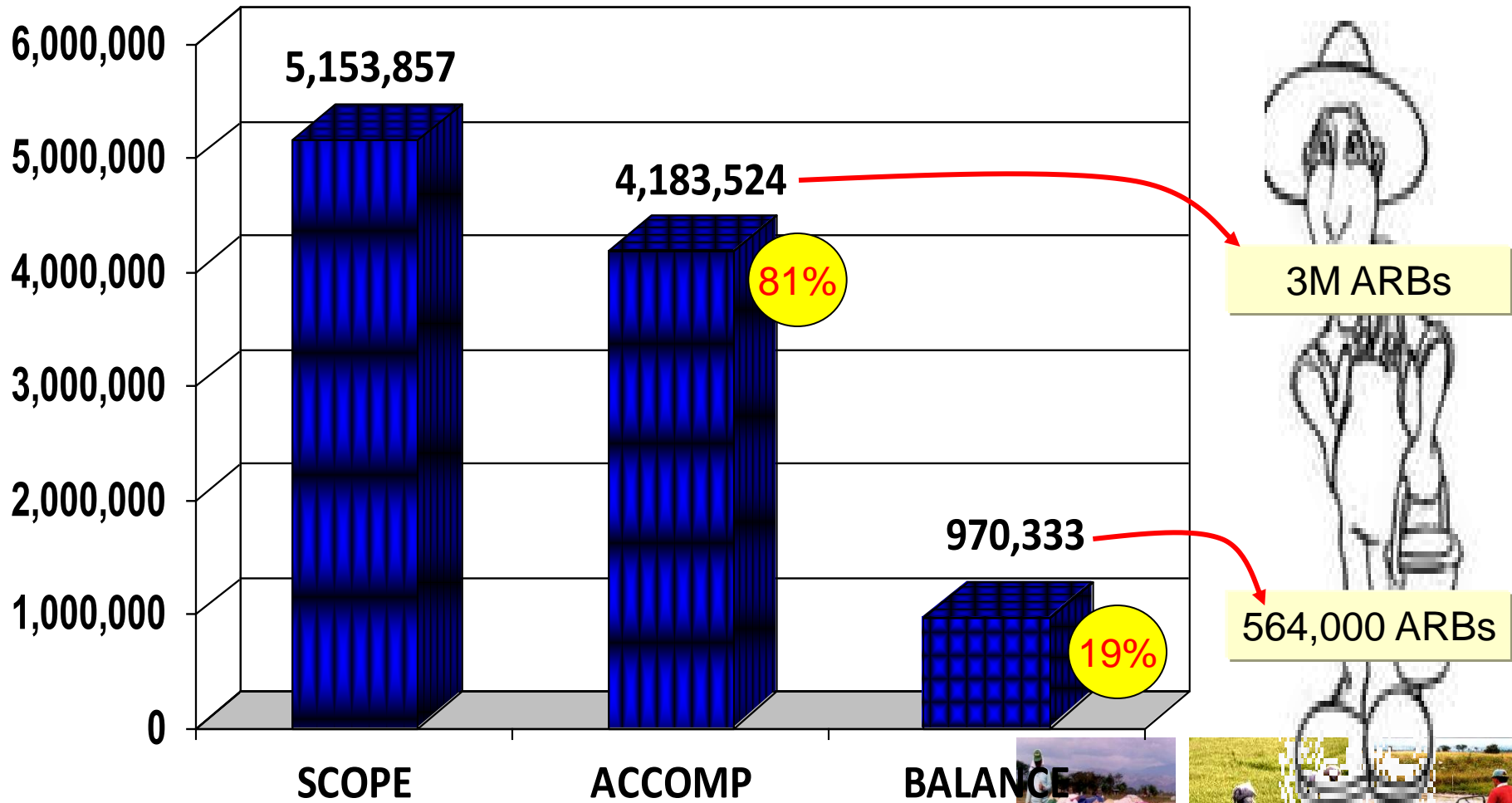
Foreign Assisted Projects Office (FAPsO)

Department of Agrarian Reform

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STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION (Area in Hectares) 1972 – JUNE 2010



CARP direct constituents

- The combination of existing ARBs (3 million) and new ARBs (584,000) brings the total to around 3.6 million farmers.
- If this figure is multiplied to the average rural household size of five per family, the DAR alone needs to serve some 18 million countryside population.



Major deliverables

- The CARPER Law provided a fresh mandate to all stakeholders: government agencies, NGOs, farmers, academe, private sector, LGUs
- Major deliverables:
 - Land transfer of around 1 million hectares
 - Resolution of agrarian disputes
 - Provision of adequate support services for program beneficiaries dev't/PBD



PBD challenges

- ARC strategy while an effective approach for delivering support services and investments has only reached about 40-50% of total ARBs
- FAPs concentrated in ARCs supports only about 50-60% ARCs or roughly 30% of ARBs
- From donor findings, ARBs in ARCs are far better off than those outside of ARCs



PBD thrusts in the next 4 years

- A. Integrated LTI & PBD delivery
- B. Linkage with LGUs & Congresspersons
- C. Partnership w/ private sector, academe & CSOs; beefing up ODA portfolio
- D. Harmonization of DAR units and re-tooling of personnel
- E. Enhanced national convergence initiative b/w DA-DAR-DENR & LGUs



Convergence b/w DA-DAR-DENR...

- In the face of this big mandate yet zero-based budgeting, the challenge is to be innovative, creative, and participative in our programs and plans
- There is a need to converge efforts, complement thrusts and link with partners



Convergence b/w DA-DAR-DENR

- Supported by a JMC signed by the three secretaries
- Premised on the frame of sustainable rural development, the 3 agencies are merging efforts to improve governance and maximize resources
- The initiative demonstrates that synergies can be achieved if agencies pool & maximize their resources within a defined area and common intervention strategy



Convergence b/w DA-DAR-DENR

- While not something new, the present convergence initiative is enhanced:
 - With clear constituency, i.e., ARBs, ARCs, CADC/T areas, CBFM, SIFMA, IFMA tenurial instruments; and
 - Multi-tier structure championed by regional, provincial, municipal officials of the 3 agencies



Convergence: Ridge, River, Reef

- The National Convergence Initiative puts a premium on WATERSHEDS and ECOSYSTEMS.
- Ecosystems are interdependent
- This is a type of management that is holistic, collaborative, sustainable, and allows for multiple use of all resources in a watershed



Convergence principles

- The initiative is a complementation of rural development efforts
- LGUs are important part of convergence. Governors, for instance, are co-chairs in convergence zones
- Participation is important in all phases of implementation
- Funds/investments will come from the 3 agencies and partners (e.g., donors, private sector, etc.)
- Networking w/ other agencies , CSOs & private sector is vital



Convergence components

- Policy advocacy
 - Advocate for reforms and harmonization policies
 - Review conflicting and overlapping policies & programs (CARPER, AFMA, IPRA, Forestry Code, Fish Code, CCA, NIPAS, Mining Act, LGC, National Organic Agri Act)
- Agro enterprise cluster & agribusiness devt (estab of clusters, devt of models)
- Capacity development (ensure preparedness of 3 agencies)
- Knowledge management (ensure documentation, sharing, and monitoring of outputs and best practices)



Convergence structure

At the national level

- National Steering Committee,
- NCI-TWG
- Component Working Groups
- NCI Secretariat
- Support Govt. Line Agencies & Offices

At the sub-national level

- RCI-TWG
- PCI-TWG
- MCI-TWG



The roadmap towards post 2014

- Completing LAD and shifting to PBD
- Getting a donor TA for a study defining the post 2014 DAR scenario
- Gearing up the convergence to provide models of agriculture and rural development approaches



Postscript...

AR is not a panacea for poverty reduction. In countries w/ highly unequal land distribution and widespread poverty, it should be seen as only one element of a comprehensive strategy for economic and social development. No land reform program can be effective in achieving its goals unless the economic and political environment is conducive to sustained economic growth and development . (A. Balisacan)



Maraming salamat!

Department of Agrarian Reform

