

Department of Agrarian Reform



The DAR logo shows the Department acronym representing the institution and its role as the lead agency in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). The sun radiates its light into a field of green divided into 12 segments representing the original 12 regions covered by the Program.

Green stands for fertility and productivity while yellow represents hope and a golden harvest for agrarian reform beneficiaries who are the recipients of the services provided by the Department via CARP. Both colors imply that economic growth and sound rural development can be achieved through agrarian reform.

Legal Basis

- **Republic Act No. 6389** (September 10, 1971), An Act Amending RA 3844, otherwise known as the Agricultural Land Reform Code, created a Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) with the authority and responsibility to implement the policies of the State on agrarian reform.
- **Republic Act No. 6657** (June 10, 1988), or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988, mandated DAR, in coordination with the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) to plan and program the acquisition and distribution of all agricultural lands through a period of 10 years from the effectivity of the said Act (1988). It vested DAR with the quasi-judicial powers to determine and adjudicate agrarian reform matters.
- **Executive Order 129-A** (July 26, 1987) provided for the organizational structure of DAR and the respective functions of each office. It created an Agrarian Reform Adjudication Board under the Office of the Secretary.
- **Republic Act No. 8532** (February 23, 1998) extended the implementation of the CARP Law of 1988 to 2008.
- **Executive Order 364** (September 27, 2004) transformed the Department of Agrarian Reform into the Department of Land Reform (renamed back to DAR by EO 456, August 23, 2005) and stipulated that the Department shall be responsible for all land reform in the country, i.e., agrarian, urban land, and ancestral domain reform.

Mandate

The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) leads the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) through land tenure improvement, agrarian justice, and coordinated delivery of essential support services to client-beneficiaries.

No Filipino shall be left behind in our vision to grow the economy and strengthen our democracy to empower the people. We will put ill-gotten funds into the most elemental imperatives of social change - land reform and human rights. - PGMA, February 28, 2005

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DAR)

Societal Goal

Poverty Reduction

Sectoral Goals

Agrarian Peace
Countryside Stability

Sustainable
Development

Social Justice
(for ARBs)

Industrialization

Organizational Outcome

Improved Land Tenure Security
and Empowered ARBs
(Implementation of CARP)

Major Final Outputs (MFOs)

1
Land tenure security provided
to landless farmers through land
distribution & leasehold arrangements
(Land Tenure Improvement)

2
Legal intervention provided to ARBs
(Agrarian Justice Delivery)

3
Support service implemented, facilitated
& coordinated for delivery to ARBs
(Support Services Delivery)

Performance Indicators

Land Acquisition & Distribution
Area (in hectares) distributed
involving (no) ARBs
Percentage reduction of CARP
Scope Balance
**Leasehold Agreements
Implementation**
Area (in has.) under leasehold
arrangement covered, benefiting
_____ ARBs
**Other Land Tenure Improvement
Services**
Subdivision of issued collective
CLOA into individual titles
Area (in has.) of CLOA subdivided
Area (in has.) of individual CLOA
redocumented amd registered
Redocumentation of land distributed
but not yet paid (DYNP)
Area (in has.) of redocumented
lands covered/identified as
DYNP
Installation of uninstalled ARBs
previously Awarded Land Titles
No. of ARBs installed involving
(no.) of has.

Adjudication of Agrarian Cases
No. of cases resolved
Cases resolved/total caseload as of
end, preceding year
**Agrarian Legal Assistance
Mediation & Conciliation**
No. of disputes settled
**Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI)
cases**
No. of ALI cases resolved/
disposed
[No. ARBs involved; area in has.
involved]
ARB representation:
In Judicial Courts and Prosecutors
Office
No. of cases disposed/submitted
for resolution
[ARBs represented; area in has.
involved]
In Quasi-Judicial Courts
No. of cases disposed/submitted
for resolution
[ARBs represented; area in has.
involved]

No. of ARCs established
No. of ARBs served
In ARCs
Social Infrastructure & Local
Capability Building (SILCAB)
Services
Sustainable Agribusiness & Rural
Enterprises Development (SARED)
Services
Access Facilitation & Access
Enhancement Services
- Farm-to-market roads
- Irrigation
- Other infrastructure/services
- Access to capital/credit
- Access to technology
- Access to market
In Non-ARCs
Social Infrastructure & Local
Capability Building (SILCAB)
Services
Sustainable Agribusiness & Rural
Enterprises Development (SARED)
Services
Access Facilitation & Access
Enhancement Services
- Farm-to-market roads
- Irrigation
- Other infrastructure/services
- Access to capital/credit
- Access to technology
- Access to market

The DAR shares with the other implementing departments the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) overarching goal of **reducing poverty**. As the lead implementing agency of the CARP, the DAR directs its programs, activities, and projects towards uplifting the quality of life of marginalized sector in the rural areas, i.e., agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) - landless farmers, farm-workers, and small landowner-cultivators.

SECTOR GOALS

Through the effective implementation of CARP, the DAR hopes to contribute to the attainment of the following goals of the rural development sector:

Agrarian peace and stability seek the implementation of development and empowerment interventions under the CARP to address the political and social restiveness of certain groups in the countryside, an issue historically rooted in the agrarian reform problem. With the Program addressing tenurial security and attendant problems, agrarian reform beneficiaries will have the opportunity to focus on developmental and productive undertakings consistent with promoting peace, progress, and stability in the countryside.

Sustainable development, as adopted under the CARP, is designed to consider the needs of future generations. Thus, while the achievement of the CARP objectives is an immediate concern, the outcome should likewise benefit, and not compromise or deprive, the next generation. Sustainable development may be attained through developing social capital, promoting self-reliance, and pursuing modernization within appropriate and environmental-friendly and compliant technologies.

Social justice refers to the creation of an environment where the marginalized sector shall have equal opportunity and capacity for political, social, and economic development. Within the context of the CARP, this means rectification of the historical “incapacitation” of the landless and near-landless farmers by ensuring land tenure security for agrarian reform beneficiaries through equitable redistribution of ownership of agricultural land resources anchored on the land-to-the-tiller principle and/or other tenurial arrangements; social and economic empowerment of farmers through organization development, training and education, and provision of access to basic economic and social services. The Program seeks to transform the ARBs into a new class of responsible asset-owning sector of the population engaged in viable economic activities, producing goods and services, and contributing to the creation of millions of jobs, and, therefore, propelling national economic growth.

Industrialization in the countryside involves the development of ARB agri-business parallel to agricultural modernization pursuant to the Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA). This shall be linked to the ARBs transformation into entrepreneurs; adoption of appropriate policies on agro-industrial investments, tariff and trade; improving competitiveness of farmers’ products in the global market; and making the rural areas conducive to business development and attractive to private investors. It also means establishing new and/or expanding existing agro-industries and installing basic physical, financial, and marketing infrastructures to support agri-business development.

ORGANIZATION OUTCOMES

Consistent with the CARP objective, the DAR seeks to achieve with the other CARP implementing agencies, i.e., the Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Justice, Public Works and Highways, Trade and Industry, and Labor and Employment, and the Land Bank of the Philippines, a two-pronged organizational outcome: **improve the security of ARB land tenure, and empower the ARBs.**

Improved Land Tenure Security – achieved by the ARB through his transformation from a mere tenant-farmer or farmworker (who has no secure possession of the land and means to livelihood) into a landowner himself, knowledgeable of his rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities. Where ownership of land tilled is not workable, another tenurial arrangement which can be adopted is the execution of leasehold contract between the landowner and the tenant-farmer/s.

Empowered ARBs – achieved through education and training of farmers on more productive, modern and environmentally sustainable farm and agribusiness technologies, social infrastructure building, and organization development. These are designed to build the ARBs' capacity for self reliance and group organization to achieve market competitiveness, economies of scale, access to basic social and economic services, and articulation of interests in the political or governance structures/system.

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS

As the lead agency in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program pursuant to RA 6657, the DAR has the following major final outputs:

1. **Security of land tenure provided to landless farmers through land distribution and leasehold arrangements (*Land Tenure Improvement*)**

Under the program, there are two basic schemes by which ARBs could have security of land tenure: land transfer through acquisition and distribution (LAD) and leasehold operation i.e., execution of leasehold agreements between the landowners and the tenant-farmers.

The DAR collaborates with other agencies mandated with key related responsibilities, namely, conduct/inspection and verification of land survey and records (DENR), registration and safekeeping of certificates of land titles (DOJ – Registry of Deeds), and valuation and compensation of land owners (Land Bank of the Philippines).

Land acquisition and distribution (LAD)

This involves the redistribution of all public 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. LAD consists of a series of activities which DAR and other agencies concerned undertake. The key major activity groups are:

Landholding and ARB documentation (gathering of data/document on landholdings to be covered for acquisition and distribution; validation and field investigation, notification of landowners, identification, screening and selection of prospective ARBs)

Land survey (undertaking of land survey of private landholdings by DAR and public land survey by DENR; final survey inspection, verification, and approval are the responsibility of DENR)

Preparation of claimfolder for landowner's compensation (preparing and submitting to Land Bank claimfolders which contain the field inspection report and the DENR-approved survey plan and other vital information on surveyed land; an official notice of land valuation is sent to the landowner, DAR likewise requests LBP to pay or deposit compensation to the landowner through the opening of a trust account)

Generation, registration and awarding of land title (cancellation of LO titles and issuance of RP titles, the generation of Emancipation Patents (EP)/ Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA), registration of new land title certificates and distribution/awarding of titles to pre-qualified ARBs)

Leasehold Agreements Implementation Services

This tenurial arrangement does not entail the distribution of lands to farmer-beneficiaries but is a scheme to protect the status of tenant-farmers in landowners-retained areas through the execution of a leasehold contract. Aside from tenure security, a benefit from the leasehold arrangement is the fixing of rent over the land which enables the lessee ARB to get a fairer share of the produce of the land he tills.

DAR activities conducted in connection with this service are the profiling of the leasehold area (identification of ARBs, crop and production information), conduct of landowner-tenant ARB consultation and mediation designed to result to a mutually acceptable leasehold agreement/contract, registration of the established leasehold contract, and implementation of the court-enforced leasehold contract.

Other Land Tenure Improvement Services

This involves the provision by DAR of other services to address “second generation” problems or other land tenure-related issues arising from the implementation of LAD and leasehold. There are three activities identified:

Subdivision of collective CLOA into individual titles refers to the conduct of subdivision survey and redocumentation of previously issued and distributed lands under collective titles which are to be individually subdivided among ARBs. Such individual subdivision of awarded lands under a collective title is being pursued upon the request of the ARBs themselves as well as by LGUs to effect appropriate real estate tax of ARBs and facilitate collection of individual land amortization.

Redocumentation of lands already distributed but not yet paid (DYNP) involves certain lands already distributed but whose landowners remain unpaid and/or whose ARBs are unable to pay amortization due to non-documentation or lost documents.

Installation of uninstalled ARBs covers those ARBs who are awarded land titles but cannot gain actual possession and tillage of the land due to the resistance of the previous landowner. Activities include the conduct of dialogue, coordination with police authorities, if necessary, and resolution of specific cases.

2. Legal intervention provided to ARBs (*Agrarian Justice Delivery*)

This pertains to delivery of agrarian justice which includes the resolution of agrarian cases arising from the administrative implementation of RA 6657 and the provision of legal assistance to ARBs. This MFO consists of two legal intervention services:

Adjudication of Agrarian Cases

This involves the resolution of cases filed with the DAR Adjudication Board (DARAB) at the national level, the Regional Agrarian Reform Adjudicator (RARAD), and the Provincial Agrarian Reform Adjudicator (PARAD). These cases are related to land valuation e.g., just compensation, and “regular” cases (agrarian disputes, controversies, and matters involving the implementation of RA 6657 and related cases).

Agrarian Legal Assistance

This consists of mediation and conciliation, the first level of intervention undertaken by DAR legal and paralegal officers at the municipal and provincial offices. It is aimed at resolving disputes through:

amicable settlement between the parties to prevent such disputes from “graduating” into formal/court cases;

administrative resolution of agrarian law implementation (ALI) cases by DAR’s provincial officers and regional directors assisted by their legal officers. Example of ALI cases are those pertaining to applications for land conversions, exemptions, protest on coverage, etc.; and,

provision of necessary legal assistance and counseling to tenant farmers/ARBs and representing them in various legal venues as the regular courts, Prosecutor’s Office, DAR Adjudication Boards, and the Office of the President for appealed cases.

3. Support services implemented, facilitated and coordinated for delivery to ARBs (*Support Services Delivery*)

This consists mainly of programs, activities, and projects designed to capacitate ARBs to maximize land productivity, increase/expand economic and livelihood opportunities and options, and improve ARB participation in community governance. Such services are aimed at addressing the issue of ARB “powerlessness” and low income. They are made available to Agrarian

Reform Communities (ARCs)* and could radiate beyond the ARCs and contiguous areas. Support services are implemented simultaneously with, and to complement, land tenure improvement.

In the delivery of support services, DAR, and the implementing agencies are guided by principles/strategies, namely, *people/ARB empowerment, focused program beneficiaries* (target groups are the small farmers, farmworkers, agricultural lessees, subsistence fisherfolks, indigenous people), *scale intervention approach* (considerations in the selection of a target ARC focus on the ecological, socio-political and economic attributes of the area based on determinants as viability and sustainability of the ARC approach), and *integrated area development*.

Other departments/agencies with significant involvement in Support Services Delivery (MFO 3) include CARP implementing agencies (IAs) that constitute the partner institutions of DAR in the delivery of agrarian reform support services. These are the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), National Irrigation Administration (NIA) for rural infrastructure and related facilities, and the Departments of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Labor and Employment (DOLE) for social infrastructure and economic-capability building/enhancement programs and activities. The DAR likewise collaborates with Local Government Units (LGUs) concerned in the planning and implementation of support services and projects for ARBs/ARCs in their respective areas, and coordinates with government financing institutions (GFIs), as the Land of the Philippines, to facilitate access to credit by the ARBs.

The component services under this MFO are:

Social infrastructure and local capacity building (SILCAB)

This aims to expedite the development of ARCs through the conduct of organization and capability-building activities such as establishing ARCs and agrarian reform zones (ARZs), building and strengthening group structures as farmers organizations and cooperatives as mechanisms for the ARBs' access to support services, and educating and developing ARB awareness of their rights, responsibilities, and obligations as new landowners.

Sustainable agribusiness and rural enterprise development (SARED)

SARED is concerned with the development of the technical and entrepreneurial skills of ARBs and their cooperatives in handling off-farm and non-farm income-generating rural enterprises.

Access facilitation and access enhancement

This component involves the provision of assistance and facilities to ARBs/ARCs so they can gain access to economic support in terms of physical infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads, multipurpose pavements, bridges, irrigation projects, post-harvest and multi-purpose buildings; and basic social services (primary health care, potable water supply systems, basic education, etc.).

* ARCs refer to a cluster of barangays where farmers and farmworkers are awaiting the complete implementation of the agrarian reform program.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Major Final Outputs (MFOs)	Performance Indicators (PIs)
<p>MFO 1 Land tenure security provided to landless farmers through land distribution and leasehold arrangements <i>(Land Tenure Security Services)</i></p> <p>1.1 Land acquisition & distribution (LAD)</p> <p>1.2 Leasehold Agreements Implementation</p> <p>1.3 Other Land Tenure Improvement (LTI) Services</p> <p>1.3.1 Subdivision of collective CLOAs issued into individual titles</p> <p>1.3.2 Redocumentation of land distributed but not yet paid (DYNP)</p> <p>1.3.3 Installation of uninstalled ARBs previously awarded land titles</p>	<p>Area (has.) distributed [ARBs (no.) benefited] Percentage reduction of CARP scope balance</p> <p>Area (has.) under leasehold arrangement Covered [ARBs (no.) benefited]</p> <p>Area (has) of CLOA subdivided; ARBs (no.) benefited Area (has) of individual CLOA recodumented and registered</p> <p>Area (has.) redocumented lands covered/ identified as DYNP</p> <p>No. of ARBs installed Area (has.) invovled</p>
<p>MFO 2 Legal intervention provided to ARBs <i>(Agrarian Justice Delivery Services)</i></p> <p>2.1 Adjudication of Agrarian Cases</p> <p>2.2 Agrarian Legal Assistance</p> <p>2.2.1 Mediation & Conciliation</p> <p>2.2.2 Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI) cases</p> <p>2.2.3 ARB Representation Judicial Courts and Prosecutors Office Quasi-Judicial Courts</p>	<p>No. of cases resolved Cases resolved/total caseload as of end of preceding year</p> <p>No. of cases/disputes settled</p> <p>No. of cases resolved/disposed [ARBs (no) and Area (has.) involved] No. of cases/disputes settled [ARBs (no) and Area (has.) involved]</p> <p>No. of cases disposed/submitted for resolution [ARBs (no) and Area (has.) involved] No. of cases disposed/submitted for resolution [ARBs (no) and Area (has.) involved]</p>

Major Final Outputs (MFOs)	Performance Indicators (PIs)
<p>MFO 3 Support services implemented, facilitated and coordinated for delivery to ARBs <i>(Support Services Delivery)</i></p> <p>3.1 In ARCs</p> <p>3.1.1 Social Infrastructure & Local Capability Building Services (SILCAB)</p> <p>3.1.2 Sustainable Agribusiness & Rural Enterprises Development Services (SARED)</p> <p>3.1.3 Access Facilitation and Access Enhancement Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm to market roads - Irrigation - Other infrastructure/ services - Access to capital/credit - Access to technology - Access to market <p>3.2 In Non-ARCs</p> <p>3.2.1 SILCAB services</p> <p>3.2.2 SARED services</p> <p>3.2.3 Access Facilitation and Access Enhancement Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm to market roads - Irrigation - Other infrastructure/ services - Access to capital/credit - Access to technology - Access to market 	<p>No. of ARCs established No. of ARBs served</p> <p>No. of ARBs covered No. of ARBs served</p> <p>No. of ARBs served/covered No. of FMR projects implemented/FMR in kms constructed (% completion) No. of CIPs* implemented /% completion [Area in has. served] Others: % accomplishment No. of CBFM sites developed Linear meters of bridge; multipurpose building; potable water supply system; classrooms; barangay health units, etc. No. of small enterprise projects established [No. of ARBs covered] No. of cooperatives/POs assisted in credit/ rural financing</p> <p>[Same as 3.1 In ARCs]</p>

* Communal Irrigation Projects (undertaken by NIA)

Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) Targets

Land distribution. The scope of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), as defined by RA 6657, covers some 8.062 million hectares of land for distribution by both the DAR and DENR. Under the land distribution jurisdiction of DAR are some 4.290 million hectares of both private and public lands, i.e., resettlements and KKK lands, and those acquired by DAR under EO 407 and EO 448 involving some 2.5 million farmer-beneficiaries.*

The 4.29 million-hectare DAR area of responsibility also includes the ARMM provinces of Basilan and Lanao del Sur (then part of DAR when the scope was established). With the ARF budget of the ARMM being released through DAR, the scope now covers 4.428 million hectares to include the other three provinces of Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi.

As of December 2005, the DAR has distributed 85% of its 4.29 million-hectare land distribution scope involving some 2 million farmer-beneficiaries. (The DENR has distributed 78% of its assigned land area). The overall land distribution accomplishment as of the period is 82% of the total target for distribution.

Agrarian justice delivery. Agrarian justice delivery, consisting of adjudication of agrarian cases and provision of agrarian legal assistance, is one area of serious concern for DAR considering the volume of cases and the pace by which disputes graduate into cases. As of December 2005, the total number of caseloads is reported as:

Particulars	Total Caseload	Accomplishments (Resolved/Handled)	% Accomplished	Caseload balance
Adjudication	<u>25,785</u>	<u>14,716</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>11,069</u>
Luzon**	11,130	6,895	62	4,235
Bicol-Visayas	5,524	3,775	68	1,749
Mindanao	3,878	2,314	60	1,564
DARAB-CO	5,253	1,732	33	3,521
Agrarian Legal Assistance	<u>56,848</u>	<u>41,701</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>15,147</u>
Judicial/Court	3,782	1,361	36	2,421
Quasi-judicial	19,212	10,938	57	8,274
ALI	33,854	29,402	87	4,452

** Note: Excludes Bicol Region which is covered under the Bicol-Visayas cluster.

Support services delivery. Program beneficiaries development is concerned with the systematic delivery of essential support services vital in accelerating the socio-economic development of agrarian reform beneficiaries in particular and of rural communities in general. The key strategy adopted by DAR to accelerate and sustain economic growth in agrarian reform areas is via ARCs as the focus for the delivery of support services and through farmer associations as the vehicle for participation and people empowerment. As of December 2005, there are 1,784 ARCs and 5,053 farmers associations and cooperatives nationwide.

* The DENR has a total responsibility area/scope of coverage of 3.771 million hectares of public alienable and disposable lands and forest areas targeted to benefit an estimated 2.4 million beneficiaries

In line with the provisions of RA 8532, the implementation of the CARP Law is set until 2008. With the proximity of the period, there is an urgent need for the Department and oversight agencies concerned to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Program and of the Department's performance. The assessment will establish the remaining work to be done, and second generation activities to sustain the gains from the learnings and strategies. It will identify the "doables" i.e., the activities which need to be accelerated, scaled down, or abandoned. Said assessment will also define the appropriate structures and systems which need to be set up or sustained or, in the same manner, which need to be scaled down or phased out.

FY 2007 OPIF-Based Budget*

Overview and Highlights

The proposed budget for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in 2007 amounts to some P15.137 billion. This is composed of P9.646 billion (64%) in the ARF (Fund 158), P3.729 billion (25%) for foreign-assisted projects (Fund 102), and P1.762 billion (11%) lodged in the DAR regular budget (Fund 101).

The ARF components directly support the land acquisition and distribution concerns: DAR's land survey, EP/CLOA generation and distribution; DENR's public land survey and patent processing and issuance; the DOJ-LRA's registration and titling; and LBP's landowners' compensation. The Fund likewise supports some activities in line with agrarian justice delivery and program beneficiaries development.

The proposed budget for DAR's foreign-assisted project will support four (4) ongoing projects, namely, the IBRD-assisted Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project, IFAD's Northern Mindanao Communities Initiatives and Resource Management Project, the JBIC-assisted Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Project, and the Spanish-assisted Solar Power Technology Support Project. Two (2) new projects included in the proposed budget are the UK-assisted *Tulay ng Pangulo para sa Magsasaka* (ARC Bridge Program) and the JBIC-assisted Phase III of the Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project.

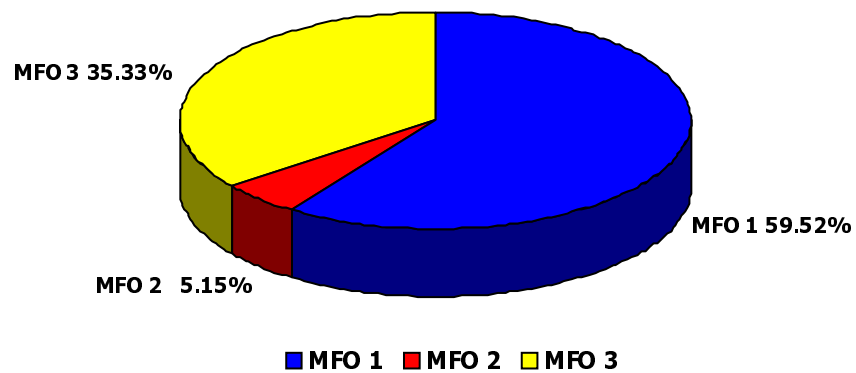
* The OPIF-based budget discussed in this section accounts for the total budget of the CARP lodged in the regular budget of DAR (Fund 101), the Agrarian Reform Fund (Fund 158) established as a special purpose fund for the Program, and Fund 102 sourced from Official Development Assistance (ODA). Fund 101 is supported by the regular internal revenue generated by the National Government; Fund 158 or the ARF is sourced from proceeds of the sales of the Assets Privatization Trust, all receipts from assets recovered and from sale of ill-gotten wealth recovered through the Presidential Commission on Good Government; proceeds of the disposition of properties of the Government in foreign countries, portion of amounts accruing to the Philippines from all sources of official foreign aid grants and concessional financing from all countries, for specific purposes of financing production credits, infrastructures, and other support services required by the CARL. While the said allocation covers those of other CARP implementing agencies (IAs) as the DENR, NIA, DOJ-LRA, DOLE, DPWH, DTI and LBP (for landowners' compensation), 64% of the total CARP budget is allocated to DAR. It will also be noted that where delivery of services per each DAR MFO is concerned, the various activities and participation of the CARP IAs are actually part of the process specifically for MFO 1 (Land Tenure Improvement Services) and MFO 3 (Support Services Delivery).

FY 2007 Budget by MFO, Expense Class (in million pesos)

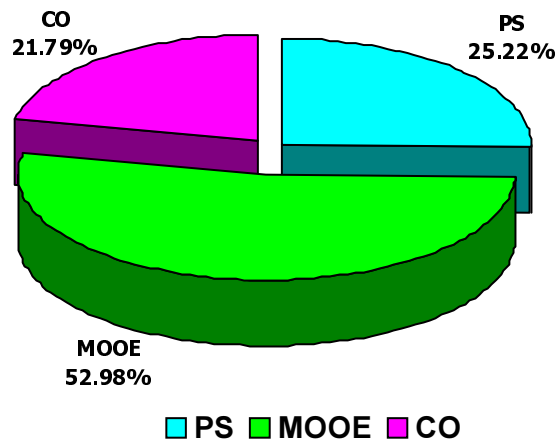
Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	%
MFO1 Land Tenure Security Services	2,764.309	6,245.017	-	9,009.326	59.52
MFO 2 Agrarian Justice Delivery Services	487.234	291.890	-	779.124	5.15
MFO 3 Support Services	567.345	1,482.317	3,299.093	5,348.756	35.33
TOTAL	<u>3,818.888</u>	<u>8,019.225</u>	<u>3,299.093</u>	<u>15,137.206</u>	<u>100</u>
% share	25.22	52.98	21.79	100	

N.B. TBH/ERB level

FY 2007 Budget by MFO



FY 2007 Budget by Expense Class

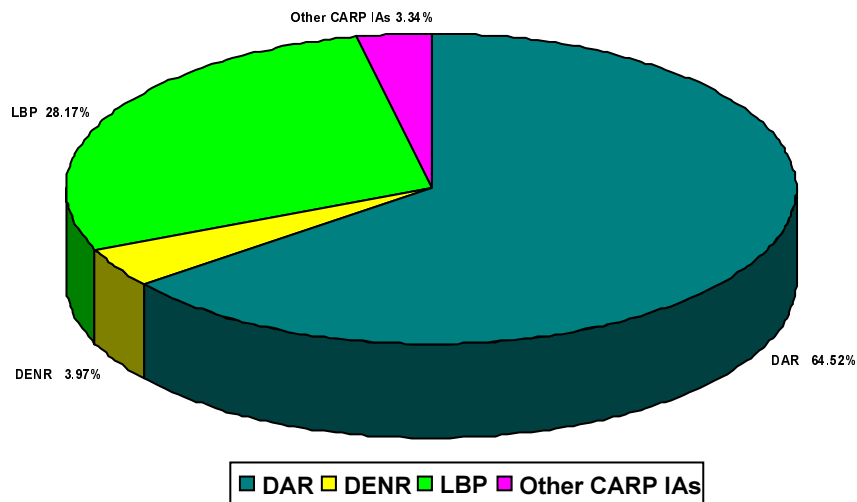


FY 2007 Budget by CARP Implementing Agency (in million pesos)

Particulars	MFO1 Land Tenure Security Services	MFO2 Agrarian Justice Delivery	MFO3 Support Services Delivery	TOTAL	% Share
DAR	4,068.344	779.124	4,919.676	9,767.144	64.52
DENR	570.790	-	30.000	600.790	3.97
LBP	4,264.563	-	-	4,264.563	28.17
DOJ-LRA	105.629	-	-	105.629	0.70
DA-NIA	-	-	230.089	230.089	1.52
DPWH	-	-	100.000	100.000	0.66
DTI	-	-	68.991	68.991	0.46
DOLE	-	-	- *	-	-
TOTAL	9,009.326	779.124	5,348.756	15,137.206	100
% Share	59.52	5.15	35.33	100	

* DOLE budgetary requirements for CARP form part of the DAR allocation.

FY 2007 Proposed Budget by CARP Implementing Agency



FY 2007 Selected Performance Targets and Budget

Particulars	2007 Targets	Amount (In million pesos)
<p>MFO 1 Land tenure security provided to landless farmers through land distribution and leasehold arrangements</p> <p>1.1 Land acquisition and distribution</p> <p>LAD area distributed (has.) [ARBs covered]</p> <p>% reduction of CARP scope balance</p> <p>Area surveyed</p> <p>Area (has.) in claim folders approved for payment</p> <p>Area (has.) of Emancipation Patents (EPs)/Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) registered</p> <p>Area (has.) of public lands surveyed</p> <p>No. of free patents processed [Area in has. covered by processed patents]</p> <p>1.2 Leasehold Agreements Implementation</p> <p>Area in has. placed under leasehold [ARBs covered]</p> <p>1.3 Other LTI Services</p> <p>CLOA subdivision: Area in hectares of CLOAs subdivided; Area in hectares of individual CLOA redocumented and registered</p> <p>Redocumentation of DYNP lands: Area in hectares of redocumented lands covered/identified as DYNP</p> <p>Installation of ARBs: No. of ARBs installed [Area in hectares involved]</p>	<p>130,000 hectares [87,000 ARBs]</p> <p>20%</p> <p>130,000 hectares</p> <p>100,000 hectares</p> <p>130,000 hectares</p> <p>150,000 hectares</p> <p>95,188 patents 126,450 hectares</p> <p>25,000 hectares [12,748 ARBs]</p> <p>50,000 hectares 50,000 hectares</p> <p>10,000 hectares</p> <p>10,000 ARBs</p>	<p>5,310.704</p> <p>16.400</p> <p>166.567</p>
<p>MFO 2 Agrarian Justice Delivery</p> <p>2.1 Adjudication of AR cases</p> <p>No. of cases resolved</p> <p>No. of cases resolved/total caseload as of Dec 2005 [ARBs served] [Area in has. involved]</p>	<p>16,000 cases</p> <p>62% [17,043 ARBs] [41,572 hectares]</p>	<p>25.920</p>

Particulars	2007 Targets	Amount (In million pesos)
2.2 Agrarian Legal Assistance Mediation/conciliation No. of disputes settled ALI cases: No. of cases resolved/disposed [No. of ARBs and area in has. involved] ARB representation Judicial courts and Prosecutors Office No. of cases disposed/submitted for resolution [ARBs represented; Area in has. involved] Quasi-judicial courts No. of cases disposed/submitted for resolution [ARBs represented; Area in has. involved] Other AJD services No. of cases inventoried	25,000 disputes 25,835 cases [39,962 ARBs; 61,057 has.] 1,000 cases [2,267 ARBs; 9,139 has.] 10,000 cases [14,144 ARBs 20,293 has.] undetermined	82.372
MFO 3 Support Services Implemented, Facilitated and Coordinated for Delivery to ARBs 3.1 In ARCs/Non-ARCs 3.1.1 Social Infrastructure & Local Capability Building Services (SILCAB) No. of ARCs launched for the year No. of total ARCs established No. of ARBs served in ARCs No. of ARBs served in non-ARCs No. of Irrigators' Associations strengthened 3.1.2 Sustainable Agribusiness & Rural Enterprise Development Services (SARED) No. of ARBs served in ARCs/Non-ARCs No. of intervention packages undertaken 3.1.3 Access facilitation and access enhancement services & rural infrastructure* No. of ARBs served/covered in ARCs/Non-ARCs No. of FMR projects implemented No. of FMR in kms constructed No. of communal irrigation projects implemented Area of CIP constructed/rehabilitated No. of CBFM sites developed No. of small enterprise projects implemented No. of coops/POs assisted in credit & rural financing No. of linear meters of bridge constructed No. of potable water supply systems provided No. of classrooms provided in school buildings No. of solar electrification packages/systems provided	95 1,956 300,000 75,000 77 300,000 3,286 1,400,000 83 922 5,090 14,825 30 1,009 688 950 574 95 7,353	84.895 26.185 2,895.513

* Includes local and foreign-assisted projects