

## **[ DAR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 6, June 15, 1990 ]**

### **DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM (DAR) GUIDELINES GOVERNING THE PROMOTION OF AND SUPPORT TO COOPERATIVES AND OTHER SELF-HELP ORGANIZATIONS FOR BENEFICIARIES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM (CARP)**

#### **I**

##### **Rationale**

The success of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program not only depends on the distribution and transfer of lands to farmer beneficiaries, but also and more importantly, on the provision of necessary support services and an organizational vehicle that will propel the beneficiaries to attain economic independence and self-reliance.

Such prescription for the CARP has been embodied in Executive Order 129-A and Republic Act 6657 which provide, among others, that aside from land distribution, the DAR, in cooperation with other government and non-government entities, shall extend support in the organization and development of agrarian reform beneficiaries. Towards this end, these guidelines are hereby adopted.

#### **II**

##### **Objectives**

- A. To provide a common framework in the promotion of and support to cooperatives and other self-help organizations for the beneficiaries of CARP.
- B. To clarify the role of DAR in the promotion of and support to cooperatives among CARP beneficiaries and;
- C. To guide the various DAR units in planning and programming their cooperative-related activities in identified CARP areas wherein a CARP Cooperative Development Program shall be developed in collaboration with the cooperative movement, Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and People's Organizations (POs).

#### **III**

##### **Definition of Terms**

The following terms are operationally defined:

**CARP cooperative** — refers to a business enterprise owned, controlled and patronized by the small farmers, farmworkers, or other agrarian reform beneficiaries, organized voluntarily for purposes of satisfying a common need or needs and whose costs, risks and benefits are equitably shared among themselves. It may be for a single purpose like a

specialized cooperative for procurement, production, credit, service or multi-purpose. Cooperatives may also be classified in terms of their levels of operations such as:

**Primary cooperative** — which is a cooperative composed of individuals and directly providing services to its members and non-members;

**Secondary cooperative** — which is a federation of primary cooperatives rendering services to its member and non-member cooperative in terms of cooperative education and training, cooperative audit, consultancy and other business functions such as inter-coop trade;

**Tertiary cooperative** — which is a confederation of secondary cooperatives servicing various types of registered cooperative operating in different parts of the country in terms of human resource development, cooperative funds mobilization, institutional linkages, research and other business functions.

**Promotion** — refers to a process involving various activities in order to inform and advocate people to move towards certain action like organization and development of cooperatives.

**Support** — refers to financial and technical assistance which DAR may provide to NGOs/POs, cooperatives and other self-help organizations in relation to CARP cooperatives.

**Non-government organization (NGO)** — refers to a broad category of private non-profit organizations that is committed to the task of socio-economic development and established primarily for service.

**Self-help organization** — refers to organization composed mainly of small farmers, farmworkers or other agrarian reform beneficiaries who, though lacking the formal requisites for registration as cooperative, nevertheless voluntarily organize themselves and operate according to standard cooperative principles. Bayanihan or pre-cooperative groups are considered to be self-help organizations.

**Beneficiaries** — the beneficiaries of CARP as defined under Section 22, Chapter VII of R.A. 6657 are as follows: agricultural lessee and share tenants, regular farmworkers, seasonal farmworkers, other farmworkers, actual tillers or occupants of public lands, collectives or cooperatives of the above beneficiaries, others directly working on the land, children of landowners who are qualified under Section 6 of R.A. 6657 and beneficiaries under P.D. 27 who have not sold, disposed or abandoned their lands.

**People's organizations (PO)** — refers to a voluntary organization composed and operated directly by the small farmers, farmworkers or other agrarian reform beneficiaries established primarily for mutual assistance, and other social needs. It may either be registered or not registered. Farmers Associations ( FAs)/Farmer's Organization ( FOs) are example of POs.

#### **IV**

### **Basic Policy Directions**