Parcelization of Land for Individual Titling Project to Creating Farmers' Self-Sufficiency

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Abstract

Self-sufficiency of farmers can be attained through utilizing acquired land, maximizing available technologies, and suitable programs and services among the beneficiaries. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the Parcelization of Land for Individual Titling Project in creating farmers' self-sufficiency. The research evaluated the expected versus implemented outcomes across two main dimensions: policies, including land tenure security and economic development, and technologies, such as capability building, infrastructure development, and support services, as well as the attainment of self-sufficiency. This study used quantitative descriptive research. 390 respondents were selected from a population of 15,900 agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) of Davao del Norte. Secured approval from the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Davao del Norte and consent was obtained from respondents; then, data were collected through face-to-face administration of structured questionnaires using a five-point Likert scale. Summarized and analyzed data using mean, standard deviation and paired t- test. The level of project implementation and farmers' self-sufficiency showed significant differences between aired observations at the 0.05 level of significance with findings interpreted within the scope and limitations of the study. The results showed substantial improvements in the implementation of the Parcelization of Land for Individual Titling Project to Creating Farmers' self-sufficiency. Mean ratings increased from moderate to high levels across key dimensions, including policy implementation (3.70 to 4.75), land tenure security (3.83 to 4.43), economic development (3.68 to 4.220, capacity building (3.09 to 4.43), infrastructure development (3.06 to 4.39), and farmers' self-sufficiency (3.69 to 4.42).In contrast, support services declined from high implementation expectation (4.25) to a moderate post-implementation rating (3.39), suggesting that service delivery did not fully meet beneficiaries' expectations during project implementation. Paired T-test analysis revealed statistically significant differences between pre- and post-implementation assessments across all dimensions ($p<0.001$), indicating that the project significantly enhanced policy implementation, land tenure security, economic development, capacity building, infrastructure, and farmers' self-sufficiency, while highlighting the need to strengthen post-titling support services. The significant differences between expected and implemented outcomes led to the rejection of the null hypothesis. n conclusion, the study highlights that the Support to Parcelization of Land for Individual Titling Project, as implemented by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in Davao del Norte and funded by the World Bank, effectively met its intended outcomes in promoting farmer self-sufficiency. Further, it is recommended that DAR continue to strengthen support services and capability-building initiatives to sustain and enhance the gains from land parcelization.

Keywords: Agrarian Reform, Farmer Self-Sufficiency, Individual Titling, Land Tenure Security, Parcelization of Land, Program Effectiveness, Self-Sufficiency Framework