

CABARUAN MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE (CMPC)

COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

November 20, 2000

**CABARUAN MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE
IN SITIO CABARUAN, BARANGAY FERIA,
SAN FELIPE, ZAMBALES**

1. Basic Information

1.1 Name of the PO	:	Cabaruan Multi-Purpose Cooperative
1.2 Office	:	32 National Road San Felipe, Zambales
1.3 Head of PO	:	F. Charito I. Sebastian
1.4 Date of Registration	:	July 27, 1998
1.5 Membership	:	50
1.6 Type of Document	:	Community Based Forest Management Agreement
Number	:	1
Date of Award	:	February 1, 1999
1.7 Area Coverage	:	335 Hectares
1.8 Location	:	Sitio Cabaruan, Barangay Feria, San Felipe, Zambales

2. Existing Situation

2.1 The Community and Its History

The CMPC CBFM area is situated in Sitio Cabaruan, Barangay Feria, San Felipe, Zambales. The sitio originally consisted of 100 Aeta and non-Aeta resettled families after the Mt. Pinatubo eruption. Such number dwindled into 35 families.

Under the Integrated Social Forestry Program, 34 heads of these 35 families were awarded Certificate of Stewardship thorough the assistance of Good Shepherd nun Sister Carmelita Cruz. 4 of the 34 awardees are now dead.

The tribe in Sitio Cabaruan was first headed by its chieftain Armando Castillo who was later succeeded by Armando Flores.

In the sitio, non-Aetas consisting of several adult men and women who were members of the Couples for Christ gathered for worship in the Cabaruan waterfall. A couple named Sebastian O. Sebastian and Charito Sebastian from the nearby barangay, both development workers and social scientists also arrived in the area and led the organization of Cabaruan Multi-Purpose Cooperative (CMPC) together with four women of the CFC namely Ermita Alip, Celia Aguimatang, Beryl Jadloc and Melinda Labrador.

The Cooperative consisted of 30 original members. 12 of the original members were holders of CSCs under the ISF program. Immediately after its registration, CMPC responded to the call of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to help the government in its reforestation program under the Community-Based Forest Management Program in total agreement with the program's motto "People First and Sustainable Development Will Follow".

2.1.1 Physical Characteristics of the CBFM Area

Geographical Location

Sitio Cabaruan is located in the eastern part of the town and is covered by Barangay Feria. The sitio is practically located at the western side of the Cabaruan Mountain which is part of the CBFM area awarded to CMPC.

The community is very accessible as any type of land transportation can reach it. It is 4 kilometers away from the national highway.

The town of San Felipe is located in the central part of Zambales, bounded on the north by the Municipality of Cabangan, on the south by the municipality of San Narciso, on the west by the South China Sea and on the east by San Marcelino and Botolan. It is 200 kilometers away from Manila by land transportation.

The land area of the municipality of San Felipe is 10,372 hectares (103.72 square kilometers) or 2.79 percent of the total 3714.40 square kilometers of the province of Zambales.

After the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in June 1991, most of the areas at the eastern and western portion of the town were covered by 2 feet of lahar debris. These are mostly agricultural areas. In fact, right below the Cabaruan Mountain is an unutilized 10-hectare farm lot laden with lahar deposits.

2.1.2 Climate and Rainfall

There are two distinct seasons in San Felipe like other municipalities in the country---the wet or rainy and dry seasons. Wet season falls between the months of May and October. The rest of the year is dry with occasional rains dispersed widely throughout the province. Occasionally typhoons visit the province and affect the town but the mountain ranges on the eastern side of the town from the northern part down to the western part offer protection from the typhoons. In most cases, damage to crop and properties are mainly due to rain and floodwater.

During the five-year period from 1974-1978, the average daily rainfall for the year was 9.85 millimeters---rainfall of .08millimeter occurring in April and the maximum rainfall during the year of 32.73 millimeters occurring in August.

The temperature ranges from 16 degrees centigrade to 33 degrees centigrade during the five-year period of observation from 1974-1978. The occurrence of the lowest and highest temperature in each year varies from month to month.

2.1.3 Type of Soil

San Felipe has six types of soil. Antipolo clay comprises 26 percent in the eastern and parts of western portions. This type of soil is suitable for lowland and upland rice, vegetables and fruits trees. About 16% is Angeles sand suitable for lowland rice, vegetables, sugar cane and root crops. Angles fine sand is found in 15% of the town in the southwestern portion, which is also suitable for lowland rice, root crops, vegetables, corn and sugar cane.14% is beach sand found in the westernmost of this town along the beach. This type of soil is suitable for trees like giant ipil-ipil, agoo, kakawati and other kinds. Some14% is cabangan clay foam found in the northwestern portion of this town. It is suitable for lowland rice, vegetables and sugar cane. Another 25% is Cabangan swampy loam, found in the central portion of the municipality, particularly between the mountain ranges or small valleys in this town. This kind of soil is suitable for lowland and upland rice, vegetables and fruits trees.

2.1.4 Demography

Of the total population of 154, Sitio Cabaruan residents can be categorized as follows: 75 children aged 14 and below and 79 youth and adults. There are presently 74 females and 80 males. There are in all 44 families in the area. Barangay Feria, where the sitio is located, has a population of 1036 (1995 census) or 6.15% of the town's total population

of 16,837. It is composed of 225 households, which is expected to grow by 11% by 2000.

The highest educational attainment of the Sitio Aeta folks is high school and most had elementary education only. The Aetas speak Zambal, Ilocano and Tagalog.

2.1.5 Livelihood

All members of the Aeta tribe in the sitio have an annual income of around P15,000.00 a year and below. Some are seasonal workers in neighboring farms and other do non-farm (bamboo furniture making, gathering of forest products for sale) and off-farm jobs (waiting in restaurants, carpentry, cooking in restaurants, tricycle driving, domestic work).

The non-Aeta members have higher earnings. Some of them are storeowners and recipients of contributions from their children or spouses abroad. The two professionals do consulting work. Majority of the non-Aetas make around P60,000 to P100,000 a year.

The available skills in the sitio which can be tapped include sewing, furniture making, driving, carpentry, fishing, farming broom and mat making, cooking and other domestic type of services. Prior to the award of the CBFM area, the Cabaruan residents have availed of the services and livelihood programs of various public and private institutions. The Department of Agriculture provided animals under the animal dispersal program. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources provided forest and fruit trees seedlings.

The Good Shepherd Mission has been helping in the provision of shelter, education and health services of the community for the past nine (9) years.

The CMPC, particularly its professional members, are taking the lead in planning and implementation of projects under CBFM.

2.1.6 Social Services

The sitio has its own day-care center. The Aeta children have scholarships granted by Good Shepherd Mission of the Catholic Church. The graders go to the public school located in Barangay Feria, three kilometers from the sitio. However, as the children's scholarship includes transportation services, there is no problem with the distance of the school. In addition, the Aeta children receive food allowance. Due to some conflicts with the local administrator of the Good Shepherd scholarship program, some children of the Aetas have been excluded from the scholarship.

The municipality Social Welfare Development Office that is located beside the municipal hall or Four (4) kilometers away from the sitio render the following services to the

municipal residents:

- 1) self-employment assistance
- 2) day-care program and supplementary feeding
- 3) practical skill development and job placement
- 4) emergency assistance
- 5) family planning/ population awareness and sex education
- 6) special services such as referral to hospitals and holding of seminars and training

2.1.7 Housing Utilities

The Cabaruan residents live in huts made of local materials such as boho, bamboo and cogon. These were built for them by Good Shepherd.

The main source of water of the Cabaruan residents are the artesian wells situated in various places. Those whose houses are near the creek source water from the waterfall for drinking and other uses.

Electrification has not reached the sitio yet. The last post of ZAMECO, the power provider in the town, is three kilometers away from the area. Cabaruan households therefore use makeshift lightings, candles and batteries as their light and power source.

2.2 The CBFM Area

2.2.1 Location

The CBFM area has a total of 335 hectares. 13 hectares consist of creeks and pathways which cannot be utilized for planting. The area is described as follows:

Table 1
Technical Description of Project Cabaruan Multi-Purpose Cooperative CBFM

Station		Bearing			Distance	Corner
1	2	N	84°	E	400M	1
2	3	S	64°	E	640M	2
3	4	S	67°	E	620M	3
4	5	S	77°	E	640M	4
5	6	S	88°	E	600M	5
6	7	S	22°	E	780M	6
7	8	S	46°	W	880M	7
8	9	N	02°	W	147M	8
9	10	N	85°	W	175M	9
10	11	N	35°	W	242M	10
11	12	N	84°	W	367M	11
12	13	S	07°	W	300M	12
13	14	N	88°	W	492M	13
14	15	N	34°	W	382M	14
15	16	N	46°	W	325M	15
16	17	S	81°	W	252M	16
17	18	N	15°	E	157M	17
18	19	N	26°	E	357M	18
19	20	N	44°	W	175M	19
20	21	DUE	-	W	240M	20
21	22	N	74°	W	315M	21
22	23	N	71°	W	280M	22
23	1	N	20°	E	600M	23

TIE POINT: CORNER 1 IS APPROX. S 84' E, 480M FROM F2 CORNER NO. 64, PROJECT NO. 10, PER LC MAP NO. 665, SHEET 1

The area is accessible and can be reached easily by any type of land transportation. The place is four kilometers (4) away from the town. Cabaruan folks who go to the town by foot get there in one hour.

The CBFM area is timberland and covered by Project No. 10 per LC Map No. 669.

2.1.8 Present Use of Land

The project site is composed of around 50 hectares of grasses, 200 hectares of second growth forest and 10 hectares that cannot be utilized for planting (creek and pathways).

The grasses that grow in the area are carabao, cogon and cattails.

The forest trees that could be found are kamagong, molave, bamboo, The fruit trees are casuy, guava, mango, nangka and papaya.

CMPC has planted forest trees, fruit trees and vegetable seedlings on various dates since it was awarded an agreement. Table 1 shows what have been planted and the survival rate of those planted.

Table 2. Number of Seedlings Planted and Survival Rate

BATCH OF PLANTING	PLANTED	SURVIVAL RATE
July 1999		
Achuete	800	50%
Nangka	200	50%
Eucalyptus	7,000	60%
Mangoes	350	20%
July 2000		
Mangoes	500	60%
February 2001		
Coconut	500	100%

Various Dates		
Mahogany	50	100%
Vegetable, Various	50	100%

It has a nursery with an inventory of around 2000 coconut seedlings, mahogany 50, calamansi 100 seedlings, and mangoes 100, narra 50.

2.2.3 Potential Wealth of the Community

The CMPC-CBFM site is a place rich with resources that can help the cooperative accomplish its reforestation goals while improving the lives of its poor members. Despite the denudation of the area resulting from careless logging, there are wood resources that could be conserved to restore the once rich area of timber resources. There are also mineral and non-mineral resources that could be utilized for economic uses.

a. Wood Resources

The few forest trees such as molave cannot be cut since they are the only ones left to restore the once verdant uplands of Cabaruan. At present, these trees hold the forest cover and thus prevent soil erosion despite heavy rains. These trees are also the ones that provide water to the creeks and the beautiful Cabaruan waterfall. If the number of trees would multiply, the cooperative expects an all- year round water from the waterfall. The second growth forest like bamboo, yantok and buho are potential source of livelihood for the community.

b. Water Resources

On the eastern site, the CBFM area has beautiful water springing from the uplands. The water goes into the Sto. Tomas River that dries up during summer. The waterfall provides Cabaruan residents with water for various uses including those for drinking. CMPC endeavors to make the water flow all year round to provide a source of irrigation to farms and even water for inland fishing. On the western side, the CBFM area has another creek the water from which leads to the Angalo River. The faster the cooperative can reforest the site, the quicker it can help the community and other agricultural areas in need of water especially those beside the Sto. Tomas River.

d. Eco-Tourism

Within the mountain of Cabaruan is a virgin forest waterfall and beside the western part of the mountain is the Angalo River with its own waterfall. The locals are frequenting these places during weekends. The part of the Cabaruan creek covered by the CBFM and the side of the mountain nearest to the Angalo River will be developed as eco-tourism sites. Specifically, these sites will be developed by the cooperative into an Ethno-Botanical Garden/Resort so that the members would have additional source of

income while waiting for their harvest.

e. Minerals

There are talc deposits that could become sources of small-scale mining project of the cooperative. The resource would be tapped up to the extent that extraction would not harm the environment.

f. Second Growth Forest

The second growth forest such as bamboo, yantok and buho are likewise potential sources of livelihood for the community.

g. Lahar Deposits

San Felipe, Zambales is one of the areas greatly affected by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The 8-foot lahar deposited immediately below the Cabaruan uplands speaks of this. However, the cooperative wants to transform the volcanic debris from an environmentally and economically destructive substance into a source of a year-round benefit for the cooperative. As has already been proven, laharware production is a profitable business" on the merit of its uniqueness both as a novelty item and as a symbol of the victims' inner strength and courage." (Sustainable Livelihood Options for the Philippines, DENR, 1997). The products that can be made out of lahar are figurines, lahar-based garden structural requirements, roof tiles, floor tiles and novelty items.

h. Non-mineral Resources

Non-mineral products such as stones and boulders abound in the area. They could be used for the beautification of the Ethno-Botanical Garden and the Cabaruan community.

2.3 The Challenges to the Community

2.3.1 Weak Community Spirit

It has been a problem for the cooperative that some members lack the basic understanding of cooperativism. As the leaders do not have enough time to attend to all aspects of the cooperative programs, the values orientation aspect of human resource development has not been given enough attention. The leaders desire to spend much time with the members, however, in order to do so, they should have enough resources to be able to leave their main source of livelihood and stay most of the time in Cabaruan.

The task of value orientation is expected to be a long process. It has to take into account understanding the Aeta history and culture. The social preparation for the CBFM undertaking will likewise be a long process. During the formation of the cooperative, not

all the residents of Cabaruan joined as members. The division among the residents was an irritant that pose a challenge to the group. Early this year, those residents who were awarded Certificates of Stewardship finally joined as members.

One good prospect for the future as far as understanding Aeta and culture is the result of the coop chair's networking with the academic community—particularly the merged three colleges now called the Ramon Magsaysay Technological University—in the province and in the University of the Philippines. She has recommended the setting up of a School of Aeta Studies that will hopefully be a potential means for the understanding among the Aetas and the non-Aetas not only in Cabaruan but in the whole town and province of Zambales as a whole.

2.3.2 Lack of Funds

The biggest obstacle in the realization of the goals of the cooperative on reforestation is lack of funds. As the members depend only on seasonal jobs, the leaders do not want to resort to credit to finance the cooperative's reforestation and livelihood projects.

Moreover, the cooperative cannot even collect the full amount of members' subscription. Therefore, the task of looking for a steady source of income for the poor members is the most serious concern and a prerequisite to a successful CBFM undertaking. Definitely, many resources from government programs on special assistance to the poorest of the poor—to which majority of the members of the cooperative belong—should be accessed.

3.0 THE VISION OF THE CMPC FOR CABARUAN UPLANDS

The Cabaruan Multi-Purpose Cooperative envisions transforming Cabaruan into a modern, sustainable, food secure, productive and empowered community while ensuring the enrichment and preservation of the Aeta history and culture, and the simultaneous development of the quality of life of the Aeta and non-Aeta members of the cooperative.

4.0 THE MISSION

4.1 To Contribute to Food Security

CMPC aims to contribute to the country's goal of food security by tapping the potential of the uplands. Realizing that 54% of the total land area in the country have slopes of 18 degrees or greater, flatlands are not sufficient for food production.

4.2 To Engage in Sustainable Agriculture

As uplands are susceptible to erosion and general soil degradation, any agricultural activity in the area must conform to sustainable farming practices to protect the environment and preserve and conserve natural resources. The CBFM program fits well in CMPC's strategy of implementing sustainable agriculture with its massive reforestation, watershed protection and other environment-friendly programs. The key to sustainable agriculture is to consider the following factors: blending the Aeta culture with agricultural strategies and providing a sustained farm and off-farm employment to the members so that they will not resort to destructive practices in the uplands. The tasks at hand is to study the Aeta culture and to ensure the provision of appropriate employment for the indigenous people on-site.

4.3 To Enhance Farmer's Income through a Model Farm

The members of the CMPC are mostly members of the Aeta tribe and Mt. Pinatubo victims. They rely on their meager income from both farm and non-farm activities particularly by selling their labor in neighboring areas. CMPC aims to spearhead the implementation of a model farm in the upland to improve farmers' income through economic-scale production and processing activities.

4.4 To Develop Competitiveness

Economic-scale production is expected to make CMPC products competitive in volume and quality. However, producing quality outputs shall likewise be targeted through skills development and quality-consciousness development.

4.5 To Empower the Farmers

CMPC adheres to democratic practices in achieving its goals and objectives. It also aims to make both formal and non-formal education and training as the key to empowering the farmers that they may ultimately become productive individuals capable of making choices.

5.0 STRATEGIES

5.1 CABARUAN AS MODEL FARM

The Concept. The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (AFMA) or R. A. 8435 provides for the creation of model farms in Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ). The goal is to realize economic-scale production through land consolidation by cooperatives and other farmers'/ fishers' organizations. The model farms shall receive support services from government particularly, credit, technology, irrigation and other infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads, rural electrification and marketing assistance. Selected model farms will also be piloted as beneficiaries of Basic Needs Programs such as Rural Non-Farm Employment, training, and health, nutrition and other social services programs.

The CMPC, through the CBFM program and AFMA program implementation, shall coordinate with the San Felipe local leaders in identifying Cabaruan as part of Strategic Agricultural and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZs) and as a model farm. The justification for Cabaruan uplands as such is that it meets the following description characterizing a model farm under AFMA:

- ❖ Due to the size of the land, production in the area would have the required volumes to meet economies of scale
- ❖ Designed cropping is diversified
- ❖ It will have integrated farming and fishery systems that could serve as demonstration center for agricultural fisheries technologies

5.2. PRODUCTION

The CMPC model farm shall be an integrated farm system. It will use contour farming particularly Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT). Agricultural and forestry crops shall be mixed at a percentage of 75:25. Based on the experience on the Mindanao Baptist Rural Life Center (MBRLC) in Bansalan, Davao del Sur, This technology decreases soil erosion by 50%. Table 1 shows the land use plan for production.

5.3 PROCESSING

On (1) hectare of the Cabaruan area, particularly near the road, shall be devoted to processing. CMPC will have a dried mango processing plants, mango juice processing plant, cottage industry processing such as casuy pastilles, bagnet and many others that could be identified in the future.

5.4 MARKETING

CMPC shall eventually build a Produce Market. Through the National Information Network (NIN) of the Department of Agriculture, its product, prices and services will be advertised. It is expected that traders will come to the area to buy in bulk. The Produce Market shall also be selling in retail to customers.

CMPC shall also enter into contract-growing or joint venture arrangements with manufacturers, food processors and exporters.

5.5 SUPPORT SERVICES

Irrigation Needs. CMPC shall avail of various support services provided in AFMA and by the DA and DENR. It will make use of small-scale irrigation projects that the cooperative can maintain such as Small-Water Impounding Projects, Shallow Tube Wells and Low-Lift Pumps.

Other infrastructure shall also be availed of. The area needs farm-to-market road, electrification in the residential area, processing area and in the Ethno-Botanical Garden. The cooperative has worked for the construction of a stairway to the mountain. The cementing of the path from the barangay to the foot of the mountain is underway. This road will be one of the road systems that will be put in place in Sitio Cabaruan to facilitate planting and harvesting and marketing of upland products.

Post-harvest facilities such as storage and dryers shall also be needed.

Extension services of the Municipal Agriculturist shall be needed. In this regard, the Municipal Agricultural Officer should equip himself/herself with technologies in upland farming.

5.6 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Skills development activities shall be undertaken to equip the farmers with technical skills necessary in production, processing as well as agribusiness management and marketing. The assistance of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Technology Resource Center (TLRC), the Office of the Municipal

Agriculturist and the Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU) shall be sought. Seminars on cooperativism are a must so the help of the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) shall always be sought. The Municipal Cooperative Development Council formed by the CDA has actually commenced with the conduct of such seminars early this year for San Felipe cooperatives.

Crucial to the task of developing the human resource in the project is the understanding of the practices, norms and skills acquired by the Aetas in their lifelong experience. Any new way of doing things or introduction of technology should be applied in consultation with them to ensure that they will participate effectively in all conservation and forest management and livelihood activities of the cooperative.

5.7 FARM AND NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

As envisioned in AFMA, the CMPC will provide non-farm employment to its members so as to solve the problem of unemployment during non-planting seasons. It is also to enable the members to provide for the basic needs of their families while waiting for harvest. Non-farm employment is crucial in the first five years of the stewardship of the CBFM area when there are yet no harvest to expect from upland farming. Employment should be within the project or the CBFM area to enable members to look after the young trees and plants.

The members will be the ones to plant, process, market, and manage the envisioned Ethno-Botanical Garden/Resort. The resort is expected to be a major employment-generating project. Cottage industries shall likewise be put up. Local resources such as lahar and bamboos will be used for cottage industries.

5.8 ECO-TOURISM PROJECT

The CMPC will have an Ethno-Botanical Garden/Resort around the Cabaruan creek and the Angalo creek. CMPC's eco-tourism goal supports the government's objective on promotion and preservation of the history and culture of indigenous groups. Towards this end, the project seeks to highlight the Aeta culture as a tourist attraction. The project proposes construction of an Aeta Center in the Cabaruan creek and near the resettlement area that will exhibit artifacts and historical literature on the Aetas, a Cultural Store and an Ethnic Studio. The cottages that will be built will be made of indigenous materials to highlight the natural endowments of the area. As part of the history of the area, materials made of lahar will be used in the construction of cottages. The Ethno-Botanical Garden will have ornamentals and flowering plants around the area.

INCOME SHARING AND APPLICATION FOR STEWARDSHIP

The income-sharing scheme from the fruits of the CBFM area will be as agreed upon by the members of the cooperative as follows:

1. from the common area of 200 hectares, 20% for those who helped in the planting but were not paid and 80% to the cooperative

2. from the farm lots, 80% for the farm lot owners and 20% to the cooperative;
3. dividends to be provided to the members as stated in the cooperative by-laws.

It is being considered for discussion with the DENR that each member will apply for Certificate of Stewardship for two (2) hectares of the CBFM, if such, is feasible.

Table 3
CMPC LAND USE PLAN

PARTICULARS	NO OF HECTARES
A. FOREST TREES	
Eucalyptus	5
Mahogany	5
Narra	5
Gemelina	5
Ilang-Ilang	5
Neem Tree	2
Aroo	3
B. FRUIT TREES	
Coconut	26
Mango	50
Casuy	10
Nangka	2
Coffee	2
Papaya	50
Ponkan	2

PARTICULARS	NO OF HECTARES
Calamansi	3
Atis	0.5
Suha	2
Lanzones	1
Rambutan	1
Chico	0.5
C. HERBAL PLANTS	
Lagundi	10
Herbaaka	5
Noni	5
Subusob	5
D. SPICES	
Pepper	5
Ginger	1
Laurel	1
Atsuete	1
Black Pepper	2
Oregano	1
E. VEGETABLES	10
F. SHRUBS & VINE	
Pina	1
Bamboo	5
Corn	2

PARTICULARS	NO OF HECTARES
Passion Fruit	1
Grape	1
Banana	5
F. ECO-TOURISM	10
G. CUT FLOWERS	
Anthurium	3
Native Orchids	5
Others	7
H. HOUSING, SCHOOL, CLINIC, SPORTS AREA	3
H. ROAD AREAS	3
I. WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	.5
J. NURSERY	.5
K. EXISTING TREES, SECOND-GROWTH, etc.	5
L. CREEK	10
M. PASTURE/DAIRY	30
N. FISHING AREA	5
I. PROCESSING AREA	1
J. FIRE LINE	4
	335

TABLE 4
25 TAONG PLANO NG MGA GAWAIN SA LOOB NG PROYEKTO
CABARUAN CBFM - SAN FELIPE, ZAMBALES

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Sosyo-Ekomiya Pagpapalago ng Samahan at Kasapian	Mapatatag ang relasyon ng mga kasapi/iangat ang antas ng kaalaman	Edukasyon/Regular na pagpupulong	X	X	X	X		90% ng mga kasapi ay aktibong nakikilahok sa mga gawain ng samahan
Pamunuan	Magkaroon ng epektibo at responsible na mga namumuno	Edukasyon/Pagbuo ng "Leadership Pool"	X	X	X	X		90% ng mga namumuno ay makakapagbigay ng tamang direksyon at may kakayahan nang mamahala ng samahan

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Pananaw at Misyon	<p>Pananaw o Bisyon: Pinagyamang kultura at kasaysayan ng mga Ita at pagsasabay ng kanilang kaunlaran sa kaunlaran ng di-Ita sa pamamagitan ng sama-samang paggawa sa Cabaruan CBFM</p> <p>Misyon: Pagpapaunlad ng Cabaruan CBFM Area sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatupad ng mga adhikain ng programa at mga adhikain ng CMPC</p>	Patuloy na pag-aaral ng pananaw at misyon	X	X	X	X	X	100% ng mga kasapi ay makakapagpaliwanag ng pananaw at misyon ng samahan

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Istruktura ng Organisasyon/ CBL Clarification	Ang mga kasapi at pamunuan ay naiintindihan ang istruktura ng samahan at ang kanilang pangunahing mga layunin		X	X	X			Ang mga namumuno at mga kasapi ay naiintindihan ang kahalagahan ng organizational structure/sumusunod sa CBL/Gabay ng Samahan
Programa at Serbisyo	Pagbibigay ng mga pangunahing serbisyo sa mga kasapi	Pagkilala at pagpapalago ng mga proyekto na hindi makakasira sa kalikasan/Pakikipag-ugnay sa mga LGU/sangay ng pamahalaan	X	X	X	X	X	Mas mataas na kalidad ng pamumuhay ng mga miyembro. May matibay na paniniwala sa pagpapayaman ng kalikasan.

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Resource Mobilization	Pag-iipon ng mga pangangailangan para gamitin sa pagpapalago ng proyekto	Pag-iimpok ng mga kasapi/Pagtalaga ng 20% ng kita ng samahan para dagdag kapital/Pakikipag-ugnay sa mga LGU/NGOs/NGAs/ funding agencies at mangangalakal	X	X	X	X	X	Mayroon nang istabilisidaong pondo na pinaikot ng kooperatiba
Linkaging/ Networking	Ang pagbuo ng magandang kaugnayan sa mga LGUs/NGAs/POs/ NGOs at iba pang sektor	Pakikipag-ugnay/"Network Building"	X	X	X	X	X	Kilala na ang kooperatiba ng maraming organisasyon dahil sa kakayahan nitong magpalago ng negosyo.

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
PAMAMAHALA NG YAMANG GUBAT Pagpapanumbalik ng Kagubatan	Ang mataniman ang 300 ektaryas ng iba't-ibang punong-kahoy	Pagtatanim ng mga puno--- pangkagubatan at pang-agrikultura	X	X	X	X	X	Ang bundok Cabaruan ay nakapagdudulot na ng patubig sa mga ibabang sakahan, sa mga pangbahay na pangangailangan ng San Felipe at karatig bayan at higit sa lahat, nakapagbi-bigay ng sapat na ikakabuhay ng mga miyembro ng kooperatiba

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Zoning	Ang pagtatalaga ng mga hangganan ng mga sona sa loob ng proyekto	Survey at paglalagay ng mga palatandaan	X					Maari nang ipamahagi ang Cabaruan sa mga miyembro at maitala kung alin ang para sa pangkalahatang gamit ng kooperatiba
Pag-aani at pagpapalit ng Yamang Gubat	Ang tamang pag-aani at pag-gamit ng pangalawang Yamang Gubat kagaya ng buho/fuelwood/uling/			X	X	X	X	
	Ang pag ani ng tama sa edad ng kahoy			X	X	X	X	

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Eko-turismo	Pagtatayo ng isang Ethno-Botanikal Garden	Pagtatanim ng Flower Garden/Ornamental sa palibot ng waterfall	X	X				Ang Ethno-Botanikal Garden ay hindi lamang isang magandang ethno-botanikal garden, ito ay pinagkikitaan din sapagka't ang mga bulak-lak ay ipinagbibili na rin
		Pagtatayo ng mga istrukturang kailangan kagaya ng: Aeta Cultural Center, Cabaruan Way, Cottages at pagsasanay ng mga magiging "tour guides", mamamahala ng Garden	X	X	X	X	X	Pinagkikitaan na ang Ethno-Botanikal Garden bilang isang tourist park

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Puhunan sa Pagpapalago ng Proyekto	Pagkuha ng suporta sa mga programang may mga katulad na layunin	Paghingi ng suporta sa pamahalaan	X	X				Mayroon nang inprastruktura kagaya ng daan, ilaw at patubig
		Pagatatayo ng mga pagkakakitaan ng mga miyembro	X	X				Ang Eko-turismo ay nakatayo na at siyang pinagkakakitaan ng mga miyembro at ang mga puno at iba pang tanim ay pinagkakakitaan na
		Pagbubuo ng isang programa ng pag-iimpok at pagpapautang	X	X	X	X	X	Matibay na ang programa sa pag-iimpok at pagpapautang
Gawaing Pamilyan	Matiyak na may seguradong mangangalakal na bibili ng produkto ng proyekto	Pakikipag-ugnay sa sa local, nasyonal at internasyonal na mangangalakal. Pakikilahok sa mga agro-trade fairs.	X	X	X	X	X	Mayroon nang mga permanenteng kapareha sa merkado

BAHAGI/KRA	TARGET	GAWAIN	TAKDANG PANAHOON					KINALABASAN
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Pangangalaga at pananatili ng Yamang Gubat	Pag-iwas sa sunog at iba pang mga ilegal na gawain sa loob ng proyekto	Paggawa ng green belt at fireline/Pagbuo ng Samahang Bantay Bundok/Paggawa ng araw-araw na gawaing pangangalaga	X	X				Mayroon nang bukal sa loob o kusa ang mga miyembro para mag-alaga ng kabundukan
IEC Advocacy	Maitaas ang antas ng kaalaman ng iba't-ibang sector sa epekto ng mga gawain sa loob ng proyekto	Pakikipagtulungan sa Municipal Agricultural Officer sa pagpapahayag ng mga layunin ng CBFM	X	X	X	X	X	Ang boong bayan ay nakakaintindi na ng mga adhikain ng CBFM