**The Tripartite Partnership for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (TriPARRD) in the Philippines**

The Philippines offers an example of development collaboration known as the TriPARRD approach. When the Agrarian Reform Program did not gain much ground by mid-1989, an NGO, PhilDHRRA (The Philippines Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas) started consulting NGOs and POs on strategies to accelerate agrarian reform. The consultations and debates led to the idea that NGOs and POs, themselves, should actually facilitate land transfers and support service delivery in co-ordination with government. This approach brought together government, NGOs and People's Organisations (POs). POs in the Philippines consist of producer co-operatives, landless farmers, homeless people, and so on.

The structure of the partnerships was crucial to its success. At the village level there was a field Implementation team (FIT) which consisted of a local government official tasked with facilitating land transfers, a Community Organiser and a local PO leader.

The provincial and regional level structure included NGO leaders, provincial Agrarian Reform Programme officials, and officials from affected government departments. This cut red tape in decision-making and tended to co-ordinate strategies and policies. Provincial PO leaders were obviously active participants at this level, as well.

The partnerships forced government officials to be more accountable for their performance; and NGOs and POs became more aware of the limitations and potentials of the government bureaucracy.



The TriPARRD model is based on a practical task-orientated partnership with each partner having complementary tasks, determined by their distinctive capacities, to do within a specific time frame. In the Philippines, NGOs with the capacity for training and provision of Community Organisers were significant players in the Land Reform Programme.