## AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

## REDISTRIBUTION <br> OF IAND

REPORT No. 2017-7

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## FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). AIS has twelve (12) modules which are updated and released annually. This is the seventh module entitled Redistribution of Land. It provides information on accomplishment of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) relative to the hectarage of land distributed and the number of farmer-beneficiaries. The reference years are 2012 to 2016.

The AIS hopes to cover more agricultural development indicators to support the information needs of our data users. We encourage the readers to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AIS, in general, and this report, in particular.

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REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND

## Redistribution of Land

In 1972, the government through the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) started the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). The program refers to the distribution of the targeted working scope of 5.164 million hectares of agricultural lands to landless farmers and farm workers transforming them into landowners. However, this target area for distribution was revised to 5.425 million hectares in January of 2017. The year-on-year rate of accomplishment of the program in terms of land distributed and number of farmer-beneficiaries denotes the rate of transfer of arable land to the ownership of qualified farmerbeneficiaries. This can serve as an indicator of the results of the government's efforts to improve the quality of life of the farmers and promote agriculture and rural growth development.

Nationwide, about 22,735 hectares of agricultural lands were distributed to the qualified landless farmers in 2016. This represented an annual accomplishment rate of 0.4 percent of the DAR-CARP national target of 5.425 million hectares. At the regional level, Northern Mindanao recorded the highest accomplishment rate in 2016 at 0.9 percent of the region's land distribution target. It corresponded to 3,090 hectares of distributed agricultural lands. This was followed by CALABARZON and Western Visayas at 0.7 percent rate of accomplishment each with respective areas for land distribution of 1,455 hectares and 3,774 hectares. Accomplishment rates ranging from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent were recorded in Bicol Region, Caraga, SOCCSKSARGEN and Central Visayas covering 1,787 hectares, 1,395 hectares, 4,587 hectares and 1,176 hectares, respectively. Meanwhile, CAR and ARMM indicated the least accomplishment rate of less than 0.1 percent. The distributed farmland areas were 36 hectares in CAR and 32 hectares in ARMM (Tables 1a and 1b).

The number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in 2016 summed up to 23,965 . Majority of these beneficiaries were located in Western Visayas with 8,805 farmers and it comprised 36.74 percent of the country's total number of ARBs. SOCCSKSARGEN followed with 2,720 farmer-beneficiaries equivalent to 11.35 percent of the national count. The counts of ARBs ranging from 1,218 to 1,906 or 5 to 8 percent of the total count were reported in the regions of Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Central Visayas and

Northern Mindanao. Fewer awarded recipients were noted in CAR with 54 and ARMM with 14 , comprising 0.23 percent and 0.06 percent, respectively, of the total count of ARBs.

For the period 1972 to 2016, the cumulative accomplishment of DAR-CARP in land distribution reached 4.742 million hectares translated to 87.40 percent of the overall program's national target of 5.425 million hectares. By region, cumulative accomplishment rates were leading in llocos Region at 98.98 percent, CAR at 96.75 percent, Zamboanga Peninsula at 95.82 percent, Central Luzon at 95.47, Davao Region at 94.84 percent and MIMAROPA at 94.27 percent.

Countrywide, the number of farmer-beneficiaries from 1972 to 2016 totalled 2,807,108. The biggest numbers were reported in Western Visayas at 306,625 , SOCCSKSARGEN at 283,387 and Central Luzon at 281,125 . Each region contributed 10 percent in the national count of ARBs. The numbers of awarded farmers were also higher in Cagayan Valley at 211,392 and Northern Mindanao at 217,614, accounting for around 8 percent each.

Table 1a.
Working scope and percentage accomplishment of land distribution by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016

| REGION | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LAND DISTRIBUTION } \\ & \text { SCOPE } \\ & \text { (Ha.) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | PERCENTAGE ACCOMPLISHMENT ${ }^{\text {b/ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1972-2016 ${ }^{\text {a/ }}$ | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Philippines | 5,425,343 | 87.40 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CAR | 105,774 | 96.75 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| llocos Region | 144,516 | 98.98 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Cagayan Valley | 417,740 | 87.63 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Central Luzon | 449,788 | 95.47 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| CALABARZON | 218,503 | 86.62 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| MIMAROPA | 190,936 | 94.27 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Bicol Region | 413,545 | 78.10 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Western Visayas | 566,852 | 71.83 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Central Visayas | 203,204 | 90.38 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Eastern Visayas | 494,005 | 87.51 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 238,273 | 95.82 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Northern Mindanao | 362,166 | 93.57 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Davao Region | 261,517 | 94.84 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 731,098 | 92.72 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Caraga | 294,654 | 91.86 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| ARMM | 332,773 | 66.59 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |

a/ does not include non-CARPable portion
b/ indicates the accomplishment rate of CARP in a given year relative to the total target area for distribution
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 1b.
Area of distributed lands by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in hectares)

| REGION | $\mathbf{1 9 7 2 - 2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Philippines | $4,741,580$ | 100,149 | 125,561 | 92,199 | 27,670 | 22,735 |
| CAR | 102,335 | 1,102 | 974 | 667 | 162 | 36 |
| Ilocos Region | 143,045 | 556 | 632 | 309 | 196 | 292 |
| Cagayan Valley | 366,082 | 7,875 | 5,583 | 2,294 | 1,222 | 922 |
| Central Luzon | 429,393 | 3,823 | 9,068 | 2,880 | 1,753 | 1,502 |
| CALABARZON | 189,276 | 4,983 | 5,058 | 4,711 | 1,854 | 1,455 |
| MIMAROPA | 179,991 | 3,042 | 4,095 | 600 | 617 | 488 |
| Bicol Region | 322,978 | 2,631 | 6,226 | 4,093 | 1,924 | 1,787 |
| Western Visayas | 407,173 | 5,409 | 8,390 | 5,227 | 5,871 | 3,774 |
| Central Visayas | 183,655 | 4,307 | 2,238 | 1,484 | 1,130 | 1,176 |
| Eastern Visayas | 432,317 | 869 | 635 | 419 | 966 | 830 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 228,302 | 3,172 | 2,027 | 2,221 | 811 | 676 |
| Northern Mindanao | 338,890 | 10,692 | 14,176 | 10,581 | 1,476 | 3,090 |
| Davao Region | 248,035 | 3,560 | 3,685 | 1,534 | 833 | 692 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 677,849 | 37,345 | 42,125 | 44,592 | 6,341 | 4,587 |
| Caraga | 270,662 | 8,745 | 14,105 | 8,967 | 1,435 | 1,395 |
| ARMM | 221,594 | 2,038 | 6,543 | 1,622 | 1,078 | 32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Department of Agrarian Reform |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Table 2a.
Number of farmer-beneficiaries by region, Philippines, 2012-2016

| REGION | 1972-2016 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philippines | $2,807,108$ | 48,806 | 87,087 | 54,854 | 30,107 | 23,965 |
| CAR | 81,318 | 803 | 1,055 | 1,158 | 220 | 54 |
| Ilocos Region | 118,944 | 483 | 612 | 338 | 134 | 289 |
| Cagayan Valley | 211,392 | 927 | 4,118 | 1,771 | 1,357 | 1,121 |
| Central Luzon | 281,125 | 3,295 | 5,232 | 2,341 | 1,619 | 1,530 |
| CALABARZON | 123,487 | 3,569 | 2,579 | 3,345 | 1,693 | 985 |
| MIMAROPA | 130,273 | 1,969 | 1,805 | 793 | 803 | 777 |
| Bicol Region | 194,583 | 1,523 | 3,487 | 2,786 | 1,566 | 1,372 |
| Western Visayas | 306,625 | 4,164 | 7,358 | 5,854 | 13,161 | 8,805 |
| Central Visayas | 146,694 | 3,635 | 1,395 | 1,563 | 1,203 | 1,218 |
| Eastern Visayas | 195,345 | 291 | 364 | 543 | 681 | 808 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 130,796 | 1,835 | 1,186 | 1,239 | 553 | 533 |
| Northern Mindanao | 217,614 | 8,457 | 27,010 | 6,004 | 1,029 | 1,906 |
| Davao Region | 179,495 | 2,703 | 3,176 | 2,105 | 699 | 731 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 283,387 | 11,396 | 17,361 | 18,973 | 3,744 | 2,720 |
| Caraga | 135,471 | 3,046 | 7,831 | 5,363 | 1,142 | 1,102 |
| ARMM | 70,559 | 710 | 2,518 | 678 | 503 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Department of Agrarian | Reform |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 2b.
Percentage distribution of farmer-beneficiaries by region, Philippines, 2012-2016

| REGION | 1972-2016 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 2.90 | 1.65 | 1.21 | 2.11 | 0.73 | 0.23 |
| llocos Region | 4.24 | 0.99 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.45 | 1.21 |
| Cagayan Valley | 7.53 | 1.90 | 4.73 | 3.23 | 4.51 | 4.68 |
| Central Luzon | 10.01 | 6.75 | 6.01 | 4.27 | 5.38 | 6.38 |
| CALABARZON | 4.40 | 7.31 | 2.96 | 6.10 | 5.62 | 4.11 |
| MIMAROPA | 4.64 | 4.03 | 2.07 | 1.45 | 2.67 | 3.24 |
| Bicol Region | 6.93 | 3.12 | 4.00 | 5.08 | 5.20 | 5.73 |
| Western Visayas | 10.92 | 8.53 | 8.45 | 10.67 | 43.71 | 36.74 |
| Central Visayas | 5.23 | 7.45 | 1.60 | 2.85 | 4.00 | 5.08 |
| Eastern Visayas | 6.96 | 0.60 | 0.42 | 0.99 | 2.26 | 3.37 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.66 | 3.76 | 1.36 | 2.26 | 1.84 | 2.22 |
| Northern Mindanao | 7.75 | 17.33 | 31.01 | 10.95 | 3.42 | 7.95 |
| Davao Region | 6.39 | 5.54 | 3.65 | 3.84 | 2.32 | 3.05 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 10.10 | 23.35 | 19.94 | 34.59 | 12.44 | 11.35 |
| Caraga | 4.83 | 6.24 | 8.99 | 9.78 | 3.79 | 4.60 |
| ARMM | 2.51 | 1.45 | 2.89 | 1.24 | 1.67 | 0.06 |

## MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

1. Output and Productivity
2. Agricultural Structure and Resources
3. Economic Growth: Agriculture
4. Agricultural Exports and Imports
5. Food Sufficiency and Security
6. Food Consumption and Nutrition
7. Redistribution of Land
8. Population and Labor Force
9. Gender-based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
10. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities
11. Agricultural Credit
12. Inputs

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[^0]:    Quezon City. Philippines
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[^1]:    Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

