## AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

# REDISIRIBUTION OF LAND 

REPORT No. 2018-8


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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 and these are updated and released annually. This is the eight 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 2013 to 2017.

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 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 development.

In 2017, a total of 28,403 hectares of agricultural lands was awarded to qualified farmers nationwide. This indicated an annual accomplishment rate of 0.52 percent of the CARP's national target area for distribution. At the regional level, the highest accomplishment rate in 2017 was recorded in SOCCSKSARGEN at 1.32 percent of the region's target, covering 9,640 hectares of distributed agricultural lands to farmer-beneficiaries. Western Visayas came next as it registered a 0.89 percent accomplishment rate equivalent to 5,070 hectares of distributed farmlands. Accomplishment rates of 0.48 percent to 0.67 percent were reported in Central Luzon, Bicol Region and Northern Mindanao with corresponding distributed agricultural land areas of more than 2,000 hectares each. Meanwhile, the least accomplishment with only one (1) hectare covered for land distribution was noted in ARMM (Tables 1a and 1b).

The country's total number of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) figured to 34,572 in 2017. The biggest count of these beneficiaries was located in Western Visayas with 12,550 farmers, and they shared 36.30 percent in the total number of ARBs throughout the country. Higher number of ARBs was also found in SOCCSKSARGEN as there were 6,568 landless farmers who became landowners. This accounted for 19.00 percent of the national count. Central Luzon followed with 3,506 ARBs, Bicol Region with 2,303 ARBs and Eastern Visayas with 1,699 ARBs. Their respective shares to the national count of ARBs were 10.14 percent, 6.66 percent and 4.91 percent. On the other hand, the least number of beneficiaries was
reported in ARMM with only two (2) farmer-beneficiaries. It comprised 0.01 percent of the total number of beneficiaries in 2017.

Overall, the cumulative accomplishment of the DAR-CARP in land distribution from 1972 to 2017 reached 4.77 million hectares or 87.92 percent of the program's national target area of coverage of 5.425 million hectares. These benefitted a total of $2,841,680$ landless farmers who were eventually transformed into owners of lands they are cultivating. Among regions, the biggest accomplishment in land distribution was achieved in llocos Region at 99.30 percent of the region's working scope. Other regions with high accomplishment rates in land distribution ranging from 94.04 percent to 96.90 percent were recorded in CAR, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. The least achievement was noted in ARMM at 66.59 percent of the region's targeted farm area for distribution.

The number of farmer-beneficiaries from 1972 to 2017 summed up to 2.84 million. Majority of the farmer-beneficiaries were reported in Western Visayas at 319,175, accounting for 11.23 percent of the national count of ARBs. The numbers of ARBs in SOCCSKSARGEN at 289,955 and in Central Luzon at 284,631 contributed around 10.00 percent each in the total ARBs. In contrast, CAR and ARMM had the least counts of ARBs at 81,600 and 70,561 , respectively. Each accounted for less than 3.0 percent of the national count of farmer-beneficiaries (Tables 2a and 2b).

Table 1a.
Land distribution scope and percentage accomplishment of land distribution by region, Philippines, 2013-2017

| REGION | LAND DISTRIBUTIONSCOPE(Ha.) | PERCENTAGE ACCOMPLISHMENT ${ }^{\text {b/ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1972-2017 ${ }^{\text {a/ }}$ | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Philippines | 5,425,343 | 87.92 | 2.40 | 1.70 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.52 |
| CAR | 105,774 | 96.90 | 0.90 | 0.63 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.15 |
| llocos Region | 144,516 | 99.30 | 0.40 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.32 |
| Cagayan Valley | 417,740 | 87.83 | 1.30 | 0.54 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.20 |
| Central Luzon | 449,788 | 95.94 | 2.10 | 0.66 | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.48 |
| CALABARZON | 218,503 | 86.94 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 0.85 | 0.67 | 0.31 |
| MIMAROPA Region | 190,936 | 94.49 | 2.20 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.22 |
| Bicol Region | 413,545 | 78.68 | 1.50 | 0.97 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.58 |
| Western Visayas | 566,852 | 72.72 | 1.50 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.89 |
| Central Visayas | 203,204 | 90.72 | 1.10 | 0.73 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.34 |
| Eastern Visayas | 494,005 | 87.80 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.29 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 238,273 | 96.06 | 0.80 | 0.93 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0.24 |
| Northern Mindanao | 362,166 | 94.24 | 3.80 | 2.86 | 0.41 | 0.85 | 0.67 |
| Davao Region | 261,517 | 95.15 | 1.40 | 0.59 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 731,098 | 94.04 | 5.80 | 6.19 | 0.87 | 0.63 | 1.32 |
| Caraga | 294,654 | 92.09 | 4.60 | 2.95 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.23 |
| ARMM | 332,773 | 66.59 | 2.00 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| a/ does not include non-CARPable portion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b/ percentage accomplishment $=\frac{\text { land distributed in a given year }}{\text { targetedland distribution scope }} \times 100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Department of Agrarian Reform |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1b.
Area of distributed lands by region, Philippines, 2013-2017
(in hectares)

| REGION | 1972-2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Philippines | $4,769,983$ | 125,561 | 92,199 | 27,670 | 22,735 | $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 0 3}$ |
| CAR | 102,496 | 974 | 667 | 162 | 36 | 161 |
| Ilocos Region | 143,510 | 632 | 309 | 196 | 292 | 465 |
| Cagayan Valley | 366,913 | 5,583 | 2,294 | 1,222 | 922 | 831 |
| Central Luzon | 431,537 | 9,068 | 2,880 | 1,753 | 1,502 | 2,143 |
| CALABARZON | 189,957 | 5,058 | 4,711 | 1,854 | 1,455 | 681 |
| MIMAROPA Region | 180,414 | 4,095 | 600 | 617 | 488 | 423 |
| Bicol Region | 325,373 | 6,226 | 4,093 | 1,924 | 1,787 | 2,395 |
| Western Visayas | 412,243 | 8,390 | 5,227 | 5,871 | 3,774 | 5,070 |
| Central Visayas | 184,350 | 2,238 | 1,484 | 1,130 | 1,176 | 695 |
| Eastern Visayas | 433,747 | 635 | 419 | 966 | 830 | 1,430 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 228,874 | 2,027 | 2,221 | 811 | 676 | 572 |
| Northern Mindanao | 341,312 | 14,176 | 10,581 | 1,476 | 3,090 | 2,422 |
| Davao Region | 248,828 | 3,685 | 1,534 | 833 | 692 | 793 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 687,490 | 42,125 | 44,592 | 6,341 | 4,587 | 9,640 |
| Caraga | 271,343 | 14,105 | 8,967 | 1,435 | 1,395 | 680 |
| ARMM | 221,595 | 6,543 | 1,622 | 1,078 | 32 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Departmen |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 2a.
Number of farmer-beneficiaries by region, Philippines, 2013-2017

| REGION | 1972-2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philippines | 2,841,680 | 87,087 | 54,854 | 30,107 | 23,965 | 34,572 |
| CAR | 81,600 | 1,055 | 1,158 | 220 | 54 | 282 |
| llocos Region | 119,394 | 612 | 338 | 134 | 289 | 450 |
| Cagayan Valley | 212,163 | 4,118 | 1,771 | 1,357 | 1,121 | 771 |
| Central Luzon | 284,631 | 5,232 | 2,341 | 1,619 | 1,530 | 3,506 |
| CALABARZON | 124,739 | 2,579 | 3,345 | 1,693 | 985 | 1,252 |
| MIMAROPA Region | 130,835 | 1,805 | 793 | 803 | 777 | 562 |
| Bicol Region | 196,886 | 3,487 | 2,786 | 1,566 | 1,372 | 2,303 |
| Western Visayas | 319,175 | 7,358 | 5,854 | 13,161 | 8,805 | 12,550 |
| Central Visayas | 147,890 | 1,395 | 1,563 | 1,203 | 1,218 | 1,196 |
| Eastern Visayas | 197,044 | 364 | 543 | 681 | 808 | 1,699 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 131,348 | 1,186 | 1,239 | 553 | 533 | 552 |
| Northern Mindanao | 218,607 | 27,010 | 6,004 | 1,029 | 1,906 | 993 |
| Davao Region | 180,554 | 3,176 | 2,105 | 699 | 731 | 1,059 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 289,955 | 17,361 | 18,973 | 3,744 | 2,720 | 6,568 |
| Caraga | 136,298 | 7,831 | 5,363 | 1,142 | 1,102 | 827 |
| ARMM | 70,561 | 2,518 | 678 | 503 | 14 | 2 |

[^0]Table 2b.
Percentage distribution of farmer-beneficiaries by region, Philippines, 2013-2017

| REGION | 1972-2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 2.87 | 1.21 | 2.11 | 0.73 | 0.23 | 0.82 |
| llocos Region | 4.20 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.45 | 1.21 | 1.30 |
| Cagayan Valley | 7.47 | 4.73 | 3.23 | 4.51 | 4.68 | 2.23 |
| Central Luzon | 10.02 | 6.01 | 4.27 | 5.38 | 6.38 | 10.14 |
| CALABARZON | 4.39 | 2.96 | 6.10 | 5.62 | 4.11 | 3.62 |
| MIMAROPA Region | 4.60 | 2.07 | 1.45 | 2.67 | 3.24 | 1.63 |
| Bicol Region | 6.93 | 4.00 | 5.08 | 5.20 | 5.73 | 6.66 |
| Western Visayas | 11.23 | 8.45 | 10.67 | 43.71 | 36.74 | 36.30 |
| Central Visayas | 5.20 | 1.60 | 2.85 | 4.00 | 5.08 | 3.46 |
| Eastern Visayas | 6.93 | 0.42 | 0.99 | 2.26 | 3.37 | 4.91 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.62 | 1.36 | 2.26 | 1.84 | 2.22 | 1.60 |
| Northern Mindanao | 7.69 | 31.01 | 10.95 | 3.42 | 7.95 | 2.87 |
| Davao Region | 6.35 | 3.65 | 3.84 | 2.32 | 3.05 | 3.06 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 10.20 | 19.94 | 34.59 | 12.44 | 11.35 | 19.00 |
| Caraga | 4.80 | 8.99 | 9.78 | 3.79 | 4.60 | 2.39 |
| ARMM | 2.48 | 2.89 | 1.24 | 1.67 | 0.06 | 0.01 |

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

## 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. Population and Labor Force
8. Redistribution of Land
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]:    Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

