

Assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Report on the Survey of Rural Population
and Agricultural Development
in Asian Countries
——Philippines——**

MARCH 1991

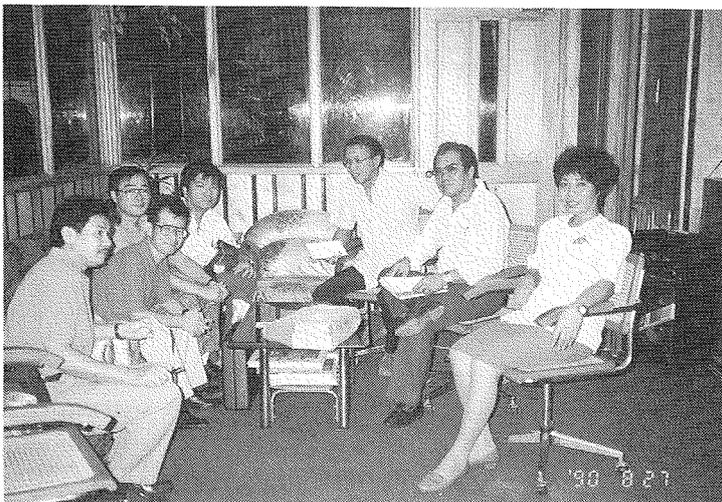
**The Asian Population and Development
Association**



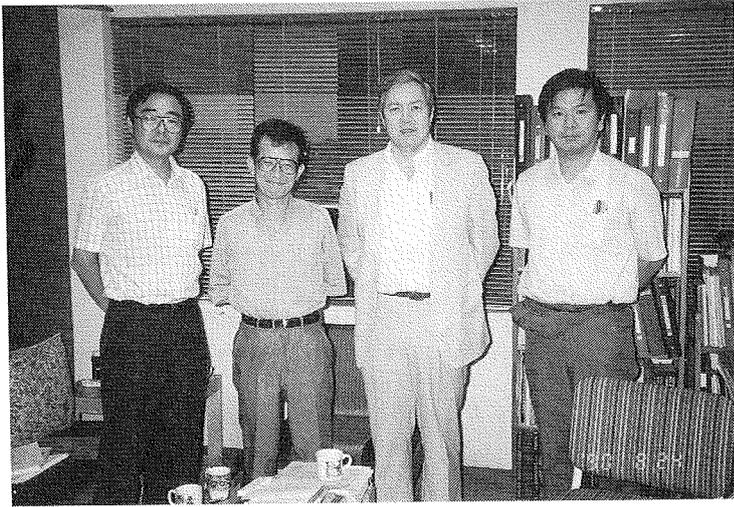
◀ Courtesy Call to Embassy of Japan
 From the left
 Mr. Naoki Hayashida, First Secretary, Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka
 Dr. Yonosuke Hara, Chief of field survey team
 Mr. Tomomi Otsuka



Department of Agriculture ▶
 From the left
 Mr. Tomomi Otsuka
 Dr. Yonosuke Hara, chief of field survey team
 Mr. Masaaki Endo



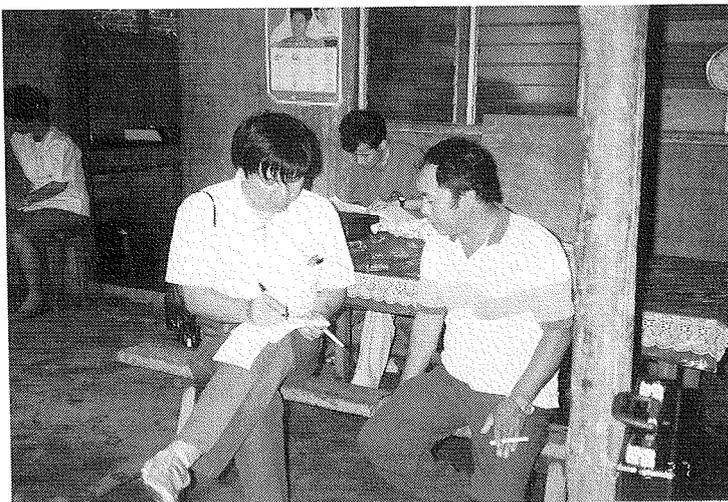
◀ Region, III, DAR
 Second from the right
 Mr. Eligio P. Pacis,
 Regional Director



◀ Social Weather Station
Second from the right
Dr. Mahar Manghas,
President



Population Institute, ▶
University of Philippines
on the right
Dr. Corazon
M. Raymundo, Director



◀ Araya District Interviewing to
farmer

Foreword

The following report represents the results of a "Survey of the Rural Population and Agricultural Development in the Asian Countries," consigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 1990, and entrusted to be implemented by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) for Philippines. The survey and compilation of the results were carried out mainly by members of APDA's survey committee (Chairperson: Dr. Shigeto Kawano, Professor Emeritus, the University of Tokyo).

The survey was conducted to pursue the following objective: In extending cooperation in terms of rural and agricultural development to Asian countries, it is necessary to give due considerations to enhance productivity, to develop rural community, and to improve the standards of rural life. In particular, special note must be taken to assist in sustenance of rural population carrying capacity. For this goal, a field survey will be conducted in a model district selected from among the Asian nations to determine the rural community and agricultural development programs to be implemented, with the objective of maintaining and enhancing the population carrying capacities. The results will establish a guideline for Japan's international cooperation in the area of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The field survey in Philippines was conducted with the guidance and cooperation of the members of the Japanese Embassy in Philippines, Mr. Tsuneo Tanaka, Ambassador, Mr. Naoki Hayashida, First Secretary. Also, Philippine Legislator Committee on Population and Development Foundation extended their support in the implementation of the survey. In Japan, members of the International Cooperation Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Aid Policy Divisions, Economic Cooperation Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cooperated in the guidance of the survey substance and arrangement of the field survey. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to these people.

I sincerely hope that this report would hopefully contribute to the advancement of the rural community and agricultural development programs in Philippines, as well as support the Japanese Government's cooperation there in an effective manner. Furthermore, I would like to note that this report was compiled by and is the sole responsibility of APDA, and does not reflect any views nor policies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the Japanese Government.

March, 1991.

Takashi Sato
Chairman
The Asian Population and
Development Association

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Chapter One Summary

1 Problems

There was a time when the population and average income of the Philippines and Thailand were about the same. Presently in comparison with Thailand there is quite a difference in the average individual income. Progress has been comparatively smooth for for most ASEAN countries since W.W.II. However, in the case of the Philippines the severe environmental conditions must be considered a block to progress.

A number of reasons can be attributed to the origin of the Philippine's problems. For example, an unstable political situation accompanied by a weak bureaucracy, frequent natural disasters, and short sighted economic plans which have lead to a chronic deficit in public finances and trade. Moreover, the population continues to increase while on the other hand the death rate is on the decline. As it has always been, the rural villages are the center of the high population rate increases.

The population increased 8 times during the past 90 years. The rural villages are overflowing with unemployed labourers. The surplus labourers have become part of a continuous exodus to find work in the major cities and overseas.

For Philippino labourers the important point is how to find work. This problem is particularly significant in the rural villages and its solution is a important political problem. During the Marco's regime, as well as Aquino's present term in office, the development of agriculture and related planning have been the central problems of the agrarian reforms, centering on land reform. This investigation proposes to examine international collaboration related to these problems, especially from the point of Japanese financial support. In order to support this policy the question is what position should Japan take in its role of non-profit collaborator. The Philippines are especially criticized for their lack of effective propaganda in the important aspects of its internal and external policy. For this reason we have gathered various reports and data. In order to present a concise analysis the results of two previous investigations on rural Philippino societies have been included here.

2 Problems in Detail

The conditions that set the stage for agrarian reforms and how these plans were effected in the transition from the Marcos regime to the present government under Aquino will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2.

In 1988, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Policy or CARP was established by the Aquino government. Its aim is, on one hand to inherit the policies of farmland redistribution and tenant farming that existed under the Marcos government. The foundation of the policies included switching from the shared-profit tenant farming system to tenant farming for a fixed land rent. In order to support the drive for agricultural development the government has established a reform policy of direct intervention. But the new policies by the Aquino government emphasize the importance of private enterprise, competitive business, marketism, and liberalism. In executing these policies.

At the same, it was made clear that half of all CARP's funds is expected to come from foreign aid. 36% of the total funds are earmarked for buying land from the landowners for redistribution. The remaining 60% is expected to be used for agrarian development. In other words this portion of the fund is considered to be directed to support the development of farming credit, reforms in farming infrastructure, and the diffusion of farming projects.

With this in mind in 1988, CARP initiated a ten year plan that aims to release land for development. But half of this land is mountain forests under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources is also considered to be included in this plan. Attention should also be brought to the development of National settlements under the direction of the Department of Agricultural Reforms. Aside from these achievements in land reforms, there are still many remnants of policies that date from the Marcos era that need to be rectified. The introduction of commercialism is not going as expected as planned. And it cannot be said that policies to construct farmers organizations are being given an all out effort. The regional rate and distribution of organization is insufficient. Frankly it can be called dormant.

3 The Basis of Problems in the Philippines

There are many facades to any problem. In the case of the Philippines what should be considered the basis of their problems? To start with, the first point is the release of farmland and its relation to the support of plans for agrarian reforms. The basis of this problem is the fact that tenant farmers are not so rich as to be able to buy the farmland they cultivate. What I mean to say is that land reform could not be achieved without giving financial aid for farmers who has no proper property. The present policy will free farmland for distribution. Thus, the price of land must be low enough for the farmers to afford it or the government must strengthen the farmer's buying power.

If priority is given to the farmer's case this will beckon the resistance of the landowners. In order to avoid this an indemnity must be paid to the landowner at burden to public finances. If on the other hand priority is given to the later case, there arises a problem by what means this objective could be realized.

The release of forest and mountain land by the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources is an example of the later case. The development of National settlements through the Department of Agricultural Reforms can be thought of in the same light. The resistance from individual landlords is in no way an easy thing to deal with. It would not be advisable weigh them down with a big financial burden. And although the modern plantations specialized in production of commodities are not directly the object in this case, they should be thought of as coming from the same background.

Concerning the release of land used in the cultivation of rice and corn, rice fields account for 40% of all farmland. Close to half of all this land is farmed by tenant farmers. Furthermore, the great majority of these farmers (over 90%) work under shared-profit tenancy. The economic position of the tenant farmers is alarmingly unstable. The majority of the farmers in the Philippines live under these conditions.

This brings us to the second point. From the side of the tenant farmer the abili-

ty to secure the release of land is a major problem. The prerequisite to securing the release of land is the buying power. Or viewed another way it is a problem of giving tenant farmland to tenant farmers. This problem will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 3. In any case the prerequisite is buying power for the tenant farmers. The position of CARP is to give landowners a single cash indemnity. Any other details are to be worked out by the government. Tenant farmers are to be given 30 year loans at 6% interest rate towards buying land. When it comes to assessing the value of the land, somehow the landowners must be given a fair indemnity while at the same time the goal is not to just hand the land over free to the tenant farmers.

Therefore it does not matter how much power to secure the release of land is given to the tenant farmers, if they are not given buying power beforehand. This is the problem. There are a variety of tenant farming systems and environments that also effect this situation. Specifically, when the situation surrounding the water source, the condition of the soil, the climate and location in relation to cities are all favorable, and harvests are good, even tenant farmers can earn good incomes. Under these conditions their power to secure the release of land are also good. Opportunities for extra work that add to their income support them similarly. Improved working conditions mean improved ability to secure the release of land which in turn is the first step on the road to progress. Although many of the above cited conditions might be the same, there are many variations in the steps to land acquisition. Details of actual studies that document these variations will be given in Chapter 4. Plans to promote the development of irrigation facilities, non-agrarian employment opportunities has proved to be effective for tenant farmers in transition from shared-profit tenancy to fixed price tenancy must in rice growing areas. The progress of these conditions alone will be proof of the general tendency in bringing about agrarian reforms. Furthermore the effect of absentee landlordism on the social structure becomes obvious.

Finally the site we investigated, Magalang village, is a typical example of a government settlement. This village where cultivators earn an income from working their own farms is an example of land reforms put into practice. However, of the original settlers 75% have move to other villages since this settlement was formed 20 years ago. Being a settler has its price. It is difficult to compare the settlers who moved out of the village and those who stayed. Of the 25% that remain it can be said they achieved the original goal of the settlement. Our reports compares their lives before they became settlers and the improvements in their present living standards. However, various complaints about lacks in necessities for agricultural development such as the establishment and expansion of irrigation, waterways to receive water from pumps, fertilizer, and financing were heard from the settlers. Moreover, surprisingly farming organizations such as cooperatives that were part of the original plan are not active. Under these conditions it is questionable if marketism and liberalism are being efficiently used to support agricultural reforms. On the other hand, a group was formed among the settlers and savings were pull together to try and manage a general store. The woman's club sponsors ginger making activities. These type of independent activities, intensified, are the origins of cooperative societies.

International Collaboration must not ignore the importance of the above mentioned points.

Chapter Two Recent Trends of Agricultural Development

1 Basic Problems of Agricultural Development in the Philippines

At the end of the 1980s, the agriculture sector has accounted for 30% of the total national product, while at the same time absorbing 50% of the total labour force.

The agricultural production structure is shown in Chart 1. The production of rice and corn as foodstuff is mainly done on independent and tenant farms under family management. Sugarcane has been produced on the large hacienda type estates since the colonial period. Bananas and the like are produced on modern plantations. The agriculture production structure within the Philippines is the typical type of dual structure consisting of the small scale traditional and semi-traditional family farms producing foodstuffs, and the hacienda type estates producing export commodities such as sugarcane and bananas.

From the perspective of the national economy development of the agricultural sector is important. Specifically further development of family farms is indispensable in the Philippines. The creation of employment opportunities in the rural villages is the most crucial objective of rural development. Since efforts to introduce family planning have not met with success and the population continues to grow at alarming rates. The poor landless class continues to increase. The mechanism of integrating this accumulating poor landless class into the economic and agricultural development has not been established. Doing so would reduce social instability within the rural society of the Philippines. It would also increase the average income of the laborers and create the market for consumer goods, thus stimulating a labour-intensive industrialization.

Presently the government of the Philippines is trying to develop agriculture by combining the two kinds of strategy. The first is institutional reforms that would improve the situation surrounding land ownership and land use. Based upon the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program which enlarged the scope of reform implemented since the previous regime, land used for the cultivation of rice and corn is to be redistributed to the tenant farmers and labourers. Moreover, this land reform programme tries to increase the movement from share tenancy towards lease-hold tenancy. Land for rice cultivation occupies almost 40% of all land used for agriculture in the Philippines. Of this, one-half is operated by owner-farmers. The remaining land is managed by tenant farmers, 8% through lease hold and the rest by share tenancy (Department of Statistics, 1980 Agriculture Census). The agrarian reform in the rice cultivating sector is a pillar in the agrarian reform strategy of the present Philippine's government.

However the land-frontier for the expansion of cultivation is almost non-existent. Viewed from the perspective that the unchecked population growth in rural villages is creating an accumulation of excess population, land reforms alone will not be enough to deal with the lack of employment opportunities for this surplus population. Aside from plans to redistribute land under the land reform strategy, the improvement of the farming system through the diversification of the production of family farms and efforts to increase their productivity are indispensable. At the same time, strategies for the development of non-agricultural sector, that is the industrialization of the rural villages are extremely important especially for increasing employment opportunities in the rural sector.

The second strategy, to which special attention has been given since the Aquino administration came into power, involves more positive introduction of market mechanism within the agriculture development strategies. This strategy stresses elimination

of the distortions by government intervention concerning the distribution of agricultural products and the financing of agricultural credit. Up until 1986 there was a government supported monopoly system on the distribution of sugar, coconut, cotton and fertilizer. It is a well known fact that the results of these monopolies were the most undesirable type of inefficiency. This inefficient monopoly system was dismantled by the Aquino Administration soon after it came into office. Since that time the marketing of agriculture products as well as the distribution of fertilizer are mainly done by private industries and merchants in a free and competitive environment. In order to establish stable market prices of basic foodstuffs, the National Food Authority can intervene only in the market of rice and corn. Also intervention by governmental and public organizations into the field of agricultural credit is being reduced to the greatest deficit. During the Marcos regime, for increasing rice production, the subsidies and low interest financing for the farmers were disbursed through various measures. However, since this aid went only to the wealthy farmers who could have access to these public channels, the results of this plan were limited and sometimes unfair. For this reason, presently, subsidies for agricultural has been almost completely stopped. And in the case of agricultural financing, banks have stopped low interest loans for special reasons. Privately owned banks are now making loans on their own judgement.

Since the Marcos regime a great amount of public funds has been injected into the development of agriculture. Presently the continuation of agricultural development placing a big burden on public funds became very difficult because of the government budgets` crisis. Mainly due to this situation, strategies based on limited government intervention in agricultural development are being adopted. The greatest problem for the practical use of positive market mechanism in agricultural development is whether the small scale farms or the increasing poor of rural villages are able to participate into market opportunities. Small scale farms may not have the necessary information to fully utilize the market conditions. They may not have the ability to acquire information about new crops and cultivation methods. Moreover, in the case of the poor, the conditions that lead to poverty such as lack of education and ignorance about employment opportunities are also the big problem for them. In the continued development of the practical use of positive market mechanism the abovementioned problems might result in serious social problems.

2 The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme, CARP

In 1988 the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme or CARP was established. It is estimated that its total budget is close to 2.210 million pesos. Broken down into detail, 36% of the total amount is being expended to compensate landlords, specifically through the acquisition and distribution of land. The remaining 64% is being expended on what is known as Supporting Activities, which mean using the funds to support agricultural development initiatives. Within this 65%, the 45% that has been earmarked for expenditure to the Supporting Activities to Farmers Beneficiaries should be particularly noted. Furthermore 42% of this has been placed in an agricultural trust with 18% going to improve the rural village infrastructure, and 11% to aid in the establishment of plans for the diffusion of agricultural technologies. Thus it can be understood that the goals of CARP are not limited to land reform.

One of the main problems behind CARP is the fact that this programme is dependent upon foreign aid for the majority of its funds. When locally the government made an effort to secure capital for this programme through the sales of government property assets it was only able to raise 5000 million pesos. Where the Philippine`s government is able to find the remaining funds necessary to support this programme will be a big problem. The Philippine`s government anticipated aid from foreign countries so it was natural to assume that foreign aid would supply the remaining funds necessary to support this programme.

The problem of funds acquisition aside, let's examine the the plans made for land reform of the CARP. Please refer to Table 2 for specific details. The goal of this plan is to redistribute within the ten year span starting from 1987, 1,030 hectares of farmland, land used for agriculture, and forest land etc. for the lands of approximately 390,000 households. 65% of this land for redistribution is the mountain and forest land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources. Furthermore, the percentage of land being used for National Settlements by the Department of Agricultural Reforms is worthy of deep interest. This plan is basically continuation of the previous scheme of distributing the government owned uncultivated land to the landless farmers since the 1950's.

At the nucleus of the land reform plans are strategies for redistribution of land used for the cultivation of rice and corn. This part of the CARP is to continue land reform strategies begun under the Marcos administration as Presidential Decree 27. Of course as is shown in Table 3, legal restrictions on the largest size of land holding have been altered. Besides this, CARP includes the new plan of distributing the all kinds of privately-owned lands above the 7 ha.

In addition to programme of changes in land ownership, changes of tenancy system from share tenancy to leasehold as begun under the Marcos administration is being continued.

Then, what is the real achievement of the land reform programme since the establishment of CARP? The Department of Agricultural Reforms is afflicted by personnel problems, and the progress of these reforms are behind schedule. Progress is expected to become more evident in the coming early 1990's. The actual achievement of these land reforms, projects that transfer land from the landowners to the tenant farmers and labourers, from share tenancy to leasehold are shown in Chart 4 (however only up to September, 1990). From these figures it is clear that changes in rice and corn land ownership begun under the previous administration have continued, and also that land distribution in National Settlements is also very important. Transfer of private land ownership, one of the new pillars of the CARP project, has not yet really be implemented. The delay of this transfer is the most crucial problem of CARP.

The results of land reforms since the Marcos Administration will be presented in more detail in the next chapter in the light of the results of investigation surveys done in farming villages. At this time I would like to point out some of the general problems. Firstly the effect of redistribution of land as well as changes in the tenancy contract on agricultural production cannot be said to be greatly positive. According to the results of a large number of economic researches, the effects of land reforms on agricultural production have been neutral. Secondly the actual profit for the beneficiaries of these land reforms such as tenant farmers who received land or who's contracts were changed to the lease hold tenancy system, was large. However, as will be noted in the next chapter, the beneficiaries of these programs have started to become a new wealthy social class within the rural villages in which population has been increasing against the limited land. This situation indicates that land reforms alone will not be enough to resolve the poverty problem within the rural villages. The accumulation of excess population in the rural villages due to the high population growth rate suggest that strategies for the agriculture development absorbing more labour will certainly be indispensable.

3 Rice Action Plan

As mentioned above CARP is not just a land reform programme. In order to explore exactly what kind of aid programs CARP is planning for the benefit of farmers, I would like to briefly examine the Rice Action Plan in 1990 put into effect by the Department of Agriculture.

This plan is just one part of the Development Plan for the Agriculture Sector 1990-1995. The goal of the Rice Action Plan for 1990 is to increase the rice production by 3-3.5% in comparison with the previous year. The following steps have been proposed as a means to actualize this plan.

Step 1 involves irrigation. There are almost 3.1 million potential hectares of land within the Philippines in need of irrigation. Of this at the present only 1.3 million ha are actually receiving irrigation. However, it will probably be more effective to repair existing irrigation facilities than to initiate the construction of new facilities.

Step 2 involves the wide distribution of fertilizer to the farmers. A fertilizer assistance plan that calls for farmers to "Buy two bags-take two bags" has been proposed. This is actually a new type of subsidies for fertilizer.

Step 3 involves the maintenance of fair price of rice. It has been proposed that there be market intervention through the National Food Agency of buying the 5 % of the total quantity of rice harvest at a guaranteed price. Furthermore in order to stabilize the domestic price of rice it has been proposed that the government will import 200,000 tons of milled rice.

Basically these measures are aimed at increasing a farmers potential productivity through the use of irrigation and fertilizer. Assessment of the efficiency through these measures are currently under debate in the agricultural community of the Philippines.

However the real problem is the question of whether or not the financial situation of the present government can meet the prerequisite necessary to fulfill the steps as planned. The authors of this present study have the feeling from the experience of their own investigations that the government seems to lack such necessary prerequisites. For example, the "Buy two bags-take two bags" programme has in reality become a "Buy two bags-take one bag" . This is the result of an insufficient government budget. The fact that the foundation of the Rice Action Plan is dependent upon foreign aid is a very important aspect of this problem. The fund of CARP itself is dependent upon the foreign aid. These are the major problems facing the various agricultural development plans in the Philippines.

4 Rural Financial Policy

Presently the basic institutional framework of rural credit system is changed, through the so-called deregulation of financial policy, from the system of reliance on official government funds in the form of subsidies during the Marcos Administration to the wards direction of the free market mechanism. This new system is entrusted with a basic market mechanisms that allow for the free allocation of financial resources and also allow for the market to determine the interest rates.

The system of reliance on official government agencies for subsidies created problems in the past. The following points will clarify this.

The first point, under the previous type of agricultural financing system the mobilization of potential savings in the rural areas has been completely neglected.

The second point, in the rural villages direct finance with low interest rates was only given to the wealthy farmers. The small farmers who were really in need of funds were almost never able to receive such credit. It is recognized that the past schemes of agricultural finance had the great deficiencies.

At present the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund CALF is the core of the government's intervention. This fund backs agricultural loans made by the Commerce Bank (KBs), by giving the guarantee of 85% maximum limit of default. Besides the Commerce Bank, The People's Development Bank (PDBs) and the Thrift Bank (TBs) are also making loans to the farmers. These banks offer loans to the farmers at the market interest rates. In case of default a maximum limit of 85% of their loans is guaranteed by CALF. The Guarantee Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises, Philippines Crop Insurance Corporation and the Quedan Guarantee Fund Board act as the intermediaries between the Commerce Bank and the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund. (Table 1) It is strongly expected that this scheme of guarantee will promote the expansion of loans from the commercial banks to the farmers.

Of course, there still remains the government's programmes of providing the specific loans to the targeted farmers. However, the responsibility of providing this kind of loans is only given to the Land Bank of the Philippines. It is decided that other government's agencies other than the Land Bank should not be involved in providing such specific loans.

5 Farmers' Organizations

The government's policy penetrates into the farmers' level mainly through the farmers' organization. Therefore it is indispensable to judge the situation of the farmer's organization at the rural societies in the Philippines.

The Farmer's Organizations in the Philippines is consisted of the major three, the Samahan Nayon, a cooperative association involved with the production aspect, the Cooperative Rural Village Bank covering the financing side, and the Regional Sales Association governing the marketing.

1) Samahan Nayon

A Samahan Nayon is an association made up of a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 200 households that are living in the same barangai. Association members receive training and education in agricultural technology while at the same time they participate in programs to increase their savings. The members of the Samahan Nayon are all cultivators. It also leases threshers and the related materials.

As savings programme it organizes the Barangai Basic Savings Fund (BSF) and the Barangai Guarantee Fund (BGF). The association members will provide 3% of the loans which they receive from the various financial organizations. The member who does not receive any loans from the financial organizations will provide 5 pesos per month. These funds are deposited in Cooperative Rural Bank. Each members deposit the rice of one cavan per hectare per person or its equivalent, and then this fund function as BGF which will be mainly used in various forms for the benefit of the members.

At 1989, the number of registered Samahang Nayong is reached to 12,968 but only 37% of these registered ones is active. Such weakness of Samahang Nayong might be one of the serious problems facing Philippines' agricultural development.

2) The Rural Cooperative Bank (CRB)

The CRB, like Samahan Nayon has established banking as financial facilities for its members. Each CRB is established in each province based upon the deposits of the Samahan Nayon's BSF. The CRB supplies, through the Samahan Nayon, production loans to the farmers. The CRB's initial capital was 1,000,000 pesos, half of which came from government funds. The Philippine Land Bank also supplied some part of the initial capital.

In 1989, 32 CRBs have been established. 29 are active and 3 are dormant. Thus, there are some provinces where CRB has not yet been established. In the provinces where they have not been established the Land Bank of Philippines assumes the role of CRB.

3) Area Marketing Cooperative (AMC)

The AMC has been established as the marketing unit of the Samahon Nayan. It also possesses the the necessary facilities for the processing of foodstuffs, as well as warehouses, rice hulling machines and polishing rice.

At 1989, 66 AMC's had been registered. However only 36 are presently active. The remaining 30 are dormant.

View from the aforementioned facts the farmers' associations of the Philippines cannot be considered to be active. However this is not to suggest that the farmers of the Philippines are in any way lazy or irrational. The basic problem is that the economic returns of the various projects supported by these associations are not very substantial. If the farmers knew that the effort they put into these associations would produce high payoffs in the production as well as sales of the products, the farmers would surely be more eager to keep these associations active.

The most crucial task of the rural development programme in the Philippines is to make the effort of raising the economic profitability of the various projects which the rural people including the farmers can utilize. In this connection, the importance of rural industrialization should not be neglected. Especially the programme of People's Industrial Enterprises proposed by NEDA should be more carefully examined.

Table 1 Structure of Agriculture

Production Organization,	Products Peasant Foods	Wage Food	Industrial /Luxury Crops	Export
Family Farm	Rice, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables,	Rice, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables	Coconuts	Tobacco
Decentralized Estates (Tenant Holding)				Coconuts, Abaca, Tobacco, Sugar-Cane
Centralized Estates (Haciendas)				Sugar-cane, Coconut
Capitalist Farms		Fruits, Vegetables	Corn (yellow), Livestock	Coconuts, Cacao, Bananas
Modern Plantations		Rice	Corn (yellow), Livestock	Coconuts, Cacao, Bananas

Table 2 CARP Land Reform Plans

Section	Area (ha)	Farmers Beneficiaries
Rice, Corn farm land	727,800	522,675
Fallow Land, Abandoned Fields	250,000	83,332
Government Requisitioned Land	2,500	833
Government Held Land	74,500	24,834
National Settlement Land	478,500	159,500
Privately Owned Land over 5.01 ha	2,287,300	762,430
Department of Agrarian Reform Total	3,820,600	1,553,604
Fallow Land, Abandoned Fields,	4,595,000	1,721,000
Social Forests	1,880,000	626,667
Department of Natural Environmental Total	6,475,000	2,347,667
Total	10,295,600	3,901,271

Table 3 Comparisons between the Land Reform during the Marcos Period and CARP

	PD27	RA6657
1. Type of land	Rice and corn farmland	All types of cultivated land including rice and corn farmland, (including fish breeding ponds, and livestock breeding grounds) and non-agricultural land that has the possibility to be used for agriculture.
2. Limit of landholding	7ha	5ha, children over 15 years of age have the possibility to possess 3 ha.
3. Amount of Compensation for the Landlord	2.5 times annual yield which is estimated as the average of the previous 3 years	A fair compensation is to be computed.
4. Payment to the landlord	10% in cash, the rest to be paid by the bond with market interest rates ten years later (EO 228 Article 3)	For land exceeding 50ha cash 25% For land 24ha-49.9 ha cash 30% For land less than 24ha cash 35% In the case of VOS 5% added (Article 19) the remainder is paid by the bond with market money rates during 10 years.
5. the sum to be paid by beneficiaries	The same Amount of Compensation to the Landlord	The computed amount of a fair compensation
6. Method of payment by the beneficiary households	Uniform refund at 6% interest rate over a 20 year period	Uniform refund at 6% interest rate over a 30 year period. From year 4-5 it is 5% less than the gross output. For year 6-30 it is not to exceed 10% of gross output. In case of natural disasters causing payment difficulty, reduction may applied. (RA 6657 Article 26)
7. Results of non-payment situations	If the payment is 3 years delayed according to article, the land is mortgaged to the Land Bank of the Philippines. If the payment is made within further 2 years, the mortgage is cancelled.	The same as PD27

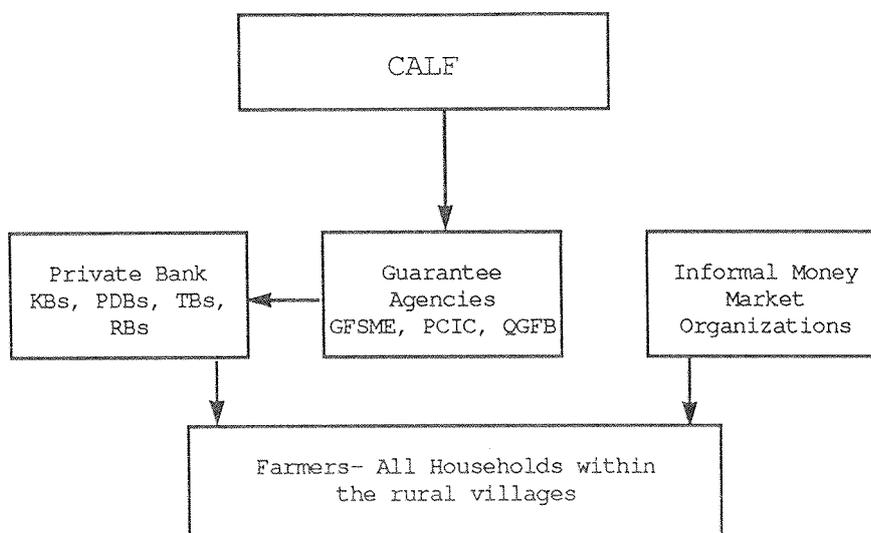
Table 4 Comprehensive Record of Results of Agricultural Reforms (Jan.-Sept. 1990)

(1) Transfer of Land Project	Area in ha (Rate of Achievement Target)	No. of Beneficiary Households	Land Deeds Issued (EPS/CLOAS)
Rice, Corn farm land (OLT)	48,617 (32)	41,165	61,653
Fallow Land, Abandoned Fields	0 (0)	0	0
Government Requisitioned Land	0 (0)	0	0
Government Held Land	1,094 (17)	365	2
National Settlement Land	31,845 (65)	5,565	5,885
Privately Owned Land	956 (1)	514	561
Voluntary Offer for Sale (VOS)	606	177	151
Voluntary Transfer (VLT)	350	337	410
Total	82,512 (25)	47,609	68,103

(2) Record of Results of the Movement toward Lease Hold Farming	Square area in ha	Number of Beneficiary Households
OLT Project	19,059	16,835
RA 6657 Project	9,801	5,405

(Source) Department of Agrarian Reform 1990 Third Quarter Accomplishment Report.

Chart 1 The Comprehensive Agriculture Loan Fund System



Chapter Three Effects of Land Reform: Evidence from Rural Surveys

Surely under CARP, the land reform operation such as land transfer and leasehold operation is being now proceeded. However, it is rather premature to investigate the actual effects of CARP on the rural economy, because only a few years have passed since the establishment of CARP. Therefore, this chapter will discuss the effects of land reform on the rural economy, based upon the existing field surveys conducted by many researchers regarding the PD 27 programmes in the rice and corn farmlands. Then the second section of this chapter will present the results of our field investigations carried out in a government settlement village. Government settlements are an important part of the reforms being carried out under the CARP scheme but there is not much information about the actual conditions in these settlements. This report will fulfill this gap.

1 Effects of Land Reform on Rural Economy in the Rice Growing Villages

(1) Introduction

It is expected theoretically that the following four factors might influence the process of land reform within the rice-growing villages. (1) development of irrigation facilities, and level and stability of rice yield, (2) availability of non-farm employment opportunities, (3) development of rural credit market, and (4) the social relationship between landlords and tenant farmers.

The potential yield of rice is directly dependent upon the establishment and maintenance of a good irrigation system. When the irrigation system is well developed there is less opportunity for crop failure, which in turn means the instances in which the tenant farmers must rely upon the landowner due to the shortfall of yield are reduced. The tenant farmer will reduce their incentive to work under a share-cropping tenancy contract involving risk bearing clause. It become easier for the tenants to agree the leasehold tenancy. Thus the development of irrigation will provide the incentive for the tenant farmer to accept the leasehold tenancy system.

If employment opportunities in the non-agrarian sector are made more available to the tenant farmers, they would not need aid from the landowner in the case of crop failure. Moreover, tenant farmers will have less incentive to rely upon the risk bearing clause involved in the share-tenancy system. The development of credit market would make financing in the case of crop failure easier and then reduce the tenants dependence on the landowner. The development of the labour and credit market mitigates the risk bearing clause of the share tenancy contract and encourages the movement towards the leasehold system .

The personal relationship between the landowner and the tenant farmer is weak, in the villages where disputes over land have occurred when the landowners tried to raise the rent. In such villages, tenant farmers would require explicitly and strongly the implementation of land reforms. On the other hand if the personal relationship between the landowner and the tenant farmer is intimate, such strong demands of the tenants are not brought to the surface.

Of the aforementioned 4 factors, the two factors such as the development of irrigation and the personal relationship between landlord and tenants be used here as a criterion to classify the Philippine's villages.

Irrigation condition can be divided into 3 classifications: A) Areas that have established and are maintaining irrigation. They are able to grow rice even during the dry season. B) Areas having some part of rice fields that are unable to grow rice during the dry season. C) Areas covered wholly by the fields that are not able to be cul-

tivated during the dry season. These regions are most likely unstable for rice cultivation even during the rainy season. According to Umehara (1968), the Philippine's villages can be classified into the following three categories: (1) Villages mainly consisted of owner cultivators and of small-sized landlords and tenant, (2) villages with the medium-sized landlords, and (3) villages dominated by big absentee landlord. The relationship between the landlord and the tenant within the former two categories are generally personal and strong, but the relationship in the third category is so often antagonistic.

By combining these two criteria, the rural societies of the Philippines can be classified into several different types of village economy. Hereafter, the effects of land reform actually implemented under PD27 on the rural economy will be investigated through investigating the field surveys conducted by many researchers. This investigation will make clear that the effects of land reform on the rural economy might vary according to the type of rural economy classified in the above.

(2) Effects of Land Reform

Let us start to the type of village where small-sized landlords exist and the irrigation facilities are not well developed. These examples are reported in Morooka (1985), Ohtsuka (1988) and Hara et. al (1990). In all these examples, land reform has not yet been implemented, and the number of the farm households who received C.L.T is almost negligible. Moreover, the tenancy system remains to be the traditional type of share-tenancy.

In the village where small-sized landlords exist and some part of rice land is equipped with irrigation - the cases of Ohtsuka (1988) and Hara et. al. (1990) - the number of the farm households who received C.L.T is again almost negligible, but the leasehold operation has been more widely implemented than in the above case. The percentage of share-tenancy in the total tenancy contracts is reduced to 30 - 40%.

It can be said that, in the villages where the small-sized landlords dominated, the land reform programme has not yet been so widely implemented. These small-sized landlords might have the strong resistance to the land reform programme and also the tenants seem to prefer to the share-tenancy system which give them the guarantee for the risk of rice yield.

Middle size landlord dominated regions with well-developed irrigation have been the object of many previous studies. New technology concerning rice cultivation and agrarian reforms have had the strong influence on socio-economic changes within these villages. The examples are examples of two farming villages in Burakan Province, Bariwagu city, by Takahashi (1971) (1982), Umehara (1968), Kikuchi (1978) on Laguna Province, Pira city, Takemura (1979), Fukui (1980) on Pangashinan Province, Senikorasu city, Ledesma (1982) on Iroiro Province, Dinguri and Patotan cities, Panpan Province, Guagua city, Santa Rita city, and Rubao city, also Taraku Province, Monkada city, by Hara et al. (1990). Among these examples, excluding some exceptions, the transition from share tenancy to lease-hold tenancy has been completed. Moreover, numerous C.L.T. have been already given to the farmers in Pariwagu, Guagua, Piray, and Dinguri Pototan Cities.

Since 1972 tenant farming rights are being rebought and direct management by the landlord is being implemented by the landlords movement towards lease-hold programs supported by C.L.T. grants are not being started. Landlords are not being collaborative in agrarian reforms.

The last case is the village with well-developed irrigation dominated by the absentee big landlords. The examples of this type are found in the field surveys con-

ducted in Nueva Ecija Province, where the land reform programme under PD27 was initiated. The field surveys conducted in this province are Ledesma (1982), Wolters (1984), Ohtsuka (1988), Umehara (1972) (1979) and Hara et al. (1990). Even though some small differences are observed amongst these many villages, the following important fact could be observed as the common feature of these villages the land transfer operation has been rather widely implemented. The number of the farmers beneficiaries who received C.L.T. is rather large in all the villages. Also leasehold operation has almost completed. The number of share-tenancy contracts is almost negligible in those villages.

The above investigation is telling us the rather important fact related to the land reform programme in the Philippines.

Firstly, in the villages which was dominated by the big absentee landlords, especially where irrigation facilities have been well developed, the land reform operation including the leasehold operation has been rather successfully implemented. The social relationship between the landlords and the tenants here might be rather simple and dry. Especially these villages had experienced frequent land disputes before initiation of the land reform programme and then the government made a rather strong effort to implement the land reform programme in these villages. The landlords accepted, even though rather reluctantly, these government efforts, because they have the opportunities to invest in the economic projects outside their own farming. Moreover where the irrigation facilities have been well developed, the tenants lost their willingness to rely upon the share-tenancy involving risk bearing clause due to the stabilization of rice yield.

Furthermore, it is very interesting to notice the fact that the beneficiaries of the land reform operations are now becoming the new type of wealthy class in the villages, (Hayami et al (1990)) These beneficiaries could enjoy the increasing benefits from introduction of the high-yielding varieties. The beneficiaries who could get the land title started to acquire the full benefits of increasing rice yield. Also the beneficiaries of the leasehold operation could acquire the benefits of increasing rice yield, because the level of the fixed rent was not raised up according to the increasing rice yield. The relative economic power of these beneficiaries has strengthened in the village, especially as compared to the non-beneficiaries. This fact is suggesting the rather important fact that only the land reform programme is not sufficient for solving the poor problem in the rural Philippines.

Secondly, the land reform programme has not been so clearly implemented in the villages where small-sized and the medium-sized landlords are the major landlords. Within such villages, the relationship between the landlords and the tenant is not so simple. This relationship is multidimensional, including the patron-client relationships. So often the landlords are giving many kinds of aid to the tenants, beyond simple contracts of leasing land. Therefore it is rather difficult in these villages to implement formal operation of land reform. Especially where the irrigation facilities are not well developed, the tenants themselves prefer the share-tenancy to the leasehold contract. In such a situation, it might be almost impossible to promote the leasehold operation.

(3) Conditions of Land Reform in the Small- and Medium-sized Landlord Dominated Villages

It is found in the above that, currently in rice growing areas dominated by small to medium sized landlords, progress of land reform is being hindered. Various factors are influencing this situation; the degree of irrigation diffusion and the availability of non-agrarian employment opportunities. In order to clarify the conditions of land reform in these villages, comparison of 4 small to medium-size landlord dominated

rural villages will be made here. These 4 villages are Luzon island, Laguna Province, Pira city, village T. (Hara et al., (1990)) and Luzon island Pangashina Province, Sannikorasu city, Village C (Fukui (1980)), and on Panai island, Akulan Province, Ibahai city, Village A. (Hara et al., (1990)), and finally on the Panai Makuran Province, Makato city, Village D (Hara et al., (1990)).

All these 4 examples are of small to medium-sized landlord dominated villages. The degree of progress of land reform programme is not the same amongst these 4 villages.

The social relationship between the landlords and the tenants is almost same in these 4 villages, and then it is impossible to explain the difference in degree of progress of land reform from the difference of the relationship between the landlord and the tenants. When comparing three villages, A, D, and T, it can be said that the degree of progress is deeper in the villages with the well-developed irrigation. Therefore, one important factor of promoting the land reform is the situation of irrigation.

However, when comparing village T and C, it become clear that the leasehold operation has been more deeply implemented in the village T which is inferior to village C in terms of development of irrigation. What is the reason of this fact?

The basic differences between Village T and C are related to non-agrarian employment opportunities. A variety of employment opportunities are available to the people living in Village T, situated in a regions near Manila. For the people of Village C, situated far from urban area, non-agrarian employment opportunities are extremely limited. For this reason it is hard for the tenant farmers of Village C to avoid their reliance upon the landlord system. Due to this condition of employment opportunities as well as the long term intimate landlord/tenant relationship, tenant farmers hesitate to take positive action and initiate land reforms.

Based upon above findings, the following are important for further implementation of land reform:

1) Expansion of irrigation for increasing and stabilizing rice yield. This condition will weaken the landlords' resistance to land reform.

2) Development of regional industrialization for increasing non-farm job opportunities. Increasing availability of non farm job opportunities will increase the incentives of the tenant to participate into this land reform operation.

3) As emphasized in previous section, as well as in Hayami et al. (1990), even if agrarian reforms are totally implemented there are still a large number of people who will not benefit from these reforms (especially the landless). Poverty is an grave problems that still remains to be dealt with. The strategies like 1) and 2) will make a great contribution for enlarging the job opportunities for the rural poor.

2 Magalan: A Government Sponsored Settlement

To understand the complicated problem of agrarian reforms in rural development, it is helpful to understand the lives of the people. The present study conducted in the Maria Sinukuan Agricultural Cooperative Settlement Project investigated the actual living conditions in a rural village. As the Magalang Agricultural Community Development Project this venture was started in April of 1970. Locally it is simply known as the Magalang Settlement. (From this point on I will refer to it simply as Magalang village)

Magalang village is located in the northern region of Metro Manila, Region III, Province of Pampanga, Municipality of Magalang, Ayala. 90 km north of Metro Manila is the capital of Pampanga province, San Fernand. Another 35 km north of San Fernand is Mt. Arayat. Magalang village is located at its base.

(1) Outline of the Village

Magalang village, the object of our investigation, is part of the Municipality of Magalang. The total population of the municipality is 43,668 (22,480 men, 21,188 women). The great majority live in rural village regions. The households number 7,385 with the average 5.9 people per household. The total square area is 9,731 hectares. 79.2% of the total area is used for agriculture.

The main crops are rice and sugarcane. There are 4,748 hectares of rice fields and 1,267 hectares of sugarcane. These two crops occupies 6,015 hectares or 61.8% of all total agricultural land. 1,696 hectares of the total area used for rice cultivation is irrigated and this is only 36% of the total rice cropped area. Only during the rainy season (July to November) rice is cropped on the remaining 64% of the rice land.

From the above discussion it will be understood that this area is a typical rural region.

The Magalang village was newly settled in 1970. By 1988 its population reached 1,224. However, only 35% of this figure is original settlers and their families. The other 65% went out. The rest of the present population is made up of new settlers and their families.

Magalang village consists of a Rice village, an Orchard village and a Livestock village. Of these various villages the area that of Rice village is 137 hectares. The Orchard village occupies 370 hectares, and the Livestock village 93 hectares. The settlers chose themselves initially which of the three villages they wanted to inhabit.

The main crops of the Orchard village are mangos, papayas and avocados. Cows, sheep and chickens are raised in the Livestock village. The Rice village without the irrigation facilities has a single seasonal crop.

(2) The Peasant's Life

The agricultural land inhabited by the peasants of Magalang can be divided into Farmlots and Homelots. According to information from interviews with the peasants, each family inhabits a plot that averages 1.5 hectares. 1 hectare is devoted to agrarian cultivation while the remaining .5 hectares is used for living needs. In the case of rice cultivation the average is 2 hectares. Thus from this information it can be understood that the each family has an average of 1.5 to 2 hectares of agricultural land at their disposal.

However according to the peasants, in order to make a living solely from agriculture a minimum of 5 hectares is necessary. According to the village statistics, in order for the peasants to conquer their economical problems plans have been made of ways to diversify their income sources. The 1st point in this plan is to cultivate corn and peanuts during the dry season in order to increase the lands yield. However irrigation is the real bottleneck for this plan.

According to present information, there is only 1 household where the water pump is used for irrigation in the Rice Village, and other one in the Orchard Village. A total of only 2 households. Irrigation is for the most part not developed. For this reason, during the dry season (December to June) it is necessary to allot much time of

each day to the transporting water from wells to the fields . (In one day about 4 hours, from morning to noon) .

The inadequate irrigation situation is disadvantageous to realizing potential. For example according to some farmers with irrigated fields, it is possible to cultivate 2 even 3 rice crops a year using irrigation. Lack of irrigation might be the most crucial bottleneck in this village.

The 2nd point is the practical aspects of family farms that cultivate rice and raise livestock. As already described, the pattern of land utilization varies from village to village. However in the case of individual farmers, the goal is to increase one's income or allow for extra consumption. This is achieved by growing side crops or raising cows, mountain goats and chickens.

The 3rd point is working for wages. This can be divided into 3 situations: (1) peasants who go to work in urban areas during the dry season (mainly a construction workers), (2) working in a neighbor's stores etc. in the same region, (3) part-time working in an enterprise or a political organization. Of the three cases the most common is (1) home people is doing the type (2) of off-farm job.

The 4th point is managing a business or "clustering" as the peasants call it. It means 10-15 farms pulling their savings together to invest in a small scale grocery store (sarisari store) or the like. However in case of opinion differences among the managing members management can become difficult. At the present, the grocery store based upon clustering is not operating in this village.

The 5th point is the activities of the Mother's Club. The main activities of the club are making ginger powder in order to earn cash income. The housewives of approximately 15 households are involved in this venture. However there is a limit to the amount of funds that can be invested in this venture and the raw materials must be purchased in the city, and therefore this type of activity is not operating now.

The final point concerns the allocation of labour within Magalang Village. During periods of busy season such as rice planting and harvesting, it is necessary for the Rice Village to employ the labour. The Orchard Village and Livestock Village offer this labour during the period of rice cultivation and harvest. It is almost exceptional for some rice farmers to employ the labour from outside the village.

Labourers are paid 25 pesos (155 Yen) plus a light snack per day for planting rice. In the case of harvest, 1/13 of the total that they harvest is paid in kind. The reason that they are paid in rice and not in cash is that the farmers want to avoid losses due to unexpected decline of rice price.

Nevertheless, in both planting and harvesting the actual wage level cannot be called high. This can be attributed to the fact that transaction of labour is a form of mutual aid amongst members of the same village

(3) Problems Confronting the Peasants

From an farmers' own viewpoint there are a variety of problems concerning agrarian reforms in this region.

The first when we asked the peasants to compare their lives before and after moving to the government settlement, all claimed that their lives had improved. If this is truly the case then why are only 35% of the original settlers still living in Magalang? Why did the other 65% find it necessary to go out the villages?

When the peasant were asked about these points, they explained the situation in the following way. For settling, the government initially provided loans that covered all the necessities for agricultural work: a place to live, farm tools and buffalos. However, in case of crop failure, they were not given any amount of cash necessary to maintain their lives. Even the cooperative was unable to provide a loan. For the peasants it is very difficult to secure a loan from a bank. In case of unexpected emergencies the only recourse left to the peasants is to borrow money form private sources at high interest rates. The interest rates on such loans are as high as 20% or even higher. Because of this reason many people are forced to flee to other villages. The 65% that are now living in in other regions went out under the above. The success or failure of agrarian reforms may be greatly influenced by whether or not peasants are given the opportunity to receive the loans.

The second problem point is speedy and efficient implementation of agrarian reforms programme. According to settlers in Magalang, initially they were offered a land for housing. Then they were offered land for cultivation. After moving to the settlement the settlers should request the land for cultivation they had been initially promised. According to the farmers it took more than 10 years before they received the cultivation land.

The two examples are presented here. One farmer settled in the village in 1970. In 1972 the settlers applied for the land to cultivate. It was not until 15 years later in 1987 that they received it. The other case is the farmer who settled in 1979. In 1984 the settlers applied for the land to cultivate, but by 1990 he has not yet received the land for cultivation.

It is hard to understand, exactly the reasons of these delays. In order not to loose the farmers confidence to agrarian reforms, the delivery of the land of cultivation should be made more quickly.

The 3rd problem point is lack of irrigation. This point was discussed previously.

The 4th problem point is that the farmers seem to have no confidence to the cooperative associations. Fertilizer and pesticides are purchased, not at the cooperative, but at the city store. Many farmers seem to have no confidence to the cooperatives.

The main reason why the farmers have no confidence might be that the administration of bookkeeping records in the cooperative was inadequate. When the administrator was changed, the bookkeeping records were lost. Since 1986, cooperative association activities in this village were terminated. This situation can be said to be one of the largest bottlenecks for implementing agricultural development strategy here.

The final point is conservation of the natural environment. As stated before, the peasants cannot make a living on farming alone so they tried a number of ways to augment their incomes and elevate their lifestyles. However that does not always mean they are successful. Therefore, many farmers are going illegally to the forest on Mt. Arayat and cutting trees for making charcoal. It is very easy to sell these charcoal in the market.

Notes

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The total Philippines

Classification of systems

- (I) small size landlord- wet rice fields from natural irrigation source
- (II) small size landlord- wet rice fields from partially natural irrigation source
- (III) small size landlord- irrigated fields
- (IV) small to medium size landlord-wet rice fields from partially natural irrigation source
- (V) small to medium size landlord-irrigated fields
- (VI) absentee landlord-irrigated fields
- (VII) absentee landlord-wet rice fields from partially natural irrigation source
- (VIII) absentee landlord- wet rice fields from natural irrigation source

Umehara (1972) (1979),
Ohtsuka (1988) (VII)

Hara, et al., (1990) (V)

Hara, et al., (1990) (V)

Morooka (1985) (I)

Takemura (1979)
Fukui (1980) (V)

Hara, et al., (1990) (V)

Ohtsuka (1988) Hara et al., (1990) (VI)

Yamakawa (1982) (V) or (VI)

Ledesma (1982) (VI)

Takahashi (1971) (1982) (V)

Umehara (1967) Kikuchi (1978) (1979)
Hara, et al., (1990) (V)

Hara, et al., (1990) (I)

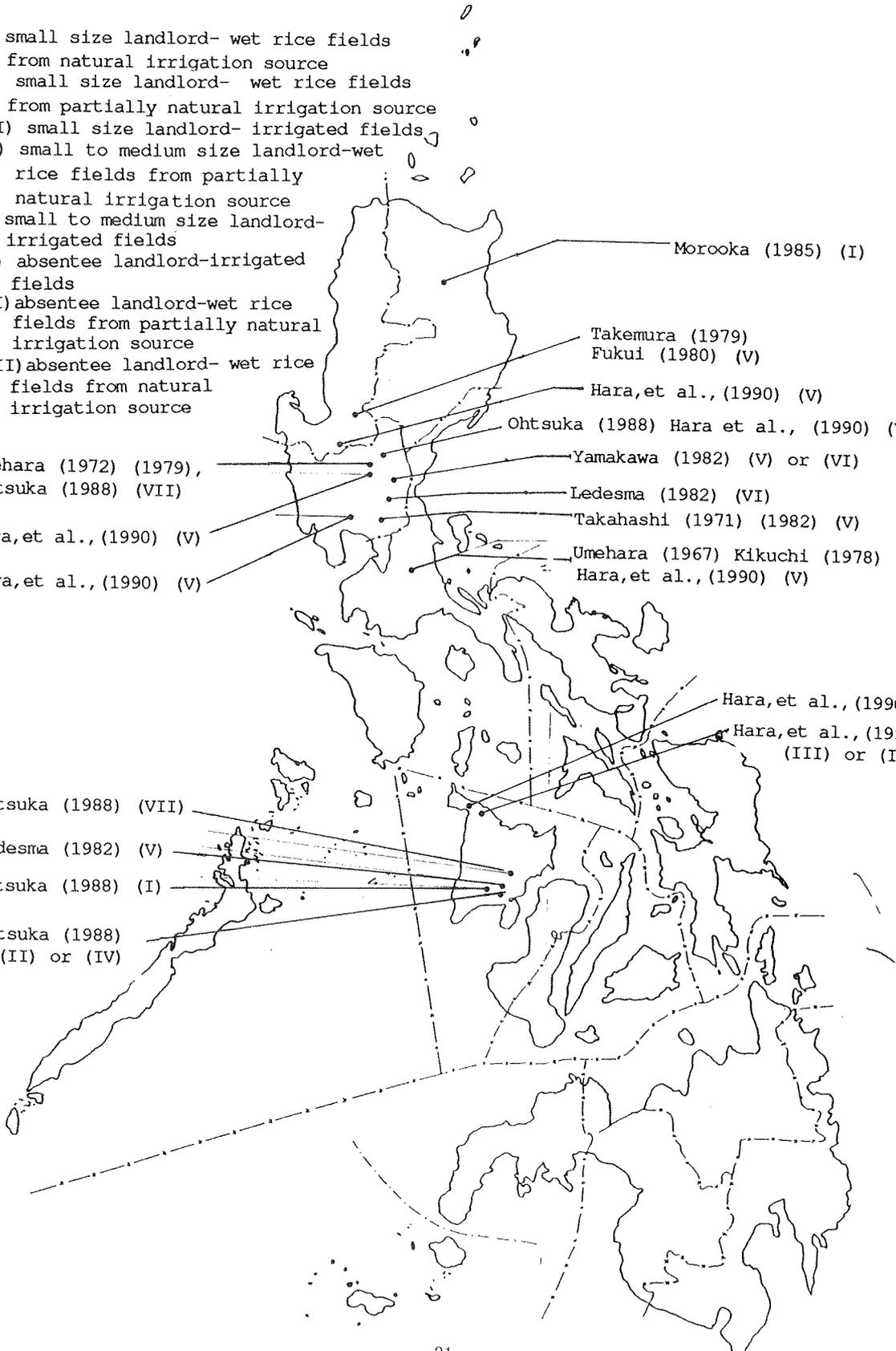
Hara, et al., (1990)
(III) or (IV).

Ohtsuka (1988) (VII)

Ledesma (1982) (V)

Ohtsuka (1988) (I)

Ohtsuka (1988)
(II) or (IV)



Chapter Four Survey Member and Itinerarary

1. Survey Members

(1) Japanese Committee

Shigeto Kawano	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo.
Yonosuke Hara	Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo.
Shin Nagata	Associate Professor, Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Tokyo.
Seiichi Fukui	Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University.
Hiromu Shimizu	Associate Professor, College of General Education, Kyushu University.
Kazumi Yamamoto	Director, Training Affairs Office, Institute of Developing Economies.
Tomomi Otsuka	Assistant, Department of Economics Nihon University.
Tsuguo Hirose	Director, Secretary General, Asian Population and Development Association. (APDA)
Masaaki Endo	Senior Programme Officer, Asian Population and Development Association. (APDA)
Yoshio Nagai	Research Worker Asian Population and Development Association. (APDA)

(2) Preliminary Research (July 15, 1990 - July 21, 1990)

Masaaki Endo (ditto)

(3) Field Research Team (August 19, 1990 - September 1, 1990)

Yonosuke Hara	Research Chief (ditto)
Tomomi Otsuka	(ditto)
Masaaki Endo	(ditto)

2. Cooperators

- (1) Embassy of Japan
Tsuneo Tanaka, Ambassador
Naoki Hayashida, First Secretary.
- (2) Government and Institute
- Ms. T.C. Capellan Assistant Secretary, International Agricultural Development Cooperation Coordinating Office (IADCCO), Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Mr. Shigetaka Saburi Adviser, IADCCO, DA
- Ms. Amparo P. Cascolan Supervising Agricultural Development Specialist, IADCCO, DA
- Ms. Ma. Isabel L. Perez Director III, Project Management Service, Department of Agrarian Reforms (DAR)
- Ms. Hermina, S. Juan Chief of Project Development and Monitoring Div, DAR
- Mr. Toshio Hirodo Sr. Irrigation Engineer, DAR
- Mr. Isidro R. Digal Director, Project Development Department, National Irrigation Administration (NIA)
- Mr. Dominodor D. Pascus Assistant Project Manager, NIA
- Ms. Clarita Lantican Chief Economic Development Specialist, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Ms. Malou Lagarde Agricultural Staff, NEDA
- Ms. Ma Liberty S. Guinto Agricultural Staff, NEDA
- Mr. Ruben L. Villareal Dean, College of Agriculture University of Philippines (UP) at Los Banos

Mr. Sant Virman	Plant Breeder, Plant Breeding Dept, International Rice Resesarch Institute
Mr. Fumio Kikuchi	Assitant Resident Representative Philippine Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Mahar Mangas	President, Social Weather Station
Mr. Eligio P. Pacis	Reginal Director Region III, DAR
Ms. Guadalupe R. Mapili	Assistant Director, Region III, DAR
Ms. Elisabeth O. Garcia	Staff, Region III, DAR
Mr. Narciso B. Nieto	CARPO-Project Manager Maria Sinukuan Agricultural Cooperative Settlement Project
Ms. Josie Perez	Chief, Agricultural Census Div, National Statistical Office
Ms. Corazon M. Raymundo	Director, Population Institute, University of Philippines
Ms. Amelia D. Supetran	Environmental Education Div, Departmenrt of Environmental and Natural Resorces
Mr. Jaime Aristotle B. Alip	Executive Director, CALF, Agricultural Credit Policy Council
Mr. Benjamin D. de Leon	Executive Director, Philippine Legislator Committee on Population and Development Foundation (PLCPD)
Mr. Marius V. Diaz	Project Technical Assistant, PLCPD
Ms. Nelia V. Gvellow	Staff, PLCPD

PRELIMINARY SURVEY ITINERARY
 July 15, 1990 - July 21, 1990.

Date	Outline of Survey
July 15 (Sun)	<p>Leave Narita, arrival at Manila.</p> <p>Discussion of survey outline with Mr. Marius V. Daiz, PLCPD.</p>
July 16 (Mon)	<p>Visit to Embassy of Japan.</p> <p>Discussion of outline of survey with Mr. Okamoto, First Secretary.</p> <p>Visit to the office of Hon. Shahani, Member of the Upper House.</p> <p>Discussion of outline of survey with Mr. A Loxada, Diplomatic advisor.</p> <p>Visit to PLCPD, collection of data.</p>
July 17 (Tue)	<p>Visit to Department of Agriculture, courtesy call on Ms. T. C. Capellan. Briefing on agricultural production by Ms. A. P. Cascolan.</p> <p>Visit to Department of Agrarian Reform. Briefing on status of agricultural reforms by Ms. H. S. Juan.</p> <p>Visit to the National Irrigation Administration. Briefing on execution and planning by Mr. I. R. Digal.</p>
July 18 (Wed)	<p>Visit to NEDA, Briefing on agricultural development plans by Mr. D. C. T. Enoarnaram.</p>
July 19 (Thu)	<p>Visit to Region III of Department of Agrarian Reform. Courtesy call on Mr. E. P. Pacis, Regional Director. Discussion of outline of survey.</p> <p>Courtesy call on Mr. Daniel T. Lasco, Mayor, Municipality of Magalang. Discussion of outline of survey.</p> <p>Visit to Araya district.</p> <p>Briefing on Region III and Magalang region by Staff of Region III, Department of Agrarian Reform.</p>

Date	Outline of Survey
July 19 (Thu)	Interview the representative of regional farmer on agricultural production and livelihood.
July 20 (Fri)	Visit to Embassy of Japan. Report of results of survey. Report the results of survey to PLCPD. Arranging collected documents.
July 21 (Sat)	Leave Manila, Arrival at Narita.

SURVEY ITINERARY August 19, 1990 - September 1, 1990.

Date	Outline of Survey
August 19 (Sun)	Leave Narita, Arrival at Manila.
August 20 (Mon)	Visit to Embassy of Japan. Courtesy call on Mr. Tsuneo Tanaka, Ambassador. Discussion of outline of survey with Mr. Naoki Hayashida, First Secretary. Visit to PLCPD. Discussion of outline of survey with Mr. Benjamin D. de Leon, Executive Director.
August 21 (Tue)	Visit to Department of Agriculture. Courtesy call on Mr. T. C. Capellan. Briefing on agricultural production and international cooperation in agricultural fields by Ms. A. P. Cascolan. Visit to Department of Agrarian Reform. Briefing on status of execution of agrarian reforms by Mr. J. Pornoles.
August 22 (Wed)	Visit to National Irrigation Administration. Briefing on agricultural production and irrigation by Mr. I. Digal. Visit to NEDA. Briefing on agricultural development plans by Ms. M. Lagarde.
August 23 (Thu)	Move from Manila to Los Banos Visit to UPLB, College of Agriculture. Briefing on agrarian reforms and agricultural cooperatives by Mr. R. Villareal.

Date	Outline of Survey
August 23 (Thu)	<p>Visit to UPLB, Institute of Agrarian Studies. Briefing on farmers' finance and agrarian reforms by Mr. V. G. Arganosa.</p> <p>Visit to IRRI. Briefing on increased production of rice and natural environment by Mr. S. S. Virman.</p>
August 24 (Fri)	<p>Visit to JICA. Briefing on cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries between Japan / Philippines by Mr. Fumio Kikuchi, Assistant Resident Representative.</p> <p>Visit to Social Weather Station. Briefing on the status of execution of questionnaire related to agrarian reforms by Mr. Manghas.</p>
August 25 (Sat)	Observing fishing harbour at Navotas.
August 26 (Sun)	Observing fishing village at Cavite.
August 27 (Mon)	<p>Move from Manila to San Fernando</p> <p>Visit to Region III office of Department of Agrarian Reform. Courtesy call on Mr. E. P. Pacis, Regional Director. Briefing on status of execution of agrarian reforms in Region III by Ms. E. O. Garcia. Visit to Magalang regional office. Collection of data related to agricultural industry of Araya district.</p>
August 28 (Tue)	<p>Move from Manila to San Fernando</p> <p>Visit to Region III, Department of Agrarian Reform. Briefing on agrarian reforms, farming village finance and forest conservation by staff of Region III of Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, Land Bank, Department of Agrarian Reform.</p> <p>Interview of farmers in the Araya district.</p>
August 29 (Wed)	<p>Visit to the National Statistic Office. Briefing on statistics of agriculture by Ms. J. Perez.</p> <p>Collection of statistical data related to agriculture.</p>
August 30 (Thu)	Visit to UP, Population Institute.

Date	Outline of Survey
August 30 (Thu)	<p>Briefing on population of Philippines by Ms. C. Raymundo.</p> <p>Visit to Department of Environmental and Natural Resources. Briefing on environmental protection by Ms. A. D. Supetran.</p>
August 31 (Fri)	<p>Visit to Agricultural Credit Policy Council. Briefing on farming villages finances by Mr. J. A. Alip.</p> <p>Visit to Embassy of Japan. Report of results of survey to Mr. Naoki Hayashida, First Secretary.</p> <p>Visit to PLCPD. Report of results of survey to Mr. Benjamin D. de Leon, Executive Director.</p>
September 1 (Sat)	<p>Leave Manila, arrival at Narita.</p>

Collected Materials

- 1 "1989 Philippine Statistical Year Book," by National Statistical Coordination Board
- 2 "Philippine Population Journal Vol.1, No.1, March 1985" by Demographic Research and Development Foundation, Inc. (DRDF)
- 3 Supply and Utilization Accounts of Selected Agricultural by the Agricultural Food Statistics Section Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, 1989.
- 4 DECADE of the 90's, Decade of Farmers and Fishermen Entrepreneurs by Department of Agriculture.
- 5 Medium-Term Public Investment Program 1989-1992 by National Economic and Development Authority.
- 6 Philippine Development Report 1988 by National Economic and Development Authority. (NEDA)
- 7 IRRI Rice Fact (Pamphlet) by IRRI, 1990.
- 8 Corporate Plan 1990-2000 by National Irrigation Administration (NIA), May 1990.
- 9 Department of Agrarian Reform, Region III San Fernando, Pampanga, The Maria Sinukuan Agricultural Cooperative Settlement Project by DAR, March 1990.
- 9 Philippine Population Journal Vol.2, No.1-4, March-December 1986 by DRDF, inc.
- 10 Corn Productivity Enhancement Program (Corn PEP), Executive Summary by DA.
- 11 The Socio Economic Profile of Province of Pampanga by Province of Pampanga.
- 12 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Implementation on Land Acquisition, Land Distribution and Other Related Activities by Municipality of Magalang (Part I).
- 13 Maria Sinukuan Agricultural Cooperative Settlement Project (MSACSP) Ayala, Magalang, Pampanga (Part II) Ayala, Magalang, Pampanga.
- 14 Agrarian Reform Strategic Plan Implementation (APSP) MSACSP, Ayala, Magalang, Pampanga (Part III).
- 15 Agricultural Credit Policy Council, 1989 Annual Report by Agricultural Credit Policy Council.
- 16 Primer on the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund – a Risk-reducing Mechanism, February 1990 by Agricultural Credit Policy Council and Department of

Agriculture.

- 17 Philippine Population Journal Vol.1, No.2, June 1985 by DRDF.
- 18 Philippine Population Journal Vol.1, No.3, Sept 1985 by DRDF.
- 19 Philippine Population Journal Vol.1, No.4, Dec 1985 by DRDF.
- 20 1990 Third Quarter Accomplishment Report of the Department of Agrarian Reform by DAR.
- 21 The Mandate and Functions of the Department of Agriculture by DA.
- 22 Primer on Foreign Investment Policies in the Philippines, January 1988 by Board of Investments.
- 23 Proposal for the Development Survey on the "Strengthening of the Philippine Agricultural Cooperative System" by DA.
- 24 The Department of Agriculture Development Plan for the Agriculture Sector 1990-1995 (Draft) 15 May 1990 by DA.
- 25 Rice Action Program – Executive Summary – by DA.
- 26 Priority Concerns for 1990 by DA.
- 27 Developing the Countryside:A Strategy, October 1989 by DA.
- 28 Corn Productivity Enhancement Program (Corn PEP) – Executive Summary – by DA.
- 29 Decade of the 90's, Decade of Farmers and Fishermen Entrepreneurs by DA.
(24-28:Information Kit by DA)
- 30 The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program by DAR (for Overhead Projector)
- 31 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) (RA No.6657), Presidential Issuances by DAR.
- 32 Proposal for the Development Survey on the "Strengthening of the Philippine Agricultural Cooperatives System" by DA.
- 33 List of Strategic Operations Provinces Under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program by DA.
- 34 Provincial Irrigation Profile – Pampanga by National Irrigation Administration.
- 35 Malacanang Manila, Executive Order No.406 by the President.