Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 1162

Introduced by
BAYAN MUNA Representatives EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT,
CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE and FERDINAND R. GAITE,
GABRIELA Women’s Party Representative ARLENE D. BROSAS,
ACT TEACHERS Party-List Representative FRANCISCO L. CASTRO,
and KABATAAN Party-List Representative SARAH JANE I. ELAGO

RESOLUTION
DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON AGRARIAN REFORM TO CONDUCT AN
INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE STATE OF CHRONIC
AND WORSENING LANDLESSNESS AMONG FILIPINO FARMERS,
PERPETUATION OF HACIENDAS AND THE URGENCY OF A GENUINE
AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM IN THE COUNTRY

WHEREAS, the centuries-old problem of landlessness in the Philippine agrarian society have
been instigated and engraved with semi-feudal and feudal forms of bondage; land monopolies on
vast haciendas and plantations by hacenderos, local landlords, local and foreign capitalists to
gain profits was facilitated by the government’s adherence to recommendations of foreign
countries, primarily by the United States, through international instruments such as the World
Bank, and its neoliberal manifestations as promoted by past and present medium-term
development plans;

WHEREAS, the hacienda system in the Philippines originated during the Spanish colonialism,
as development to its preceding encomienda system, where the foreign and local elites enjoyed
monopoly control over vast tracks of agricultural land in the country, as well as the fruits of the
labor of our ancestors or the surplus product from cultivated from land;

WHEREAS, during the 1896 Philippine revolution led by Katipunan, it was landlessness that
drove Filipino farmers to join the upheaval, and their broad support and active involvement
significantly contributed to its national liberation character, as farmers from various regions of
the country demanded freedom from Spanish colonialism;

WHEREAS, after more than a century and in supposedly modern era, the hacienda system and
its corresponding social relations still persist, with slight variation, as the dominant class is
already composed of local hacenderos, local and foreign businesses and even the government,
with poor farmers remaining at the disadvantaged position;

WHEREAS, farmers and farmworkers in the haciendas is a concrete example of a failed land
reform in the country; even the past presidents, innumerable land reform bills were enacted only

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to serve the hacienderos and local landlords that resulted to landlessness, land grabbing and
displacement;

WHEREAS, with the many agrarian reform laws enacted since the Commonwealth period and
post-World War II administrations, until the Presidential Decree No. 27 of the Marcos
dictatorship, Republic Act No. 6657 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program of the Corazon
Aquino administration, and its extension laws, landlessness remain unresolved as farmers across
country are still demanding genuine agrarian reform, in the form of free distribution of land;

WHEREAS, according to Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (Peasant Movement of the
Philippines, KMP), haciendas and plantations owned by hacienderos, oligarchs, local and foreign
capitalists that need to be distributed to poor and landless Filipino farmers for the rural
development and economic stability of the Philippines. That aside from the perpetuation of
haciendas in the country, the facilitation of land monopoly through promotion of agricultural
plantation, the declaration by the government of reservations covering tens of thousands of
hectares, as well as government programs and projects, contributed to the worsening
landlessness among farmers. The following is a list of vast tracts of land controlled by a few
families or entities, as compiled by the Ibon Foundation, based on various sources:

- 102,964 has., DMCI IFMA, Sultan Kudarat;
- 80,000 has., Green Square Properties and Resources, Aurora, Quezon;
- 50,000 has., Andres Uy, Compostela Valley;
- 40,000 has., Yulo King Ranch, Palawan;
- 35,433 has., Dolefil, South Cotabato;
- 30,000 has., Del Monte, Bukidnon;
- 19,000 has., SMC Energy, Compostela Valley;
- 15,000 has., Palawan Palm & Vegetable Oil Mills - Agumil, Palawan;
- 13,000 has., Hacienda Reyes, Quezon;
- 12,627 has., Hacienda Zobel, Batangas;
- 12,370 has., Sumifru, Davao City;
- 12,000 has., Hacienda Madrigal, Cagayan;
- 11,176 has., Hacienda San Antonio-Sta. Isabel, Isabela;
- 10,000 has., Hacienda Espinosa, Masbate;
- 10,000 has., TADECO, Davao del Norte;
- 9,000 has., University of the Philippines lands, Laguna-Quezon;
- 8,650 has., Manila Southcoast Dev’t Corp., Batangas;
- 8,430 has., FPPI, Agusan del Sur;
- 7,000 has., Green Future Innovation, Bioethanol, Isabela;
- 6,453 has., Hacienda Lusita, Tarlac;
- 6,000 has., Hacienda Villacete, Cagayan;
- 6,000 has., Tumbaga Ranch, Quezon;
- 6,000 has., Lapanday, Davao, South Cotabato, Cotabato;
- 5,030 has., ECJ etal lands, Negros Occidental;
- 5,000 has., Lim Clan, Davao Oriental;
- 5,000 has., T’Boli Agricultural Dev’t, South Cotabato;
- 4,783 has., Hacienda Roxas, Batangas;
- 4,539 has., Revilla-Ayala-Aguallo-Henry Sy etal lands, Cavite;
*4,300 has., Jun-Ang lands, Batangas;
*3,500 has., Gurruchari Estate, Negros Occidental;
*3,158 has., Renato de Villa et al. lands, Batangas;
*3,087 has., Hacienda Dimzon-Zulueta, Isabela;
*3,000 has., Hacienda Bueno, Nueva Ecija;
*3,000 has., Davao Agricultural Ventures Corp., Bukidnon;
*2,800 has., A. Brown Co., Misamis Oriental;
*2,415 has., Hacienda Uy, Quezon;
*2,400 has., Hacienda Puyat, Batangas;
*2,000 has., ECJ lands, Quezon;
*2,000 has., Zobel-Ayala lands, Batangas;
*1,894 has., ECJ lands (Guising Farms etc), Davao del Sur;
*1,853 has., ECJ-Manzano-Rubio lands, Batangas;
*1,815 has., Agumill Inc., Maguindanao;
*1,800 has., Agusan Plantations, Inc., Agusan del Sur;
*1,644 has., Araneta lands, Rizal;
*1,600 has., Kenram Phils., Sultan Kudarat;
*1,500 has., Puyat-Sta. Lucia Realty, Laguna-Quezon;
*1,500 has., Unifrutti, Davao City;
*1,405 has., Hacienda Bongo-Lacson etc, Negros Occidental;
*1,265 has., Pujalte and Guevvert Industrial Dev't Corp., Palawan;
*1,071 has., Marsman, Compostela Valley;
*1,024 has., Hacienda Fortuna, Negros Occidental;
*1,005 has., Nova Vista, Compostela Valley;
*1,000 has., Hacienda Tan, Quezon;
*1,000 has., Hacienda Manzano-Rubio, Batangas;
*1,000 has., Hacienda Calasa-Viaren, Negros Occidental;
*1,000 has., Lapanday, Bukidnon;

WHEREAS, it should also be noted that chronic landlessness propels poor peasants into organizing among themselves, to unite and actively defend their rights to land against land grabbing and displacement. Devoid of any legal means and amid bankruptcy of the CARP law and its expiration, members of the local chapters of KMP are asserting their rights via their mass campaigns dubbed as “bungkalan” or cultivation, akin to workers’ picket lines, where camps are being set-up as rallying point and serve as sentry against those who attempt to evict them;

WHEREAS, it is apparent nationwide, that the moral and legitimate assertion of poor peasants are being countered with violent or fascist attacks, primarily by government armed forces and its colluding para-military or private armed groups. With this social contradiction, helpless and unarmed peasants are being accused of being members of the New People’s Army (NPA) or by red baiting campaigns being carried out by units of the military and police, and ultimately, incessant and systematic extra-judicial killings against peasants are taking place, with its toll as of June 2019, at 209 victims, as documented by KMP and human rights group Karapatan;

WHEREAS, amid expiration of the RA 6657 and worsening attacks against peasants asserting their rights to land, it is the legislative duty of the House of Representatives to confront such significant social concern, for the crafting of a new law for a genuine agrarian reform program;
WHEREAS, the urgency of this concern was introduced by former Anakpawis Party-list Representative Ariel "Ka Ayik" Casilao during the 17th Congress, but the Committee on Agrarian Reform failed to act resolutely, thus, it is being filed under the 18th Congress, for the interest of poor peasants in the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Committee on Agrarian Reform to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the state of chronic and worsening landlessness among Filipino farmers, perpetuation of haciendas and the urgency of a genuine agrarian reform program in the country.

Adopted,

REP. ECPÉMIA C. CULLAMAT
Bayan Muna Partylist

REP. CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE
Bayan Muna Partylist

REP. ARLENE D. BROSAS
GABRIELA Women's Party

REP. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO
Kabataan Partylist

REP. FRANCIS R. GAITES
Bayan Muna Partylist

REP. FRANCIS L. CASTRO
ACT Teachers Partylist