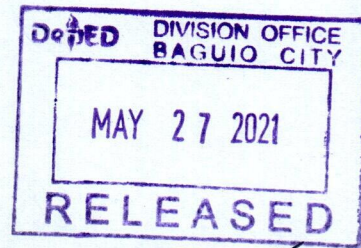




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Cordillera Administrative Region
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF BAGUIO CITY

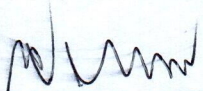


ADVISORY No. 001, s. 2021
May 27, 2021

In relation to the invitation of the University of the Philippines Baguio – College of Social Sciences dated May 14, 2021, this advisory is issued not for endorsement per DO 28, s 2001 but only for the information of DepEd personnel/staff as well as the concerned public

INVITATION TO JOIN CONFERENCE ON PAKASARITAN 2021

1. In reference to the invitation letter of the Politically Inclined Students of the University of the Philippines Baguio (POLIS-UPB) dated May 14, 2021, inviting students to participate in the conference **PAKASARITAN 2021: INSIGHTS ON THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE PROSPECTS OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES ON MAY 28-29, 2021.**
2. The conference is aimed to stimulate a discussion on pressing political issues with students from Northern Luzon.
3. For the details of the conference, please see attached concept paper and program flow.
4. Immediate dissemination of this Advisory is desired.


MARIE CAROLYN B. VERANO, CESO V
Schools Division Superintendent *f*



"DepEd SDO Baguio City: We Serve, We Care."

Address: 82 Military Cut-off Road, Baguio City
Telephone/Fax: 074-442-4326 / 074-442-7819 | Email: depedbaguioity@gmail.com
Website: www.depedpincs.com | Facebook Page: [facebook.com/DepEdTayoBaguioCity](https://www.facebook.com/DepEdTayoBaguioCity)



ISO 9001:2015 Certified
Quality Management System
CRN RU-19.2560.026
Issued on 12/27/2019



POLITICALLY INCLINED STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES BAGUIO

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Chairperson

Nicca Rile
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Grace Carrasco
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Marketing and Finance Officer

Antonio Lorenzo Ong
Public Relations Officer

Fiona Maria Advincula
Public Relations Officer

Sheila Samoza
External Affairs Officer

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES BAGUIO
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Gov. Pack Road, Baguio City 2600

14 May 2021

MARIE CAROLYN B. VERANO, CESO IV

Schools Division Superintendent
Department of Education-CAR

Good day, Superintendent Verano!

We, the Politically Inclined Students of the University of the Philippines Baguio (POLIS-UPB), would like to request for your endorsement of **Pakasaritaaan 2021: Insights on the Past, the Present, and the Prospects of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines** on **May 28-29, 2021**. The Politically Inclined Students of the University of the Philippines Baguio (POLIS-UPB) is a recognized academic organization at the University of the Philippines Baguio. POLIS-UPB is motivated to promote awareness and appreciation for the academic discipline of political science within and beyond the university campus.

Realizing this vision, POLIS-UPB is organizing **Pakasaritaaan 2021: Insights on the Past, the Present, and the Prospects of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines** on **May 28-29, 2021**. Pakasaritaaan is an annual major conference that aims to stimulate a discussion on pressing political issues with students from Northern Luzon. Pakasaritaaan 2021 aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To shed light in the past, present, and prospects of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines;
- To impart knowledge on the developments of agrarian reform in the Philippines from its emergence until its present implementations; and
- To provide an avenue for critical thinking and enlightenment regarding the prospects of land ownership, efficient production, and social development in the Philippines.

Details of our online conference are discussed in the attached concept paper and program flow.

We are looking forward to your endorsement of our academic activity for the advancement of academic political discourse. For more inquiries regarding our event, kindly contact Pakasaritaaan 2021 Project Heads Mary Claire Malasaga and Fiona Maria Advincula at polisupbaguio@gmail.com.

Thank you and we anticipate your positive feedback!

Respectfully,

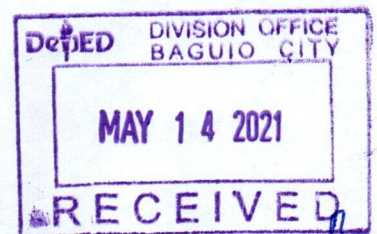
DARA JANELLE V. EOY
POLIS-UPB Chairperson

Noted by:

Ms. JERIAH D. GRAY
POLIS-UPB Adviser

Prof. GRAZIELLE K. MICKLAY
Student Relations Officer

Prof. CHARITA A. DE LOS REYES, Ph.D
Director of the Office of Student Affairs

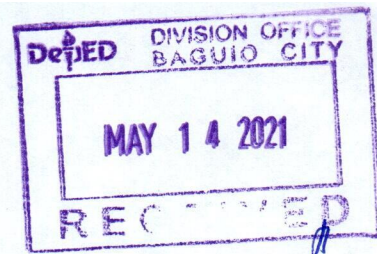




PAKASARITAAN 2021 PROGRAM

Date: May 28 - 29, 2021

Platform: Zoom



DAY 1 - May 28, 2021

4:00 PM - 7:00 PM

3:30 PM - 3:50 PM

Opening of Zoom Link/ Ingress

4:00 PM - 4:05 PM

Opening Program
National Anthem

4:05 PM - 4:10 PM

Introducing Pakasaritaan 2021
Opening Remarks
Ms. Fiona Advincula
Pakasaritaan 2021 Project Head

Background of the Conference
Ms. Mary Claire Malasaga
Pakasaritaan 2021 Project Head

4:10 PM - 4:15 PM

Outlining the Program and Round Table Structure
Review of the Seminal Material

4:15 PM - 4:20 PM

Introduction of the First Speaker

4:20 PM - 4:45 PM

Introduction to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988
Atty. Meshack Macwes
Professor
College of Law, University of the Cordilleras

4:50 PM - 4:55 PM

Introduction of Second Speaker

4:55 PM - 5:20 PM

Historical context of land ownership
When did land ownership become political?

5:25 PM - 5:55 PM

Moderated Round Table Discussion

6:00 PM - 6:05 PM

Awarding of Certificate of Appreciation to Day 1 Speakers

6:10 PM - 6:15 PM

Reminders for the Breakout Session

6:15 PM - 6:45 PM

Breakout Session

6:50 PM - 6:55 PM

Reminders for Day 2 Activities/ Egress

DAY 2 - May 29, 2021

1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

12:30 PM -12:55 PM

Opening of Zoom Link/ Ingress

1:00 PM - 1:05 PM

Recap of Pakasaritaan 2021 Day 1

1:05 PM - 1:10 PM

Introduction of the Third Speaker

1:10 PM - 1:35 PM

Economic impacts of land ownership

Mr. Sonny Africa

Executive Director

IBON Foundation

1:40 PM - 1:45 PM

Introduction of Third Speaker

1:45 PM – 2:30 PM

Cultural impacts of land ownership

Why are ancestral lands important to Indigenous peoples?

2:35 PM - 3:05 PM

Moderated Round Table Discussion

3:05 PM - 3:10 PM

Awarding of Certificate of Appreciation to Day 2 Speakers

3:10 PM - 3:30 PM

Breakout Session

3:30 PM - 3:45 PM

Presentation of Policy Papers

3:45 PM - 3:50 PM

Awarding of Certificates to Winners

3:40 PM - 3:50 PM

Closing Remarks

Ms. Dara Janelle Eoy

Chairperson

Politically Inclined Students-UP Baguio

3:55 PM - 3:50 PM

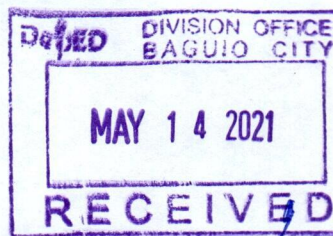
Photo Opportunity

3:55 PM - 4:00 PM

Final Reminders

Egress

- END OF PROGRAM -



**Agrarian Reform in the Philippines and the Road to Social Development:
From CARP 1988 to the Present**

Over a long period of time, Agrarian Reform in the Philippines has always been addressed as one of the features of national goals. It aims to "*promote social justice and industrialization...*" (Republic Act No. 6657, Official Gazette). In order to do so, agrarian reform does not just pertain to land redistribution, but also provision to infrastructure, service, and agricultural development (Lanzona, 2019).

Carranza (2015, 1) said that the Philippine agricultural sector has an "unequal and highly skewed land ownership". It means that there is a small landowning class who dominates land and property rights. And this can be traced through the Philippine history when the Spanish colonists arrived. During the Pre-Spanish period, Filipinos believed that regardless of social and economic structure one belongs to, everyone had access to land and soil, but a lot of things changed when encomienda and hacienda systems were introduced (Agrarian Reform History, DAR).

As a result, poverty, oppression, and exploitation were intensified during colonial rule. And it is highly evident when it comes to land ownership inequalities which in return stimulated social movements demanding to remove and/or reduce land monopoly in the hands of elite and/or other small groups.

In order to address such societal issues, during the 1950s, various reforms were implemented such as Agricultural Tenancy Reform Act, Agricultural Leasehold Act, and among others. However, these reforms only hold production relations between the landowners and tenants and lack land redistribution. As such, Presidential Decree no. 27 under President Marcos was implemented, entailing that no landowners or any individual can acquire more than 7 hectares, and tenants can acquire 3-5 hectares. Nonetheless, this is still not sufficient for a genuine agrarian reform since this decree covers rice and corn fields only and was mainly implemented in Central Luzon to alleviate peasantry insurgency (Guardian, 2003 and Borras et. al., as cited by Carranza, 2015).

When Corazon Aquino became the President, Republic Act No. 6657 or Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) was enacted. CARL was situated to Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) that would now cover all public and private agricultural lands. This aim for land redistribution not just for the farmers but also to the landless poor (Guardian, 2003).

The program started in 1988 and promised that by 1998, 8 million ha of land will be distributed to the Filipinos, but only 4.6 million ha were distributed by then. Moreover, it lacks support services to ensure efficient productivity of the said redistributed land. As a matter of fact, during the initial phase of agrarian reform, 97% of the beneficiaries of the program from Negros Occidental did not receive support services from the government to ensure efficient production for crop plants. And 41% of the beneficiaries either return the land to the government, and/or some of them sell the land to others.

Furthermore, a study from Philippines Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) showed that small banks in some regions, including in Northern Negros, were hesitant to give out loans to the farmers even though agrarian reform was implemented. This is due not just because of climate change but because "the government is not yet fully in place including market roads, post-harvest facilities, capacity-building, technology and marketing..." (Geron, et. al., 2016:57). Therefore, this only shows that the Agrarian reform program lacks official commitment and somehow, poorly implemented.

Since then, administration changed from former President Fidel Ramos to President Joseph Estrada; to President Gloria Arroyo; to President Benigno Aquino III; and to President Rodrigo Duterte; all addressing the same land problems. These include landless farmers, poor Filipino farmers, and inefficiency to agricultural production. Even though it has always been one of the national goals of every administration, its goals are still yet to be genuinely fulfilled for the elite has always maintained their control over land ownership (Lanzona, 2019).

The centuries-old problem with agrarian reform holds true not just in the political arena but more of the societal and economic conditions. With this, Politically Inclined Students – UP Baguio brings forth **PAKASARITAAN 2021: "Agrarian Reform in the Philippines**

and the Road to Social Development: From CARP 1988 to the Present”. This conference aims to shed light in the past, present, and prospect of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines.

Since PAKASARITAAN will be a 2-day event, that will run from May 28-29, 2021, each day will have two speakers. On day one (May 28, 2021), POLIS is looking for speakers who specialize in **Political Science and/or History**. As such, a series of suggested topics for day one is given below. The said topics are not limited and may still vary according to what the guest speaker(s) may offer as long as it is relevant and related within the scope of the event.

I. Political Science

A. Introduction of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) 1988

- What is Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) 1988?
- What is the difference between CARL and Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill (GARB)?
- How is CARL being administered now? (changes that has been made since President Corazon Aquino to President Rodrigo Duterte)

B. Agrarian Reform vs. Land Reform

- What is the land ownership condition of the Philippines? (i.e. comparison of different regions mainly relying on agricultural such as region II)
- What is the difference between agrarian reform (nationwide) and land reform (narrower or limited to small groups)?
- How land reform can be situated to agrarian reform?

II. HISTORY

A. Historical Context of Agrarian Reforms

- What is the condition of land ownership in the Philippines during the pre-Spanish colonial period?
- How did land and property rights evolve (compare and contrast) in the Philippines from the period of colonization to being an independent country with sovereign rights?
- Who are the people that brought significant contribution/changes to agrarian reform?

B. Routes of Acquiring Agricultural Land Rights

- What are the ways that have been and being administered for land transfer?
- How does the government identify the "true" and "deserving" agrarian reform beneficiaries?

On the second day (May 29, 2021), POLIS is looking for speakers who specialize in **Economics and/or Anthropology**. As such, a series of suggested topics for day two is given below. The said topics are not limited and may still vary according to what the guest speaker(s) may offer as long as it is relevant and related within the scope of the event.

III. Economics

A. Agrarian Reform and its role in Development: Production and Relations

- What is the situation of the agrarian reform beneficiaries (farmers and landless poor) today?
- How does the Agrarian reform affect the agricultural sector/market? (i.e. does the removal of intermediaries produce more returns? Does living standard improve for the farmers? Are there changes in wage for farmers?)

- Is there difference to production efficiency when it comes to small-sized farms and large-sized farms?

B. Transaction Costs and Commitments to the Implementation of the reform

- What do we mean by transaction costs? (i.e. Financing and budget plans for land redistribution and how it can be administered efficiently?)
- Why is it important for credible commitment from the government to stay observable? (i.e. support services, limiting coercion and power to land and property rights, etc.)
- Can the Philippines expect social and/or economic development for those who are part of the agricultural sector given the current condition of agrarian reform?

IV. Anthropology

A. Securing Land Tenure for Indigenous Peoples

- Who are the key figures that shape the Indigenous Peoples' understanding of land ownership?
- What are the fundamental barriers that prevent Indigenous Peoples from securing land ownership?
 - a. How do these challenges affect the decisions of other stakeholders, such as the government and corporations?
- What programs do government agencies initiate to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are involved in land tenure discussions?

B. Social Impacts of Agrarian Reforms

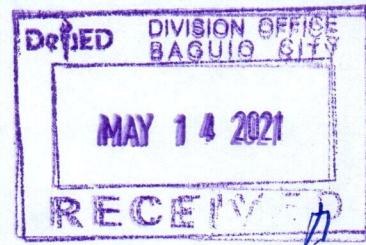
- What is the significance of land to Indigenous Peoples?
- What are the gaps between the protection of Indigenous Peoples' land rights under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) and the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL)?

- Besides the Indigenous community, who are the other groups that receive the most benefits from Agrarian Reforms?

The Philippines is an agricultural country, and this only raises the discussion on land ownership, efficient production, and economic development. With this, POLIS is expecting for the participants to gain knowledge on various whereabouts of agrarian reform that in return will help them to be critical thinkers and be involved with the said societal issues.

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PAKASARITAAN 2021:
Insights on the Past, the Present, and the Prospects of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines
EVENT PRIMER

What is the conference about?

Pakasaritaan is an annual event conducted by the Politically Inclined Students of the University of the Philippines Baguio (POLIS-UPB) to realize its vision of promoting the field of political science in the university and the community. Pakasaritaan 2021 is given the theme, "Insights on the Past, Present, and the Prospects of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines" to open the discourse on agrarian reform in the country using the perspectives of various social disciplines.

What is the objective of this conference?

The conference aims to educate senior high school and college students about the state of the Agrarian Reform in the Philippines to help them become critical thinkers and participate in the discussion of this pressing social issue. This conference will be a holistic take on Agrarian Reform by addressing the issue's political, historical, economical, and anthropological dimensions.

What specific topics will be tackled in the conference?

The conference will tackle the following topics:

1. The Politics of Philippine Agrarian Reform

- 1.1 Introduction of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) 1988
- 1.2 Agrarian Reform vs. Land Reform

2. The History of Philippine Agrarian Reform

- 2.1 Historical Context of Agrarian Reforms
- 2.2 Routes of Acquiring Agricultural Land Rights

Prospect Speakers:

- A. Dr. Lino Dizon (Professor of Philippine Studies, Tarlac State University)
- B. Dr. Theresa Ventura (Professor at Concordia University)
- C. Dr. Rene Escalante (Professor at De La Salle University)
- D. Veronica Alporha (Professor at University of the Philippines Los Baños)

3. The Economics of Philippine Agrarian Reform

- 3.1 Agrarian Reform and its role in Development: Production and Relations
- 3.2 Transaction Costs and Commitments to the Implementation of the reform

4. The Anthropology of Philippine Agrarian Reform

- 4.1 Securing Land Tenure for Indigenous Peoples
- 4.2 Social Impacts of Agrarian Reforms

Prospect Speaker:

- A. June Prill-Brett (Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, University of the Philippines Baguio)
- B. Victoria Lourdes C. Diaz (Professor of Anthropology, University of the Philippines Baguio)

Where will the forum take place?

The event will be held via Zoom for the registered participants and will be streamed in the POLIS-UPB Facebook page for interested viewers.

Who are the target participants of this forum?

This conference is open to all senior high school and college students who registered for the event. Since the activity will also be broadcasted on the POLIS-UPB page (<https://www.facebook.com/UPBPolis>), the reach extends to the social media followers of the POLIS-UPB, and the public in general.

What will be the registration process for this forum?

Participants may register by completing a Google Form that requests for their name, email, organization and school. POLIS-UPB is committed to comply with the Philippine Data Privacy Act of 2012 (DPA) in order to protect the participants' right to data privacy. Information gathered in the forms will remain confidential and will be only used for the conference.

Will there be a fee for participating in this event?

No. The conference is free of charge. Participants are only required to register and attend the event for their certificates.

Will there be a certificate given to the participants of the event?

Yes. Participants will be awarded a certificate of participation after they have successfully attended the conference. To obtain their certificates, participants must accomplish an event feedback form sent by the organizing team to their respective email addresses.

Reminders:

POLIS-UPB request the participants to heed the following reminders:

1. Registered participants are highly encouraged to attend both the first and second day of the event, May 28 and 29, 2021. Participants must enter the Zoom waiting room at least thirty (30) minutes before the event. The Zoom meeting room will open at 4 PM (PST) on the first day of the event and at 1 PM (PST) on the second day.
2. The Zoom link for the first and second day of Pakasaritaan 2021 will be given the night before the scheduled date. Participants are expected to keep the Zoom information confidential because the Zoom meeting is exclusively for registered participants only. Non-registered audiences may watch Pakasaritaan 2021 on the official Facebook page of POLIS-UPB.
3. Participants are expected to maintain professional decorum during the duration of the online forum. Please wear business attire during the event and refrain from any disruptive behavior. Unnecessary noises and gestures are to be avoided. Participants are put on mute by default while speakers are talking.
4. Participants are expected to have read the assigned reading material attached to the participant's kit that was distributed prior to the forum.

5. For our round table discussion, participants may use the 'Raise Hand' feature in the Zoom chat and wait to be called by the emcee. The emcee will inform the participant of his/her turn to share their thoughts or ask questions that will stimulate the discussion. To give everyone the equal chance to speak during the duration of the discourse, participants are encouraged to limit their discussion to at most two (2) minutes.
6. For the group activity, participants are expected to participate and work with their fellow students. Hence, participants are expected to accept the host's invitation to join the breakout room where they would be staying to work with their group mates. The output they are expected to present the next day is an outline for a policy paper regarding the given issue.
7. After the event, the organizing committee will send the participants a feedback form that the participants are to answer before claiming their certificates.

For any questions, inquiries or concerns regarding the forum, please email polisupbaguio@gmail.com. We look forward to your participation. Maraming salamat po!