

**Gordoncillo, Prudenciano U., Linda M. Peñalba, Eva F. Escueta, Filomena A. Javier. Analysis of the Agrarian Situation and Implications of Covering Greater Than 5 to 24-Hectare Lands Under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). DAR-UNDP SARDIC Programme. June 2000.**

The study aimed to rationalize the coverage of lands greater than five (5) to 24 hectares under CARP. The data for the study were generated from both secondary and primary sources. The study covered sample landowners who are engaged in farming specific crops such as: rice, corn, coconut, sugar, and banana/orchards. The study concludes that the landowners, even of medium-size lands, are generally wealthy and that the CARP coverage of medium-size lands will not adversely affect the landowners. Even among those landowners whose lands are highly commercial and productive, the implications would only be temporary. Generally, the landowners' asset base is huge that with their entrepreneurial skills, it would be relatively easy to re-channel proceeds of their land compensation into other productive enterprises. Hence, the ideal option is to vigorously pursue coverage of medium-size lands under the CARP. On the other hand, the estimated cost of covering the remaining balance of medium-size lands under CARP is about PhP20 billion where the massive financial requirements remain one of the main constraints to the effective and speedy implementation of the Program. The study highlights the prioritization strategy in the CARP coverage of medium-size lands, i.e., by focusing on lands where the owners are less dependent on the income from the farmlands, the extent of tenancy is comparatively high, the average land size tends to be at the upper end of the distribution, and the expected land value is relatively low. The study cited that these prioritization parameters characterize the situation in coconut lands.