

Awareness and Availment of Legal Services on Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

Hayly Jane A. Romanillos
Camiguin Polytechnic State College
haylyjaneromanillos71@gmail.com

Date Submitted:
April 18, 2026

Date Accepted:
May 13, 2026

Date Published:
June 09, 2026

DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.20619071

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the awareness and availment of legal assistance services among agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and tenants in Camiguin Province. It employed a quantitative descriptive-survey design and gathered data from 335 respondents selected from a population of 2,031 ARBs and tenants across Mambajao, Mahinog, Guinsiliban, Sagay, and Catarman using Slovin's formula at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. A modified survey questionnaire based on the Department of Agrarian Reform evaluation tool was used. The instrument underwent expert validation and pilot testing, obtaining a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.7089. Frequency counts, percentages, weighted means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance were applied. The respondents

demonstrated a moderate extent of awareness of legal assistance services ($M = 3.15$, $SD = 0.77$) and a moderate extent of availment ($M = 3.17$, $SD = 0.76$). Awareness was highest for legal advice regarding Certificate of Land Ownership Award concerns, the location of DAR offices, and support for CLOA cancellation or transfer. Availment was highest for legal advice on land titles, protection against illegal eviction or harassment, free legal assistance, and complaint-filing procedures. No significant differences were found in awareness or availment when respondents were grouped according to age, household size, sharing scheme, or source of income. The findings indicate that DAR legal services were recognized and utilized by beneficiaries, although procedural knowledge and the use of specialized services can still be improved. A targeted action plan emphasizing legal literacy, mediation awareness, complaint-filing guidance, CLOA-related information, and community-based outreach was proposed.

Keywords: *agrarian reform beneficiaries, availment, Camiguin Province, land tenure security, legal assistance services, legal awareness*

INTRODUCTION

Land tenure security is a central concern in rural development because agricultural households depend on stable access to land for livelihood, investment, and long-term economic security. Philippine agrarian reform laws recognize land redistribution as a social-justice measure and provide a framework for protecting the rights of farmers and agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) (Republic Act No. 6657, 1988; Republic Act No. 9700, 2009). However, land distribution alone does not automatically resolve ownership disputes, tenancy concerns, documentation problems, boundary conflicts, and other issues that may weaken the security of awarded lands. Earlier Philippine studies have emphasized that agrarian reform must be supported by responsive institutions and mechanisms that protect property rights and sustain rural development outcomes (Balisacan, 2007; Ballesteros et al., 2017; Bresciani & Ballesteros, 2008).

The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) provides legal services intended to help beneficiaries protect and exercise their land rights. These services include legal advice, assistance in preparing documents, mediation and conciliation, protection from illegal eviction or harassment, support in resolving ownership and boundary disputes, assistance with Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) concerns, and representation in agrarian adjudication cases (Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR], n.d.-a, n.d.-b, 2021, 2023). Their availability is important because unresolved disputes and weak legal protection can reduce confidence in land ownership, discourage long-term investment, and expose farmers and tenants to vulnerability.

A persistent concern is the gap between the formal availability of services and their effective use. Beneficiaries may recognize that government assistance exists but still have incomplete knowledge of the procedures, documentary requirements, specific personnel, and dispute-resolution mechanisms available to them. Literature on agrarian justice has linked limited legal awareness, weak outreach, procedural barriers, and institutional accessibility with the underutilization of legal remedies in rural communities (Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development [ANGOC], 2019; Claudio, 2020; Gonzales, 2019; Lanzona, 2019; Philippine Institute for Development Studies [PIDS], 2018).

Camiguin Province provides an important setting for examining this issue because its agricultural communities include ARBs and tenants across the municipalities of Mambajao, Mahinog, Guinsiliban, Sagay, and Catarman. Understanding whether beneficiaries are aware of DAR legal services and whether they avail themselves of these services can guide more responsive communication and outreach strategies. Anchored on the Knowledge-Attitude-Practice perspective, the study assumed that awareness is a necessary foundation for utilization. It therefore assessed the respondents' profiles, measured the extent of awareness and availment of legal assistance services, tested whether these differed across demographic groups, and developed an action plan to improve delivery and utilization.

Literature Review

Agrarian Reform, Land Rights, and Tenure Security

Agrarian reform is more than a land redistribution policy; it is also a strategy for addressing rural inequality and strengthening the capacity of agricultural households to use land productively. Republic Act No. 6657 (1988) and Republic Act No. 9700 (2009) provide the statutory foundation for agrarian reform in the Philippines. Studies have noted that the outcomes of land reform depend on complementary support systems, including institutional capacity, access to services, and mechanisms that protect rights after land transfer (Balisacan, 2007; Ballesteros et al., 2017; Quitariano, 2017; World Bank, 2009).

Secure land rights influence whether farmers can plan, invest, and sustain production. Research on land reform has shown that tenure security can affect productivity, investment decisions, and household welfare, while insecure or contested arrangements can expose rural families to dispossession and conflict (Adam, 2013; Adamopoulos & Restuccia, 2014; Adams, 1995; Albertus, 2015; Hall et al., 2012). In the Philippine setting, Bresciani and Ballesteros (2008) discussed land-rental activity in agrarian reform areas, while Borrás and Franco (2018) emphasized that tenure reform must be examined together with redistributive justice and the realities experienced by rural communities.

Legal protection is therefore necessary to translate formal land reform into meaningful security. Beneficiaries and tenants may face ownership disputes, boundary concerns, tenancy arrangements, documentation requirements, transfer issues, and threats of eviction or harassment. When these concerns remain unresolved, the expected social and economic benefits of land reform may be weakened.

Legal Assistance and Agrarian Justice Delivery

DAR legal services provide an institutional pathway for resolving agrarian concerns and protecting land rights. The agency's legal-affairs and agrarian-justice functions include legal advice, document support, mediation, conciliation, and representation in appropriate proceedings (DAR, n.d.-a, n.d.-b). DAR accomplishment reports also reflect the continuing role of legal assistance in agrarian reform implementation

(DAR, 2021, 2023). These services are particularly relevant to beneficiaries who may not have the financial resources or technical knowledge needed to pursue formal remedies independently.

Legal institutions become effective only when intended beneficiaries can understand and access them. Claudio (2020) highlighted the importance of legal support services within the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, while Gonzales (2019) examined implementation challenges associated with agrarian justice delivery and land-tenure disputes. These concerns reinforce the need for practical support at the community level, especially for farmers and tenants who may face complex documentation and procedural requirements.

The broader literature similarly recognizes the significance of institutional access. Tadem (2016) discussed continuing agrarian reform challenges in the Philippine policy environment, while Tai (1974) placed land reform within the larger relationship between politics and institutional arrangements. Although their contexts differ, these works emphasize that formal policies need accessible implementation mechanisms to protect the people they are intended to serve.

Awareness, Legal Literacy, and Service Utilization

Awareness is a basic condition for the effective use of public services. Beneficiaries must know that assistance exists, understand the types of concerns covered, identify where support can be requested, and recognize the requirements and procedures involved. ANGOC (2019) and PIDS (2018) identified continuing gaps in land-rights protection and agrarian reform implementation, including concerns linked with legal awareness, institutional access, and service delivery.

Legal literacy has practical consequences. When beneficiaries are unfamiliar with complaint-filing procedures, documentary requirements, available personnel, or mediation and conciliation mechanisms, they may delay seeking assistance or rely on informal arrangements. Lanzona (2019) emphasized the relationship between agrarian reform and democratic institutions, while Claudio (2020) and Gonzales (2019) highlighted the need for effective legal-support mechanisms in the Philippine context. Together, these sources support the view that information dissemination is not a minor administrative function but a necessary part of legal empowerment.

The Knowledge-Attitude-Practice perspective provides a useful framework for understanding the transition from awareness to action. Applied to the present study, awareness refers to knowledge of DAR legal services, while availment refers to the actual use of those services. Awareness does not guarantee utilization, but it creates the foundation for informed decisions and more effective engagement with legal institutions.

Accessibility, Outreach, and the Awareness-Availment Gap

The availability of a program does not always mean that it is fully utilized. Geographic distance, limited communication channels, unfamiliarity with procedures, indirect costs, and uncertainty about where to seek assistance can discourage beneficiaries from approaching formal institutions. PIDS (2018) and ANGOC (2019) described persistent implementation and monitoring concerns in agrarian reform, while DAR's legal-service materials identify the need for accessible information and assistance channels (DAR, n.d.-b).

Institutional outreach is especially important in rural and island communities. Camiguin's municipalities include agricultural areas where beneficiaries may have different livelihood conditions and landholding arrangements. Community-based orientations, mobile legal assistance, simple procedural guides, and coordinated information campaigns can reduce the gap between formal services and actual utilization. These strategies are aligned with the study's objective of developing a practical action plan based on the lowest-rated awareness and availment indicators.

Overall, the literature shows that land tenure security is shaped by the interaction of law, institutions, information, and access. Agrarian reform beneficiaries need both formal legal protection and the practical knowledge required to use available services. The present study addresses this localized evidence gap by examining awareness and availment among ARBs and tenants across Camiguin Province.

METHODS

Research Design

The study employed a quantitative approach using a descriptive-survey research design. A structured questionnaire was used to gather measurable information about the profile of the respondents and the extent of their awareness and availment of legal assistance services. The design was appropriate because it described existing conditions without manipulating variables and enabled the comparison of responses across demographic groups.

Research Locale

The study was conducted in Camiguin Province, Northern Mindanao, Philippines. It covered the municipalities of Mambajao, Mahinog, Guinsiliban, Sagay, and Catarman. These municipalities were included because they had ARBs and tenants directly affected by agrarian reform implementation and qualified to receive legal assistance from DAR. The province's agrarian-based communities provided a relevant context for examining access to legal services related to documentation, mediation, dispute resolution, CLOA concerns, and legal representation.

Participants and Sampling Technique

The respondents were ARBs and tenants from the five municipalities of Camiguin. Based on DAR records cited in the source manuscript, the total population was 2,031. Using Slovin's formula at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, the study selected 335 respondents. The distribution included 106 respondents from Mahinog, 89 from Sagay, 76 from Mambajao, 50 from Catarman, and 14 from Guinsiliban.

Table 1. *Distribution of Respondents by Municipality*

Municipality	Population	Sample	%
Mambajao	457	76	22.69
Mahinog	643	106	31.64
Guinsiliban	85	14	4.18
Sagay	542	89	26.57
Catarman	304	50	14.93
Total	2,031	335	100.00

Research Instrument

The researcher adapted and modified a survey questionnaire based on DAR's evaluation tool for agrarian reform and legal-services performance. The instrument contained three parts: respondent profile, extent of awareness of legal assistance services, and extent of availment of legal assistance services. Awareness and availment were measured using a four-point Likert scale. Mean scores from 3.26 to 4.00 were interpreted as high extent, 2.51 to 3.25 as moderate extent, 1.76 to 2.50 as less extent, and 1.00 to 1.75 as no extent.

The questionnaire underwent expert validation by personnel with direct experience in agrarian reform legal services, including legal documentation, mediation, dispute resolution, land-tenure concerns, beneficiary consultation, and awareness seminars. It was pilot-tested among 30 respondents with characteristics similar to those of the study participants. The reported Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.7089, indicating acceptable reliability.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher prepared the questionnaire, sought expert evaluation, revised the instrument, and conducted pilot testing. Formal permission was requested from the municipal mayors and concerned offices in Catarman, Guinsiliban, Mahinog, Mambajao, and Sagay. After approval, the researcher coordinated with municipal offices, barangay officials, and ARBO officers regarding the schedule, venue, and identification of respondents. Consent letters explained the purpose of the study, the voluntary nature of participation, and the confidential treatment of responses. Completed questionnaires were retrieved, checked, organized, tabulated, and prepared for statistical analysis.

Data Analysis

Frequency counts and percentages were used to describe the respondent profile. Weighted means and standard deviations were used to determine the extent of awareness and availment of legal assistance services. One-way analysis of variance was applied to test whether awareness and availment differed significantly when respondents were grouped according to age, household size, sharing scheme, and source of income. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Ethical Consideration

The study observed voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality, and respect for the respondents' decision to withdraw. Respondents were not required to write their names on the questionnaire. The information gathered was used for academic purposes, and the findings were reported honestly and accurately.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

The study involved 335 ARBs and tenants. The largest age group was 40–49 years old (39.10%), followed by those aged 50–59 (34.93%) and 30–39 (25.97%). The sharing-scheme data showed that tenants formed the largest group (58.21%), followed by sole owners (26.27%). Crop farming was the primary income source of 60.00% of respondents, while livestock or poultry raising accounted for 25.07%. These patterns show that the respondents were predominantly working-age agricultural households whose livelihood security remained closely tied to land use and tenure arrangements.

The source manuscript reported 174 respondents in households of one to three members (51.94%), 30 respondents in households of four to six members (8.96%), and 44 respondents in households of seven or more members (13.13%). These recorded household-size categories sum to 248 rather than the stated total of 335. The household-size entries are reproduced faithfully in Table 2 and should be verified against the original dataset before final journal submission.

Table 2. *Profile of the Respondents (N = 335)*

Variable	Category	n	%
Age	30–39	87	25.97
	40–49	131	39.10
	50–59	117	34.93
Household size	1–3	174	51.94
	4–6	30	8.96
	7 and above	44	13.13
Sharing scheme	Sole owner	88	26.27
	Leaseholder	32	9.55
	Tenant	195	58.21
	Fixed-rent arrangement	10	2.99
Source of income	Cooperative/ARBO-managed farm	10	2.99
	Crop farming	201	60.00
	Livestock/poultry raising	84	25.07
	Small business/sari-sari store	17	5.07
	Farm labor/hired worker	17	5.07
	Skilled work	7	2.09
	Government/private employment	9	2.69

Extent of Awareness of Legal Assistance Services

The overall extent of awareness of legal assistance services was moderate ($M = 3.15$, $SD = 0.77$). This indicates that respondents were generally aware of the legal support available through DAR, but their knowledge was not yet comprehensive. Awareness was highest for legal advice regarding CLOA concerns ($M = 3.20$), the location of DAR municipal or provincial offices ($M = 3.19$), and legal support involving the cancellation or

transfer of CLOA ($M = 3.18$). The lowest-rated items were awareness of mediation and conciliation services ($M = 3.02$), documentary requirements for requesting assistance ($M = 3.10$), and DAR officers or legal personnel who could provide representation ($M = 3.11$).

The pattern suggests that beneficiaries were more familiar with visible, document-related, and office-based services than with specialized procedures. This reinforces the argument that legal awareness requires more than general recognition of an agency. Information campaigns must explain how services are accessed, which documents are required, and which mechanisms are appropriate for particular disputes (ANGOC, 2019; Claudio, 2020; PIDS, 2018).

Table 3. Extent of Awareness of Legal Assistance Services (N = 335)

Indicator	M	SD	Description
Requirements and documents needed when seeking assistance	3.10	0.80	Moderate
Procedures for filing agrarian-related complaints	3.15	0.79	Moderate
Protection against illegal eviction or harassment	3.15	0.79	Moderate
DAR officers or legal personnel who can provide representation	3.11	0.79	Moderate
Free legal assistance for agrarian-related cases	3.11	0.77	Moderate
Legal advice regarding land titles such as CLOA	3.20	0.76	Moderate
Location of DAR municipal or provincial offices	3.19	0.76	Moderate
Assistance in resolving ownership and boundary disputes	3.14	0.75	Moderate
Support involving cancellation or transfer of CLOA	3.18	0.74	Moderate
Mediation and conciliation services for agrarian conflicts	3.02	0.72	Moderate
Overall mean	3.15	0.77	Moderate extent

Differences in Awareness Across Respondent Profiles

The analysis found no significant differences in awareness when respondents were grouped according to age ($p = .059$), household size ($p = .695$), sharing scheme ($p = .273$), or source of income ($p = .576$). All p-values were higher than the 0.05 significance level; therefore, the null hypothesis was not rejected. Awareness appeared relatively similar across respondent groups. The result suggests that common institutional and communication conditions may be more influential than demographic distinctions in shaping awareness.

Table 4. Summary of ANOVA Results for Awareness

Grouping variable	F	p	Decision
Age	2.860	.059	Fail to reject H_0
Household size	0.364	.695	Fail to reject H_0
Sharing scheme	1.290	.273	Fail to reject H_0
Source of income	0.765	.576	Fail to reject H_0

Extent of Availment of Legal Assistance Services

The overall extent of availment of legal assistance services was moderate ($M = 3.17$, $SD = 0.76$). Respondents most frequently availed themselves of DAR legal advice regarding land titles such as CLOA ($M = 3.22$), protection services against illegal eviction or harassment ($M = 3.22$), free legal assistance for agrarian-related cases ($M = 3.22$), and assistance with complaint-filing procedures ($M = 3.22$). The lowest-rated indicators were support involving CLOA cancellation or transfer ($M = 3.10$) and representation or assistance from DAR legal officers in adjudication cases ($M = 3.10$).

Although utilization was evident, the moderate overall result shows that services were not yet maximized. The lower ratings for specialized and formal services indicate the need for more direct explanation of procedures and stronger community-level access. Earlier discussions of agrarian reform implementation similarly stress that institutional mechanisms become meaningful only when beneficiaries can use them effectively (DAR, 2021, 2023; Lanzona, 2019; PIDS, 2018).

Table 5. *Extent of Availment of Legal Assistance Services (N = 335)*

Indicator	M	SD	Description
Legal advice regarding land titles such as CLOA	3.22	0.80	Moderate
Protection services against illegal eviction or harassment	3.22	0.80	Moderate
Free legal assistance for agrarian-related cases	3.22	0.79	Moderate
Procedures for filing agrarian-related complaints	3.22	0.79	Moderate
Assistance in preparing requirements and documents	3.19	0.79	Moderate
Services at DAR municipal or provincial offices	3.16	0.76	Moderate
Assistance in resolving ownership and boundary disputes	3.16	0.72	Moderate
Mediation and conciliation services for agrarian conflicts	3.16	0.72	Moderate
Legal support involving cancellation or transfer of CLOA	3.10	0.72	Moderate
Representation or assistance in adjudication cases	3.10	0.72	Moderate
Overall mean	3.17	0.76	Moderate extent

Differences in Availment Across Respondent Profiles

No significant differences were found in availment when respondents were grouped according to age ($p = .438$), household size ($p = .752$), sharing scheme ($p = .178$), or source of income ($p = .432$). All p -values exceeded 0.05; therefore, the null hypothesis was not rejected. The findings indicate that the respondents' use of legal services did not substantially vary according to the profile variables examined. As with awareness, shared conditions of accessibility, outreach, and procedural understanding may be more relevant targets for improvement than demographic segmentation alone.

Table 6. *Summary of ANOVA Results for Availment*

Grouping variable	F	p	Decision
Age	0.828	.438	Fail to reject H_0
Household size	0.285	.752	Fail to reject H_0
Sharing scheme	1.580	.178	Fail to reject H_0
Source of income	0.977	.432	Fail to reject H_0

Proposed Action Plan

The action plan was developed from the lowest-rated awareness and availment indicators. It focuses on mediation and conciliation, complaint-filing procedures, CLOA cancellation and transfer requirements, legal literacy, and community-based access to DAR services. The proposed activities combine barangay orientations, practical workshops, information materials, help desks, mobile outreach, and regular consultations. The total proposed budget is PHP 440,000.

Table 7. *Proposed Action Plan*

Objective	Key activities	Schedule	Budget (PHP)	Verification
Increase awareness of mediation and conciliation	Barangay orientations; simulation workshop; posters and IEC materials	Quarterly	100,000	Attendance sheets and photos
Improve knowledge of complaint filing	Step-by-step training; hands-on form workshop; field-visit help desk	Quarterly	100,000	Attendance sheets, photos, and training report
Clarify CLOA cancellation and transfer requirements	Guides and checklists; "Know Your CLOA Rights" forum; mobile information campaign	Monthly	120,000	IEC distribution log
Strengthen legal literacy and service access	Community legal education; mobile legal-assistance desk; feedback meetings	Semi-annual	120,000	Attendance sheets, photos, and program report

CONCLUSION

The study showed that ARBs and tenants in Camiguin Province were generally aware of and had availed themselves of DAR legal assistance services to a moderate extent. Awareness was strongest for CLOA-related advice and the location of DAR offices, while availment was strongest for land-title advice, protection against illegal eviction or harassment, free legal assistance, and complaint-filing procedures. However, the moderate ratings and the lower scores for mediation, representation, procedural requirements, and CLOA cancellation or transfer indicate that legal services can still be made more understandable and accessible. Awareness and availment did not significantly differ across age, household size, sharing scheme, or source-of-income groups. The findings suggest that improvements should focus on common service-delivery conditions, especially practical legal education, procedural clarity, outreach, and community-level accessibility.

Recommendations

DAR may strengthen its legal-information and education campaigns by prioritizing mediation and conciliation services, complaint-filing procedures, documentary requirements, CLOA cancellation and transfer concerns, and the availability of legal representation. Information materials should use clear language and should be disseminated through barangay-based orientations, ARBO meetings, and accessible community channels.

Mobile legal-assistance desks and scheduled outreach visits may be conducted in communities where transportation, distance, or limited access to offices can discourage beneficiaries from seeking formal support. Barangay Agrarian Reform Committees, community leaders, and ARBO officers may assist DAR in organizing orientations, distributing information materials, and directing beneficiaries to appropriate personnel.

ARBs and tenants are encouraged to participate actively in legal-literacy sessions and to seek clarification regarding the procedures and documents required for particular concerns. Future researchers may replicate the study in other provinces and include additional variables such as distance from service centers, satisfaction with services, case-resolution time, and perceived effectiveness. Before journal submission, the household-size entries in the source dataset should also be checked and reconciled with the total sample.

References

- Adam, J. (2013). Land reform, dispossession and new elites: A case study on coconut plantations in Davao Oriental, Philippines. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 54(2). <https://doi.org/10.1111/apv.12011>
- Adamopoulos, T., & Restuccia, D. (2014). Land reform and productivity: A quantitative analysis with micro data (Working Paper No. 525). University of Toronto, Department of Economics. <https://www.economics.utoronto.ca/public/workingPapers/tecipa-525.pdf>
- Adams, M. (1995). Land reform: New seeds on old grounds. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. <http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=GB9617750>
- Albertus, M. (2015). *Autocracy and redistribution: The politics of land reform*. Cambridge University Press.
- Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. (2019). *Land rights and agrarian reform monitoring report*. ANGOC.
- Balisacan, A. M. (2007). *Agrarian reform and poverty reduction in the Philippines*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241061667_Agrarian_Reform_and_Poverty_Reduction_in_the_Philippines
- Ballesteros, M. M., Ancheta, J., & Ramos, T. P. (2017). *The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program after 30 years: Accomplishments and forward options*. Philippine Institute for Development Studies. <https://pids.gov.ph>
- Borras, S. M., & Franco, J. C. (2018). Land tenure reform and redistributive justice in agrarian societies: Lessons from the Philippines. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 18(1), 125–147.
- Bresciani, F., & Ballesteros, M. (2008). *Land rental market activity in agrarian reform areas: Evidence from the Philippines*. Philippine Institute for Development Studies.
- Claudio, L. J. (2020). Assessing legal support services under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). *Philippine Journal of Public Policy*, 32(2), 77–98.
- Department of Agrarian Reform. (n.d.-a). Official website. Government of the Philippines. <https://www.dar.gov.ph>
- Department of Agrarian Reform. (n.d.-b). Legal affairs and agrarian justice services. <https://www.dar.gov.ph>

- Department of Agrarian Reform. (2021). Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program accomplishments report.
- Department of Agrarian Reform. (2023). Legal Assistance Division: Agrarian justice delivery accomplishments. DAR Official Website.
- Gonzales, R. A. (2019). Challenges in implementing agrarian justice delivery under CARPER: The case of land tenure disputes in Mindanao. *Asian Journal of Rural Development Studies*, 11(3), 45–62.
- Hall, R., Hornby, D., Lawry, S., Leopold, A., Mtero, F., & Samii, C. (2012). The impact of land property rights interventions on agricultural productivity in developing countries: A systematic review protocol. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 8(1), 1–48. <https://doi.org/10.1002/CL2.91>
- Lanzona, L. A. (2019). Agrarian reform and democracy: Lessons from the Philippine experience. *Millennial Asia*, 10(3), 272–298. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0976399619879866>
- Philippine Institute for Development Studies. (2018). Agrarian reform and rural development in the Philippines: Policy insights and challenges. PIDS.
- Quitoriano, E. (2017). The evolution of agrarian reform in the Philippines: From redistribution to sustainability. *Agricultural Policy Review*, 24(1), 55–70.
- Republic Act No. 6657. (1988). Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988. Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines.
- Republic Act No. 9700. (2009). An act strengthening the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), extending the acquisition and distribution of all agricultural lands, instituting reforms, and amending for the purpose certain provisions thereof (CARPER). Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines.
- Tadem, E. C. (2016, June 19). Can Duterte fix agrarian reform? *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. <http://opinion.inquirer.net/95277/can-duterte-fix-agrarian-reform>
- Tai, H. C. (1974). Land reform and politics: A comparative analysis. University of California Press.
- World Bank. (2009). Land reform, rural development, and poverty in the Philippines: Revisiting the agenda.