



Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill or HB 3059

- HB 3059 will end and eliminate the monopoly control of landlords and even big agro-corporations to vast tracts of lands in the country.
- Its central task is to distribute free land to farmers and farm workers, primarily to poor peasants and farm workers.
- The implementation of GARB is the answer to long standing demand of peasants to have their own land. Its aim is to end social injustice that farmers continue to endure.

GENUINE AGRARIAN REFORM BILL (GARB)



I. PRINCIPLES

1. To break up the monopoly of a few landowners and foreign control of our lands.
2. To implement genuine agrarian reform in order to finally end the feudal and semi-feudal exploitation of our farmers.
3. To increase the income of farmer-beneficiaries and raise their living standard through the promotion of cooperatives and other forms of mutual aids as the main vehicle for improving their productivity.
4. Adheres to the empowerment of rural women and respects the rights to ancestral domain and self-determination of indigenous peoples.
5. To launch the thorough going development of our agricultural sector and lay the foundation for national industrialization.

II. SCOPE

- All agricultural lands. It has no exemption and exclusion. It doesn't depend on the legal name but on the actual use of public and private land.
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III. TIME FRAME

- Time frame** – within a period of five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act. The Department of Agrarian Reform (the Department) is hereby mandated to complete the land distribution of this Act within the specified time frame.
- Mandatory*

IV. RETENTION LIMITS

- NO RETENTION LIMIT.
- But it has different approaches and implementations:
 - enlightened/small landlords (option to sell)
 - lands lower than 5 hectares (encourage to sell)



V. FREE LAND DISTRIBUTION

- distributed at no cost to farmer beneficiaries.
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VI. MODES OF ACQUISITION

- SELECTIVE ACQUISITION
- Nationalization of lands and agribusiness enterprises operated by TNCs

VII. BENEFICIARIES

- a.) all landless farmers
- b.) farmers, who became beneficiaries of P.D. 27 and R. A. 6657
- c.) agricultural workers informally employed in the farm units of small landowners
- d.) fishers occupying foreshore lands;
- e.) settlers and tillers in alienable and disposable lands of the public domain and settlement areas; and
- f.) in all other lands, the present farmer-occupants and other landless farmers in nearby barrios or municipalities.



VIII. SUPPORT SERVICES AND IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

- consist of credit facilities, production support,
- post-harvest, market access and market, price guarantees and such other services necessary to making their production viable and increase their income
- continuous services in 5 years

IX. HOW TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

- Agricultural workers operating the farms or plantations in nationalized lands
- all the indispensable and necessary support, incentives, and privileges to make their enterprise viable.
- Regularization of security of tenure
- The wages and benefits of agricultural workers in nationalized agribusiness enterprise and in joint corporate relations shall not be diminished from the level they received prior to land distribution
- additional income and non-wage benefits to their agricultural workers



X. ROLE OF THE FARMERS

- They are not passive beneficiaries of land distribution. They are also active participants of People's Coordinating Council for Agrarian Reform (PCCAR) which coordinates the participation of the peasants. They would help in surveying, making lists of despotic landlords, planning for land distribution, helping in the controversies of distribution, building cooperatives at delivering support services to the farmer's beneficiaries.