



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth



Service through
POLICY RESEARCH

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Better Policies for a Better Philippines



The **Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)** was created on September 26, 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1201. It was established to respond to the critical and growing need for policy research to aid national development planning and policy formulation. It is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit government corporation.

PIDS research is envisioned primarily to help government planners and policymakers in the executive and legislative branches of government. Its main clientele also consists of the network of agencies that make up the National Economic and Development Authority.

To carry out its mandate, the Institute maintains three basic programs: Research Program, Outreach Program, and Dissemination and Research Utilization Program.

Research Program

The Research Program is concerned with the identification and prioritization of research studies needed in planning and policy formulation, development of research topics and projects, and conduct of research on priority areas/ issues for planning and policymaking. Arrangements for research to be subcontracted to research institutions and individuals, in addition to those conducted in-house, are also part of the program.

PIDS research is guided by a research agenda that is examined and updated every five years to reflect new and emerging development issues.

Dissemination and Research Utilization Program

This program consists of Publications and Circulation, and Public Affairs. The Publications and Circulation subprogram markets PIDS' research outputs to promote their utilization. It fulfills this function through the production of different types of publications that cater to the Institute's varied audiences.

The Public Affairs subprogram organizes appropriate fora to provide the proper venue for researchers to present, discuss, and disseminate their research findings to various agencies and institutions, especially to policymakers. These fora delve on issues that may not be part of a completed/ongoing PIDS study but are otherwise critical components of the country's overall development thrust. By focusing on these issues, the Institute is able to immediately respond to the growing demands of the concerned sectors even before it actually undertakes a comprehensive study.

Outreach Program

PIDS senior staff provide technical expertise and advice to policymakers and other individuals and organizations to help shed light in the deliberation and discussion of key policy issues and important socioeconomic topics. Whether it is to assist in formulating the country's strategic position on APEC-related issues or in drafting a nationwide tax and tariff reform program or in putting together a set of policy issues on food and agriculture in the Asia-Pacific region, PIDS senior researchers, in their capacity either as resource persons or as technical advisers, provide the necessary analysis of the outstanding issues.



Research Agenda 2015–2019

The year 2015 ushers in a new focus for the Institute's research program. The new PIDS research agenda centers on resilience capacity building. By resilience, the Institute recognizes the following characteristics: (a) capacity to reduce the vulnerability of society or communities to expected adverse shocks, and mitigate the adverse effects if and when these occur; (b) capacity to rebuild after shocks and build back better; and (c) capacity to take advantage of expected positive shocks, such as trade agreements.

To pursue this research agenda, the Institute upholds the importance of studying development issues using a multidisciplinary lens. Engaging different professions—social workers, psychologists, sociologists, educators, economists, and many others—is necessary to better understand what makes up resilient systems and the interaction of their various components, and come up with more effective, precise policy recommendations.

Related to this is taking a systems perspective in coping with adversity or in taking advantage of growth opportunities for the country. Understanding one side of the system is useful, but it is more useful if such knowledge is combined with others that are looking at the other components of the system. The systems perspective makes research become more immediately useful to policymakers.

This new agenda likewise underscores that a good understanding of a system, its components, and how it works requires determining the trade-offs that policymakers need to consider in deciding between several policy options. Looking for the unintended consequence of proposed policies and programs is helpful in strengthening a policy recommendation and ensuring that it is consistent with the development objective it is supposed to attain.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

What a year it was. There were a number of events that took place in 2015 that made this year memorable. Let me mention a few.

First, the Institute's new research agenda for the period 2015–2019 was completed, thanks to the painstaking efforts of an externally commissioned team of experts composed of Dr. Ramon Clarete, Dr. Emma Porio, and Dr. Myrna Austria. Taking stock of the relevance of the past research agenda vis-à-vis current and emerging issues, the team recommended "Building Resilient Systems" as the overarching theme of the PIDS research program for the next five years. This new theme was welcomed with enthusiasm by the Institute's research fellows who share the view that investigating the factors that impinge on the resilience of the Philippine economy to arrive at more effective and precise policy recommendations is crucial to the achievement of the much-coveted goal of sustainable and inclusive development. In the next five years, our work program will be anchored on this theme as we continue to apply a multidisciplinary approach in conducting policy research.

Second, we completed our major research project on "Impact Evaluation of Government Programs and Projects and Capacity Building of Oversight Agencies on Impact Evaluation". Started in 2014 through the initiative of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), which tapped the Institute, a total of 22 impact evaluation (IE) studies were completed by the end of 2015. Moreover, a total of 231 technical staff of NEDA, DBM, and PIDS were trained on IE methods, and monitoring and evaluation tools. Assessing the effectiveness and impact of our development interventions is important to ensure that their stated goals are being met and that public funds are being used wisely. The results and policy recommendations from these IE studies were disseminated through discussion papers, policy notes, and other knowledge products, and through various policy seminars and fora organized by the Institute. We adhere to open dissemination and open access and, thus, we always ensure that the



In 2015, an intensive year for policy research, PIDS conducted assessments of several major government programs to determine their effectiveness. This is in line with the present thrust of the government to implement programs based on their effectiveness in delivering development outcomes.

results of PIDS' research works are made available to all our stakeholders, especially the policymakers, and the public through various channels.

Third, we launched the Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) during the 13th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM). With this new seminar series, the Institute intends to flag to policymakers critical issues that must be addressed in the immediate term. The annual conference is also envisioned to serve as a platform to bridge research and policymaking and thereby enhance evidence-informed planning and policy formulation. The inaugural event saw some of the brightest minds in the country's public policy field, such as Prof. Raul Fabella and Prof. Dante Canlas, sharing their expert views on how to harness the country's human capital and institutions in order to achieve inclusive growth. Beginning 2016, this conference will serve as the main event of the DPRM every September. We also endeavor to expand the breadth and scope of the APPC by inviting more resource speakers—both foreign and local—and possibly conducting an open call for papers to promote diversity of presenters.

Fourth, and still in line with the DPRM, we held a successful celebration this year, with the highest turnout of participating institutions, so far, at 102. This year's theme, "Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth", which focused on the urgent need to establish a coherent regulatory management system for the country, was well received by regulatory agencies as well as by the private and business sectors. As a kickoff to the month-long celebration, the first Mindanao Policy Research Forum was launched by PIDS and the Mindanao Development Authority. Through the assistance of the Philippine Information Agency, we also organized and conducted briefings for the members of the press in five key cities—Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Tuguegarao, and Laoag—to promote the DPRM theme and the importance of policy research as a critical input to policymaking. Research persons from PIDS were joined in these press conferences by the regional staff of the Land Transportation Office and the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board.

Fifth, the Institute and the Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN) had the privilege and honor of cosponsoring the APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC) Conference, which was one of the events in the Second Senior Officials' Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 2015 Summit. Aimed at sharing research and

facilitating discussion on APEC-related issues to support the attainment of APEC's visions and goals, the conference sessions focused on the four priority areas of the summit. It brought together more than 90 participants from 15 APEC member-economies as well as nonmember-economies.

In relation to APEC 2015, we also completed the APEC Research Project 2015—a collection of policy papers commissioned by the Department of Foreign Affairs to study the identified priority areas of APEC 2015 and come up with recommendations that can serve as inputs to the various discussions during the summit, as well as help advocate domestic reforms in the longer term. We compiled the papers in a volume titled *"Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World"*, the theme of the summit. Volume 1 was released in November 2015 just in time for the Leaders' Meeting. Volume 2 will be released in 2016.

Sixth, PIDS was recognized anew in the 2014 *Go To Think Tanks Report* released by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania as the top social policy think tank in Southeast Asia and 37th among the top 50 in the world. The Institute was also recognized in two other categories. It placed 69th among the top 80 international development think tanks and 33rd among the top 55 education policy think tanks. More than 6,000 think tanks from 182 countries were assessed in this round.

You will find more of what PIDS had done in 2015 in the succeeding pages.

At PIDS, the culmination of each year makes us reflective about the past, particularly how well or how not well we delivered our mandate of providing quality research studies and effectively disseminating these to guide policymaking in the country. Continual improvement is at the core of our values, and we shall endeavor to serve our stakeholders to the fullest despite our limited resources.

On behalf of PIDS, I would like to thank everyone who are appreciative of the Institute and the work that it does.

Mabuhay!

GILBERTO M. LLANTO
President

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES



PROCESS ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT EVALUATION STUDIES

Twenty-two IE studies were completed by the end of 2015. Descriptions of these studies are found below.

- Process and Impact Evaluation of the School Health and Nutrition Program (SHNP) of the Department of Education (ZBB study)**

The Department of Education (DepEd) has been conducting food for education (FFE) programs since 1997. Its current FFE program, the School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP), has for its main objectives the rehabilitation of severely wasted (SW) children to normal nutrition status and the improvement of classroom attendance of these children, as well as that of their health and nutrition status and behavior. The study examines the processes undertaken by DepEd in the SBFP and complementary activities during school year (SY) 2013–2014, when DepEd targeted 40,361 beneficiaries enrolled in 814 schools located in 20 provinces and 8 cities. The process evaluation finds that the program has been managed well, with majority of school heads, teachers, and parents showing appreciation of the program and with a sizeable percentage of implementors expressing a desire to see the program continued and, if possible, expanded.

The study took notice of some implementation issues that require attention: protocols for weighing of children need to be standardized; a more thorough orientation of school heads and other school personnel on procurement and liquidation procedures and forms are required; timely release of program funds should be ensured to encourage proper implementation of the feeding program; and the daily feeding budget of PHP 16 per beneficiary also needs to be reviewed.

The high point of the Institute's research activities in 2015 is the completion of its major research project titled, "Impact Evaluation of Government Programs and Projects and Capacity Building of Oversight Agencies on Impact Evaluation". This project consists of process assessment and impact evaluation (IE) studies, and introductory trainings on IE conducted between 2014 and 2015. Of these studies, six were program evaluations requested by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) as part of the annual zero-based budgeting (ZBB) studies. The findings of the ZBB studies served as input to the DBM's national budget preparation for the succeeding year.

For the capacity-building component of the project, the Institute conducted six training courses between January 2014 and September 2015. A total of 231 technical staff of the National Economic and Development Authority, DBM, and PIDS were trained on IE methods, and monitoring and evaluation tools.

Aside from the IE studies, the Institute also completed several studies on competition, trade, regional integration, human capital and higher education, credit, public finance, health, disaster risk management, and institutions.

The field work, conducted during the study's impact evaluation phase, faced challenges in securing needed complete documentation from schools to finding matched nonbeneficiaries, and suggested that there were many inconsistencies in nutrition status recorded in DepEd forms and reports, compared to verified prefeeding and postfeeding nutrition status computed from birthdates and weight and height measurements.

An overall comparison of the nutrition status of sampled beneficiary and nonbeneficiary pupils during the survey showed that more SBFP-fed SW pupils attained and maintained normal or better nutrition status compared to nonbeneficiary counterparts (48% vs 41%). However, data with verified prefeeding and postfeeding nutrition status suggested that the program fell short of its nutrition status goal; only 62 percent of SY 2013–2014 SW beneficiaries attained normal status at the end of the feeding program as against the target of 70 percent. The study noted that issues in program implementation are not the only factors that can explain the failure to achieve the program's nutrition target. Various factors beyond the control of program implementers, specifically characteristics and practices of beneficiary families or parents/guardians and the children themselves (age and severity of wasting at start of feeding program, in particular), affect the nutrition outcomes.

Moreover, the study finds that nutritional gains of the program were not sustained in the case of many of the SW beneficiaries 12 months or more after the feeding program. This finding suggests the need to continue feeding beneficiaries beyond the 100–120 day-feeding cycle, while simultaneously introducing government interventions (not necessarily DepEd administered) other than feeding programs to address the lack of capacity of disadvantaged families to provide for the nutritional needs of their members. The study also finds that the program generally helps improve



The Manila truck ban triggered congestion at the Port of Manila and adversely disrupted the operations of exporters, importers, and manufacturers, and thus increased transport costs for these stakeholders.

the attentiveness and sociability of beneficiary pupils. Thus, if sustained over several feeding cycles, and complemented with other education programs (e.g., improvement of instruction), the SBFP could help in improving classroom performance.

- **A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region**

The City of Manila imposed a truck ban between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. from February to September 2014 to solve the congestion of Manila's streets. The congestion problem has been attributed to the huge cargo traffic coming in and out of the Port of Manila, the lack of depot by shipping lines for their containers, and the lack of depot for cargo trucks that are using Manila's streets as their parking garages. Using a logistics system-wide approach, the study analyzes the issues and problems that gave rise to the congestion at the Port of Manila and the underutilization of the Batangas and Subic Ports. The study finds that the Manila truck ban triggered congestion at the Port of Manila and adversely disrupted the operations of exporters, importers, and manufacturers, and thus increased transport costs for these stakeholders. Freight forwarders, logistics services providers, shipping lines, truckers, and terminal operators were likewise negatively affected because the congestion at the Port of Manila led to difficulty in off-loading cargoes, resulting in delays and longer waiting time. Ironically, the proposed solution to ease congestion in the city streets led to a worsening of the traffic situation and unexpected and unnecessary costs on the part of various stakeholders.

As a short-term measure, the study recommends putting a cap on capacity expansion at the Port of Manila. Medium-term recommendations include diversion of the Port of Manila traffic to Subic and Batangas Ports, increasing the number of Bureau of Customs (BOC) and Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) personnel in those ports, and expanding the cargo, cargo-handling equipment, and berth and container yard capacity of the Batangas Port. The study also recommends the following long-term measures: formulation of a national multimodal transport and logistics development plan with special emphasis on connecting the Subic-Clark – Manila-Batangas corridor to the rest of the country, and development of a new and large deep-sea port at the location site identified by the multimodal transport and logistics development plan.

- **Rapid Assessment of Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program (ZBB study)**

This study assesses the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) microcredit strategy under its Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), which was scaled up as an exit strategy for conditional cash transfer (CCT) beneficiaries. The assessment shows that there is a need for the

government to move away from direct implementation of microcredit programs, as its one-size-fits-all strategy does not sufficiently address the needs of a diverse set of beneficiaries graduating from the CCT. Moreover, the government does not have the capacity to sort entrepreneurial from the non-entrepreneurial poor, as well as low- from high-risk clients, so the design and institutional framework of the strategy need to be reexamined.

- **Evaluation of Sustainable Livelihood Microenterprise or SEA-K**

The DSWD's SLP - Employment Facilitation Track (SLP-EF Track) is a scheme that facilitates the employment of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) beneficiaries. The SLP-EF Track has much potential to move the 4Ps beneficiaries out of poverty because getting employed would provide additional income to the beneficiaries aside from the incentives provided to them by the 4Ps. To realize this objective, however, the SLP-EF Track has to be more effective in targeting beneficiaries and in identifying employment partners for 4Ps. There is also a need for the DSWD to reassess its role in employment facilitation and to effectively link the 4Ps to other labor employment programs of government such as those implemented by the Department of Labor and Employment.

- **Examining Processes in R&D at the Department of Science and Technology (ZBB study)**

Research and development (R&D) activities have long been recognized as one of the critical components for improving a country's productivity and competitiveness as well as people's well-being. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST), primarily through sectoral councils and R&D institutes, has been undertaking or supporting a considerable share of R&D activities in the country despite limited resources. The study finds that there is a need to finalize the scope of the government's R&D medium- and long-term agenda. The DOST also needs to reexamine the distribution of grant-in-aid funds to R&D institutes and provide a disaggregation of R&D funding for basic research, applied research, and development. The DOST may need to pilot-test scientific methods, such as analytic hierarchy processes, in order to improve its proposal selection methodology, strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of R&D activities, and set up mechanisms to determine whether expected outcomes of projects, particularly physical and financial accomplishments, have been achieved, partially achieved, or not achieved.

- **Are Higher Education Institutions Responsive to Changes in the Labor Market? (ZBB study)**

This study seeks to review and assess how well the state universities and colleges and higher education institutions have responded to regional market demands, and their experience in introducing new program offerings, changing curricula, and closing programs. Using wage premium analysis, the study finds that the sector indicating shortages in college graduates are the fast-growing services sectors. The wage premium analysis also shows that only agriculture, humanities, and theology are showing indication of oversupply while most other disciplines—particularly medical, engineering, and architecture; social science, business, and law; sciences; and services disciplines—are showing indications of being in short supply. The focus group discussions show that labor market information and enrollment are the main considerations in changing academic programs and that administrative bottlenecks and scarcity of resources often prevent speedy implementation of changes in academic programs.

- **Assessment of Shared Services Facilities: Impact on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (ZBB study)**

Using case studies of three project sites, this paper assesses the impact of the Department of Trade and Industry's shared services facilities (SSF) program on micro, small, and medium enterprises. Analysis of the SSF projects in Pampanga, Aklan, and Davao indicates that the

provision of production facilities has an immediate, positive impact on production volume, sales, and revenue streams. A minimum of 20-percent increase in sales was recorded in all three cases after the SSFs were established. Positive cost-benefit ratios ranging from 1.5 to 19.9 were also obtained in these project sites under a very stringent cost assumption. Considering that the cost per unit of most of the proposed SSFs are below PHP 500,000 and the estimated economic life of each SSF is not less than three years, the government's implicit subsidy per worker would range from PHP 1,000 to PHP 41,000, or roughly PHP 28 to PHP 1,165 per month. The paper finds that the SSF program has a potential for job generation at relatively little cost to the government.

- **Process Evaluation of the Health Facilities Enhancement Program**

To prevent the deteriorating stock and quality of public health facilities, the Department of Health launched the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) in 2007. This study conducted field surveys in Tarlac, Quezon, Catanduanes, Capiz, Surigao del Sur, and Zamboanga del Norte, covering 19 infirmaries and hospitals, and 18 rural health units (RHUs) and birthing centers. The study finds the following results: (1) there is lack of a plan for the expansion of the service delivery network and upgrading of facilities; (2) individual contracting is used rather than "contracting in lots", which is a more practical and economical approach;¹ (3) building incrementalism (i.e., piecemeal changes and completion) due to the small, incremental multiyear funding; (4) there is poor coordination and infrequent monitoring of the HFEP-recipient facilities; and (5) issues with facility licensing persist.

To address these problems, the study provides the following recommendations: formulate an overall national and regional health facilities strategic plan; organize the health facilities to be upgraded or constructed into sets or tranches that can be offered to would-be bidders under a "contracting in lots" approach, rather than the costly and onerous individual facility contracting; implement a "finish one-at-a-time" funding modality so that the construction and equipping of the facility do not get unduly protracted; and formulate a manual of operations for the entire process of commissioning of health facilities funded under the HFEP.

- **Impact Evaluation of the HFEP**

The purpose of this study is to conduct an impact evaluation of the HFEP as a follow-up to the process evaluation earlier described. For this round, the field survey covered 107 hospitals and infirmaries, and 159 RHUs and city health offices nationwide. The study compares the trend in terms of outputs or volume of services for the period 2006–2015. Specifically, health facilities "with" and "without" HFEP support are compared in terms of: (1) average number of birth deliveries per month, (2) average number of outpatient consultations per day, and (3) average number of inpatient consultations per day.

Part of the analysis revealed difficulties in the impact evaluation of HFEP. The analysis is constrained by challenges in delineating "before" and "after" HFEP. In addition, confounding factors make it difficult to isolate the impact of HFEP among health facilities. Nevertheless, results generally show better outputs among health facilities that have received HFEP support.

- **Evaluation of Fiscal Incentives**

This study shows the links between foreign direct investment (FDI) and fiscal incentives in Southeast Asia through the use of panel data regressions. It also determines other socioeconomic variables that affect the investment decision of foreign investors. It uses five panel data regression models and data from 1996 to 2012 for five Southeast Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia,

¹ Under the "contracting in lots" approach, a group of projects is pooled together and contracted out as a lot or tranche. This allows contractors to economize on planning and design, bulk procurement of inputs, construction, monitoring, and equipping.



There was a slight downtrend in the real price of electricity after the introduction of spot electricity trading from 2006 onwards, but the price of electricity has remained high and has not declined to pre-EPIRA levels.

Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam). The results of the regressions support the importance of gross domestic product (GDP), tax rates, population, infrastructure, and investment climate in attracting and increasing FDI. In particular, GDP per person employed, air transport, import value, and time to start business exhibit a significant positive relationship with FDI. Meanwhile, population growth, effective average tax rate (EATR), and mobile cellular subscriptions are negatively related to FDI. The study shows that in the case of the Southeast Asian countries considered in the study, governance—measured by indices such as control of corruption, regulatory quality, and rule of law—is not a significant determinant of FDI flows. This result goes to show that countries that are ranked high in terms of corruption and provide poor regulatory environment may still receive huge FDI. Previous empirical literature on the effects of the host country's corruption level on FDI inflows has shown conflicting and varied results.

The paper points out that an increase in the EATR, which refers to the reduction in the returns on an investment due to the host country's fiscal system, significantly decreases FDI. The study thus emphasizes the need to protect trade in the region without undermining the governments' budget through policies that involve adjustments in the tax rates or changes in the tax regime. Member-states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) may coordinate with one another to determine the optimal size and scope of these tax rates and other investment incentives. This strategy will protect all countries from the various harmful effects of tax competition. Lastly, to complement the adjustments in tax rates, other country-specific factors that affect the entry of FDI may be identified and worked on. Since infrastructure has been identified to influence FDI flows, increasing infrastructure funding to build or to renovate facilities is a good way to attract investors.

Post-EPIRA Impacts of Electric Power Industry Competition Policies

The study evaluates the achievement of the desired outcomes of the competition policies contained in the Electric Power Industry Restructuring Act (EPIRA) of 2001. Pre-EPIRA, electricity price in the Philippines was already high relative to that in other countries. In real terms, there was a price uptrend during the transition toward competition in the generation sector between

2001 and 2005. There was a slight downtrend in the real price of electricity after the introduction of spot electricity trading from 2006 onwards, but the price of electricity has remained high and has not declined to pre-EPIRA levels. There is an evolving competition where many stakeholders participate, including end-users. Supply reliability is still an ongoing concern, but recent record shows that shortages were managed and did not reach nationwide crisis levels reminiscent of the 1990s. Nevertheless, production efficiency gains, through the reduction of system losses, were achieved after the introduction of competition.

Assessment of the Utilization and Impacts of the Motor Vehicle User's Charge in the Philippines (ZBB Study)

The study evaluates the utilization of the motor vehicle user's charge (MVUC) as a special fund earmarking mechanism in the Philippines, and assesses the different stages in the whole process—from levy collection to project identification and implementation monitoring. The study finds that transparency and efficiency in collection have to be improved through automation and accurate recording. Project identification and investment programming need to adhere to the recommended procedures in the operating manual for disbursing MVUC funds. The study recommends accelerating the utilization of funds through advance project development and investment programming. Process evaluation in five case studies of MVUC-funded projects generally yields the same conclusions. The study also finds that an impact monitoring system is present in only one case, a recently finished project, and the sparse data available are not enough to quantitatively establish impacts. Nevertheless, findings from field visits and interviews with beneficiaries (e.g., local residents and truck drivers benefiting from a road safety project) reveal that there are positive benefits from the MVUC mechanism.

- **Rapid Appraisal of Postharvest Facilities**

The overall objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of postharvest facilities (PHFs) and assets in the context of upgrading value chains and improving economic outcomes for smallholder farmers. The study looks at four rice processing centers (RPCs) funded by the Korean International Cooperation Agency and have been operating for at least two cropping seasons. They are located in Santa Barbara (Pangasinan), Matanao (Davao del Sur), Pilar (Bohol), and Pototan (Iloilo). Using these primary sites as hubs, secondary sites with food terminals, flatbed dryers, and threshers were selected.

The study finds some positive impacts of the PHFs, such as reduction in postharvest losses and improvement in the marketing system for rice and high-value crops. Results of the study reveal that the presence of flatbed dryers was significant in eliminating the risk of grain deterioration in the rainy season. RPCs, on the other hand, were effective in producing good-quality milled rice and providing a safety net for farmers during periods of oversupply. Food terminals at the municipal and barangay levels have enhanced economic activities in their area of establishment by providing employment and better food choices, and reducing transaction costs. Cost-benefit analysis suggests adequate social rates of return from investing in RPCs, when valuing palay at domestic prices.

Despite meeting the objectives for their establishment, some issues that undermine the efficient utilization of these PHFs remain. The weakness, in general, pertains to the absence of proper planning in the preparatory stages. This includes inappropriate area and beneficiary selection and nonsocialization of project details, among others. Facility-specific problems were also encountered, such as inadequate marketing and promotion of the RPCs, and corrosion of the perforated steel flooring of the grain bin for flatbed dryers. Recommendations from the study centered on project management and operational enhancement to ensure that preparatory activities are properly done and to improve capacity utilization. Areas for further study include the review of other PHF programs (e.g., Agricultural Tramline and Cold Chain Programs) and documentation of best practices and models of PHF establishment and operation.



Despite the low achievement of the government's water supply and sanitation programs in terms of graduation targets (that is, graduation from having less than 50-percent access rate), the grants benefited more than three million people. It is fair to say that without the grant programs, these people would have been left unserved for an indefinite period of time, given the low propensity of the LGUs to invest in water supply projects.

- **Evaluation of the Community Mortgage Program**

The Community Mortgage Program (CMP) is a government financing program that enables organized informal settler families (ISFs) to purchase land for housing. The program adopts an incremental housing strategy that allows ISFs to access grants for site development and choose when to make additional loans for homebuilding based on their financial capacities. The strategy has been hailed as innovative. However, the evaluation finds that the program is not necessarily targeting the poor households due to CMP policies on the following: (1) the equity requirement when the loan amount exceeds the ceiling per beneficiary, (2) the community associations' rule of inclusion/exclusion households, and (3) the rule on beneficiary substitution due to loan defaults. These processes assume that the beneficiary households have savings and regular source of income. Moreover, CMP is mainly demand driven; the program is not targeted to specific ISF communities or households where the need or impact of government housing subsidy is greater. The study points to the importance of improving targeting and service delivery as well as the process of organizing informal settlers.

Process and Impact Evaluation for Selected Government Water Supply and Sanitation Programs

The study evaluates the effectiveness and efficiency of the program implementation processes for the President's Priority Program for Water (P3W)² and the *Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig Para sa Lahat* Program (*Salintubig*)³ vis-à-vis program outcomes, and recommends an impact evaluation methodology for the water supply and sanitation (WSS) grant program. The study involved process evaluation to check if the program execution has been effective and transparent, and qualitative impact evaluation to check if the grant programs were able to achieve developmental objectives and if the capital investments are sustainable and could be built upon to further expand access to safe water supply and improved sanitation services. The research methods employed are desk research, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and field visits. The study team visited 10 local government units (LGUs), 2 water districts, 18 barangays, and 1 resettlement area.

The study finds that access to safe water supply has barely progressed. P3W targets identified 449 municipalities, wherein less than 50 percent of the household population have access to safe water supply, to hurdle the 50-percent access rate and improve access to more than 50 percent

² P3W ran from 2005 to 2010 under President Gloria Arroyo's administration.

³ Salintubig began in 2011, during President Benigno Aquino's administration, and is programmed to end in 2016.

by 2010. Only 39 of the 449 municipalities targeted by P3W improved their access rates to more than 50 percent by end-2010. In 2011, a reassessment of the nationwide access situation led to the identification of 455 municipalities with less than 50-percent access rate, which then became the Salintubig's target, among others. The study finds that as of June 2015, only 62 of the 455 municipalities targeted by the Salintubig have improved their access rates to more than 50 percent. As these were based on static population figures and projected number of people to be served (actual people served were not monitored until 2015), the coverage should be validated with the results of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) 2015 Survey. However, despite the low achievement of the programs in terms of graduation targets (that is, graduation from having less than 50 percent access rate), the grants benefited more than three million people. It is fair to say that without the grant programs, these people would have been left unserved for an indefinite period of time, given the low propensity of the LGUs to invest in water supply projects.

Given that the Salintubig Program will be winding down in 2016, the study recommends that a successor program that also has a nationwide scope (in order to be effective and inclusive) but with improved design be proposed.

- **Impact Evaluation of Philippine Trade Agreements: Ex-Post for Existing FTAs and Ex-Ante for Prospective FTAs**

Evaluating the impact of a free trade agreement (FTA) is an important component of the monitoring process after an agreement is signed and has taken effect, and part of the ex-ante preparation of FTAs that are being contemplated upon. The Philippines has so far signed several multilateral and one bilateral FTAs with its trade partners. These are the ASEAN agreements and the Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. However, the impact of these agreements to firms, investments, and the general welfare of Philippine households is rarely studied.

This research project has two components. The study titled "Potential Economic Effects of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)" aims to assess the potential effects on the economy of the reduction in trade barriers in the RCEP area using a global computable general equilibrium model. The paper finds that exports to RCEP countries increase while exports to non-RCEP countries decline. Exports of non-RCEP countries to RCEP countries decline. The increase of exports of the six non-ASEAN RCEP members is higher than that of the ASEAN RCEP counterparts within the area.

Another study under this research project is an ex-post evaluation of the Philippine trade agreements using a gravity model. The study finds that FTAs, in particular those related to the ASEAN, generally indicate positive impact on trade flows. Members are seen to benefit through increased intraregional trade and, in some cases, extraregional trade. The findings also show that nonparticipation in FTAs is associated with negative trade or reduction in trade flows, confirming the long-held assumption that nonparticipation could actually do more harm than good.

- **Review of Trade Facilitation Measures: National Single Window Implementation**

As tariffs are declining to near-zero levels among ASEAN member-states, some critical trade facilitation measures in compliance with the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint are being undertaken to ensure the free flow of goods and services. A key program of the Philippine government is the establishment of the national single window (NSW), an Internet-based application that allows parties involved in trade to lodge information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. This study aims to determine the progress in the implementation of NSW using a questionnaire formulated by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and the responses gathered during the interview with BOC officials. In addition, it referred to earlier findings of ERIA Studies on AEC Scorecard Monitoring System and Mechanism (Phase II) and Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the AEC Blueprint. This allows the monitoring of progress across time periods.



Based on the bottom-up budgeting (BUB) experience in the 12 case study sites, the PIDS study argues that CSO participation in the BUB may be characterized on the basis of how the LGUs actually operationalized the key features of the BUB.

The result shows some progress in the NSW implementation although Phase II has been stalled due to system maintenance, administration, and legal issues related to government procurement process and requirements. There are things that need to be done to ensure an efficient and well-performing single window. One of the recommendations of the study is the completion of Phase II by initially working on other government agencies' system interface with the NSW and BOC systems and on the NSW legislation, among others.

- **Assessment of the Bottom-Up Budgeting Process for FY 2016**

Bottom-up budgeting (BUB) is a government program that is envisioned to institutionalize and incentivize grassroots participation in local planning and budgeting in all cities and municipalities. This study aims (1) to examine how the key steps in the planning and prioritization of projects that will be funded under the BUB for the fiscal year (FY) 2016 planning cycle are implemented in terms of extent of participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), the LGU-CSO engagement, and the integration of BUB processes in the mainstream local planning processes and (2) to report on the pace of implementation of FY 2013 and FY 2014 BUB subprojects and to identify the bottlenecks affecting the same.

Based on the BUB experience in the 12 case study sites, this study argues that CSO participation in the BUB may be characterized on the basis of how the LGUs actually operationalized the key features of the BUB. The study then juxtaposed the extent of CSO participation in the BUB in the 12 study sites. It measured the share of CSO-identified or proposed projects in the total project cost of all BUB subprojects against the actual conduct of the CSO assembly and Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP) workshop in these LGUs to gain a better understanding of the relative importance of the various aspects that comprise CSO participation in the BUB.

The evaluation of the pace of implementation of the subprojects prioritized and included in the LPRAPs of the 12 study sites for FY 2013 and FY 2014 shows mixed results. The study finds that while the implementation of FY 2014 BUB subprojects is faster than the implementation of FY 2013 BUB subprojects in terms of project completion, procurement, and provision of national government agency feedback to LGUs, some deterioration in the downloading of project funds is evident between these two years.

- **Evaluation of Irrigation Facilities**

The study analyzes the performance of national (NIS) and communal irrigation systems (CIS) by region through technical and institutional assessments of 30 sample NIS and 66 sample CIS in

Luzon. For the NIS, the study finds that the growth of the service areas has slowed down in the last decade and has been concentrated in just four regions. Cropping intensity only slightly increased over the years. Small irrigators' associations (IAs) tend to perform poorly compared to large IAs. Furthermore, the more successful IAs have adequate water supply, adequate budget and facilities, machineries and equipment, and fewer institutional problems.

Meanwhile, the service area of CIS has been growing but at a relatively slow pace; firmed-up service area has been following closely. Given the relatively stable difference between service area and firmed-up service area, land conversion or growth in permanently nonrestorable area does not appear to be a concern. The CIS are also saddled with technical issues and problems that affect their performance, particularly sedimentation. In contrast to IAs in NIS, IAs in CIS tend to be more successful when they are smaller. They show the least incidence of inadequate water during dry season, siltation, and solid waste problems. Successful IAs of CIS also tend to have adequate and dependable sources of water supply, high cropping intensity, high collection efficiency, and adequate funding. However, they encounter problems of flooding, siltation, irrigation structures, and water theft. Overall, the study indicates that the effectiveness of the massive irrigation investments since 2010 have been undermined by structural issues such as inadequate operation and maintenance in the past decades, uneven governance of irrigation systems, and poor management of the larger watershed systems.

- **Impact Assessment of the National Greening Program**

The National Greening Program (NGP) is a priority program of the government that aims to reduce poverty; promote food security, environmental stability, and biodiversity conservation; and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation through a multisector reforestation approach. The impact assessment study is intended to find ways to further improve decisions on the NGP as well as its implementation mechanism, and gather lessons for succeeding reforestation programs. The NGP impact assessment used randomized controlled experimental design, case studies, and simulation of potential economy-wide impacts. A total of 437 NGP households were surveyed: 118 in Zambales, 183 in Dinagat Islands, and 136 in Negros Occidental. Of the households surveyed in the sites, 74 percent replied that there were significant increases in their incomes; 44 percent mentioned that their household assets have increased; 60 percent replied that their capability to send their children to school has improved; 76 percent mentioned that the availability of food has increased; and 52 percent said that their capacity to participate in community activities has improved with the conduct of NGP in their areas.

Simulations indicate that relative to the baseline (business-as-usual scenario), the NGP will result in favorable and increasing output effects in the economy. On its social component, perceptions of the program by the communities covered by the NGP have been generally positive. In environmental terms, the measured survival rates of the trees in the covered areas are high and consistent with the government-reported survival rates. The study recommends to continue the NGP and to conduct an extension program in the future. It also underscores that the long-term gains of the NGP in terms of environmental, economic, and social outcomes outweigh the program cost. The study also offers recommendations on how to sustain the gains of the NGP and attain its intended long-term objectives.

- **Review and Assessment of the Students' Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA) and Expanded SGP-PA (ESGP-PA)**

The SGPPA is one of the initiatives undertaken by the government to break the cycle of poverty by providing support to students who would otherwise not be able to afford tertiary education. Its objective is to increase the number of higher education graduates among poor households and make them employable in high value-added occupations. The assessment aims to recognize how observations on student performance and stakeholders' feedback can improve implementation



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for later waves of the program as well as for any other grants-in-aid program that may be modeled after the SGP-PA. PIDS collaborated with selected state universities and colleges (SUCs) to obtain data on the grantees and their peers. Eight SGP-PA-implementing SUCs and eight ESGP-PA-implementing SUCs were selected to collaborate with PIDS on the study. SUCs were selected based on the total number of grantees, expression of interest to participate, and nomination of a collaborating faculty-researcher or department as certified by the school head.

For the first round of the SGP-PA, the beneficiaries were selected from the 609 focus priority cities and municipalities identified by the National Anti-Poverty Commission and the DSWD. The ESGP-PA made some changes to the eligibility requirements of the program. Potential grantees should have been out of school for a maximum of five years only, a cap that was not in place for the first batch. The age ceiling of 30 was strictly enforced for the second batch of grantees.

For the assessment of the SGPPA, the SUCs were asked to document any implementation or program-related issues they encountered with the first and second rounds of the program, as well as any interventions they may have implemented. Some of the recurring issues brought up by the SUCs in terms of bottlenecks, and program and implementation issues include the following: (1) compromising university regulations to accommodate the grantees (SUCs have had to waive entrance exams or lower the passing score for the entrance exams to allow more potential grantees to qualify; the late provision of the list of grantees also made it difficult for SUCs to stick to their admission policies); (2) lack of staff for program management and lack of capacity to handle program-related problems; (3) academic difficulties experienced by grantees; (4) health concerns of the grantees; and (5) budget allocation for out-of-term scholastic activities.

The study recommends the following: (1) enforcement of the entrance exams to determine whether the grantees have a relatively high likelihood of completing their degrees; (2) creation of a database to monitor progress; (3) designing the selection process and interventions for the program; (4) cooperation with other government agencies, particularly to address the health issues of grantees; and (5) provision of additional academic support outside of regular scheduled classes.

COMPETITION, TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- **Development of a Comprehensive Industry Plan and Sectoral Roadmaps**

This project aims to develop an overall industry framework containing an analysis of the industries at the macro level and identifying the objectives, justification, general principles, direction, and guidelines of the country's industrial policy. The Comprehensive National Industrial Strategy developed under this project proposes a strategic industrial policy that is geared toward improving competitiveness and productivity through a proper environment for private sector development. The strategic industrial policy also proposes defining Philippine firms' position in the global value chains and a cluster-based industrial strategy to build strong and competitive regional economies. The study suggests that an industrial policy is needed to make our industries competitive and to create an environment conducive to private sector development. This would lead to more investments, increased competition, more innovation, and higher productivity—all of which will create more and better jobs, trigger higher incomes, reduce poverty, and, ultimately, drive sustainable and inclusive growth.

- **Readiness of the Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors for the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community: A Rapid Appraisal**

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) transforms the ASEAN region into a single market and production base by 2015. This promotes greater competition for the Philippine agriculture and fisheries (A&F) sectors. With the country's A&F sector lagging behind its neighboring ASEAN countries, there are fears that local industries will be displaced. The Global Trade Analysis model suggests an increase in both imports and exports as an impact of tariff reforms. The sectors ready for integration include mangoes, bananas, and pineapples. For the coconut sector, intensification of planting, replanting, and product diversification are needed to enhance and maintain supply. Production increase for perishable commodities, such as onions and meats, entails the need for lower power costs. With corn as a potential export commodity, cultivation areas are being expanded and agricultural policies are being aligned with the policies of the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.



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To reap the benefits from the AEC, the study puts forward several measures that must be performed, which include diversification and product quality upgrading. It also notes that public support must focus on providing adequate infrastructure, general services, research and development, and extension programs. In particular, the study recommends modernizing the country's value chains in the A&F sector to effectively mobilize A&F exports into the ASEAN market. This is done by creating industry road maps to equip major stakeholders' knowledge on market opportunities; organizing the value chains and effectively assisting their various participants to comply with international trade product standards, processes, and regulations; building capability for effectively managing the risk of disputes among value chain participants; and promoting the cooperation among farmers, small and medium enterprises, and large enterprises within these agro-based value chains.

- **ASEAN Services Liberalization**

This paper is a literature review of notable milestones in the Philippine financial sector in recent years. It narrates amendments made in the banking and insurance laws to further liberalize these industries.

- **Supporting Study on "Philippine Country Study" for ERIA Research Project 2013 Working Group (AEC Scorecard Phase IV)**

This study reports the current compliance and status of implementation of key AEC measures committed by the Philippines. While the major focus of the study is on services and investment liberalization, it also tracks policy changes in trade facilitation, nontariff measures, standards and conformance, and mutual recognition arrangements since the 2010/2011 AEC Scorecard Reports. The study identifies outstanding issues and bottlenecks and provides recommendations to facilitate the Philippines' full compliance with the commitments to the AEC. Overall, it is evident that the Philippines needs to deliver its commitments and prepare itself for the imminent AEC integration. Much of this would require the government's action on constitutional limitations, inappropriate laws and regulations, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of effective information dissemination to the public and other stakeholders on the AEC integration. Political will and strong leadership, and commitment by legislators and the bureaucracy are crucial factors in the attainment of the commitments to key measures for an integrated AEC, especially in services liberalization and trade facilitation.

- **Firm-to-Firm Matching with Technology Transfers in the Local and Global Economy: Findings from Southeast Asia**

The main objective of this project is to investigate the different forms of technology transfers and how these play a significant role in industrial upgrading. A survey covering only manufacturing establishments operating in Region IV-A was carried out during the first quarter of 2015. Survey results show that in the last two years, over 47 percent of the covered establishments have introduced new products. In the last two years, surveyed firms have likewise achieved significant improvements in their production and management methods. The survey also confirms the widely held belief that innovations, external knowledge, and technologies in most firms in the country are customer driven. Over 80 percent of the firms covered attest that their final consumers are a very important source of technology and technical information.

- **Research Project APEC 2015**

This project aims to provide inputs to policymakers for determining the substantive priorities that the Philippines will promote as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Host Economy in 2015. The outputs consist of policy papers on selected priority areas discussing relevant issues and specific initiatives that can be pursued within the APEC region and during the Philippines' hosting

of the APEC 2015 Summit. The studies look at what are being done under APEC with respect to the identified priority areas (i.e., enhancing regional economic integration, fostering small and medium enterprises' participation in the regional and global economy, investing in human capital development, and building sustainable and resilient communities), where the Philippine economy is, and its capabilities and weaknesses in relation to its neighbors in the region. The benchmarking exercises give policymakers a better sense of the necessary domestic reforms and serve as inputs to the various discussions during the summit.

PUBLIC FINANCE

- **Reforming Personal Income Tax**

This paper evaluates the various proposals in both houses of Congress to amend the personal income tax law. These proposals appear well-justified for two reasons. First, amending the law will eliminate bracket creep, a phenomenon that occurs when taxpayers move to a higher income bracket yet their purchasing power remains the same. Second, it will ease the tax burden on personal income taxpayers. Right now, the Philippines' top personal income tax rate of 32 percent is higher than that of all the ASEAN member-states except Thailand and Viet Nam. All of the proposals to amend the personal income tax are progressive. However, Senate Bill 2149 and House Bill 4829 are less progressive than the existing rate structure. In terms of revenue yield, all of the proposals are estimated to have a negative impact on government revenue. To recover the revenue loss arising from the implementation of these proposals, the government may consider increasing any or all of the following: the value-added tax rate, the excise tax on petroleum products, and the road user's tax.

CREDIT

- **Institutional Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council on Credit Financing**

The study aims to assess the credit financing programs of the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC) based on its core mandate and in view of the rationalization of credit programs as embodied in the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act and Executive Order 138. One of the key findings of the study is that the ACPC needs to focus on the administration and oversight of the Agro-Industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program; provision of capacity-building activities for small and weak borrower organizations and their clientele; advocacy and education on available credit enhancement facilities, reducing risks, and on the rights and responsibilities of borrowers; monitoring and evaluation of programs; and policy and program research. The study notes that the ACPC should not be directly engaged in the implementation of credit programs.

The study recommends policy guidelines to be adopted for its PHP 1-billion credit facility, as well as strategies for making credit more accessible to farmers. It recommends to ACPC to require government financial institutions to share the credit risks of the Agriculture and Fisheries Financing Program, as well as to set up a performance indicator and incentive system to encourage wholesalers to participate.

HUMAN CAPITAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- **Assessment of Sources and Utilization of Funding of State Universities and Colleges**

This study aims to review the specific sources of internally generated incomes of SUCs and analyze how these incomes are allocated and utilized. It also evaluates the share of the national government subsidy and the internally generated income in terms of collection and usage. The study is intended to provide some guidance on how to increase SUCs' internally generated income and ensure that the utilization of the same is focused on their instruction, research, and extension activities in a manner that is complementary with the regular subsidy provided to SUCs by the national government.

The internally generated income is supposed to complement the regular subsidy provided by the national government. The study finds that total SUCs' revenues grew by 8 percent annually from 2003 to 2012; the income from students contributed as much as 67 percent to SUCs' total internally generated income. Spending on personal services captured 68 percent of total SUCs' spending while maintenance and other operating expenses (MOOE) and capital outlay accounted for 24 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

- **Harnessing Human Capital for Inclusive Growth**

This paper analyzes the role that investing in human capital, especially in higher education, plays in economic growth. It recommends instituting loan programs for higher education; accelerating the rationalization of SUCs by instituting regional university systems and centers of excellence, and devising grant programs for content standards for subjects and courses; and formulating standardized tests for measuring and monitoring compliance with standards applied to both public and private institutions of higher learning.



The PIDS study assessing the credit financing program of the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC) recommends policy guidelines for its PHP 1-billion credit facility, as well as strategies for making credit more accessible to farmers. It recommends to ACPC to require government financial institutions to share the credit risks of the Agriculture and Fisheries Financing Program, as well as to set up a performance indicator and incentive system to encourage wholesalers to participate.

- **Graduate Tracer Study 2014–2015**

The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) is mandated to advance the relevance and quality of higher education in order to produce highly competent professionals who can meet domestic and international requirements. Toward this end, CHED needs to gather timely and pertinent information on the performance of higher education institutions (HEIs) and its graduates. Since 1997, CHED has been implementing graduate tracer studies (GTS) to address this important data need. Data quality is the single most important factor in GTS' success. GTS, in its present form, is not useful because of data problems. Only 32.2 percent of the sample size (51,659 respondents) were deemed useful due to the poor quality of graduate data retrieved from HEIs. Administrative and financial guidelines were also not clearly defined and disseminated by the CHED Central Office to the regional offices, which exacerbated the data gathering issue. Recommendations include institutionalization of the collection of list of graduates with updated contact information in the regional offices, improved record-keeping capacities of both HEIs and CHED, development of a national communications campaign to generate more responses, establishment of specific administrative and financial policies, and addressing staffing constraints.

- **Normative Funding Formula for SUCs' MOOE**

The total MOOE of SUCs in the 2016 national budget, as approved by the General Appropriations Act (GAA), is about PHP 11.1 billion, excluding possible congressional insertions. Out of this sum, only PHP 7.4 billion (66.7%) is subject to the normative funding formula (NFF) for MOOE. Only PHP 4.9 billion (44.5%) is subject to the detailed NFF computations in the six categories or components of the NFF. The biggest MOOE portion is for scholarships/grants-in-aid (33.2%) preallocated by CHED and Congress to specific SUCs, and, therefore, not covered by the NFF. The MOOE for the University of the Philippines (UP) System (including the Philippine General Hospital) is technically subject to the NFF and accounts for 21 percent of the budget, but its MOOE is allotted by executive decision of the CHED Commission En Banc (CEB). Similarly, the West Visayas State University hospital, the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy, the Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology, and the new Compostela Valley State College (together comprising 1.2% of the budget) are subject to the NFF, but their MOOE is actually determined by executive decision⁴ of the CHED CEB. Typically, if the increase in national SUCs' MOOE is x percent, then CHED grants x percent to these institutions.

The NFF addresses two sets of questions. The first set is theoretical in nature and the second is practical. First, by field of study and by level of education, how much does it cost (in terms of personal services and MOOE) per full-time student per year in an SUC? And therefore, in theory, given the enrollment mix in an SUC, how much does an SUC need by way of personal services and MOOE for its instruction function? The computations to derive the normative cost per full-time equivalent student are in the so-called "back files", a set of interlinked data and computational spreadsheets. Second, for the 2016 GAA, the national ceiling on MOOE for the SUCs was pegged by DBM at PHP 7.4 billion, representing a 9.31-percent increase over the budget of PHP 6.8 billion in 2015. The practical issue is how this amount should be apportioned among the 114 SUCs⁵ to fund not only instruction but also research and extension services. In effect, the front files are used to subdivide the national SUCs' MOOE ceiling into 342 (=114x3) pieces.⁶ The "back files" consist of data, quantitative norms (e.g., the prescribed number of administrative personnel per 1000 FTE students enrolled in lecture-type subjects), prescriptive ratios (e.g., the prescribed number of technical/professional personnel per 100 faculty members teaching lab-type subjects), and formulas linking all of these. The main final outputs are, for each field of study and each level of education, the personal cost per student and the MOOE cost per student.

⁴ These SUCs, along with the UP System and the brand-new Compostela Valley State College, are deemed very different from the other SUCs and are not subject to the formula.

⁵ The Compostela Valley State College will make its first appearance in 2016 as an SUC in the GAA.

⁶ There are 114 SUCs in the 2016 GAA and each has three primary functions.



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- **Estimating the Budgetary Requirements for Allowing Private Higher Education Institutions to Provide Education Services for Senior High School Students**

This paper looks at the changes brought about by the shift to the K to 12 curriculum. In particular, it provides estimates of the budgetary requirements for allowing private HEIs to handle the last two years in high school during the transition period (i.e., while there is no freshmen enrollment yet in college) and lease their facilities to serve as classrooms. The analysis covers academic years 2016–2017 to 2020–2021.

- **Issues in Accreditation System in HEIs**

This paper reviews the current state of accreditation of HEIs in the Philippines. The accreditation of HEIs in the Philippines is voluntary. It serves as a process to ensure that the institution has reached a certain level of quality. Similar to other countries in the region, the accreditation process in the country is initiated by the private sector. Though it is a way of fostering academic freedom and motivating some institutions to compete, its voluntary nature could result in complacency in others—a premise validated in the study. It finds that the voluntary nature of accreditation has resulted in a low turnout rate, with a little over 10 percent of the total number of programs having undergone accreditation.

The paper recommends several policy agenda reforms. First, CHED should strictly implement the minimum quality standards and monitor HEIs that are underperforming. Sanctions should be enforced on noncompliant HEIs to ensure the quality of outcomes. Second, CHED should review the autonomy that SUCs have. Currently, they are created or converted based on national legislation while local universities and colleges are created by local legislation. Third, both CHED and SUCs should ensure that the evaluation and monitoring of course programs include the direct assessment of educational inputs as well as learning outcomes based on the institution's vision, mission, and goals.

- **The Use of Massive Open Online Courses as a Potential Avenue to Modernize Learning in the Philippines**

The paper proposes a framework for understanding the potential value added of massive open online courses (MOOCs) along the lines of curation, credentialling, and cost. MOOCs are likely to appeal differently to universities depending on their current standard and desired goals. Institutions of a higher standard may be interested in MOOCs, primarily as a means of reducing costs and possibly redirecting resources to research or graduate teaching. Universities of a lesser standard, on the other hand, may use MOOCs as a means of improving or augmenting curation, though perhaps at a higher cost. The paper identifies factors that hinder or promote the adoption of MOOCs, allowing realistic expectations to be set regarding the role of MOOCs in Philippine education in the near term. It also suggests public policies and private sector initiatives to achieve these expectations.

HEALTH

- **A Critical Analysis of Purchasing of Health Services in the Philippines: A Case Study of PhilHealth**

The study is part of a multicountry analysis of purchasing of health services in selected African and Asian health financing organizations. It examines the purchasing undertaken by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), which implements the National Health Insurance Program of the Philippines. It employs a principal/agent framework for analyzing three critical relationships: between the purchaser and the health-care providers, between the purchaser and the citizens (or members of PhilHealth), and between the purchaser and the government, both as regulator and as funder of services, at the national government and local government levels. Among the study's recommendations for PhilHealth to improve its relationship with these stakeholders are to undertake more proactive engagement with its members through information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns, to relax its hospital accreditation process especially for public health programs, and to brainstorm on and formulate an overarching national strategy for social health insurance.

- **Analysis of the Sustainability of the National Government Premium Subsidy for the Indigents**

The overall objective of this study is to look at the fiscal sustainability of the national government premium subsidy program for PhilHealth. This study looks into two aspects of financing: (1) national government provides financing through sin tax collections and (2) PhilHealth finances through the contributions of its members. PhilHealth has done a good job in expanding the health insurance coverage since the institution of the Aquino Health Agenda in 2010. Membership and application for eligibility for the most vulnerable sectors have been made more convenient through the implementation of programs such as point-of-care enrollment, NHTS-PR List, and senior citizens' automatic eligibility. The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has consistently been collecting sin taxes greater than what was projected in 2011, when the law was still undergoing deliberation. In 2014, the national government needed to raise PHP 35 billion for the premium subsidy. BIR was able to collect PHP 105 billion in 2013.

- **Analysis of Health Out-Of-Pocket Expenditures in the Philippines**

This study presents the current state of out-of-pocket expenditures in the Philippines through an analysis and estimation of burden of health payments and catastrophic payments and their impoverishing effects on households using data from the Family Income and Expenditure Surveys



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from 2000 to 2012. This study reveals that out-of-pocket expenditures continue to increase as a major source of health-care financing. Among the components of total health expenditures, drugs or medicines have the highest share among the poorest and richest quintiles.

- **Recommendations on Improving the PHIC Case-Based Payment and Moving Toward Global Budget for Government Hospitals**

This study assesses the feasibility of a global budget if applied to government hospitals and its possible effects on the Philippine health system. According to the study's key informants, the global budget—if properly implemented—increases efficiency for hospitals by decreasing the amount of processed claims, decreases administrative costs for PhilHealth (as individual claims will no longer be used), and gives hospitals advance income for investments in infrastructure and facility expansion. The paper concludes that if a global budget were to be implemented, it should be implemented in tandem with an efficient case-rate system. However, the current case-based system in the Philippines may still need further improvements before it can be combined with a global budget.

- **Rapid Assessment of the Extent and Quality of Participation of Private Health Facilities in the Implementation of the Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse in the Philippines.**

The study has several objectives: to assess the extent and quality of engagement of private health facilities in the Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (TB-DOTS); to determine the obstacles and barriers to the implementation of quality-assured TB-DOTS services; to review licensing and accreditation as well as training and monitoring requirements; and to estimate costs of expanding private facilities participation in TB-DOTS.

The study finds that public-private mix models (PPM) for TB-DOTS are present across all regions in the country. The contribution of the PPM DOTS units to case detection rates has been fluctuating

significantly, from 6 percent in 2008 to 28 percent in 2009, 7 percent in 2010, 12 percent in 2011, 24 percent in 2012, and 12 percent in 2013. Private-initiated PPM models that have been sustained are mostly private hospitals and nongovernment organization (NGO)-based facilities, and NGO stand-alone facilities.

The study finds that there is variability in the extent and quality of private sector engagement in the National TB Program and that the current practice of charging patients for services has access and equity implications. It further concludes that there is plenty of scope for improvement.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

- **Deepening Regional Cooperation for Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: A Proposal for Proactive Approach to Risk Financing**

The paper proposes to expand the prevailing regional cooperation within APEC toward improving access to finance for disaster recovery and reconstruction and taking a more proactive approach to risk financing. Regional cooperation is seen as a mechanism to promote the development of financial systems and products to effectively reduce the fiscal burden arising from disasters. It argues that knowledge and capability sharing of APEC member-states can be expanded to create an index of risks and vulnerabilities at the regional level, which can guide the formulation of appropriate instruments for risk financing. The technical cooperation of building up and sharing of information, experiences, and technology as a cross-cutting effort that informs governments of the risks is an initial step that should be complemented by other forms of partnerships, including exploring better options for financing disaster risks. The paper notes the need to apportion roles and responsibilities not only within economies but also across tiers of the public sector. It also underscores the benefits of pursuing a regional financial framework and instrument for disaster, given the increasing interdependence in these economies. The vulnerability of economies to natural hazards requires the formulation and adoption of relevant policies utilizing market mechanisms. The paper also recommends that complementary policies at the regional level be instituted to provide better incentives to individual economies to set appropriate policies at the national level.

- **Developing Effective Disaster Response and Postdisaster Mechanisms in Asia-Pacific Region**

The APEC region and the Philippines, in particular, are prone to natural hazards and disasters. Given the devastating and simultaneous impact of disasters, specifically catastrophic events, disaster risk sharing and cooperation in the region would be needed to hasten relief and rebuilding efforts of affected countries. This policy paper identifies options for regional cooperation to improve disaster response and postdisaster support specifically for vulnerable countries. These options include the following: (1) developing a catastrophic insurance pool at the country and regional levels similar to the Caribbean catastrophe risk insurance facility; (2) creating a contingent credit facility for disaster risk; and (3) strengthening regional cooperation on joint emergency arrangement, quick response, and relief operation.

INSTITUTIONS

- **Harnessing the Power of Institutions for Inclusive Growth**

This paper connects the poverty of public goods with non-inclusive and poor economic performance through the concept of collective action. Strong and benevolent states manifest their capacity by solving collective action problems in the form of high-quality public goods. Meanwhile, weak states lack either the autonomy and/or the competence to solve collective action problems. They engender the poverty of public goods. Hence, the weaker the state, the



The APEC region and the Philippines, in particular, are prone to natural hazards and disasters. Given the devastating and simultaneous impact of disasters, specifically catastrophic events, disaster risk sharing and cooperation in the region would be needed to hasten relief and rebuilding efforts of affected countries.

closer to core competence its radius of activities should be. With a smaller agenda, the weak state becomes more efficient and consequently stronger. The paper points out that “the limits to the state here is due purely to pragmatic considerations along the lines of Deng Xiaoping: the state can be as large as its comparative competence allows but no larger. In the current Philippines state, that compass should be narrower.”

In total, PIDS completed 80 studies and/or contracts from 54 research projects in 2015. There were 35 ongoing studies and/or contracts arising from 24 research projects, and 12 studies and/or contracts in the pipeline as of December 2015. (See **Annex D** and **Annex E** for the list of completed and ongoing projects, respectively.)

The Institute also entered into five memoranda of agreements/understanding for institutional cooperation with the following organizations: DSWD, Social Housing Finance Corporation, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Development Academy of the Philippines, and ASEAN Studies Center at Chulalongkorn University.

PASCN Philippine APEC Study Center Network



During the Philippines' second APEC hosting in 2015, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, lead convenor of the Philippine APEC Study Center Network, hosted the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium Conference 2015 in partnership with the Ateneo de Manila University and the Asian Development Bank Institute. The event was held on May 12 and 13 in Boracay Island, as part of the various APEC-related meetings of the Second Senior Officials' Meeting.

The Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN) was established in 1996 through an administrative order as the Philippines' response to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Education Initiative, which aims to develop regional cooperation among higher education and research institutions in the Asia-Pacific region. The PASCN is one of the APEC study centers (ASCs) in APEC member-economies. ASCs undertake research, disseminate information, and facilitate discussion on APEC-related issues to support the attainment of APEC's vision and goals.

During the Philippines' second APEC hosting in 2015, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), lead convenor of PASCN, hosted the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC) Conference 2015 in partnership with the Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU) and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI). The event was held on May 12 and 13 in Boracay Island, as part of the various APEC-related meetings of the Second Senior Officials' Meeting.

To support the APEC 2015 agenda, discussions during the ASCC Conference 2015 zeroed in on the theme of "Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World", which underscores the four APEC 2015 priorities: enhancing the regional economic integration agenda; investing in human capital development; fostering small and medium enterprises' participation in the regional and global economy; and building sustainable and resilient communities. More than 90 participants from 15 APEC member-economies attended the conference, including guests from non-APEC member-economies (Colombia, Mongolia, and The Netherlands) and non-ASC (ADBI, Asia Pacific Rim Universities, and Elsevier). Speakers from APEC's Policy Support Unit were also present to share their research outputs.

In addition, as a regular component project of PIDS, PASCN continued to carry out its four major programs: research, thesis and dissertation assistance, information dissemination and publication, and technical assistance.

Three studies were completed in 2015.

- Evaluation of the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative: A Dominant Supplier Approach, to provide inputs to the review of the APEC Environmental Goods List.

- Toward an Enabling Set of Rules of Origin (ROOs) for the RCEP, which revisits the nature of ROOs in ASEAN and the various ASEAN+1 FTAs to examine the surrounding constraints and issues, as well as to provide recommendations on the beneficial set of ROOs for the RCEP and serve as inputs for policymakers and negotiators.
- Green and Gold: Promoting Eco-Adventure and Cultural Tourism for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, to review the literature on the emerging concept of eco-adventure and cultural tourism.

For completion is the policy paper on Development of Policy on the Gains/Challenges of the First High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building and the thematic paper on Aligning Education and Training to Industry Requirements. Its initial version served as inputs to the Second APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Human Capacity Building, organized by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority during the First Senior Officials' Meeting in Subic.

Research findings of completed studies were published as part of PASCN's information dissemination and publication program and released either as PIDS discussion paper or policy notes.

- PIDS Book 2015-01: ***Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World: A Look at the APEC 2015 Priority Areas, Volume 1*** (released in time for the APEC Leaders' Meeting in November 2015 and intended to serve as a useful resource for policymaking beyond 2015)
- DP 2015-29: Toward an Enabling Set of Rules of Origin for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
- DP 2015-33: Green and Gold: Promoting Eco-Adventure and Cultural Tourism for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
- DP 2015-34: Evaluation of the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative: A Dominant Supplier Approach
- DP 2015-37: Doing Business: A Review of Literature and Its Role in APEC 2015
- DP 2015-38: Social Enterprise and Employment: Mainstreaming SMEs and Employment Creation
- PN 2015-09: Performance of APEC Economies in Ease of Doing Business
- PN 2015-10: Mainstreaming SMEs through Social Enterprises
- PN 2015-11: Liberalizing Trade of Environmental Goods and Services: How to Address the Free-rider Problem
- PN 2015-21: Factors Affecting the Business Success of Small and Medium Food Enterprises in the Philippines

Moreover, PASCN collaborated with ASCs in Singapore and Australia, respectively, to organize the seminar on The Road to FTAAP - Pathways, Diversion, and Dead-ends by Dr. Malcolm Cook of ISEAS-Singapore and the Australia-Philippines Policy Forum: Economic Diplomacy and the APEC Agenda cosponsored by Griffith University-Australia and Australian Embassy-Manila. PASCN also participated in the Philippine-Chinese Taipei Workshop on Advancing Strategic Relations between the Philippines and Taiwan - Building on Each Other's Strengths organized by Manila Economic and Cultural Office.

Through its Technical Assistance Program, PASCN provides support to government agencies (i.e., DFA, DTI, NEDA, etc.) and private organizations, such as ABAC Philippines, in the preparatory activities for meetings, conferences, and other matters related to APEC. To highlight a few, PIDS research fellows provided significant technical backstop to various Philippine initiatives in APEC, such as the APEC Services Cooperation Framework, Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform, SME Action Agenda specifically on identification of common goals discussions, and the High Level Policy Dialogue on Human Capacity Building, among others. PIDS fellows and staff also participated in various APEC 2015 related meetings, from the Informal Senior Officials' Meeting to the Third Senior Officials' Meeting, either as resource persons or participants.

The ASCC Conference 2015 hosting and the PASCN programs are intended not only to contribute to and support the Philippines' hosting of APEC 2015 but also to advocate good domestic reforms in the longer term.

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION



PUBLICATIONS

Book

In 2015, the Institute published ***Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World: A Look at the APEC 2015 Priority Areas, Vol. 1***, a compilation of the policy papers produced under the Research Project APEC 2015, which aims to gather expert analyses and insights that can serve as inputs into the various discussions during the APEC 2015 Summit as well as help advocate domestic reforms in the longer term. It explored the four priority areas of APEC 2015, namely, enhancing regional economic integration, fostering small and medium enterprises' participation in the regional and global economy, investing in human capital development, and building sustainable and resilient communities. Volume 1 focuses on the two priority areas on enhancing regional economic cooperation and investing in human capital development. It is made up of papers that tackle the pathways to the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific, the role of services, APEC-wide connectivity through infrastructure development, supply chain connectivity, and human capacity building.

The Institute's research outputs undergo strategic packaging and dissemination through its Dissemination and Research Utilization Program. PIDS implements a comprehensive communication strategy to achieve two complementary objectives: (1) deliver the results and policy recommendations of the Institute's research to its stakeholders, primarily the decisionmakers and program planners, and (2) highlight the Institute's role in examining key development issues and providing policy advice to government.

For 2015, much of PIDS' publications and public engagements encompassed the importance of good policies in making economic growth more inclusive. The Institute produced several publication products in various formats. It also organized research seminars and policy fora to discuss the results of its research, particularly on the impact evaluation of various government programs and projects. Substantial focus was also given to discussing policy areas relevant to the ongoing regional integration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Similarly, the Institute lent its expertise in conference organization and management to the Philippine APEC Study Center Network in the planning and conduct of the APEC Study Centers Consortium Conference.

In September, the entire nation witnessed the celebration of the 13th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM), which focused on the theme "Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth". As the lead agency of this annual advocacy campaign, PIDS organized various activities to spread the significance of policy research in crafting effective policies and programs and to advocate regulatory reforms in key economic sectors. The Institute also inaugurated its newest seminar series during the DPRM—the Annual Public Policy Conference.

Research Paper Series

Three studies were published under the Research Paper Series. ***Promoting Inclusive Growth through the 4Ps*** draws together various assessments of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program conducted so far and investigates design and implementation issues. It also seeks to answer the question of whether expanding the program would likely yield better results or not, and discusses the outstanding issues raised against the program, most especially those that bear on the program's ability to facilitate inclusive growth.

Review and Assessment of Programs Offered by State Universities and Colleges reviews and assesses the programs being offered by state universities and colleges (SUCs) vis-à-vis their mandates, the courses being offered by other SUCs in the region, and the quality of graduates produced. It also recommends courses of action to improve the relevance and quality of course offerings of SUCs.

Assessment of the DSWD SEA-K Strategy assesses the effectiveness of the strategy and the complementary interventions of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SLP SEA-K). The SLP SEA-K uses a microcredit strategy to provide credit access to the poor,

improve the ability of the group to borrow, and enable it to engage in income-generating activities. The authors found that the government lacks the capacity to handle microcredit programs. Additionally, they see the one-size-fits-all strategy of the program as a problem because of the diverse range of beneficiary profiles.

Economic Policy Monitor

A new issue of the *Economic Policy Monitor* (EPM) came out. ***Economic Policy Monitor 2014: Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth*** highlights the importance of regulatory coherence and quality to realize rapid, sustainable, and inclusive growth. For the Philippines to take advantage of increased trade and investment under the ASEAN integration, it must address the factors that continue to bring down its competitiveness and that undermine efforts to achieve greater social inclusiveness. Regulatory burdens are one of these factors. The theme chapter thus examines the case for developing a sound and efficient regulatory management system for the country. This same chapter is the study behind the theme of the 2015 Development Policy Research Month (see page 39). As with previous issues of the EPM, the volume opens with an analysis of macroeconomic trends and outlook, followed by a chapter that discusses the relevant policies adopted by the Philippine government in the previous year and the remaining policy gaps.

A new issue of the Economic Policy Monitor (EPM) came out. ***Economic Policy Monitor 2014: Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth*** highlights the importance of regulatory coherence and quality to realize rapid, sustainable, and inclusive growth.



Philippine Journal of Development

A special volume of the Journal was released during the year. It contains selected papers from the PIDS-DOH Health Systems Research Management project, which looked into the progress of the health sector's Aquino Health Agenda. The papers focused on health financing and service delivery, particularly PhilHealth coverage, household spending for health, and health infrastructure.

Development Research News

This quarterly newsletter featured banner stories on the following topics: the policy and ethical implications of the water-food-energy nexus; the importance of regional cooperation in addressing transnational concerns, mainly in the areas of resource management, research, and policy development; the highlights of the 13th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM), particularly the 2015 Inaugural Public Policy Conference and the seminar-forum on the DPRM theme "Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth"; and the highlights of the Institute's work on impact evaluation, such as the Policy Forum on Impact Evaluation and the research findings of its assessment of the government's programs on irrigation, housing mortgage, bottom-up budgeting, and postharvest facilities.

CATEGORIES OF PIDS PUBLICATIONS



PIDS books are the ultimate printing outlet of the Institute's studies. Papers published in a PIDS book have undergone a rigid review process by subject matter experts. They are circulated to policymakers, researchers, and the general public, and have a variable frequency.

Like books, the **Research Paper Series** publishes studies in their most polished form. Studies released under this series usually come from research projects conducted or sponsored by PIDS.

The **Economic Policy Monitor** reviews macroeconomic trends and the critical policies and programs adopted by the government during the year in review. Its main chapter features an in-depth analysis of a development issue or an existing or a proposed policy intervention.

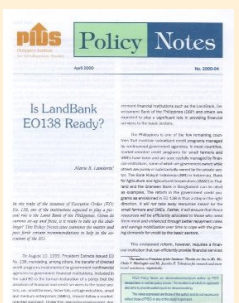
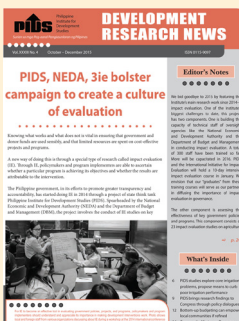
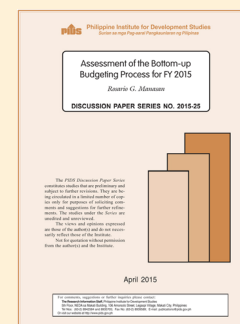
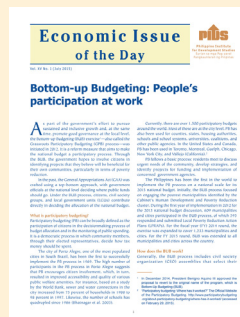
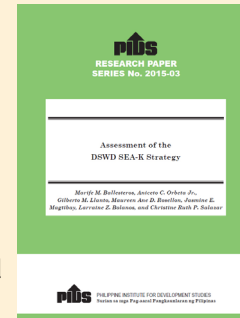
The **Philippine Journal of Development (PJD)** is the Institute's peer-reviewed journal published twice a year. A multidisciplinary journal, it publishes manuscripts tackling the various aspects of development, which may or may not be directly related to Philippine concerns. Its target readers are decisionmakers, educators, and researchers.

The **Development Research News** is the Institute's quarterly newsletter written in a language that is succinct and easy to understand. It highlights the most relevant policy issues and recommendations gleaned from contemporary PIDS studies and fora as well as digests of new PIDS publications.

An **Economic Issue of the Day** issue is a concise, two- to four-page publication that discusses a particular economic phenomenon, often one that is relevant, and explains how it affects everyday matters.

A **Policy Note** presents the observations and analyses of PIDS research staff on certain policy issues, usually based on a PIDS study. It presents the main findings of the study and the policy recommendations to provide useful inputs for decisionmaking. The PIDS Policy Notes are written primarily for the country's leaders and decisionmakers.

Discussion Papers are the technical reports of studies completed by PIDS. They are circulated through the PIDS website to gather comments and suggestions for their refinement. They may eventually graduate into any of the Institute's regular publication series, such as research papers, books, or an article for the PJD.



Economic Issue of the Day

Four issues of the *Economic Issue of the Day* were released in 2015. ***Bottom-Up Budgeting: People's Participation at Work*** explains the Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB) process, a reform measure initiated by the government in 2012 that aims to make the crafting of the national budget a participatory process. ***Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs): Smoothing the Path for "Freer" Flow of Professional Workers in the ASEAN*** informs readers about the freer movement of professional workers among the ASEAN member-states through MRAs and the significant economic advantages of this policy measure both for sending and receiving countries. ***Bridging the Knowledge Gap through Open Access*** explains the concept of open access and its advantages. While it benefits a number of stakeholders from the academe, government agencies, and research institutions, the acceptability of open access as a means to share knowledge in a freer environment is still generally a long shot. ***Global Value Chains*** shows how the interconnected networks of production and services are enabling paths for small and medium enterprises to grow. This issue discusses the country's competitive advantages, its prospects, and the issues that policymakers must understand and address to create the business environment that optimizes the potential of using global value chains to produce a more inclusive Philippine economy.

Policy Notes Series

Thirty issues of the Policy Notes Series were published in 2015. Most of these were culled from PIDS' projects (either ongoing or completed), such as the PIDS-DOH Health Systems Research Management Project; the assessment of the school feeding program of the Department of Education; the government's irrigation and postharvest facilities, and the National Greening Program; and the effectiveness of the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council and the Agriculture and Fisheries Financing Program.

Discussion Paper Series

A total of 55 papers, most of which are outputs of PIDS' research projects, were released under the Discussion Paper Series.

Details of these publication products are given in Annex F.

CATEGORIES OF PIDS EVENTS

The **PIDS Seminar Series** includes dissemination activities for PIDS research outputs and network meetings. Project-related seminars and events are those arising from studies conducted by PIDS. The series also includes events that come about as a collaboration between PIDS and other institutions that are part of the PIDS network of organizations. All of these events may come in various forms, such as roundtable discussions, seminars, or workshops, and may be held within Metro Manila or out of town. Seminars given by visiting researchers, local or foreign, who are not part of PIDS or of a PIDS project, are also part of the series.

The Institute also holds **press conferences** on a regular basis to directly inform members of the media about an important development and to explain its significant implications. Press conferences are also held to publicize the DPRM.

The **Legislators' Forum Series** is a discussion forum with members of the House of Representatives (HOR) and their technical staff on key policies to help them in formulating their legislative programs. PIDS has been collaborating with the HOR-Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department since 1999 in conducting this seminar series.

The **Senate Staff Forum Series** is a forum organized by PIDS and the Senate Economic Planning Office for members of the Senate technical staff. It aims to update them on recent developments in economic analysis as well as research results from PIDS studies on key policy issues.

The **Annual Public Policy Conference** is the newest category of PIDS fora. Debuting in 2015 with the theme "Harnessing Human Capital and Institutions for Inclusive Growth", its main objective is to bring together experts and researchers in the fields of economics, political science, sociology, and other social science disciplines to flag to policymakers critical issues that must be addressed in the immediate term.

CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

To give readers immediate access to PIDS publications and to ensure that they are accessible to a broader audience, the Institute made the electronic copies of all its publications available on its website, www.pids.gov.ph. Social media tools like Twitter (@PIDS_PH) and Facebook (@PIDS.PH) were also utilized for announcing PIDS events and new publications and for informing the public of highlights of public fora. Live-tweeting was done for all PIDS seminars.

The Institute also continued producing its monthly electronic newsletter, PIDS UPDATES. The main feature of the e-newsletter is the In Focus, which highlights an important socioeconomic issue and intends to draw readers' attention to related research that has already been undertaken by PIDS.

SEMINARS AND OTHER EVENTS

Public engagement is the critical half of the Institute's communication strategy. Through seminars, public fora, and press conferences, PIDS research works gain the attention of policymakers as well as the media, contribute to shaping the public policy discourse, and enable a more informed public.

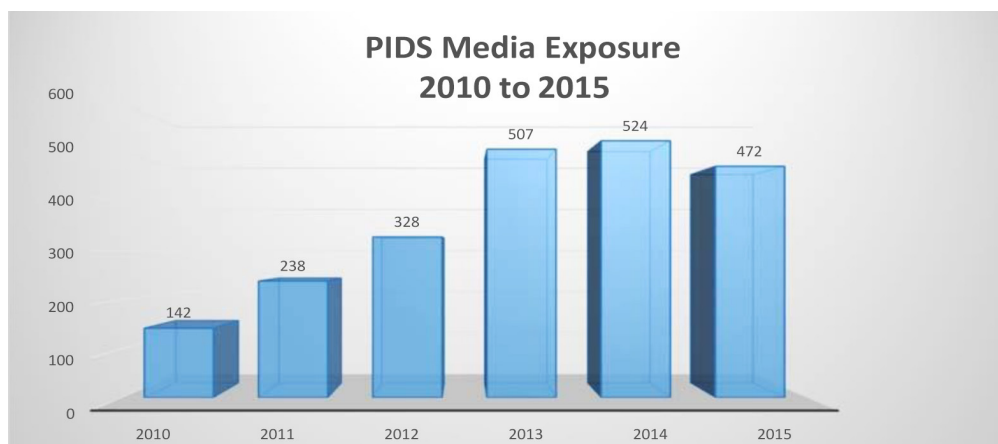
A total of 29 events were organized and sponsored by the Institute in 2015. These include 18 PIDS seminars, 5 press conferences (Makati City, Davao City, Cagayan de Oro City, Tuguegarao City, and Cebu City), 4 seminars under the Legislators' Forum Series, 1 seminar under the Senate Staff Forum Series, and 1 Annual Public Policy Conference. Of the 18 PIDS seminars in 2015, three are international events: the APEC Study Centers Consortium Conference held in Boracay as part of the APEC Second Senior Officials' Meetings, the East Asian Development Network Research Annual Meeting, and the PIDS-Griffith University Policy Forum on Economic Diplomacy and the APEC Agenda.

Under the Legislators' Forum Series, four PIDS research papers were presented: evaluation of the bottom-up budgeting, assessment of the government's postharvest facilities, system-wide study of the logistics industry in the Greater Capital Region, and the DPRM theme paper on reducing regulatory burden.

More information about these fora are given in Annex G.

PRESS RELEASES AND MEDIA EXPOSURE

Aside from organizing press conferences and conducting media rounds, the Institute also regularly sends press releases/statements/advisories to its media contacts. In 2015, 67 press releases/media advisories were prepared and circulated by the Institute. In terms of media exposure, the Institute was mentioned in 472 articles published in major newspapers during the year.



Note: The values refer to the number of times the Institute and/or its studies were mentioned in major newspapers in a given year.

SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH PORTAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES (SERP-P)

SERP-P (<http://serp-p.pids.gov.ph/>) is an online database of socioeconomic materials produced by PIDS and more than 50 member-institutions of the SERP-P Network. Started by PIDS in 2000, it contains 5,560 materials (i.e., books, research and journal articles, policy notes, and discussion and working papers, among others) by the end of 2015 and is visited by an average of 1,093 unique visitors each day.

ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS



A total of 179 materials were added to the SERP-P in 2015 from contributions of the NEDA regional offices in Caraga and Region 6, Silliman University, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Central Philippine University, University of the Philippines School of Urban and Regional Planning, Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department, De La Salle University, and PIDS.

To strengthen partnership and encourage more contributions from partners, two reorientation programs were held in 2015 for the staff of the Mindanao Development Authority and for the partner-institutions of the Mindanao Knowledge Center.

As one of the original partners of the Global Open Knowledge Hub (GOKH), the SERP-P team participated in a seminar-workshop on October 20–23, 2015, in Brighton, United Kingdom, to promote and share insights about SERP-P and to learn from other knowledge organizations that are also into knowledge networking. During this meeting, some action points between SERP-P and GOKH were also crafted. Among others, these include (1) sharing of learning papers on open knowledge, (2) continuous contribution of PIDS materials to the Open Knowledge Hub, and (3) writing “stories of change”.

Lastly, four issues of the e-newsletter, SERP-P News, were released and circulated to the SERP-P network. These contained the socioeconomic issues on spotlight on regional integration, agriculture, tourism, and gender and development, and the studies related to these themes that can be found in the database.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The PIDS Library continued supporting various activities and initiatives of the Institute. To strengthen its role in knowledge dissemination, the PIDS Library catered to the research needs not only of the staff but also of the students and researchers from various institutions. Through the Institute's Library Development Program, a total of 129 books and 16 journals were added to its collection in 2015. The Library also continued exchanging publications with both local and foreign institutions, and subscribing to major newspapers and magazines.

13th Development Policy Research Month focuses on regulations

Evidence-based research plays an important role in good governance. The rigor of scientific research ascertains that public policies, projects, and programs are well designed, and thoroughly reviewed and evaluated. Keeping policymakers informed with sound research data and analyses facilitates good governance.

PIDS is a leading practitioner and a stalwart advocate of policy research in the country. Its mandate since 1977 has been to propel national development by providing planners and policymakers with timely studies and sound policy advice on the socioeconomic issues facing the country.

Every September, the Institute leads the celebration of the Development Policy Research Month (DPRM), a nationwide event instigated in 2002 through Presidential Proclamation No. 247 to nurture awareness, improve the capacity, and advocate appreciation for policy research.

As in previous years, the 13th DPRM adopted a timely theme. "Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth" put the focus on the country's urgent need to establish a coherent regulatory management system, both in the light of regional economic integration and the challenge of building a sustainable and inclusive future.

Based on the study done by PIDS President Gilberto Llanto, a regulatory management system would help create a healthier business and economic environment by pushing out poorly designed or weakly implemented regulations.

PIDS was joined for the first time by the Land Transportation Office, the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, and the National Competitiveness Council in celebration of the DPRM, each one sharing its expertise and recommendations on their regulatory experience and voicing support for the call to establish a coherent system to govern regulations across government. (See Annex H for the list of participating institutions and their activities.)

Two inaugural policy conferences were launched during the 13th DPRM. As a kickoff to the month-long celebration, the first Mindanao Policy Research Forum was launched by PIDS and the Mindanao Development Authority. And to wrap it off, the Inaugural Public Policy Conference was held as the primary culminating event for future DPRM celebrations (see related article on p. 40).



The 13th DPRM theme, "Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth", put the focus on the country's urgent need to establish a coherent regulatory management system, both in the light of regional economic integration and the challenge of building a sustainable and inclusive future.

Harnessing Our Institutions and Human Capital for Inclusive Growth



Organized by PIDS, the Inaugural Public Policy Conference, which is the first of its kind in the Philippines, was held on September 22, 2015, in Quezon City. The conference, which centered on the theme "Harnessing Our Institutions and Human Capital for Inclusive Growth", brought together more than 100 participants from all sectors of development in the country.

In a rare gathering of some of the most prominent Filipino economists, political scientists, and sociologists, the challenges that beset and the opportunities that foster human capital and institutions as major development drivers were raised and scrutinized. Organized by PIDS, the Inaugural Public Policy Conference, which is the first of its kind in the Philippines, was held on September 22, 2015, in Quezon City. The conference, which centered on the theme "Harnessing Our Institutions and Human Capital for Inclusive Growth", brought together more than 100 participants from all sectors of development in the country.

Two renowned experts in the field of policy served as paper presenters in the conference. The first is Dr. Dante Canlas, professor at the University of the Philippines School of Economics (UPSE), who spoke about the role of and prospects for higher education in the country. According to Canlas, higher education is the country's main source of knowledge and technological progress, which are

necessary for continuous growth. However, human capital formation through education remains saddled with many challenges, particularly in building a stock of highly educated and scientific workforce.

Canlas noted that the burden lies with the country's leaders and policymakers to make higher education more accessible and to help young Filipino students finance their education. He suggested implementing a Congress-enacted National Student Loan Program that will be funded by taxes. He also urged higher education institutions to tap private foundations and philanthropic organizations for scholarships, and to offer more work-study options on campus. Canlas, however, stressed that the education sector should consider reforms that go beyond financial aid, especially those that will enhance the quality of education in the country.

The second presenter is Dr. Raul Fabella, a national scientist and also a professor at UPSE.

Fabella's paper centered on the role of institutions in development, which puts emphasis on autonomously incoherent societies with weak states, such as the Philippines. According to Fabella, the problem with weak states is that they have too many agenda, and consequently, their activities are done badly. Hence, inclusivity is much harder to achieve under this form of society. Fabella believes that having limited agenda would lead to better execution of programs, less rent-seeking behavior, and adequate budgets.

Nevertheless, Fabella noted that autonomously incoherent societies with weak states can still be fiscally inclusive provided that they have a benevolent executive and fiscal space. Strong leadership, according to him, is an important factor for the Philippines to achieve fiscally sustainable and inclusive growth. To do so, it is important for the Philippines and other weak states to retreat to their core competence, he added.

The presentations of Drs. Canlas and Fabella were augmented by the presence and keynote address of former Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and now Chairman of the Philippine Competition Commission Arsenio Balisacan. According to Balisacan, the economic and governance reforms being proposed and implemented to build credible institutions and address long-term binding constraints to growth are geared toward ensuring that the country's economic progress is felt by the majority of Filipinos. Likewise, Balisacan argued that the role of human capital development, especially in providing better education and accessible health care, can potentially free people from poverty. He noted that the inability of the poor to benefit from growth can, in fact, be traced to

underinvestment in human capital in the past. For PIDS President Gilberto Llanto, meanwhile, education as a path to building human capital should be viewed as a way to equip a person with life-long skills, and to capacitate him or her to think, compare, and analyze. These skills, according to Llanto, enable a person to go through the complexities of modern society.

For a more holistic understanding of the issues on human capital and institutions, PIDS also invited the following experts to share their insights and ideas on the conference theme: Far Eastern University President Michael Alba, Commission on Higher Education Commissioner (CHED) Cynthia Bautista, Philippine Business for Education President Chito Salazar, UP Economics Foundation Consultant Alejandro Herrin, Brookings Institution Nonresident Research Fellow Elizabeth King, World Bank-Philippines Senior Adviser Fermin Adriano, CHED Commissioner Alex Brillantes, Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance Executive Director Francisco Magno, Ateneo de Manila University Research Scientist Mary Racelis, and UPSE Professor Emmanuel de Dios. The conference's multidisciplinary approach in tackling both human capital formation and institutions was intended to produce sound analyses that will flag to policymakers critical issues that must be addressed in the immediate term.

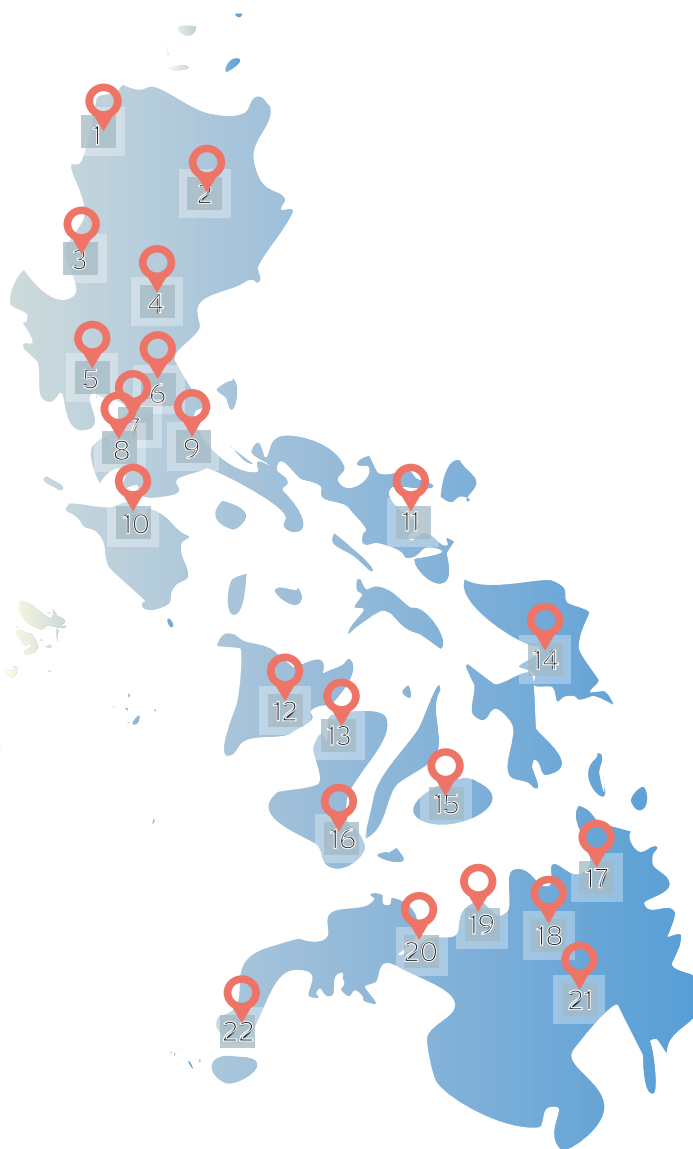
To close the event, Department of Education Secretary Br. Armin Luistro underscored the need to work together in order to institutionalize and sustain reforms. He also commended the growing number of young people in public service who are pushing for reforms.



According to Dr. Dante Canlas, the burden lies with the country's leaders and policymakers to make higher education more accessible and to help young Filipino students finance their education.

PIDS Corners

- 1 Mariano Marcos State University
Batac City, Ilocos Norte
- 2 Cagayan State University Library
Carig, Tuguegarao City
- 3 University of the Philippines, Baguio City
- 4 Central Luzon State University Library
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
- 5 Knowledge for Development Center
House of Representatives, Quezon City
- 6 University of Rizal System Antipolo City
Campus Library, Rizal Province
- 7 De La Salle University
Dasmariñas City, Cavite
- 8 Dasmariñas Public Library
Dasmariñas City, Cavite
- 9 Southern Luzon State University Library
Lucban, Quezon Province
- 10 City College of Calapan Library, Oriental Mindoro
- 11 Bicol University Library, Legazpi City, Albay
- 12 Central Philippines University Library
Iloilo City, Iloilo
- 13 Bacolod City Public Library
Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
- 14 Eastern Visayas State University Library
Tacloban City, Leyte
- 15 Bohol Provincial Library and Information Center
Tagbilaran City, Bohol
- 16 Silliman University Library, Dumaguete City
- 17 Butuan City Public Library, Butuan City, Agusan Del Norte
- 18 NEDA 10 Knowledge Center, Cagayan De Oro City
- 19 Bukidnon State University Library, Malaybalay, Bukidnon
- 20 Mindanao State University Library, Marawi City
- 21 University of Southeastern Philippines, Davao City
- 22 Western Mindanao State University, Zamboanga City
- 23 Palawan State University, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan



PIDS CORNERS

MAKING RESEARCH OUTPUTS MORE ACCESSIBLE

The Institute launched the "PIDS Corners" in 2007 as a dissemination strategy to make the results and findings of its research studies more accessible at the local and community levels. Aside from making PIDS knowledge products available in localities and communities outside of Metro Manila, the Corners aim to contribute to the socioeconomic education of people in localities with limited access to development and policy-oriented materials.

PIDS PROVIDENT FUND

The PIDS Provident Fund was established on April 29, 1999. It was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2000. It was organized to establish and maintain a fund, the sources of which are derived from the contributions of its members and counterpart contributions of PIDS. All earnings from its investment operations are distributed to the members as benefits. The PIDS provided PHP 2,000 million seed money to the Fund as authorized by PIDS Board Resolution No. 97-05, s. 1997 dated July 24, 1997. The PIDS Provident Fund, Inc. was conceived to complement the GSIS and Pag-Ibig Fund benefits of PIDS employees. Its primary objective is to provide additional benefits to retired/resigned/separated PIDS employees.

As of December 31, 2015, the Fund has a total membership of 69 permanent PIDS member-employees and 3 co-terminous PASCN employees.

The 15th Annual Members' Meeting of the PIDS Provident Fund, which was held on April 14, 2015 at the Romulo Hall of the NEDA sa Makati Building, was highlighted by the following activities: (1) presentation of the annual report and audited financial statements by the Fund President, (2) proposed declaration of dividends, and (3) election of level representatives to the Board of Trustees.

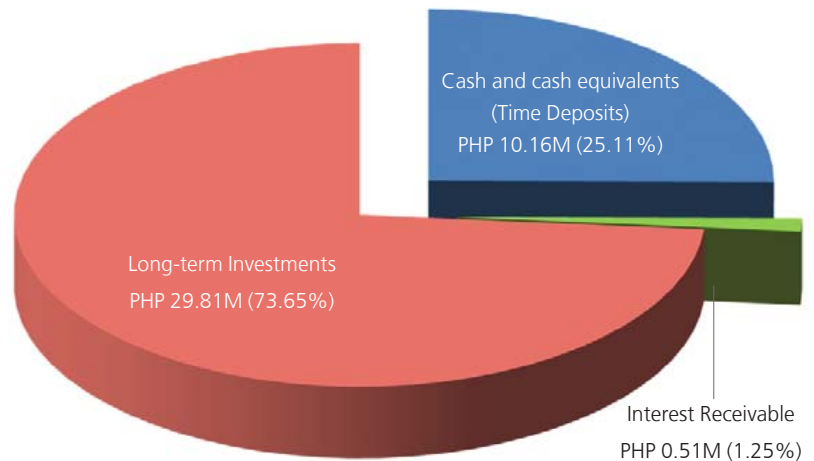
During the year, the PIDS Provident Fund Board issued the accumulated balance of members' contribution, fund's contribution, and dividend via email in lieu of the intranet website and online information system. The Fund Secretariat has been coordinating with the Management Information Staff for the reconstruction of the intranet website system to allow real-time checking by members of their accumulated balances.

For calendar year (CY) 2015, the Fund paid provident fund benefits in the total amount of PHP 2.066 million to seven employees who resigned/retired from PIDS (Delia Romero, Emiliano Isip, Gabriel Antonio Florendo, Romero Lopez, Ma. Diyina Gem Arbo, Raymond Gaspar, and Pelagia Holasca).

The Fund also distributed dividends in the total amount of PHP 0.191 million to qualified members pursuant to Section 7, Amendment No. 4 of the By-Laws of the Fund.

Figure 1. Asset Distribution by Class of Asset

As of December 31, 2015



In terms of financial position, the Fund's assets increased by 8.5 percent, from PHP 37,295 million in 2014 to PHP 40,480 million in 2015. Figure 1 shows how the Fund's assets were distributed among cash and cash equivalent, accrued interest receivable, short-term investments, and long-term investments.

As to the members' equity account, it increased in 2014 by 9.35 percent, from PHP 32.611 million in 2013 to PHP 34.276 million in 2014. The members' equity consists of members' contributions, PIDS' contribution, and dividends.

In terms of revenue generation for CY 2015, the Fund earned PHP 1.645 million, which is slightly higher by PHP 0.057 million compared to the total revenues of PHP 1.588 million in CY 2014. The Fund spent PHP 0.120 million in operating expenses and paid a total of PHP 0.047 million to resigned members during the year. Thus, a net income of PHP 1.478 million was realized. This is slightly higher than the Fund's net earnings of PHP 1.393 million in 2014. The increase in net income in 2015 can be attributed to the higher revenue generated from investments due to the increase in members' contribution.

PIDSEA PIDS Employees Association



The Philippine Institute for Development Studies Employees Association (PIDSEA), now on its 15th year, continues to uphold unity and camaraderie among the PIDS management and staff.

In 2015, the PIDSEA Executive Committee (ExeCom) facilitated the amendment of the collective negotiation agreement (CNA) between PIDS and PIDSEA on September 17 to include a provision on Service Award for retirees.

As a testament to PIDSEA's continued commitment to promote a positive working environment, an Employees Day was held on September 24 coinciding with the celebration of the Institute's 38th founding anniversary. The festivities provided a much-needed break for everyone and fostered camaraderie.

In response to the call for transparency and collaboration between the management and staff, PIDSEA members are nominated to represent the association in various existing and ad-hoc committees of the Institute. Aside from a representative, an alternate is also nominated. The most important is the representation of PIDSEA in the regular meetings of the PIDS Management Committee (ManCom) since 2002, wherein employees' concerns are conveyed by the PIDSEA representative.

In addition, regular meetings are convened by the PIDSEA Execom to engage in dialogue with the members on their issues and concerns as well as on important reminders, such as concerning policy measures of the Institute. The PIDS/PIDSEA-Management Consultative Council, which is composed of three representatives each from the ManCom and PIDSEA, was reinstituted in 2015, in line with the provision of the CNA to maintain continuous lines of communication, consultation, and dialogue between PIDSEA and PIDS.

All of these activities would not have been possible without the support of PIDS management and staff. PIDSEA is always grateful for everyone's relentless cooperation.

ANNEX A: BOARD OF TRUSTEES



ARSENIO M. BALISACAN
Chairperson
Secretary, Socioeconomic
Planning and Director-General, National
Economic and Development Authority

ROMEO L. BERNARDO
Member
President, Lazaro Bernardo Tiu and
Associates, Inc.



WILLIAM G. PADOLINA
Member
CHED-PCARI Office
Commission on Higher Education -
Higher Education Development Center



RAPHAEL PERPETUO M. LOTILLA
Member
Fellow, Philippine Center for Economic
Development, School of Economics
University of the Philippines



GILBERTO M. LLANTO
Member
President, PIDS



ANNEX B: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



GILBERTO M. LLANTO
President
PhD Economics
UP School of Economics

ADORACION M. NAVARRO
OIC, Office of the Vice President
PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Master of Public Administration
in Economic Policy Management,
Columbia University



ANDREA S. AGCAOILI
Director, Operations and Finance
MA Business Administration
Philippine Christian University



SHEILA V. SIAR
Director, Research Information
PhD Development Studies
University of Auckland



RENEE ANN JOLINA C. AJAYI
Director, Project Services
MA Development Management
Development Academy of the
Philippines
MA International Relations
Eastern Mediterranean University



ANNEX C: RESEARCH FELLOWS

JOSE RAMON G. ALBERT

PhD Statistics
State University of New York
at Stony Brook
(statistical analysis especially on
poverty measurement and diagnostics,
agricultural statistics, survey design,
data mining, statistical analysis of
missing data)



ERLINDA M. MEDALLA

PhD Economics, UP School of
Economics
Postdoctoral, Yale University
(trade and industrial policy)

MARIFE M. BALLESTEROS

PhD Social Sciences
University of Nijmegen
(economic anthropology, housing and
urban development issues)



ADORACION M. NAVARRO

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Master of Public Administration
in Economic Policy Management,
Columbia University
(infrastructure, electricity markets, and
public-private partnerships)

ROEHLANO M. BRIONES

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
(agriculture, CGE modelling, rural
development)



ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Postdoctoral, Harvard University
(demographic economics, social sector,
applied economic modeling, information
and communication technologies)

SONNY N. DOMINGO

PhD Applied Economics
Charles Sturt University, Australia
(agricultural science and resource
economics, mathematical programming,
disaster risk reduction and
management)



CELIA M. REYES

PhD Economics
University of Pennsylvania
(econometric modeling, poverty
analysis)

DANILO C. ISRAEL

PhD Applied Economics
Clemson University
Postdoctoral, University of British
Columbia
(resource and environmental economics,
fisheries economics)



RAMONETTE B. SERAFICA

PhD Economics
University of Hawaii
(services and trade in services)

ROSARIO G. MANASAN

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Postdoctoral, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
(public finance, decentralization,
education)



VICENTE B. PAQUEO

Visiting Senior Research Fellow
PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Postdoctoral, Princeton University
(education, social protection, and health
economics)

ANNEXD: LIST OF COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS

(January–December 2015)

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
1	IMPACT EVALUATION OF KEY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF OVERSIGHT AGENCIES ON IMPACT EVALUATION		
2	Results of an Impact Evaluation Study on the Department of Education's (DepEd) School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP)	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert, Ana Maria Tabunda, and Imelda Agdeppa
3	Survey Statistician and Econometrician for Process Evaluation of the School Health and Nutrition Program (SHNP) of the DepEd		Ana Maria Tabunda
4	Technical Assistance to the Impact Evaluation of the SHNP of the DepEd		Ana Maria Tabunda
5	Technical Assistance to the Health and Nutrition Component of the Impact Evaluation of the SHNP of the DepEd		Imelda Agdeppa
6	Data Collection for PIDS' Impact Evaluation of the SBFP of the DepEd and its Complementary Activities		Sustainable Development Solutions
7	A System-wide Study on Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region	Gilberto Llanto	Epictetus Patalinghug, Gilberto Llanto, Alexis Fillone, Noriel Tiglaio, Christine Ruth Salazar, Cherry Ann Madriaga, and Ma. Diyina Gem Arbo
8	Regulatory Environment and Trucking and Other Landside Movement of Good: A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region		Epictetus Patalinghug
9	Rail Connectivity of Economic Zones and Port: A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region		Alexis Fillone
10	Port and Location Preference of Shippers and Logistics Services Providers: A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region		Noriel Tiglaio
11	Assessment of the Sustainable Livelihood Program - Employment Facilitation Process	Marife Ballesteros	Marife Ballesteros, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Tatum Ramos, Jasmine Magtibay, Gerald Daval-Santos, Ann Jillian Adona, and Kathrina Gonzales
12	Assessment of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Strategy	Marife Ballesteros	Marife Ballesteros, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Gilberto Llanto, Maureen Ane Rosellon, Jasmine Magtibay, Lorraine Bolaños, and Christine Ruth Salazar
13	Examining Processes in Research and Development at the Department of Science and Technology	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert, Donald Yasay, and Raymond Gaspar
14	Are Higher Education Institutions Responsive to Changes in the Labor Market?	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Kathrina Gonzales, and Sol Francesca Cortes
15	Preliminary Assessment of the Shared Services Facilities	Erlinda Medalla	Erlinda Medalla, Fatima Lourdes Del Prado, Melalyn Mantaring, and Angelica Maddawin

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
16	The Impact of Improving Capital Stock on the Utilization of Local Health Services: Preliminary Findings on the Evaluation of the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP)	Gilberto Llanto	Oscar Picazo, Ida Marie Pantig, Danica Aisa Ortiz, Melanie Aldeon, Nina Ashley Dela Cruz, and Juan Alfonso Tanghal
17	Process Evaluation of the HFEP Using Propensity Score Matching Design		Oscar Picazo
18	Impact Evaluation of the HFEP		Oscar Picazo
19	Technical Assistance for Field Visits in Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Benguet, Zambales, Aurora, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Negros Oriental, Cebu, Zamboanga del Norte, Agusan del Norte, and Surigao del Norte under the Impact Evaluation of HFEP of the Department of Health		Melanie Aldeon
20	Cross-Country Econometric Study on the Impact of Fiscal Incentives on Foreign Direct Investment	Rosario Manasan	Ma. Laarni Revilla
21	Post-EPIRA Impacts of Electric Power Industry Competition Policies	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro, Keith Detros, and Kirsten Dela Cruz
22	Assessment of the Utilization and Impacts of the Motor Vehicle User's Charge in the Philippines (ZBB Study)	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro, Ma. Sheilah Napalang, Pia May Agatep, and Keith Detros
23	Technical Assistance to the Study on the Utilization and Impacts of the MVUC in the Philippines		Ma. Sheilah Napalang
24	Technical Assistance to the Study on the Utilization and Impacts of the MVUC in the Philippines - Phase 2		Ma. Sheilah Napalang
25	Rapid Appraisal of the Postharvest Facilities Projects in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Nerlita Manalili, Kevin Yaptenco, and Alessandro Manilay
26	An Assessment of the Community Mortgage Programs of the Social Housing Finance Corporation	Marife Ballesteros	Marife Ballesteros, Tatum Ramos, and Jasmine Magtibay
27	Assessment of the Bottom-Up Budgeting Process for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016	Rosario Manasan	Rosario Manasan
28	Data Collection and Facilitation of Focus Group Discussions for Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB) FY 2016 Process Assessment for Camarines Sur		Cleofe Pastrana
29	Technical Assistance for GPB FY 2016 Process Assessment for Camarines Sur		Marites Lagarto
30	Technical Assistance for GPB FY 2016 Process Assessment: Urban Municipality in Agusan del Norte		Skilty Labastilla
31	Technical Assistance for GPB FY 2016 Process Assessment: Rural Non-Kalahi CIDSS Municipality in Agusan del Norte		Clarice Colleen Manuel
32	Process and Impact Evaluation for Selected Government Water Supply and Sanitation Programs	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro, Alma Porciuncula, and Doreen Carla Erfe
33	Technical Assistance to the Study on the Impacts of Philippine WSS Programs		Doreen Erfe
34	Evaluation of the Impacts of Government WSS Programs (P3W Component)		Alma Porciuncula
35	Evaluation of the Impacts of Government WSS Programs (Salintubig Component)		Doreen Erfe
36	Ex-Post Evaluation of Philippine Trade Agreements	Erlinda Medalla	Erlinda Medalla and Fatima Lourdes Del Prado
37	Potential Effects of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership on the Philippine Economy		Caesar Cororaton
38	Review of Trade Facilitation Measure: The Philippine National Single Window Implementation	Erlinda Medalla	Erlinda Medalla and Melalyn Mantaring

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
39	Technical and Institutional Evaluation of National (NIS) and Communal Irrigation Systems (CIS) and Characterization of Irrigation Sector Governance Structure	Roehlano Briones	Arlene Inocencio, Carl Ureta, Alex Baulita, Arman Baulita, Roberto Clemente, Roger Luyun Jr., and Dulce Elazegui
40	Technical and Institutional Characterization and Evaluation of NIS		Roberto Clemente
41	Technical Evaluation of CIS and Selected NIS		Roger Luyun Jr.
42	Characterizing the Governance Structure of the Irrigation Sector in the Philippines		Miriam Nguyen
43	Characterizing the Governance Structure of the Irrigation Sector and Preliminary Evaluation of the Socioeconomic Impacts of the CIS Investments in the Philippines		Agnes Rola
44	Strengthening Governance of Irrigation in the Philippines - Phase 2: Technical and Institutional Evaluation of Selected NIS and CIS and Characterization of Irrigation Sector Governance Structure: Integrative Chapter		Arlene Inocencio
45	Establishment of Technical and Institutional Baseline Information and Preliminary Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impacts of CIS		Dulce Elazegui
46	Impact Assessment of the National Greening Program (NGP)	Danilo Israel	Danilo Israel
47	Environmental Component of the Impact Assessment of the NGP of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources: Scoping or Process Evaluation Phase		Tonie Balangue
48	Review and Assessment of the Students Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA) and Expanded SGP-PA (ESGP-PA)	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. and Denise Valerie Silfverberg
49	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of SGP-PA and Baseline for the ESGP-PA – Davao del Norte State College		Davao del Norte State College
50	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of SGP-PA and Baseline for the ESGP-PA – Southern Philippines Agribusiness and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology		Southern Philippines Agribusiness and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology
51	Design of Impact Evaluation of Programs under the DSWD in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Vicente Paqueo, and Celia Reyes
COMPETITION, TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION			
52	Development of a Comprehensive Industry Plan and Sectoral Roadmaps	Rafaelita Aldaba	Rafaelita Aldaba, Roehlano Briones, Ramonette Serafica, and Fatima Lourdes Del Prado
53	Assessment of the Readiness of the Philippines for the Regional Economic Integration of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015	Roehlano Briones and Danilo Israel	Ramon Clarete and Isabela Villamil
54	Philippines Country Report on the AEC Scorecard Phase IV Project	Gilberto Llanto	Gilberto Llanto, Ramonette Serafica, Erlinda Medalla, Kristina Ortiz, Keith Detros, Fatima Lourdes Del Prado, Melalyn Mantaring, Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Danica Ortiz, and Angelica Maddawin
55	ASEAN Services Liberalization		Pinky Padronia
56	Firm-to-Firm Matching with Technology Transfers in the Local and Global Economy: Findings from Southeast Asia	Gilberto Llanto	Gilberto Llanto, Fatima Lourdes Del Prado, and Maureen Ane Rosellon
57	Survey Component – Firm-to-Firm Matching with Technology Transfers in the Local and Global Economy: Findings from Southeast Asia		Philippine Statistics Authority
58	Research Project APEC 2015: Exploring Priority Areas for Philippine APEC 2015 Hosting: Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World		Erlinda Medalla
PUBLIC FINANCE			
59	Comparative Assessment of Proposals to Amend the Personal Income Tax Law		Rosario Manasan

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
	CREDIT		
	Zero-Based Budgeting Studies (ZBB) for the FY 2014 Budget Preparation	Gilberto Llanto	
60	Institutional Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC) on Credit Financing		Ma. Piedad Geron and Doreen Erfe
	HUMAN CAPITAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION		
	ZBB Studies for the FY 2014 Budget Preparation	Rosario Manasan	
61	Assessment of Sources and Utilization of Funding of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)		Rosario Manasan and Laarni Revilla
62	Refinement of the Normative Funding Formula for SUCs' Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	Rosario Manasan	Honesto Nuqui
63	Investing in Human Capital for Inclusive Growth: Focus on Higher Education	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Dante Canlas
	Graduate Tracer Study (GTS) 2014–2015	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
64	Statistical Consultancy and Sampling Design for GTS 2014		Jeffry Tejada
65	Assistance to Resampling Analysis Design for GTS 2014		Jeffry Tejada
66	Technical Assistance in the Operational Aspects of Commission on Higher Education GTS 2015		Melba Tutor
67	Technical Assistance to the Survey Design and Financial Plan for GTS		Christian Joy Cruz
68	Issues in Accreditation System in Higher Education Institutions		Mitzie Conchada
69	The Use of Massive Open Online Courses as Potential Avenue to Modernize Learning in the Philippines		Emmanuel De Dios
70	Estimating the Budgetary Requirements for Allowing Private Higher Education Institutions to Provide Education Services for Senior High School Students		Erik Jan Eleazar
	HEALTH		
71	A Critical Analysis of Purchasing of Health Services in the Philippines: A Case Study of PhilHealth	Gilberto Llanto	Oscar Picazo, Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Ida Marie Pantig, and Beverly Lorraine Ho
72	Data Collection and Analysis for the APO-PIDS Purchasing Study in the Philippines		Beverly Lorraine Ho
73	Technical Assistance to Improve the Resource Center for Health Sector Development		Ayedee Ace Domingo
	Health Systems Research Management in the Department of Health	Celia Reyes	
74	Analysis of the Sustainability of the National Government Premium Subsidy for the Indigents		Ida Marie Pantig
75	Analysis of Out-Of-Pocket Expenditures in the Philippines		Valerie Gilbert Ulep and Nina Ashley Dela Cruz
76	Recommendations on Improving the PHIC Case-Based Payment and Moving Toward Global Budget for Government Hospitals		Hilton Lam
77	Rapid Assessment of the Extent and Quality of Participation of Private Health Facilities in the Implementation of TB-DOTS in the Philippines		Marissa Alejandria
	DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT		
78	Deepening Regional Cooperation for Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: A Proposal for Proactive Approach to Risk Financing	Erlinda Medalla	Erlinda Medalla and Cathy Vidar
79	Building Philippine SME Resilience to Natural Disasters		Marife Ballesteros and Sonny Domingo
	INSTITUTIONS		
80	Institutions and Inclusion: An Exegesis of Mediocrity	Gilberto Llanto	Raul Fabella

LEGEND:

	RESEARCH AREAS
	MOTHER PROJECTS

ANNEXE: LIST OF ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
IMPACT EVALUATION STUDIES			
1	Impact Evaluation of the Agricultural Insurance Programs of the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC)	Celia Reyes	
2	Evaluation of Financial Sustainability of the Agricultural Insurance Programs of the PCIC		Romulo Virola
3	Evaluation of the Impact of the Agricultural Insurance Program of the PCIC on Agricultural Producers in Region VI - Western Visayas		Gay Defiesta
4	Evaluation of the Impact of the Agricultural Insurance Program of the PCIC on Agricultural Producers in Region II - Cagayan Valley		Cagayan State University
5	Evaluation of the Impact of the Agricultural Insurance Program of the PCIC on Agricultural Producers in Region IV-A		Felino Lansigan
6	Evaluation of the Impact of the Agricultural Insurance Program of the PCIC on Agricultural Producers in Region VII - Central Visayas		University of San Carlos
7	Evaluation of the Impact of the Agricultural Insurance Program of the PCIC on Agricultural Producers in Region XI		University of Southeastern Philippines
8	Assessment of the Planning and Programming for Capital Projects at the National and Agency Levels (ZBB study)	Gilberto Llanto	
	Impact Assessment of the National Greening Program (NGP)	Danilo Israel	
9	Institutional Component of the Impact Assessment of the NGP of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): Scoping or Process Evaluation Phase		Maria Paz Luna
10	Economic Component of the Impact Assessment of the NGP of the DENR: Scoping or Process Evaluation Phase		Arvin Vista
	Review and Assessment of the Students Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA) and Expanded SGP-PA (ESGP-PA)	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	
11	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of the ESGP-PA – Carlos Hilado Memorial State College		Carlos Hilado Memorial State College
12	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of the ESGP-PA – Surigao del Sur State University		Surigao del Sur State University
13	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of the ESGP-PA – Guimaras State College		Guimaras State College
14	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of SGP-PA and ESGP-PA – West Visayas State University		West Visayas State University
15	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of SGP-PA and Baseline for the ESGP-PA – Mindanao University of Science and Technology		Mindanao University of Science and Technology
16	Data Collection of Evaluation Design, Review, and Assessment of the ESGP-PA – Visayas State University		Visayas State University
17	Capacity Building of Oversight Agencies on Impact Evaluation	Gilberto Llanto	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Jose Ramon Albert Celia Reyes
18	CLEAR Course on Impact Evaluation	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Jose Ramon Albert, Celia Reyes, and Vicente Paqueo
COMPETITION, TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION			
19	Service Innovation in Philippine Industries		Ramonette Serafica
20	Study and Survey on Intra-ASEAN Nontariff Measures on Trade and Foreign Direct Investment		Erlinda Medalla
21	Examining Trends in ICT Statistics: How Does the Philippines Fare in ICT?		Jose Ramon Albert, Ramonette Serafica, and Beverly Lumbara
22	Competition Reforms in Key Markets for Enhancing Social & Economic Welfare in Developing Countries (CREW Project)	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones

	Title	Project Director	Principal Investigators/ Authors
23	Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens and Engendering Informed Regulatory Conversations in Priority Integration Sectors in ASEAN	Gilberto Llanto	Gilberto Llanto, Cherry Ann Madriaga, and Ma. Kristina Ortiz
	DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT		
24	Socioeconomic Research on Disaster Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation in the Philippines: Review, Gaps, and Recommendations		Danilo Israel
	SOCIAL PROTECTION, HUMAN CAPITAL, AND HIGHER EDUCATION		
25	Nutritional Status of the Population and Nutrition Programs of the Philippines: A Proposed Sector Review	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Alejandro Herrin
26	Policy Paper on the Gains and Challenges of the 1st High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building and Thematic Paper on Aligning Education and Training to Industry Requirements	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Stephanie Rose Flores
27	Review of Student Financial Assistance Programs		Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
28	Review of Student Loan Programs		Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
29	Program Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program		Sonny Domingo
30	Research for K to 12 Transition Planning	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Josefina Natividad, Elma Laguna, Ann Jillian Adona, Connille Abellera, Michael Geroche, Sheena Kristine Cases, and Jessamine de Perio
	CREDIT		
31	Comprehensive Study on Credit Programs to Smallholders	Gilberto Llanto	Gilberto Llanto, Ma. Piedad Geron, and Jocelyn Alma Badiola
	POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION		
32	Profiling the Beneficiaries of Social Protection Programs of the Government		Celia Reyes
33	Why Inequality Matters in Poverty Reduction and Why the Middle Class Needs Policy Attention		Jose Ramon Albert and Martin Joseph Raymundo
	ENERGY		
34	Study on the Renewable Energy Policy Debate in the Philippines		Adoracion Navarro and Maureen Ane Rosellon
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
35	Unintended Consequences of the Rent Control Law		Marife Ballesteros

LEGEND:

	RESEARCH AREAS
	MOTHER PROJECTS

ANNEXF: PUBLICATIONS

1. BOOKS

CODE	TITLE	CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS
PIDS Book 2015-01	Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World: A Look at the APEC 2015 Priority Areas (Volume 1)	Erlinda Medalla, Angelica Maddawin, Ramonette Serafica, Fatima Lourdes Del Prado, Oscar Picazo, Soraya Patria Ututalum, Nina Ashley Dela Cruz, Stephanie Rose Flores, Kathrina Gonzales, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Adoracion Navarro, Epictetus Patalinghug, Tereso Tullao Jr., Christopher James Cabuay, Daniel Hofileña

2. RESEARCH PAPERS

CODE	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
RPS 2015-01	Promoting Inclusive Growth through the 4Ps	Celia Reyes, Aubrey Tabuga, Christian Mina, Ronina Asis
RPS 2015-02	Review and Assessment of Programs Offered by State Universities and Colleges	Rosario Manasan, Danileen Kristel Parel
RPS 2015-03	Assessment of the DSWD SEA-K Strategy	Marife Ballesteros, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Gilberto Llanto, Maureen Ane Rosellon, Jasmine Magtibay, Lorraine Bolanos, Christine Ruth Salazar

3. ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR

CODE	TITLE	CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS
EPM 2014	Economic Policy Monitor 2014: Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth	Adoracion Navarro, Celia Reyes, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Marife Ballesteros, Roehlano Briones, Danilo Israel, Erlinda Medalla, Ramonette Serafica, Gilberto Llanto

4. PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT (PJD)

A double issue (Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2) of the PJD was released in 2015. It contains selected papers from the PIDS-DOH Health Systems Research Management (HSRM) project. Several research studies were carried out through the HSRM project providing critical updates and new information on the progress of the health sector's Aquino Health Agenda. The special volume focuses on health financing and service delivery, particularly PhilHealth coverage, household spending for health, and health infrastructure.

CODE	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2a	Analysis of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation's Individually Paying Program and Employed Program	Denise Valerie Silfverberg
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2b	Sustainability of the National Government Premium Subsidy for Indigents	Ida Marie Pantig
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2c	Institutional Financing of Catastrophic Health Expenditures	Alvin Caballes
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2d	Analysis of Out-of-Pocket Expenditures in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Nina Ashley Dela Cruz
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2e	Prevalence of Philippine Prescribing, Dispensing, and Use Behavior in Relation to Generic Drugs and Their Risk Factors	John Wong, Richelcyn Bacay, Richelle Duque, Patricia Margarita Roque, Grace Kathleen Serrano, Jenina Olivia Tumlos, Aisha-Aziza Ronsing, Kim Cochon
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2f	Public-Private Partnership Options Toward Achieving Universal Health Coverage in the Philippine Setting	Eduardo Banzon, Josephine Anne Lucero, Beverly Lorraine Ho, Maria Elizabeth Puyat, Emmae June Quibod, Patricia Ann Factor
PJD 2013 Vol. 40 Nos. 1-2g	Health Care in Private Schools and Private Establishments in the Philippines	Rachel Racelis

5. DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS

CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE	AUTHORS
DRN 2015 Vol. 33 No. 1	<p>Banner article: Policy and Ethical Implications of the Water-Food-Energy Nexus</p> <p>Other articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEC 2015—Next Steps for the ASEAN and the Philippines • PIDS Continues to Be One of the World's Best Think Tanks • Offer Excess Classrooms for K to 12 Use • National Greening Program Promising, But More Is Needed • Research Digests 	Gilberto Llanto Jenny Balboa, Ganeshan Wignaraja, PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2015 Vol. 33 No. 2	<p>Banner article: Toward Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the East Asian Seas</p> <p>Other articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Research Projects Featured in EADN Forum • APEC Research Conference Underscores Issues Hampering Inclusive Growth • PH's Bright Prospects in 2015 Highlighted in Economic Forum • PIDS and UNICEF Study Finds Decreasing Numbers of Out-of-School Children • Philippines' Financial Sector Lagging Behind in ASEAN • Credit Rating System May Decrease Banks' Aversion to Small Business Lending • Research Digests 	Raphael Perpetuo Lotilla, PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2015 Vol. 33 No. 3	<p>Banner article: Top Public Policy Experts Lead Inaugural Conference</p> <p>Other articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Policy Research Month Highlights Regulatory Reforms • PIDS Boosts Campaign for Evidence-Based Policymaking through Regional Events • PIDS, MinDA Forge Partnership Toward Shaping Mindanao's Sustainable and Inclusive Future • Australia, Philippines Explore Ways to Cooperate in Strengthening Economic Ties, Mitigating Disasters, and Empowering Women • Research Digests 	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2015 Vol. 33 No. 4	<p>Banner article: PIDS, NEDA, 3ie Bolster Campaign to Create a Culture of Evaluation</p> <p>Other articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIDS Studies Explore Core Irrigation Problems, Propose Means to Curb Poor Irrigation Performance • PIDS Brings Research Findings to Congress through Policy Dialogues • Bottom-Up Budgeting Can Empower Local Communities if Refined • Community Mortgage Program: Does It Work? • Research Digests 	PIDS Research Information Staff

6. ECONOMIC ISSUE OF THE DAY

CODE	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
EID 2015 Vol. XV No. 1	Bottom-Up Budgeting: People's Participation at Work	Gizelle Manuel
EID 2015 Vol. XV No. 2	Mutual Recognition Arrangements: Smoothing the Path for "Freer" Flow of Professional Workers in the ASEAN	Claudette Malana Sheila Siar
EID 2015 Vol. XV No. 3	Bridging the Knowledge Gap through Open Access	Mark Vincent Aranas
EID 2015 Vol. XV No. 4	Global Value Chains	Misha Borbon

7. POLICY NOTES

CODE	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
PN 2015-01	Feeding Severely Wasted Children in School: Examining Processes in DepEd's School Feeding Program	Jose Ramon Albert, Ana Maria Tabunda, Imelda Angeles-Agdeppa
PN 2015-02	The National Greening Program: Hope for Our Balding Forests	Danilo Israel, Maria Diyina Gem Arbo
PN 2015-03	Challenges in the Economic Participation of Women as Entrepreneurs	Lucita Lazo
PN 2015-04	Is Poverty Really Decreasing, and If Not, Why Not?	Jose Ramon Albert, Arturo Martinez Jr.

PN 2015-05	Promoting Women's Participation in the APEC Economies: Some Recommendations	Lucita Lazo
PN 2015-06	K to 12 Reform: Implications of Adding Grades 11 and 12 on the Higher Education Subsector	Rosario Manasan
PN 2015-07	Port Congestion and Underutilization in the Greater Capital Region: Unpacking the Issues	Epictetus Patalinghug, Gilberto Llanto, Alexis Fillone, Noriel Tiglao, Christine Ruth Salazar, Cherry Ann Madriaga, Maria Diyina Gem Arbo
PN 2015-08	How Has Basic Education in the Philippines Fared and What Else Needs to Be Done?	Clarissa David, Jose Ramon Albert
PN 2015-09	Performance of APEC Economies in the Ease of Doing Business	Ronald Mendoza, Tristan Canare, Alvin Ang
PN 2015-10	Mainstreaming SMEs through Social Enterprises	Leonardo Lanzona Jr.
PN 2015-11	Liberalizing Trade of Environmental Goods and Services: How to Address the Free-Rider Problem	George Manzano, Shanti Aubren Prado
PN 2015-12	Prospects of Stronger Economic Cooperation between the ASEAN and India: Implications for the Philippines	Gilberto Llanto
PN 2015-13	Why We Should Pay Attention to the Middle Class	Jose Ramon Albert, Raymond Gaspar, Martin Joseph Raymundo
PN 2015-14	Regulating Political Dynasties Toward a More Inclusive Society	Jose Ramon Albert, Ronald Mendoza, David Yap, Jan Fredrick Cruz
PN 2015-15	More than Infrastructure and Equipment: Process Evaluation of the Health Facilities Enhancement Program	Oscar Picazo, Ida Marie Pantig, Nina Ashley Dela Cruz
PN 2015-16	How Effective Are Our Postharvest Facilities?	Nerlita Manalili, Kevin Yaptenco, Alessandro Manilay
PN 2015-17	Assessment of the PhilHealth CARES Program in Selected Areas of the National Capital Region	Nina Castillo-Carandang, Brent Andrew Viray, Emmanuel Baja
PN 2015-18	Exploring Private Supplemental Insurance for Catastrophic Illnesses	Noel Juban, Benito Reverente
PN 2015-19	Tuberculosis and Diabetes Mellitus Control and Care: The Need for Coordinated Response	Emmanuel Baja, Marissa Alejandria, Nina Castillo-Carandang, Jill Itable Grace Kathleen Serrano, Mary Ann Lansang
PN 2015-20	Barriers to Early TB Diagnosis Among the Poor in Highly Urbanized Areas in the Philippines	Khrisna Reyes, Juan Carlos Amores
PN 2015-21	What Factors Affect the Business Success of Philippine SMEs in the Food Sector?	Elaine Borazon
PN 2015-22	The Impact of the Cheaper Medicines Act on Households in Metro Manila	Eleanora De Guzman, Maria Adoracion Fausto
PN 2015-23	Will the Philippines Benefit from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership?	Caesar Cororaton
PN 2015-24	Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC): Performing More than It Should	Ma. Piedad Geron, Doreen Carla Erfe
PN 2015-25	Agriculture and Fisheries Financing Program (AFFP): Why a Second Look at Its Implementing Guidelines Is a Must	Ma. Piedad Geron, Gilberto Llanto
PN 2015-26	An Exegesis of Mediocrity: Institutions and Inclusion in the Philippines	Raul Fabella
PN 2015-27	Technical Assessment of Communal Irrigation Systems in Luzon	Roger Luyun Jr.
PN 2015-28	Improving the Readiness of A&F Industries to the ASEAN Integration	Ramon Clarete, Isabel Rosario Villamil, Roehlano Briones
PN 2015-29	Enhancing and Maximizing Participation of Private Health Facilities in TB Control	Marissa Alejandria, Kathryn Roa, Grace Kathleen Serrano, Jill Itable, Nina Castillo-Carandang, Emmanuel Baja
PN 2015-30	How Is PhilHealth Faring as a Purchaser of Health Services?	Oscar Picazo, Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Ida Marie Pantig, Beverly Lorraine Ho

8. DISCUSSION PAPERS

CODE	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
DP 2015-01	Inequalities in Income, Labor, and Education: The Challenge of Inclusive Growth	Jose Ramon Albert, Jesus Dumagan, Arturo Martinez
DP 2015-02	Diagnostic Report on the Bus Transport Sector	Roehlano Briones, Debbie Gundaya, Sonny Domingo
DP 2015-03	Risk Aversion among Smallholder High-Value Crop Farmers in the Southern Philippines	Sonny Domingo, Kevin Parton, John Mullen, Randall Jones
DP 2015-04	Competition Reform in the Philippine Rice Sector	Roehlano Briones, Beulah Dela Pena
DP 2015-05	A Comprehensive Philippine Government Strategy on the Competitiveness of the Services Sector	Ramonette Serafica
DP 2015-06	Does Innovation Mediate Good Firm Performance?	Gilberto Llanto, Fatima Del Prado
DP 2015-07	Review of Design and Implementation of the Agricultural Insurance Programs of the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation	Christian Mina, Celia Reyes, Reneli Ann Gloria, Sarah Joy Mercado
DP 2015-08	Targeting the Agricultural Poor: The Case of PCIC's Special Programs	Celia Reyes, Reneli Ann Gloria, Christian Mina
DP 2015-09	Assessment of the DSWD SEA-K Strategy	Gilberto Llanto, Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Marife Ballesteros, Maureen Ane Rosellon, Lorraine Bolanos, Christine Ruth Salazar, Jasmine Magtibay
DP 2015-10	Development Finance and Aid in the Philippines: Policy, Institutional Arrangements, and Flows	Gilberto Llanto, Adoracion Navarro, Ma. Kristina Ortiz
DP 2015-11	APEC 2015: Global Value Chains and Services	Ramonette Serafica
DP 2015-12	Toward and Beyond APEC Summit 2015: Key Issues and Challenges of Professional Service Mobility	Aniceto Orbeta Jr., Kathrina Gonzales, Stephanie Rose Flores
DP 2015-13	Establishing the Linkages of Human Resource Development with Inclusive Growth	Tereso Tullao Jr., Christopher James Cabuay, Daniel Hofileña
DP 2015-14	Supply Chain Connectivity: Enhancing Participation in the Global Supply Chain	Epictetus Patalinghug
DP 2015-15	Philippine Priorities in Expanding APEC-Wide Connectivity Through Infrastructure Development	Adoracion Navarro
DP 2015-16	People-to-People Tourism in APEC: Facilitating Cross-Border Entry and Exit, with Special Focus on ASEAN	Oscar Picazo, Nina Ashley Dela Cruz, Soraya Ututalum
DP 2015-17	Supporting WTO and Pathways to the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP)	Erlinda Medalla, Angelica Maddawin
DP 2015-18	Increasing Economic Opportunities of Women in the APEC	Lucita Lazo
DP 2015-19	Inputs for Philippine Hosting of APEC 2015: Food Security	Roehlano Briones, Ivory Myka Galang, Danilo Israel
DP 2015-20	Building Philippine SME Resilience to Natural Disasters	Marife Ballesteros, Sonny Domingo
DP 2015-21	Deepening Regional Cooperation for Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: A Proposal for Proactive Approach to Risk Financing	Cathy Vidar, Erlinda Medalla
DP 2015-22	How Are Firms Responding to Philippine Free Trade Agreements?	Rafaelita Aldaba, Erlinda Medalla, Josef Yap, Maureen Ane Rosellon, Fatima Del Prado, Melalyn Mantaring, Veredigna Ledda
DP 2015-23	Analysis of Specific Legal and Trade-Related Issues in a Possible PH-EU Economic Partnership: The Philippine Constitution, Competition Policy, Government Procurement, Intellectual Property Rights, Dispute Settlement, and Trade Remedies	Lai-Lynn Angelica Barcenas
DP 2015-24	A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region	Epictetus Patalinghug, Gilberto Llanto, Alexis Fillone, Noriel Tiglaio, Christine Ruth Salazar, Cherry Ann Madiaga, Maria Diyina Gem Arbo
DP 2015-25	Assessment of the Bottom-Up Budgeting Process for FY 2015	Rosario Manasan
DP 2015-26	Bottom-Up Budgeting Process Assessment: Agusan del Norte	Danileen Kristel Parel, Keith Detros, Christine Ma. Grace Salinas
DP 2015-27	Bottom-Up Budgeting FY 2015 Assessment: Camarines Sur	Joyce Anne Maramot, Donald Yasay, Reinier De Guzman

DP 2015-28	Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process in Negros Province	Fatima Del Prado, Gabriel Antonio Florendo, Maureen Ane Rosellon
DP 2015-29	Toward an Enabling Set of Rules of Origin for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership	Erlinda Medalla
DP 2015-30	A Review of the Accreditation System for Philippine Higher Education Institutions	Mitzie Irene Conchada, Marites Tiongco
DP 2015-31	Rapid Appraisal of the Postharvest Facilities Projects in the Philippines	Nerlita Manalili, Kevin Yaptenco, Alessandro Manilay
DP 2015-32	Toward an Effective Regulatory Management System: Philippines	Gilberto Llanto
DP 2015-33	Green and Gold: Promoting Eco-Adventure and Cultural Tourism for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth	Oscar Picazo
DP 2015-34	Evaluation of the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative: A Dominant Supplier Approach	George Manzano, Shanti Aubren Prado
DP 2015-35	Furthering the Implementation of AEC Blueprint Measures	Gilberto Llanto, Ramonette Serafica, Erlinda Medalla, Ma. Kristina Ortiz, Keith Detros, Fatima Del Prado, Melalyn Mantaring, Danica Aisa Ortiz, Pinky Padronia, Angelica Maddawin, Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2015-36	The BPO Challenge: Leveraging Capabilities, Creating Opportunities	Fatima Del Prado
DP 2015-37	Doing Business: A Review of Literature and Its Role in APEC 2015	Ronald Mendoza, Tristan Canare, Alvin Ang
DP 2015-38	Social Enterprises and Employment: Mainstreaming SMEs and Employment Creation	Leonardo Lanzona Jr.
DP 2015-39	Industrial Policies and Implementation: Philippine Automotive Manufacturing as a Lens	Gilberto Llanto, Ma. Kristina Ortiz
DP 2015-40	Property Damage Recovery and Coping Behavior of Households Affected by an Extreme Flood Event in Marikina City, Metro Manila, Philippines	Jamil Paolo Francisco
DP 2015-41	An Assessment of the Community Mortgage Programs of the Social Housing Finance Corporation	Marife Ballesteros, Tatum Ramos, Jasmine Magtibay
DP 2015-42	Implications of a Philippine-US Free Trade Agreement on Trade in Goods: An Indicator Approach	George Manzano, Kristine Joy Martin
DP 2015-43	Readiness of the Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors for the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community: A Rapid Appraisal	Ramon Clarete, Isabela Rosario Villamil
DP 2015-44	The Culture of Patriarchy and Its Effects on the Human Rights of Girl-Children in Cagayan de Oro and Claveria, Misamis Oriental: Implications to Policy Formulation	Noemi Medina
DP 2015-45	Philippines 2011 National Transfer Accounts Estimates of Consumption and Labor Income Age Profiles: Discussions on the 1991–2011 Age Profile Change and Implications on Economic Gains from the First Demographic Dividend	Rachel Racelis, Michael Ralph Abrigo, J.M. Ian Salas, Alejandro Herrin
DP 2015-46	Options for Supporting Rice Farmers Under a Post-QR Regime: Review and Assessment	Roehlano Briones, Lovely Ann Tolin
DP 2015-47	Massive Open Online Courses: A Primer for Philippine State Universities and Colleges	Leonardo Dela Cruz
DP 2015-48	Comparative Assessment of Proposals to Amend the Personal Income Tax Law	Rosario Manasan
DP 2015-49	Nongovernment Reforestation in the Philippines: Review, Analysis, and Ways Forward	Danilo Israel
DP 2015-50	Assessment of Sources and Utilization of Funding of State Universities and Colleges	Rosario Manasan, Ma. Laarni Revilla
DP 2015-51	Recent Trends in Out-of-School Children in the Philippines	Clarissa David, Jose Ramon Albert
DP 2015-52	Exploring Priority Areas for Philippine APEC 2015 Hosting: Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World	Erlinda Medalla
DP 2015-53	The Use of MOOCs as a Potential Avenue to Modernize Learning in the Philippines	Emmanuel De Dios
DP 2015-54	A Critical Analysis of Purchasing of Health Services in the Philippines: A Case Study of PhilHealth	Oscar Picazo, Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Ida Marie Pantig, Beverly Lorraine Ho
DP 2015-55	Why Inequality Matters in Poverty Reduction and Why the Middle Class Needs Policy Attention	Jose Ramon Albert, Martin Joseph Raymundo

9. PIDS UPDATES/IN FOCUS

DATE	TOPIC
January 2015	Food Security and Inclusive Growth
February 2015	PIDS, One of the World's Best Think Tanks
March 2015	Innovation
April 2015	Social Protection
May 2015	Agrarian Reform
June 2015	Financial Inclusion
July 2015	Public Tertiary Education in the Philippines
August 2015	Does Bottom-Up Budgeting Work?
September 2015	Effective Regulations for Sustainable growth
October 2015	Economic Policy Monitor 2014: Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth
November 2015	Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World – A Look at the APEC 2015 Priority Areas
December 2015	Assessment of the DSWD SEA-K Strategy

ANNEX G: EVENTS

DATE	TITLE OF EVENT	VENUE	SPONSOR/S
1. LEGISLATORS FORUM SERIES			
November 10, 2015	Assessment of the Bottom-Up Budgeting Process for FY 2015	Conference Room Nos. 1 & 2, Mitra Bldg., House of Representatives, Quezon City	PIDS, CPBRD-HOR
November 25, 2015	Rapid Appraisal of the Postharvest Facilities Projects in the Philippines	Conference Room Nos. 1 & 2, Mitra Bldg., House of Representatives, Quezon City	PIDS, CPBRD-HOR
December 2, 2015	A System-Wide Study of the Logistics Industry in the Greater Capital Region	Conference Room Nos. 1 & 2, Mitra Bldg., House of Representatives, Quezon City	PIDS, CPBRD-HOR
December 9, 2015	Toward an Effective Regulatory Management System for the Philippines	Conference Room Nos. 1 & 2, Mitra Bldg., House of Representatives, Quezon City	PIDS, CPBRD-HOR
2. PIDS Annual Public Policy Conference			
September 22, 2015	2015 Inaugural Public Policy Conference	Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria Hotel, Ortigas Ave. corner ADB Ave., Ortigas Center, Quezon City	PIDS
3. PIDS Seminars			
January 27, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on Distance Education through the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	Marito Garcia, World Bank, and Darden Business School, University of Virginia
April 23, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on The Eurozone and the Greek Conundrum	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	Lino Briguglio, Professor of Economics, University of Malta
May 11–13, 2015	APEC Study Centers Consortium Conference	Crown Regency Resort and Convention Center, Boracay Island, Malay, Aklan	APEC, PIDS, PASCN, ADMU
May 18, 2015	UNESCAP Policy Dialogue on Growth Inclusiveness	Room 208, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS, UNESCAP
May 19, 2015	Economic Outlook and Beyond	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS
May 26, 2015	Out-of-School Children in the Philippines	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS, UNICEF
May 27–29, 2015	East Asian Development Network Research Annual Meeting	Makati Diamond Residences, Legaspi Village, Makati City	PIDS, EADN Secretariat
June 17, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on Enhancing Access to Financial Services Through a More Competitive Financial System	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	Mario Lamberte, Former President, PIDS, and Former Director for Research, ADB Institute
July 16, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on SME Internationalization and Finance in Asia	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	Ganeshan Wignaraja, Adviser, ADB Institute
July 16, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on Road to FTAAP Pathways, Diversions, and Dead-Ends	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	Malcolm Cook, ISEAS
August 3, 2015	Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Launch	Hotel Intercontinental Makati Central Business District, Makati City	PIDS, UNDP
August 27, 2015	Australia-Philippines Economic Partnership in the Asia Pacific: Prospects and Challenges	Makati Diamond Residences, Legaspi Village, Makati City	PIDS, Griffith Asian Institute, PASCN
September 4, 2015	PIDS-Minda Policy Forum	Waterfront Insular Hotel, Lanang, Davao City	PIDS, Mindanao Development Authority

September 16, 2015	Policy Forum on Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth	Northwestern University, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	PIDS, PIA
September 17, 2015	Policy Dialogue on Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS
September 15–16, 2015	Evaluation Learning Event: Think Sustainable, Act Responsible	ADB Headquarters, Mandaluyong City	Asian Development Bank
December 1, 2015	Pulong Saliksikan on Potential Economic Benefits of the Philippines from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership	PIDS Conference Room, 18th Floor, Three Cyberpod Centris – North Tower, Quezon City	PIDS
December 12, 2015	Policy Forum on Impact Evaluation	Marco Polo Hotel Ortigas Center, Pasig City	PIDS, NEDA, 3ie, Australian Aid
4. PRESS CONFERENCES			
September 1, 2015	Press Conference on the Launch of the 13th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM)	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS
September 4, 2015	Regional Press Conference on the DPRM and PIDS-MinDA Partnership	Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City	PIDS, MinDA
September 9, 2015	Regional Press Conference on the DPRM	PIA Region 10 Office, Cagayan De Oro City	PIDS, PIA
September 15, 2015	Regional Press Conference on the DPRM	PIA Region 2 Office, Tuguegarao City	PIDS, PIA
September 30, 2015	Regional Press Conference on the DPRM	Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc. Hall, Cebu City	PIDS, PIA
5. SENATE STAFF ECONOMIC FORUM SERIES			
November 5, 2015	Assessment of the Bottom-Up Budgeting Process for FY 2015	Senator Padilla Room, Senate of the Philippines, Pasay City	PIDS-SEPO

ANNEXH: 13th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM)

A. PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

1. Ahon sa Hiras Inc.
2. Angelo King Institute-De La Salle University
3. Ateneo De Manila University-Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development
4. Aparri (Cagayan), Municipality of
5. Alaminos (Pangasinan), City of
6. Baggao (Cagayan), Municipality of
7. Bohol, Province of
8. San Jose (Cagayan), Municipality of
9. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
10. Board of Investments
11. Bureau of Animal Industry
12. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Region IV-A)
13. Bureau of Labor Relations
14. Bureau of Soils and Water Management
15. Bicol University
16. Caramoran (Catanduanes), Municipality of
17. Central Luzon State University
18. Civil Service Commission
19. Clark Development Corp.
20. Climate Change Commission
21. Colegio de San Juan de Letran Calamba
22. Department of Agrarian Reform
23. Department of Budget and Management
24. Department of Energy
25. Department of Finance
26. Department of Health
27. Department of the Interior and Local Government
28. Department of Public Works and Highways
29. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
30. DOST-Region 2
31. Department of Social Welfare and Development
32. Department of Tourism
33. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
34. DTI - Batanes Provincial Office
35. DTI XII - South Cotabato
36. Don Bosco-Makati Campus
37. Duero (Bohol), Municipality of
38. Foreign Service Institute
39. Government Service Insurance System
40. Isabela, Provincial Government of
41. Isabela State University, Ilagan Campus
42. Institute of Labor Studies
43. Labo (Camarines Norte), Municipal Government of
44. Laguna, Provincial Government of
45. Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
46. Land Transportation Office
47. Libon (Albay), Municipal Government of
48. Local Water Utilities Administration
49. Mariano Marcos State University
50. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
51. Mina (Iloilo), Municipality of
52. Mindanao Development Authority
53. Muntinlupa, City Government of
54. National Competitiveness Council
55. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
56. NEDA - Region I
57. NEDA - Region II
58. NEDA - Region IV-A
59. NEDA - Region VI
60. NEDA - Region XII
61. NEDA - CAR
62. National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
63. National Maritime Polytechnic
64. National Water Resources Board
65. National Youth Commission
66. Office of the Government Corporate Counsel
67. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila
68. Pangasinan State University
69. Paranaque, City of
70. People's Credit and Finance Corporation
71. Philippine Air Force
72. Philippine Association of Service Exporters, Inc.
73. Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
74. Philippine Coconut Authority
75. Philippine Economic Zone Authority
76. Philippine Information Agency (PIA)
77. PIA - Region I
78. PIA - Region II
79. PIA - Region VII
80. PIA - Region X
81. Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation
82. Philippine Institute for Development Studies
83. Philippine International Trading Corporation
84. Philippine Normal University
85. Philippine Rice Research Institute
86. Philippine Science High School-Main Campus
87. Philippine Social Science Council
88. Philippine Trade Training Center
89. Pili (Camarines Sur), Municipality of
90. Presidential Management Staff
91. San Mateo (Isabela), Municipality of
92. Small Enterprises Research and Development Foundation
93. Taguig, City Government of
94. Tuburan (Cebu), Municipality of
95. Union of Local Municipalities of the Philippines
96. University of the Philippines Los Baños-College of Economics and Management
97. University of the Philippines-National College of Public Administration and Governance
98. Center for Policy and Executive Development
99. University of the Philippines-College of Social Sciences and Philosophy
100. University of Southeastern Philippines
101. University of the East
102. Xavier University-Ateneo De Cagayan

B. ACTIVITIES

DATE	TITLE OF ACTIVITY	VENUE	ORGANIZER/S
September 1	Spatial Strategies Formulation for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Alaminos City)	Alaminos City Productivity and Training Center	City Government of Alaminos, Pangasinan
September 1	DPRM 2015 Press Conference	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS
September 4	PIDS-MinDA Policy Forum on "Advance Mindanao: Toward Sustainable Economic Development and Balanced Ecosystems"	Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City	PIDS, MinDA

September 4	DPRM 2015 Press Conference-Davao City	Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City	PIDS, MinDA
September 9	R&D Multistakeholder Dissemination Conference	Bicol University, Legazpi City	Bicol University
September 9	Trade and Industry Development Updates: IC Design	Heritage Hotel, Manila	Department of Trade and Industry
September 9	DPRM Press Conference-Cagayan De Oro City	PIA Region 10, Cagayan De Oro City	PIDS, PIA
September 10	Calabarzon Regional Development Council 2015 Third Quarter Meeting	Rizal Provincial Capitol, Antipolo City	NEDA Region IV-A
September 12	Radio Interview - Pambansang Almusal	Eagle Broadcasting, Quezon City	PIDS, PIA
September 14–October 9	Rice-Based Farm Household Survey Seminar Series	PhilRice, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	PhilRice
September 15	Western Visayas Regional Research Utilization Forum	NEDA Region VI, Fort San Pedro Drive, Iloilo City	NEDA VI
September 15	DPRM Press Conference-Tuguegarao City	PIA Region II Office, Tuguegarao City	PIDS, PIA Region II
September 16	TV Guesting - Good Morning Boss (PTV4)	PTV 4, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City	PIDS, PIA
September 16	Echo Seminar on Statistics for Policy Analysis	NEDA 1 Conference Room, San Fernando, La Union	NEDA I
September 16	TV Guesting - Taumbahay Show (Net 25)	Eagle Broadcasting, Quezon City	PIDS, PIA
September 16	Radio Guesting at DZRB	Radio ng Bayan, PIA Building, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City	PIDS, PIA
September 16	DPRM Forum-Laoag City	Northwestern University, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	PIDS, PIA Region I
September 17	IEC on the Implementation of the EPIRA of 2001	Eastern Visayas State University, Tacloban City	Department of Energy
September 17	Policy Dialogue on “Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth”	C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA Bldg., Makati City	PIDS
September 17	Radio/TV Interview - Aksyon Solusyon with Alex Tinsay (Radyo 5)	Radyo 5, Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City	PIDS, PIA
September 19	2015 Graduate Research Forum: Enhancing the Research Culture in the Graduate Programs	Xavier University Little Theater, Cagayan De Oro City	Xavier University
September 21–25	Training Program on Research Methods in Public Administration	UP NCPAG, UP Campus, Diliman Quezon City	University of the Philippines-NCPAG
September 22	Bicol University (BU) Research and Development Techno Expo	BU Research and Development Center, Legazpi City	Bicol University
September 22	Inaugural Public Policy Conference 2015 Theme: Harnessing Our Institutions and Human Capital for Inclusive Growth	Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Ortigas Center, Quezon City	PIDS
September 23	Research Forum on NMP Completed Researches	National Maritime Polytechnic Campus, Cebu City	National Maritime Polytechnic
September 24	Mabini Dialogue Series (MDS) on Philippine Competition Law and AEC 2015: Opportunities and Challenges	Special Envoy Carlos Chan Room, 5th floor, DFA building, Pasay City	Foreign Service Institute
September 30	Micro Health Framework Seminar	DOF Building, Pasay City	Department of Finance
September 30	Technical Research Writing: Coaching Session on Research Proposal Writing	NAMRIA, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City	NAMRIA
September 30	DPRM Press Conference-Cebu City	Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc. Hall, Cebu City	PIDS, PIA 7
October 5	Third College of Economics and Management Research Forum	College of Economics and Management, UP Los Baños, College, Laguna	College of Economics and Management, UP Los Baños
October 5	Lecture on “A World Trade Organization for the 21st Century” by Dr. Ganeshan Wignaraja	Leong Hall, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City	Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development
October 26	MMDA Forum on “Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth”	MMDA Building, Guadalupe Nuevo, Makati City	MMDA

ANNEXI: AUDIT CERTIFICATE

Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Philippine Institute for Development Studies
 18F Three Cyberpod Centris, North Tower
 EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the statement of income and expenses, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with state accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Philippine Institute for Development Studies as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with state accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines.

Report on Supplementary Information Required Under BIR Revenue Regulation 15-2010

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year described in Note 23 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

COMMISSION ON AUDIT

(SGD.) REBECCA Y. RAGSAG

Supervising Auditor – Audit Group H
 Cluster 6 – Corporate Government Sector

ANNEX J: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As of December 31, 2015 (With corresponding figures as of December 31, 2014) (In Philippine Peso)				
	Notes	2015	2014	
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.7 & 3	346,119,898	405,600,269	
Receivables	4	179,693,749	342,726,717	
Financial Assets	5	20,519,271	46,467,395	
Inventories	2.2	455,012	718,424	
Prepayments and Other Current Assets	6	12,468,725	963,771	
Total Current Assets		559,256,655	796,476,576	
Noncurrent Assets				
Financial Assets	2.3 & 7	312,828,502	343,194,104	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Net	2.4 & 8	42,563,934	105,176,685	
Other Assets		1,353	6,589	
Total Noncurrent Assets		355,393,789	448,377,378	
TOTAL ASSETS		914,650,444	1,244,853,954	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	2.5	28,123,494	3,992,474	
Interagency Payables	9	187,448,827	384,008,915	
Performance/Bidders Bond		1,443,425	697,964	
Other Payables	10	8,726,662	24,467,998	
Total Current Liabilities		225,742,408	413,167,351	
Other Liabilities				
Deferred Credits	11	64,461,732	268,406,084	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		290,204,140	681,573,435	
Equity				
Government Equity	12	312,774,436	396,680,909	
Retained Earnings		311,671,868	166,599,610	
TOTAL EQUITY		624,446,304	563,280,519	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		914,650,444	1,244,853,954	

The notes on pages 68–74 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEXK: STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
 (With corresponding figures for CY 2014)
 (In Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2015	2014
INCOME			
Interest on Investments		22,215,698	20,825,373
Subsidy from National Government	13	274,716,036	73,823,195
Sale of Publications - Net of Cost of Publications	14	29,566	26,986
Miscellaneous Income	15	19,911,862	16,874,995
Total Income		316,873,162	111,550,549
EXPENSES			
Personal Services			
Salaries and Wages		37,621,081	34,500,474
Other Compensation		18,312,366	13,181,649
Personnel Benefits Contribution		5,050,734	4,641,133
Other Personnel Benefits		2,838,940	2,710,092
Total Personal Services		63,823,121	55,033,348
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses			
Professional Services	16	58,239,243	12,031,698
Rent Expense	17	15,562,362	0
Travelling Expenses	18	5,856,496	4,867,718
Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees	19	5,602,013	5,413,252
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	20	5,343,902	837,166
Depreciation Expense		4,949,900	3,578,802
Utility Expenses		3,757,955	4,621,076
Training and Scholarship Expenses		3,032,186	1,261,089
Communications Expenses	21	1,546,494	1,152,592
Printing and Binding	22	1,181,382	1,134,796
Supplies and Materials Expense		1,162,636	1,045,486
Repairs and Maintenance		556,714	497,272
Representation Expense		383,624	632,931
Transportation and Delivery Expenses		235,200	0
Subsidies and Donations		198,496	0
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses		112,300	102,990
Bank Charges		109,659	97,133
Subscription		84,230	119,511
Loss on Sale of Disposed Assets		40,895	0
Advertising		12,096	30,240
Membership Dues and Contributions to Organizations		10,000	10,000
Total Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses		107,977,783	37,433,752
Total Expenses		171,800,904	92,467,100
NET INCOME (LOSS)		145,072,258	19,083,449

The notes on pages 68–74 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEXL: STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended December 31, 2015 (With corresponding figures for CY 2014) (In Philippine Peso)				
	Notes	2015	2014	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Collection of Receivables		133,788,661	34,525,677	
Receipt of Refunds of Cash Advances and Overpayments of Expenses		87,479,533	2,827,714	
Receipt of Subsidy for Operations	13	71,180,000	73,823,195	
Collection of Interest - PIDS Proper		30,505,266	17,418,798	
Receipts of Project Fund		25,988,105	292,349,835	
Collection of Income/Revenues		1,259,744	21,371,273	
Collection of Interest - PIDS Projects		99,993	224,167	
Refund of Performance/Bidders/Bail Bonds Payable		(134,927)	(239,013)	
Purchases of Inventories	2.2	(724,478)	(951,463)	
Payment for Payables Incurred in Operations		(2,485,286)	(5,335,681)	
Advances to Employees/Projects		(4,147,616)	(8,023,217)	
Granting of Cash Advances/Petty Cash Fund		(7,029,995)	(7,869,029)	
Remittance of Withholding Taxes/Authorized Deductions		(37,021,360)	(30,102,380)	
Payment for Operating Expenses		(112,717,052)	(57,462,375)	
Payment for Project Expenses		(289,121,599)	(51,359,685)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(103,081,012)	281,197,816	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Maturing Treasury Bills and Other Securities		61,511,951	179,916,133	
Proceeds from Maturing Treasury Bonds		19,901,910	56,147,519	
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment		235,677	316	
Purchase of Property, Plant, and Equipment	2.4	(6,684,976)	(7,879,433)	
Placements/Reinvestments/Roll-over of Matured Investments		(31,363,921)	(236,666,421)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		43,600,641	(8,481,886)	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(59,480,371)	272,715,930	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		405,600,269	132,884,339	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR		346,119,898	405,600,269	

The notes on pages 68–74 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX M: STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
 (With corresponding figures for CY 2014)
 (In Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2015	2014
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Balance Beginning		311,640,725	311,640,725
Subsidy Received		0	0
Balance End		311,640,725	311,640,725
PURCHASE OF LOT			
Balance Beginning		83,866,250	83,866,250
Refund of Cost of Purchase of Lot		(83,866,250)	0
Balance End		0	83,866,250
INVESTMENT CAPITAL - HELD IN TRUST	2.4 & 11		
Balance Beginning		1,173,934	986,520
Acquisition of PPE for Externally Funded Projects		0	187,414
Transfer/Sale of PPE-Held in Trust for Completed Projects		(40,223)	0
Balance End		1,133,711	1,173,934
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance Beginning		166,599,610	147,516,161
Net Income/(Loss)		145,072,258	19,083,449
Balance End		311,671,868	166,599,610
EQUITY		624,446,304	563,280,519

The notes on pages 68–74 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEXN: NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in Philippine peso unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) is a nonstock, nonprofit government research institution created under PD 1201 in September 1977. The Institute's nature of operation/principal program/activities include, among others, the following:

- 1.1 Provide analyses of socioeconomic problems and issues to support the formulation of plans and policies for sustained social and economic development in the Philippines;
- 1.2 Establish a continuing channel of communication between policymakers and planners, on one hand, and researchers, on the other;
- 1.3 Establish a repository for economic research information and other related activities.

As of December 31, 2015, the Institute's principal place of business is at 18th Floor, Three Cyberpod Centris, North Tower, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Institute's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with state accounting principles.

- 2.1 Errors of prior periods that are material in amount were corrected in accordance with paragraphs 41–50 of Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) No. 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- 2.2 Inventories were valued at cost using moving average method. These included costs of unused supplies and materials, books, journals, and working papers for various research projects for sale.
- 2.3 Investments in bonds were amortized at cost using the straight-line method. Interest income pertaining thereto and that of the investments in treasury bills were recognized on accrual basis.
- 2.4 Property, plant, and equipment (PPE) were recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. The straight-line method of depreciation was used based on the estimated useful life ranging from 5 to 10 years. A residual value computed at 10 percent (10%) of the cost of the asset was set and depreciation started on the second month after purchase. PPE acquired by externally funded projects were recorded as held-in-trust. PPE that were not used in operations were reclassified to other assets.
- 2.5 Liabilities were recognized at the time these were incurred.
- 2.6 Income and expenses were recorded using the accrual method of accounting.
- 2.7 Transactions in foreign currencies were recorded in Philippine peso based on the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas rate of exchange at the date of transactions. At the end of the year, these were revalued using the rate of exchange at balance sheet date.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in bank and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

This account consists of the following:

Particulars	2015	2014
Cash in Bank	35,322,856	111,886,376
Foreign Currency Time Deposit	8,962,578	0
Treasury Bills	10,005,044	0
Treasury Bonds	26,984,863	0
Special Savings Account/High Yield Savings Account	264,844,557	293,713,893
	346,119,898	405,600,269

The special savings account (SS)/high yield savings account (HYSA) is an investment facility of the Development Bank of the Philippines/Land Bank of the Philippines (DBP/LBP) through the trust department of the said bank that offers interest rates higher than the yields on government securities of the same tenor.

4. RECEIVABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2015	2014
Due from National Government Agencies (NGAs)	173,062,067	335,996,740
Interest Receivables	5,708,401	5,322,154
Due from Government-Owned and -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)	664,292	227,166
Other Receivables – Miscellaneous	258,989	1,133,407
Receivables – Disallowances/Charges	0	47,250
	179,693,749	342,726,717

The account Due from NGAs in CY 2015 is composed of the following:

Particulars	2015	2014
PIDS/Commission on Higher Education (CHED) "Research Development Extension Project"	172,938,956	335,995,354
PIDS/Department of Agrarian Reform "A Comprehensive Study on Credit Programs to Smallholders"	122,135	0
PIDS/Department of Health (DOH) Project "Health Systems Research Project"	976	1,386
	173,062,067	335,996,740

The receivable from PIDS/CHED "Research Development Extension (RDE) Project" amounting to PHP 172.939 million was part of the PHP 560 million Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP) for the implementation of the Grants-in-Aid for Research Development and Extension project which was released by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to the PIDS. Of the PHP 560 million fund, PHP 504 million was transferred/released to CHED last June 20, 2012. Per monitoring report submitted by CHED to PIDS, the said amount was composed of the unliquidated balances from state universities and colleges amounting to PHP 169.67 million and unliquidated CHED operating expenses amounting to PHP 3.27 million.

5. CURRENT ASSETS - FINANCIAL ASSETS

This account represents the current portion of the investment in treasury bonds with the Bureau of Treasury (BTr) and with the government securities eligible dealers (GSED), particularly Land Bank of the Philippines and Development Bank of the Philippines.

6. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account includes the 20 percent withholding taxes from Treasury Bill placements, prepayments for insurance premiums with the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), fidelity bond premiums with the BTr, various subscriptions for the library and printing costs of PIDS publication, and input tax on purchase of goods and services.

7. NONCURRENT ASSETS - FINANCIAL ASSETS

This account consists of Investment in bonds - investible funds account comprising mainly of government treasury bonds with coupon rates between 2.98 percent and 7.38 percent. These investments are scheduled to mature in calendar years 2016–2037.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT - NET

This account is broken down as follows:

	Communi- cation/IT Equipment	Office Equipment/ Furniture and Fixtures, Others	Lot/ Leasehold Improve- ment	Motor Vehicles and Accessories	PPE-Held in Trust	Total
Cost						
Balance, January 1, 2015	32,684,728	5,924,916	89,054,797	6,453,678	1,173,933	135,292,052
Additions	2,050,572	1,818,686	20,665,325	3,176,000	0	27,710,583
Disposals	(2,865,646)	(777,321)	(89,054,796)	(2,057,500)	(40,223)	(94,795,486)
Balance, December 31, 2015	31,869,654	6,966,281	20,665,326	7,572,178	1,133,710	68,207,149
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance, January 1, 2015	17,386,047	4,136,599	3,889,309	4,703,412	0	30,115,367
Depreciation	3,427,826	831,047	618,182	373,235	0	5,250,290
Disposals	(2,574,173)	(583,283)	(4,507,491)	(2,057,495)	-0	(9,722,442)
Balance, December 31, 2015	18,239,700	4,384,363	0	3,019,152	0	25,643,215
Net book value, Dec. 31, 2015	13,629,954	2,581,918	20,665,326	4,553,026	1,133,710	42,563,934
Net book value, Dec. 31, 2014	15,298,681	1,788,317	85,165,488	1,750,266	1,173,933	105,176,685

For every acquisition of PPE items to be used in the implementation of externally funded projects, the PPE-Held in Trust account is debited. Upon completion of the project, the PPE items held in trust are reclassified to the specific PPE items account classifications (Note 11).

The executed Deed of Sale on August 16, 2013 between the Institute and the National Housing Authority (NHA) for the purchase of lot was declared as void *ab initio* per opinion of the Department of Justice dated November 13, 2014. On February 10, 2015, PIDS received from NHA the amount of PHP 84.807 million representing full reimbursement of PIDS expenses incurred for the purchase of lot. On March 19, 2015, the Institute returned to the BTr the total amount PHP 100 million per BTr OR#8202154 and OR#8202155.

9. INTERAGENCY PAYABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2015	2014
Due to NGAs, PIDS/CHED "Research Development and Extension Project"	172,938,956	351,794,373
PIDS/DOH Project "Health Systems Research Management"	8,377,004	9,027,744
Due to Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)	3,857,292	3,045,079
PIDS/CHED "Research for K to 12 Transition Planning"	1,240,365	0
Due to GOCCs, Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN)	754,872	2,085,079
PIDS/Development Academy of the Philippines "Program Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program"	280,338	0
PIDS/CHED Project "Returned Funds from CHED for Research Development and Extension Project"	0	15,512,076
PIDS/Department of Foreign Affairs Project "Conduct of Research Project APEC 2015"	0	1,716,168
PIDS/Department of Trade and Industry Project "Development and Comprehensive Industry Plan Sectoral Roadmaps..."	0	755,352
PIDS/DBM "Zero-Based Budgeting/Program Evaluation in the Government"	0	76,815
Due to PHILHEALTH	0	362
Due to PAG-IBIG	0	149
Due to GSIS	0	(4,282)
Totals	187,448,827	384,008,915

The account Due to BIR consists of the income tax on accrued interest income subject to final tax and taxes withheld from employees' compensation, contractors, and suppliers. The same are regularly remitted by the Institute to the BIR on or before their due dates.

The account PIDS/CHED Project "Returned Funds from CHED for RDE Project" pertains to the DAP-RDE funds released to PIDS (see Note 4). The releases and disbursements were stopped by the Institute and CHED due to Supreme Court decision on "DAP as unconstitutional" as of July 1, 2014.

10. OTHER PAYABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2015	2014
PIDS/Global Development Network - East Asian Development Network (GDN-EADN) Project	5,844,723	5,810,228
PRUDENTIALIFE HEALTHCARE INC. (HMO of resigned employees)	878,631	742,173
PIDS/Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS) Jaipur Project "Competition Reforms in Key Markets for Enhancing Social and Economic Welfare in Developing Countries"	836,209	241,102
PIDS/International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3iE) "CLEAR course on Impact Evaluation"	769,499	0
PIDS/3iE "PWP.02.PH.PG: Design of the Impact Evaluation Programmes, under the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the Philippines"	277,130	0
Bids and Awards Committee	120,470	35,748
DAP FY2011 Purchase of Lot/Building	0	15,354,374
PIDS/Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia "AEC Scorecard IV Project"	0	1,010,878
PIDS/World Health Organization Project "A Critical Analysis of Purchasing Arrangements in the Philippines"	0	441,681
Special fund - National Economic and Development Authority Building Maintenance	0	292,630
Philippine Academic Consortium for Latin America Studies International Conference	0	189,020
PIDS/Institute of Development Studies "Eldis Partners Collaborative of Open Data and Architecture and Content Sharing...."	0	176,500
PIDS/Senate "Congressional Oversight Committee on Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization"	0	173,139
PIDS Provident Fund, Inc.	0	525
Totals	8,726,662	24,467,998

11. DEFERRED CREDITS

This account represents amount collected for revenue not yet earned. The details of the account are presented below:

Particulars	2015	2014
Impact Evaluation	64,443,730	267,982,805
Return Service Obligations	15,127	423,279
Subscriptions on Publication Items	2,875	0
	64,461,732	268,406,084

The PHP 64.44 million will be used for the implementation of the three projects under the "Impact Evaluation of Key Government Programs and Projects and Capacity Building of Oversight Agencies on Impact Evaluation", which was extended until December 2016 per DBM approval dated January 21, 2016.

12. EQUITY

The details of the account are presented below:

Particulars	2015	2014
Endowment Fund	311,640,725	311,640,725
Investment Capital-Held in Trust	1,133,711	1,173,934
DAP FY2011-Purchase of Lot/Building	0	83,866,250
	312,774,436	396,680,909
Retained earnings		
Balance Beginning	166,599,610	147,516,161
Income for the Period	145,072,258	19,083,449
	311,671,868	166,599,610
Totals	624,446,304	563,280,519

The Endowment Fund consists of funds released by the BTr through the DBM in the amount of PHP 311.053 million and PHP 0.588 million from Policy, Training and Technical Assistance Facility (PTTAF) which was contributed to the equity of the Institute. The Endowment Fund which was established under the same law that created the agency was purposely meant for investment, earnings of which shall be used in the operational requirements of the Institute.

The account Investment Capital-Held in Trust represents the total cost of fixed assets purchased and used in the implementation of externally funded projects (see Note 8).

13. SUBSIDY FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

This account represents the subsidy received from the National Government to support the operating expenses of the Institute.

Particulars	2015	2014
Subsidy for Impact Evaluation	203,536,036	32,017,195
Subsidy for Rental	40,180,000	0
Subsidy for Operating Expenses	31,000,000	41,806,000
	71,180,000	
	274,716,036	73,823,195

Out of the PHP 300 million received by the Institute for the implementation of the Impact Evaluation Project (see Note 11, Deferred Credits), PHP 203.536 million was recognized/recorded as Subsidy from National Government. This amount was the expenses/charges incurred during the implementation of the Impact Evaluation Project for CY 2015.

14. SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

This account represents the proceeds from the various sale of articles published by the Institute amounting to PHP 29,566, net of cost of sales amounting to PHP 2,110.

15. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

The main sources of this income are the externally funded research projects, most of which were completed and closed during the year. As part of the Institute's cost recovery program, the projects were charged for management fee and for the actual time rendered by the research fellows, supervising research specialists, and research assistants who worked on the project. In addition, overhead project expenses ranging from 5 to 20 percent of the total project cost were charged by the Institute as agreed upon with the funding entities.

16. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

This account consists of the following:

Particulars	2015	2014
Consultancy Services	53,294,131	7,387,451
Security Services	1,944,174	1,719,508
Janitorial Services	1,541,600	1,579,476
Auditing Services	569,895	743,888
Legal Services	375,000	480,000
Other Professional Services	514,443	121,375
Totals	58,239,243	12,031,698

The increase in consultancy services in CY 2015 was due to the full implementation of the Impact Evaluation Project. It includes charges for the hiring/engagement of the services of the contractors, technical professionals, enumerators, data collections, evaluations, and consultants.

17. RENT EXPENSE

This account represents the rental of 2,006.73 square meter and seven parking spaces located at the 18th floor Three Cyberpod Centris, North Tower EDSA cor. Quezon Avenue, Quezon City for the new office of the Institute.

18. TRAVELLING EXPENSES

The amount mainly represents the cost of travel incurred during the field research work, focus group discussions, key informant interviews in the implementation of the Impact Evaluation Project, cost of travel at the Regional Fora/ Consultation Meetings conducted by the Research Information Staff in connection with the dissemination program of the Institute and the minimal costs for the travels abroad made by the research fellows in attending conferences and other ministerial meetings.

19. TAXES, INSURANCE PREMIUMS, AND OTHER FEES

Below is the breakdown of the account:

Particulars	2015	2014
Taxes, Duties, and License	4,797,926	4,718,394
Insurance Expense	726,838	612,180
Fidelity Bond Premium	77,249	82,678
Totals	5,602,013	5,413,252

The account Taxes, duties, and licenses represents the 20 percent final tax on interest earned from investments and other bank accounts maintained by the Institute.

20. OTHER MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

This account includes the cost of repairs of property not classified as part of the Institute's fixed assets, as well as other costs not falling under any of the expense classifications stated above.

21. COMMUNICATION EXPENSES

This account represents the cost of the monthly payments for the Philippine Long Distance Telephone, Inc. telephone lines including charges for official long distance calls, mobile phones, and service fee for the Institute's Internet service provider and costs of postage/deliveries.

22. PRINTING AND BINDING

This account includes the cost of complimentary copies of publications issued to policymakers and planners and cost of reproduction of various materials for research and operations.

23. REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY BIR UNDER REVENUE REGULATION NO. 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 prescribing the manner of compliance in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying the tax returns. Under the said RR, it is required that in addition to the disclosures mandated under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, and such other standards and/or conventions as may be adopted, the Notes shall include information on taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR 15-2010, the information on taxes, duties, and licenses paid or accrued during the taxable year are as follows:

23.1 VALUE-ADDED TAX (VAT)

	2015	2014
Sales of Services (Lease of Real Property)	0	0
Zero-Rated Sales	0	0
VAT-Exempt Sales	0	0
Total Gross Receipts	0	0
Less:		
Zero-rated sales	0	0
VAT exempt sales	0	0
Total Vatable Gross Receipts	0	0
Multiply by: Tax Rate	12%	12%
Total Output VAT for the Year	0	0
Input Vat		
Beginning of the Year	0	0
Current Year's Purchases / Payments for:	0	0
Goods other than Capital Goods	0	0
Domestic Purchase of Services	0	0
Total Input VAT for the Year	0	0
Output VAT Declared for the Year	0	0
Less: Total Input VAT for the Year	0	0
Input Tax Carried Over from Previous Period	81,282	81,282
VAT Payable for the Year	(81,282)	(81,282)

23.2 EXCISE TAXES

There are no transactions subject to excise taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

23.3 OTHER TAXES, LOCAL AND NATIONAL

This account consists of taxes and licenses paid for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	2015	2014
Under Taxes, Insurance Premiums and other Fees:		
20% Final Tax on Interest Income on Investments and Bank Deposits	4,786,650	4,672,756
Renewal of Vehicle Registration	11,276	18,803
Under Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses Account:		
Business Permits	12,800	13,350
Totals	4,810,726	4,704,909

23.4 WITHHOLDING TAXES

The Institute's withholding taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
I. Withholding Tax on Compensation		
Total Withheld Tax for the Year	7,721,206	7,463,997
Less: Payments Made from January to November	6,579,576	6,281,718
Withholding Tax Still Due and Payable	1,141,630	1,182,279

II. Expanded Withholding Tax		
Total Withheld Tax for the Year	5,407,827	1,943,219
Less: Payments Made from January to November	4,681,469	1,687,978
Withholding Tax Still Due and Payable	726,358	255,241
III. Final Tax Withheld		
Total Withheld Tax for the Year	4,358,801	1,628,557
Less: Payments Made from January to November	3,569,199	1,330,830
Withholding Tax Still Due and Payable	789,602	297,727

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