

Results of Evaluation Studies

Title of the Study/Funding Source of Evaluated Program and Project	Evaluation Objectives	Results/Findings
Evaluation studies under the NEDA-UNDP Strategic M&E Project		
<p>Assessment of the Anti-Red Tape Act (2007 ARTA): Efficiency, effectiveness, and relevance, towards the expanded ARTA/Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Act implementation</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and relevance of the 2007 ARTA to help inform the implementation of the EODB Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the 2007 ARTA has been able to influence efficiency levels of frontline government services such as CSC, PhilHealth, BIR, SSS, and LRA. • Based on the Report Card Survey for 2014 to 2015, ARTA compliance of the abovementioned government agencies resulted in positive feedback from clients in terms of the Citizen's Charters, No Noon Break Policy, quality of basic facilities, and physical set-up of the service office. • The results of the survey suggest that the government needs to provide customized capacity-building interventions. • The guidelines and indicators in measuring the Citizen's Charter (CC) was also suggested to be reviewed so as to address the perception of clients of the CC being unhelpful. • As regards the transitioning from ARTA to the EODB Act, the study recommended that the government leverage the gains from ARTA to strategize evaluating target outcomes, forward integrity and anti-corruption outcomes, and mitigate the unintended consequence of strain on employees of government agencies with frontline services.
<p>Evaluation of the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the implementation of the PAMANA Program and outcomes at the barangay (village) level and effects of the interventions on armed group presence, violence, and economic development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAMANA achieved success both in addressing the root causes of conflict, including poverty, and in supporting peace negotiations with partner organizations in conflict-afflicted communities. • PAMANA set the foundations for coordinated, conflict-sensitive development efforts by mainstreaming the Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting (CSPP) framework at the national-level and developing flexible programs and theory of change (TOC) to adapt to the dynamics of conflict. • PAMANA projects successfully

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		<p>addressed root economic causes of conflict. Communities that benefitted from PAMANA projects saw significant gains in local economic conditions such as increased registration of new local businesses by 20%. In surveys conducted, beneficiaries reported high levels of satisfaction with the economic outputs of various projects. The case studies consistently revealed improved economic conditions stemming from new roads, agricultural infrastructures, water projects, and livelihood assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAMANA empowered partners for peace. Partnering with the ARMM Regional Government (ARG) to handle PAMANA funds and implement PAMANA projects significantly improved regional governance capacity. This enhanced the prospects for a stable transition after the 2019 implementation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL). • PAMANA's success was determined largely by the buy-in of local elected politicians. The study suggests that the local community should also be more involved in all stages of the program—from planning, implementation, and monitoring—for greater ownership and support.
<p>Formative evaluation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to investigate the progress towards reducing the prevalence of stunting among children aged 0-5 years old. The findings of the study would provide better understanding of the current delivery of nutrition programs in the Philippines and identify where efforts to determine impact should be focused. The evaluation seeks to describe nutrition program planning, coordination, and delivery, as guided by the PPAN 2017-2022 and to identify the challenges or constraints faced and focuses on stunting among 0–5-year-olds as a key outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a strong relevance of the PPAN 2017-2022 at the regional, provincial, and municipal levels of government but PPAN's strategic thrusts needs further alignment at the barangay level. Most barangay captains had no knowledge of PPAN when interviewed. • The delay in cascading PPAN 2017-2022 to the barangay level and for some at the municipal level may be due to the timing of the creation of plans. • Widespread misconception on stunting among the respondents was observed as majority mistakenly believed that stunting is hereditary and Filipinos are short by nature. Only few respondents were able to relate stunting to nutrition.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to address some data quality issues in using the Operation Timbang Plus (OTP), the primary monitoring and evaluation tool to track malnourished children at the barangay level. Perceptions of measurement, recording, and encoding errors were seen and explained by a lack of training, precision of instruments, and accountability.
NEDA-commissioned studies		
<p>Impact evaluation study of the Marikina–Infanta Road Project (MIRP)</p> <p>JICA</p>	<p>The study aims to assess the impacts of the project in terms of improving accessibility and mobility, quality of life of residents in the project area, and fiscal positions of concerned local government units.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the MIRP resulted in diversion of traffic from Manila East Road to the new road. • The quality of travel has improved and an optimum speed of more than 60 kilometers per hour is attainable. • The vehicle operating costs of the different vehicle types have decreased by as much as PHP 0.70 per kilometer. • The road allows for a faster travel speed such that, travel time of workers was decreased to 13 minutes, while students reported average time savings of about 30 seconds. • The project helped Manila-bound cargo transporters by reducing travel time from 53 minutes to 46 minutes. • There was a substantial reduction in travel time required to access markets and services, which triggered improved access to social facilities such as markets, schools, health centers, among others.
<p>An impact evaluation study on the Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project (DFIMDP)</p> <p>WB</p>	<p>The study aims to assess project outcomes in terms of increasing rural household income, expanding market opportunities for agriculture and fisheries products, increasing competitiveness of farmers and fishermen, and capacitating the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office (DA RFO) VI (Western Visayas) in providing market development and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the DFIMDP developed the Agriculture and Fisheries Market Information System (AFMIS), which has successfully capacitated LGU staff, there is a need to further enhance the capacity of farmers to utilize the AFMIS. • Establishment of farm-to-market roads created positive impacts to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in

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	productivity enhancement services.	<p>terms of improving their access to basic services such as health and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although good agricultural practice standard for quality assurance was not adopted by farmers in project areas, they are able to access certified seeds for palay and corn. Farmer Field School training sessions from the Agricultural Training Institute significantly improved knowledge and skills of farmers especially on rice production. The project was able to expand budget allocation for trainings and distribution of farm inputs.
Impact evaluation of the Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Participation Project in CALARBAZON (LISCOP)	The study aims to assess the impact of LISCOP sub-projects in four key indicators, namely, decreasing negative environmental factors, increasing participation and involvement of communities and other stakeholders in watershed planning and management, improving environmental compliance of regulated establishments, and transforming the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), and to identify other benefits and gains to beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 89 percent of the direct beneficiaries indicated that the LISCOP sub-projects were able to address environmental concerns such as deforestation, flooding, landslides, and soil erosion in their respective areas.
WB and Kingdom of the Netherlands	The study aims to assess the impact of LISCOP sub-projects in four key indicators, namely, decreasing negative environmental factors, increasing participation and involvement of communities and other stakeholders in watershed planning and management, improving environmental compliance of regulated establishments, and transforming the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), and to identify other benefits and gains to beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 76 percent of the direct beneficiaries and 60 percent of the community members have increased participation and involvement in watershed management and planning activities. Environmental compliance of the regulated firms improved from 30 percent in 2010, to 92 percent in 2014. The LLDA is still able to effectively carry out its mandate of managing and promoting institutional arrangements through coordination and planning at the basin level. The project also has unintended intangible benefits to the community, such as creation of new job opportunities, better health and nutrition, and reduced incidence of diseases.
Impact evaluation of the Agri-Pinoy Livestock Program (A-PLP) in Samar Island FAO	The study aims to examine the effects of A-PLP sub-projects to food security, livestock production, rural household's income and productivity, competitiveness of farmers, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production support services (genetic improvement and production farm development activities) has increased productivity of existing livestock and addressed food security issues.

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	<p>capacities of DA RFO VIII (Eastern Visayas) staff to deliver market-oriented and productivity enhancement service assistance.</p> <p>Further, the study determined the extent by which developmental goals were attained, socio-economic and environmental impacts, and implementer's capacity to engage in joint investments for livestock infrastructure and technology projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Unified Artificial Insemination Program (UNAIP) services of the project helped significantly increase net income of carabao raisers by PHP 11,000 per carabao. • Training and support services provided to Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) proved most effective but there is a need to improve the incentive system for AEWs. • DA RFO VIII's partnerships with agriculture and veterinary offices helped capacitate staff to undertake joint investments on livestock production and technology adoption. • Considerable potential and need for DA RFO VIII to scale-up/increase the adoption rate of its livestock technologies and activities was observed.
Impact evaluation of the Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project (CCRMP)	The study aims to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of interventions to improve productivity and integrity of coastal marine resources, and whether the income of fisherfolk in the Island of Camiguin has increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall health of reef, fish, sea grass, and mangrove has shown improvement, as indicated by the significant increase in live coral cover, fish density and fish size inside the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
New Zealand Aid Programme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mean coral cover in registered MPAs is higher at 45.26 percent (fair to good) compared to non-project areas at 37 percent (fair). • Using a 20-year projection and a reef valuation rate of PHP 625,142.00 per square kilometer of the Camiguin near-shore coastal habitat, the CCRMP's return on investment is estimated at 22 percent. • Continuous support from LGU and communities to preserve the MPAs was observed. Funding support to sustain said initiatives is needed.

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Impact evaluation of the Cervantes-Makayan-Abatan Road Project (CMARP) JICA	The study aims to determine the extent by which the CMARP was able to attain its intended impacts, to ascertain the number of years to sustain the maintenance of the 33.34 km rehabilitated road, and identify direct and indirect changes to the bio-physical environment that are attributable to the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings on transportation costs were perceived to have largely improved. • The road improvement reduced travel time from 2 hours and 45 minutes to 1 hour and 45 minutes, which is evidenced by a 69 percent increase in average annual daily traffic (AADT) before and after project implementation. • The project also helped increase economic opportunities by lowering transportation costs for agricultural trading, small-scale mining, and tourism-related livelihood activities. • The improvement of road quality also helped improve households' access to health care services, and educational institutions in the town centers and urban areas.
Impact evaluation study of Batangas Port Development Phase II Project JICA	The study aims to assess the gains and benefits of the Batangas Port Development Phase II in relation to the policy of shifting container cargoes from the Port of Manila.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Batangas Container Port (BCT) contributed to the improved economic performance of CALABARZON in 2009-2016 at 6.10 percent annual growth rate, compared to the previous reporting period 2002-2008 at 3.70 percent. • The BCT became an effective alternative with the dramatic increase in share of BCT's handled cargo to the total cargoes given at 0.24 percent in 2012 to 3.24 percent in 2014 and to 4.26 percent in 2016. • The BCT is still fully capable of handling more ships and cargoes at a current annual capacity rate of more than 350,000 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEU).
Impact evaluation study of the Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project Phase III (ARISP III) JICA	The study aims to evaluate the achievement of the development objectives and the effectiveness of the sustainability mechanism for the project; assess the benefits and impact to the beneficiaries; devise a comprehensive impact framework and methodology; and document innovative and effective approaches and strategies in the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beneficiaries found that irrigation systems significantly improved farm productivity and profitability after project implementation. • Despite the increase in yield from 2.87 metric tons/hectare (mt/ha) to 3.09 mt/ha, the 5 mt/ha target yield was still not reached, and remains below the national (4.42 mt/ha) and regional (4.25 mt/ha) standards.

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	of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm-to-market road component improved transportation access, increased mobility, and reduced travel time. • The potable water system increased the availability of piped water supply and significantly reduced time in fetching water while the use of solar dryer significantly reduced drying losses. • The post-harvest facilities also served as offices and evacuation centers during calamities. • The support of members to their respective Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBO) increased, which follows the improved financial status of ARBOs. • General increase in the number of agribusiness enterprises developed was noted. There were 12 out of 19 enterprises found to be successful. The remaining seven unsuccessful enterprises were heavily affected by calamities and choice of enterprises.
Impact assessment of the National Shelter Program (NSP) GAA/LFP	The study aims to determine the significance of the NSP in improving access to secure shelters, analyze the service deliveries of the housing programs, recommend a standard impact evaluation methodology for housing programs and recommend policy and program reforms in improving NSP implementation.	<p><i>Resettlement Program</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood assistance was provided for all resettlement projects to address unemployment as a consequence of relocation. From 2013-2017, only 23 percent of the 170,310 individuals were successful in achieving employment or starting their own business. • The government does not have adequate funding for housing programs. Based on the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF), the average annual requirement for housing programs is estimated at PHP 125 billion. In 2008, the national government only provided PHP 4.9 billion for all housing agencies. • The relocation program resulted in generally shorter travel time to access services (i.e., public market, health center, and public school) according to

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		<p>survey data from the beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government provided housing locations that were relatively safer than the previous locations of the relocated families. Incidence of flooding experienced by households was reduced. There was lesser incidence of illnesses caused by poor sanitation and pathogen exposure. <p><i>Community Mortgage Program (CMP) and End-user Financing Program (EFP)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP loan serving was rated efficient with a collection efficiency ratio of 65 percent to 80 percent, which is relatively good for the program serving the underprivileged. Those with poor collection efficiency had community association problems. CMP loans have low volume and low-quality applications, which may be attributed to poor program promotion. The processing of loan applications was considered inefficient as due diligence takes two to five years. The program can be sustained with minimal budget support given the Social Housing Finance Corporation's (SHFC) accumulated asset of PHP 4 billion. As regards the EFP, the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) achieved high efficiency level in processing applications from months down to 17 days. The performing loans ratio (ratio of updated loan accounts to the total loan accounts) improved from 78.42 percent in 2013 to 89.07 percent in 2016. The loan programs appear to be effective as indicated by the total provided housing loans of PHP 43.9 billion in 2015 alone. With the continuous growth of the EFP in membership, collections, investments and assets, the program is sustainable.

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<i>General</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of the beneficiaries from the targeted lowest 3 deciles is higher in the previous years (1999, 2002, and 2007) given a close to 2 percent rate, as compared to the 0.96 percent and 0.92 percent in 2010 and 2013, respectively. • The number of poor families that availed the Affordable Housing Program rapidly increased from 287 borrowers in 2012 to 15,038 borrowers in 2015. Despite the real targeted beneficiaries (underprivileged and homeless) of the housing programs, the membership reservation of the Pag-IBIG Fund is limited to those with regular income and capacity to pay. 		
Completed studies under the Policy Window Philippines (PWP 1)¹		
Impacts of judicial reform in small claims procedures (SCPs) on court congestion in the Philippines	The study aims to investigate whether improvements in technology and case management practices reduced court congestion and improved court efficiency (duration of case disposition, and the proportion of cases disposed for specific number of days, e.g., 60 days).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judicial reform in SCPs resulted to a significant reduction in case duration by 32 days. • The reform has a small and statistically insignificant increase of 2 percentage points in the proportion of cases resolved in 60 days but has a large and statistically significant 12 percentage point decrease in the proportion of small claims cases disposed within 30 days. • Majority of participating judges perceived that SCP improved court efficiency by increasing the number of small claims cases disposed and increasing speed of disposal. • 65 percent of online survey respondents disagreed that the threshold for small claims procedure should be further increased, citing that one hearing is not enough to render a decision for cases with large claim values.
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¹The PWP, an Australian DFAT facility being administered through the 3ie, supports the conduct of evaluations of programs implemented by the national government agencies and carries out capacity-building activities wherein NEDA serves as the focal government agency.

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<p>Impacts of electronic case management systems on whether the adoption of e-Court court congestion in the Philippines</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to determine whether the adoption of e-Court technology improved court efficiency and functioning, i.e., clearance and disposition rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After two years of implementation of the system, there is a reduction in average case duration by 103 days in eCourts but this effect is not seen in the first year after its adoption. • The study found a statistically significant reduction in the clearance rate during the first year of implementation of the system. • There is no overall impact of the eCourt reform on the disposition rate during its first year of implementation. • The efficiency gains of eCourts are offset by the volume of cases received by the courts. • Majority of participating respondents support the continuation of eCourts citing necessary system improvements. • Findings from the interviews suggest that the eCourt system needs improvement to ensure accuracy, simplify the encoding process and improve the interface.
<p>Impacts of judicial reform in criminal case procedures on court congestion in the Philippines</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to investigate whether the adoption of the Revised Guidelines for Continuous Trial (CT) of Criminal Cases reduced court congestion (case duration and proportion of cases disposed within 330 days).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CT reform effectively reduces case duration and increases proportion of cases disposed for criminal cases. • The reform is effective in increasing clearance rates of criminal cases, and to a lesser extent, the disposition rate. • CT reduces mean case duration by 54.9 days in eCourt cases and 60.5 days in Continuous Trial Monitoring System (CTMS) cases. Considering the surge of drug cases using the eCourt dataset, the mean case duration for eCourt cases falls to 28.4 days. CT reduces phase duration from receipt of case in court to pre-trial by 49.8 days, pre-trial to initial trial by 22.45 days, and trial duration by 57.12 days. • For court-level outcomes, the CT reform increased clearance rates by 35-36 percentage points. • There is no effect of CT on clearance rates and disposition rates of civil cases

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<p>Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's (SLP) microenterprise assistance on poor households in the Philippines</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to investigate whether SLP's Micro-enterprise Development-Seed Capital Fund assistance resulted in (a) greater number of working hours among working-age household members, (b) higher household income, (c) household savings, and (d) household expenditure.</p>	<p>showing that CT did not cause any spill-over benefits. The courts are constrained by the caseload and influx of cases particularly the surge of drug cases in fully implementing CT and reaping its benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of participating judges are satisfied with CT guidelines and perceive that CT improves court efficiency in reducing caseload and disposition rates. Some courts, however, are still adjusting to the reform. <p>The program has a positive impact on the labor supply of conditional cash transfer grantee spouses, but smaller impact for group-project beneficiaries. The number of working hours per individual-project beneficiaries increased by 9.9 hours per week and number of working hours by group-project beneficiaries increased by 1.6 hours per week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study also found a positive impact on income from entrepreneurial activities (PHP 247.70 per person), and on the sum of incomes from entrepreneurial and sustenance activities (PHP 432.14 – PHP 444.05 per person). <p>There is no impact on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> household expenditure and expenditures for food, education and health, household income² and wage income, and household saving
<p>Impact evaluation of the Philippine Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)</p> <p>GAA/LFP</p>	<p>The study aims to determine the causal impact of SPES on (a) youth academic outcomes (enrollment and completion), (b) youth employability (self-esteem, labor market perceptions, etc.), and (c) youth job search effort.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study found no impact on education outcomes (school enrolment, graduation and grades) but observed increased enrolment among men who are at risk of dropping out. The results also show no impact on life and office skills gained, however, there were observed impacts on

² Household income refers to the sum of 1) wage income from members 10 years and above; 2) net income from entrepreneurial activities; 3) net receipts from sustenance activities; 4) income from other sources; 5) gifts received; and 6) imputed rentals from housing.

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		<p>beneficiaries/ confidence about work prospects after graduation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPES beneficiaries have increased likelihood of getting employed in the private sector, LGU, and NGO.