

SERP-P NEWS

Innovating Knowledge Exchange in Policy Research



June 2019

Socioeconomic Issue on Spotlight LAND REFORM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS



“2019 FSC Summer School”

Theme: Transformative Changes in Agriculture and Food Systems
Application deadline: 30 June 2019
More info: <http://bit.ly/2KjUEO0>

“Establishing Climate Smart Villages (CSVs) in the ASEAN Region to Improve Food Security and Resiliency in Local Communities”



Date: 8-14 July 2019
Venue: SEARCA, College, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines
More info: <http://bit.ly/2F04br9>

In 1987, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) was signed into law to address land and tenancy relation issues in the country. It primarily aimed to redistribute agricultural land to poor and landless farmers and workers, and ensure equitable land ownership in the Philippines.

Since then, over 4.8 million hectares of land have been awarded to about 2.8 million agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) (**Department of Agrarian Reform 2003**). The program has also helped improve ARBs' access to various government interventions, raising their household income in the process (**Barríos et. al 2015**). As a result, more than one in every two CARP beneficiaries who were poor in 1990 became nonpoor in 2000 (**World Bank 2009**).

Despite these accomplishments, **Ballesteros et. al (2018)** identified issues with regard to the type of agricultural lands distributed, the legitimacy of ARBs, and the indefeasibility of the titles of awarded lands. They argued that the program has been poorly targeted in terms of areas covered and beneficiaries.

Leonen (2008) also found conflicts concerning the award certificates of land ownerships. Some of these conflicts are between landowners and ARBs, landowners and the state, ARBs and the state, and even between ARBs themselves. To address these conflicts, he recommended compulsory arbitrations and continued training programs on alternative dispute processing methodologies for all adjudicators, arbitrators, and agrarian reform lawyers and paralegals.

PARTNER-INSTITUTION ON SPOTLIGHT UPLB Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies (CSPPS)



The Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies (CSPPS) is one of two centers of the UPLB College of Public Affairs and Development (CPAf). CSPPS is geared toward generating science-based, timely, and objective policy research programs on cross-cutting and interconnected community concerns for public policy decisionmaking.

Supporting CPAf's vision of becoming an academic institution with distinctive excellence in development studies, CSPPS conducts policy research in collaboration with the various colleges of UPLB, other state colleges and universities, regional field units of the Department of Agriculture, and local government units. These topics are under the themes of Agricultural Policy and Sustainability, Social and Institutional Policy, and Science and Technology Policy.

The Center is headed by Dr. Merlyne Paunlagui.

Know more about CSPPS here: <https://cpaf.uplb.edu.ph/>
Check CSPPS' SERP-P publications here: https://serp-p.pids.gov.ph/institutions_details?id=19



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This issue of the Development Research News (DRN) focuses on issues impeding the achievement of gender equality in the country, particularly in education. Its banner article highlights the need to address gender disparity in basic education with Filipino boys performing poorly in school compared to their girl counterparts. The disadvantage of boys in education is further discussed in the infographic looking at the prevalence of out-of-school children in the Philippines. Another article talks about the country's low innovation capacity due to the low number of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics graduates. This quarter's DRN also features stories looking at the gender wage gap, particularly in agriculture, as well as the valuable contribution of women in the home and to their sons' schooling outcomes. Completing this issue is an article that looks at the country's possible gains from the trade tensions between the United States and China and a story on the Philippine experience in implementing the social contract theory.

SERP-P FEATURED RESEARCHER Dr. Herminia Francisco

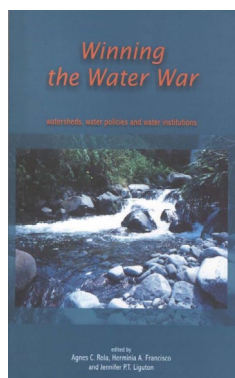
Dr. Herminia Francisco has been the Director of the Economy and Environment Programme for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) since 2007. Previously, she was the program's part-time Deputy Director for several years before becoming full-time Deputy Director in 2005 when she was stationed in Cambodia. She also worked closely with researchers from the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), the Ministry of Environment, and the Community-Based Management Natural Resource Learning Institute (CBMNR-Li) between 2005 and 2007. She also supported several training and research projects in Lao PDR and Cambodia. Her written work covers topics such as the economics of soil erosion and conservation, the pricing of environmental services,



climate change adaptation, and institutional issues governing the management of common pool resources. She has coedited three books that feature collections of environmental economics research studies in Viet Nam and the Philippines. Prior to joining the EEPSEA, Dr. Herminia taught for several years at the University of the Philippines Los Baños.

Dr. Francisco also coedited the book titled *“Winning the water war: Watershed, water policies, and water institutions”* which received the Outstanding Book Award in 2007 given by the National Academy of Science and Technology. Said book was a joint publication of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies and the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development.

To check the publications of Dr. Francisco in SERP-P, simply type “Francisco” in the search box of the [SERP-P website](#).



Winning the water war: Watershed, water policies, and water institutions

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While there are issues in the implementation of the CARP, revamping the law is deemed unnecessary as there are only a few large sizes of agricultural land left for distribution (**Ballesteros et. al 2018**). Instead, the government should focus on supporting programs that will modernize agriculture, with adequate provision of support services to small farmers to access new technologies, credit, infrastructure, value chains, and markets. Moreover, to address issues on land consolidation, land ownership concentration, or land conversions, convergence efforts should be enforced by land agencies as well as digitization in land management and administration.

The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) has a collection of studies on land reform, including those by **Balisacan and Sebastian (2006)** on challenges and policy direction on securing rice and reducing poverty, **Ballesteros et.al (2018)** on the accomplishments and forward options of CARP, **Ballesteros (2010)** on the cost of redistributive land reform in the Philippines, and **Leonen (2008)** on the institutional assessment of CARP in a post-2008 transition scenario.

For other related studies, simply type “land reform” in the search box of the [SERP-P website](#).

SERP-P Resources on Land Reform

- [Securing Rice, Reducing Poverty: Challenges and Policy Directions](#)
- [The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program After 30 Years: Accomplishments and Forward Options](#)
- [The Cost of Redistributive Land Reform in the Philippines: Assessment of PD 27 and RA 6657 \(CARL\)](#)
- [Post-2008 CARP: Extension with Critical Reforms](#)
- [CARP Institutional Assessment in a Post-2008 Transition Scenario: Reforms for the Agrarian Justice System](#)
- [Has Land Reform Improved on Landownership Inequality? Evidence from Philippine Rice-growing Villages](#)
- [Has Land Reform Changed Land Ownership Concentration?](#)
- [Land Reform and Changes in Land Ownership Concentration: Evidence from Rice-Growing Villages in the Philippines](#)

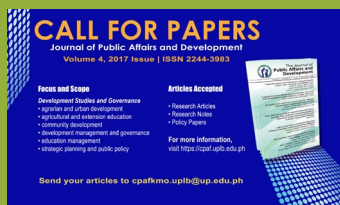
SERP-P welcomes PUP as new partner-institution



The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) and the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) have signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) on strengthening institutional partnership in knowledge exchange through the Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) Project on June 11, 2019, at the PIDS office in Quezon City.

Present in the MOA signing are Dr. Celia Reyes, PIDS president; Dr. Sheila Siar, PIDS research information director and SERP-P project manager; Dr. Manuel Muhi, PUP vice-president for academic affairs; and Associate Professor Edelyn M. Mariano, PUP assistant vice-president for academic affairs.

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RAILWAY INNOVATIONS FORUM

Date: 21-24 May 2019



For further information, visit: <https://www.adb.org/news/events/railway-innovations-forum-2019>

CALL FOR PAPERS for the 2019 Global Development Conference in Bonn

Date: 23-25 October 2019
Venue: Bonn, Germany
For more info visit www.gdn.int/conference2019.

FIRE up the Government: A Discussion on Digital Governance in the Philippine Context

Date: 11 July 2019
Venue: AIM, Makati City
For more info, email CCaboverde@aim.edu

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Career opportunities at **PIDS**
Career opportunities at **NEDA**
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Career opportunities at **SEARCHA**
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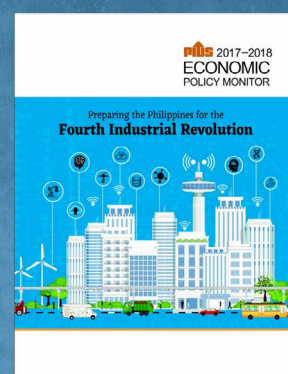
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LATEST SERP-P RESOURCES

- Examining the Women's Low Labor Market Participation Rate in the Philippines: Is Housework the Missing Link?
- Mobilizing Local Governments To Prevent Child Stunting
- Policy and Institutional Landscape for Groundwater Management
- Introducing Palayamanan in Rainfed Ecosystems Using the CPAR Approach: A Framework of Analysis
- Introducing Palayamanan to Rice Farmers in Pamplona, Camarines Sur and Milagros, Masbate through the Climate Field School
- Dynamics in Implementing a Climate Field School: Challenges and Opportunities
- Knowledge Gain of Farmers from the Climate Field School and Changes in their Farm Practices
- Income Effects of the Palayamanan System of Farming in Rainfed Areas in Pamplona, Camarines Sur and Milagros, Masbate
- Mainstreaming Palayamanan in Municipal Agricultural Extension Services
- Marketing of Agricultural Produce in Selected Areas in Camarines Sur and Masbate, Philippines
- Characterizing Farm Communities in Rainfed Lowland Areas in Pamplona, Camarines Sur
- Characterizing Farm Communities in Rainfed Lowland and Upland Areas in Milagros, Masbate
- Characteristics of Rural Households in Rainfed Areas of Camarines Sur
- Characteristics of Rural Households in Island Communities: The Case of Masbate
- Assessing Impacts of the Closed Fishing Season Policy for Sardines In Zamboanga Peninsula, Philippines: An Interdisciplinary Approach
- Integrating Climate Information in Agricultural Extension: Policy and Institutional Support Needs in the Philippines
- State of the Art of Climate Information System (CIS) in the Philippines
- Climate Information Awareness and Climate Change Adaptation Practices of Farmers in Ten Regions, Philippines

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*Preparing the Philippines for
the Fourth Industrial
Revolution*

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