

## A Decade of Collaboration: Charting the Path Forward through Partnerships in M&E

### THE 10<sup>th</sup> M&E NETWORK FORUM

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### Assessing the Impact of Port Operation Privatization of Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) Ports Under the Port Terminal Management Regulatory Framework

NRO Caraga and Caraga State University

### PRESENTATION OUTLINE

### **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

### **EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

### **PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

### WAYS FORWARD





# Background

<b>PD No. 505</b> Creation of Philippine Ports Authority		EO No. 513, 1978 Introduced the role of PPA which is to establish, develop, regulate, manage and operate a rationalized national port system		<b>PPA AO N</b> Implemente <b>Terminal M</b> <b>Regulatory</b>	<b>PPA AO No. 03-2016</b> Implemented the <b>Port</b> <b>Terminal Management</b> <b>Regulatory Framework</b>		
•	1975	•	1998	•	2019		
1974		1978	•	2016			
	PD No. 857 Amended PD	<b>No. 857</b> ended PD No. 505		<b>1998</b> modernize, port facilities	<b>PPA AO No. 10-</b> Prescribed uniform tariffs for ports	<b>PPA AO No. 10-2019</b> Prescribed uniform tariffs for ports	

**PPA AO No. 16-2019** Consolidate the Tier 3, 4 and 5







# **Period of Policy Adoption**









# **Theory of Change**



### **Objectives**

- Describe the trends of PTMRF on port services fees and port operators' revenue
- 2. Assess the effects of the PTMRF on the quality of PPA port services and the welfare of port users



# **Theory of Change**



### **Evaluation Questions**

- 1. What is the impact of PTMRF on the average domestic and foreign cargo volume shipped/consigned?
- 2. What is the impact of PTMRF on the number of passengers embarked/ disembarked)?
- 3. What is the impact of PTMRF on the service and waiting time for domestic and foreign route vessels?





# **Theory of Change**



### **Key Indicators**

#### Service efficiency:

- Service time (foreign, domestic)
- Waiting time (foreign, domestic)

#### Demand:

- Average domestic cargo volume shipped/consigned (input, output)
- Average foreign cargo volume shipped/consigned (input, output)
- Number of passengers (embarked, disembarked)









## **EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

Intervention	Unit of Assignment	Unit of Treatment	Unit of Analysis
Port Terminal Management Regulatory Framework	Philippines	PPA Ports	PPA Ports



#### Propensity Score Matching

Variables:

- 1. LGU Annual Regular Income
- 2. LGU Employment Rate
- 3. LGU Population
- 4. Port Zone Delineation Area
- 5. Port Operational Area
- 6. No. of RoRo Ramps



#### **Difference-in-Differences**

#### Variables:

- 1. Service time
- 2. Waiting time
- 3. Average domestic cargo volume
- 4. Average foreign cargo volume
- 5. Number of passengers









## **PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING**

	Means		Std. Mean	t-test	p-value
Covariates	Treatment (1)	Control (2)	Difference	(1) – (2)	$\alpha = 0.05$
Log of Annual Regular Income <i>(PhP)</i>	20.507	20.529	-0.037	-0.035	0.973
Log of Host LGU Population	12.344	12.237	0.170	0.192	0.853
Employment Rate (%)	57.386	57.745	-0.143	-0.308	0.767
No. of Roro Ramps	3.625	3.375	-0.556	-0.215	0.836
Port Zone Delineation Area (sq. m.)	362,298.113	696,175.250	-0.046	-0.542	0.604







### **PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING**



#### **Treatment Ports**

- 1. Ormoc Port, Leyte
- 2. Legazpi Port, Albay
- 3. Tabaco Port, Albay
- 4. Zamboanga Port, Zamboanga del Sur
- 5. Iligan Port, Lanao del Norte
- 6. Ozamiz Port, Misamis Occidental
- 7. Calapan Port, Oriental Mindoro
- 8. Tacloban Port, Leyte

#### **Control Ports**

- 1. Borongan Port, Eastern Samar
- 2. Banago Port, Negros Occidental
- 3. Batangas Port, Batangas
- 4. Manguino-o Port, Samar
- 5. Maasin Port, Southern Leyte
- 6. Dangay-Roxas Port, Oriental Mindoro
- 7. NCR North Pier 2, Metro Manila
- 8. Lipata Port, Surigao City



### **DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES**

 $y_{p,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(year_t) + \beta_2(treatment_{p,2021}) + \beta_3(year_t * treatment_{p,2021}) + \varepsilon$ 



 $IMPACT = (T_{2022} - T_{2011}) - (C_{2022} - C_{2011})$ 



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## RESULTS

#### Table 1. Basic DID Model on the Impact of PTMRF on Service Efficiency Parameters

Outcome	Year ( <sub>β1</sub> )	Treatment (β <sub>2</sub> )	DID estimator (β <sub>3</sub> )	p-value	R-squared
Service Time (Domestic, hours)	-862.750*	-6,855,458.000**	3,389.934**	0.01911	0.011
Service Time (Foreign, hours)	-3.293	5,525,156.000***	-2,731.198***	< 2.2e-16***	0.330
Waiting Time (Domestic, hours)	175.26	85844.61	-42.96	0.4899	0.003
Waiting Time (Foreign, hours)	17.41	3,367,813.000***	-1,664.916***	< 2.2e-16***	0.183

\*\*\* Significant difference @ 1%, \*\* Significant difference @ 5%, Significant difference @ 10%





## **KEY FINDINGS #1**

What is the impact of PTMRF on port fees to port service efficiency?



The policy has a **significant impact** on the port service efficiency of **FOREIGN bound vessels** in terms of the following:

1.1 Service time in treated ports decreased by 2,731.198 hrs/year (7.48 hrs/day) with the treatment accounting for 33% of this change.

1.2 Waiting time in treated ports decreased by 1,664.916 hrs/year (4.56 hrs/day) with the treatment accounting for 18.3% of this change.

The policy has a **minimal impact** on the port service efficiency of **DOMESTIC bound vessels** in terms of the following:



1.3 Service time in treated ports increased by 3,389.934 hrs/year (+9.29 hrs/day) with the treatment accounting for 1.1% of this change.

1.4 Waiting time in treated ports decreased by 42.96 hrs/year (0.12 hrs/day) with the treatment accounting for 0.3% of this change.

Service time – also called Berthing time, is the number of hours a vessel spent from the time of completing the berthing process to the time of completion of the un-berthing process on final departure.

Waiting time – The number of hours spent by a vessel from the time of first reporting at the port to the time of completion of the berthing process before working.

## RESULTS

#### Table 2. Basic DID Model on the Impact of PTMRF on Service Demand Parameters

Outcome	Year ( <sub>β1</sub> )	Treatment (β <sub>2</sub> )	DID estimator (β <sub>3</sub> )	p-value	R-squared
Total Cargo Throughput (TCT) <i>Domestic-Inbound</i>	-3,399.785	-40,261,688.000*	19,958.370*	0.1323	0.006
TCT Domestic-Outbound	-6,439.140***	17,402,774.000	-8,603.928***	0.001078	0.018
TCT Foreign - Import	3,381.427	1,737,482,523.000**	-858,937.000***	< 2.2e-16	0.306
TCT Foreign - Export	-28.338	682,089,083.000***	-337,290.000***	< 2.2e-16	0.361
Total Disembarking Passengers	-13,422.150***	-56,987,295.000**	28,169.570**	9.509e-05	0.026
Total Embarking Passengers	-11,313.390***	-50,377,343.000*	24,896.090*	0.0001807	0.024

\*\*\* Significant difference @ 1%, \*\* Significant difference @ 5%, Significant difference @ 10%





## **KEY FINDINGS #2**

What is the impact of PTMRF on consignees and shippers' demand for port services?



The policy has a **significant impact** on the demand for **FOREIGN shipping and/or consignment** in terms of the following:

1.1 Total Cargo Throughput (TCT) on Imports in treated ports decreased by 858,937 Metric Tons (MT)/year with the treatment accounting for 30.6% of this change.

1.2 TCT on Exports in treated ports decreased by 337,290 MT/year with the treatment accounting for 36.1% of this change.

The policy has an **insignificant impact** on the demand for **DOMESTIC shipping and/or consignment** in terms of the following:



1.3 **Inbound TCT** in treated ports **increased by 19,958.37 MT/year** with the treatment accounting for **0.6%** of this change.

1.4 Outbound TCT in treated ports decreased by 8,603.928 MT/year with the treatment accounting for 1.8% of this change.







## **KEY FINDINGS #3**

What is the impact of PTMRF on consignees and shippers' demand for port services?



The policy has an **insignificant impact** on the port service demand in terms of the following:



2.1 Total Disembarking Passengers in the treated ports increased by 28,169.570 pax/year with the treatment attributed for 2.6% of this change.

2.2 Total Embarking Passengers in the treated ports increased by 24,896.090 pax/year with the treatment attributed for 2.4 % of this change.









## **Ways Forward**



- 1. The study team shall coordinate with and consult the PPA Head Office to discuss the results of the study and how to address the issues and concerns; and
- 2. Test the outcome indicators with additional confounding variables to validate the accuracy of the results.









# **THANK YOU!**

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