



ANNUAL REPORT

2021



RESET and REBUILD
for a Better Philippines
in the Post-pandemic World

CONTENTS

4	About the Institute
5	President's Message
7	Research Agenda 2020-2025
8	Knowledge Generation
26	Knowledge Dissemination
31	Knowledge Databases
33	PIDS Publication Downloads
34	Citation of PIDS Studies
36	PIDS Corners
37	Development Policy Research Month
39	Annual Public Policy Conference
43	Philippine APEC Study Center Network
46	Partnerships
49	International Networking
51	Policy Influence
52	PIDS Employees Association
53	PIDS Provident Fund
54	Board of Trustees
55	Management Committee
56	Research Fellows
	Annexes
58	A: Completed Studies
62	B: Ongoing Studies
63	C: Publications
69	D: Social Media Materials
77	E: Seminars/Events
80	F: Press Releases
81	G: Development Policy Research Month
86	H: International Networking
92	I: Legislative Inputs
95	J: Audit Certificate
97	K: Statements of Financial Position
98	L: Statements of Financial Performance
99	M: Statements of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
100	N: Statements of Cash Flows
101	O: Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts
102	P: Notes to Financial Statements

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE



The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) was created on September 26, 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201 as an agency attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). It is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit government corporation.

PIDS serves as the Philippine government's primary socioeconomic policy think tank performing policy-oriented research on various aspects of the Philippine economy to assist the government in formulating plans and policies that are based on research evidence.

Based on this mandate, it is the mission of PIDS to serve the interests of the Filipino people through the provision of rigorous analyses of policy issues that can guide policymakers and leaders in decisionmaking.

PIDS is ranked as one of the best think tanks in the world in the *Global Go To Think Tank Index Report* annually published by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania.

It has been an ISO-certified organization since 2019.



OUR VISION

By 2025, PIDS is the country's foremost think tank and a globally recognized policy research organization.



OUR MISSION

To provide relevant, reliable, and timely policy research to guide policymaking and enable informed public discourse in the country.



OUR QUALITY POLICY



We uphold excellence and commitment to public service by providing and promoting policy-oriented research on development issues to assist the government in evidence-based policymaking.



We adhere to legal, professional, and ethical standards in the conduct and dissemination of policy research.



We abide by standards of professionalism and competence in all levels of the organization.



We commit to the continual improvement of our personnel, processes, and our Quality Management System.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AMID THE CHALLENGES brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, we remain steadfast in our mandate of conducting policy research and providing policy advice to inform evidence-based planning and policymaking in the country.

To sustain our operations, we continued adopting a combination of work-from-home and skeletal workforce arrangements to protect the safety of all employees. Information and collaboration systems were beefed up to support the achievement of organizational targets. Support mechanisms were also provided to staff, such as subsidies for internet access, provision of computer units to use at home, and transportation assistance for those who needed to report to the office physically.

In 2021, the Institute completed 55 research projects on agriculture, natural resources, and environmental management; human development, labor markets, and poverty; macroeconomics, monetary, finance, and growth; institutions, law, governance, and economics; regional, urban, and rural development; science, technology, and innovation; trade and industry and international economy; and the PASCN Research Program. Meanwhile, 25 research projects are in progress.

The results of completed PIDS studies were disseminated to our stakeholders through our publications, webinars, knowledge databases, and online and social media tools. We were able to release two books this year. The first one, *Revitalizing Philippine Irrigation: A Systems and Governance Assessment for the 21st Century*, features studies that analyze the state of the country's national and communal irrigation systems and the various irrigation program aspects, including water resource governance, benefits and costs, and policy reforms. Meanwhile, the second book, *Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 and Other Risks*, is a compilation of the presentations made by local and international experts during the Sixth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC). PIDS also published 47 Discussion Papers, 14 Policy Notes, 9 issues of the *Research Paper Series*, 2 issues of



the *Philippine Journal of Development*, 4 issues of the *Development Research News*, and 1 *Economic Policy Monitor*.

Tracking the citation of our studies via the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) online database from January to December 2021, we monitored a total of 194 PIDS studies with 384 citations. In the Google Scholar database, we monitored 1,631 PIDS studies with 2,179 citations during the same period. Meanwhile, we tracked 117 citations of 98 PIDS studies in 113 House of Representatives (HOR) documents and 102 citations of 92 studies in 89 Senate documents. We also monitored 93 news releases in the media that cited PIDS studies.

We also gained additional followers on our social media pages. As of December 2021, PIDS' Facebook page has 39,120 organic followers compared to only 28,000+ in 2020. Meanwhile, PIDS Twitter followers totaled 2,480 in 2021 from 2,214 in 2020.

To promote public discourse on socioeconomic issues and sustain our engagement with stakeholders, we organized and conducted 31 public webinars. These were attended by 7,812 participants from various sectors across the Philippines and other countries.

Further, we completed another successful celebration of the Development Policy Research Month (DPRM). As part of the Institute's contribution to the discussion on pandemic recovery, we chose the theme "Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World" to emphasize the need for the Philippines to reset its paradigm and practices by placing equal importance on economic, social, and environmental well-being and sustainability.

During the DPRM, we conducted the Seventh APPC, where renowned international and local experts and policy analysts from various fields and representatives from the government, academe, private sector, and civil society shared insights and policy options for a post-pandemic environment. To ensure that even those in the provinces were part of the conversation, PIDS, together with the Mindanao Development Authority and the Caraga State University, held the Mindanao Policy Research Forum.

Moreover, through its senior researchers, the Institute continued assisting our legislators in crafting or deliberating proposed bills in both houses of Congress. We provided comments on 6 bills pending before the HOR and 11 bills and 3 resolutions pending before the Senate, as well as comments on discussion points for the first public hearing of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes on amending or revising the 1987 Constitution. We also simulated the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty for 2020 and 2021 and estimated the budget needed to implement the Social Amelioration Program in 2021. At the same time, the Institute participated in 22 meetings/hearings in the Senate and 6 meetings/hearings in the HOR.

We actively pursued strategic partnerships with various organizations. PIDS entered into memorandums of understanding with the University of the Philippines, Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines, Department of Information and Communications Technology, *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, National Economic and Development Authority, and Department of Health for the conduct of joint research. In addition, we forged data-sharing agreements with Benguet State University, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Food and

Nutrition Research Institute, and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.

Further, six new institutions joined the Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P), bringing the number of partner-institutions to 58. A total of 408 socioeconomic materials were also added to SERP-P by various partner-institutions. The Institute also successfully conducted the Sixth SERP-P Network Biennial Meeting, which virtually brought together all the partners to exchange ideas to strengthen the network, enhance the knowledge portal, and further promote knowledge exchange.

Through the Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN), which the Institute has been hosting since 1996, we continued contributing to the research program of the Network, which, this year, focused on the ex-ante implications and impacts of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) to contribute to the discussions on the impending ratification of RCEP by the Philippines. As with previous years, the PASCN participated in the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium Conference. It also supported four doctoral students through its Thesis and Dissertation Program. The PASCN Secretariat also organized the annual PASCN Symposium and General Assembly.

We also sustained our productive engagement with other key international networks, such as the Network of East Asian Think Tanks, East Asian Development Network, Research Institutes Network, and Global Trade and Policy Alliance.

As the Philippines enters a new chapter in 2022 with the assumption of a new administration, we remain committed to our mission of providing decisionmakers with sound and timely policy advice to assist them in crafting better public policies for the benefit of every Filipino.

On behalf of PIDS, I would like to thank you for your continued support.

Mabuhay!

ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.
President

2020–2025 RESEARCH AGENDA

Catching FIRe as the Global Economy Reshapes

IN RESPONSE TO the demand for systematic and comprehensive studies that can guide and support planning and policymaking, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) regularly crafts a five-year research agenda to have an objective prioritization of prevailing domestic and global issues that affect the country.

The new research agenda 2020–2025 covers emerging policy issues that need to be studied thoroughly not only by PIDS but by other research and academic institutions as well. Anchored on the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* as a guiding vision, the report proposes topics revolving on the following major themes: Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe), climate change, trading arrangements, competition framework, and inequality.

The agenda was crafted by an external team of experts consisting of Dr. Mario Lamberte (project leader), Dr. George Manzano, and Dr. Alvin Culaba (members). The methodology included desk review, key informant interviews with key officials and representatives of government agencies, academe, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, and focus group discussions with PIDS research fellows and management committee.

You may download the full version of the PIDS research agenda at <http://bit.ly/pidsagenda2020>.



KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

2021 Accomplishments *at a glance*

55 PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2021



6 AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



26 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY



2 MACROECONOMICS, MONETARY, FINANCE, AND GROWTH



6 INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS

1 REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



8 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION



3 TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



3 PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES/GRANTS



25 ONGOING PROJECTS BY END OF 2021



3 AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



15 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY



2 MACROECONOMICS, MONETARY, FINANCE, AND GROWTH



4 INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS



1 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

COMPLETED STUDIES



AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Action Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Smallholder Farmers in the Philippines

The project aimed to improve the information flow between the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration and key decisionmakers involved in managing climate and weather risks of smallholder farmers. It used applied socioeconomics to better understand the decisionmaking context among smallholder farmers, establish the potential value of weather and climate information in critical on-farm decisions, document the opportunities and barriers to using information, and develop tools with agricultural extension workers that can aid in on-farm decisionmaking. Crop climate calendars, social network maps, and decision support tools like Verbal Decision Analysis and Rapid Climate Decision Analysis (RCDA) were prepared specifically for major high-value commodities in the Cordillera Administrative Region. Useful publications were also produced, including a compilation of RCDA scenario runs, journal articles for the *Philippine Agriculturist*, and policy notes published through the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research. Beyond the project's life, these knowledge materials would serve as inputs to the Agricultural Training Institute's (ATI) *KlimAgrikultura* training module, the main communication strategy after the completion of the project. The same materials would continue to address the information needs of high-value crop growers, agricultural extension workers, and other stakeholders in the highlands of Cordillera for years to come.

Social Networks and Access and Utilization of Weather and Climate Information: The Case of Upland Farming Communities in the Philippines

The study aimed to inform programs and policies on local strategies for information dissemination

and improve the connection among farmers, extension workers, and knowledge producers. Based on primary data gathered in Atok, Benguet, there is a varying extent of social cohesion, possibly based on physical context. Consistent with expectations, remote communities are more socially cohesive based on density and average geodesic distance. However, density is not a perfect measure of cohesion; there is a need to pay attention to isolated nodes, especially in upland rural communities. There may be a need to craft different information-education-communication approaches for different social and physical contexts. The study also suggests promoting more direct links or interactions between central actors and local government units (LGUs) and other information sources and producers, as well as crafting activities that facilitate greater and more meaningful interactions among farmers, to stimulate social learning and influencing.

Philippine Agriculture: Current State, Challenges, and Ways Forward

The agriculture sector in the Philippines has receded in recent decades. This paper traces the sector's weak growth to the slow expansion in the factors of production and total factor productivity. It notes that the population growth in rural areas, declining farm sizes, and low incomes have pushed workers to shift out of agriculture. In addition, capital formation in agriculture is constrained by limited access to financing. Poor rural infrastructure and climate extremes also contribute to low agricultural productivity. To address these key challenges, the paper urges the government to reorient its public expenditure programs and promote research and development to boost long-term productivity. It also underscores the need to improve the business climate for the agri-food system to raise agricultural investment and productivity.

Modern Biotechnology Application and Regulation in the Philippines: Issues and Prospects

Modern crop biotechnology is considered a novel solution to the long-standing problems of food insecurity, low crop productivity, pest and

disease prevalence, and micronutrient deficiency, particularly in developing and climate-vulnerable economies. Empirical evidence of its benefits encouraged the development and adoption of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and related products, fostering global market dynamism. The Philippines' early adoption of GMO technology and its inclusion among countries with the highest GMO corn hectareage in the early 2000s motivated the creation of regulatory guidelines and biosafety policies, which informed development and commercialization timelines. This study reviewed the enabling regulatory structures to determine entry points for augmentation, while an economic surplus analysis of GMO eggplant was carried out as a case study to estimate welfare benefits and potential opportunity costs for both consumers and local growers. Results show that across simulations, even with the most conservative adoption delays due to regulatory lags, viable figures were still obtained, with the lowest internal rate of return at 20 percent. Notwithstanding contrary sentiments from interest groups, the government's priority must be to make the modern biotechnology option available to farmers and consumers in the most prudent but expedient way possible. The huge opportunity losses attached to suboptimal bureaucratic regulatory functioning have to be stemmed.

Review of Urban Wastewater Management and Clean Water Act

Wastewater and pollution management issues are usual negative externalities in pursuing economic development. This is true in the Philippines, where industrial and domestic refuse often end up in tributaries and major waterways, sometimes contaminating groundwater due to improper septage and sewerage design. The passage of the Clean Water Act (Republic Act [RA] 9275) and the subsequent launching of the National Sewerage and Septage Management Plan were expected to facilitate the accomplishment of sectoral water targets. While acknowledged as an integral component of the country's development agenda, wastewater management's requirements for large-scale investments and resources were often overlooked and underfunded, adding to target shortfalls. The sector also remained plagued with institutional fragmentation and disjointed efforts in the absence of an overarching framework and master plan.

Given these challenges, the study echoes the call to rationalize the sector's institutional governance and development direction. Improved septage coverage and standardization guidelines are viable short-run interventions, while the national government orchestrates and the LGUs muster interest in investing in sewerage facilities.

Benchmarking Study of the Philippine Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy (LPD) Industries

This benchmarking study aimed to compare the domestic performance of LPD industries in the Philippines with other large LPD producers and consumers in Asia, namely China, Thailand, and Viet Nam, supplemented with figures from major global players. In the case of swine in the Philippines, the unit cost of production of commercial farms is lower than that of backyard farms owing to economies of scale. The cost per unit in commercial farms in the Philippines is the highest among the countries studied, mostly due to the higher price of feed and grower stock. Economies of scale allow commercial broilers to reduce the cost per kilogram of broiler. The cost per unit for commercial-scale broiler farms in the Philippines is among the lowest compared with China, Thailand, and Viet Nam. High tariffs on corn imports are driving up the cost of livestock and poultry feed. Finally, dairy cattle and buffalo milk at a semicommercial scale can be profitable, though the business case for backyard dairy needs to be strengthened.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY

An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward

This study assessed the performance of the EPI in the Philippines. Central to this assessment is the policy question: why has the country struggled to maintain immunization coverage over the years and repeatedly failed to achieve its national

immunization target? While demand factors like vaccine confidence have contributed to the weak performance of the program, the sharp decline in immunization coverage is largely a result of deep-seated supply-side systems issues related to leadership, planning, and the supply chain, which led to recurring vaccine stockouts in the past decade. The study provided short-term solutions to address supply-side constraints, such as procuring from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) until the local procurement system can effectively guarantee the country's supply, multiyear planning and procurement with local manufacturers and carefully interfacing with UNICEF, and augmenting the program's technical staff. Meanwhile, recommended medium- to long-term solutions include improving the planning of vaccine requirements, increasing immunization coverage and timeliness by tapping private-sector delivery channels, increasing immunization coverage by allowing more healthcare workers from the public and private sectors to provide routine vaccination, improving and investing in vaccine cold and supply chain, and redesigning procurement practices to improve efficiency.

Process Evaluation of the DOH Human Resources for Health Deployment Program

Through the Department of Health (DOH), the national government has been augmenting the supply of healthcare workers in underserved areas. Over the last decade, the national health resources for health (HRH) deployment program has expanded from a relatively small program with a budget of less than PHP 200 million and less than 500 deployed health professionals in 2010 to a massive program with a budget of PHP 10 billion and almost 30,000 healthcare workers in 2020. This process evaluation assessed the DOH-HRH deployment program design and logic and documented its implementation vis-à-vis its stated design. While the program benefits local governments by reallocating HRH across geographic boundaries, design and implementation challenges are present, which negatively impact the experiences of deployed healthcare workers and may reflect negatively on the program. The study provides several recommendations to further strengthen the

program, including refocusing on the program's original design of augmenting HRH in underserved areas and designing a program allocation algorithm that discourages dependence among local governments.

An Assessment of National-level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law: Trends and Ways Forward

This paper analyzed the governance role played by national government agencies (NGAs) in the implementation of the RPRH Law over the last eight years. While NGAs had accomplished, or at least begun to accomplish, most of their mandates and responsibilities, the performance was siloed within implementing units of agencies, with modest interagency coordination. Despite the vision for multisectoral reproductive health (RH) services, the programs focused on biomedical and healthcare interventions, especially on family planning. Moreover, national-level governance for RPRH implementation focused on specific programs and their operational concerns. The lack of integrated plans and coordination mechanisms in the nine governance components intended to bridge NGAs' efforts across sectors resulted in fragmented governance activities. Implementation must shift away from highly prescriptive, centralized, and siloed planning to better respond to local demand for RH services. Ultimately, these recommendations must align with current socio-political shifts, such as the Universal Healthcare (UHC) Law and the 2019 Mandanas ruling. The study recommends horizontally integrating NGAs' RPRH activities and streamlining these into a comprehensive set of basic RH services for easy uptake by LGUs, educating and empowering LGUs to provide these basic services, and tailoring policies and programs to the needs of local communities.

Process Evaluation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (RA 10354): Local Service Delivery Component

This study evaluated the delivery of mandated services in communities by LGUs under the

RPRH Law. While reproductive health services are generally provided by local governments, this study documented significant disparities in various aspects of local service delivery, which may be linked to differences in the resources available to local governments, such as fiscal resources, local information systems, human resources, infrastructure and supply, and governance. In addition, while mandated in the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the RPRH Law, not all LGUs designated a reproductive health officer of the day. Many respondents also reported not including private health care facilities as part of their service delivery networks for reproductive health care. There was also no stand-alone RPRH health promotion and communication plan among the LGUs. The study recommends improving the delivery of RPRH services by building the necessary support systems for RPRH, ensuring a minimum standard of service delivery, and monitoring progress at the local government level.

Process Evaluation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (RA 10354): Education and Communication Component

This study looked into the extent of implementation of the RPRH education and communication, specifically the performance of the key implementing agencies and personnel, and the enabling factors and barriers that affected program implementation. Findings show the key agencies are compliant with some of the RPRH Law's IRR provisions. While the Philippine Information Agency has no policies or programs specific to the RPRH, it has responded to the RPRH-related communication needs of the LGUs and concerned agencies by providing technical and nontechnical assistance, as well as nonfinancial support. Meanwhile, the Department of Education (DepEd) developed and issued policies and guidelines for the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in 2018. However, there was a delay in the implementation of the RPRH education provisions (i.e., the CSE curriculum required by the IRR).

Decent Work in Crowdwork: Gendered Takeaways from an Online Survey in the Philippines

This paper analyzed issues in platform work to prevent the widening and deepening of existing inequalities, ensure decent work in platform work, and ensure that the work is inclusive and sustainable. It looked at the experience of Filipinos in crowdwork, a platform work that poses challenges in the enforcement of national labor laws as transactions typically cross borders. Findings reveal that (1) women are more likely to participate in platform work due to considerations of income, housework, and care economy; (2) platform work is done alongside nonplatform work; (3) past experience on the platform is an important factor in the workers' current platform involvement; (4) the time spent on platform work peaks at minimal care work; (5) there is no gendered difference in the compensation per hour once personal and platform attributes are controlled for; and (6) the compensation per hour received by the respondents is at par with the rate of platforms known for outsourcing routine tasks (microtasks). The study also provides key takeaways to initiate conversations on national programs and initiatives that ensure sustainable and decent work on platforms.

Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines

This study was commissioned by the Philippine Business for Education for its YouthWorks PH initiative. It examined existing training programs for YouthWorks PH priority sectors (construction, manufacturing, and tourism), the responsiveness of training programs to industry needs, industry demand for new National Certificates (NCs), and changes in training programs and the emergence of new industries due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many training programs lead to an NC in YouthWorks PH priority sectors, but tourism-related programs are the most widely offered by providers and the most demanded by students. The issues on the responsiveness of current programs, according to the respondents, revolve around the lack of demand for construction, weaknesses in the

design of financing programs, and perception about the quality and up-to-dateness of training schools, trainers, assessors, and training content. Due to the pandemic, some training providers have provided online modules, but the lack of access to digital devices or the internet among students hindered remote learning. The pandemic also caused the emergence of online food selling and made digital skills and self-learning valuable.

What Explains the Large Disparity in Child Stunting in the Philippines?

In 2018, about 30 percent (or 3.9 million) of under-five children were stunted, a level comparable to low-income countries. The large number of stunted children will have long-term consequences on the country's human capital and economic productivity. The high level of inequality reinforces the high prevalence of stunting. The 22-percentage point absolute gap in the prevalence of stunting between the poor and the nonpoor is one of the highest in the world. This paper quantified the factors that explain the gap in stunting among Filipino children aged 6–23 months. Stunting in children from poor households (45%) was significantly higher than those from nonpoor households (32%). Maternal nutritional status contributed the highest at 43 percent of the explained component of the gap, followed by maternal education at 18 percent, quality of prenatal care at 12 percent, dietary diversity at 12 percent, and iron supplementation for children at 5 percent. Other healthcare and environmental factors accounted for the rest. The large contribution of social determinants (e.g., maternal education and maternal nutritional status), which are beyond the health sector's jurisdiction, strengthens the case to include chronic malnutrition in the government's broader multisectoral agenda.

A Review of Public Expenditures for Nutrition in National Government Agencies of the Philippines (2017–2019)

This review analyzed the level of public spending for nutrition of 19 NGAs in the Philippines for 2017–2019, including the patterns of allocation across and within sectors. Based on the findings, international aid (including loans) for nutrition to the Philippines was one of the lowest among countries in South and Southeast Asia

with high stunting prevalence. Locally, total national-level nutrition-related expenditures for 2017–2019 were estimated at PHP 476.8 billion, equivalent to approximately PHP 1,504.06 per capita, 0.92 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), and 7.70 percent of total government expenditures. Majority of these expenditures were for nutrition-sensitive activities (95.7%), followed by specific activities (4.0%), with the least for enabling interventions (0.3%). In terms of budget execution efficiency, for all nutrition expenditures across agencies, the absorptive capacity remained steady from 2017 to 2019 at 73 percent. The DOH had one of the lowest absorption rates at less than 38 percent, followed by DepEd at 11 percent. To improve the coherence of public expenditures for nutrition, the study recommends raising the funding for enabling interventions, prioritizing investments in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, especially interventions at home that directly impact child dietary intake, and conducting further research to understand how best to deliver interventions at home.

Identifying and Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1,000 Days: Review of Nutrition Governance Strategies and Implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017–2022

The study reviewed public expenditures on nutrition and evaluated the implementation of the PPAN at various governance levels. It aimed at determining the drivers of stunting and whether current strategies and investments are directed toward cost-effective interventions. Results indicate awareness of the PPAN at the regional and city/municipal levels as the national strategy to improve nutrition. The PPAN framework is integrated into local nutrition action and investment plans. However, there is a general lack of awareness at the barangay level, which is the locus of the plan's implementation. Budget allocation and implementation were inconsistent and highly fragmented across various governance levels. At lower levels of local government, financing nutrition programs was highly dependent on the priority and buy-in of local chief executives, particularly mayors. This disparity in funding across local governments suggests a lack of guidance for budget allocation.

Local nutrition committees must prioritize programs and target beneficiaries given the limited budget. A deficit in human resources, especially at the city/municipality and barangay levels, remains a major implementation issue.

Construction of Health System Resilience Index for Provinces and Highly Urbanized Cities in the Philippines

The delivery of health services, including pandemic response, largely depends on the capacity of LGUs. In this paper, the Local Health System Resilience Index (LHSRI) was constructed, which measures the capacity of 115 provinces and highly urbanized cities in addressing public health emergencies and disasters. This index uses the most recent and best available data on health and disaster financing, health facilities, governance, health information, and health human resources. A geometric aggregation method was used to calculate the domain and overall scores of provinces and highly urbanized cities. The results suggest a large variation in health system capacity across LGUs. The findings can inform a data-driven and equitable resource allocation system for the national government and the DOH. Also, it can be used in monitoring the progress of LGUs and facilitating accountability and broad-based health reform in the era of universal health coverage.

Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today?

Commissioned by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), this study investigated the profile of Filipino youth who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET), analyzed the youth's dropout points from the education continuum, investigated the extent of government's measurement and monitoring of youth NEET, estimated potential technical-vocational education and training (TVET) learners among youth NEET, and explored the barriers that hinder youth NEET's participation in TVET. Results show that Filipino NEET are mostly aged 20–24 years, female, economically inactive, and from poorer families. School attendance drops significantly from ages 17–21 years, with more males transitioning

to employment and more females becoming inactive. Only a few government agencies use the NEET concept. Document reviews revealed differences between the official statistical definition of training participation and the one used by TESDA. About one million youth NEET are potential TVET learners. Financial constraints, information gaps, and housework are among the main barriers that keep youth NEET from pursuing TVET.

Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines

This study examined existing and proposed laws in the Philippines and various initiatives relevant to online work using Heeks' overlapping domains of decent work as an organizing framework. It also discussed issues on platform work, particularly the vagueness of employment status that complicates online workers' access to social protection and their tax contribution. Key observations include the rise of online work as an opportunity for Filipinos, the heterogeneity of online workers and their diverse sources of income at any given time, and the challenge for the government to ensure that online work is decent work. The study recommends formulating policies and programs for online workers, such as updating existing social protection programs to accommodate various types of online workers and work arrangements, promoting the collaboration between education and training institutions, fostering public-private partnerships to prepare online workers for employment, collecting data on the digital economy to guide government programs, strengthening social dialogue between the government and stakeholders to improve online workers' working conditions, and ensuring that gender equality is incorporated in the new laws for the digital economy.

The Multifaceted Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Understanding the direct and indirect health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic is critical in designing a holistic public health response. This study aimed to demonstrate the disruption of essential healthcare services and estimate the productivity losses from the pandemic's direct and indirect health impacts. Validating an earlier study using health

insurance claims revealed a sharp decline in admissions and consultations in selected government facilities, particularly among the vulnerable population. The long-run costs from productivity losses from the pandemic's direct and indirect health impacts are estimated at PHP 2.3 trillion (at net present value). Indirect health impacts account for most of these costs.

Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-quality Health Care

In the Philippines, decisionmakers mostly rely on access indicators in measuring health system performance. However, as the country embarks on universal health coverage reforms, assessing healthcare quality has become more important than ever. This study looked into hospitals' management practices and service capacity and readiness, which are both structural measures of healthcare quality. It collected a wide range of hospital management and service delivery data from selected public and private hospitals. Findings reveal the long-standing challenges in hospital management and their limitations to provide even the most rudimentary components of medical care (i.e., diagnostics and drugs.) Thus, this study recommends systematic collection of healthcare quality indicators and incentives and grants to facilitate the collection, measurement, and submission of data from facilities.

An Assessment of the Quality of Inpatient Meals and Nutrition and Dietetics Processes in Select Public Hospitals in the Philippines

Optimal nutrition for inpatients has a critical role in preventing and treating diseases. In Philippine public hospitals, nutrition care is provided by the Nutrition and Dietetics Service (NDS). The study examined whether Philippine public hospitals deliver high-quality, nutritionally appropriate meals to inpatients, adhere to the minimum meal allowance budget, and follow the minimal NDS inputs and process standards. Apart from the unmet minimum meal allowance budget and nutritional content, the study saw issues in human resources, equipment, management functions, and other NDS processes that affect the quality of nutrition care delivered. The study recommends addressing

the problems confronting NDS comprehensively rather than simply increasing the minimum meal allowance budget. The DOH is also urged to ensure that the value of high-quality nutrition care is recognized in hospitals, as it is often overlooked, which impacts total patient care quality.

The Financial Health of Select Philippine Hospitals and the Role of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation as the National Strategic Purchaser of Health Services

This study described the financial health of select public and private hospitals in the Philippines and examined PhilHealth's current position in relation to its envisioned role as a national strategic purchaser for universal health care (UHC). The size of public and private hospitals has grown steadily from 2015 to 2020, with public hospitals turning to government capital investment programs and private hospitals using debt and profits from patients to expand assets. However, PhilHealth is still far from functioning effectively as the country's envisioned national purchaser. It lacks purchasing and leveraging power to shape health care provider network (HCPN) behavior and drive UHC goals. The study recommends strengthening primary health care, which is more cost-effective and equitable than hospital care, and expanding PhilHealth's fiscal space through premium increases, as stipulated by the UHC Act, alongside a commensurate, definite, and clear expansion of benefits. It also suggests expediting PhilHealth's prospective, closed-end, performance-based payment mechanisms to better support private and public facilities, providing capital investments for the expansion of public hospitals, conducting more research on how fiscal space and financial management of public hospitals may be improved, and systematic and routine monitoring and collection of hospital financial health data and PhilHealth contributions to facilities, LGUs, and HCPNs.

Labor Market Structures, Pay Gap, and Skills in the Philippines

This study performed a skills-based characterization of the labor market and assessed how skills are distributed across the working population,

emphasizing key gender differences and highlighting spatial disparities. It also explained the observed gender pay gap using skills-augmented Mincerian regression models and the 2015 Labor Force Survey. Results point to a need to investigate the basic education sector and the kinds of school and home environments that can foster gendered differentiated learnings. Failure to address the issues in the sector can result in the workforce missing out on reskilling and upskilling opportunities that are widely available online. Moreover, the importance of tertiary education cannot be overemphasized in enhancing the readiness of the country's future workforce. TVET programs can be leveraged to tackle in-demand jobs in some sectors. There is also a need to assess the quality of jobs created by the expanding sectors and ensure that reskilling and upskilling programs are in place, which can facilitate workers' upward occupational mobility. It is also essential to continue developing programs that encourage women's labor force participation and address job intermittencies resulting from care work. Leveraging women's better educational achievements may help mitigate the skills gap in highly technical occupations. Lastly, best practices for collecting, analyzing, and updating labor market information should be integrated into the Philippine statistical system.

SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of the DSWD Social Pension (SocPen) Program for Indigent Senior Citizens amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study investigated the Social Pension (SocPen) Program design and implementation processes, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also looked into the recent experience of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with the Social Amelioration Program, which included cash transfers to SocPen beneficiaries and other vulnerable populations. Findings suggest that SocPen has contributed to improving the old-age pension coverage rate in the country and is generally well-received by senior citizens. However, implementation deficits persist, which need to be addressed to make the program more impactful. The study recommends increasing the value of the cash assistance/pension but reexamining who should benefit from the SocPen program and clarifying

the definition of indigents. The paper argued that the definition must be tied to the poverty status of a senior, especially if the program's target beneficiaries will continue to be indigent elderly. It also suggests deploying dedicated staff to the SocPen program, updating the SocPen Operations Manual (at least annually), standardizing the application process, regularly updating the SocPen beneficiary database and conducting analytics on it, and adopting a digitized mode of payment distribution to SocPen beneficiaries using e-payments and e-wallets.

A Descriptive Analysis of the Dynamics of Labor Market Outcomes of 4Ps Beneficiaries

This study aimed to understand the nuances and dynamics in the labor market outcomes of *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) beneficiaries. Results reveal a wide gender gap in labor market status, with males being better off in having stable work. Majority of the females are excluded from the formal labor force but perform unpaid work, such as household and family duties. Females who engage in economic activities usually remain in the same industry, while males have more flexibility in the way they participate in the labor force. The study highlights the importance of the Sustainable Livelihood Program, which mostly benefits women, and sustainable and comprehensive livelihood programs that target young women and young mothers in poorer communities.

Analyzing Filipino Migrant Workers' Access to Social Protection

This study examined overseas Filipino workers' (OFWs) access to social protection while employed and after they have returned to the Philippines to draw insights on how to improve interventions for OFWs. Findings show that the most common benefits received by OFWs in their first migration experience are those that meet their immediate on-site needs than those considered safety nets. Basic worker benefits like health insurance, overtime pay, paid sick leave, and work accident compensation are less common. These show the urgency of effective mechanisms for dialogue with host country governments to ensure that OFWs obtain adequate workers' benefits while working abroad. There is also a need to improve awareness and education campaigns on social protection

by targeting less-educated migrant workers and those holding elementary occupations as they have the lowest membership in basic social protection schemes.

Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey

This study examined the characteristics of international migration behavior of Filipinos using the 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS). Results show that Filipinos have a greater tendency for international migration compared to the global average, with economic reasons as the main motivation for migrating. Ilocos, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (now called Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), Cagayan Valley, and National Capital Region have a greater tendency or capacity to send international migrants than other regions. Filipino international migrants are relatively more educated and move at their prime ages. Many OFWs, particularly women, engage in elementary occupations. Majority of migrants leave their children behind, many of whom are minors. Nearly half of first-time migrants have no job prior to movement. In terms of recruitment, although the most common is through private recruitment agencies, about a third are directly hired by their overseas employers. Despite the need for written contracts, some migrants still risk going abroad to work without a written contract. About 35 percent of all returning migrants find it difficult to find jobs in the country upon return. Given these findings, it is important to create relevant policies and interventions that can reduce the risks and potential negative impacts of international migration.

Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal?

This paper examined the Philippines' performance in poverty reduction and the reasons for the recent performance, including the pattern of economic growth, numerous shocks experienced by the country, and government policies and programs. The COVID-19 pandemic can wipe out recent gains in poverty reduction, and sustained economic growth is needed to raise mean

incomes. Furthermore, redistributive policies are essential to ensure that the poor are given opportunities to participate in economic growth. This includes opportunities in education, which has been proven to be an important pathway out of poverty. Equitable access to healthcare services is also critical to address population management issues. Given the country's vulnerability to natural and man-made shocks, agricultural insurance, health insurance, and other risk management tools are necessary to help the vulnerable not to fall into poverty or the poor into greater poverty. The lack of data on chronic and transient poor hinders policymakers from understanding better the poverty dynamics. The national statistical system or a research institution like PIDS needs to generate panel data. With adequate data, differentiated policies and programs can be designed to better address the needs of the chronic and transient poor rather than treating them homogeneously.

Breaking the Curse: Addressing Chronic Malnutrition in The Philippines Using a Health System Lens

The widespread chronic malnutrition in the Philippines is a human development disaster, which needs critical and urgent attention. The economic consequences of chronic malnutrition are multifaceted and extreme. Thus, addressing chronic malnutrition should be the front and center of economic and health dialogue. This paper provides the current state of child stunting, a marker of chronic malnutrition. Using a health system lens, the study identified different challenges impeding the delivery of cost-effective health and nutrition interventions and provided health system-specific solutions to address chronic malnutrition in the short to long term. These include accelerating the implementation of the UHC Act, particularly the expansion of a well-costed outpatient benefit package, operationalizing the possibility for PhilHealth to pay a network of facilities instead of reimbursing individual hospitals or facilities to facilitate referral systems and delivery of health and nutrition interventions, and using PhilHealth to pay and incentivize quality and uptake of nutrition and health services. This study also recommends accelerating the rationalization of DOH, National Nutrition Council, Commission on Population and Development, and PhilHealth functions.

Four Stylized Facts on Health in the Philippines

Filipinos aspire for a long and healthy life, a collective vision set in the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. This paper examined the key trends and challenges in the Philippine health sector. While the country has made significant strides in improving health outcomes, it has lagged behind its regional and aspirational peers. Healthcare spending has been increasing over the years, yet resources are unevenly distributed across population groups. This study also notes that accessing healthcare services, even if at no cost, still requires time that potential patients may not afford or be willing to provide. Moreover, nonmedical factors such as socioeconomics, politics, and culture play important roles in households' healthcare experience. Government should address the social and economic determinants of health and ensure the complete, consistent, and continuous availability of health services across the country.

If You Pay Peanuts, You Get Monkeys? Education Spending and Schooling Quality in the Philippines

Cross-country comparison of education financing is often limited to public sector spending, which only provides a partial view of the global education financing landscape. Using recent National Transfer Accounts estimates of public and private education consumption for 74 economies around the world, this paper examined important trends in education financing in the Philippines and benchmarked the country's education performance against its peers. Based on a synthetic measure of basic education consumption, education spending per person in the country has grown robustly over the past 25 years, even surpassing the growth in per capita income. Despite this feat, the Philippines' education spending levels have trailed behind its regional and aspirational peers, contributing to its poor performance in international standardized student assessments. Nevertheless, there may still be opportunities to improve schooling quality by identifying and scaling cost-effective education interventions that better translate resource inputs to desired education outcomes.



MACROECONOMICS, MONETARY, FINANCE, AND GROWTH

Navigating the COVID-19 Storm: Impact of the Pandemic on the Philippine Economy and Macro Responses of Government

This paper dissected the macroeconomic impact of COVID-19, particularly on households and firms, and reviewed the macroeconomic policy responses of the government. As the Philippines will likely remain within a grey area where both relief and recovery spending will be needed to shore up the economy, important areas for public spending will still be infrastructure and education, in addition to health and social protection. Such investments will help minimize the losses in both human and physical capital experienced at the height of the pandemic. In a post-pandemic world, the country's policymakers will need to lay down strategies on how to keep the economy stable. A proper exit must be staged, especially in terms of unwinding the measures that, while needed for survival at the height of the public health and economic crisis, carried non-negligible risk. For monetary authorities, the challenge would be determining the right timing for the reversal of liquidity and credit support measures in a way that would not set back growth. Meanwhile, fiscal authorities would have the enormous task of bringing down the country's budget deficits after much-needed pandemic spending, especially on health, and the permanent tax cuts.

Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines

This paper conducted an empirical exploration of financial inclusion to benchmark its situation in the Philippines versus other countries in developing Asia. It also captured stylized facts based on an analysis of demand-side data and constructed a subnational financial inclusion index to estimate the links of financial inclusion with economic growth, development, and financial stability. The Philippines leads comparator countries in terms of the enabling

environment, has mixed performance in financial outreach, and lags in financial account ownership and usage. Greater education, higher income, being female, being employed, and being older (up to a certain point) make financial inclusion, particularly formal account ownership and credit use, more likely. Fintech in the form of mobile money appears promising with seemingly the most equitable access among the different forms of financial inclusion, although account ownership remains scant and limited to more urbanized areas. Individuals with less education and those coming from lower-income households are more likely to be “involuntarily” excluded from the formal financial sector. The computed regional index is positively associated with GDP per capita, literacy, and electricity access, and negatively associated with poverty incidence, in line with the demand-side analysis and reasonable expectations about the relationship between financial inclusion and development indicators.



INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS

Assessment of the Provincial/NCR LGU Result Matrices (P/NCR LGU RMs) in the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 and the SDGs

This study reviewed how recent efforts fared to ensure alignment of provincial/NCR LGU development plans with national development goals and how effective were recent localization efforts on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and PDP results matrices (PDP/RM). Results show that the LGU RMs are a powerful tool that can help identify priority areas, monitor progress, collectively inform strategic investments, and reveal areas that LGUs need oversight support from the national government. Meanwhile, local officials find the PDP localization exercise useful by helping them recognize LGUs’ contribution to national development. Moving forward, there is a need to strengthen

information and education campaigns on how these RMs show local government contribution to national development, strengthen human resource capacities in drafting the RMs, and make indicator data more available. Finally, the alignment and localization exercise should be included in the broader thrust of linking plans and investment programs to outputs and their contribution to national outcomes.

Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World

Amid the continuing threat of COVID-19, promoting a reset and rebuild agenda for a better Philippines is crucial to improve the country’s response and bolster its resilience to future crises. The paper argues that such an agenda may be pursued through three interrelated strategies: making businesses more ethical through stakeholder capitalism, embarking on a green and inclusive recovery, and maintaining a robust and healthy workforce. For businesses to be more ethical, companies must adopt universally recognized environmental, social, and governance metrics, strengthen the country’s competition framework, and create a level playing field for different businesses in similar industries. Meanwhile, green and inclusive recovery entails incorporating “green” approaches in stimulus packages and creating a pipeline of climate-smart infrastructure projects. It is also essential to identify and invest in green growth areas, support the call for a new green deal in Southeast Asia, push Philippine concerns in global climate actions, and search for alternatives in the face of carbon-related tradeoffs. For a robust and healthy workforce, there is a need to invest in reskilling and upskilling programs, revamp the social protection system, reduce the digital divide, and address the needs of workers for the future.

Public Sector Procurement of Medicines in the Philippines

The Philippine government plays an increasingly important role in providing drugs and medicines. Over the last half decade, direct public procurement more than doubled from PHP 7.8 billion in 2014 to PHP 20.1 billion in 2019. This study documented government

procurement practices as applied to drugs and medicines, with emphasis on instituted information revelation mechanisms to promote transparency. Among the almost 50,000 records analyzed in 2019, the study finds that about a third of posted procurement opportunities for drugs and medicines had insufficient descriptions available to allow purchase. Further, the mandated price caps are associated with a longer posting period and a greater propensity for failed procurement but not necessarily with cheaper procurement prices. The study recommends rethinking the price setting in the public procurement of drugs and medicines and intently pursuing pooled procurement at the provincial level if a national-level pooled procurement mechanism is difficult to implement.

An Assessment of the Criteria Used in the Determination of Philippine LGU Fiscal Viability

This study examined the fiscal implications of the current criteria for establishing the fiscal viability of LGUs in the Philippines. Since the passing of the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991, the criteria used to create/convert an LGU has remained the same except for the income requirement of cities. This may lead to the creation of new LGUs unable to fulfill their mandates and deliver devolved functions and services. The study tested the impact of the current set of indicators and explored other governance and political economy variables on local revenues and expenditures. The results indicate that population, land area, poverty incidence, and LGU income classification are robust estimators for local revenues. Among the governance indicators used, receiving the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) award is the only significant variable found. For local government expenditures, population, land area, LGU income, the presence of the SGLG, and an updated schedule of market value (SMV) are all significant. These results suggest the relevance of the current criteria. Nevertheless, the paper recommends increasing the minimum LGU income for provinces and municipalities and imposing an income requirement for barangays.

Analysis of the 2022 President's Budget

With the country still managing the COVID-19 pandemic, the election of national and local officials, and the implementation of the Supreme Court ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia petition, major shifts in Philippine governance can be expected in 2022. This study thus provided an overall perspective of the national budget and examined how the 2022 National Expenditure Program (NEP), also known as the President's Budget, embodies the priorities identified by the national government. In terms of the continued COVID-19 management and human capital investment and consistent with declared priorities in the National Budget Call, spending on health and social protection is prioritized. The national tax allotment (formerly known as the internal revenue allotment) is 38 percent higher in 2022, almost 20 percent of the proposed budget. Despite greater devolution, the budget still includes some LGU assistance programs, such as the new growth equity fund targeted at poorer LGUs. Institutional reforms are also present to help reshape and improve the delivery of public goods and services through investments in information and communications technology. However, the 2022 NEP is projected to increase the debt-to-GDP ratio to 60.8 percent, the highest since 2006. To benefit from increased borrowing, fiscal authorities need to be both strategic and prudent in spending.

Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports

Transport infrastructure is one of the key elements in achieving balanced growth within an economy. The water transport sector plays a much larger role in archipelagic countries like the Philippines. Despite this, the country has underinvested in public infrastructure for many years, resulting in low-quality infrastructure and inefficiencies in the operation of seaports, the main infrastructure in the water transport sector. This study analyzed the performance of Philippine ports through domestic and international lenses using previous studies

and comparative statistics on member-states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Results show that despite having more international ports, the country's container and cargo throughput and international passenger traffic are lower than those of its ASEAN neighbors. This can be attributed to the perceived low quality of Philippine ports and the low level of shipping connectivity. A review of previous studies reveals that issues in the water transport sector are related to the quality of infrastructure, inefficiencies in operation, and port congestion.



REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Readiness of Philippine Cities for Smart City Development

Smart city development is recognized as a potential solution to urbanization issues. This study examined whether Philippine cities are ready for smart city development by determining the factors driving Philippine LGUs toward the implementation of smart city initiatives. It also determined the extent of smart city development among Philippine cities and assessed how the national government can facilitate the development of smart cities. Results indicate that some Philippine cities already exhibit preparedness. However, additional pathways should be paved for smart city development, including addressing funding challenges, data system interoperability, data management, and sustainability. These require action at the local level as well as support from the national government in the development of policies and standards to improve data flow, promote technology and innovation-powered cities, and ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of smart city initiatives.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019

This study analyzed the results of the National Information and Communications Technology Household Survey (NICTHS) to help the government design and evaluate ICT policies and strategies, compare the country's ICT developments with those in other countries, and adopt solutions to reduce the digital divide. Results show that those living in rural and less metropolitan areas/regions, with less schooling, and who are older have low connectivity. Digital skills in the country are quite low (40% have at least one ICT skill) and favor women, although disparities among them still exist. Filipinos mostly use the internet for communication/social media and entertainment/gaming. Online purchase of goods and services is another common activity, while electronic payment and online banking are not as common. The study underscores the need for adequate infrastructure to support ICT development in the country. The National Broadband Plan and the Free Wi-Fi in Public Places Program should include a subproject or component that monitors areas prone to exclusion from ICT, such as rural and remote communities. Investing in digital skills development is crucial. Policies should involve advocacy of digital literacy and internet safety. Lastly, the Department of Information and Communications Technology should regularly conduct the NICTHS, preferably every two or three years, and improve the current design and implementation of the survey.

Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview Based on the National ICT Household Survey

This paper provided a general overview of information and communications technology (ICT) use based on the 2019 National ICT

Household Survey. Results show differentiated access to ICT across subnational regions. There also remains a nonnegligible proportion of individuals who do not have access to ICT partly due to lack of infrastructure. There is also much to improve in terms of using ICT for economic purposes, such as acquiring skills, doing online financial transactions, and conducting business. Efforts to improve ICT access and encourage people to use ICT more in their daily activities must focus on increasing awareness, knowledge, and skills for using ICT. Information and education programs must target older people and those with low education. Efforts must also be made to improve access and use of available technology. Improving coverage of mobile phone signals is crucial to increase access as most users use cellular phones to access the internet. There is also a need to improve online entrepreneurs' access to social protection.

Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry

Electric vehicles (EVs) have gained attention globally as countries pursue alternative technologies to reduce harmful emissions, climate-related effects, and reliance on fossil fuels. In the Philippines, there are policies and programs supporting the EV industry, while pending legislation awaits enactment. To contribute to policy discussions, the study examined the EV industry in the Philippines, including current regulations and challenges faced by the industry. The positive industry outlook on EVs and prospects for manufacturing in the supply chain are among the strengths and opportunities identified, while weaknesses and threats include issues on technology utilization and competition. To seize the industry's potential, the study recommends fast-tracking the deliberations of the EV bill and developing market and feasibility studies for manufacturing prospects, including a battery manufacturing roadmap and a charging infrastructure plan linked to a comprehensive EV roadmap. It also urges the government to provide appropriate fiscal incentives to stimulate demand, establish

an EV strategy committee/council composed of representatives from the government and the private sector, and include the EV sector in the areas for technical cooperation and trade missions.

Knowledge Partnership for the Asian Economic Integration Report 2020/2021 Theme Chapter on Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia

The Asian Economic Integration Report (AEIR) is an annual review of economic cooperation and integration covering 49 members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Asia and the Pacific. It documents progress in trade and global value chains, cross-border investment, financial integration, movement of people, and subregional cooperation. It also features a theme chapter focusing on regional cooperation and integration-related topics employing appropriate methodologies and research analyses. ADB and PIDS formed a knowledge partnership to jointly deliver quality background research papers, participate in knowledge events, and prepare and review the 2020/2021 AEIR theme chapter on "Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia". The following are the five reports prepared under this partnership:

- Towards Measuring the Platform Economy: Concepts, Indicators, and Issues
- Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine
- Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context
- Cross-border Data Regulation for Digital Platforms: Data Privacy and Security
- Digital Divide and the Platform Economy: Looking for the Connection from the Asian Experience

How Ready Are We? Measuring the Philippines' Readiness for Digital Trade Integration with the Asia-Pacific

This study assessed the Philippines' readiness for regional digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific region using the Regional Digital Trade Integration Index (RDTII) framework to provide an analytical overview of the Philippines' digital trade policy and regulatory environment. Using the RDTII framework, the Philippines reported an overall RDTII score of 0.342 in 2020, which meant the country has a slightly restrictive digital trade environment. The Philippines was described as having a nonrestrictive policy and regulatory environment in three pillars: tariffs and trade defense measures, cross-border data policies, and intermediary liability and content access. In contrast, it performed worst in three pillars: public procurement, foreign direct investment, and telecommunications infrastructure and competition. Meanwhile, the Philippines was described as slightly restrictive in intellectual property rights, domestic policies on the use of data, quantitative trade restrictions, standards, and online sales and transactions. The study finds that the Philippines generally has an open policy environment for digital trade, which suggests that it is ready for digital trade integration. However, the proper implementation of some of these policies has not been fully achieved, which can be a great obstacle or challenge to regional integration.

Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines

This paper assessed the country's health sector performance relative to other ASEAN member-states and its implications for regional health integration and cooperation. The country lags in critical health outcome and access indicators in the region, reflecting long-standing challenges in health financing, health service delivery, governance, and health human resources. Health integration and cooperation can be instrumental in achieving health system goals. While the country has made significant strides in facilitating regional integration and cooperation in recent years, challenges related to regulations, infrastructure, and implementation remain.

This paper recommends strengthening the implementation of digital health strategies and health governance structure domestically (both national and local level) first and then strengthening intra-regional collaboration of digital health efforts, including digital trade. It also suggests facilitating foreign direct investments, especially in the hospital sector, developing and implementing a well-thought-out medical tourism program, and strengthening cross-border mobility of health human resources.

National Study and National Action Plan for Regional Integration of the Philippines, with a Focus on Policies toward Digital Trade Integration and Health-related Sector

The National Action Plan for the Philippines is based on the assessment of the components in the Regional Digital Trade Integration Index (RDTII). Based on the RDTII, the Philippines fares better than most countries in the region, with an average score of 0.342, which is lower than the regional average of 0.420. Numbers closer to zero imply a more open digital trade environment. Despite this performance, there are areas where the Philippines can further improve, such as public procurement, foreign direct investment, telecommunications and connectivity, data policies, intermediary liability, and imports of digital goods. The plan also identified complementary enabling policies, such as investment in human capital and digital skills; enhancing dialogue with the private sector, technology community, and civil society; enhancing the venture capital funding; and improving data collection on digital services trade. The key findings and recommendations were presented in a national consultation workshop to validate the action plan.

Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines

The financial technology (fintech) industry has gained much attention in recent years, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, when lockdowns are prevalent and cashless payment methods are encouraged to limit exposure to health risks. Digital payments and digital engagements of both men and women have

increased, and more bank and nonbank financial service providers have entered the digital space, providing more diversified financial products and services through various platforms. Despite these developments, the Philippines lags in the ASEAN in financial inclusion. The fintech industry also continues to face concerns on the reliability and consistency of systems and regulations. Nevertheless, the paper finds that the Philippines has a strong fintech industry, as indicated by an increasing number of fintech participants in payments, lending, and banking technology verticals, and growing capitalization. The industry can support the country's financial inclusion goals, but the availability of talent and credit for the sector needs to be improved.



TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda and Forum on Building Global MSMEs

Across the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) represent at least 97 percent of enterprises, employing around 60 percent of the workforce and contributing at least 40 percent of GDP. Recognizing the significant contribution of MSMEs to the economy, APEC Trade Ministers adopted the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs (BAA) in May 2015, which APEC Leaders subsequently welcomed. The final review covered the 279 projects and initiatives under the BAA implemented in 2015–2020. It revealed that priority actions such as digital economy, institutional support, and financing are relatively more supported than others. Moreover, APEC member-economies have actively supported the BAA by investing USD 29,581,367 into BAA projects, of which 42.4 percent are contributions from self-funded projects. Support across APEC economies is quite strong even though only

7.7 percent of BAA projects were proposed collaboratively. Among APEC economies, Chinese Taipei has been the most supportive (43.4% of BAA projects), followed by the Philippines, Mexico, Malaysia, Korea, Australia, and Japan (supporting at least 30.0% of BAA projects). These figures suggest that the BAA has performed well, and its projects even exceeded its accomplishment targets (except for the number of economies attending). However, several issues need to be addressed for MSMEs to internationalize, including the promotion of MSME integration by providing capacity-building support to member-economies and addressing the perennial problem of limited access to financing for MSMEs. The latter can be addressed through supply chain financing and secured transactions reform.

A Review of Philippine Participation in Trade in Services Agreements

This paper reviewed the country's participation in services trade agreements at the multilateral (World Trade Organization-General Agreement on Trade in Services), regional (ASEAN and dialogue partners), and bilateral levels (Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement and Philippines-European Free Trade Association Free Trade Agreement). It also examined the government's institutional arrangements for trade in services negotiations. To harness the benefits of participating in free trade agreements (FTAs), the study suggests a judicious exercise of policy space in binding commitments. It also urges the government to involve the private sector earlier in the cycle of services negotiations, clarify and delineate the roles of government agencies, capacitate the private sector (especially MSMEs) to engage in trade in services more actively, and increase the market opportunities for the country. The paper recommends strengthening the governance structure by consolidating trade negotiations in one agency instead of the current setup where coordination is split between two agencies depending on the trade partner and scope of the agreement. Additionally, a network approach to services and a whole-of-economy approach can strengthen private sector engagement to take full advantage of international trade.

Who Benefits from RCEP? Application of Trade Policy Tools

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) gathers 10 ASEAN countries and five partners (Republic of Korea, China, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia). It covers a market of 2.2 billion consumers and accounts for more than 30 percent of the global GDP. Signed on November 15, 2020, RCEP is the largest FTA that can spur economic development for the Philippines. However, economic and political concerns are being raised against RCEP. This paper contributes to discussions on RCEP by providing a policy tool that calculates the impact of the trade agreement. The calculations show that RCEP has a positive impact on Philippine exports and GDP. Other top gainers would be Viet Nam and Korea.



**PASCN RESEARCH
PROGRAM**

Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics in APEC Policy Tools

This paper shows that advanced analytics and traditional statistical techniques on available unstructured and structured data can be used to understand the themes of APEC's yearly meetings and how member-economies have supported these topics through APEC projects. The use of text mining algorithms, such as topic modeling on the proceedings of APEC annual meetings (APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting [AELM], APEC Annual Ministerial Meeting [AMM], and Senior Officials' Meeting [SOM]), generated themes from the text, suggesting these have been discussed. The topic models generated broad themes from AELM+AMM documents and more specific themes from SOM documents. These generated themes seemed to be in discussion for an average of three consecutive years. Observed to be in discussion the longest (i.e., five consecutive years) was youth and globalization. The generated themes were consistent with APEC's actions in the past years.

Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services

This study investigated how RCEP can deepen the contributions of services trade to the Philippine economy in terms of commitments made by the FTA partners. By comparing the commitments, evaluating their relevance to the needs of the Philippines, and determining the benefits that the Philippines can reap from RCEP, the study finds RCEP a marginal regional trading arrangement that should be viewed as a compilation of previous regional trading agreements for key economies in the Asia-Pacific region. Given the additional commitments the FTA partners, specific opportunities in trade in services may be valuable for the Philippines. However, there are challenges in market access and national treatment limitations, which the Philippines must view as an opportunity to enhance its domestic productivity.

E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-owned MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP

This ex-ante study analyzes the impacts of e-commerce adoption on the performance of women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila, their awareness and perceptions of government efforts toward internationalization, and their readiness to engage in cross-border e-commerce through the RCEP. Findings validate the observation that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated e-commerce adoption and substantially enhanced the performance of women-led MSMEs in terms of sales growth, customer base, customer satisfaction, and process enhancement. The data further highlight the low level of awareness of existing government programs for women-led MSMEs and of RCEP and its chapters on e-commerce and MSMEs. However, certain provisions within the chapters appeal to women-led MSMEs. Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila demonstrate a strong interest to engage in cross-border trade under RCEP if implemented in 2022. This study further reveals that a high propensity for cross-border e-commerce—fostered by an enabling policy environment that supports e-commerce adoption and growth—can enhance participation in regional trade and global value chains.

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

2021 Accomplishments *at a glance*



31 EVENTS CONDUCTED

7,812 TOTAL NUMBER
OF ATTENDEES



PIDS.PH

601

POSTS IN 2021

39,120

ORGANIC FOLLOWERS
BY END 2021



PIDS_PH

2,007

POSTS IN 2021

2,480

ORGANIC FOLLOWERS
BY END 2021

PIDS WEBSITE

pids.gov.ph

1,037

AVERAGE DAILY
UNIQUE VISITORS

KNOWLEDGE DATABASES

SOCIOECONOMIC
RESEARCH PORTAL FOR
THE PHILIPPINES
serp-p.pids.gov.ph

7,501

SOCIOECONOMIC MATERIALS
BY END OF 2021

5,166

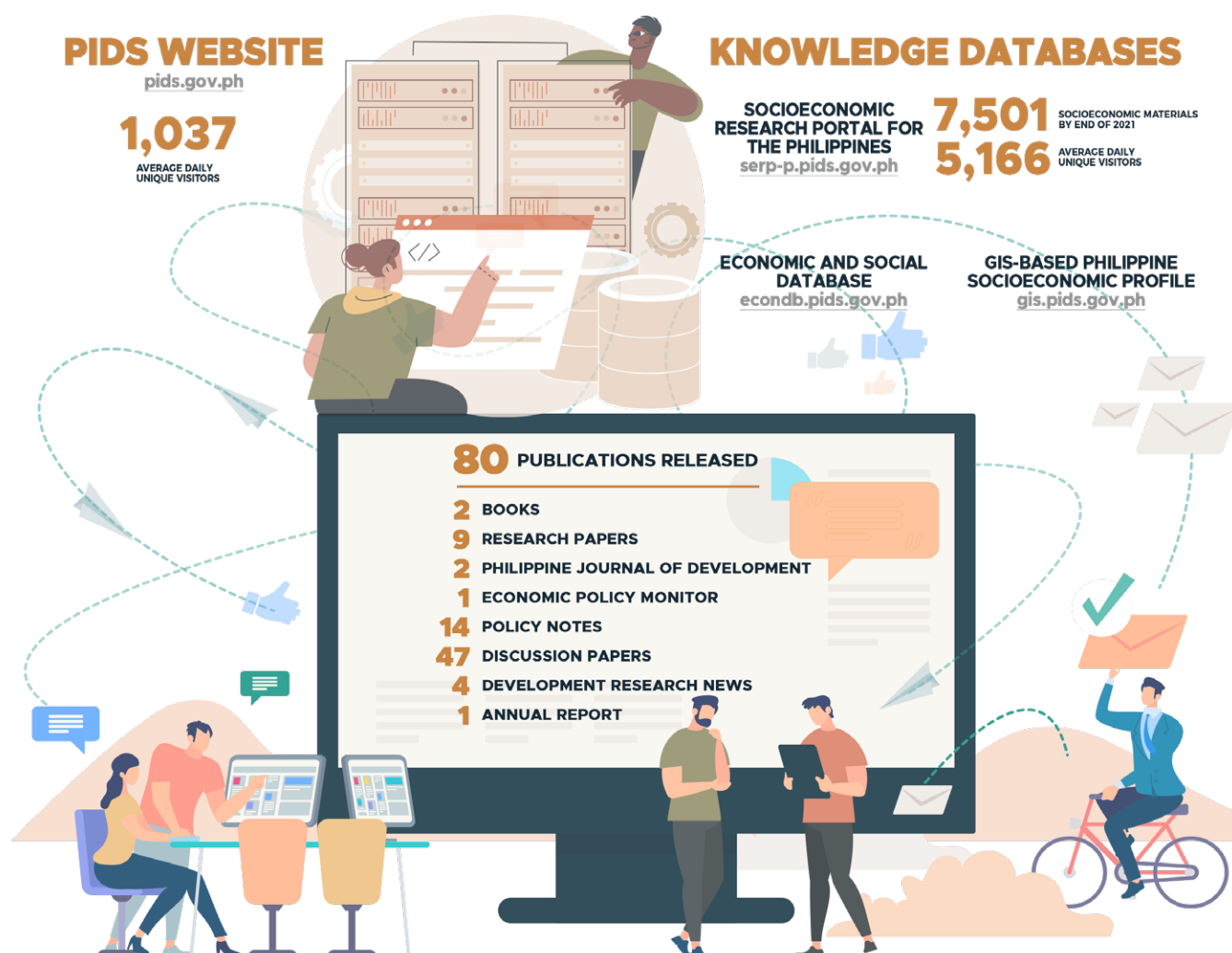
AVERAGE DAILY
UNIQUE VISITORS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DATABASE
econdb.pids.gov.ph

GIS-BASED PHILIPPINE
SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE
gis.pids.gov.ph

80 PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- 2** BOOKS
- 9** RESEARCH PAPERS
- 2** PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT
- 1** ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR
- 14** POLICY NOTES
- 47** DISCUSSION PAPERS
- 4** DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS
- 1** ANNUAL REPORT



PUBLICATIONS

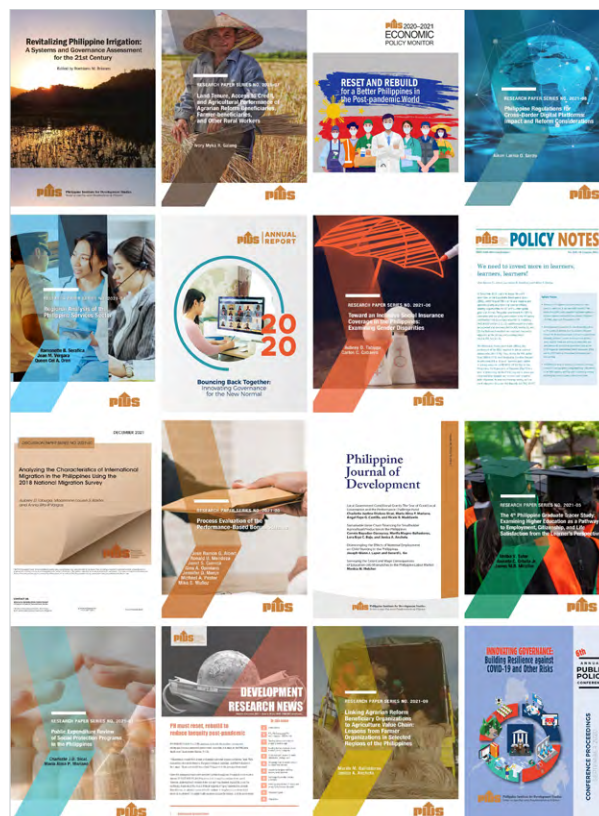
Books

In 2021, PIDS released two books: *Revitalizing Philippine Irrigation: A Systems and Governance Assessment for the 21st Century*, and *Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 and Other Risks (Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Public Policy Conference 2020)*. The first title evaluates the resurgent irrigation development program to date, covering national systems, communal systems, and various program considerations (e.g., water resource assessment, governance issues, recent policy shifts), and benefit-cost comparison. Meanwhile, the second title compiles the presentations made by esteemed experts during the Sixth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) to analyze the socioeconomic issues surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the theme, “Bouncing Back Together: Innovating Governance for the New Normal”, the 2021 APPC covered topics related to reinforcing governance systems and structures and adopting forward-looking strategies that can empower the country in recovering from the blows of this crisis.

Research Paper Series

Nine issues were published in the Research Paper Series, the Institute’s peer-reviewed monograph series: (1) RPS 2021-01 on *Public Expenditure Review of Social Protection Programs*, which provides an overall view of national government social protection expenditures in the Philippines; (2) RPS 2021-02 on the *Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Program*, which evaluates the implementation of the MTB-MLE program; (3) RPS 2021-03 on the *Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme*, which examines the extent to which the PBB scheme has been executed and identifies implementation deficits; (4) RPS 2021-04 on the *Philippine Services Sector*, which examines the patterns of the services sector at the regional and subsector level using a simple shift-share technique and decomposes the changes into national share (growth effect), industry mix (sectoral effect), and regional shift (competitive effect); (5) RPS 2021-05 on the *4th Philippine Graduate Tracer Study (GTS)*, which reports on the GTS results, covering graduates from academic years

2008–2009, 2009–2010, and 2010–2011; (6) RPS 2021-06 on *Social Insurance Coverage in the Philippines*, which examines the coverage of major social protection programs in the country and the circumstances of different types of workers; (7) RPS 2021-07 on *Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARB), Farmer-beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers*, which analyzes the borrowing incidence among ARB organization member households, particularly those engaged in farm production; (8) RPS 2021-08 on *Regulations for Cross-Border Digital Platforms*, which reviews Philippine regulations governing digital platforms with cross-border operations and the impacts of these laws on the ability of platforms to innovate and participate in the global economy; and (9) RPS 2021-09 on *Linking Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) to Agriculture Value Chain*, which evaluates the capacities of ARBOs to participate in value chains using data from three pilot areas in Mindanao of the Project Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment of the Department of Agrarian Reform.



Philippine Journal of Development

Volume 45, Issues 1 and 2 were released in 2021. The first issue contains articles on (1) *Participatory Governance Institutions for Social Housing in the Philippines: Do Local Housing Boards Matter?*; (2) *The Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement, a Decade After*; (3) *Survival Analysis of Export Relationships of Philippine MSMEs*; and (4) *Strategies for Managing Household Water Demand in Carcar City, Cebu, Philippines*. The second issue of the journal featured the following articles: (1) *Perceived Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus on Government Employees' Productivity*; (2) *The Philippine Local Water Sector: Institutional Issues in Supply Governance*; (3) *An Assessment of the Financial Sustainability and Performance of Philippine Water Districts*; and (4) *Primary Health Care and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines*.

Economic Policy Monitor

The *2020–2021 Economic Policy Monitor (EPM) on Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World* was released in 2021. An annual publication started in 2010, the EPM tackles present and future development challenges that have consequences for the Philippines. It also provides an assessment of the country's economic performance in the past year and the outlook for the current year, as well as analyses of policies implemented in key economic sectors.

Policy Notes Series

In 2021, 14 Policy Notes were released, dealing with various topics such as, but not limited to, education, agriculture, health, poverty, infrastructure, information and communications technology, disinformation, and impacts of government policies, such as the Rice Tariffication Law and the Performance-Based Bonus scheme.

Discussion Paper Series

A total of 47 Discussion Papers were released online in 2021 with topics encompassing agriculture, education, poverty, environment

and natural resources, finance, health, gender and development, housing, trade and industry, innovation, and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The PIDS Discussion Paper Series constitutes studies in preliminary form circulated online to make them immediately available to stakeholders and the public, encourage discussion, and solicit comments for their further refinement.

Development Research News

Four issues of this quarterly newsletter were published in 2021, with banner stories focusing on the following issues: (1) key challenges affecting agriculture and related sectors, (2) opportunities and challenges of the digital economy, (3) government initiatives on developing human capital to foster inclusive economic growth, and (4) key strategies to reset and rebuild while recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic.

See Annex C for a complete list of the publications produced by PIDS in 2021.

CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

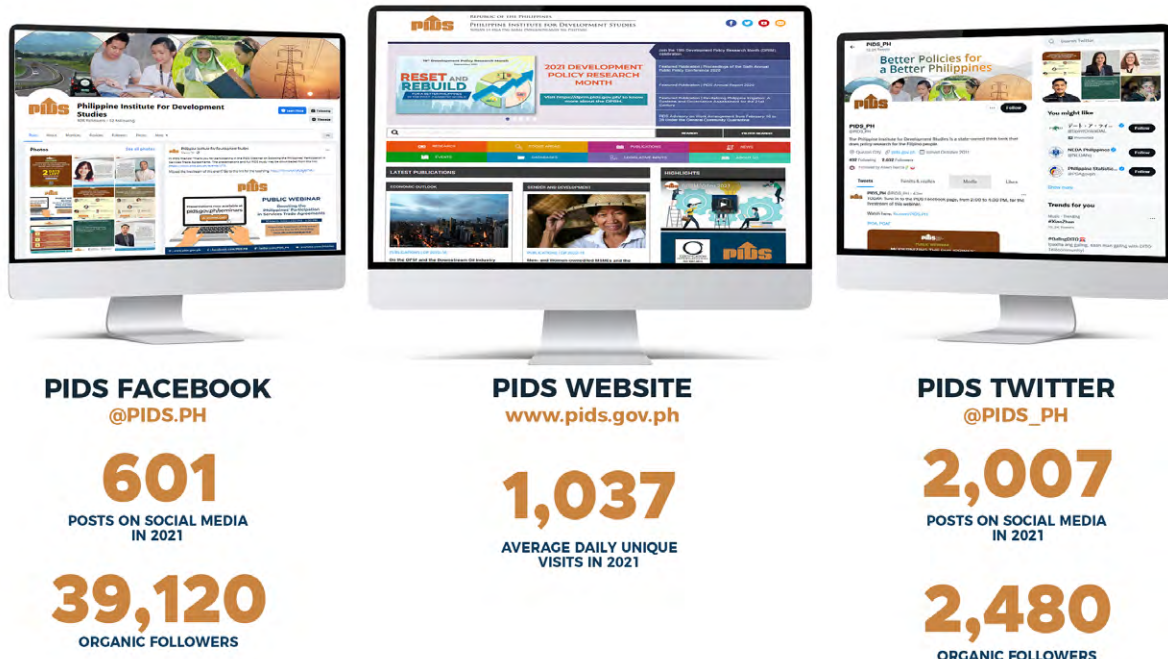
Except for online publications that do not have print versions such as the Discussion Paper Series and PIDS Updates, print copies of PIDS publications were distributed to the Institute's key stakeholders in the executive and legislative branches of government, local government units, academe, nongovernment organizations, international organizations, and private sector.

PIDS publications were distributed to regular recipients and subscribers as follows: books (486 recipients), EPM (486 recipients), RPS (517 recipients), PJD (561 recipients), PNs (871 recipients), and DRN (1,747 recipients). The number of recipients of Policy Notes, Research Paper Series, and books varies based on the topic of each issue/volume.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Given that most employees were on a flexible work arrangement in 2021, the PIDS Library continued to support PIDS staff and external

ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA INITIATIVES



clients remotely. Links to free databases were emailed regularly to PIDS researchers to help in their research needs. In 2021, PIDS also renewed its subscription to JSTOR and, at the same time, was granted access to ScienceDirect by the National Research Council of the Philippines. In addition to the publications that PIDS regularly receives from other government institutions and partners, 12 more books were added to the PIDS Library collection that year.

ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

PIDS website

The PIDS website is regularly updated with fresh content, particularly new publications, press releases, forthcoming and past events, e-files of seminar presentations, videos of PIDS seminars, infographics, employment opportunities, and comments on proposed legislation.

In 2021, the website had 1,037 average daily unique visitors.

Enhancement of the website's frontend and backend started in the second semester of 2021. This project is expected to be completed in March 2022.

PIDS Facebook

Updates on new publications, infographics, seminar announcements, live stream of PIDS fora, and significant quotes delivered by PIDS resource speakers during seminars are the main feature of the PIDS Facebook page.

In 2021, the Institute had 601 posts on its Facebook page. As of December 31, 2021, the page has 39,120 organic followers compared to only 28,000+ in 2020.

PIDS Twitter

The PIDS, through its official Twitter account, also provides updates on PIDS seminars, new publications, instaquotes, and infographics. In addition, PIDS also live tweets its fora and

events. A total of 2,007 tweets were posted in 2021. Meanwhile, PIDS Twitter followers totaled 2,480 in 2021 from 2,214 in 2020.

PIDS Updates

The PIDS Updates, a monthly online newsletter launched in 2013, provides information about new PIDS publications, forthcoming events, seminar videos, social media materials, and press releases. There were 13 issues of PIDS Updates released in 2021.

Infographics

In 2021, the Institute released one issue of the **"Policy Issue at a Glance"**, an online infographic that features policy issues and research data culled from completed PIDS studies. The chosen format is intended to reach the online community and disseminate PIDS studies in a more catchy and easy-to-understand manner. It is accessible through the PIDS website and social media pages.

A weekly online series called **"Fact Friday"** features teasers of findings of PIDS studies to encourage PIDS followers to read the full study. Each issue is circulated through the PIDS Facebook and Twitter pages. Fifty-three Fact Friday issues were released in 2021.

Another weekly infographic series is the **"PIDS InfoBits"**. Released every Monday, each issue features bite-size information—usually data and statistics—from various PIDS studies. Fifty-two issues were released in 2021.

Annex D lists the electronic and social media materials produced by the Institute in 2021.

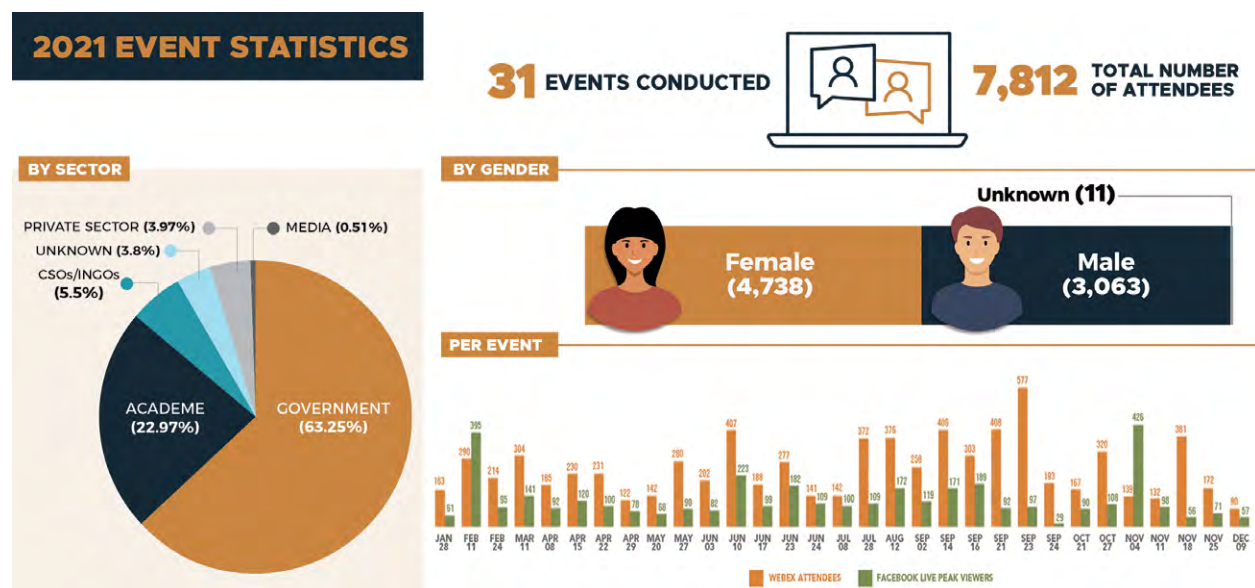
SEMINARS AND EVENTS

In 2021, the Institute organized and conducted 31 public webinars. Some of these virtual events were coorganized with international partners, such as the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (See Annex E for details.)

PRESS RELEASES

Aside from organizing events, the Institute also sends press releases to the Institute's media contacts based on the activities and completed studies of the Institute.

A total of 104 press releases were disseminated to the media and posted on the PIDS website from January 1 to December 31. (See Annex F for details.)



KNOWLEDGE DATABASES

SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH PORTAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES (serp-p.pids.gov.ph)

 **5,166**
AVERAGE UNIQUE VISITS PER DAY
(from 2,763 in 2020)

 **7,501**
SOCIOECONOMIC MATERIALS
BY END 2021 (from 7,093 in 2020)

 **6** **NEW PARTNER-INSTITUTIONS**
(DLSU-JRIG, DAP, NEDA
Regional Offices VII, IX,
MIMAROPA, and CAR)



The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) is an online knowledge database of socioeconomic materials produced by PIDS and more than 50 partner-institutions comprising the SERP-P Network. Its establishment in 2000 is in line with the Institute's mandates to provide a common link between the government and research institutions and establish a repository of socioeconomic research information.

In 2021, 408 socioeconomic materials were added to the portal by various partner-institutions. This brings the total number of socioeconomic materials available in SERP-P to 7,501 from 7,093 in 2020. The SERP-P website had an average of 5,166 unique daily visitors during the year from 2,763 in 2020.

Virtual orientation sessions were conducted for new coordinators and inactive members to

continuously engage the partner-institutions. A total of 17 individual and group orientations were held for 27 partners in 2021.

In addition, the 6th SERP-P Network Biennial Meeting was conducted during the year. It was a two-part event on July 28 that consisted of a public webinar series in the morning on the topic "Less Noise, More Facts: Improving Information Dissemination for a Better Normal". The speakers and their respective presentations were Dr. Jason Cabañes (De La Salle University-Manila) on "Work Model of Disinformation Production"; Dr. Sheila Siar (PIDS) on "Of Fake News and Viruses: How Misinformation and Disinformation Worsen the Pandemic"; Assoc. Prof. Yvonne Chua (UP Diliman) on "Fact-Checking in the Age of Disinformation: Academe's Initiative"; and Ms. Gemma Mendoza (*Rappler*) on "Fact-Checking in the Age of Disinformation: Media's Initiative". Nearly 400



participants attended the webinar on Webex, which was also streamed live on the PIDS and SERP-P Community Facebook pages.

The afternoon program was devoted to the meeting of the SERP-P partner-institutions. Seventy-two participants from 41 institutions participated. Aside from the presentation of the PIDS SERP-P team on the accomplishments of SERP-P in the past two-and-a-half years (January 2019-June 2021), a virtual workshop was held to brainstorm on how to enhance the SERP-P database further, how to encourage more people to use SERP-P, and how to strengthen the collaboration among the partner-institutions. The solicited inputs are intended to inform SERP-P's future directions. A virtual signing of the memorandum of understanding between PIDS and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Regional Office MIMAROPA in connection with the latter's participation in SERP-P as a partner-institution was also held. The biennial meeting was capped by the awarding of the most active members from 2019 to 2020, namely, *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, UPLB Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies, SEAMEO Regional

Center for Educational Innovation and Technology, House of Representatives-Congressional Planning and Budget Research Department, DLSU-Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, NEDA Region 3, National Tax Research Center, and Silliman University.

Moreover, six new institutions joined the SERP-P Network in 2021: De La Salle University-Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, Development Academy of the Philippines, and the regional offices of the NEDA MIMAROPA, CAR, Region 7, and Region 9. This brings SERP-P Network's partner-institutions to 58.

In terms of promotional activities, the production of the electronic newsletter SERP-P Monthly continued in 2021. The team also revived the SERP-P Community Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/SERP-PH/>). It was regularly updated with posts on new socioeconomic materials and activities of partner-institutions. The team also produced an updated SERP-P video, which was periodically played during PIDS webinars.

The SERP-P website enhancement project also started during the year, with target completion slated in 2022.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATABASES (econdb.pids.gov.ph) (gis.pids.gov.ph)

PIDS continuously updates its online economic and social databases, namely, Economic and Social Database (ESD) and GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile. ESD stores and maintains Philippine economic and social indicators both at the national and subnational levels, with some indicators presented in long-time series.

The GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile, meanwhile, contains spatial data on economic and social indicators and core local poverty indicators from the Community-Based Monitoring System, presented in geographical format. These indicators may be viewed at the national, regional, provincial, district, municipal, and barangay levels. Both databases are constantly upgraded to make their interfaces



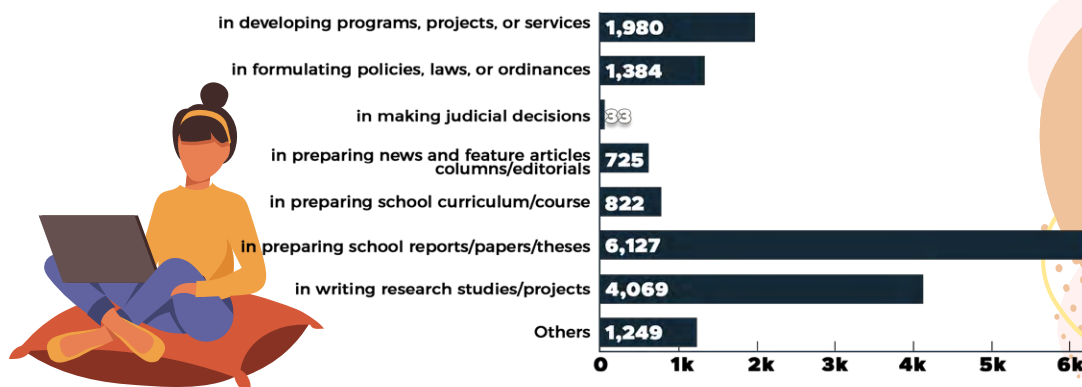
more user-friendly and their contents more relevant to the research community and the general public.

PIDS PUBLICATION DOWNLOADS

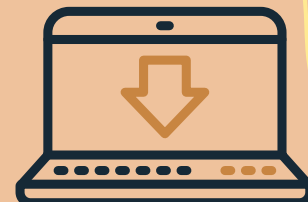
(JANUARY–DECEMBER 2021)

WHY DOWNLOAD

TO USE THE PUBLICATION



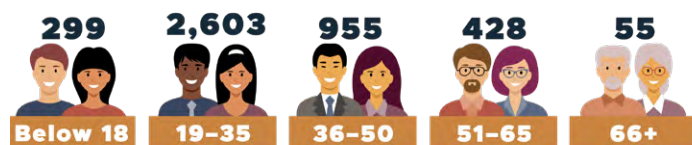
16,389
total number of downloads



made by
4,340
individuals

WHO DOWNLOADS

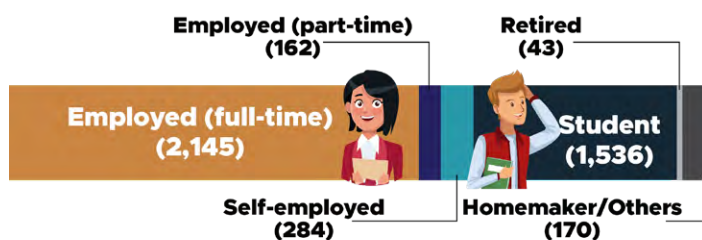
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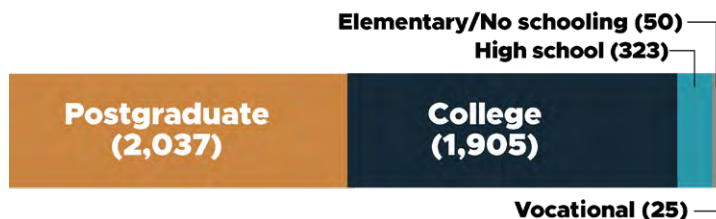
GENDER



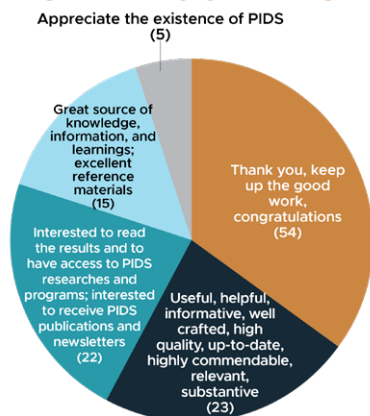
OCCUPATION



EDUCATION



WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT PIDS PUBLICATIONS, WEBSITE, OR THE INSTITUTE



Some comments received

"All PIDS publications, especially those that assess various government programs and services, are very good references in development planning (both at the national and local levels) and project impact evaluation."

"Thank you for making these references available to the public."

"PIDS-sponsored webinars are a great source of learnings."

"The knowledge resources have substantially aided me in my Economics course subjects."

CITATION OF PIDS STUDIES

In other publications

CITATION IS A GOOD measure of utilization. Compared to a downloaded publication whose actual use is uncertain, a citation clearly shows that a publication served as a reference in writing a paper. Beginning the third quarter of 2020, the Institute started to monitor the citation of its studies in other publications. Based on RePEc (Research Papers in Economics), an open-access portal of economic literature with over three million items that can be downloaded in full text, 194 PIDS studies had a total of 384 citations from January to December 2021. Since the start of citation monitoring in 2020 until end of 2021, a total of 2,243 citations of 862 PIDS studies were recorded. Table 1 shows the breakdown by publication type, while Figure 1 shows the cumulative citations of PIDS studies in RePEc for 2021. The number of citations is counted from the time the publication was released.

On Google Scholar, a total of 1,631 PIDS studies with 2,179 citations were monitored from January 2021 to December 2021. Since the beginning of citation monitoring in 2020 until end of 2021, a total of 12,604 citations of 2,715 PIDS studies were recorded (Table 2). Figure 2 shows the cumulative citations of PIDS studies in Google Scholar for 2021.

Table 1. Citation monitoring via RePEc (Research Papers in Economics): ideas.repec.org

Publication Type	October–December 2020		January–December 2021		Total No. of Citations
	No. of Publications Cited	No. of Citations	No. of Publications Cited	No. of Citations	
Discussion Papers	442	1,292	112	193	1,485
Working Papers	70	160	16	24	184
Research Paper Series	25	76	10	13	89
Philippine Journal of Development	131	331	56	154	485
Total	668	1,859	194	384	2,243

Figure 1. Cumulative citations of PIDS studies in RePEc, 2021

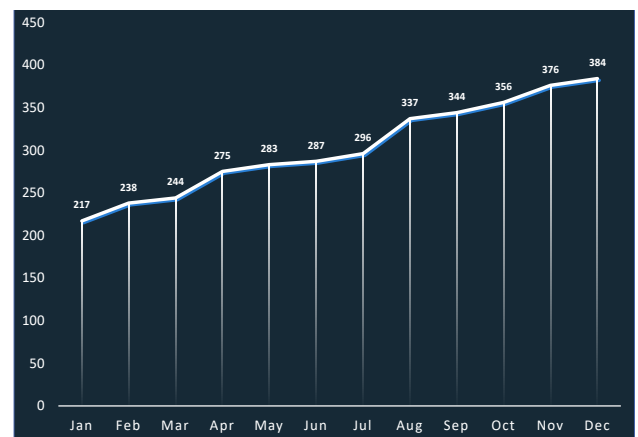
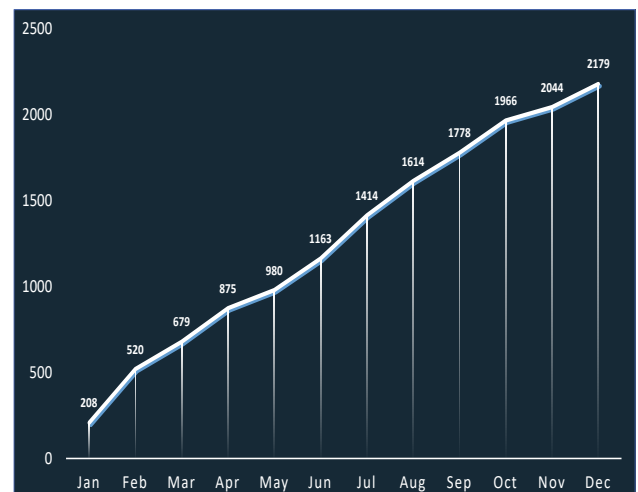


Table 2. Citation monitoring via Google Scholar: scholar.google.com

Publication Type	October–December 2020		January–December 2021		Total No. of Citations
	No. of Publications Cited	No. of Citations	No. of Publications Cited	No. of Citations	
Discussion Papers	715	7,180	1129	1508	8,688
Economic Policy Monitor	6	25	9	15	40
Philippine Journal of Development	108	1,223	174	214	1,437
Policy Note	176	1,011	183	260	1,271
Research Paper Series	45	608	88	111	719
Books	34	378	48	71	449
Total	1,084	10,425	1631	2179	12,604

Figure 2. Cumulative citations of PIDS studies in Google Scholar, 2021



In Congress documents

During the second quarter of 2021, the Institute extended its citation monitoring to Congress documents. In May and June, the Institute started monitoring the citations in the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate of the Philippines documents, respectively. Monitoring the citation in Congress documents is a good tool to measure the utilization of PIDS studies in policymaking. From May to December 2021, a total of 117 citations in 98 PIDS studies were monitored in 113 HOR documents (Figure 3). In Senate documents, 92 PIDS studies had a total of 102 citations as of December 31, 2021 (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Cumulative citations of PIDS studies in HOR documents (<https://www.congress.gov.ph>), 2021

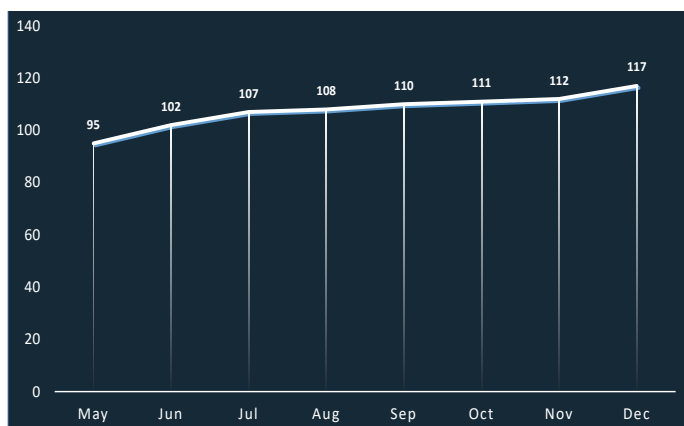
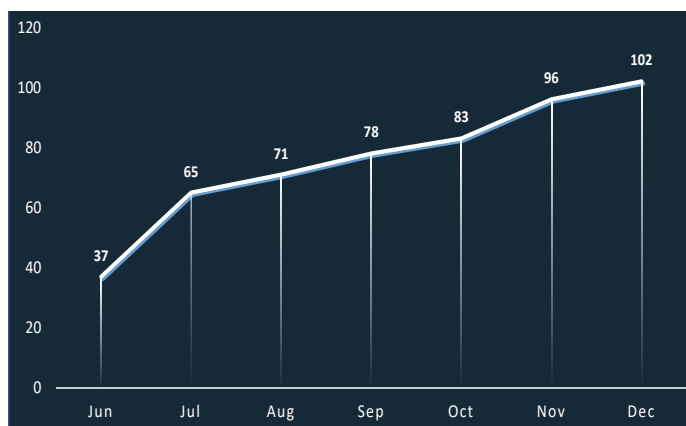


Figure 4. Cumulative citations of PIDS studies in Senate documents (<https://legacy.senate.gov.ph>), 2021



In the media

The media serves as a partner of the Institute in knowledge dissemination. Mentions or citations of a study by the media in print and online newspapers can help generate awareness that can lead to the study's utilization by policymakers, researchers, and other potential users. From January to December 2021, 621 articles published in both print and online media cited PIDS, its studies, or researchers (Figure 5). Meanwhile, Figure 6 shows the media citations from 2010 to 2021.

Figure 5. Citations in the media, 2021

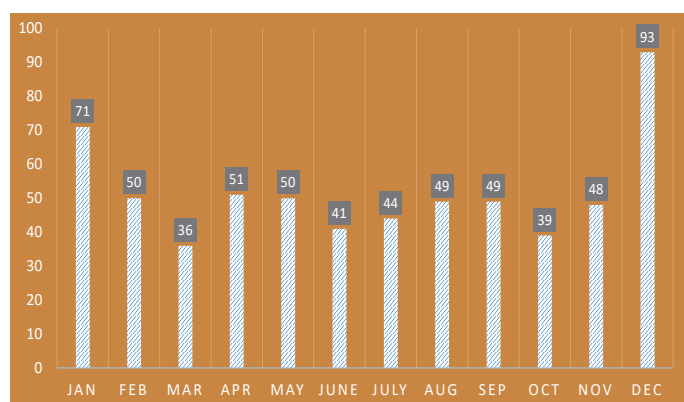
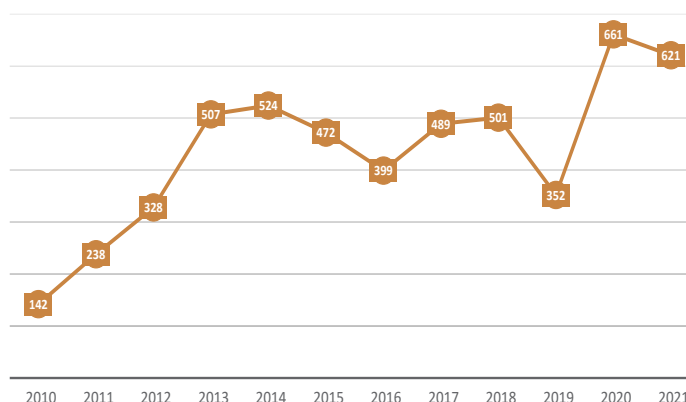


Figure 6. Media citations of PIDS, 2010-2021



PIDS CORNERS

TWENTY-FIVE PIDS Corners across the country (13 in Luzon, 6 in the Visayas, and 6 in Mindanao) were set up since the project was launched in July 2006. The PIDS Corners, usually established in a university or an LGU-based library, serve as links between local libraries and the PIDS for disseminating and promoting PIDS publications and web-based resources. The Corners are regularly supplied with free PIDS publications for use by students, faculty members, employees, and other decisionmakers in the locality.

In 2021, a total of 1,544 students, faculty members, and other library patrons used the PIDS publications in 12 PIDS Corners—as reported by their librarians. Due to the pandemic and the implementation of community quarantines, most of the partner libraries remained closed. The services of the libraries were affected, especially the physical lending of library materials. This also affected the utilization of PIDS Corners in their libraries. As such, some libraries have shifted their services online and continuously encourage their clients to access PIDS publications through the Institute's online dissemination platforms (e.g., website, knowledge database, social media).



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



DEVELOPMENT POLICY RESEARCH MONTH

RESET AND REBUILD

FOR A BETTER PHILIPPINES
IN THE POST-PANDEMIC WORLD



Like the rest of the world, the country continues to grapple with the overwhelming impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

It has disrupted economies on a massive scale, resulting in business closures and job losses, which consequently increased poverty incidence and widened inequalities.

The pandemic has also revealed major gaps and flaws in current social protection systems. Notably, it exposed existing inequities faced by low-compensation workers as they are more likely to experience poor work-related conditions, reside in crowded or polluted areas, and take congested public transportation. Further, these workers lack the financial resources to afford adequate protection and have preexisting health conditions, considering the environment they are in and the stresses they encounter.

The crisis has also aggravated existing environmental woes due to the increased volume of wastes from the widespread use of plastics, disposable masks, face shields, personal protective equipment/gears, and other medical/healthcare supplies from households and hospitals. As the pandemic persists, it is expected that the volume of waste will continue to soar.

Hence, to rise above these challenges, the country must reset its paradigms and practices by balancing the interests of people, profit, and planet or by placing equal importance on economic, social, and environmental well-being and sustainability.

This is the central message of this year's Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) theme "Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World" (Filipino translation: "*Muling Magsimula at Magtayo Tungo sa Mas Matatag na Pilipinas Pagkatapos ng Pandemya*").

It emphasized the need for the government to develop and implement sound policies that can improve people's access to public service; protect all segments of the population, especially the poor and the informal workers, from various risks by providing inclusive social protection systems; and motivate businesses to participate more in climate change adaptation.

It also called on the business sector to embrace decent work principles, provide the best service to its customers, and show concern for the well-being of people and the environment.

Moreover, it urged the academe to improve the country's educational system by adopting better

standards, updating the school curriculum, and leveraging technology to support new modes of learning while providing support to teachers to help them cope with the challenges of delivering education online. It also encouraged the public to adjust and adapt to new ways of doing things to cope with the pandemic and be resilient to future risks.

The DPRM celebration was formally launched through a virtual forum held on September 2. Speakers from various sectors shared their insights on how to promote ethical business and green and inclusive recovery and develop a robust and healthy workforce to rebuild the country from the pandemic. Among the presenters were PIDS Senior Research Fellow Dr. Adoracion Navarro, Securities and Exchange Commission Director for Corporate Governance and Finance Department Atty. Rachel Esther Gumtang-Remalante, National Resilience Council Technical Working Group Member and Manila Observatory Senior Research Fellow Dr. Rosa Perez, Department of Labor and Employment Assistant Secretary Dominique Tutay, and Jollibee Foods Corporation Chief Human Resources Officer Arsenio Sabado.

Other activities held in observance of the month-long celebration were the Mindanao Policy Research Forum (MPRF) and the Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC).

The MPRF is an annual forum organized by PIDS and the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA), in partnership with a local university in Mindanao. The 7th MPRF was jointly organized by PIDS and MinDA in collaboration with Caraga State University. In unison with the DPRM theme, the 2021 MPRF adopted the theme “Reset and Rebuild for a Better Mindanao in the Post-pandemic World”.

The APPC is the main and culminating activity of the DPRM. A series of webinars were conducted for the conference held on September 14, 16, 21, and 23. The series highlighted presentations from foreign and local experts on resetting capitalism, ethical business, green and inclusive recovery, and robust and healthy workforce (please see separate article).

2021 DPRM Steering Committee

Chair:

Philippine Institute for Development Studies

Members (permanent):

- *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*
- Civil Service Commission
- Department of Budget and Management
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Philippine Information Agency
- Presidential Management Staff
- Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department
- Senate Economic Planning Office

Members (additional):

- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Securities and Exchange Commission

Aside from these, the Institute invited national government agencies, research and academic institutions, private sector agencies, nongovernment organizations, and all the local government units (LGUs) in the country to join and support the DPRM by displaying the DPRM banner/streamer within their office premises, sharing the DPRM and APPC websites and promotional materials with their stakeholders, and organizing activities or events related to the theme or policy research.

Meanwhile, the Civil Service Commission and the Department of the Interior and Local Government issued memorandum circulars enjoining government agencies and LGUs, respectively, to participate in the DPRM celebration.

A total of 161 institutions from various sectors participated in the DPRM celebration. Please see the list in Annex H.

ANNUAL PUBLIC POLICY CONFERENCE



THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC has greatly affected various sectors of society. In the Philippines, it put the healthcare system under immense pressure and exposed the weaknesses in its health and protection systems. It also brought devastating economic fallout, notably business closures and job losses, which consequently increased poverty and inequality in the country. Moreover, the pandemic has created new environmental problems, which exacerbated prevailing climate change issues.

Anchored on the 2021 Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) theme “Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World”, the Seventh Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC), the main and culminating activity of the DPRM led by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), highlighted insights and possible policy actions to help the Philippines find solutions to the current crisis and increase its resilience in the long run. The conference underscored the need to reset paradigms and practices by balancing the interests of people, profit, and

planet or by placing equal importance on economic, social, and environmental well-being and sustainability.

The APPC was conducted virtually in a four-part webinar series held on September 14, 16, 21, and 23 on the following topics: resetting capitalism, ethical business, green and inclusive recovery, and robust and healthy workforce. It convened international and local experts to present insights on the issues, opportunities, and policy options related to these topics.

In his opening remarks, PIDS President Aniceto Orbeta Jr. stressed the need to look ahead of the pandemic with optimism. He urged everyone to view this crisis as an opportunity to rethink and change the practices and mindsets and be part of the solution. Meanwhile, in his keynote message, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Karl Kendrick Chua, emphasized the need to focus on the agriculture sector, the foundation of any country’s structural transformation, to achieve a more resilient economy. According to him, “a strong, productive agriculture sector provides

the foundation for a competitive manufacturing sector, and eventually a high-skilled services sector.” Chua also highlighted reforms enacted during the Duterte administration, particularly the Rice Tariffication Law and the Philippine Identification System or National ID program, which helped the country restore its development trajectory and enabled the people, especially the poor, to access affordable food and better social services. “The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is challenging, but the Philippines has a solid foundation to recover at the right time,” he said.

The first webinar titled “Resetting Capitalism” discussed key concepts of the World Economic Forum’s “Great Reset” and how these could be applied to developing economies such as the Philippines. Specifically, it focused on how countries can “build new foundations for the world’s economic and social systems”, “steer the market toward fairer outcomes”, and advance “shared goals, such as equality and sustainability”.

The speaker, Luigi Zingales, faculty fellow and professor at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business’ Stigler Center, said that “capitalism is, by and large, corporate capitalism.” Thus, to reset it, he underscored the need to rethink the way corporations are run. Meanwhile, on the assumption that there are no externalities, Zingales said that “in reality, we know that there are large externalities [e.g., pollution].” However, he noted that, at present, where large corporations can be cross-border in nature, “it is much more difficult for shareholders of this type to internalize the externalities that they generate in the community.”

As for Antonio Jose Periquet, chairperson of Campden Hill Group and director of publicly listed corporations, and a discussant in this session, the persistence of negative externalities and the existence of imperfect competition are proof that a broken capitalist system exists in the Philippines. To this end, Zingales suggested some strategies such as changing corporate behavior and capacitating government agencies tasked to “police” corporations. Periquet concurred that changing corporate behavior is feasible for publicly listed companies. However,

he noted that the problem lies with most firms that are not publicly listed—in most cases, the small and medium enterprises that are fully owned by single proprietors and are not subject to pressure from the capital markets. Meanwhile, Benito Teehankee, a business ethics professor at the De La Salle University’s Management and Organization Department, emphasized that businesses must be socially responsible toward society.

The second webinar titled “Ethical Business” tackled how businesses can be profitable and ethical at the same time. It discussed the concept of stakeholder capitalism, which considers the interests of all stakeholders and not only of business shareholders. Usman Ahmed, head of Paypal’s Global Public Policy, shared that his company’s shift to stakeholder capitalism has shown positive impacts on its employees and their communities. He claimed that their move toward this type of capitalism not only benefited Paypal’s stakeholders but their shareholders as well, as it resulted in increased revenues, earnings per share, operating margins, and free cash flows. Meanwhile, Niceto Poblador, a retired professor of economics and management at the University of the Philippines, highlighted that business firms have no moral responsibility to serve the interests of others. However, the individuals that comprise these institutions are morally committed to look after the interests of others.

To weigh on this, April Lynn Lee-Tan, first vice president for Corporate Strategy and chief investor relations officer at the COL Financial Group Inc., said that adopting a stakeholder model is important in building a business. According to her, a business cannot only focus on profits in the short term. “Sure, you will earn a lot of profits in the short term, but you will have difficulty growing and creating scale over the long term,” she pointed out.

Meanwhile, Cesar Villanueva, chairperson of the board of trustees of the Institute of Corporate Directors, discussed the business regulatory environment. Villanueva said that Republic Act 11232 or the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, with its intent to criminalize

APPC Webinar 2 on Ethical Business



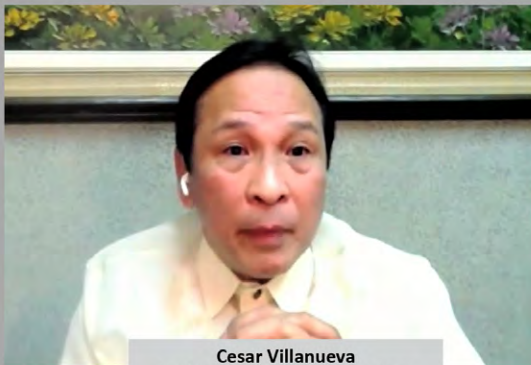
Usman Ahmed
PayPal Inc.



Niceto Poblador
University of the Philippines



April Lynn Lee-Tan
COL Financial Group Inc.



Cesar Villanueva
Institute of Corporate Directors



Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
Philippine Institute for Development Studies

violators, may create a “chilling effect” on commercial infrastructure in promoting the use of the corporate medium in pursuing investments and commercial activities.

The third webinar titled “Green and Inclusive Recovery” focused on the impacts of the pandemic on the environment and how governments and businesses can work together toward environmental resilience moving forward.

German Velasquez, director of Green Climate Fund’s Mitigation and Adaptation Division, said that countries need long-term and affordable climate finance in addressing climate change. He also suggested ways to make the COVID-19 recovery more climate-resilient, such as promoting green jobs, shifting to sustainable public transportation, conserving “irreplaceable carbon”, energy-efficient retrofitting buildings, and investing in renewable energy.

For his part, Koh Lian Pin, professor at the National University of Singapore, emphasized that nature-based solutions and cutting down carbon dioxide emissions to net zero must be done within the next 30 years to achieve the Paris climate goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, he noted that although nature-based climate solutions are promising, they have risks to the environment, thus, a need for carbon accounting methodologies and standards to ensure the credibility and integrity of nature-based carbon projects and products.

Meanwhile, John Eric Francia, president and chief executive officer of AC Energy (now ACEN), said that renewable energy could resolve the “tight power supply” in the country, adding that this is the decade for renewables to scale up. “The good news is that the government has reinforced its stated goal of getting the

renewables' share of output from where it is today (which is 21%) to 35 percent by 2030," he pointed out. According to him, scaling up the country's investment in renewables could help attain this goal.

Addressing climate change issues requires "long-term thinking and planning, along with drastic and urgent action for transformation". This was emphasized by Emmanuel de Guzman, vice chairperson and executive director of the Climate Change Commission. He said all stakeholders must recognize the relevance of research and development while fusing scientific knowledge, innovation, and policymaking.

The last of the four-part webinar series titled "Robust and Healthy Workforce" put the spotlight on the labor sector, one of the most affected sectors in this pandemic. This session looked at designing effective social protection systems for workers, promoting health at work, and future-proofing education.

Prynness Hyacinth Esguerra, director of the Human Resource Department of the Robinsons Land Corporation (RLC), touched on the topic of mental resilience. She noted that several mental stressors affect the workforce, especially during the pandemic, thus, the need to prioritize mental health. RLC, she said, has implemented some strategies to support the well-being of its employees, including the conduct of webinars on managing stress and anxiety in the workplace, practicing mindfulness, providing psychological first aid, and building mental resilience.

For her part, Yoonyoung Cho, senior economist at the World Bank, pointed out that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic reversed the country's economic and labor sector gains in the past decade. Cho recognized the government's various responses to address the impacts of the pandemic on the labor market. However, she said that these interventions "may not have been sufficient" due to the magnitude of the COVID-19 shock. Apart from the country's COVID-19 recovery efforts, Cho noted that

the government can focus on job generation, workforce development, and green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Srinivas Tata, director of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's Social Development Division, identified opportunities to improve social protection for workers in the Asia-Pacific region. One is for governments to reprioritize existing expenditures and look at increasing revenue. He also urged them to make social protection schemes universal as "this is the key to leaving no one behind and reaching those who need the support when they need it." Tata also emphasized the importance of new technologies in the efficient and effective delivery of social protection programs and services.

Still on the aspect of social protection, Ahmma Charisma Lobrin-Satumba, executive director of the Department of Labor and Employment's Institute for Labor Studies, underscored the urgency of strengthening social protection systems to provide adequate income and other necessary guarantees for all. According to her, establishing a national social protection floor is a national priority and a key strategy in addressing inequality.

To conclude the APPC, Senator Juan Edgardo "Sonny" Angara, chair of the Senate Committee on Finance and Senate Committee on Youth, noted that some of the world's pressing problems were present even before the COVID-19 pandemic. He added that some of the present-day institutions being utilized today grew out of crises, wars, and economic depression—some of the worst problems faced by humankind. He highlighted that there would be a clamor for fast action and change, and he hopes that it is a change of the right kind that will address not just the problems brought by the COVID-19 pandemic but also the challenges in the pre-pandemic world.

Each of the four APPC webinars was attended by over 300 participants from the government, academe, civil society, private sector, and the media.

PHILIPPINE APEC STUDY CENTER NETWORK

The Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN) is a regular component project of PIDS. Established on November 23, 1996 by virtue of Administrative Order 303, it is the Philippines' response to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Education Initiative that called on member-economies to foster regional cooperation among higher education and research institutes on key regional economic challenges. PASCN is one of the APEC Study Centers that constitute the APEC Study Centers Consortium.

PASCN MEMBERS:



MAJOR PROGRAMS:



IN 2021, THE Research Program focused on the ex-ante implications and impacts of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), specifically in different development sectors of the Philippines. Two collaborative studies focusing on RCEP were completed and released as PIDS Discussion Papers (DP): (1) "Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services" by John Paolo Rivera (AIM) and Tereso Tullao Jr.

(DLSU); and (2) "E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-owned MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-Ante Study for RCEP" by Jill Angeli Bacasmas (Philippine Competition Commission), Jean Clarisse Carlos (PIDS), and Jovito Jose Katigbak (FSI). These studies aimed to contribute to the discussions on the impending ratification by the Philippines of RCEP.

Moreover, a continuing study from 2020 titled “Utilizing Data Science to Improve the APEC Policy Tools” by Brenda Quismorio (UA&P) and Raymond Freth Lagria (UP) was completed. The study formed part of the Management and Expansion of the APEC Policy Tools, a database turned over to PIDS by the 2015 APEC-National Organizing Council.

Lastly, a joint study of PIDS and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) titled “APEC Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs” by Francis Mark Quimba and Sylwyn Calizo was completed and published by APEC in October 2021 as Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group Report.¹

Under the Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program, four doctoral students received grants: (1) Ma. Rowena V. Mende (faculty member of UP Cebu) for “Social Identity and Self-Categorization and their Consequences for Flourishing Later in Life: A Socially Situated Cognition Approach”; (2) Jonathan de la Cerna (faculty member of UP Cebu) for “Surviving the Cut: COVID-19 Pandemic-Induced Displacement Survivors’ Experiences of Filipino Hospitality Workers”; (3) Bernardo Nicolas Caslib Jr. (faculty member of UP Manila) for “The Role of Intellectual Virtues in Moral Education”; and (4) Kristine Gail Lobo (faculty member of AIM) for “Tying the Knots: Can Emotional Intelligence Solve Family Business Conflict?”. The first two studies are expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2022 and the others toward the end of 2022.

For its Information Dissemination and Publication Program, the PASCN Secretariat organized the annual PASCN Symposium and General Assembly held virtually on June 23 with the theme, “Navigating the New Normal: Restarting and Rebuilding Global MSMEs”. Coorganized in partnership with the UA&P, the event served as a venue for the Network’s researchers to present

and disseminate the results and key findings of their studies to various stakeholders. The chosen theme was in support of the DTI’s APEC initiative on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda for MSMEs, which was endorsed by the APEC Trade Ministers in May 2015 and adopted by APEC Economic Leaders in November 2015. Session 1 featured MSME studies with regional perspectives undertaken by other APEC study centers, while Session 2 highlighted studies on Philippine MSMEs undertaken by PASCN member-institutions. It was attended by almost 400 local and international participants.

In addition, two technical workshops were conducted to allow the research grantees to present the findings of their research outputs to a select group and solicit valuable insights and suggestions: (a) Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics (August 24) and (b) RCEP Studies (November 15). The invited discussants were Assistant Secretary Eric Tamayo of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), the lead agency of the Technical Board on APEC Matters (TBAM), and Assistant Secretary Allan Gepty of DTI, the country’s lead trade negotiator in the RCEP agreement. Both provided valuable inputs and suggestions to the authors.

Moreover, the PASCN continued to network and participate in the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC) Conference. The virtual conference, hosted by the New Zealand APEC Study Centre at the University of Auckland, was held on July 6-7. Two PASCN studies were presented in Session 6 on inclusive growth. These are “Re-examining Gender and Community Entrepreneurship in the Philippines” by Eylla Gutierrez and Kazem Vafadari (AIM) and “Aligning Higher Education with Demands for Data Science Workforce” by Brenda Quismorio and coauthors (UA&P; study funded under the PASCN research program).

The event was attended by representatives from 20 economies, including New Zealand, Russia, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, South Korea, Australia,

¹ Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda Study Report APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group. https://www.apec.org/docs/default-source/Publications/2021/10/Final-Review-of-the-Boracay-Action-Agenda-Study-Report/221_SME_Final-Review-of-the-BAA-Study-Report.pdf (accessed on April 20, 2022).

United States, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Canada.

The Secretariat also attended a forum on “Globalisation in the Post-pandemic Era: Issues for the Asia-Pacific Region”, organized by the APEC Study Center Network of New Zealand on November 18–19.

Meanwhile, through its Technical Assistance Program, the PASCN continued to provide support to government agencies, particularly the DFA and the DTI, by participating in the virtual meetings (February 4, July 28, and November 18) of the TBAM and the subcluster virtual meetings (February 16 and August 10) on Regional Economic Integration, Trade, and Investment and the DTI-APEC Implementing Committee.

Considering that RCEP was the major research thrust of the PASCN in 2021, the project director served as a resource speaker on the DTI-led forum on “Benefits of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to the Philippines” (September 22) and in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations public hearings on RCEP (October 29 and November 5).

Further, the Secretariat assisted PIDS in the preparation and organization of the Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT) meetings in 2021. The activities included the following:

- Preparatory meeting with NEAT Indonesia (February 3)
- Consultation meeting with DFA-ASEAN Affairs (February 11)
- Presentation of the Philippines’ hosting of NEAT 2021 meetings to the ASEAN Matters Technical Board Meeting (March 10)
- Brainstorming session with NEAT Philippines member institutions and experts (March 29)
- 33rd NEAT Country Coordinators Meeting (April 20) and 34th NEAT Coordinators Meeting (September 1)
- NEAT Working Group (WG) on APT Cooperation on MSMEs: Accelerating Digital Adoption to Thrive in the New Normal (July 21)

- Finalization and submission of NEAT Memorandum 18 through the DFA-Office of ASEAN Affairs for endorsement to the ASEAN+3 Leaders’ Summit (October 11).

Aside from the participation and preparation of the event’s press releases posted on the NEAT website, the Secretariat nominated and facilitated the NEAT Philippines subject matter experts to the following working group meetings: (1) NEAT China on Climate Change and East Asian Sustainable Development (June 18); (2) NEAT Indonesia on ASEAN Plus Three and COVID-19 Pandemic: Country Responses and Regional Cooperation (July 14); (3) NEAT Korea on East Asia Cooperation and Human Security in the Post-COVID-19 Era (July 23); and (4) NEAT Japan on Toward Achieving 2050 Carbon Neutrality in East Asia (August 17).

Likewise, in line with the efforts of PIDS to revitalize its participation in the East Asian Development Network (EADN), the Secretariat was tasked to assist in hosting a panel session on Rebuilding from the Impacts of COVID-19: Experiences and Perspectives from Southeast Asia/East Asia (October 20).

Finally, the Secretariat organized two virtual steering committee meetings to present the 2019–2021 accomplishment reports and the work plan for 2022 (February 23 and November 15).

The call for 2022 research proposals was also circulated, focusing on the key issues in the APEC region that the next administration should take into consideration. The specific themes include (1) bio-circular-green economy (APEC Thailand 2022); (2) RTAs, megatrade deals, and inputs to the Philippine offensive/defensive positions (including RCEP, CPTPP, and others); (3) digital trade and technology for the new normal; and (4) supporting the globalization of MSMEs. Four proposals under the Research Program and three applications under the Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program were received as of December 31.

PARTNERSHIPS



MoUs with research partners

6 SIGNED in 2021

2 IN THE PIPELINE

Data Sharing Agreements

6 SIGNED in 2021

3 IN THE PIPELINE

MoUs through SERP-P

6 SIGNED in 2021

2 IN THE PIPELINE

Memorandum of Understanding

PIDS actively forges partnerships and links up with other public and multilateral organizations as potential research partners in implementing the PIDS six-year research program. These collaborations are formalized by executing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with partner organizations. The MOU provides the foundation and framework for the conduct of specific research projects, which will be covered by separate and periodic project agreements. Listed below are the MOUs executed in fiscal year 2021 and those in the pipeline as of December 31, 2021.

Signed MOUs with research partners:

University of the Philippines

PIDS and the University of the Philippines (UP), through the UP Law Center, agreed to cooperate on areas of mutual interest, especially on topics concerning the digital transformation of government processes and services and the provision of support for government institutions and agencies requiring technical and legal advice in the formulation of regulatory policies that promote economic growth and involve the use or adoption of technologies. The MOU was signed on October 2, 2019. UP and PIDS

are set to undertake a study on taxation in the digital economy.

Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHIL)

PIDS and IPOPHIL agreed to cooperate on areas of mutual interest in the field of intellectual property and innovation. The virtual ceremonial signing of the MOU was held on June 30, 2020. IPOPHIL conducted an intellectual property orientation seminar for PIDS researchers on February 23, 2021. Meanwhile, PIDS conducted a seminar to present the studies “Measuring and Examining Innovation in Philippine Business and Industry” and “Impact of Foreign Linkages on Innovation Activity of Manufacturing Firms in CALABARZON” and provided an orientation of PIDS research operations on April 6, 2021.

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

This refers to the collaboration between PIDS and DICT to support the implementation of the National ICT Ecosystem Framework (NICTEF) through an MOU signed in June 2020. The cooperation between the two agencies will include joint research projects and training, capacity building and policy analysis, and resource and information sharing on matters relating to implementation and monitoring

of the NICTEF and other policy and planning initiatives of the DICT.

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

Signed on April 21, 2021, the MOU between PIDS and BSP provides opportunities for joint research projects. The two institutions agreed to collaborate on conducting the study “Monetary and Fiscal Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic”, which commenced in July 2021 and is expected to be completed in February 2022. In addition, BSP and PIDS recently finalized their discussions regarding their second collaboration wherein PIDS will contribute chapters for the BSP Research Academy’s book project on the labor market implications of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines. This project will commence in January 2022.

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

NEDA and PIDS agreed to work together on the peer review of NEDA papers and conduct collaborative research projects. The MOU was signed on June 9, 2021. Together with the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), NEDA and PIDS also collaborated on conducting the “Domestic Benchmarking Study of the Philippine Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Industries”, which was completed on December 21, 2021.

Department of Health (DOH)

To formalize the partnership on knowledge and information sharing for disease prevention and planning, DOH and PIDS entered into an MOU on November 25, 2021. The specific areas of cooperation and studies that DOH and PIDS will identify aim to contribute to the health system reforms under the Universal Health Care Act.

MOUs in the pipeline:

Two prospective partnerships are in the pipeline as of December 31, 2021. These are the following:

Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Sri Lanka

International labor migration is important in the economies of Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Potential collaborative research between PIDS and IPS is being explored on their respective government’s post-COVID-19 support mechanism for migrant workers.

Department of Education (DepEd)

The DepEd expressed interest in forging an institutional and strategic partnership with PIDS on education research and policy analysis. PIDS suggested that the sentinel school approach can be a good starting point for developing research topics. The research results are intended to address knowledge gaps in the Philippine education sector and provide inputs to the development of plans and policies for the sector.

Data Sharing Agreements (DSAs) and Nondisclosure Agreements (NDAs)

In compliance with Republic Act 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012, PIDS enters into DSAs and NDAs to access and process confidential, privileged, or personal information needed for research studies. As of 2021, the DSAs and NDAs entered into by PIDS and the agreements that are in the pipeline are the following:

Signed DSAs and NDAs:

Benguet State University (BSU)

BSU surveyed the uses and sources of climate information among selected smallholder farmers in Benguet, Philippines. The project aims to improve the value of information flows between the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration and key decisionmakers involved in managing climate and weather risk of smallholder farmers. The DSA gave PIDS access to the data maintained by BSU required in the Institute’s conduct of research for the project “Action Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Smallholder Farmers in the Philippines” funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (see the section on Knowledge Generation for details).

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Two of the three DSAs forged with DSWD were intended for the studies on the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP). The first was for the impact evaluation of the SLP, particularly the introduction of an alternative mechanism for sorting participants into the program’s employment facilitation and microenterprise development tracks. PIDS entered into a DSA with DSWD to access the 2015 SLP Database, *Listahanan 2* database, and social welfare and

development indicator (SWDI) database. The agreement will be automatically terminated when the third nationwide Listahanan assessment becomes available.

The second DSA was for the evaluation of the impact of SLP's seed capital fund intervention on the welfare of household beneficiaries of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps). The agreement expires on September 8, 2022, or two years after the first public presentation of the study results.

The third DSA was for assessing the DSWD's Social Pension (SocPen) program, which required access to the contact information of SocPen beneficiaries and those who were delisted from the SocPen database.

Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

The FNRI encourages using the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) dataset for further analysis to inform policy. It acceded to the request of PIDS to use the 2013, 2015, and 2018 NNS data for the study on "Addressing Wasting in the Philippines".

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)

PIDS and PhilHealth entered into an NDA to enable the Institute to access claims data for its study on the "Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care".

DSAs in the pipeline:

DSWD

PIDS is coordinating with DSWD to access program and administrative data on the 4Ps needed in the conduct of periodic impact assessment of the program. PIDS is mandated under Republic Act 11310, also known as the "*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) Act", to conduct these impact assessments.

DepEd

The PIDS evaluation of the 4Ps' impact on education and other outcomes requires access to a wide range of data from DepEd, such as enrollment data and test scores. In this regard, the two agencies are discussing the Institute's data request, which will be subsumed under a general MOU.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Servicio Filipino Inc. (SFI)

The dataset from the Philippine Talent Map Initiative (PTMI), a joint initiative of DOLE and SFI, will help PIDS do an in-depth assessment of the skills of the country's workforce.

MoU with research dissemination partners through the Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) initiative

In 2021, PIDS forged partnerships with six new institutions through the SERP-P, an online database of socioeconomic materials produced by PIDS, government agencies, research and academic institutions, and international organizations based in the Philippines. It is the country's first online repository of socioeconomic information created for policymakers and development practitioners, researchers, educators, and students. Its establishment in 2000 is in line with the mandates of PIDS to provide a common link between the government and research institutions and to establish a repository of socioeconomic research information.

Under the MoU, PIDS and its partners agreed to collaboratively promote and strengthen research dissemination and networking. Partners commit to regularly contribute to the portal's growth by sharing studies and relevant materials produced by its researchers and to promote SERP-P to its clients and stakeholders. Moreover, the members commit to participate in the activities of the SERP-P Network.

The six institutions that signed the SERP-P MoU with PIDS in 2021 are De la Salle University-Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance, Development Academy of the Philippines, NEDA Region 4-B (MIMAROPA), NEDA Region 7 (Central Visayas), NEDA Region 9 (Zamboanga Peninsula), and NEDA Cordillera Administrative Region.

In addition, three more NEDA regional agencies agreed to sign the SERP-P MoU in the following year. They are NEDA Region 4a (CALABARZON), NEDA Region 2 (Cagayan Valley), and NEDA Region 10 (Northern Mindanao).

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING



PIDS IS A member of several international networks, including the APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC), Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT), East Asian Development Network (EADN), Research Institutes Network (RIN), and Global Trade and Policy Alliance (GTIPA).

Through the Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN), the Institute has continued participating in the annual ASCC Conference. The ASCC consists of all the APEC Study Centers (ASCs) formed to foster research and academic discussions on APEC issues. There are more than 70 ASCs, one of which is the PASCN. The Institute has been hosting and supporting the PASCN since 1996. The 2020 ASCC Conference held on

July 6–7 was hosted by the New Zealand APEC Study Centre. Held at the University of Auckland, the virtual conference centered on trade and investment issues in APEC, sustainable development to address climate change, and digital trade. PIDS, through the PASCN, participated in Session 6 on the topic of inclusive growth with two presentations: “Re-examining Gender and Community Entrepreneurship in the Philippines” and “Aligning Higher Education with Demands for Data Science Workforce” (see the PASCN section on p.43 for the details).

Officially established in November 2003 with PIDS representing the Philippines, NEAT was one of the measures recommended in 2002

by the East Asian Studies Group convened by ASEAN+3 leaders for closer cooperation among East Asian countries. It serves as a mechanism for research and academic exchange and a platform for second-track diplomacy in the regional cooperation of the member-states comprising the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as well as China, Japan, and South Korea. PIDS served as the host of the 2021 NEAT. The 33rd and 34th NEAT Country Coordinators Meeting (CCM) was held virtually on April 20 and September 1, respectively. NEAT Philippines hosted these meetings together with the Foreign Service Institute, University of the Philippines Asian Center, and the Office of ASEAN Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The CCMs were attended by 12 country coordinators from the ASEAN Plus Three (APT) countries and their delegations. In addition, five Working Group Meetings were undertaken on the following topics: Climate Change and East Asian Sustainable Development (June 18 by NEAT China); ASEAN Plus Three and COVID-19 Pandemic: Country Responses and Regional Cooperation (July 14 by NEAT Indonesia); Toward 2050 Carbon Neutrality in East Asia (August 17 by NEAT Japan); East Asia cooperation and Human Security in the Post-Covid 19 Era (July 23 by NEAT Korea); and ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation on MSMEs: Accelerating Digital Adoption to Thrive in the New Normal (July 21 by NEAT Philippines). As a result of these events, NEAT activities were recognized during the 24th ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit held on October 27 by His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

EADN is a network of research institutions in the developing countries of East Asia. It aims to strengthen the capacity of research institutions and researchers to undertake high-quality, development-focused, and policy-relevant research in the social sciences that can be used for policy analysis, debates, and inputs at the national and regional levels. PIDS has been serving as the secretariat of the EADN, with the PIDS president as regional coordinator, since July 2010. In 2021, PIDS revitalized EADN and partnered with Campbell Collaboration and Global Development Network to host a panel session on Rebuilding from the Impacts of COVID-19:

Experiences and Perspectives from Southeast Asia/East Asia held on October 20 via Hopin as part of the Evidence for Development: What Works Global Summit. Chaired by Dr. Andrew Kam Jia Yi, IKMAS senior research fellow, the session speakers were Dr. Connie B. Dacuycuy, PIDS senior research fellow, who highlighted the rise of the digital economy; Dr. Jaeyon Lee, Asan research fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies, who presented the Korean experience in COVID-19 and regional cooperation; and Dr. Bui Quang Tuan, director general of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, who discussed the impacts of and measures to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic in Vietnam.

RIN is a group of research institutes in East Asia that supports the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia in research, capacity development, and dissemination of research findings. In 2021, PIDS President Aniceto Orbeta Jr. served as a moderator in the 2021 RIN Online Workshop Series “Growth Strategy for Post COVID-19” on November 11 and as a speaker at the 2021 RIN Annual Meeting on November 22. Moreover, Dr. Adoracion Navarro, a PIDS senior research fellow, served as a moderator on November 29 at the RIN Workshop Series sessions on “Competition and Technological Similarity: The Case of a Chinese Robotics Firm” and “Unlocking the Potential of Lao Handicraft Sozai (Materials) through Inter-sectoral Collaborations”.

PIDS joined GTIPA in 2019. It is a network of think tanks supporting greater global trade liberalization and integration. In 2021, through Dr. Ramonette Serafica, PIDS participated in two webinars: “WTO Reform and Priorities for the New WTO DG” and “Key Issues for Reforming the World Trade Organization”, held on April 20 and July 28, respectively. She also coauthored the paper “COVID-19 Impacts on Adoption of Artificial Intelligence: Philippines” with Dr. Francis Quimba and Ms. Queen Cel Oren.

Moreover, PIDS actively participates in other international fora and networks through its officials and senior researchers.

See Annex H for details.

THE INSTITUTE, THROUGH its senior researchers, directly influences policymaking in the legislative branch by participating as resource persons in congressional meetings/hearings, technical committees, or working groups (Annex I).

Moreover, the comments of PIDS senior researchers on proposed laws are regularly sought by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Comments/Position Papers Submitted to Congress in 2021

PIDS provided comments to a total of 6 House Bills pending before the House of Representatives, and a total of 11 Senate Bills, 3 Senate Resolutions pending before the Senate, including comments on discussion points for the first public hearing of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes on amending or revising the 1987 Constitution. The Institute also provided simulated estimates of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty for 2020 and 2021 and estimated the budget needed for the implementation of the Social Amelioration Program (SAP) in 2021. (Please refer to Annex I-A for the details of comments submitted by PIDS to Congress.).

Proposed legislation to which PIDS researchers submitted position papers or comments

House Bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House Bills 3891 and 6131 House Bills 3293 and 8025 House Bills 2907 and 3812
Senate Bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate Bill 139 Senate Bill 1260 Senate Bills 1038, 1336, 1352, 1361, 1585, 1740, and 1924 Senate Bill 1138 Senate Bill 1764
Senate Resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate Resolutions 611 and 618 Senate Resolution 405
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments on the discussion points for the first public hearing of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes on the matter of amending or revising the 1987 Constitution Simulated estimates of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty for 2020 and 2021 and estimated the budget needed for the implementation of the SAP in 2021

Congressional meetings/hearings, technical committees, or working groups participated in by PIDS officials, fellows, and researchers

In 2021, PIDS participated in 22 meetings/hearings in the Senate and 6 meetings/hearings in the House of Representatives, including a meeting organized by the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department. Please refer to Annex I-B for the details of the outreach activities rendered by PIDS research fellows and staff in Congress.

PIDS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION



DESPITE THE CHALLENGES of the pandemic, 2021 was another productive year for the Philippine Institute for Development Studies Employees Association (PIDSEA).

The first major event organized by the PIDSEA for 2021 was the PIDSEA General Assembly (GA) and Elections held online on July 21. Aside from presenting the Association's accomplishments and plans for the year, the GA teemed with games and prizes, which the employees enjoyed. The Committee on Elections also ensured a clean and fair election held immediately after the GA.

To promote the welfare and interest of its members, PIDSEA conducted a survey last August 2021 on the remote work expenses and concerns of employees. The survey aimed to identify and gather the common problems experienced by the employees in the remote work setup. The results were consolidated and relayed to PIDS Management. The Association also mobilized efforts to help calamity-affected employees during the latter part of the year.

Moreover, to provide an opportunity for social interaction and continuously forge camaraderie among the employees, PIDSEA organized the annual Employees Day on September 30. It was

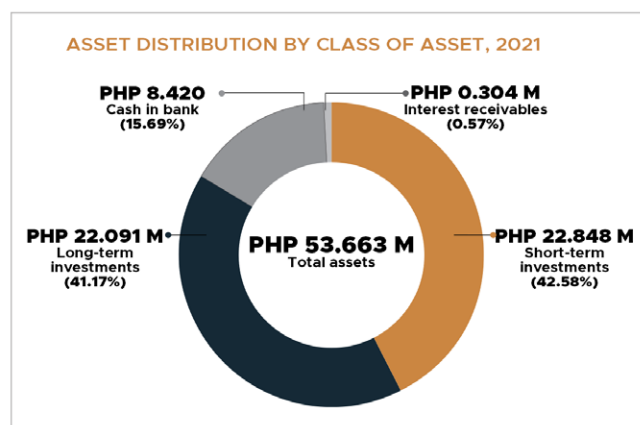
again held online successfully, filled with fun activities and games enjoyed by everyone.

As part of the regular process, PIDSEA has also been active in various committees of the Institute and in representing and relaying the concerns of the employees during Management Committee meetings. As a testament to the close collaboration between the PIDS Management and staff, PIDSEA provided inputs to several proposed office policies on the work-from-home arrangement, health and wellness, and occupational safety and health. The PIDS/PIDSEA-Management Consultative Council, composed of three representatives each from PIDS Management Committee and PIDSEA, was also reinstituted in line with the grant of the collective negotiation agreement incentive for 2021.

Through the quarterly briefing of new employees, PIDSEA has ensured that new employees are aware of the existence and importance of the employees' association and has eagerly encouraged their membership and participation. As of December 2021, PIDSEA has 66 members. Of these, 8 were new employees who joined in 2021.

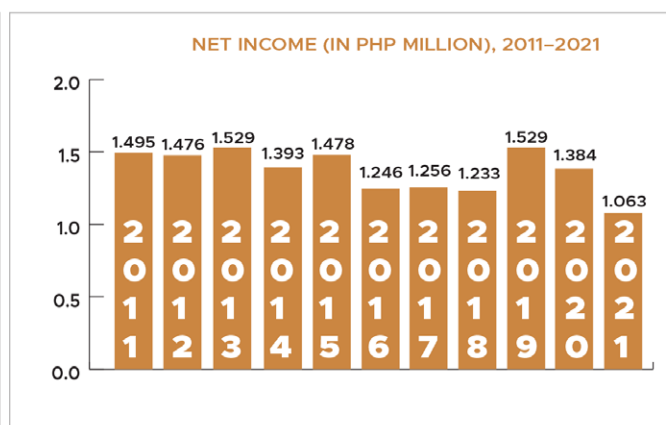
All these activities would not have been possible without the support of the PIDS Management and staff.

PROVIDENT FUND



TOTAL ASSETS
PHP 53.663 MILLION

MEMBERS' EQUITY
PHP 50.019 MILLION



REVENUES EARNED
PHP 1.325 MILLION

NET INCOME
PHP 1.063 MILLION

NOTES: All amounts are as of December 2021. Members' equity consists of members' contribution, that of PIDS, and the dividends. Net income excludes operating expenses and share in net income paid to resigned members.

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 conceived to complement the GSIS and Pag-IBIG Fund benefits of PIDS employees. Its primary objective is to provide additional benefits to retired, resigned, or separated PIDS employees. The PIDS endowed the Fund with PHP 2 million seed money as authorized by the PIDS Board Resolution 97-05 dated July 24, 1997.

As of December 31, 2021, the Fund has a total membership of 83 permanent PIDS employees and two coterminous PASCN employees. The PIDS Provident Fund's 21st Annual Members' Meeting was held on April 5, 2021, via the Cisco Webex Platform. The Fund President presented the annual accomplishment report and audited financial statements, and the annual election of level representatives to the Board of Trustees was conducted during the said meeting.

For calendar year (CY) 2021, the Fund paid benefits to 11 separated members amounting to PHP 11.407 million.

In terms of its financial position, the Fund's assets decreased by 3.76 percent, from PHP 55.761 million in 2020 to PHP 53.663 million in 2021.

Meanwhile, members' equity account, which includes PIDS and member contributions and dividends, dropped by 4.71 percent from PHP 52.490 million in 2020 to PHP 50.019 million in 2021.

The Fund earned PHP 1.325 million in revenue for CY 2021, PHP 0.235 million less than the total revenue of PHP 1.560 million in CY 2020. However, in 2021, it spent PHP 0.157 million on operating expenses and distributed a net income share of PHP 0.105 million to resigned members. The total net income in 2021 was PHP 1.063 million, slightly lower than the PHP 1.384 million in CY 2020.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



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Chairperson

Socioeconomic Planning Secretary
National Economic and
Development Authority



**ATTY. RAPHAEL PERPETUO
M. LOTILLA**
Member

Fellow, Philippine Center for
Economic Development, University
of the Philippines
School of Economics



**DR. MARIA CYNTHIA ROSE
B. BAUTISTA**
Member

Vice President for Academic Affairs
University of the Philippines



DR. GILBERTO M. LLANTO
Member

Former President
Philippine Institute
for Development Studies



DR. CELIA M. REYES
Member

President
Philippine Institute for
Development Studies
(until July 2021)



DR. ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.
Member

President
Philippine Institute
for Development Studies
(from August 2021)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



DR. CELIA M. REYES
President
(until July 2021)

PhD Economics
University of Pennsylvania



DR. ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.
President
(from August 2021)

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics



DR. MARIFE M. BALLESTEROS
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PhD Social Sciences
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Administrative and Finance
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Department Manager III
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Senior Research Fellow

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Senior Research Fellow

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Senior Research Fellow

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(Canada)
(health economics, health
insurance, econometrics
and economic evaluation)

DR. VICENTE B. PAQUEO
Distinguished Visiting
Research Fellow

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics

Postdoctoral
Princeton University
(education, social
protection, health
economics)



ANNEX A

COMPLETED STUDIES

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Action Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Small Holder Farmers in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Celia Reyes Aubrey Tabuga Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Adrian Boyett Agbon Ma. Divina Olaguera
Social Networks and Access and Utilization of Weather and Climate Information: The Case of Upland Farming Communities in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga
Philippine Agriculture: Current State, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Modern Biotechnology Application and Regulation in the Philippines: Issues and Prospects	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Review of Urban Wastewater Management and Clean Water Act	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Benchmarking Study of the Philippine Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones Sonny Domingo Maureen Ane Rosellon Pauleen Joy Lorenzo Arvie Joy Manejar Isabel Espineli
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY		
An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
Process Evaluation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (R.A. 10354): Local Service Delivery Component	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Jerome Patrick Cruz Zhandra Tam
An Assessment of National-Level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law: Trends and Ways Forward	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Vanessa Siy Van Joy Bagas
Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health (DOH): RPRH Education and Communication	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Mary Pauline Saquing Norliza Nordan
Process Evaluation of the DOH Human Resources for Health Deployment Program	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Gina Opiniano Zhandra Tam
Decent Work in Crowdwork: Gendered Takeaways from an Online Survey in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje
Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines (PBED YouthWorks PH Policy Research Series on Youth NEET and Training and Skilling Landscape in the Philippines)	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. John Paul Corpus

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
What Explains the Large Disparity in Child Stunting in the Philippines?	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Daryll Casas Mario Capanzana
A Review of Public Expenditures for Nutrition in National Government Agencies of the Philippines (2017–2019)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Jhanna Uy Julienne Lechuga Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Identifying and Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days: Review of Nutrition Governance Strategies and Implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017–2022	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Maria Asuncion Silvestre Christian Edward Nuevo Alfredo Jose Ballesteros Joy Bagas
Construction of Health System Resilience Index for Provinces and Highly Urbanized Cities in the Philippines (Resilient Asia Network: The COVID-19 Context and Health System Resilience)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Aubrey Tabuga Arkin Arboneda Anna Rita Vargas
Who are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? (Policy Research on Youth Not in Employment, Education, and Training [NEET] in the Philippines)	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr. John Paul Corpus Nina Victoria Araos
Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
The Multifaceted Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Daryll Casas Christian Edward Nuevo
An Assessment of the Quality of Inpatient Meals and Nutrition and Dietetics Processes in Select Public Hospitals in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Lyle Daryll Casas Jhanna Uy Valerie Gilbert Ulep Imelda Angeles-Agdeppa Eva Goyena Josie Desnacido Maylene Cajucom
The Financial Health of Select Philippine Hospitals and the Role of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation as the National Strategic Purchaser of Health Services	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Jhanna Uy Christian Edward Nuevo Lyle Daryll Casas Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Labor Market Structures, Pay Gap, and Skills in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lawrence Dacuycuy
SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of the DSWD Social Pension (SocPen) Program for Indigent Senior Citizens amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Jennifer Monje Mika Muñoz
A Descriptive Analysis of the Dynamics of Labor Market Outcomes of 4Ps Beneficiaries	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Arkin Arboneda Anna Rita Vargas
Analyzing Filipino Migrant Workers' Access to Social Protection	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Rita Vargas Ma. Blesila Mondez

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Madeleine Louise Baiño Anna Rita Vargas
Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal?	Celia Reyes	Celia Reyes
Breaking the Curse: Addressing Chronic Malnutrition in the Philippines Using a Health System Lens	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Four Stylized Facts on Health in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo
If You Pay Peanuts, You Get Monkeys? Education Spending and Schooling Quality in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo
MACROECONOMICS, MONETARY, FINANCE, AND GROWTH		
Navigating the COVID-19 Storm: Impact of the Pandemic on the Philippine Economy and Macro Responses of Government	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales John Paul Corpus
INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS		
Assessment of the Provincial/NCR LGU Result Matrices (P/NCR LGU RMs) in the Localization of the PDP 2017–2022 and the SDGs	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Kris Francisco
Public Sector Procurement of Medicines in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Gina Opiniano Zhandra Tam Sherryl Yee Katha Ma-i Estopace
An Assessment of the Criteria Used in the Determination of Philippine LGU Fiscal Viability	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Vicente Paqueo
Analysis of the 2022 President's Budget	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Robert Hector Palomar
Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports	Kris Francisco	Kris Francisco Valerie Lim
REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
Readiness of Philippine Cities to Smart City Development	Marife Ballesteros	Tatum Ramos Pauline Joy Lorenzo Jenica Ancheta Marife Ballesteros
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION		
Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry	Maureen Ane Rosellon	Maureen Ane Rosellon

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Francis Mark Quimba Aubrey Tabuga Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos Maureen Ane Rosellon Jana Flor Vizmanos Carlos Cabaero Mika Muñoz
Knowledge Partnership for the Asian Economic Integration Report 2020/2021 Theme Chapter on Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Jose Ramon Albert Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Lora Kryz Baje Aiken Larisa Serzo
How Ready Are We? Measuring the Philippines' Readiness for Digital Trade Integration with the Asia-Pacific	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Jean Clarisse Carlos Jose Ramon Albert
Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Lyle Daryll Casas
National Study and National Action Plan for Regional Integration of the Philippines, with Focus on Policies toward Digital Trade Integration and Health-related Sector	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Valerie Gilbert Ulep Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Jean Clarisse Carlos Jose Ramon Albert
Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Jean Clarisse Carlos
TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY		
Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda and Forum on Building Global MSMEs	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
A Review of Philippine Participation in Trade in Services Agreements	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
Who Benefits from RCEP? Application of Trade Policy Tools	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Abigail Andrada
PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES (TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)		
Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics in APEC Policy Tools	Francis Mark Quimba	Raymond Freth Lagria Brenda Quismorio
Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services	Francis Mark Quimba	John Paolo Rivera Tereso Tullao Jr.
E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-owned MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP	Francis Mark Quimba	Jill Angeli Bacasmas Jean Clarisse Carlos Jovito Jose Katigbak

ANNEX B

ONGOING STUDIES

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
Baseline and Endline Study on Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment (ConVERGE)	Roehlano Briones
Public-Private Partnerships in Agriculture Value Chains: The Case of DAR ConVERGE Program	Marife Ballesteros
Modernizing Agriculture and Fisheries: Review of Trends and Policies	Roehlano Briones
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY	
Comprehensive Study on COVID-19	Celia Reyes
Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Southeast Asia: Examples from the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy
Nutrition Budget Tagging	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Addressing Wasting in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days: Compendium of Research studies	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Analysis of the National Health Expenditure Survey Round 1 and Design of Survey Protocol for NHES Round 2	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Process Evaluation of DOH's Implementation of Articles 6 and 11 of the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Impact Evaluation of the Human Resources for Health Deployment Program (HRHDP)	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Legal Review of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Mapping the Supply of Health and Education Facilities and Services Accessed by <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> Beneficiaries	Michael Ralph Abrigo
4th Impact Evaluation of the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program-RCT Cohort Study	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Is the 4Ps Targeting and Reaching the "Right" Beneficiaries? An Assessment of the Veracity of the List of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> /4Ps Beneficiaries	Jose Ramon Albert
Book Project: Making Philippine Education Reforms and Interventions More Transformative	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Analysis of Perception, Feasibility, and Sustainability of Online Work in the Countryside	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy
Philippine Education: Challenges and Ways Forward	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
MACROECONOMICS, MONETARY, FINANCE, AND GROWTH	
Building a Macro Model for the Philippine Economy	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
Monetary and Fiscal Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS	
Assessment of the Philippines' Road and Rail Transport Infrastructure Program	Adoracion Navarro
Assessment of the Country's Transport Infrastructure Program: Air Transport Sector	Kris Francisco
Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program	Sonny Domingo
Implications of Developing a Philippine Nuclear Energy Program	Adoracion Navarro
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION	
Emerging Tax Issues in the Digital Economy-Phase 2	Ramonette Serafica

ANNEX C

PUBLICATIONS

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
BOOK		
Book 2021-01	<i>Revitalizing Philippine Irrigation: A Systems and Governance Assessment for the 21st Century</i>	Roehlano Briones (volume editor)
Book 2021-02	<i>Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 and Other Risks (Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Public Policy Conference 2020)</i>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
RESEARCH PAPER SERIES		
RPS 2021-01	Public Expenditure Review of Social Protection Programs in the Philippines	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Maria Alma Mariano
RPS 2021-02	'Starting Where the Children Are': Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education Program Implementation	Jennifer Monje Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Francisco Erlinda Capones
RPS 2021-03	Process Evaluation of the Performance-Based Bonus Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Gina Opiniano Jennifer Monje Michael Pastor Mika Muñoz
RPS 2021-04	Regional Analysis of the Philippine Services Sector	Ramonette Serafica Jean Colleen Vergara Queen Cel Oren
RPS 2021-05	The 4th Philippine Graduate Tracer Study: Examining Higher Education as a Pathway to Employment, Citizenship, and Life Satisfaction from the Learner's Perspective	Melba Tutor Aniceto Orbeta Jr. James Matthew Mirafior
RPS 2021-06	Toward an Inclusive Social Insurance Coverage in the Philippines: Examining Gender Disparities	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
RPS 2021-07	Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries, Farmer-beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers	Ivory Myka Galang
RPS 2021-08	Philippine Regulations for Cross-Border Digital Platforms: Impact and Reform Considerations	Aiken Larisa Serzo
RPS 2021-09	Linking Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) to Agriculture Value Chain: Lessons from Farmer Organizations in Selected Regions of the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta
PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT		
PJD Vol. 45 (2021) No. 1		
	Participatory Governance Institutions for Social Housing in the Philippines: Do Local Housing Boards Matter?	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
	The Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement, a Decade After: Evaluating the Impact on Philippine Trade	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
	Survival Analysis of Export Relationships of Philippine MSMEs	Mark Edison Bautista George Manzano
	Strategies for Managing Household Water Demand in Carcar City, Cebu, Philippines	Serge Jude Bargayo Gerard Go
PJD Vol. 45 (2021) No. 2		
	Perceived Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus on Government Employees' Productivity	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos Mika Muñoz
	The Philippine Local Water Sector: Institutional Issues in Supply Governance	Lawrence Velasco Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
	An Assessment of the Financial Sustainability and Performance of Philippine Water Districts	Lawrence Velasco
	Primary Health Care and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Daryll Casas
ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR		
EPM 2020–2021	<i>Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World</i>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
POLICY NOTES		
PN 2021-01	What Are the Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus on Government Workers and Agencies?	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos Mika Muñoz
PN 2021-02	Does Rice Tariffication in the Philippines Worsen Income Poverty and Inequality?	Roehlano Briones
PN 2021-03	Regulatory and Investment Coordination Issues in the Philippine Water Sector	Lawrence Velasco
PN 2021-04	The National Government's Role in Local Water Supply Delivery in the Philippines	Lawrence Velasco Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
PN 2021-05	We Need to Invest More in Learners, Learners, Learners!	Jose Ramon Albert Lovellaine Basillote Mika Muñoz
PN 2021-06	Fake News, Its Dangers, and How We Can Fight It	Sheila Siar
PN 2021-07	Bridging the Digital Infrastructure Gap: Policy Options for Connecting Filipinos	Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
PN 2021-08	Promoting a More Innovative and Inclusive Society through ICT Development	Jose Ramon Albert Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Mika Muñoz
PN 2021-09	Gender Perspectives in E-livelihood and E-entrepreneurship	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
PN 2021-10	Why Literacy Measurement Deserves Rethinking	Jose Ramon Albert
PN 2021-11	Four Stylized Facts on Health in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo
PN 2021-12	Philippine Agriculture: Current State, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Roehlano Briones
PN 2021-13	Is Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030 Doable?	Celia Reyes
PN 2021-14	Breaking the Curse: How Do We Address Chronic Malnutrition in the Philippines?	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DISCUSSION PAPERS		
DP 2021-01	Longer-term Effects of the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial Cohort Analysis (Third Wave Impact Evaluation)	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos
DP 2021-02	An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2021-03	Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2021-04	An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
DP 2021-05	Reassessing the Impact of the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program: Results of the Third Wave Impact Evaluation	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos
DP 2021-06	UN Common Country Assessment Update for the Philippines	Adoracion Navarro Celia Reyes Kris Francisco
DP 2021-07	Process Evaluation of the Department of Health Human Resources for Health Deployment Program	Michael Ralph Abrigo Gina Opiniano Zhandra Tam
DP 2021-08	Emerging Tax Issues in the Digital Economy	Janet Cuenca
DP 2021-09	An Assessment of National-Level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law: Trends and Ways Forward	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Vanessa Siy Van Joy Bagas
DP 2021-10	Process Evaluation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (RA 10354): Local Service Delivery Component	Michael Ralph Abrigo Jerome Patrick Cruz Zhandra Tam
DP 2021-11	Decent Work in Crowdwork: Gendered Takeaways from an Online Survey in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje
DP 2021-12	Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health (DOH): RPRH Education and Communication	Mary Pauline Saquing Norliza Nordan
DP 2021-13	Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2021-14	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. John Paul Corpus
DP 2021-15	Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry	Maureen Ane Rosellon
DP 2021-16	Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Lyle Daryll Casas
DP 2021-17	How Ready Are We? Measuring the Philippines' Readiness for Digital Trade Integration with the Asia-Pacific	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Jean Clarisse Carlos Jose Ramon Albert
DP 2021-18	Social Networks and Access and Utilization of Weather and Climate Information: The Case of Upland Farming Communities in the Philippines	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Sonny Domingo
DP 2021-19	Assessment of the Provincial/NCR Local Government Unit Result Matrices (P/NCR LGU RMS) in the Localization of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Charlotte Justine Diokno- Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2021-20	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019	Jose Ramon Albert Francis Mark Quimba Aubrey Tabuga Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos Maureen Ane Rosellon Jana Flor Vizmanos Carlos Cabaero Mika Muñoz
DP 2021-21	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today?	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. John Paul Corpus Nina Victoria Araos
DP 2021-22	Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World	Adoracion Navarro Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Kris Francisco
DP 2021-23	The Multifaceted Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2021-24	Analysis of the 2022 President's Budget	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Robert Hector Palomar
DP 2021-25	An Assessment of the Criteria Used in the Determination of Philippine LGU Fiscal Viability	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Vicente Paqueo
DP 2021-26	Greening the Philippine Employment Projections Model: New Estimates and Policy Options	Michael Abrigo Danica Aisa Ortiz Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Gilberto Llanto
DP 2021-27	If You Pay Peanuts, You Get Monkeys? Education Spending and Schooling Quality in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo
DP 2021-28	Labor Market Structures, Pay Gap, and Skills in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lawrence Dacuycuy
DP 2021-29	Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Jean Clarisse Carlos

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2021-30	An Assessment of the Quality of Inpatient Meals and Nutrition and Dietetics Processes in Select Public Hospitals in the Philippines	Lyle Daryll Casas Jhanna Uy Valerie Gilbert Ulep Imelda Angeles-Agdeppa Eva Goyena Josie Desnacido Maylene Cajucom
DP 2021-31	SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of the DSWD Social Pension (SocPen) Program for Indigent Senior Citizens amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	Jose Ramon Albert Jennifer Monje Mika Muñoz
DP 2021-32	Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Daryll Casas Christian Edward Nuevo
DP 2021-33	Readiness of Philippine Cities to Smart City Development	Tatum Ramos Pauline Joy Lorenzo Jenica Ancheta Marife Ballesteros
DP 2021-34	A Descriptive Analysis of the Dynamics of Labor Market Outcomes of 4Ps Beneficiaries	Aubrey Tabuga Arkin Arboneda Anna Rita Vargas
DP 2021-35	Who Benefits from RCEP? Application of Trade Policy Tools	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Abigail Andrada
DP 2021-36	The Financial Health of Select Philippine Hospitals and the Role of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation as the National Strategic Purchaser of Health Services	Jhanna Uy Christian Edward Nuevo Lyle Daryll Casas Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2021-37	Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales John Paul Corpus
DP 2021-38	Analyzing Filipino Migrant Workers' Access to Social Protection	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Rita Vargas Maria Blesila Mondez
DP 2021-39	Navigating the COVID-19 Storm: Impact of the Pandemic on the Philippine Economy and Macro Responses of Government	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
DP 2021-40	Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey	Aubrey Tabuga Madeleine Louise Baiño Anna Rita Vargas
DP 2021-41	Breaking the Curse: Addressing Chronic Malnutrition in the Philippines Using a Health System Lens	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2021-42	Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal?	Celia Reyes
DP 2021-43	A Review of Philippine Participation in Trade in Services Agreements	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
DP 2021-44	Public Sector Procurement of Medicines in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Gina Opiniano Zhandra Tam Sherryl Yee Katha Ma-i Estopace

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2021-45	Modern Biotechnology Application and Regulation in the Philippines: Issues and Prospects	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2021-46	Review of Urban Wastewater Management and Clean Water Act	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2021-47	Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports	Kris Francisco Valerie Lim
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS		
DRN 2021 Vol. 39 No.1	PIDS Dissects PH Irrigation Issues in New Book	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2021 Vol. 39 No.2	Asia to Benefit Most from Rise of Digital Platforms amid Pandemic	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2021 Vol. 39 No.3	'Reexamine SHS Program's Employment and Entrepreneurial Objectives'	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2021 Vol. 39 No.4	PH Must Reset, Rebuild to Reduce Inequity Post-pandemic	PIDS Research Information Staff
PIDS UPDATES NEWSLETTER		
January–December 2021 (monthly)	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics	
August (Special Issue)	Impact evaluation expert assumes presidency of PIDS	

ANNEX D

SOCIAL MEDIA MATERIALS

NUMBER OF SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS BY TYPE, 2021													
TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Instaquotes	2	10	12	12	11	20	5	9	12	18	17	5	133
New publications	19	14	14	11	6	3	16	6	5	8	8	9	119
Seminar announcements	4	8	7	14	11	17	10	12	19	9	15	4	130
Employment opportunities	5	-	1	3	1	-	-	4	1	4	3	1	23
Procurement notices	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Infographics	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	106
Videos	-	2	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	2	31
Livestream of webinar	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	1	6	2	4	1	31
Crosspost of partners' events	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Request from other agencies	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	9
DPRM-related (non-event)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
Corporate events	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	40	47	49	56	43	63	45	48	58	56	61	35	601

TOP 10 SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS IN TERMS OF REACH*, 2021													
POST												REACH (in thousands)	
1.	Registration poster for the November 4 webinar on "Evaluating the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program's Payment System"											349.1K	
2.	Livestream of the November 4 webinar on "Evaluating the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program's Payment System"											116.7K	
3.	Registration poster for the February 11 webinar on "Assessing the Impacts of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program"											103.5K	
4.	Livestream of the February 11 webinar on "Assessing the Impacts of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program"											91.8K	
5.	Announcement on the date of the 7th APPC webinar series											86.9K	
6.	Registration poster for the September 2 Development Policy Research Month Kick-off Forum											79.7K	
7.	Save-the-date poster for the 19th Development Policy Research Month											63.8K	
8.	Fact Friday #DPRM Edition (Resetting Capitalism)											39K	
9.	Registration poster for 7th APPC webinars 3 and 4											25.8K	
10.	Video of the 19th Development Policy Research Month celebration											39K	

*Reach is defined as the number of people who saw each post.

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
POLICY ISSUE AT A GLANCE INFOGRAPHICS		
2021-01	Making Online Work Sustainable in the PH	Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2027.pdf
FACT FRIDAY INFOGRAPHICS		
January 1	Senior high school graduates' employability	On the Employability of the Senior High School Graduates: Evidence from the Labor Force Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2040.pdf
January 8	State of the local water sector	The Philippine Local Government Water Sector https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2033.pdf
January 15	Noncommunicable disease	Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2039.pdf
January 22	Sustainable livelihood program	Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Microenterprise Development Assistance with Seed Capital Fund on Poor Households in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2036.pdf
January 29	Factors affecting student's test scores	Correlates of Test-Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2057.pdf
February 5	Increasing farmers' access to formal credit	Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of ARBs, Farmer Beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2044.pdf
February 12	Country's inability to reach the target vaccination coverage	An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2104.pdf
February 19	Solid waste management in the Philippines	An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2102.pdf
February 26	Underinvestment in disaster risk reduction management	Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach Disaster Risk Reduction and Management https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2103.pdf
March 5	LGU's delivery of responsible parenthood and reproductive health services	Process Evaluation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (RA 10354): Local Service Delivery Component https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2110.pdf
March 12	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Deployment Program	Process Evaluation of the Department of Health Human Resources for Health Deployment Program https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2107.pdf
March 19	Platform work and women	Decent Work in Crowdwork: Gendered Takeaways from an Online Survey in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2111.pdf
March 26	National-level governance of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Act	An Assessment of National-Level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law: Trends and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2109.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
April 2	Importance of localized and laymanized weather and climate information accessible to farmers	Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Smallholder Vegetable Farming in Benguet https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2014.pdf
April 9	Importance of cash withdrawal facilities within reach of 4Ps beneficiaries for easy access to their cash grants	Giving Cash to the Poor: A Study of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> Cash Grants Generosity, Frequency, and Modality https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2059.pdf
April 16	Monitoring and evaluation at the local government level	Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2003.pdf
April 23	Impact of FTAs on Philippine Industries	Impact of FTA on Philippine Industries: Analysis of Network Effects https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2031.pdf
April 30	Importance of subdividing collective titles under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)	Boosting Agricultural Productivity through Parcelization of Collective Certificates of Land Ownership Award https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7151
May 7	Responsiveness of TVET programs in the country	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7250
May 14	Importance of parental support to children's education	Correlates of Test-Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2057.pdf
May 21	Significance of agricultural value chain financing	Towards a More Sustainable Financing of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk's Agricultural Production https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7165
May 28	Data protection regulations and the use of regulatory arbitrage to circumvent the rules	Cross-Border Data Regulation for Digital Platforms: Data Privacy and Security https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7176
June 4	Electric vehicle industry in the Philippines	Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7265
June 11	Survival rate of Filipino S&T professionals in the labor force	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7159
June 18	Underutilization of the Local Development Fund	Baseline Study on Policy Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6989
June 25	Third wave impact evaluation of the 4Ps	Reassessing the Impact of the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program: Results of the Third Wave Impact Evaluation https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7213
July 2	Implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Act	Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health (DOH): RPRH Education and Communication https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7246
July 9	Different course choices of Filipino college graduates from public and private higher education institutions	The 4th Philippine Graduate Tracer Study: Examining Higher Education as a Pathway to Employment, Citizenship, and Life Satisfaction from the Learner's Perspective https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7301

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
July 16	Implementation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) program	Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education Program Implementation https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsrp2102.pdf
July 23	Inadequacies in local development planning	Disaster Preparedness and Local Governance in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1852.pdf
July 30	Gender gaps in access to social insurance	Toward an Inclusive Social Insurance Coverage in the Philippines: Examining Gender Disparities https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7364
August 6	Effect of vaccine stockouts on the country's child immunization coverage	An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7211
August 13	DRRM fund utilization at the regional level	Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach Disaster Risk Reduction and Management https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7193
August 20	How the government's emergency subsidy program is mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on poverty	Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7184
August 27	Development Policy Research Month (DPRM)	DPRM website: https://dprm.pids.gov.ph DPRM infographics/slides: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=6757056667653250&id=126427974049519
September 3	2021 DPRM edition on resetting capitalism	DPRM/APPC concept note: https://dprm.pids.gov.ph Resetting Capitalism infographics: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=6799193476772902&id=126427974049519
September 10	2021 DPRM edition on ethical business	DPRM/APPC concept note: https://dprm.pids.gov.ph Ethical Business infographics: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=6833033126722270&id=126427974049519
September 17	2021 DPRM edition on green and inclusive recovery	DPRM/APPC concept note: https://dprm.pids.gov.ph Green and Inclusive Recovery infographics: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=6872863659405883&id=126427974049519
September 24	2021 DPRM edition on robust and healthy workforce	DPRM/APPC concept note: https://dprm.pids.gov.ph Robust and Healthy Workforce infographics: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=6917901098235472&id=126427974049519
October 1	Factors that hinder youth not in employment, education, or training to access training opportunities	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7419
October 8	Who are most likely to go into online selling?	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7390
October 15	State of solid waste management in the Philippines	An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7192
October 22	Government's healthcare worker deployment program	Process Evaluation of the Department of Health Human Resources for Health Deployment Program https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7216

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
October 29	Gender differences among youth who leave the education/training system	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7419
November 5	Philippines' readiness for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific region	How Ready Are We? Measuring the Philippines' Readiness for Digital Trade Integration with the Asia-Pacific https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7277
November 12	Philippines' health spending relative to its ASEAN neighbors	Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7276
November 19	Long-run total cost of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines	The Multifaceted Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7508
November 26	Effect of the pandemic on vulnerable groups in terms of their availment of essential healthcare services	The Multifaceted Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7508
December 3	Effect of bullying on children	Correlates of Test Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines: Evidence from PISA https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7186
December 10	Socioeconomic factors affecting children's immunization	An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7211
December 17	Digital literacy skills of Filipinos	Why Literacy Measurement Deserves Rethinking https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7489
December 24	Social pension program	SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of the DSWD Social Pension (SocPen) Program for Indigent Senior Citizens amid the COVID-19 Pandemic https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7578
December 31	International labor migration	Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7589
PIDS INFOBITS		
January 4	Creative and multimedia online workers in the Philippines	Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2029.pdf
January 11	Jobs performed by most online workers in the Philippines	Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2029.pdf
January 18	S&T graduates in the Philippine labor force	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2032.pdf
January 25	S&T workers in Philippine government	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2032.pdf
February 1	Government-initiated e-commerce platforms in the Philippines	Understanding the Costs and Benefits of Digital Platforms and the Implications for Policymaking and Regulation https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2052.pdf
February 8	Control of corruption among ASEAN member-states	How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2037.pdf
February 15	Timely access to rural health units in the Philippines	Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2039.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
February 22	Water service in the Philippines	The Philippine Local Government Water Sector https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2033.pdf
March 1	Poverty incidence of farmers and fisherfolks in the Philippines	Towards a More Sustainable Financing of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk's Agricultural Production https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2038.pdf
March 8	Labor force participation of female S&T graduates in the Philippines	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2032.pdf
March 15	Time required to start a business in the Philippines	How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2037.pdf
March 22	Top 10 countries for Philippine exports and imports	FTA Utilization of Philippine Imports https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2025.pdf
March 29	Sources of solid wastes in the Philippines	An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2102.pdf
April 5	Established sanitary landfills in the Philippines	An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2102.pdf
April 12	Informal settlers in the Philippines	UN Common Country Assessment Update for the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2106.pdf
April 19	Most common e-commerce products in the Philippines	Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2113.pdf
April 26	Women's labor force participation in the Philippines	Decent Work in Crowdwork: Gendered Takeaways from an Online Survey in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2112.pdf
May 3	Filipino youth not in employment nor in education or training (NEET)	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2114.pdf
May 10	TVET providers in the Philippines	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2114.pdf
May 17	Sectoral distribution of TVET programs in the Philippines	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2114.pdf
May 24	Computer ownership in the Philippines	UN Common Country Assessment Update for the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2106.pdf
May 31	Filipinos' life expectancy	An Assessment of National-Level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law: Trends and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2109.pdf
June 7	Electric vehicles registered in the Philippines	Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2115.pdf
June 14	Percentage of registered e-trikes in the Philippines	Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2115.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
June 21	Noncommunicable diseases in the Philippines	Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2039.pdf
June 28	Stunting in the Philippines	An Assessment of National-Level Governance of the Philippines' Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law: Trends and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2109.pdf
July 5	Average income earned from online selling in the Philippines	Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2113.pdf
July 12	Online sellers in the Philippines by education level	Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2113.pdf
July 19	Filipinos' most commonly used device for online purchases	Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2113.pdf
July 26	Number of disasters in ASEAN	Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2116.pdf
August 2	Distribution of TVET graduates by delivery mode	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2114.pdf
August 9	E-commerce adoption rates of MSMEs in the Philippines	How Ready Are We? Measuring the Philippines' Readiness for Digital Trade Integration with the Asia-Pacific https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2117.pdf
August 16	Cybersecurity and data privacy awareness in the Philippines	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
August 23	Global access to the internet	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
August 30	Social media penetration in the Philippines	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
September 6	Filipino households' monthly average spending on home internet subscription	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
September 13	Filipinos' Daily Time Spent on the Internet	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
September 20	Age distribution of youth NEET in the Philippines	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf
September 27	Sex distribution of youth NEET in the Philippines	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf
October 4	Reasons for not having internet access among Filipino households	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
October 11	NEET rates in the Philippines by region	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
October 18	Production of S&T workers in the Philippines	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2032.pdf
October 25	Increasing the S&T graduates in the Philippines	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2032.pdf
November 1	Projected increase of primary health care in the Philippines	Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2039.pdf
November 8	Philippine regions with the most number of informal workers	UN Common Country Assessment Update for the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2106.pdf
November 15	Source of Philippine medical-related imports pre- and during the COVID-19 pandemic and what most of the imports are	Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2116.pdf
November 22	Electronic payments in the Philippines	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
November 29	Cyber incidents in the Philippines	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
December 6	Most accessed government websites in the Philippines	Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research for National ICT Household Survey 2019 https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2120.pdf
December 13	NEET rates among ASEAN-member states	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf
December 20	NEET rate in the Philippines by income class	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf
December 27	Public sector spending on education	If You Pay Peanuts, You Get Monkeys? Education Spending and Schooling Quality in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2127.pdf

ANNEX E

SEMINARS/EVENTS

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
January 28	Virtual Book Launch: Revitalizing Philippine Irrigation: A Systems and Governance Assessment for the 21st Century	Roehlano Briones Jean Balié Leocadio Sebastian Raul Montemayor Cynthia Villar
February 11	Assessing the Impacts of the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Joseline Niwane Luz Tagunicar David Raitzer
February 24	A Labor Market Analysis of S&T Human Resource Needs in the Philippines	Jose Ramon Albert William Padolina Laura David Benedict Buhain Ahmma Charisma Lobrin-Satumba
March 11	Digital Platforms: Implications for the Philippines and Developing Asia	Jose Ramon Albert James Villafuerte Rafaelita Aldaba Thomas Abell Jose Victor Paterno
April 8	Social Protection, Digital Divide, and Other Issues in Online/Platform Work	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba George Tardio Kevin Chua
April 15	Cross-Border Regulatory Issues in Philippine Digital Platforms	Aiken Larisa Serzo Katrina Chan Marie Sherylyn Aquia
April 22	Assessing National Government Support Programs for LGUs and Local Provision of Water Supply	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Lawrence Velasco Elvira de Leon Carlos Santos Jr.
April 29	Examining the Country's Expanded Immunization Program and Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Maria Rosario Sylvia Uy Kim Patrick Tejano Anna Liza De Leon
May 20	Taxation of the Digital Economy and Costs and Benefits of Customs Duties Moratorium on Electronic Transmissions	Ramonette Serafica Janet Cuenca Jeremille Raton Marissa Cabrerros
May 27	Gender and Other Issues in Platform Work and ICT Use in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Aubrey Tabuga Ahmma Charisma Lobrin-Satumba Maria Rochefel Rivera

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
June 3	Paving the Road to the Philippines' Digital Integration with the Asia-Pacific	Francis Mark Quimba Valerie Gilbert Ulep Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Martina Ferracane Mary Jean Pacheco Enrique Tayag
June 10	Examining Philippine Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management	Sonny Domingo Benny Antiporda Marla Clarisol Agas Marlon Pielago
June 17	Improving the Land Tenure Security of Farmers and the Role of Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations in Enhancing Agricultural Productivity	Marife Ballesteros Ivory Myka Galang Bernie Cruz Marlon Talavera
June 23	Navigating the New Normal: Restarting and Rebuilding Global MSMEs	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Jenny Balboa Andrew Kam Jia Yi Benjamin Philippe Fath John Paolo Rivera Sheevun Di Guliman John Paul Flaminiano George Manzano
June 24	Senior High School Graduates' Prospects and Challenges in the Labor Market	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Jocelyn Andaya Lovelaine Basillote
July 8	Challenges and Prospects of the Philippine Electric Vehicle Industry	Maureen Ane Rosellon Rafaelita Aldaba Edmund Araga
July 28	Less Noise, More Facts: Improving Information Dissemination for a Better Normal	Jason Vincent Cabañes Sheila Siar Yvonne Chua Gemma Mendoza
August 12	Local Governments' PDP and SDG Localization Efforts as Contribution to National Development	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Mercedita Sombilla Mario Nillos
September 2	19th Development Policy Research Month Kick-off Forum	Adoracion Navarro Rachel Esther Gumtang-Remalante Rosa Perez Dominique Rubia-Tutay Arsenio Sabado
September 14	Opening Program and Annual Public Policy Conference Webinar 1: Resetting Capitalism	Luigi Zingales Antonio Jose Periquet Benito Teehankee
September 16	Annual Public Policy Conference Webinar 2: Ethical Business	Usman Ahmed Niceto Poblador April Lynn Lee-Tan Cesar Villanueva

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
September 21	Annual Public Policy Conference Webinar 3: Green and Inclusive Recovery	German Velasquez Koh Lian Pin John Eric Francia Emmanuel De Guzman
September 23	Annual Public Policy Conference Webinar 4: Robust and Healthy Workforce and Closing Program	Princess Hyacinth Esquerra Yoonyoung Cho Srinivas Tata Ahmma Charisma Lobrin-Satumba
September 24	7th Mindanao Policy Research Forum	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Romell Seronay Roberto "Ka Dodoy" Ballon Len Marc Tagud Ramil Sanchez Regina Salvador-Antequisa
October 21	Assessing the Institutional Arrangements and the Implementation of Policies on Indigenous Peoples	Sonny Domingo Mary Grace Buasen Jordan Fronda Datu Lipatuan Joel Unad
October 27	Resilient Legs for Economic Recovery in the Post-pandemic Era	Laura Fermo Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Hazel Parcon-Santos Gilberto Llanto Myrna Austria Felipe Medalla
November 4	Evaluating the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program's Payment System	Kris Ann Melad Jimmy Francis Schuck Sarah Padilla
November 11	Analyzing the Results of the 2019 National ICT Household Survey	Jose Ramon Albert Rogel Mari Sese Joel Dabao Pierre Tito Gala
November 18	Examining the Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Christian Edward Nuevo Lambert David
November 25	Assessing the Philippines' Performance in Meeting the ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025	Francis Mark Quimba Allan Gepty Glenda Reyes
December 9	Analyzing the President's Budget for 2022	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Fabian Seiderer Alvin Ang Anna Liza Bonagua

ANNEX F

PRESS RELEASES

DATE POSTED	TITLE
January 5	PIDS study urges gov't to 'create skills and training systems' for online workers
January 6	PIDS study proposes alignment of NIA's functions, staff complement with free irrigation law
January 18	PIDS study identifies challenges in sustaining online work in PH
January 19	Utilization rate of PH trade agreement under PJEPA 'alarmingly low'—PIDS study
January 26	PIDS study shows 'unexpected and confounding' findings in recent 4Ps impact evaluation
January 27	Infra projects under 'Build, Build, Build' program responsive to PH dev't plan—PIDS study
February 1	PIDS study urges gov't to address long-term impacts of COVID-19 pandemic
February 4	'Robust primary healthcare system' key to addressing noncommunicable diseases in PH—PIDS study
February 9	Gov't integrated approach, crucial to improving PH irrigation systems-farmers' coop expert
February 22	Stakeholders' participation key to sustaining irrigation dev't program—experts
March 5	PIDS study proposes automatic adjustment of 4Ps grant
March 9	Collab among sectors, key to increasing S&T workforce in PH—experts
March 16	Academician identifies reforms to improve supply of S&T graduates in PH
March 17	PIDS study reviews solid waste management law, recommends ways to enhance it
March 22	Filipino consumers develop 'new digital habits' amid COVID-19 pandemic—DTI official
March 24	ADB-PIDS webinar identifies potential benefits and risks of digital platforms in PH
March 26	PH should take advantage of the accelerating shift to digital economy—experts
April 12	PIDS study identifies barriers, challenges in taxing PH digital firms
April 13	PIDS study suggests ways to bridge gender gaps in platform work
April 14	PIDS welcomes new trustee
April 19	Online workers' protection crucial as ICT use increases during pandemic
April 19	PH gov't urged to address online work issues, challenges amid digital transformation
April 26	Gov't support, crucial to PH tech startups' growth amid COVID-19 pandemic
April 28	PIDS, BSP ink partnership to pursue joint research in monetary and fiscal policies
April 29	PIDS, DLSU-JRIG collaborate on research dissemination and networking
April 30	PIDS hosts East Asian think tanks coordinators' meeting
May 4	Gov't should review current PH regulations on platform economy—DTI rep
May 4	LGUs, water districts must collaborate for effective budget utilization post-Mandanas
May 5	Expert urges gov't to reevaluate PH restrictive regulations on digital platforms
May 6	Creation of lead agency, key to addressing fragmented local water sector in PH—LWUA rep
May 12	PhilHealth, DOH jointly implement reforms to improve PH healthcare system
May 20	Primary health care crucial in implementing UHC Act in PH
May 21	'Supply side' issues cause decline in PH's immunization coverage—PIDS study
June 7	Free flow of data across borders crucial to PH's digital economy dev't—digital advocate

DATE POSTED	TITLE
June 9	Improve workers' skills, social protection systems to bridge gaps in platform work—PIDS experts
June 10	BIR official urges gov't to craft appropriate policies, laws for digital taxation in PH
June 11	Platform economy can create jobs for women—DOLE official
June 11	Retirement of PIDS President Celia M. Reyes
June 15	PIDS, NEDA ink MoU to pursue collaboration on socioeconomic research
June 21	Upskilling crucial for Filipino online professionals—FOPSCo chairperson
June 22	LGUs must be 'consistent', 'persistent' in implementing SWM law, says local MENRO
June 22	PIDS study to gov't: Revisit and improve SWM implementation
July 5	PH ready for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific region—DTI official
July 6	Replicate initiatives on Manila Bay solid waste management at the nat'l level—SWM focal
July 7	Digital health could reduce cost of health services—DOH official
July 12	DAR official suggests farm consolidation to boost agricultural productivity
July 20	SHS hands-on training, work immersion adapt to the 'new normal'—DepEd official
July 21	Restrictive procurement policies can impede PH's integration with Asia-Pacific—PIDS study
July 21	PBE official highlights data sharing to address K to 12 challenges
July 22	Failure to implement sanitary landfills due to budgetary constraints—DENR official
July 26	PH's EV industry has strong potential for growth—PIDS study
July 30	PH lags behind ASEAN neighbors in terms of critical health outcome, access indicators—PIDS study
August 3	Impact evaluation expert assumes presidency of PIDS
August 4	DTI official urges development of EV industry in PH
August 16	Comm expert urges the public to be vigilant against digital disinformation
August 19	Fake news poses greater threat to public health amid the pandemic
August 23	UP prof highlights role of fact-checking against widespread disinformation
August 24	Fact-checking crucial in the age of social media
September 1	PDP monitoring tools effective in keeping track of LGUs' contributions to nat'l dev't
September 1	PH must reset paradigms and practices to rebuild from pandemic
September 6	Resetting paradigms and practices key to rebuilding from the COVID-19 pandemic
September 23	Mindanao must 'reset and rebuild' to emerge stronger from pandemic
October 1	SEC official urges companies to implement sustainable, ethical business practices
October 1	Results matrices key to measuring LGU contributions to national development goals—DILG official
October 6	Youth labor sector hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic, says DOLE official
October 7	Employees' well-being must come first during pandemic, says Jollibee human resources officer
October 14	Good governance is key to fixing PH 'broken' capitalist system, says corporate financial exec
October 18	Adopting ESG leads to positive corporate financial performance—financial analyst
October 19	Institutionalize PDP, SDG localization efforts to sustain gains—local planning and dev't officer
October 20	S&T expert calls for 'green and blue recovery' amid the COVID-19 pandemic
October 21	Paypal's shift to 'stakeholder capitalism' shows positive impact on employees, communities, says exec

DATE POSTED	TITLE
October 21	Holding large companies accountable is key to resetting capitalism—entrep and finance professor
October 21	New Corporation Code may create 'chilling effect' on commercial infra—PH commercial lawyer
October 22	Climate change is a much bigger threat than COVID-19, says Climate Change Commission head
October 27	Energy corp CEO says renewable energy could resolve 'tight power supply' in PH
October 28	Nature-based climate solutions, rapid decarbonization can reduce global warming—conservation scientist
November 2	Climate finance crucial in addressing climate change amid COVID-19 pandemic, says Green Climate Fund director
November 3	Labor economist proposes policy interventions to enhance PH workforce post-pandemic
November 4	UNESCAP director identifies opportunities to improve social protection in the Asia-Pacific
November 10	Firms should prioritize mental resilience of employees amid the pandemic—HR director
November 16	Revisit, assess law protecting indigenous peoples—PIDS study
November 17	Foreign direct investment seen as key financing source post-pandemic—BSP financial expert
November 17	NCIP intensifies partnerships with gov't agencies, stakeholders to address 'limited funds'
November 18	Financial inclusion crucial in addressing rise in poverty due to COVID-19 pandemic
November 18	Human capital investment could improve IT-BPM sector in PH, says BSP researcher
November 19	Business orgs, not morally bound to serve society's needs—economics professor
November 19	Businesses must be socially responsible toward society—business ethics professor
November 23	BSP backs DSWD's financial literacy, inclusion efforts for 4Ps beneficiaries
November 24	Gov't must create 'enabling environment' for telcos in PH, says cable and telco assoc head
November 26	ICT expert and advocate calls for enactment of laws supporting 21st century ICT
November 29	PIDS study provides recommendations for a more effective, responsive 4Ps payment system
November 30	Gov't should converge its operations and resources to maximize benefits of 4Ps—DSWD tech officer
December 1	PIDS study estimates PH's productivity losses at PHP 2.3 T due to COVID-19
December 2	Internet connectivity, catalyst for socioeconomic dev't in PH—ACCESS Mindanao program leader
December 7	More Filipino women than men engage in online selling—PIDS study
December 14	DOH prioritizes health infra dev't to improve response to future risks—DOH program officer
December 14	PIDS, East Asian think tanks discuss ways to rebuild from the COVID-19 pandemic
December 15	DTI official identifies opportunities in PH trade sector
December 16	PhilHealth faces operational capacity challenges amid the pandemic
December 17	PH on track to achieve AEC goals, but shows moderate performance vis-à-vis ASEAN countries—PIDS study
December 20	Avoid 'silo mentality', adopt 'coordinated approach'—ASEAN official
December 28	LGUs need capdev interventions, must be ready to assume redevolved functions—PIDS study
December 28	Integrated information system crucial in improving public financial management in PH—World Bank specialist
December 28	Lack of coordination between nat'l and local gov'ts during devolution period could affect service delivery—DILG official

ANNEX G

DEVELOPMENT POLICY RESEARCH MONTH

REPORTED ACTIVITIES

A. FORA		
DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZER
September 16–17	The Road to IPO: SME Forum	Securities and Exchange Commission
September 30	2021 Regional Research Utilization Forum (RRUF)	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Regional Office 6-Western Visayas
B. DISPLAY OF PHYSICAL BANNER IN THEIR OFFICE PREMISES OR FEATURING ELECTRONIC DPRM BANNER ON THEIR WEBSITE AND/OR SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES		
1. <i>Aklatang Bayan</i> ng Bustos	24. City Government of Isabela, Basilan	
2. Ateneo de Zamboanga University-University Research Office	25. City Government of Malabon	
3. Barangay Bagumbayan, Paete, Laguna	26. City Government of Malolos, Bulacan	
4. Barangay Ibaba Del Sur, Paete, Laguna	27. City Government of Muntinlupa	
5. Barangay Ilaya, Paete, Laguna	28. City Government of Naga, Cebu	
6. Barangay Lumutan, Atimonan, Quezon	29. City Government of Olongapo, Zambales	
7. Barangay Piot, Sorsogon City	30. City Government of Panabo, Davao del Norte	
8. Barangay Pooc, Talisay City, Cebu	31. Civil Service Commission-Region 12	
9. Barangay Pulong Sta. Cruz, Lungsod ng Santa Rosa, Laguna	32. Commission on Human Rights (CHR)	
10. Barangay Quinale, Paete, Laguna	33. Department of Agriculture (DA)	
11. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Region XI	34. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	
12. Carlos Hilado Memorial State College	35. DENR-Region 12	
13. Cavite State University	36. DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	
14. Central Philippine University (CPU)	37. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)-Region 1	
15. Centro Escolar University (CEU)	38. DOLE-Region 2	
16. City Education Office, City of Biñan, Laguna	39. DOLE-Region 4-A	
17. City Government of Antipolo, Rizal	40. DOLE-Region 6	
18. City Government of Bacolod	41. DOLE-Region 9	
19. City Government of Baguio	42. Development Academy of the Philippines	
20. City Government of Balanga, Bataan	43. Development Bank of the Philippines	
21. City Government of Biñan, Laguna	44. Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital-School of Midwifery Library	
22. City Government of Catbalogan, Samar	45. DSWD-Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	
23. City Government of Imus, Cavite	46. Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP)	

NOTE: This list contains the activities organized by PIDS and those reported by specific agencies. There could be other DPRM events conducted but were not brought to the attention of PIDS.

47. Institute for Labor Studies (DOLE-ILS)
48. Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)
49. Local Government Unit of Alburquerque, Bohol
50. Local Government Unit of Bautista, Pangasinan
51. Local Government Unit of Binangonan, Rizal
52. Local Government Unit of Cabatuan, Iloilo
53. Local Government Unit of Camiling, Tarlac
54. Local Government Unit of Hungduan, Ifugao
55. Local Government Unit of Infanta, Quezon
56. Local Government Unit of Kibungan, Benguet
57. Local Government Unit of Lopez, Quezon
58. Local Government Unit of Malasiqui, Pangasinan
59. Local Government Unit of Midsayap, Cotabato
60. Local Government Unit of Monkayo, Davao de Oro
61. Local Government Unit of Numancia, Aklan
62. Local Government Unit of Pilar, Sorsogon
63. Local Government Unit of Roxas, Palawan
64. Local Government Unit of San Narciso, Quezon
65. Local Government Unit of Taytay, Rizal
66. M'lang/Malasila Rivers Irrigation System
67. Mariano Marcos State University (MMSU)
68. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform - BARM
69. Municipality of Bokod, Benguet
70. Municipality of Cardona, Rizal
71. Municipality of Dinagat, Dinagat Islands
72. Municipality of Lingayen, Pangasinan
73. Municipality of Los Baños, Laguna
74. Municipality of Moalboal, Cebu
75. Municipality of Real, Quezon
76. Municipality of Talavera, Nueva Ecija
77. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
78. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
79. National Development Company (NDC)
80. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)-Region 1
81. NEDA-Region 2
82. NEDA-Region 3
83. NEDA-Region 4-A
84. NEDA-Region 4-B
85. NEDA-Region 5

86. NEDA-Region 6
87. NEDA-Region 7
88. NEDA-Region 8
89. NEDA-Region 9
90. NEDA-Region 10
91. NEDA-Region 11
92. NEDA-Region 12
93. NEDA-Region 13
94. National Maritime Polytechnic
95. National Nutrition Council
96. National Transmission Corporation
97. Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
98. Philippine Coconut Authority
99. Philippine Commission on Women
100. Philippine Competition Commission
101. Philippine Consulate General in Chongqing, China
102. Philippine Consulate General in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
103. Philippine Consulate General in Frankfurt, Germany
104. Philippine Consulate General in Nagoya, Japan
105. Philippine Consulate General in Vancouver, Canada
106. Philippine Economic Zone Authority
107. Philippine Embassy in Berlin, Germany
108. Philippine Embassy in Berne, Switzerland
109. Philippine Embassy in Brunei Darussalam
110. Philippine Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina
111. Philippine Embassy in Canada
112. Philippine Embassy in Canberra, Australia
113. Philippine Embassy in Greece
114. Philippine Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia
115. Philippine Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya
116. Philippine Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa
117. Philippine Embassy in Warsaw, Poland
118. Philippine Embassy in Washington, DC
119. Philippine Information Agency (PIA)-Cordillera
120. PIA-Region 1
121. PIA-Region 2
122. PIA-Region 3
123. PIA-CALABARZON
124. PIA-MIMAROPA
125. PIA-Region 5

126. PIA-Region 6
127. PIA-Region 7
128. PIA-Region 8
129. PIA-Region 10
130. PIA-Region 11
131. PIA-Region 12
132. PIA-Region 13
133. Philippine Mission to the United Nations in New York
134. Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency
135. Philippine Rice Research Institute (DA-PhilRice)
136. Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
137. Professional Regulation Commission (PRC)
138. Provincial Government of Bulacan
139. Provincial Government of Camarines Norte
140. Provincial Government of Cotabato
141. Provincial Government of Isabela
142. Provincial Government of Laguna
143. Provincial Government of Quezon
144. Provincial Planning and Development Office of Davao Oriental

145. Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines
146. Samar State University
147. San Beda Economics Society
148. Santiago Water District
149. Social Security System
150. Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
151. Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
152. University of Nueva Caceres-Bataan
153. University of Southeastern Philippines
154. University of Southern Mindanao
155. University of the Philippines (UP)-Diliman
156. UP Institute for Small-Scale Industries
157. UPLB-CAFS Postharvest Horticulture Training and Research Center
158. UPLB-College of Engineering and Agro-industrial Techonology
159. West Mindanao State University
160. West Visayas State University
161. Western Philippines University

ANNEX H

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING

A. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORA			
PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Abrigo, Michael R.M.	Using the National Transfer Account (NTA) for Intergenerational Policy Advancement (UNFPA Asia and Pacific Regional Office)	October 5–6	Participant
Albert, Jose Ramon G.	Roundtable Consultations on COVID-19 Recovery in Southern Asia; Digital Technology (Big Data and Digital Trade) (Asian Development Bank)	February 19	Participant
	Virtual Workshop on “Unlocking the Value of Data to Meet National Priorities: Exploring a Data Market as a Solution for Data Sharing” (Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation, the Data Protection Commission of Ghana, supported by UN Global Pulse)	December 1–2	Participant
Ballesteros, Marife M.	Smart Cities for Sustainable Development (Virtual Knowledge Exchange) (World Bank Group)	April 12–May 7	Participant
	Priorities for the post-COVID recovery in ASEAN countries: New Prospects for Cooperation with Russia (Center for Russia’s Strategy in Asia, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences)	June 3	Speaker
	Society of Institutional and Organizational Economics (SOIE) Coase Conference	June 24–26	Participant
Briones, Roehlano M.	Levelling the Playing Field in the Agriculture Sector at the Agriculture Investment Policy E-Conference series on Making Inroads through Market Access (European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines)	February 5	Presenter
	World Vegetable Center (Interview on how changes in food system policy and implementation were decided and enacted in the time of COVID-19 in Thailand and the Philippines)	April 14	Resource person
	Independent Dialogue for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021: Pathways to Sustainable Food and Nutrition, Consumption and Livelihoods	April 16	Speaker
	Productivity Talk on Smart Agricultural Transformation and Productivity (Asian Productivity Organization)	September 30	Resource speaker

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Briones, Roehlano M. (continued)	Water Challenge Forum Series 2021; Webinar on Pathways for Water Security: Addressing the Needs of the Water Sector in the Visayas (The European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines)	December 2	Panelist
	Stakeholder Interview on "Women's Empowerment Metric" (Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University)	April 10	Resource person
Dacuycuy, Connie M.	Conference on Social and Economic Impact of Online Commerce on Women (ADB, ADB Institute, Nanyang Technological University-Economic Growth Centre, and Japanese Association for Development Economics)	October 26, 28	Speaker and discussant, respectively
	Gobeshona Global Conference on Community Resilience Partnership (ADB's Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division-Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department)	January 22	Discussant
Domingo, Sonny N.	ASEAN-China Online Forum on DRR, Climate Change and Food Security	June 15	Resource speaker
	Demand-driven Evidence: The Philippine Government in the Driver's Seat (International Initiative for Impact Evaluation)	February 18	Panelist
	Review Mission on ADB's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic	March 1	Resource person
	Annual M&E Network Forum (United Nations Development Programme)	August 25	Speaker
	Webinar on Baseline and Impact Assessment (ADB)	August 26	Speaker
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. C.	Side event on Forward-looking and Targeted Poverty Reduction in Asia-Pacific, 3rd ESCAP Committee on MP-PR-FD (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)	October 20	Discussant
	The 9th Edition of the TV Chosun Global Leaders Forum: "Looking Ahead to 2045: Innovation, Cooperation and Our Future" Global Leaders Forum 2021, Session 7 (Korea Development Institute, co-organized with TV Chosun and K-Policy Platform)	November 23	Speaker
	Philippines Economic Update December 2021 Jobs for Filipinos, Jobs for the Future, Report Launch and Forum (World Bank)	December 9	Discussant

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Quimba, Francis Mark A.	PIDS hosting of NEAT during the 30th ASEAN Matters Technical Board (AMTB) Meeting	March 10	Presenter
	Interview on the Philippines Innovation Policy- Virtual interview by Ms. Rita Rudnik of HSE University (National Research University, Russia)	April 16	Resource person
	Philippines Digital Trade Dialogue (The Asia Foundation)	June 17	Discussant
	APEC Global MSME Forum 2021	June 29	Speaker
	Agribusiness Committee Meeting on “RCEP: World’s Largest Trading Bloc and What Does It Mean for the Philippines?” (The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.)	September 9	Speaker
Reyes, Celia M.	Regional Briefing: <i>World Economic Situation and Prospects 2021 Report</i> (UNESCAP)	January 28	Participant
	Asian Impact Webinar: <i>Asian Economic Integration Report 2021</i> Launch (ADB)	February 10	Participant
	Virtual Media Launch of Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	March 30	Participant
	Localizing SDG Week Series of Roundtables on Localizing SDGs in Asia and the Pacific (UNDP)	April 21	Resource person
Serafica, Ramonette B.	Webinar on “WTO Reform and Priorities for the New WTO DG” (Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance [GTIPA])	April 20	Participant
	Webinar on “Key Issues for Reforming the World Trade Organization” (GTIPA)	July 28	Participant
	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Virtual Workshop (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia)	July 22–23	Presenter
Ulep, Valerie Gilbert T.	ECCP Forum on “Post-COVID-19 Health Scenario: Health Sector Trends and Projections” (European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines)	February 10	Participant
	Illicit Tobacco Trade: A Barrier to Achieving Tobacco Control on the Topic “Challenges and Progress in Controlling Illicit Cigarette Trade in Singapore and the Philippines” (Cancer Research UK)	November 4	Resource speaker

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Sicat, Charlotte Justine D.	2021 Coase Lecture, "Law and the New Dynamic Public Finance" featuring Daniel Hemel, Professor of Law and Ronald H. Coase Research Scholar (University of Chicago Law School)	February 2	Participant
	The Zen of Economic Research-The Ronald Coase Institute Presents Colin Xu (World Bank Lead Economist and Frequent Coase Faculty Member) (Ronald Coase Institute)	March 4	Participant
	Western Economic Association International (WEAI) Virtual International Conference	March 17-19	Participant
	Economic Journals: An Editor's View by Sam Peltzman, Professor Emeritus at the Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, and Editor of the <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> . (Ronald Coase Institute)	April 22	Participant
	Roundtable Conversation on Devolution and Local Governance: Greater Resources for Improved Service Delivery (World Bank)	March 4	Participant
	Philippines Digital Trade Dialogue (The Asia Foundation)	June 17	Participant
	Forum on "Strengthening Public Governance and Accelerating Digital Transformation of Local Government Emergency Response and Revitalization of Local Economy in the Post-COVID-19 Era" (UNDESA and Korea Research Institute for Local Administration)	July 7	Participant
	Qualitative Methods for Research by David Skarbek (Associate Professor of Political Science at Brown University and a Faculty Member and Alumnus of the Ronald Coase Institute (Ronald Coase Institute)	September 23	Participant
	First Session of <i>Pilipinas</i> Conference 2021: "Sustaining Economic Recovery Post-pandemic Towards 2022 and Beyond," November 22, 2021 (Stratbase ADR Institute for Strategic and International Studies)	November 22	Participant
	Webinar on Toeing the Line between National Dependence and Local Government Autonomy Topic Presented: "Fiscal Sustainability, Equity, and Allocative Efficiency: The Mandanas Ruling (Konrad Adenauer Foundation)	November 23	Speaker

B. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS			
PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NETWORK	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Abrigo, Michael R.M.	National Transfer Account Project	October 2021	Member
Albert, Jose Ramon G.	UN Global Pulse	2021	Member, Privacy Advisory Group
	ADB/UN ESCAP Meeting of the Data Integration Community of Practice	March 9	Chair
Dacuycuy, Connie B.	International Labour Organization/Consultation Meeting on the Joint UN Research on “Exploring the Opportunities for Economic Diversification and Productive Employment in the Philippines”	March 9	Resource Person
	Network of East Asian Think Tanks Forum “ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation on MSMEs: Accelerating Digital Adoption to Thrive in the New Normal” (organized by the Network of East Asian Thinktanks)	July 21	Speaker
	Dialogues on the Future of Work in the Global South, “Defining Informality in a Continuously Changing Labour Market” (organized by the Just Jobs Network)	August 20	Panelist
	Global Summit 2021 20th Global Development Conference (organized by the Global Development Network)	October 20	Panelist
	World Bank Consultation Meeting on “Inequality in the Philippines”	April 9; December 10	Resource Person
Domingo, Sonny N.	Meeting/Workshop: NEAT Working Group on “Towards Building a Sustainable Society in East Asia”	June 18	Session Chair and Resource Speaker
Navarro, Adoracion M.	Research Information Network (RIN) 2022 Workshop Series by the RIN and Institute of Developing Economies-Japan External Trade Organization: Sessions on “Competition and Technological Similarity: The Case of Chinese Robotics Firms” and “Unlocking the Potential of Lao Handicraft “Sozai (Materials)” through Inter-Sector Collaborations”	November 29	Moderator
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. C.	34th Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Country Coordinators Meeting	September 1	Country Coordinator
	EADN session on “Rebuilding from the Impacts of COVID-19: Experience and Perspectives from Southeast Asia/East Asia”	October 20	Participant
	2021 RIN Online Workshop Series (October–November 2021) on “Growth Strategy for Post-COVID-19” and Online Workshop Series (November 11, 2021)	November 11	Moderator

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NETWORK	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. C. (continued)	Research Institute Network (RIN) Annual Meeting Fiscal Year 2021	November 22	Speaker and Participant
	Participated in the State of Think Tanks Digital Workshop Series, The Korean Think Tank Mapping Report Workshop	March 25	Participant
Reyes, Celia M.	33rd Country Coordinators Meeting of the Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT)	April 20	Country Coordinator
	NEAT Working Group Meeting on the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation on “MSMEs: Accelerating Digital Adoption to Thrive in the New Normal”	July 20	Country Coordinator; Presiding Officer of the CCM meeting
	Working Group on “RCEP, Understanding Opportunities and Challenges (Phase 1): RCEP Services Liberalization, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia	2020–2021	Coauthor
Serafica, Ramonette B.	COVID-19 Impacts on the Adoption of Artificial Intelligence: Philippines, Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance	July 13	Coauthor (together with Francis Mark Quimba and Queen Cel Oren)
	GTIPA All-Hands Meeting	October 18	PIDS Representative

ANNEX I

LEGISLATIVE INPUTS

A. COMMENTS/POSITION PAPERS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN 2021		
DATE OF TRANSMITTAL	LEGISLATIVE INPUT	RESEARCH FELLOW/STAFF
January 26	PIDS comments on the discussion points for the first public hearing of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes on the matter amending or revising the 1987 Constitution	Ramonette Serafica Marife Ballesteros Queen Cel Oren
February 1	Senate Resolution 611: Resolution directing the appropriate Senate committee to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the alarming increases in the prices of basic commodities such as pork, fish and vegetables, with the end in view of implementing urgent measures that will control and manage the cost of these basic commodities that pose a threat to the right to food of Filipinos and affect the fragile condition of many filipino households (Introduced by Sen. de Lima)	Roehlano Briones
	Senate Resolution 618: Resolution directing the appropriate Senate committee to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the rising food prices, with the end in view of determining the necessary interventions to stabilize the prices and ensure that every Filipino consumer has access to adequate and affordable food	
February 25	Additional comments on the issue of pork import tariffs arising from the Senate committee discussions on Senate Resolution 611 and 618	
March 1	Simulated estimates of the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on poverty for the years 2020 and 2021 and the estimated budget needed for SAP implementation in 2021	Celia Reyes Ronina Asis Arkin Arboneda
March 18	Senate Bill 139: An act to restructure and rationalize the livestock industry in order to strengthen its development, protection and regulatory functions, including the promotion of dairy and native animals and to provide for a livestock development	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manajar Roehlano Briones
March 19	Senate Bill 1260: Further increasing the maximum deposit insurance coverage, amending for this purpose Republic Act 3591, as amended, otherwise known as the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) Charter	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
	Senate Bill 2089: An act amending sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 26 and 28 of Republic Act 3591, as amended, otherwise known as the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation Charter and for other purposes	
April 26	House Bills 3891 and 6131: An act providing for the development of sustainable cities and communities in the country and for other purposes	Marife Ballesteros
May 12	Senate Bills 1038, 1336, 1352, 1361, 1585, 1740 and 1924: Strengthening the financing system for agriculture, fisheries, and rural development in the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
June 22	Senate Bill 1138: An act strengthening local government participation in agriculture development by institutionalizing a ten percent (10%) budgetary allocation from their internal revenue allotment for the implementation of programs, activities, and services for agriculture and fisheries, and amending for the purpose sections 17, 106, 107, 110, 287, 443, 454, 482(A), and 511-a of Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code and for other purposes	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat

A. COMMENTS/POSITION PAPERS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN 2021

DATE OF TRANSMITTAL	LEGISLATIVE INPUT	RESEARCH FELLOW/STAFF
June 27	Senate Resolution 405: Resolution directing the Committee on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship and other appropriate committees to conduct a hearing, in aid of legislation, on the effects of COVID-19 on Philippine trade, commerce, and entrepreneurship, and the possible ways to 'restart' the economy during and after the COVID-19 era	Francis Mark Quimba
	Privilege Speech of Senator Francis "Kiko" Pangilinan on micro, small, and medium enterprises	
July 10	Additional comments on House Bills 3891 and 6131: An act providing for the development of sustainable cities and communities in the country and for other purposes	Marife Ballesteros Tatum Ramos
September 14	House Bills 3293 and 8025, proposing to establish a National Evaluation Policy	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Marife Ballesteros Celia Reyes Michael Ralph Abrigo Jose Ramon Albert Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba Aubrey Tabuga Vicente Paqueo
October 25	Senate Bill 1764: Use of Digital Payments Act	Aubrey Tabuga
December 10	House Bills 2907 and 3812: Granting of old-age pension to retirees	Jose Ramon Albert

B. CONGRESSIONAL MEETINGS/HEARINGS, TECHNICAL COMMITTEES, OR WORKING GROUPS PARTICIPATED IN BY PIDS OFFICIALS, FELLOWS, AND RESEARCHERS

INSTITUTION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros	Participated in the Bicameral Conference Committee meeting on the disagreeing provisions of Senate Bill 1296 and House Bill 8928 (April 13, 2021)
Senate of the Philippines	Celia Reyes	Conducted a briefing on Poverty and Inequality in the Philippines for the Office of Senator Angara (April 14, 2021)
		Conducted a briefing on Public-Private Partnership on basic education for the Office of Senator Gatchalian (March 30, 2021)
		Served as a resource person on the RTD on Universal Basic Income (UBI), organized by the Office of Senator Angara (March 4, 2021)
Senate of the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Served a resource person on the briefing on MTB-MLE (April 9, 2021)
		Participated in the Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings on Senate Joint Resolution 10-Congressional Oversight Committee on Education (August 12, 15, and 19, 2021)
		Participated in the public hearing of the Senate Committee on Basic Education (July 5, 2021)

B. CONGRESSIONAL MEETINGS/HEARINGS, TECHNICAL COMMITTEES, OR WORKING GROUPS PARTICIPATED IN BY PIDS OFFICIALS, FELLOWS, AND RESEARCHERS

INSTITUTION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Participated in the public hearings organized by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Food, and Agrarian Reform to discuss the resolution on increasing food prices (February 1 and 22; March 9)
Senate of the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Served as a resource person in a virtual technical working group meeting to discuss Senate Bills 309 and 1760 (April 7)
Senate of the Philippines	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Participated on the tax forum on the CREATE Act (March 18)
		Participated in the meetings of the Senate Committee on Banks, Financial Institutions, and Currencies on Senate Bills 1260 and 2089 (March 19 and 26; April 3)
		Participated in the virtual public hearing of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Food, and Agrarian Reform on the Agri-Agra Act of 2009 (May 12)
Senate of the Philippines	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat	Participated in the virtual public hearing to discuss Senate Bill 1138, entitled, "An act strengthening local government participation in agriculture development by institutionalizing a ten percent (10%) budgetary allocation from their internal revenue allotment for the implementation of programs, activities, and services for agriculture and fisheries, and amending for the purpose sections 17, 106, 107, 110, 287, 443, 454, 482(A), and 511-a of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code, and for other purposes (June 23)
Senate of the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba	Participated in the joint public hearing of the Committee on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Economic Affairs (June 28)
		Participated in the joint public hearing of the Committee on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Economic Affairs to discuss Senate Resolution 405 (July 7)
		Participated in the public hearing on the RCEP (October 29)
House of Representatives	Aubrey Tabuga	Participated in the virtual consultation for House Bill 6779 on the proposed mandatory immunization services for OFWs (March 5)
House of Representatives	Francis Mark Quimba	Participated in the special meeting on creative industries road mapping (February 11)
House of Representatives	Ramonette Serafica	
House of Representatives	Adoracion Navarro	Participated in the House Committee on Economic Affairs and Committee on Social Services' meeting to discuss House Bills 8628 and 8597 or the Bayanihan 3 bills (April 30)
House of Representatives	Marife Ballesteros	Served as a resource person at the deliberation on House Bills 3891 and 6131, entitled "An act providing for the development of sustainable cities and communities in the country, and for other purposes" (July 14)
Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD)	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Served as a resource person during the House Committee hearing on the proposed National Evaluation Policy (September 14)
		Served as a resource person at the House Committee hearing on the proposed elderly employment system (September 21)
		Participated in a meeting on institutionalizing a National Evaluation Policy Framework (September 16)

ANNEX J

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 Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of financial performance, statements of changes in net assets/equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PIDS as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the PIDS in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate PIDS or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the PIDS' financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 PIDS' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the PIDS' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the PIDS to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2021, required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSASs. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management.

COMMISSION ON AUDIT

(Sgd) SUZETTE G. PORNALES

OIC–Supervising Auditor

Audit Group G–Development, Media and Other Agencies

Cluster 6–Social, Cultural, Trading, Promotional, and Other Services

Corporate Government Sector

February 24, 2022

ANNEX K

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020; in Philippine peso)			
	NOTES*	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	142,629,733	249,680,780
Financial assets	6	496,880,639	349,946,768
Receivables	7	8,698,090	11,612,471
Inventories	8	81,655	75,329
Other current assets	10	15,385,493	9,234,356
Total current assets		663,675,610	620,549,704
Noncurrent Assets			
Financial assets	6	257,454,477	312,962,924
Receivables	7	2,954,833	3,066,001
Property, plant, and equipment—net	9	19,162,797	21,130,174
Other noncurrent assets	10	7,278,972	12,900,312
Total noncurrent assets		286,851,079	350,059,411
TOTAL ASSETS		950,526,689	970,609,115
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	8,282,347	4,346,206
Interagency payables	12	8,772,792	8,285,699
Trust liabilities	13	3,435,883	6,572,644
Deferred credits	14	0	2,942,167
Other payables	15	50,729	15,916
Total current liabilities		20,541,751	22,162,632
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Interagency payables	12	2,954,833	3,066,001
Trust liabilities	13	0	2,819,498
Other payables	15	216,009	205,810
Provisions	16	32,626,138	30,206,309
Total noncurrent liabilities		35,796,980	36,297,618
TOTAL LIABILITIES		56,338,731	58,460,250
TOTAL ASSETS LESS TOTAL LIABILITIES		894,187,958	912,148,865
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	17	582,547,233	600,339,640
Government equity		311,640,725	311,809,225
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		894,187,958	912,148,865

*The notes on pages 102–123 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX L

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
(For years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2021	2020
REVENUE			
Service and business income	19	48,771,120	52,142,197
Total revenue		48,771,120	52,142,197
LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	20	116,780,253	103,096,296
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	67,247,818	58,073,226
Financial expenses	22	600,071	321,024
Noncash expenses	23	5,764,503	5,673,236
		190,392,645	167,163,782
Deficit from Current Operations		(141,621,525)	(115,021,585)
Gains	24.1	2,261,799	234,782
Losses	24.2	(282,496)	(1,675,704)
Miscellaneous income	25	3,000,721	374,521
Deficit before Tax		(136,641,501)	(116,087,986)
Income tax expense		0	0
Deficit after Tax		(136,641,501)	(116,087,986)
Subsidy from the national government	26	189,305,000	290,864,000
Net Surplus for the Period		52,663,499	174,776,014

*The notes on pages 102–123 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX M

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY
 (For years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)	Government Equity	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020		424,225,879	311,809,225	736,035,104
Adjustments:				
Add/(deduct):				
Changes in accounting policy		0	0	0
Prior period errors		0	0	0
RESTATED BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020		424,225,879	311,809,225	736,035,104
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2020				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		174,776,014	0	174,776,014
Other adjustments		1,337,747	0	1,337,747
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020		600,339,640	311,809,225	912,148,865
Adjustments				
Add/(deduct):				
Prior period errors		0	0	0
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020		600,339,640	311,809,225	912,148,865
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2021				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		52,663,499	0	52,663,499
Other adjustments	17	(70,455,906)	(168,500)	(70,624,406)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021		582,547,233	311,640,725	894,187,958

*The notes on pages 102–123 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX N

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (For years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020; in Philippine peso)			
	NOTES*	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Collection of revenues		7,033	8,640
Receipt of assistance/subsidy		189,305,000	290,864,000
Collection of receivables		10,027,066	4,711,981
Receipt of interagency fund transfers		24,924,605	30,366,051
Trust receipts		9,066,753	30,484,712
Other receipts		10,388,349	19,969,027
Total Cash Inflows		243,718,806	376,404,411
Cash Outflows			
Payment of expenses		103,287,169	82,255,924
Purchase of inventories		636,777	215,538
Grant of cash advances		301,260	2,599,456
Prepayments		14,846,606	35,487
Refund of deposits		0	266,932
Remittance of personnel benefits, contributions, and mandatory deductions		46,275,703	43,786,707
Release of interagency fund transfers		7,906,367	2,647,067
Total Cash Outflows		173,253,882	131,807,111
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities		70,464,924	244,597,300
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Proceeds from matured investments/redemption of long term investments		74,768,730	100,330,740
Total Cash Inflows		74,768,730	100,330,740
Cash Outflows			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		4,125,058	6,419,233
Purchase of investments		250,098,333	170,782,304
Total Cash Outflows		254,223,391	177,201,537
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities		(179,454,661)	(76,870,797)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(108,989,737)	167,726,503
Loss on foreign exchange		1,938,690	(1,440,922)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1		249,680,780	83,395,199
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31	5	142,629,733	249,680,780

*The notes on pages 102–123 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX O

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
 (For the year ended December 31, 2021; in Philippine peso)

Particulars	Note*	Budgeted Amount		Actual Amounts on Comparable Basis	Difference Final Budget and Actual
		Original	Final		
RECEIPTS					
Service and business income	19	14,079,377	14,079,377	48,771,120	(34,691,743)
Assistance and subsidy	26	189,305,000	189,305,000	189,305,000	0
Total Receipts		203,384,377	203,384,377	238,076,120	(34,691,743)
PAYMENTS					
Personnel services	20	180,352,000	150,188,653	116,780,253	33,408,400
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	120,221,000	114,548,194	67,247,818	47,300,376
Capital outlay	18	184,707,000	112,131,000	4,125,058	108,005,942
Financial expenses	22	400,000	560,000	600,071	(40,071)
Total Payments		485,680,000	377,427,847	188,753,200	188,674,647
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS		(282,295,623)	(174,043,470)	49,322,920	(223,366,390)

*The notes on pages 102–123 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX P

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

1. GENERAL INFORMATION/ENTITY PROFILE

The financial statements of Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) were authorized for issue on February 24, 2022, as shown in the Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by the Chairman of the PIDS Board of Trustees, Secretary for Socioeconomic Planning Karl Kendrick T. Chua.

The PIDS is a nonstock, nonprofit government research institution created by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201 in September 1977. The Institute's nature of operation/principal program/activities include, among others, the following:

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

As of December 31, 2021, the Institute has 102 manpower complement, consisting of 82 permanent, 3 coterminous, and 17 contractual positions. Its principal place of business is at 18th Floor, Three Cyberpod Centris-North Tower, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.

The Institute's quality management system (QMS) covering the scope of "provision of socioeconomic policy research services" has been certified as compliant to ISO 9001:2015 Standard. The Certification International Philippines Inc. (CIP), a third-party certification body, issued a certificate of registration that is valid until April 25, 2022. The validity of PIDS' ISO Certification was reconfirmed based on the favorable results of two surveillance audits conducted in 2020 and 2021.

The PIDS established its QMS in line with Executive Order 605, which directs all government offices to institutionalize their structures, mechanisms, and standards through adoption of ISO 9001 QMS to develop a culture of quality and integrity in governance characterized by citizen-focused and well-performing government organizations.

It is also a requirement of the Inter-agency Task Force on the Harmonization of National Government Performance Monitoring Information and Reporting Systems for the grant of Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) to government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) such as PIDS.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in compliance with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSASs) prescribed for adoption by the Commission on Audit (COA) through COA Resolution 2014-003 dated January 24, 2014. PPSASs were renamed to IPSASs per COA Resolution No. 2020-01 dated January 9, 2020. The accounting policies were consistently applied throughout the year presented.

The financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless otherwise stated. The Statement of Cash Flows was prepared using the direct method.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (PHP), which is also the country's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the adopted IPSASs requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the entity to exercise judgment in applying the entity's accounting policies.

**All amounts are in Philippine peso unless otherwise stated.*

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements were prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the IPSASs.

3.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash in bank, deposits on call, and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above.

3.3 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

- Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The PIDS determines the classifications of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the PIDS commits to purchase or sell the asset.

- Held-to-maturity

Nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the PIDS has the positive intention and ability to hold these to maturity.

Financial Liabilities

- Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit, or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair market value.

3.4 Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory is received through nonexchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the PIDS.

3.5 Property, Plant, and Equipment

Recognition

An item is recognized as property, plant, and equipment (PPE) if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE.

The characteristics of PPE are as follows:

- tangible items
- held for use for administrative purposes
- expected to be used for more than one reporting period

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity;
- the cost of fair values of the item can be measured reliably; and
- the cost is at least PHP 15,000.00.

Measurement at Recognition

An item recognized as PPE is measured at cost.

A PPE acquired through nonexchange transaction is measured at its fair value as the date of acquisition.

The cost of the PPE is the cash price equivalent or, for PPE acquired through nonexchange transactions, its fair value as at recognition date.

Cost includes the following:

- its purchase price, including import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items; and
- initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Measurement after Recognition

After recognition, all PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the PIDS recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major repair/replacement is done, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expense in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Depreciation

Each part of an item of PPE with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as an expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.

• Initial Recognition of Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

For simplicity and to avoid proportionate computation, the depreciation is for one month if the PPE is available for use on or before the 15th of the month. However, if the PPE is available for use after the 15th of the month, depreciation is for the succeeding month.

• Depreciation Method

The straight-line method of depreciation is adopted.

• Estimated Useful Life

The PIDS uses the schedule on the estimated useful life of PPE by classification prepared by the COA in determining the specific estimated useful life for each asset based on its experience.

- Residual Value

The PIDS uses a residual value equivalent to at least 5 percent of the cost of the PPE.

- Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

- Derecognition

The PIDS derecognizes an item of PPE and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

3.6 Leases

PIDS as a Lessee

Operating Lease

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item to the PIDS. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.7 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The PIDS recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

The PIDS recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively through surplus or deficit.

The PIDS corrects material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:

- restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred or
- if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities, and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

3.8 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the transaction date.

At each reporting date:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising (a) on the settlement of monetary items or (b) on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements, are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise, except as those arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investments in a foreign operation.

3.9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Measurement of Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rendering of Services

The PIDS recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred were recoverable.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the PIDS.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

3.10 Budget Information

The annual budget is prepared on a cash basis and published on the government website.

A separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (SCBAA) is prepared since the budget and the financial statements are not prepared on comparable basis. The SCBAA is presented showing the original and final budget and the actual amounts on comparable basis to the budget. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

3.11 Employee Benefits

The employees of the PIDS are members of the Government Service Insurance System, which provides life and retirement insurance coverage.

The PIDS recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits, like salaries, wages, bonuses, allowance, etc., as expense unless capitalized, and as a liability after deducting the amount paid.

The PIDS recognizes expenses for accumulating compensated absences when these were paid (commuted or paid as terminal benefits). Unused entitlements that have accumulated at the reporting date were not recognized as expense. Nonaccumulating absences, like special leave privileges, were not recognized.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The PIDS is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Liquidity risk
- Interest/Market risks
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the PIDS' exposure to each of the above risks, objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk and management of capital.

4.1 Risk Management Framework

Generally, the maximum risk exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities is the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities as shown in the statements of financial position and as summarized below.

	Note	2021	2020
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	142,629,733	249,680,780
Financial assets	6	754,335,116	662,909,692
Receivables	7	11,652,923	14,678,472
		908,617,772	927,268,944
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	8,282,347	4,346,206
Interagency payables	12	11,727,625	11,351,700
Trust liabilities	13	3,435,883	9,392,142
		23,445,855	25,090,048

4.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the PIDS might encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The PIDS approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to its reputation.

The PIDS maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, and advances to PIDS and other facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the PIDS as a whole.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is the adverse situation when the PIDS encounters difficulty meeting unconditionally the settlement of its obligations at maturity. Prudent liquidity management requires that liquidity risks are identified, measured, monitored, and controlled in a comprehensive and timely manner. Liquidity management is a major component of the corporate-wide risk management system. Liquidity planning takes into consideration various possible changes in economic, market, political, regulatory, and other external factors that may affect the liquidity position of PIDS.

4.3 Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the PIDS income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of Market Risk

The management of interest rate risk against interest gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the PIDS financial assets and liabilities to various standard and nonstandard interest rate scenarios.

4.4 Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the PIDS processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the PIDS operations and are faced by all business entities.

The PIDS objective is to manage operational risk to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the PIDS reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each department. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- Requirement for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of control and procedures to address the risk identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Cash on hand	59,277	0
Cash in bank–local currency	130,135,895	211,559,989
Cash in bank–foreign currency	12,434,561	19,864,370
Foreign currency–time deposit	0	18,256,421
	142,629,733	249,680,780

5.1 Cash in Bank–Local Currency

	Account No.	2021	2020
LBP/PIDS proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	1782-1011-50	100,134,985	155,466,634
LBP/PIDS proper (NIA Branch)	1872-1037-39	19,671,770	37,654,294
LBP/PIDS DOH 2021 AHEAD-HPSR	1872-1041-66	4,196,457	0
DBP/PIDS proper	0405-026125-530	2,057,298	5,190,670
LBP/PIDS IDRC project	1872-1040-93	1,957,832	2,447,107
LBP/PIDS DAR project	1872-1040-42	1,240,540	1,230,098
LBP/PIDS UNICEF project	1872-1040-18	619,688	4,313,774
LBP/PIDS Monash University project	1872-1041-74	139,863	0
LBP/PIDS Proper (Buendia Branch)	0052-1149-34	86,751	515,422
LBP/PIDS BSP project	1872-1041-90	30,011	0
LBP/PIDS Head Office	3401-07-0973	700	14,352
LBP/PIDS DOH project	1872-1040-85	0	3,550,960
LBP/PIDS DILG project	1872-1039-84	0	1,108,305
LBP/PIDS ACIAR project	1872-1037-71	0	68,373
		130,135,895	211,559,989

The PIDS total cash in bank–local currency amounting to PHP 130.136 consists of PHP 121.952 million for the Institute's regular operation and PHP 8.184 million from externally funded projects, which was used to pay various project expenses incurred in Philippine peso.

5.2 Cash in Bank–Foreign Currency

Particulars	Account No.	2021	2020
LBP/PIDS Proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	11784-0093-66	12,434,561	16,641,674
LBP/PIDS ACIAR project	11874-0029-13	0	3,222,696
		12,434,561	19,864,370

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2021	2020
Total current financial assets	496,880,639	349,946,768
Total noncurrent financial assets	257,454,477	312,962,924
	754,335,116	662,909,692

6.1 Current Financial Assets

As at December 31, 2021

Value Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Issuer	Rate (%)	Cost of Investment
Investible funds					
03/04/21	03/02/22	363 days	LBP Treasury	1.67000%	4,054,563
03/17/21	02/02/22	322 days	LBP Treasury	1.80000%	14,985,605
03/17/21	02/23/22	343 days	LBP Treasury	1.87500%	22,396,062
03/25/21	02/16/22	328 days	LBP Treasury	1.85000%	9,989,746
03/25/21	03/23/22	363 days	LBP Treasury	1.95000%	15,832,924
04/29/21	04/20/22	356 days	LBP Treasury	1.88000%	5,021,591
05/05/21	04/27/22	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.80000%	4,017,829
05/05/21	05/04/22	364 days	DBP Treasury	1.85000%	4,773,829
05/12/21	03/23/22	315 days	DBP Treasury	1.80000%	15,021,326
06/02/21	02/23/22	266 days	LBP Treasury	1.62500%	1,436,237
06/09/21	06/08/22	364 days	DBP Treasury	1.62500%	18,201,535
07/21/21	01/12/22	175 days	LBP Treasury	1.38000%	2,185,288
08/11/21	07/20/22	343 days	DBP Treasury	1.61500%	8,830,629
08/11/21	07/20/22	343 days	DBP Treasury	1.61500%	10,268,978
09/15/21	08/31/22	350 days	LBP Treasury	1.60500%	15,067,493
09/22/21	08/31/22	343 days	LBP Treasury	1.60500%	10,047,457
10/13/21	06/29/22	259 days	LBP Trust	1.52500%	1,117,215
Funds for Operations					
03/10/21	01/19/22	315 days	LBP Treasury	1.60000%	4,995,210
03/17/21	02/23/22	343 days	LBP Treasury	1.87500%	8,750,388
03/24/21	02/02/22	315 days	LBP Treasury	1.82500%	5,394,307
03/24/21	02/16/22	329 days	LBP Treasury	1.85000%	5,394,285

03/24/21	03/23/22	364 days	LBP Treasury	1.95000%	5,288,904
05/05/21	01/12/22	252 days	LBP Treasury	1.70000%	20,547,849
05/05/21	03/02/22	301 days	LBP Treasury	1.75000%	19,981,785
05/05/21	04/27/22	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.80000%	19,978,719
05/12/21	05/11/22	364 days	DBP Treasury	1.82000%	2,197,764
06/02/21	05/11/22	343 days	LBP Treasury	1.71500%	24,828,496
07/21/21	01/12/22	175 days	LBP Treasury	1.38000%	2,795,020
08/04/21	01/19/22	168 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000%	5,017,808
08/04/21	06/08/22	308 days	LBP Treasury	1.56000%	22,415,302
08/11/21	07/20/22	343 days	DBP Treasury	1.61500%	2,197,038
09/08/21	02/23/22	168 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000%	24,977,621
09/15/21	03/16/22	182 days	LBP Treasury	1.39000%	20,100,160
09/22/21	03/23/22	182 days	LBP Treasury	1.38000%	5,427,748
10/06/21	03/16/22	161 days	DBP Treasury	1.39000%	2,209,028
10/06/21	03/16/22	161 days	DBP Treasury	1.39000%	1,498,557
10/13/21	08/31/22	322 days	LBP Treasury	1.58000%	2,896,347
11/03/21	04/06/22	154 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000%	20,125,691
11/03/21	06/08/22	217 days	LBP Treasury	1.52000%	19,986,769
11/03/21	08/10/22	280 days	LBP Treasury	1.58000%	20,220,695
11/24/21	07/13/22	231 days	LBP Treasury	1.56000%	3,880,983
11/24/21	09/28/22	308 days	LBP Treasury	1.57500%	3,996,038
11/24/21	10/19/22	329 days	LBP Treasury	1.59500%	3,995,543
12/07/21	10/05/22	302 days	LBP Treasury	1.60500%	14,362,710
12/15/21	11/16/22	336 days	DBP Treasury	1.62000%	5,063,931
12/29/21	07/27/22	210 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000%	6,503,579
12/29/21	10/05/22	280 days	LBP Treasury	1.50000%	9,280,583
12/14/21	06/13/22	181 days	LBP P-Tamo	0.15000%	19,323,474
Total					496,880,639

Total current financial assets account consists of investment in treasury bills of the LBP and DBP with maturities ranging from 154 to 364 days.

6.2 Noncurrent Financial Assets

As at December 31, 2021

Value Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Terms (years)	Issuer	Coupon Rate	Face Amount	Unamortized		Carrying Amount
							Premium	Discount	
01/07/13	01/19/06	01/19/26	20	DBP	10.250%	6,597,000	997,658	-	7,594,658
01/12/16	08/20/14	08/20/24	8	DBP	4.125%	6,343,157	2,945	-	6,346,102
01/31/18	09/09/15	09/09/25	7	LBP	3.625%	41,979,000	-	(1,533,755)	40,445,245
05/14/15	08/20/14	08/20/24	10	DBP	4.125%	9,629,000	86,163	-	9,715,163
06/25/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875%	4,800,000	7,612	-	4,807,612
06/28/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875%	3,000,000	5,072	-	3,005,072

07/06/17	09/09/15	09/09/25	10	LBP	3.625%	18,490,000	-	(420,487)	18,069,513
07/10/13	09/06/07	09/06/27	20	DBP	8.625%	3,920,000	529,689	-	4,449,689
07/10/13	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	DBP	5.875%	4,850,000	198,636	-	5,048,636
08/15/13	08/15/13	08/15/23	10	DBP	3.250%	13,000,000	-	-	13,000,000
08/24/17	01/26/17	01/26/22	4	DBP	4.000%	6,837,000	100	-	6,837,100
09/27/16	08/15/13	08/15/23	7	DBP	3.250%	10,465,198	-	(12,958)	10,452,240
10/24/12	10/24/12	10/24/37	25	DBP	6.125%	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
10/26/21	10/17/19	10/17/24	2.99	DBP	4.250%	2,810,000	106,407	-	2,916,407
10/31/13	05/29/03	05/29/23	20	DBP	11.875%	16,593,000	1,635,279	-	18,228,279
11/02/17	01/26/17	01/26/22	4	LBP	4.000%	10,150,000	-	(1,229)	10,148,771
11/22/19	03/12/19	03/12/24	4	DBP	6.250%	60,626,000	2,195,086	-	62,821,086
12/15/21	-	02/14/26	4.18	DBP	6.250%	16,020,000	1,242,792	-	17,262,792
10/08/21	-	10/08/26	5	LBP	1.375%	6,306,112	-	-	6,306,112
Total						252,415,467	7,007,439	(1,968,429)	257,454,477

Total noncurrent financial assets are investments in bonds—investible funds comprising mainly of government treasury bonds with coupon rates between 1.375 percent to 11.875 percent. These investments are scheduled to mature from calendar years 2022 to 2037.

7. RECEIVABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

	2021			2020		
Receivables	6,701,763			4,644,059		
Interagency receivables	4,561,362			8,396,870		
Other receivables	389,798			1,637,543		
	11,652,923			14,678,472		

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Receivables	6,701,763	-	6,701,763	4,644,059	-	4,644,059
Interagency receivables	1,606,529	2,954,833	4,561,362	5,330,869	3,066,001	8,396,870
Other receivables	389,798	-	389,798	1,637,543	-	1,637,543
	8,698,090	2,954,833	11,652,923	11,612,471	3,066,001	14,678,472

7.1 Receivables

Accounts	2021	2020
Interest receivables	6,701,763	4,644,059
	6,701,763	4,644,059

This account refers to the interest income earned but not yet received for the year from various investment operations.

7.2 Aging/Analysis of Receivables

As at December 31, 2021

Accounts	Total	Not Past Due	Past Due		
			< 30 days	30–60 days	> 60 days
Interest receivables	6,701,763	6,701,763	0	0	0
	6,701,763	6,701,763	0	0	0

7.3 Interagency Receivables

Accounts	2021	2020
Due from national government agencies (NGAs)	4,561,362	8,396,870
	4,561,362	8,396,870

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2021	2020
PIDS/Commission on Higher Education (CHED)-Research Development and Extension Project	2,954,833	3,066,001
PIDS/DAP project "Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development"	1,585,727	-
PIDS/BSP project "Monetary and fiscal Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic"	20,802	-
PIDS/ACPC project "Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk"	-	2,035,011
PIDS/DOH project "The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program"	-	1,604,356
PIDS/DAR project "ConVERGEence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment"	-	1,000,000
PIDS/TESDA project "Policy Research on Youth Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEET) in the Philippines Today?"	-	521,000
PIDS/DTI project "Cost-Benefits of New Disciplines on Electronic Commerce"	-	169,250
PIDS/DBM Procurement Service	-	1,252
	4,561,362	8,396,870

The receivable from PIDS/CHED "Research Development and Extension Project" amounting to PHP 2.955 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 DBM to PIDS. Of the PHP 560-million fund, PHP 504 million was transferred/released to CHED on June 20, 2012. The remaining balance was already liquidated by the Benguet State University to CHED, but CHED did not record the liquidation in its books of accounts due to the disallowance issued by the BSU auditor. The case is on petition for review with the COA Commission Proper.

The receivables from PIDS/DAP project "Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development" and PIDS/BSP project "Monetary and Fiscal Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic" are advances of the Institute and billed/recognized revenue from the projects that are not yet paid.

7.4 Other Receivables

	2021	2020
Other receivables	389,098	1,634,043
Advances to officers and employees	-	3,500
Due from officers and employees	700	-
	389,798	1,637,543

Other receivables account refers to the advances of the Institute and billed/recognized revenue from PIDS/UNICEF project titled "Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days".

8. INVENTORIES

	2021	2020
Inventory held for consumption		
Carrying amount, January 1	75,329	81,427
Additional/acquisitions during the year	96,777	97,190
Expensed during the year except write-down	(90,451)	(103,288)
	81,655	75,329

Regular purchases of office supplies for stock are recorded under the inventory account and issuances thereof are recorded based on the Report of Supplies Issuance.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

As at December 31, 2021

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures and Books	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Other PPE (Held in Trust)	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2021	16,554,850	2,845,914	424,256	1,136,654	168,500	21,130,174
Additions/acquisitions	3,978,212	-	-	146,846	-	4,125,058
Total	20,533,062	2,845,914	424,256	1,283,500	168,500	25,255,232
Disposals	(1,171,486)	(927,679)	(62,244)	-	-	(2,161,409)
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,913,080)	(703,240)	(78,450)	(69,733)	-	(5,764,503)
Impairment-loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment-accumulated depreciation	1,104,825	834,911	62,241	-	(168,500)	1,833,477
Carrying amount, December 31, 2021 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	15,553,321	2,049,906	345,803	1,213,767	-	19,162,797
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	46,410,623	7,859,500	942,108	21,252,598	-	76,464,829
Less: accumulated depreciation	(30,856,802)	(5,809,594)	(596,305)	(20,038,831)	-	(57,301,532)
allowance for impairment	(500)	-	-	-	-	(500)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2021 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	15,553,321	2,049,906	345,803	1,213,767	-	19,162,797

As at December 31, 2020

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures and Books	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Other PPE (Held in Trust)	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2020	14,808,741	3,651,881	478,937	1,276,119	168,500	20,384,178
Additions/acquisitions	6,385,368	-	33,865	-	-	6,419,233
Total	21,194,109	3,651,881	512,802	1,276,119	168,500	26,803,411

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures and Books	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Other PPE (Held in Trust)	Total
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,639,259)	(805,967)	(88,546)	(139,465)	-	(5,673,237)
Impairment-loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment-accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	16,554,850	2,845,914	424,256	1,136,654	168,500	21,130,174
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	43,603,896	8,787,178	1,004,352	21,105,753	168,500	74,669,679
Less: accumulated depreciation	(27,048,546)	(5,941,264)	(580,096)	(19,969,099)	-	(53,539,005)
allowance for impairment	(500)	-	-	-	-	(500)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	16,554,850	2,845,914	424,256	1,136,654	168,500	21,130,174

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.

10. OTHER CURRENT AND NONCURRENT OTHER ASSETS

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Prepayments	15,385,493	-	15,385,493	9,234,356	-	9,234,356
Deposits	-	7,278,972	7,278,972	-	12,900,312	12,900,312
	15,385,493	7,278,972	22,664,465	9,234,356	12,900,312	22,134,668

10.1 Prepayments

	2021	2020
Prepaid rent	6,413,265	6,063,477
Prepaid insurance	327,731	412,683
Other prepayments	8,644,497	2,758,196
	15,385,493	9,234,356

10.1.1 Other Prepayments

	2021	2020
Subscription prepayments	5,346,750	1,272,391
Auditing services for CY 2022	2,358,092	-
Aircon charges of Eton	660,776	654,686
Prepaid taxes for investments/others	278,879	831,119
	8,644,497	2,758,196

Deposits account consists of the guaranty deposits representing the security deposit and advance rent for the lease of the PIDS office space.

11. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Payables

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Accounts payable	7,905,409	-	7,905,409	4,316,817	-	4,316,817
Due to officers and employees	376,938	-	376,938	29,389	-	29,389
	8,282,347	-	8,282,347	4,346,206	-	4,346,206

12. INTERAGENCY PAYABLES

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current (As restated)	Noncurrent	Total
Due to NGAs	4,038,530	2,954,833	6,993,363	4,554,103	3,066,001	7,620,104
Due to BIR	4,734,262	-	4,734,262	3,731,596	-	3,731,596
	8,772,792	2,954,833	11,727,625	8,285,699	3,066,001	11,351,700

Due to NGAs

	2021	2020
PIDS/DOH "2021 Advancing Health through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program"	3,579,355	-
PIDS/CHED "Research Development and Extension (RDE) Project"	2,954,833	3,066,001
PIDS/DAR project "ConVERGE nce on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment"	459,175	674,983
PIDS/DOH "The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program"	-	1,669,762
PIDS/DICT "Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research"	-	1,274,231
PIDS/DILG project "Assessment of the P/NCR LGU RMs in the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 SDGs"	-	875,608
PIDS/ACPC project "Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolks"	-	44,500
PIDS/DOST project "The Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines"	-	15,019
	6,993,363	7,620,104

The account Due to National Government Agency (NGA)-PIDS/CHED "Research Development and Extension (RDE) Project" pertains to the DAP-RDE funds released to PIDS (see Note 7.3). This account was debited when PIDS recorded the audited liquidation report of CHED and state universities and colleges as well as the receipt of refund of unutilized funds. This amount was already liquidated but not yet recognized in CHED's books of accounts due to disallowance issued by the BSU COA auditors. On February 22, 2021, PIDS received from CHED a partial refund in the amount of PHP 111,168.00, which was subsequently remitted to the Bureau of the Treasury on March 2, 2021.

The account Due to Bureau of Internal Revenue (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.

13. TRUST LIABILITIES

Particulars	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Trust liabilities	3,383,215	-	3,383,215	6,496,884	2,819,498	9,316,382
Guaranty/security deposits payable	52,668	-	52,668	75,760	-	75,760
	3,435,883	-	3,435,883	6,572,644	2,819,498	9,392,142

13.1 Trust Liabilities

	2021	2020
PIDS/International Development Research Centre project on "Driving Inclusion through Empowerment and Decent Work: The Case of Filipino Women in Online Work"	3,248,212	2,683,697
PIDS/Monash University project on "Research-Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Southeast Asia: Examples from the Philippines"	135,003	-
PIDS/UNICEF project on "Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days of Life"	-	3,041,106
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research project on "Additional Component (Social Network and Access to the Utilization of Weather Climate Information"	-	1,358,912
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research project on "Action Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Small Holder Farmers of the Philippines"	-	1,460,586
PIDS/Asian Development Bank project on "Knowledge Partnership for the Asian Economic Integration Report (AEIR) 2020/2021 Theme Chapter on Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia"	-	754,422
PIDS/UNDP project on "Updating of UN Common Country Assessment for the Philippines"	-	90
PIDS/Philippine Business for Education project on "YouthWorks PH Policy Research Series on Youth NEET and Training and Skilling Landscape in the Philippines"	-	2,808
PIDS/Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation project on "Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda and Forum on Building Global MSMEs"	-	14,761
	3,383,215	9,316,382

Trust Liabilities account pertains to cash held in trust from the listed foreign-funded projects for specific purposes.

13.2 Guaranty/Security Deposits Payable

This account pertains to retention fees to guarantee performance by the contractor of the terms of the contract.

14. DEFERRED CREDITS

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Other deferred credits	-	-	-	2,942,167	-	2,942,167
	-	-	-	2,942,167	-	2,942,167

This account represents revenue not yet earned.

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	2021			2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
HMO refund of retired/resigned employees	-	18,000	18,000	-	18,000	18,000
Bids and Awards Committee	50,729	198,009	248,738	10,200	187,810	198,010
PIDS Provident Fund Inc.	-	-	-	5,716	-	5,716
	50,729	216,009	266,738	15,916	205,810	221,726

16. PROVISIONS

	2021	2020
Leave benefits payable	32,626,138	30,206,309
	32,626,138	30,206,309

17. NET ASSETS/EQUITY

The details of the account are presented below:

	2021	2020
Beginning balance, January 1	912,148,865	736,035,104
Prior period adjustments	-	-
Restated balance, January 1	912,148,865	736,035,104
Surplus for the period	52,663,499	174,776,014
Others	(70,624,406)	1,337,747
Balance at December 31	894,187,958	912,148,865

The net assets/equity consists of the government equity account and the accumulated surplus/deficit account. The government equity account comprises the endowment fund amounting to PHP 311.641 million.

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

The Accumulated Surplus/Deficit account consists of the accumulated earnings of the Institute, prior period adjustments, and other adjustments. The other adjustments consist of the following:

	2021
Returned subsidy for lot rental to BTr	(72,576,000)
Reversal of accrued leave benefits payable (transferred to other government agency)	2,083,043
Closed inventory held in trust	(168,500)
Other adjustments	37,051
	(70,624,406)

18. CAPITAL OUTLAY

This account consists of PPE purchased for the year, broken down as follows:

	2021
Machinery and equipment	3,978,212
Leased assets improvements, buildings	146,846
	4,125,058

19. SERVICE AND BUSINESS INCOME

The details of the account are presented below:

	2021	2020
Research fees	30,214,711	27,616,108
Interest income	18,549,941	24,516,621
Sale of publications	6,468	9,468
	48,771,120	52,142,197

Research fees pertain to the earnings from 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 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.

Interest income account represents earnings from investments and bank deposits/financial assets of the Institute.

Sale of publications account represents the proceeds from the sale of various articles published by the Institute.

20. PERSONNEL SERVICES

	2021	2020
Salaries and wages	66,631,521	59,319,007
Other compensation	23,871,152	20,786,370
Personnel benefit contribution	9,892,089	9,152,653
Other personnel benefits	16,385,491	13,838,266
	116,780,253	103,096,296

20.1 Salaries and Wages

	2021	2020
Salaries and wages—regular	61,545,159	56,007,854
Salaries and wages—casual/contractual	5,086,362	3,311,153
	66,631,521	59,319,007

20.2 Other Compensation

	2021	2020
Personnel economic relief allowance	2,324,932	2,073,795
Representation allowance	1,767,250	1,624,500
Transportation allowance	1,333,750	1,191,500
Clothing/uniform allowance	522,000	492,000
Hazard pay	298,000	108,000
Overtime and night pay	6,130	47,514
Year-end bonus	5,794,786	5,039,112
Cash gift	506,000	447,500
Mid-year bonus	5,503,497	-
Other bonuses and allowances	5,814,807	9,762,449
	23,871,152	20,786,370

20.3 Personnel Benefit Contributions

	2021	2020
Retirement and life insurance premiums	7,708,849	7,077,293
Pag-IBIG contributions	116,473	104,452
PhilHealth contributions	757,167	673,408
Employees compensation insurance premiums	116,600	104,500
Provident/welfare fund contributions	1,193,000	1,193,000
	9,892,089	9,152,653

20.4 Other Personnel Benefits

	2021	2020
Terminal leave benefits	9,473,775	8,067,698
Other personnel benefits	6,911,716	5,770,568
	16,385,491	13,838,266

21. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Travelling expenses	128,758	554,869
Training and scholarship expenses	861,569	456,234
Supplies and material expenses	1,359,464	1,346,119
Utility expenses	1,583,689	1,796,074
Communication expenses	2,156,782	1,432,894
Confidential, intelligence, and extraordinary expenses	107,750	59,191
Professional services	12,688,114	6,733,784
General services	2,553,398	2,295,524
Repairs and maintenance	867,823	328,866
Taxes, insurance premiums, and other fees	5,517,750	6,405,315
Other maintenance and operating expenses	39,422,721	36,664,356
	67,247,818	58,073,226

21.1 Travelling Expenses

	2021	2020
Travelling expenses–local	81,808	551,369
Travelling expenses–foreign	46,950	3,500
	128,758	554,869

21.2 Training and Scholarship Expenses

	2021	2020
Training expenses	424,065	456,234
Scholarship grants/expenses	437,504	-
	861,569	456,234

21.3 Supplies and Materials Expenses

	2021	2020
Office supplies expenses	374,177	852,526
Fuel, oil, and lubricants expenses	290,108	243,968
Semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses	568,099	147,986
Semi-expendable furniture, fixtures, and books expenses	127,080	101,639
	1,359,464	1,346,119

21.4 Utility Expenses

	2021	2020
Water expenses	38,430	61,062
Electricity expenses	1,545,259	1,735,012
	1,583,689	1,796,074

21.5 Communication Expenses

	2021	2020
Postage and courier services	886,256	220,737
Telephone expenses	594,167	621,377
Internet subscription expenses	676,359	590,780
	2,156,782	1,432,894

21.6 Confidential, Intelligence, and Extraordinary Expenses

	2021	2020
Extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses	107,750	59,191
	107,750	59,191

21.7 Professional Services

	2021	2020
Legal services	300,000	300,000
Auditing services	2,079,589	3,272,421
Consultancy services	7,955,522	1,634,100
Other professional services	2,353,003	1,527,263
	12,688,114	6,733,784

21.8 General Services

	2021	2020
Janitorial services	913,050	652,662
Security services	1,640,348	1,642,862
	2,553,398	2,295,524

21.9 Repairs and Maintenance

	2021	2020
Repairs and maintenance—machinery and equipment	368,679	13,230
Repairs and maintenance—transportation equipment	309,664	315,636
Repairs and maintenance—leased assets improvements	189,480	-
	867,823	328,866

21.10 Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees

	2021	2020
Taxes, duties, and licenses	4,315,500	5,498,082
Fidelity bond premiums	191,250	103,408
Insurance expenses	1,011,000	803,825
	5,517,750	6,405,315

21.11 Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses

	2021	2020
Printing and publication expenses	1,980,395	1,235,118
Representation expenses	258,455	200,209
Rent/lease expenses	26,834,802	25,615,776
Membership dues and contributions to organizations	10,000	10,000
Subscription expenses	3,704,028	2,590,390
Donations	355,000	-
Major events and conventions expenses	84,002	633,689
Other maintenance and operating expenses	6,196,039	6,379,174
	39,422,721	36,664,356

22. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Bank charges	600,071	321,024
	600,071	321,024

23. NONCASH EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Depreciation—machinery and equipment	4,913,080	4,639,258
Depreciation—transportation equipment	703,240	805,967
Depreciation—furniture, fixtures, and books	78,450	88,546
Depreciation—leased assets improvements, buildings	69,733	139,465
	5,764,503	5,673,236

24. NONOPERATING INCOME, GAINS, OR LOSSES

24.1 Gains

	2021	2020
Gain on foreign exchange	2,169,066	234,782
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	92,733	-
	2,261,799	234,782

24.2 Losses

	2021	2020
Loss on foreign exchange	230,376	1,675,704
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	52,120	-
	282,496	1,675,704

25. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

	2021	2020
Photocopying services	1,018	3,169
Supplies mark-up	2,287	4,968
Closing of HMO funds—interest income earned	-	161,520
Penalties/others	28,066	204,864
Payment of scholarship obligation	2,969,350	-
	3,000,721	374,521

26. SUBSIDY FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

	2021	2020
Operations	171,745,000	135,861,000
Lot rental	-	72,576,000
Building construction	17,560,000	82,427,000
	189,305,000	290,864,000

This account represents the regular subsidy received from the National Government. PIDS had an approved appropriation amounting to PHP 189.305 million per RA No. 11518, or the General Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2021. DBM released the said amount on January 25, 2021 per Special Allotment Release Order (SARO)-BMB-C-21-0000095. On the other hand, the corresponding cash requirement for the first and second semesters of CY 2021 was released through the Bureau of Treasury per Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) Nos. BMB-C-21-0001156, BMB-C-21-0003424 and BMB-C-21-0007291, respectively.

27. REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY BIR

27.1 Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010

Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 21-002 prescribing additional procedural and/or documentary requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying income tax returns (ITR) was amended under RR No. 15-2010. The amendment that became effective on December 28, 2010 requires the inclusion in the notes to financial statements, information on taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is required under the PPSAs and such other standards and/or conventions.

Below is the additional information required by RR No. 15-2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

a. Output VAT

The PIDS does not recognize output VAT in its books.

b. Input VAT

The PIDS does not recognize input VAT in its books.

c. Taxes and licenses for 2021

	2021	2020
Under Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees:		
20% final tax on interest income on investments and bank deposits	4,146,912	5,482,139
Documentary tax	155,034	-
Renewal of vehicle registration	13,554	15,943
	4,315,500	5,498,082

d. Withholding taxes for 2021

d1. Withholding tax on compensation

	2021	2020
Total withheld tax for the year	12,251,155	11,077,703
Less: payments made from January to November	10,176,603	9,286,779
Withholding tax still due and payable	2,074,552	1,790,924

d2. Expanded withholding tax

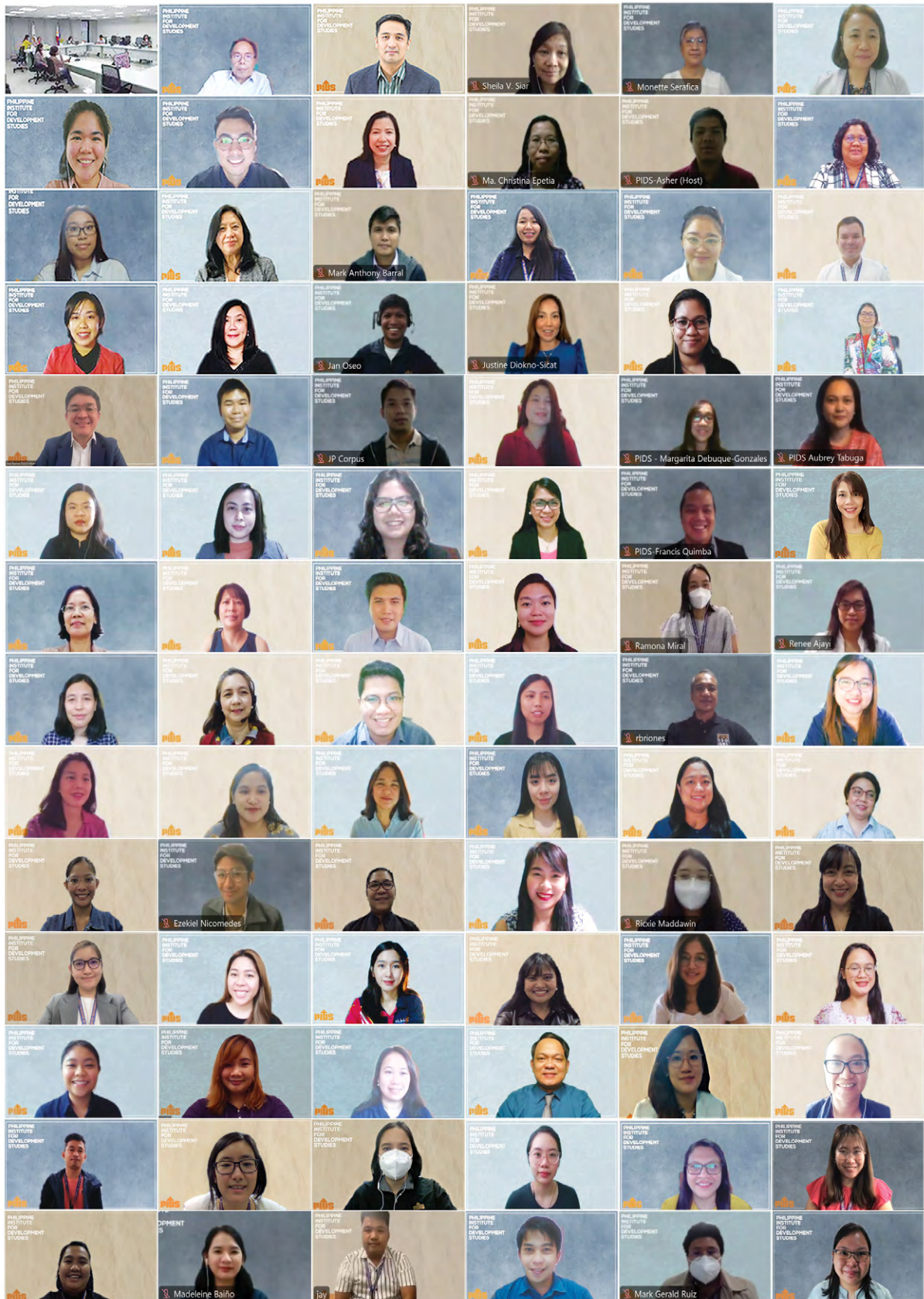
	2021	2020
Total withheld tax for the year	1,805,752	1,910,200
Less: payments made from January to November	1,311,202	1,476,995
Withholding tax still due and payable	494,550	433,205

d3. Final tax withheld

	2021	2020
Total withheld tax for the year	2,244,353	2,502,442
Less: payments made from January to November	1,550,637	2,003,793
Withholding tax still due and payable	693,716	498,649

e. Tax Case

The PIDS has no tax case as of December 31, 2021.



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The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) was created on September 26, 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201 as an agency attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). It is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit government corporation.

PIDS serves as the Philippine government's primary socioeconomic policy think tank performing policy-oriented research on various aspects of the Philippine economy to assist the government in formulating plans and policies that are based on research evidence.

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