

45

YEARS OF
POLICY RESEARCH



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

**#CloseTheGap: Accelerate
Post-pandemic Recovery
through Social Justice**



Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

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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 leading source of policy research and advice and a globally recognized think tank.



OUR MISSION

PIDS provides forward-looking, responsive, and evidence-based policy research and actionable advice required in the formulation of development plans and policies and to enable informed public discourse in the country.

OUR QUALITY POLICY

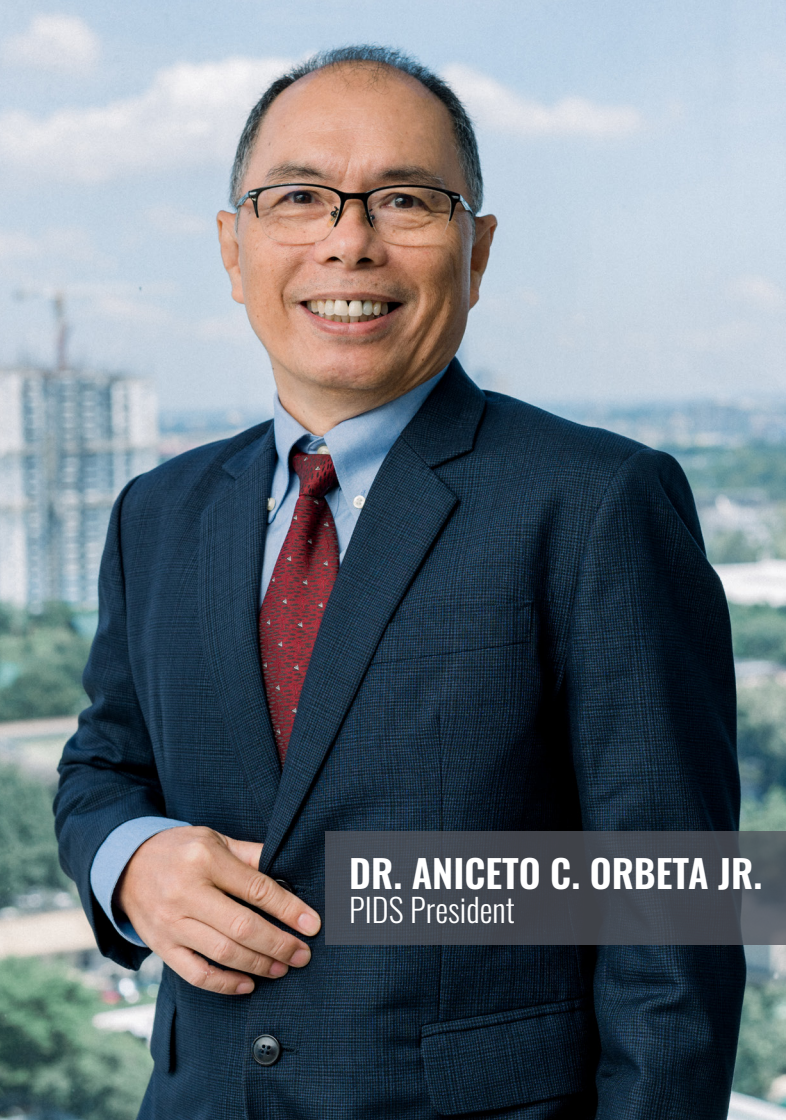
As the country's leading institution for policy-oriented research, PIDS responds to current and emerging challenges to national development. We provide forward-looking, responsive, and evidence-based policy research and actionable advice in the formulation of development plans and policies.

We enable informed public discourse by effectively communicating our research findings and recommendations.

We commit to:

- Professionalism, Integrity, Dedication, and Service orientation;
- Legal and ethical standards in the conduct and dissemination of policy-oriented research; and
- Continual improvement of our personnel, processes, and Quality Management System.





DR. ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.
PIDS President

NAVIGATING THE CHANGES and uncertainty brought by the COVID-19 pandemic has been challenging for all of us. With everyone's hard work and dedication, we managed to thrive and uphold our unwavering commitment to serving the public through evidence-based policy research.

As pandemic restrictions remain necessary, we recalibrated our workplace policies and processes to maintain and grow our operations. We formally adopted a flexible work arrangement to protect everyone's health, safety, and welfare. This not only aims to enable our people accomplish their goals under changing circumstances but also to help boost productivity and promote work-life balance.

In 2022, the Institute completed 66 research projects on agriculture, natural resources, and environmental management (16); human development, labor markets, and poverty (18); institutions, law, governance, and economics (9);

macroeconomics, finance, and growth (6); regional and urban development (1); science technology and innovation (2); trade and industry and international economy (6); new data generation methods and sources (2); and the PASCN Research Program (6). Meanwhile, it has 28 ongoing research projects.

We disseminated the results of completed PIDS studies to our stakeholders through publications, webinars, knowledge databases, and online and social media tools. The Institute released two books this year. The first one, *"Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World: Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Public Policy Conference 2021"*, features the presentations of local and international experts during the 2021 Annual Public Policy Conference. The second book, *"The Philippines' Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks"*, compiles PIDS papers assessing the government's strategies, policies, and recovery efforts during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. PIDS published 62 Discussion Papers, 10 Policy Notes, 6 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*.

As part of our efforts to measure the utilization of PIDS research, we continued monitoring the citation of PIDS studies. From January to December 2022, we tracked 335 PIDS studies with 516 citations in the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) online database. In the Google Scholar database, we monitored 1,549 PIDS studies with 1,962 citations. During the same period, we tracked 7 citations of 6 PIDS studies in 7 House of Representatives documents and 38 citations of 36 studies in 33 Senate documents. We also monitored 691 news releases in the media citing PIDS studies.

We also gained additional followers on our social media pages. As of December 2022, the PIDS Facebook page has 43,049 organic followers compared to only 39,000+ in 2021. PIDS Twitter followers also increased to 2,777 in 2022 from 2,480 in 2021.

This year, we organized and conducted 31 public webinars to promote public discourse on important socioeconomic issues and sustain our engagement with stakeholders. Overall, these webinars gathered 7,995 participants from various sectors across the Philippines and other countries.

PRESIDENT'S

The pandemic exacerbated preexisting disparities in the Philippines and disproportionately affected the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society. As part of the Institute's call to position social justice as the front and center of the country's post-pandemic recovery plan, we chose the theme “#CloseTheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice”, for the celebration of the Development Policy Research Month (DPRM).

During the DPRM, we conducted the Eighth Annual Public Policy Conference, which convened international and local experts to present their insights on the theory and application of social justice, particularly in three areas: human capital development and social protection, public health services and infrastructure, and environmental resilience. As part of this month-long celebration, we conducted the 8th Mindanao Policy Research Forum in collaboration with the Mindanao Development Authority and Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology.

The Institute, through its research fellows, continued assisting our legislators in crafting or deliberating proposed bills in both houses of Congress. We provided comments on 23 House Bills, 13 Senate Bills, and 4 Senate Resolutions pending in Congress. PIDS submitted to Congress the summaries of its studies on youth employment and the scarring phenomenon brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Institute rendered a total of 34 outreach activities on legislative discussions.

Moreover, we continued pursuing strategic partnerships with different organizations. PIDS entered into memorandums of understanding with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, among others, for the conduct of joint research. We also forged data sharing agreements with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and Benguet State University.

Meanwhile, four new institutions joined the Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P). The Network now has more than 60 partner-institutions. A total of 302 socioeconomic materials were added to SERP-P by its various partners. The SERP-P team conducted the first Annual SERP-P Network meeting in

December, which gathered 45 participants from 27 partner-institutions. Moreover, SERP-P was cited as a successful government-operated e-library in Senate Bill 447 or the Proposed Philippine Online Library Act by Senator Sherwin Gatchalian.

The Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN) has been a regular component project of PIDS since 1996. This year, the PASCN Research Program focused on the Thailand APEC 2022 theme, “The Bio-Circular-Green Economy”, as well as other key issues in the APEC region, particularly on regional trade agreements and mega-trade deals, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership; digital trade and technology for the new normal; and supporting the globalization of micro, small, and medium enterprises. The PASCN annual symposium was held on May 17 with the theme, “Circular Economy in the Philippines and APEC: Perspectives, Experiences, and Pathways”.

Two dissertations were funded under the Network's Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program. Through the PASCN, PIDS continued participating in the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium conference with the theme, “Post COVID-19 and Future Directions of APEC”.

PIDS also remains a member of several international networks, including the APEC Study Centers Consortium, Network of East Asian Think Tanks, East Asian Development Network, Global Trade and Policy Alliance, East Asia Forum, and Research Institutes Network.

As the country reshapes its path toward recovery and growth under the new administration and its new set of priorities, we promise to continue conducting relevant, responsive, and development-oriented research to help policymakers and planners craft and finetune policies and programs for a more inclusive, resilient, and progressive Philippines.

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

Mabuhay!

ANICETO C. ORBETA JR.
President

MESSAGE

2020–2025 RESEARCH AGENDA

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PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT A GLANCE

66 COMPLETED PROJECTS IN 2022



28 ONGOING PROJECTS BY END-2022



COMPLETED STUDIES



AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Modernizing Agriculture and Fisheries: Overview of Issues, Trends, and Policies

This paper assessed the implementation of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) or Republic Act (RA) 8435, the country's landmark legislation on sustainable and equitable development of agriculture and fisheries. It presented a theory of change implicit in the AFMA and reviewed the Philippines' agricultural development trends within an overall economic context of structural change. The study concludes with a synthesis of past AFMA program reviews. AFMA implementation has had a mixed record. While the country's agricultural sector has progressed over the past 25 years since the enactment of AFMA, progress toward agriculture and fisheries modernization—the extent to which AFMA objectives have been addressed—has yet to be evaluated.

Market and State in Philippine Agricultural Policy

This paper evaluated the country's agricultural modernization strategy under a market-driven approach. The economic policy of the early postwar period focused on solving food problems



While the country's agricultural sector has progressed over the past 25 years since the enactment of AFMA, progress toward agriculture and fisheries modernization—the extent to which AFMA objectives have been addressed—has yet to be evaluated.

of low-income countries, which minimized farmer welfare and emphasized benefits for the wealthier, nonfarming class. Numerous market reforms were enacted to address antimarket policies in the early 1990s. However, progress in implementing market reform for agriculture was largely moribund until 2019, with the enactment of the Rice Tariffication Act (RA 11203). Despite the reforms enforced, several measures should be implemented. Producer support for agriculture should move away from market price assistance in favor of expenditure support. Expenditure support programs should focus on public goods and general services, such as extension, regulatory, and market assistance services. Expenditure programs should require careful design, functional tasks, performance indicators, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. The design, performance indicators, M&E systems, and appropriate strategies should be put together in the Agri-Fishery Microfinance Program and structured around the Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones. There must be sustained political will to adopt a market approach more consistently in agricultural policy.

Agricultural Technology: Why Does the Level of Agricultural Production Remain Low Despite Increased Investments in Research and Extension?

New practices and technologies influence farm productivity and agricultural growth. Countries invest in research and extension to ensure continuous growth at the farm and industry levels. This paper investigated agricultural technology production, knowledge transfer, and farm and industry-level performance. It used the agricultural innovation systems (AIS) to examine the country's agricultural performance, particularly the rice and swine industries. Overlaps among research and development institutions and fragmentation of extension continue to affect research, development, and extension governance. The government underinvests in research, most of which goes to the rice program. Extension programs primarily focus on the distribution of private goods. Promoting hybrid rice and farm machinery represented sizable investments,



but its adoption was not widespread. The swine industry continues to rely on imported inputs for nutrition and biologics. This paper's recommendations focus on minimizing inefficiencies in the research and extension functions of government institutions.

How Much Has People's Empowerment Progressed among Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? The State of People's Organizations in the Philippines

This paper quantified the government's performance in empowering small farmers and fishers, following the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) provisions. It establishes four dimensions to measure empowerment and presents evidence of the government's performance under each dimension. It concludes that the government has been on track in following AFMA's prescriptions for small farmers and fisherfolk empowerment. However, its efforts are coming too little, too late.

If the government can undertake short-term and long-term policy measures, such efforts can be upscaled to achieve the empowerment objectives of AFMA.

Philippine Structural Transformation in the Context of Technological Change

The Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) aspires to promote industry dispersal and rural industrialization. This involves a structural policy to transition the economy from a low-productivity sector like agriculture to a high-productivity sector like industry. Despite the efforts of AFMA, this process has not been accomplished. Previous literature attributed this failure to many factors, including policy failure and lack of investments. However, the paper argues that technological change has not been given considerable attention. The empirical analysis demonstrates the insufficiency of policy formulation and capital accumulation in achieving structural transformation. Even if correct policies are implemented and adequate investments are available, a sustainable transition from agriculture to industrialization requires appropriate technology to utilize local resources such as labor. The government must act as an environment for research, development, and extension and provide incentives to the private sector through transfers to invest in technology.

How Well Has Environmental and Social Protection Been Ensured for Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? Sustainable Development of Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries

Transforming Philippine agriculture and fisheries (AF) into a dynamic and high-growth sector is essential for poverty reduction, food security, and inclusive economic prosperity. However, unsustainable AF practices negatively impact the environment and climate. Ecosystem degradation and climate change affect the AF sector's productivity and sustainability, with disastrous consequences on food security, income, and livelihoods, especially for small-scale farmers and fishers. Relying on natural capital, AF are both providers and consumers of ecosystem services and, at the same time, pose a threat to nature. This paper describes

the pressures affecting the AF sector and the response measures undertaken. Integrating environmental sustainability and climate resilience in AF development and modernization plans is needed in policy and practice.

Public-Private Partnerships in Agriculture Value Chains: The Case of Project ConVERGE in the Philippines

This study examined the public-private-producers partnership (4Ps) model for agriculture value chain development implemented through the Department of Agrarian Reform's Project ConVERGE. The study notes 4Ps as a form of a facilitator-driven agriculture value chain, which is a suitable strategy given the country's level of agriculture development. The 4Ps value chain interventions have addressed constraints that small farmers face in participating in the value chain. However, markets remain limited, and cooperatives lack the production volume and quality required by major buyers. Key challenges include the lack of adequate extension services, limited subsidies for infrastructure development and other value chain interventions, weak cooperatives or farmers' organizations, and poor geographic conditions. The government needs a coordinated plan among its partner agencies for extension and capacity building to address these challenges. A good selection of private sector partners as service providers and financing partners is needed. Market access can be improved through links with financial institutions and agro-input dealers and by developing brands and certifications. Farmer organizations must strengthen their savings and insurance programs to enhance credit access and hedge against climate shocks.

To What Extent Has Philippine Agriculture Undergone Integration and Consolidation? The State of Agri-enterprise Development in the Philippines

This study assessed the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)'s objective to encourage horizontal and vertical integration, consolidation, and expansion of agriculture and fisheries activities, group functions, and other services and to enable these entities to benefit from economies of scale; afford



“Transforming Philippine agriculture and fisheries into a dynamic and high-growth sector is essential for poverty reduction, food security, and inclusive economic prosperity.”

them a stronger negotiating position; pursue more focused, efficient, and appropriate research and development efforts; and hire professional managers. It analyzed cases from the Philippine Rural Development Program and agrarian reform beneficiaries organization's agribusiness venture arrangements. The results indicate high concentrations for most crops, livestock, and fishing markets. However, most agriculture markets appear to be partially integrated. These observations affect market competition and profitability in agriculture markets. If the results can be validated, this study suggests opportunities to better achieve AFMA's objective and improve outcomes for the agriculture, livestock, and fishing markets by (1) adjusting cluster development programs and activities, (2) establishing effective monitoring and evaluation systems, (3) defining roles for government and establishing appropriate institutional structures, and (4) having a deeper understanding of the implications of horizontal and vertical integrations.

Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines

This study examined the modernization process aimed at developing agro-based value chains, which move up the value-added ladder, from the lens of the agri-food systems approach and theory of change. The impact of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act on modernizing the agri-food value chain systems is mute due to its narrow view of value-added ladder ascendancy, focus on just one segment of agro-based value chains, beneficiaries mainly small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, and rice self-sufficiency position, which impede the growth of other agro-based value chains. Five areas of AFMA intervention must expand for enhanced value-added ladder ascendancy, including (1) expanding credit outreach to disadvantaged rural producers, (2) developing competitive agri-based commodities and products safe for consumers and are internationally acceptable, (3) clustering small farmers into formal groups, (4) providing information and communications technology market-related advancements, and (5) transitioning AFMA from a supply- or commodity-driven approach to a holistic food system framework. Finally, policy measures beyond the present AFMA jurisdiction are needed.

Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines

Food security was officially defined in the Philippines in the late 1990s and was included in government laws, policies, and programs, such as the Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997. This paper evaluated the AFMA implementation and assessed prospects toward completing its food security objective. Using various indicators for the four dimensions of food security, namely, food availability, food accessibility, food utilization, and stability, this paper found that the food security goal is yet to be achieved. While the country's performance in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) reflects improvements, significant challenges remain.

Policies should adopt a systems approach to sustain developments and steer the country toward attaining food and nutrition security. There should also be an integrated strategic plan that considers food security and nutrition security.

How Modern is Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries? A Synthesis Report

The agriculture and fisheries sector has been expanding over time. However, based on progress made in other similar economies, the sector's growth and productivity trends have not been on track. Over the past 25 years, considerable progress has been made in the income growth of agriculture and fisheries households. However, the recent pandemic will likely have reversed some of the gains. Food availability has been on track, although improvements in hunger incidence and food utilization lag behind other Southeast Asian countries. To address modernization gaps, this paper recommends terminating expenditure programs based on distortionary subsidies and funding projects under a modern agri-food industrial policy. This policy should apply the area-based and bottom-up planning synthesized in the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) to meet the needs of farmers and rural enterprises in the value chain.

The government must adopt an ecosystem approach for sustainable agriculture and fisheries development to address sustainability. Managing the AFMP should be results-based and its progress must be examined by a program benefit monitoring and evaluation system.

Enhancing Profits and Incomes in Agriculture and Fisheries

This paper assessed how the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) had achieved its objective of enhancing profits and incomes in the AF sectors. Per capita income for agricultural households has risen since the late 1990s, and long-term trends have continued since the 1960s. Increases in agricultural households' income are largely driven by nonfarm income sources, although agricultural income has also been rising. These increases are driven in part by productivity growth and agriculture competitiveness. However, the increasing fragmentation of landholdings in recent decades is associated with a lost opportunity for increased income. Consistent with rising income, poverty incidence among agricultural households has been falling. These facts suggest several policy implications, such as (1) adopting strategies to accelerate modernization by structural change, (2) accelerating productivity growth in agriculture by research and development and extension,



The government must adopt an ecosystem approach for sustainable agriculture and fisheries development to address sustainability.



(3) undertaking measures to promote structural change, (4) promoting agri-food systems modernization through appropriate industrial policies like operational consolidation of landholdings, and (5) redeploying safety nets and social protection schemes to cushion adjustments to reform.

What Can We Learn from the Formal Agricultural Sector? Trends, Scale, and Governance of Agriculture and Fishery Establishments in the Philippines

The Philippines' Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) identifies the objective "to encourage horizontal and vertical integration, consolidation, and expansion of agriculture and fisheries activities, group functions and other services through the organization of cooperatives, farmers' and fisherfolk's associations, corporations, nucleus estates, and consolidated farms" (Section 3.d). Consolidation is an issue in developing countries like the Philippines, where small family farms dominate agriculture. Based on official Census of Philippine Business and Industry data for 2006, 2012, and 2018, this study found that the formal agricultural sector's size has been increasing over time and that of crops and animal raising. Likewise, formal establishments show increasing output per worker but not profitability nor innovation. Government support for privately-owned establishments is insignificant and has no clear trend nor preference for a legal organization. Based on the production function analysis, economies of scale exist in the operation of agricultural establishments. However, there is insufficient evidence for cooperatives' larger size, greater inclusiveness, and similar economic performance like profitability.

Food and Nutrient Intake Response to Food Prices and Government Programs: Implications for Recent Economic Shocks

This study examined the short-term impact of the recent food price inflation and the COVID-19 crisis by estimating a household food demand system converted to energy and nutrient intakes. The government's recent food and nutrition surveys are a valuable source

of information on household behavior and the impacts of economic shocks. It offers a novel methodology to incorporate computing selection effects in determinants of estimating price and income elasticities. COVID-19 social protection programs helped prevent further deterioration in nutrient intakes and worsening of malnutrition. Notwithstanding rapid economic growth, the recent inflation episodes pose a major threat to nutrient intake and nutrition security. Income policies through targeted cash transfers are an important but expensive way to counter adverse nutrition impacts. Thus, policy research and response should prioritize alleviating the impacts of price increases during inflation episodes.

Looking at Payments for Ecosystems Services in the Philippines

Payment for ecosystem services (PES) is a tool for innovative domestic financing for otherwise absent markets for natural resource management. Its traditional framework consists of conditionality, voluntary transaction, at least one buyer and seller, and an identified ecosystem service. However, most cases in the Philippines do not meet the first two criteria. Existing templates remain dispersed and disoriented. The common barriers contributing to these are negotiation bottlenecks, missing policies and institutions, weak sustainability measures, and data unavailability. Stronger integration with sector-specific initiatives involves pursuing, in the long run, a legal platform for PES at the national government and subnational levels, alongside natural capital management, framing sustainable mechanisms, capitalizing on evolving definitions, and riding on ongoing efforts at the national level.

Implications of Lifting the Open-pit Mining

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued an order "banning the open-pit method of mining for copper, gold, silver, and complex ores in the country" in 2017 due to past environmental disasters caused by open-pit mining. The order indicates that this mining method poses risks to host communities and the environment and thus has affected

prospective mining projects employing open-pit mining. The ban was lifted on the premise that the “revitalization of the mineral resource industry is one measure to achieve economic growth amid the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.” The rationale behind opposing development perspectives on open-pit mining and its ecological integrity implications were reviewed and discussed. Challenges or high-level opportunities to improve various aspects of mining regulations were also flagged. It was emphasized that the mining method and type of commodity extracted were not the only major factors causing negative outcomes from mining, such as environmental disasters or dangers to social welfare. This study provides directions and options to optimize benefits from approved mining projects.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY

School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading?

This study assessed the adequacy of school infrastructure in the Philippine basic education sector by benchmarking against developmental targets and other countries’ performance. It shows progress in decongesting schools, but spatial inequality in classroom-student ratio must be addressed, particularly in some regions. Additional classrooms are needed, as school buildings in remote areas do not meet quality and safety standards. Enrolment is increasing and existing classrooms have deteriorated due to wear and tear and calamities. The gaps in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities are huge and have become more visible when benchmarked against other countries. The Philippines lags behind most countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern Asia region in providing WASH facilities to schools even when compared with countries with lower per capita income. The Philippines also struggles to complete electrification among schools, unlike other nations in the region that have already achieved universal access to electricity.





“ The Philippines lags behind most countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern Asia region in providing water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to schools.

Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Southeast Asia: Examples from the Philippines

The different realities men and women in the Philippines face call for a gendered approach. Entrepreneurship can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goal for women's empowerment and gender equality. This study examined policy responses for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in 2020. It analyzed whether and how women-led or owned enterprises have benefitted from these measures. Based on the field work and online survey conducted from July 2021 to January 2022, it examined the different experiences of women and men in the MSME sector, particularly how they are consulted in policy design, how policy responses include gender analysis in design or application, factors influencing priorities in designing policy, the gender breakdown of beneficiaries of the policy support, types of support measures that benefitted women the most, and other lessons or recommendations. Two reports were published from the project: “COVID-19 MSME Policy Responses in the Philippines: How Goes the Gendered Quest?” and “Men- and Women-owned/led MSMEs and the COVID-19 Policy Responses”.

COVID-19 MSME Policy Responses in the Philippines: How Goes the Gendered Quest?

This study explored the gendered impacts of policy responses designed to provide relief and support for business continuity while the economy was on hold due to COVID-19. The paper examined the lack of consensus among players in the entrepreneurial ecosystem on how women's entrepreneurship was defined. It investigated how this affects the monitoring and evaluation of policy responses for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). A whole-of-society approach to rejuvenate and reinforce a gender lens in all policy aspects could address gender and development goals engendered by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal, the Magna Carta for Women, and *Ambisyon Natin* 2040. In the short run, efforts could contribute insights to amend existing programs for greater inclusion and enhanced awareness of the differentiated needs of women entrepreneurs who comprise most of the MSME sector today. In the medium and long term, policies can be made more cohesive in terms of gender and development goals underpinned by an institutional understanding of gender mainstreaming and its relevance in policymaking, implementation, and monitoring.

Ultimately, local policies must be aligned with internationally recognized frameworks for gender equality, diversity, and inclusion.

Men- and Women-owned/led MSMEs and COVID-19 Policy Responses

Using a gender lens, this paper takes stock of economic relief measures aimed at fostering the resilience of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to COVID-19. It analyzed the results of an online survey of MSMEs and came up with a definition of women-owned/led MSMEs (WMSMEs). Major obstacles for a larger percentage of WMSMEs include the lack of working capital, disruptions in the production/supply chain/business networks, the decline in domestic demand, and the lack of finances for digitization. Challenges in accessing finance are the lack of collateral/guarantee, high interest rates, and high repayment risks. They find support for digitization and technical assistance substantially useful. Despite the lack of representativeness of the survey sample, this paper recommends the following to improve the resilience of enterprises: (1) strengthen the adoption of digitization solutions, (2) popularize alternative financing models like peer-to-peer lending and crowdfunding and those offered by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation members, (3) prepare enterprises for future disruptions, (4) empower associations and business communities, (5) enable effective communication of government, and (6) have an official definition of WMSMEs to facilitate the interoperability of databases related to MSMEs.

Analysis of the National Health Expenditure Survey Round 1 and Design of Survey Protocol for NHES Round 2 (Phase 1)

Using dataset from the National Health Expenditure Survey (NHES) conducted in 2018, this paper explored how having a usual healthcare provider can determine healthcare service use. More households with healthcare providers utilize outpatient care services than households without providers. Moreover, having a usual health provider increases the probability of seeking outpatient care services, inpatient

admissions, and emergency room visits. This study provides a granular analysis of out-of-pocket health expenditure on noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and its determinants. The type of health facility and health insurance and travel time matter in reducing or increasing out-of-pocket (OOP) spending for NCDs. Increased insurance coverage, improved primary health care services, and greater accessibility to these health services can help reduce the burden and health care costs of NCDs among Filipinos. This paper recommends redesigning the NHES questionnaires to address the challenges encountered during its first round of implementation, capturing the critical facets of the Universal Health Care agenda, and revising the sampling design to consider panel survey and represent at the regional level.

Impact Evaluation of the Human Resource for Health Deployment Program

This study assessed the short-term impacts of the Doctors-to-the-Barrios (DTTB), a national physician deployment program in the Philippines, which augments the supply of rural healthcare workers in underserved areas on several health sector outcomes. Using regression discontinuity design, the study finds that the DTTB program has doubled modern contraceptives-use and reduced child underweight prevalence in poor municipalities, coinciding with an increased propensity of having rural health physicians in communities. It estimated a program internal rate of return of 15.9 percent, which is likely to be severely understated. The results underscore the importance of healthcare workers in underserved areas.

The Philippines' Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks

The COVID-19 pandemic hit the Philippine economy and society unprecedentedly. To protect the people, the government had to act decisively and identify solutions to contain the rapid spread of the virus and the devastating economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic. This book compiles papers assessing

the strategies, policies, and recovery efforts the government implemented during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. It discusses the challenges that the country experienced and the government's responses in the areas of health, macroeconomy, food security, labor, social protection, poverty, education, digitalization, fiscal policy, and crisis and risk communication. Learning from these experiences, this book provides recommendations to help the Philippines recover from the current crisis and build better resilience to future shocks.

Impact Evaluation of DOH's Implementation of Articles 6 and 11 of the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control

Eight years after its implementation in 2012, the impact of select measures under the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on achieving established objectives must be evaluated. This review found that cigarette consumption was price inelastic and responsive to an increase in excise taxes. It found no direct relationship between illicit trade and excise tax increases. Excise taxes dramatically increased government revenues earmarked for alternative livelihood programs for tobacco farmers and healthcare expenditures. On the impact of graphic health warnings (GHWs), dark-colored packaging and larger pictures on GHWs significantly reduced cigarette demand by 5 percent. The GHW will also result in a 750,000 reduction in smokers. On the effects on nonsmokers, the new dark-colored GHWs reduce the probability of nonsmokers buying cigarettes by 6 percent. The findings are instrumental in transitioning to plain packaging design and support the advocacy for better tobacco prevention and control measures in the Philippines. It recommends enlarging the GHW and printing it on dark-colored packaging to reduce cigarette demand and smoking initiation.

Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Employment and Wages in the Philippines

This study analyzed the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment in terms of working

status and daily working hours. Its immediate impact was much larger on employment than on real wages. Contact-intensive sectors felt the deepest economic pain. The trend in real wages during this period was generally less favorable for women as they endured real wage cuts. Male workers, on the other hand, saw a recovery of their real daily pay a year after the lockdowns, with the increase largely driven by rural sector outcomes. Active labor market policies are needed to reskill workers and run livelihood and training programs. Social protection must be provided for vulnerable and informally employed workers, given the sharp rise in self-employment. In the event of another pandemic or a similar disaster, the heterogeneous effects of such a crisis would warrant a more focused fiscal response. While greater insurance for the unemployed may seem desirable, any such mechanism must be carefully designed and weighed against its fiscal cost.

Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: COVID-19-induced Human Capital Shocks and Lifetime Labor Productivity and Inequality

This study employed a simple human capital model to assess how the COVID-19 pandemic may impact long-term outcomes. The results of the policy experiment show that the simultaneous changes in health and education expenditure age profiles will lead to a deterioration in life expectancy, no impact on average lifetime labor income, and an increase in income inequality relative to the 2018 baseline. It highlights the multifaceted and broader reach of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study documented sharp declines in school attendance and help-seeking behavior during the early phase of the pandemic. It showed that while increased government education spending partially offset declines in household spending, the diversion of public funds to COVID-19 response had significantly reduced spending in other health programs. Children, the elderly, and the poor were severely affected. The study opens opportunities to introduce or strengthen policies and programs to address the potentially detrimental effects of COVID-19 on health, productivity, and inequality.

Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Public Health Policy and Labor Productivity

The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measures brought economies to a halt, turning the public health crisis into an economic one. While government responses were similar for recent economic crises, the origin of the current crisis as a public health than a financial issue put the spotlight on the health sector. This paper examined the relationship between public health policy and labor productivity. Findings suggest a positive association between health spending and economic indicators of labor productivity. Regarding per capita gross domestic product (GDP), public and private health expenditures are positively related to this measure for both cross-country and across Philippine region regressions. For the Association of Southeast Asian Nations country estimations, life expectancy and investments (as measured by gross capital formation) are positively associated with GDP per capita. These are both consistent with the theory that a longer life expectancy is associated with a longer time of productivity, while the neoclassical growth theory predicts that investment in physical capital leads to economic growth. The results reinforce the need for government to allocate resources in key areas, particularly the health sector, to stimulate economic growth while improving population well-being.

DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines

Developing countries like the Philippines can capitalize on the rise of digital platforms, but opportunities are limited if there are fundamental access issues. This study investigated the vision for digital jobs in the Philippines, including the challenges, key policy issues, and the future of digital jobs based on current practices and lived experiences of workers specializing in online freelancing in rural areas. With gender and development in the countryside as its main interest, this study identified key themes from a series of qualitative data collection using a critical narrative approach and a trendspotting and futurecasting approach to understand



Developing countries like the Philippines can capitalize on the rise of digital platforms, but opportunities are limited if there are fundamental access issues.

the frontier. According to the literature, online freelancers from the countryside face significant challenges, such as access to skills, motivation, material, and usage, and other fundamental barriers that limit opportunities despite ongoing programs to support the expansion of the information and communications technology industry beyond Metro Manila and the country's key urban cities. Policy recommendations are developed to level the playing field for women interested or engaged in platform work in the countryside.

Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward

As the Philippine education system goes through changes with the passage of RA 10533 or the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013, the country was rudely awakened by the poor results in its maiden participation in the 2018 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA).

The 2019 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) further confirmed this poor result. This paper addresses questions on the three education subsectors: (1) Where is each subsector in terms of primary outcome? (b) Why are the subsectors currently in that state? It shows that the country has high attendance rates at all levels compared with countries of similar development states. However, the Philippines faces quality challenges, on average, even if it produces high-quality graduates. The pandemic, which forced the country to remote learning mode, introduced another set of challenges. The Philippines must learn from experiences, rely more on data, and build rigorously validated evidence on what works for its educational system, as educational outcomes are highly context-sensitive.

Efficiency and Effectiveness of Earmarking for Public Health in the Philippines

The Sin Tax Reform Act (STRA) of 2012 (RA 10351) and its amendments paved the way to revisit excise taxation for sin products, such as tobacco, alcohol, heated tobacco products and vapor products, and sweetened beverages. The ad valorem tax system reform aims to (1) increase revenues for public spending on health and (2) reduce the burden of tobacco smoking and alcohol use. This study examined the quality of spending of earmarked funds by the Philippine public health sector to identify constraints to its efficient and effective use. This study utilized a modified intersectoral framework focusing on four key criteria to evaluate the implementation of the earmarking policy: adequacy, efficacy, equity, and effectiveness. Although the STRA has improved program and health outcomes, policies and processes must be revisited to reap the benefits of earmarked funds adequately, efficiently, equitably, and effectively in the public health sector.

Conditional Cash Transfers in Resource-poor Environments: Evidence from the Philippine 4Ps

This study provides new evidence of the heterogeneous impact of the Philippines'

conditional cash transfer (CCT) program designed to improve human capital investments among children from poor households. Using a regression discontinuity design, the moderation analysis shows that the distance to and quality of education and health facilities matter in child schooling and vaccination behaviors. CCTs have protective but incomplete effects on the adverse influence of suboptimal facility conditions on child schooling and vaccination behaviors. This study documents no crowding out effects in some elective affirmative actions directed toward CCT beneficiaries.

Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health: Legal Review of RPRH's Fifth Year of Implementation

This legal review of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law aims to investigate the law's implementation, gaps, and impacts on the country. To achieve this, the document emphasizes five key result areas (KRA), which directly affect the Filipino population and are contextualized based on the changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic: (1) family planning information and services; (2) maternal, infant, and child health and nutrition; (3) adolescent and youth reproductive health; (4) prevention, treatment, and management of reproductive tract infections, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted diseases; and (5) elimination of women and gender-based violence. The findings are based on evidence from various government agencies, international organizations, and nongovernment bodies. In the discussion, changing social contexts surrounding the implementation of the RPRH law was considered. The study considers the RPRH law's relevance in the Philippines and suggests ways to better implement the legal measure. It also proposes a legislative agenda to improve the policy's implementation.

The COVID-19 and Filipino Migrant Workers: Looking into the Philippine Government's Post-COVID-19 Support Mechanism

The COVID-19 pandemic tested the Philippine government's capacity to protect migrant

workers and their families. It was not only a matter of a simple repatriation process but entailed a multidimensional system encompassing repatriation, health interventions, accommodation and logistical support for quarantine, and economic interventions through financial grants to eligible workers, among others. Existing policy frameworks have guided government response whenever applicable. However, nothing has prepared the system for the scale of effects that the pandemic has brought. Thus, managing the influx of returning overseas migrants in the tens and even hundreds of thousands required no less than a whole-of-nation approach. Government agencies were forced to expand their networks, innovate their systems, and adapt to changing events. This entailed interrelated activities and programs facilitated by close collaboration and communication among various actors. Based on the findings of this paper, it is crucial to build on digital systems created during this period, strengthen newly formed and existing partnerships, reexamine overseas Filipino workers' insurance and social protection coverage, and consider the creation or expansion of contingency funds to address future events of similar nature and magnitude.

Bridging Gaps, Breaking Barriers, and Building Capacities in Online Marketplaces

As the Fourth Industrial Revolution transforms the conduct of work and enterprises, inequalities and the digital-spatial divide become the front and center of conversations aiming to promote online marketplaces and maximize their benefits. This paper takes stock of development in human capital, labor market, and e-commerce. It identifies state-led initiatives to build capacities and analyzes barriers and gaps in labor and retail platforms. Data collected through desk reviews and key informant interviews with stakeholders were synthesized to highlight state-led initiatives and programs related to platform work, identify barriers to participation in the digital economy, and draw recommendations to address gaps. It finds that several state-led programs and initiatives for online marketplaces and legislative agenda for the digital economy are in place. However, barriers in gender roles, business environments,

and financing exist, and gaps in social protection, digital competencies, and infrastructure support remain. It provides directions to bridge gaps, break barriers to participation, and build capacities to harness the full potential of labor and retail platforms.



INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS

On the OPSF and the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation: Lead Us Not into Reversal Temptation and Deliver Us from Obfuscation

In response to recent calls for the revival of the Oil Price Stabilization Fund (OPSF), this study looked at the history of the OPSF, which presents important lessons for policymakers. Petroleum price setting by fiat and using a price stabilization fund to smooth the price resulted in mismatches between payments to the fund and claims against it. The public ended up subsidizing oil consumers through subsidies from the national budget.





Policymakers lacked discipline in sticking to the price stabilization purpose of the OPSF. Settling the legal challenges to OPSF credits and payments with finality took time. Price distortion resulted in cross-subsidization and created mismatches between demand and environmental objectives. Reform durability should be pursued rather than policy reversal. The present oil crisis can be an opportunity to lock in reforms through a dedicated communication campaign that protects the public from disinformation. Policymakers could push for legislative amendments that cement and improve reforms, such as the proposals on minimum inventory requirement and retail price unbundling. Having a strategic oil reserve deserves examination. Lastly, targeted assistance programs that facilitate direct income transfer to the poor are preferable to the OPSF.

Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program

The study's overall objective is to conduct an outcome evaluation of the Public Management Development Program (PMDP). The outcome evaluation results show a moderate to strong effect on the core competencies of scholars. The program had the highest effect on driving performance for integrity and service and the least effects on people-centric competencies, such as empowering others for collective accountability and leading in a continuously changing environment. The effects of the PMDP on middle managers were generally higher than the overall average, highlighting the potential of middle managers to excel and move up the ranks. This indicates readiness for higher levels of management and leadership. However, tendencies to move outside government service and challenge public management norms should be flagged.



The present oil crisis can be an opportunity to lock in reforms through a dedicated communication campaign that protects the public from disinformation.

While avenues can strengthen the PMDP, the quantitative and qualitative assessments of the scholars' individual competencies and organizational contributions point to positive outcomes. These improvements are key in the scholars' journey toward higher levels of management and leadership in the service, contributing eventually to the bigger goal of optimal governance and professionalization in the bureaucracy.

Process Evaluation of the Deployment of Service Attachés or Representatives of Certain Government Agencies

This study evaluated the deployment processes of service attachés of eight government agencies. It reviewed the current systems, frameworks, and criteria for deploying service attachés at the relevant partner agencies and the Department of Foreign Affairs based on laws and policies. It analyzed the monitoring and evaluation systems that have captured the outputs and performance of the deployed service attachés.

The findings validate that the processes of deploying attachés are based on the concerned partner agencies and are governed by legal bases (i.e., Executive Orders 292 and 74, series of 1993, and the Philippine Foreign Service Act of 1991 [RA 7157]). While there are laws and policies for uniform rules and regulations at the Foreign Service Posts, partner agencies have varying degrees of consistencies and discrepancies in implementing their policies. Obtaining the monitoring and evaluation systems of partner agencies proved to be a challenge. This study opens further research to examine service attachés' performance and evaluation reports.

Implementing Crisis and Risk Communication in a Pandemic: Insights from LGUs' COVID-19 Experience

This study investigated the communication strategies used by local government units (LGUs) to inform, educate, and connect with the public during the pandemic, particularly in 2020–2021, using a mixed method approach consisting of desk review, key informant interviews with representatives of the selected LGUs (Pasay, Manila, Caloocan, and Navotas), and social media search and content analysis of the COVID-19-related messages on the LGUs' official Facebook pages. Results showed that modern channels such as social media, virtual meetings and groups, and online messaging platforms were largely used and proved useful given the mobility restrictions and the need for physical distancing. Traditional channels remained an important communication strategy. The effective and efficient conduct of the LGUs' communication functions during the pandemic



was affected by many challenges. The absence of a communication plan and monitoring and evaluation system was observed in all four LGUs. While social media has been widely used, the LGUs failed to maximize their potential to correct fake news and increase their responsiveness to the public. The analysis of the LGUs' messages on Facebook revealed a need to improve the clarity of their social media posts.

Road and Rail Transport Infrastructure in the Philippines: Current State, Issues, and Challenges

In this study, the analysis of quantity and quality indicators in the road and rail transport sector showed that the Philippines continues to suffer from inadequate and poor-quality road and rail transport infrastructure. Assessing targets and achievements in the *Philippine Development Plan*, the Public Investment Program, and the expenditure program revealed that many targets were unmet. The low absorptive capacity of the major agencies in charge of the road and rail transport sector suggests implementation problems. This study noted persistent problems such as right-of-way acquisition, financing, political intervention, weak capacity at the local government level, natural calamities, and project management issues. Newly introduced challenges are the adverse effects of the pandemic on the materials and workforce supply chain and the difficulty of implementing projects under the “for later release” funds category related to Congress-introduced new budget items or budget increases. At the national level, it is necessary to seek reform champions to minimize the Congressional introductions and fast-track executive approvals. At the regional level, government officials can strengthen project identification and prioritization through the Regional Development Council processes.

Close the Gap: Accelerating Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice

Socioeconomic disparities run deep in the Philippines, but the COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated these inequities. Globally, there is

a renewed sense of urgency to break inequities and place social justice at the front and center of post-COVID-19 recovery. Social justice is about redressing power imbalances, assuring the protection of equal access to liberties, rights, and opportunities and distributing the benefits, risks, and costs among people across generations. This paper examined the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health, labor and education, and the environment and the deep-seated structural and systems challenges that could explain these disparities. Avenues for insightful discourses and genuine reforms are needed to address concerns on human capital development, social protection, environmental resilience, and climate change.

Electricity Supply Interruptions in the Philippines: Characteristics, Trends, Causes

Electricity serves as a vital input to modern economies. Many critical infrastructures such as transportation, telecommunications, banking, and others depend on continuous electricity supply to perform their functions. However, as modern economies move toward digitalization and adoption of technologies, part of the population still deals with electricity supply interruptions, which greatly hinders productivity. This study analyzed the monthly interruption reports of electric cooperatives submitted to the National Electrification Administration to uncover interesting trends related to electricity supply interruptions in the Philippines. The analysis provides a fundamental landscape to understand the intricacies of supply interruptions and formulate more appropriate and realistic policy recommendations for the power sector. It also sets the direction for future research work. Overall, the results of this study show that the causes of electricity supply interruptions in the country can be broadly categorized into environment, supply, and technical issues.

The Implications of Developing a Philippine Nuclear Energy Program

This study assessed the prospects for developing a Philippine nuclear energy program. Nuclear energy remains a promising option for the

country. But deciding to use nuclear energy is a long-term commitment wherein a time frame of 100 years from construction to decommissioning and waste disposal should be considered. It would do well for the Philippines to follow the milestones approach of the International Atomic Energy Agency. As a demonstration of understanding the commitment involved in nuclear energy development, the study recommends (1) issuing a fresh mandate to the interagency committee for the nuclear energy program, (2) setting new targets and timetables for unaddressed requirements, (3) ratifying past international legal instruments, and (4) updating the existing legal framework for nuclear energy development and regulation. Project economics must guide the decision on whether to rehabilitate the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP). Suppose the project economics of BNPP rehabilitation or a new nuclear power plant would prove that this is worth undertaking, it is better to attract the private sector through incentives rather than the government directly pouring investments.

Philippine Air Transport Infrastructure: State, Issues, Government Strategies

The air transport sector is essential in facilitating economic growth and development. In a country of more than 7,000 islands, air transportation is the fastest mode of connectivity within the country and the rest of the world. The direct impact of the air transport sector on the Philippine gross domestic product may appear small at 0.61 percent in 2019, but its enabling role for high-value industries, such as trade, manufacturing, and tourism, justifies the need to prioritize this sector. Having sufficient, well-functioning, and efficient air transport infrastructure is necessary to ensure maximum economic benefits. However, the country's air transport infrastructure suffers from capacity and technical capability constraints. While the government recognizes the need to improve the country's air transport infrastructure by providing new airports and improving existing facilities and technical capabilities, time is crucial and huge investments are needed to catch up with the burgeoning demand for air travel.



MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH

Fiscal Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Assessing Public Debt Sustainability in the Philippines

This paper examined whether the current level of debt in the country, given the national government's fiscal policy and plans, remains on a sustainable path. Several empirical exercises were performed to investigate the country's fiscal solvency, such as (1) providing a historical decomposition of public debt, (2) tracking the evolution of the debt-to-GDP (gross domestic product) ratio in the next half decade, (3) computing the fiscal gap, and (4) estimating fiscal reaction functions for the Philippines and developing ASEAN-5 economies. Results suggest that the country's debt position today is less worrisome than during previous debt crises, and the debt-to-GDP ratio will remain manageable. Given the need to spend to prevent possible scarring from the pandemic and give the economy time and room to recover from the pandemic, it may not be feasible to immediately return to pre-COVID-19 debt ratios. This underscores the need for a sound medium- to long-term fiscal consolidation plan to anchor sentiments. Fiscal reaction functions for the Philippines and similar economies in the region indicate a responsible fiscal policy that guarantees fiscal solvency. This presupposes, however, the absence of major fiscal policy reversals, especially of hard-won fiscal reforms since the mid-1980s.

“The country's debt position today is less worrisome than during previous debt crises, and the debt-to-GDP ratio will remain manageable.”

Starting Small: Building a Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy

This study presents a small macroeconometric model of the Philippines. The model covers the basic parts of the economy, namely, private consumption and investment, international trade, employment, prices, and basic monetary sectors. Behavioral equations are estimated in error-correction form (using autoregressive distributed lag methodology) on quarterly data from 2002 to 2017. The model's validity is evaluated through various simulation exercises. It generates satisfactory in-sample and out-of-sample predictions for GDP growth, CPI inflation, and employment rate but is less successful in tracking the movement of domestic interest rates. The model shows plausible responses to exogenous shocks emanating from government consumption, world oil prices, and global GDP.



Debt is sustainable, and the current tax system is buoyant but could still be improved to ensure a stable stream of revenues.

Briefly, a government spending shock elicits increases in investment and imports, a shock to world oil prices generates faster inflation, while a global recession is transmitted to the domestic economy mainly through lower exports and investment. The next steps must extend the model beyond improving the existing blocks, including developing the supply side, incorporating expectations, and adding fiscal and financial blocks.

Analysis of the 2023 President's Budget

This paper examined the 2023 National Expenditure Program (NEP), also known as the President's Budget, to see how it budgets for (a) the identified priorities of the new administration and (b) the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Mandanas ruling. Pandemic concerns are expected to be reflected not only in the prioritization of health and social protection programs but also in efforts to improve the economy. With respect to the Mandanas ruling, the phased absorption of devolved functions has been met by reduced support to richer local government units (LGUs) from national government programs. For poorer LGUs, policymakers introduced in 2022 the

fiscal equalization program known as the Growth Equity Fund (GEF) to be a source of funds for LGUs that cannot absorb devolved functions immediately. The GEF is continued as a policy in 2023 but must be closely monitored. The last section presents trends in Philippine fiscal deficits and discusses fiscal risks to debt sustainability. An exercise estimating tax buoyancy was also conducted to examine the current tax system. The results suggest that debt is sustainable, and the current tax system is buoyant but could still be improved to ensure a stable stream of revenues.

Macroeconomic Prospects of the Philippines in 2022-2023: Steering through Global Headwinds

This paper reviewed the Philippines' macroeconomic performance in 2021 and the first half of 2022. It analyzed recent developments and challenges shaping the economy's near-term outlook and presented macroeconomic projections for 2022 and 2023. With the country's sustained economic reopening, the analysis suggests that GDP growth may grow by about 7.1 percent, but economic activity may weaken in 2023 as the

global economic environment deteriorates. Inflation will likely continue to be elevated in 2022 but may fall within the central bank's target range in 2023. The economic outlook features significant challenges and downside risks, including persistently high inflation, an uncertain business environment, and a possible downturn in the world's major economies. The paper ends by outlining what the authors believe should count among the government's key priorities in steering the economy through these headwinds.

Let's Get Fiscal: Extending the Small Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy

This study presents a small macroeconometric model with a fiscal sector, extending the model presented in Debuque-Gonzales and Corpus (2022). The model retains the original core blocks of domestic demand, international trade, employment, prices, and monetary sectors and adds a fiscal sector consisting of equations for government revenues, expenditures, and debt. Behavioral equations are estimated in error-correction form (using autoregressive distributed lag methodology) on quarterly data from 2002 to 2019. In-sample simulations demonstrate acceptable levels of predictive accuracy for most macroeconomic variables, even when producing dynamic forecasts. The model showed plausible outcomes on the fiscal side in response to shocks in world oil prices, the exchange rate, and primary expenditure, showing the expanded model's policy simulation capabilities. The next steps for developing the model include adding a detailed financial block, modeling the aggregate supply side, and incorporating expectations.

Is Government a Good Investment? Public Transfers for Filipino Generations Born in 1950–2020

This paper presents a new comprehensive and consistent set of public transfer accounts disaggregated by age and major government programs from 1950 to 2020. Based on public transfer accounts, this paper found that except for some programs, particularly social health

insurance and old-age pensions, the Philippines' public transfer system is fiscally sustainable, with cumulative lifetime net contributions due to the government across cohorts. The implied rates of return from key social protection programs approximate market interest rates, especially when these programs are taken together, suggesting that the country's public transfer system closely mimics competitive market outcomes.



“The country's gross domestic product may grow by about 7.1 percent, but economic activity may weaken in 2023 as the global economic environment deteriorates.”



REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Measuring Housing Affordability in the Philippines

This study evaluated housing affordability in the Philippines by comparing the residual income method with the 30 percent of income standard commonly used to measure housing affordability. The 30 percent of income standard overestimates housing affordability among the poor and underestimates among those in the upper-income levels relative to the residual income method. The study showed that the structure of the family affects housing affordability. Given the housing crisis in the country, the government must undertake reforms to prevent speculative increases in land and residential prices. It must (1) adopt a standard valuation of land and real estate properties and (2) effectively implement idle land tax by all local government units and regulations on borrowings. In addition, government provision of affordable housing requires an overhaul of the housing subsidy programs and the creation of a public housing fund to finance direct subsidies to households, public sector construction of affordable housing, and housing support in times of disaster. At the town or city level, community development funds (CDFs) anchored on municipal councils should be established to support housing projects from urban renewal or upgrading or other urbanization challenges.



Given the housing crisis in the country, the government must undertake reforms to prevent speculative increases in land and residential prices.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

Rethinking Taxation in the Digital Economy

This study evaluated the country's legal framework for taxing digital transactions, particularly the extent to which the provisions of the law can map onto the value of digital markets. Findings on the structure of the digital commerce value chain and its possible interactions with current and proposed tax regimes recommend (1) optimizing existing tax authority over platforms, (2) establishing a digital-ready tax administration, (3) expanding the scope for investigation and liability, and (4) promoting engagement at the international level. Nonresident

providers have gained the most from digital markets while minimizing the tax impact of their activities. Thus, the Philippines should continue to explore multilateral options for reallocating taxing rights and addressing base erosion and profit shifting. These include regional tax treaties and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development framework treaty. Efforts for negotiating and crafting the provisions should consider the Philippines' trading power relative to other countries and its comparative ability to exercise jurisdiction.

An Outcome Evaluation of the Philippine Health Technology Assessment Program

The Universal Health Care (UHC) law mandated the creation of the Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Program to identify and recommend the most cost-effective health technologies. The current HTA processes must be evaluated based on their relevance, usefulness, and performance, relative to international best practices. More importantly, the far-reaching impacts of pricing and procurement on end-users must be assessed. Given these criteria, this study reviewed HTA policies and assessed end-user outcomes. Multiple factors, including changes in leadership and the COVID-19 pandemic, have delayed the HTA roadmap. However, end-users still utilize HTA assessments and recommendations in agenda setting, policy formulation, decisionmaking, and procurement.

This was especially apparent for technologies related to COVID-19. But much can be improved despite these achievements. The HTA must navigate through the challenges of inadequate local data. It must adopt international best practices and add human resources to increase assessment capacity and improve current processes. Finally, the program must transition to essential medicine and technologies for high-burden diseases and widen its scope, given its value to agencies involved in improving public health.



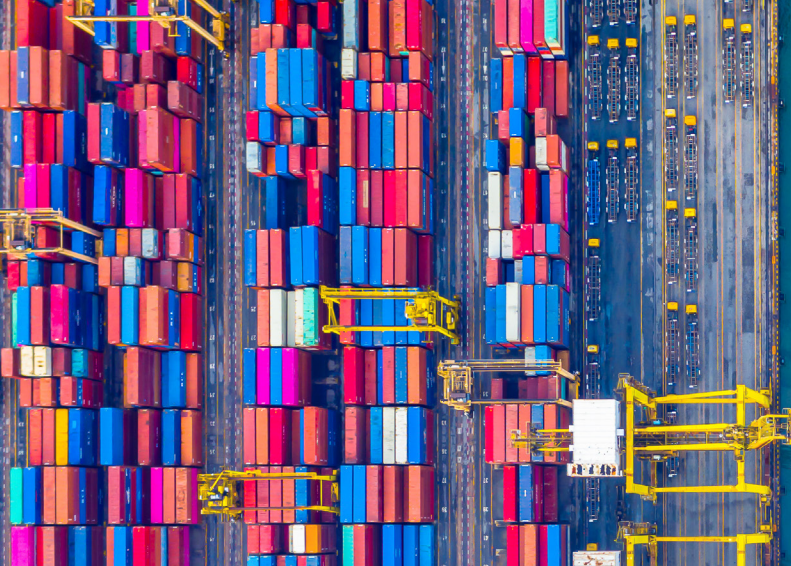
TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity

Across different metrics, the information and communications technology (ICT) performance of the Philippines remains subpar compared with ASEAN members and other countries with the same level of development. The quality of the country's ICT regulatory environment, composed of regulatory authority, regulatory mandate, regulatory regime, and competition model, is significantly below what is considered



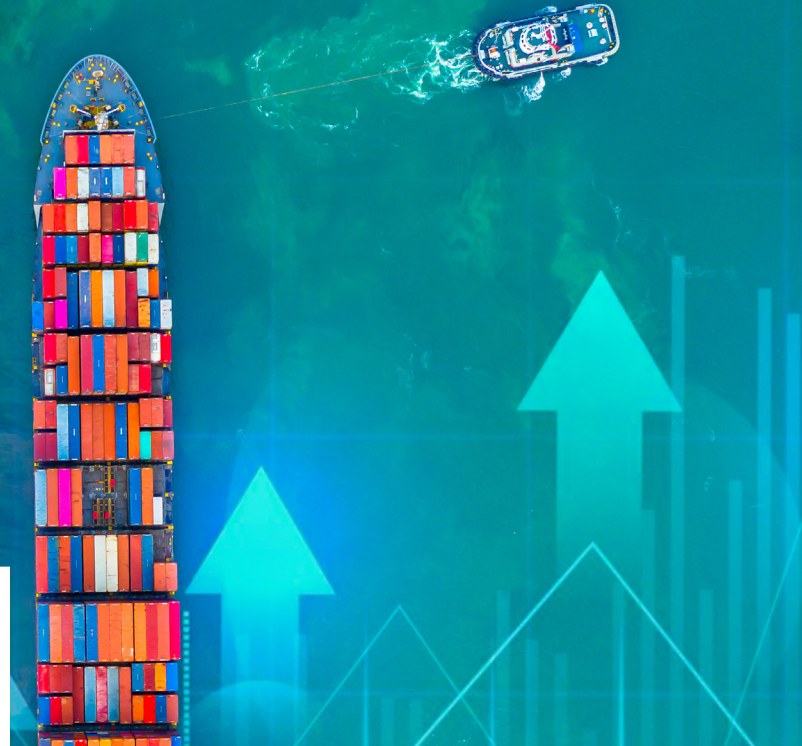
The Universal Health Care law mandated the creation of the Health Technology Assessment Program to identify and recommend the most cost-effective health technologies.



international best practice. Consequently, this has impeded the use of various technological solutions available to bridge the gap in digital inequality. Although significant policy changes have recently been introduced, more reforms are needed to achieve inclusive and accelerated digital connectivity. Priorities include reforming the licensing regime, formulating a spectrum policy and plan, and reinventing the National Telecommunications Commission to ensure regulatory independence.

Assessing Policy Impacts in Digital Services Trade: Implications for the Philippines

Having a relatively open digital environment, the Philippines is poised for digital trade integration with its Asia-Pacific neighbors. However, various measures must be taken for the country to be fully prepared for regional integration. Some of these are considered low-hanging fruits and can be quickly adopted by the government. This paper examined these low-hanging fruits in terms of their effects on the digital services trade. It conducted a two-stage regression of the gravity model of trade using data from various sources. This allowed for the estimation of country-specific characteristics in the presence of three-way fixed effects. Results show that the low-hanging fruits generate heterogeneous effects on digital services trade. Ratifying the revised World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) is positively associated with digital services trade despite an earlier version with negative effects. Data retention requirements and online piracy have positive



“ Having a relatively open digital environment, the Philippines is poised for digital trade integration with its Asia-Pacific neighbors.

and negative effects, while the effects of local loop unbundling were inconclusive. Overall, data retention was more facilitative, while online piracy had greater adverse effects on the digital services trade. These findings suggest the importance of acceding to the GPA, revising the conditions of data retention requirements, strengthening copyright enforcement, and providing additional channels for promoting legal content.

FTA Utilization in the Philippines: Trends and Determinants

This study revealed stylized facts on Philippine free trade agreement (FTA) utilization trends. FTA utilization trends were observed both from the export and import perspectives. Throughout the 2010s, FTA utilization among exporters has been low. In contrast, utilization in imports has been expanding. The calculated utilization

rates revealed that Philippine imports have considerably utilized FTAs, except for imports from Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. The study identified key determinants of FTA use among Philippine manufacturing firms using a micro dataset that merged the trade transaction data with the firm survey/census data. Results of the regression analysis suggest the significance of acquiring sufficient productivity levels, and knowledge and experience in international trade activities, in firm FTA use. Foreign ownership was a positive determinant of FTA use in exports while exhibiting negative estimates of FTA import use. The state of competition at the industry level could negatively affect a firm's decision to use FTAs, while larger preferential tariff margins could persuade firms to trade under FTA schemes. Concerning the Philippine FTA policy, the findings highlight the need to stimulate FTA use among Philippine firms.

The Philippine Digital Sector and Internet Connectivity: An Overview of the Value Chain and Barriers to Competition

The interdependence of different markets within and across segments of the digital value chain implies that barriers to entry and expansion in one industry can have far-reaching effects on the growth of the rest of the digital sector and the economy. Ensuring robust competition across the digital value chain is very important. Internet connectivity is the most critical element of the value chain. Although natural barriers exist, regulatory and strategic barriers further constrain competition. Thus, access regulations must be strengthened and enforced. An open access framework and increased transparency will facilitate the growth of broadband. Adapting merger and acquisition guidelines, effective cross-sectoral regulatory cooperation, and investment in training will reduce barriers to entry and expansion. Partnerships between the private and public sectors will be necessary to significantly reduce the digital divide in the country. Two vertically integrated firms have dominated the telecommunications industry. While vertical integration along the digital value chain could create efficiencies, significant market power could enable anticompetitive conduct and limit innovation. In the digital

age, competitive pressures must be built into the entire value chain by lowering barriers to entry and expansion, removing bottlenecks to innovation, and reducing switching costs.

Analyzing Filipinos' Openness to Trade Partnerships and Globalization Using Sentiment Analysis

Empirical evidence points to globalization being favorable for a nation's growth and development. For the Philippines, trade openness and foreign portfolio helped increase per capita gross domestic product as investment and productivity improved. With trade openness and globalization, nations share and gain access to knowledge and technology, inputs of lower costs, new markets, and talents, which improve domestic economic processes. Over the years, however, skepticism about globalization emerged, affecting the governments' foreign strategies and policies and, in turn, the realization of intended benefits. Concerning Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which the country signed in 2020, the Philippines is yet to ratify the deal after clamors to delay or reject the deal. Considering opposing views, this paper analyzed Filipino's openness to globalization and trade partnerships using text mining and sentiment analysis to detect evidence suggesting prevailing perspectives toward these issues. The paper found favorable sentiments toward globalization and trade openness. This study demonstrates the potential of understanding moods and sentiments toward policy to provide distinctive explanatory power that can be used in harmonizing differences in opinions across several domestic and international issues.

Does Similarity in Philippine FTAs Matter in Trade?

This study sought to understand the design of the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement and European Free trade Association (EFTA), notably the similarities with other free trade agreements (FTAs) of Japan and EFTA-member countries, respectively, and how these similarities affect Philippine trade. To do this, the study proposed using text-of-trade-analysis—that is, text analysis

employing text-as-data. The paper demonstrates the application of text analysis to complement the conventional methods of assessing the impacts of trade agreements. The results reveal that similarity across trade agreements, both at document and chapter or topic-specific provisions (e.g., trade in goods, rules of origin, strong references to sustainable development) may influence and encourage trade.



“Investments to improve health literacy and knowledge of the National Health Insurance Program can minimize the geographical inequities in health coverage.”



NEW DATA GENERATION METHODS AND SOURCES

Spatiotemporal Analysis of Health Service Coverage in the Philippines

In this study, a spatiotemporal analysis of trends and disparities in health service coverage indicators was conducted using Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) data on insurance claims, membership, and accredited facilities merged with auxiliary datasets from the Department of Health and Philippine Statistics Authority. The results emphasize clear disparities in population coverage, facility coverage, service coverage, and financial protection across different subpopulations. This study demonstrates the value of using spatiotemporal analysis in identifying disparities in accessibility and service coverage. For instance, maximizing information on geolocation produced more location-specific insights at the provincial level, thereby providing increased precision in creating distinct and targeted policies on health service coverage. It is imperative for PhilHealth, in collaboration with other government agencies, to ensure the accuracy, validity, and consistency of data on indigents at national and subnational levels to improve the equity of health care throughout the country. Investments to improve health literacy and knowledge of the National Health Insurance Program, especially in areas with high admission rates, can minimize the geographical inequities in health coverage. To facilitate all these reforms, PhilHealth, the Department of Health, and other relevant stakeholders should synergize efforts to facilitate healthcare integration under unified province-/city-wide healthcare provider networks stipulated in the Universal Health Care Act.

Addressing Data Disaggregation Gaps with Innovative Data Sources

Examination of new data sources, including big data and crowd-sourced data, can complement traditional sources of statistics and unlock insights that can ultimately lead to interventions for

better outcomes. This study examined several data sources, including the PIDS website, Twitter, and news websites, to extract insights about users' behavior and preferences and explore how access, analysis, and use of new data sources can be promoted. Several quantitative tools are used on these new data sources, including market basket analysis, text mining, sentiment analysis, and other big data analytics tools. The exercise illustrates the need for capacity-building programs for data analytics on new data sources to harness them in providing policy advice with near real-time information while addressing their limitations at the same time. The study emphasizes that new data sources complement but cannot replace traditional data sources (such as surveys and censuses) that undergo regular data curation processes to maintain data quality. There must also be a balance between protecting data privacy and harnessing new data sources for safeguarding civil rights, ensuring fairness, and preventing discrimination.



“

There must be a balance between protecting data privacy and harnessing new data sources for safeguarding civil rights, ensuring fairness, and preventing discrimination.



**PHILIPPINE APEC STUDY
CENTER NETWORK (PASCN)
RESEARCH STUDIES**

Analysis of the Readiness of Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific

This study examined the opportunities and threats of the latest and largest trade agreements globally, particularly the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which involve 15 and 11 member-economies, respectively. These trade agreements can facilitate deepened integration among its members to achieve global economic growth and poverty alleviation. However, they also pose threats such as increased inequality and stiffer competition for local industries. With these opportunities and threats, this study assessed the readiness of the tourism enterprises, with the tourism industry as the country's top economic pillar heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This study answers the research problem: How can tourism enterprises prepare themselves for the impacts of trade liberalization brought about by RCEP and CPTPP? Using the triangulation method, the study construes that both agreements offer limited opportunities for tourism stakeholders to participate in liberalization activities, while tourism stakeholders remain challenged by issues like mutual recognition and standardization of skills and capacity development. The findings are useful for industry practitioners, the government, and academicians to understand where the tourism industry stands amid local and international economic developments.

The Effects of CPTPP on Philippine Employment and Earnings: A CGE Approach

This study determined the potential impact of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) on the Philippines using the CGE-microsimulation model.



From the standard Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) Database, the paper first considers the impact of CPTPP on the gross domestic product, sectoral exports and imports, and welfare in terms of income or consumption. After looking into aggregate market-level reactions, it measures the adjustments at the worker level and determines how exposure to trade with a particular region, such as CPTPP, affected these adjustments. The results of the empirical analysis indicate the benefits and costs of joining CPTPP. The benefits are (a) shifts toward unskilled labor employment relative to other inputs; (b) increases in skilled and unskilled employment; (c) increases in returns for primary factors, particularly labor; and (d) increased employment not only in the National Capital Region and Central Luzon but also in Western Mindanao and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The costs, however, are (a) lower gross domestic product (as higher value-added industries decline), (b) greater trade deficits (due to accessibility of more imports), and (c) lower consumption surplus given more countries in the bloc but higher surplus if the bloc is limited to original members (trade diversion due to the participation).

Analysis of the Cross-Border E-Commerce Environment for Philippine Women-led MSMEs: Challenges and Opportunities

Operationalizing a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) framework to process data from an adapted diagnostic toolkit entitled “Women-owned Businesses

“ Regional and national policy landscapes had put utmost interest in promoting and fostering an enabling environment for women-led micro, small, and medium enterprises, and digitalization.

in Cross-border E-commerce: A Diagnostic Toolkit,” this study revealed that regional and national policy landscapes had put utmost interest in promoting and fostering an enabling environment for women-led micro, small, and medium enterprises, and digitalization. However, there are gaps in public-private sector coordination, access to enabling and support programs such as financing and capacity building, awareness due to informality, and scaling up and sustainability of e-commerce businesses. Moreover, the results show that the cross-border e-commerce environment is promising from the point of view of (a) networks, representation, and visibility and (b) digital literacy, e-payments, e-commerce, and digital trade regulations. However, there are areas for improvement, such as in (a) digital literacy, e-payments, and e-commerce and digital trade regulations; (b) discrimination on online platforms; (c) trade facilitation

agreements; and (d) logistics and customs duties. Given the diagnostic toolkit and SWOT results, the study identified key practical policy recommendations.

Scoping Study on Health and Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino Migrant Workers in East Asia

This scoping study examines the health and social security systems literacy of Filipino migrant workers in East Asian countries, particularly Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Philippines. It analyzed 60 studies (25 on Japan, 16 on Hong Kong, 8 on Singapore with 3 on ASEAN, and 11 on the Philippines) about the Philippines' health and social security systems for overseas Filipino workers. The study found no existing conceptualization of migrant health and social security systems literacy in East Asia and the Philippines. As part of the consultation process, the study conducted focus group discussions with Filipino domestic workers in Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore and semi-structured interviews with select Philippine government agencies. Findings revealed that migrants, governance, social networks, informal channels, and the media contribute toward enabling or constraining Filipino migrant workers' health or social security systems literacy. This study proposes a framework for defining health and social security systems literacy as a complex process intimately tied to the portability of healthcare and social security and as an individual migrant competence consisting of shifting levels of connection to the health and social security systems of the Philippines and destination countries.



STUDIES FUNDED BY PASCN'S THESIS AND DISSERTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TDAP) GRANTS

Social Identity and Self-Categorization and Their Consequences for Flourishing Later in Life: A Socially Situated Cognition Approach

The study investigated flourishing among the elderly using a socially situated cognition approach by examining transient social contexts that can activate social identities that may influence flourishing. It utilized a quantitative research design with two field experiments embedded in a survey to explore flourishing and the predictors based on relatively stable factors in an older adult's life.

Surviving the Cut: COVID-19 Pandemic-induced Displacement Survivors' Experiences of Filipino Hospitality Workers

The hospitality and tourism industry is significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with a four-year expected recovery. As the economy reopened following months of lockdowns, survivors went on with their professional life facing new and more demanding work set-ups (e.g., work overload, understaffing, role ambiguity) and threats of the pandemic. The study aims to account for the COVID-19-related displacement survivors' experiences in the hospitality industry.

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT A GLANCE

**88
PUBLICATIONS
RELEASED**

2	Books
6	Research papers
2	PJD issues
1	Economic Policy Monitor
10	Policy Notes
62	Discussion Papers
4	Development Research News
1	Annual Report



638 posts

43,049 followers



1,844 tweets

2,777 followers



1,185 videos
(total by end-2022)

759 subscribers

Social media

37

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Seminars/Events



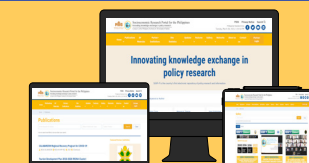
31 events conducted
7,995 total number of attendees

PIDS Website (www.pids.gov.ph)



3,505 average daily unique visitors

Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph)



3,409 average daily unique visitors
7,834 socioeconomic materials
(total by end-2022)



TO SUPPORT ITS mission to provide forward-looking, responsive, and evidence-based policy research and actionable advice required in the formulation of development plans and policies and enable informed public discourse in the country, PIDS disseminates its completed studies to stakeholders through its publications, seminars, knowledge databases, and online and social media tools.

Books

In 2022, two books were released: “Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World: Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Public Policy Conference 2021” and “The Philippines’ Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks”. The first book is a compilation of the presentations made by local and international experts during the 2021 Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC). The second title compiles papers assessing the government’s strategies, policies, and recovery efforts during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. It discusses the challenges the country had experienced and the government’s responses in the areas of health, macroeconomy, food security, labor, social protection, poverty, education, digitalization, fiscal policy, and crisis and risk communication and provides recommendations to help the Philippines recover and build better resilience to future shocks.

Research Paper Series

Six issues were published in the RPS, the Institute’s peer-reviewed monograph series: (1) *How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting the ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025?*, which focuses on the AEC Blueprint 2025 and its characteristics and elements and the performance of the Philippines in the AEC key result areas; (2) *Evidence-based Local Planning and Budgeting Using the CBMS*, which aims to illustrate how local government units can use the Community-Based Monitoring System in their planning process; (3) *Evaluation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program’s Seed Capital Fund for Microenterprise Development*, which evaluates the impacts of the microenterprise assistance provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development’s Sustainable Livelihood Program to beneficiaries of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program; (4) *An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Supply-side Challenges and Ways Forward*, which assesses the challenges the country faced in maintaining immunization coverage and achieving its national immunization target; (5) *SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of DSWD’s SocPen Program amid the COVID-19 Pandemic*, which analyzes SocPen’s design and current implementation processes in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (6) *A Review of the Philippines’ Participation in Trade in Services Agreements*, which reviews

the country's participation in services trade agreements at the multilateral, regional, and bilateral levels.

Philippine Journal of Development

Volume 46 Nos. 1 and 2 of the PJD were released during the year. The first issue featured the following articles: (1) *Local Government Conditional Grants: The Seal of Good Local Governance and the Performance Challenge Fund*; (2) *Sustainable Value Chain Financing for Smallholder Agricultural Production in the Philippines*; (3) *Disentangling the Effects of Maternal Employment on Child Stunting in the Philippines*; and (4) *Surveying the Extent and Wage Consequences of Education-Job Mismatches in the Philippine Labor Market*. Meanwhile, the second issue carried the following articles: (1) *Boosting the Productivity of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries through Parcelization of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards*; (2) *Analyzing the Diversity and Inclusivity of Philippine Exports to the European Union Under the GSP+*; (3) *Rural Physicians' Experiences with Diagnosis, Treatment, and Management of Pediatric Tuberculosis Before and After Disasters in Bohol*; and (4) *Learning from Stories Behind Unexpected Results: A Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of 4Ps*.

Economic Policy Monitor

The 2021–2022 EPM on the theme “#ClosetheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice” was released in 2022. The EPM is an annual publication that started in 2010. It tackles present and future development challenges that have consequences for the Philippines. The theme chapter of the EPM is featured in the yearly Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) held every September, serving as its theme and that of the APPC, the main and culminating activity of the DPRM (see pp. 56–57 for details). A separate chapter of the EPM provides an assessment of the country's economic performance in the past year and the outlook for the current year. Then, another chapter presents an analysis of policies implemented in key economic sectors. In 2022, a different format was adopted for this chapter

by featuring current issues and actionable solutions to the most pressing challenges in the country—presented in the form of policy memos intended to assist the new administration.

Policy Notes Series

Ten policy notes were published on various topics, including an assessment of the government's social pension program, the economic burden of an aging population, the effects of pandemic-induced displacements on hospitality workers, the impacts of regional trade agreements, developing a cancer financing model, developing smart cities, and addressing electric supply challenges.

Discussion Paper Series

Sixty-two DP issues were released online in 2022, with topics encompassing human development, labor markets, and poverty; agriculture, natural resources, and environmental management; institutions, law, governance, and economics; macroeconomics, finance, and growth; regional and urban development; science, technology, and innovation; trade and industry; and international economy. The PIDS DP Series constitutes studies produced under the Institute's research projects. These studies are in their preliminary form and circulated online to make them immediately available to stakeholders, encourage discussion, and solicit comments for further refinement.

Development Research News

Four issues of this quarterly newsletter were published in 2022, with banner stories focusing on increasing seniors' social pension amid inflation, appointing one body to coordinate the country's services trade negotiations, how the agri-fishery sector fared after 25 years of AFMA implementation, and building skills to reduce poverty.

See Annex C for a complete list of PIDS publications produced in 2022.

Circulation and Distribution

The Institute continued sending publications to regular recipients and paying subscribers, answering orders, and entertaining walk-in customers. For regular recipients and subscribers,

the Institute's publications were distributed as follows: books (502 recipients), EPM (478 recipients), RPS (533 recipients), PJD (527 recipients), PNs (931 recipients), and DRN (1,805 recipients). However, the number of recipients for PN, RPS, and PIDS books may vary depending on the subject/topic of each publication.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The PIDS Library continued to support PIDS staff and other non-PIDS clients. Links to free databases were regularly emailed to PIDS researchers to help with their research needs. The Institute also continued its subscription to JSTOR. Likewise, access to ScienceDirect through the National Research Council of the Philippines was sustained.

ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

PIDS website

The PIDS website is regularly updated with fresh content, such as announcements about new publications, press releases, forthcoming and past events, seminar presentations, videos of PIDS seminars, infographics, employment opportunities, and comments on proposed legislation/laws.

To enhance user experience, the website's frontend and backend were improved. The website development project was carried out from the second semester of 2021 to the first semester of 2022. Launched on May 16, the new PIDS website highlighted several enhancements, including



an advanced search engine, compatibility with mobile devices, interface with social media platforms, and citation monitoring.

By the end of 2022, the PIDS website had 3,505 average daily unique visitors from only 1,037 in 2021. This three-fold increase may be attributed to the website enhancement.

PIDS Facebook

The PIDS Facebook is regularly updated with feeds of new publications, infographics, seminar announcements, live streams of PIDS fora, significant quotes delivered by PIDS resource speakers during seminars, employment opportunities, and national and international observances and PIDS studies related to these.

From January 1 to December 31, the Institute had 638 posts on its Facebook page. There were 43,049 organic Facebook followers as of December 31, 2022, from 39,000+ in 2021.

PIDS Twitter

The PIDS Twitter account is regularly updated with tweets about PIDS seminars and information on new publications, significant quotes from speakers, and infographics. The Institute also does live-tweeting of PIDS fora and events. A total of 1,844 tweets were posted between January 1 and December 31. By the end of 2022, PIDS Twitter had 2,777 followers.

PIDS Youtube

The PIDS YouTube channel, which started in 2015, contains recordings of past seminars and virtual fora. By the end of 2022, it had 731 subscribers and 1,140 videos, with 60,572 views. Recordings of individual presentations from PIDS webinars from 2020 (when the series started) up to 2022 may also be accessed from the channel. The 10 videos with the most views in 2022 include

the PIDS webinars on agriculture, fintech, food security, social justice, PDP and SDG localization, and reproductive health services.

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 12 issues of PIDS Updates released in 2022.

Infographics

In 2022, the Institute released five issues of the “Policy Issue at a Glance”, an online infographic that features policy issues and research data 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.

Moreover, 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-two 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 2022.

Meanwhile, the *Alamin* (Know) series, a question-and-answer type of infographic, had two issues: one explaining the DPRM and another providing basic information about the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership’s potential benefit to the country’s agriculture sector.

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

2022 EVENT STATISTICS

DATA FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022

31 events conducted

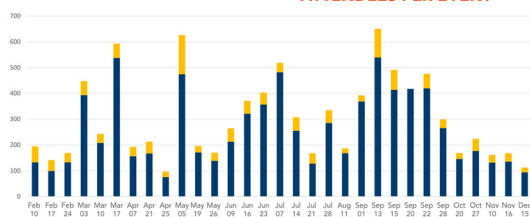
7,995 attendees (Webex/Zoom)

LIST OF TOPICS PER EVENT

February 10 – Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training
February 17 – Social Pension
February 24 – Financial Technology Landscape
March 3 – LGU Fiscal Viability
March 10 – Services Trade Agreements
March 17 – Smart City Development
April 7 – Overseas Filipino Workers' Welfare
April 21 – Modern Biotechnology
April 25 – Capabilities for Social Protection
May 5 – COVID-19 Pandemic Recommendations
May 19 – Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act
May 26 – COVID-19 Book Launch
June 9 – Oil Price Stabilization Fund
June 16 – Agriculture and Fisheries Sector
June 23 – Health Care and Nutrition
July 7 – More Efficient and Adaptive Social Protection

July 14 – Inclusive Economic Recovery and Fiscal Sustainability
July 21 – Philippine Irrigation Sector and Health Insurance Program
July 28 – Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
August 11 – Youth
September 1 – 20th Development Policy Research Month Kick-off Forum
September 13 – Social Justice in the 21st Century
September 15 – Human Capital Development and Social Protection
September 20 – Public Health Services and Infrastructure
September 22 – Environmental Resilience and Climate Change
September 28 – 8th Mindanao Policy Research Forum
October 20 – Philippine Ports
October 27 – Food Security
November 10 – Housing
November 16 – 2023 President's Budget
December 15 – Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries

ATTENDEES PER EVENT



Highest Number of Webex/Zoom Attendees

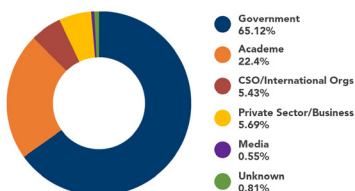
1. September 13 (539)
2. March 17 (537)
3. July 7 (482)
4. May 5 (474)
5. September 22 (420)

Top 5 Peak Live Viewers (Facebook Live)

1. May 5 (152)
2. September 13 (112)
3. September 15 (77)
4. February 10 (63)
5. March 17 (57)

Note: The number of peak live viewers for September 20 cannot be determined.

ATTENDEES PER SECTOR



ATTENDEES PER SEX

4,994 Female participants

3,000 Male participants

1 Unknown participant*

*Unknown participant refers to webinar attendee who only indicated the office name/email address in the log-in credentials.

FACEBOOK REACH AND ENGAGEMENT



Highest Number of Users Reached

1. September 1 (77.1k)
2. September 15 (9.5k)
3. November 10 Part 1 (7.7k)
4. September 13 (7.4k)
5. June 16 (5.7k)

Highest Number of Users Engaged

1. November 10 Part 2 (980)
2. May 5 (935)
3. September 1 (713)
4. November 10 Part 1 (610)
5. September 13 (338)

*Reach refers to the number of people who saw each post

**Engagement refers to the combined number of reactions, comments, and shares for each post

Note: The Nov 10 Facebook Live encountered a technical glitch while the webinar was in progress. The recording stopped and then resumed after a few seconds, creating two videos, with the second part as the continuation.

RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For its Research Dissemination and Public Affairs program, the Institute organized and conducted 31 webinars. It also disseminated

91 press releases to the media and gave 14 media interviews on topics such as agricultural reforms, food security, the Oil Price Stabilization Fund, online workers, the Development Policy Research Month, and disaster risk reduction and management. (See Annexes E and F for details.)

KNOWLEDGE DATABASES

SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH PORTAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES



3,409
average daily unique visitors in 2022



7,834
socioeconomic materials by end-2022



4
new partner-institutions: NEDA regional offices in CALABARZON, Region 2, and Region 10, and the Tariff Commission



Senate Bill 477 (Philippine Online Library Act)
cited as a successful government-operated e-library



Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P)

SERP-P IS AN online knowledge portal of socioeconomic studies produced by PIDS and more than 60 partner-institutions comprising the network. Its establishment in 2000 aligns with the Institute's mandate of providing a common link between the government and research institutions and establishing a repository of socioeconomic research information.

In 2022, the SERP-P website had an average of 3,409 unique daily visitors. A total of 302 socioeconomic studies/materials were added to the portal by various partner-institutions. This brings the total number of socioeconomic materials available in SERP-P to 7,834 by the end of the year. The table below shows the number of publications contributed by partner-institutions from January to December 31.

Moreover, since July 2021, SERP-P has begun accepting audiovisual (AV) materials from its partner-institutions. During the year, 27 AV materials were added to the portal. This brings the total number of AV materials available in SERP-P to 66.

The first installment of the SERP-P knowledge-sharing webinar with the theme “*Learning and Moving Forward from the COVID-19 Pandemic: Recommendations for the Incoming Administration*” was successfully held on May 5. A total of 474 participants attended the virtual event, which featured studies from the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD), DLSU-Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (DLSU-AKI), DOLE-Institute for Labor Studies (DOLE-ILS), Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), and PIDS. Meanwhile, the second installment of the knowledge-sharing

webinar series with the theme “*Capacitating and Investing in the Youth for a Productive and Resilient Future*” was successfully held on August 11. A total of 168 participants attended the event, which featured studies from SEARCA, DLSU-Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance (DLSU-JRIG), DLSU-Social Development Research Center (DLSU-SDRC), Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (SEAMEO-INNOTECH), and PIDS.

The SERP-P Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/SERP-P>) is regularly updated with feeds of new publications and webinar announcements of partner-institutions.

SERP-P launched its enhanced website on May 5. Like the PIDS website, the new website is equipped with an improved search engine and citation monitoring. Its front-end view is compatible with mobile devices, and its content is easily sharable on social media. The SERP-P team conducted group user training sessions for SERP-P representatives to orient them on the enhanced website and the new content management system (CMS). The team completed three group orientations attended by 43 partner-institutions. Moreover, the SERP-P team produced a step-by-step video tutorial on using the enhanced CMS.

To promote SERP-P to students, educators, and policymakers, the team conducted three

Table 1. Socioeconomic materials contributed by partner-institutions to the SERP-P database in 2022

Partner-institutions	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	No. of publications contributed by partner-institution
PIDS	12	7	5	5	1	7	4	4	6	3	3	34	91
SEARCA	10		1			1		10			5		27
NEDA 7	5		5			1	1					1	13
NEDA 6	3							4					7
DOLE-ILS	2		7		4	9	1	5					28
NEDA 2		12					1	1			3	1	18
DLSU-JRIG		2		2			2			3	2		11
NEDA 12		1		1							1		3
NEDA 9			3										3
DLSU-AKI				2		2		1	3	2	2	1	13
NEDA 1					3							5	8
CPBRD						2	1		9				12
GIZ								1				17	18
BSP								14					14
SEAMEO-INNOTECH									20				20
Tariff Commission												16	16
Total no. of publications added to SERP-P (Jan 1–Dec 31)	32	22	21	10	8	22	10	40	38	8	16	75	302

orientation sessions for the UP Agricultural and Applied Economics Circle (January 12), the Central Visayas Regional Development Research Council (April 7), and the Public Administration Society-Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Institute of Technology (April 23). In October 2022, SERP-P became part of the National Library of the Philippines' e-resources portal. With its strong network of librarians nationwide, SERP-P would be more accessible to the public.

The SERP-P team also conducted orientation sessions for potential partner-institutions, including the Mindanao State University, Tariff Commission, and the Public-Private Partnership Center.

SERP-P conducted its first Annual SERP-P Network meeting on December 1, which was attended by 45 participants from 27 partner-institutions. The PIDS SERP-P team presented the accomplishments of SERP-P in the past year (January 2021–November 2022), and a virtual workshop was held to brainstorm on how to strengthen the network and encourage more people to use SERP-P. The solicited

inputs are intended to inform SERP-P's future directions. A virtual signing of a memorandum of understanding between PIDS and the Tariff Commission in connection with the latter's participation in SERP-P as a partner-institution was also held. The SERP-P team also awarded plaques of recognition to the most active members from 2021 to 2022, namely, DOLE-ILS, SEARCA, DLSU-AKI, GIZ Philippines, CPBRD, *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, DLSU-JRIC, and SEAMEO-INNOTECH.

Four new institutions joined the SERP-P Network in 2022: the NEDA regional offices in CALABARZON, Region 2, and Region 10, and the Tariff Commission. This brings SERP-P Network's partner-institutions to 62 by the end of the year. In addition, DOLE-ILS and GIZ Philippines signed the SERP-P memorandum of understanding to strengthen and formalize their partnership with PIDS.

Lastly, SERP-P was cited as a successful government-operated e-library in Senate Bill 447 or the Proposed Philippine Online Library Act by Senator Sherwin Gatchalian.

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 2022

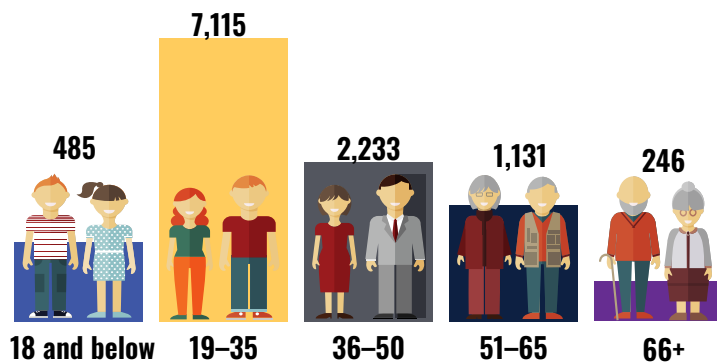

25,289
TOTAL DOWNLOADS



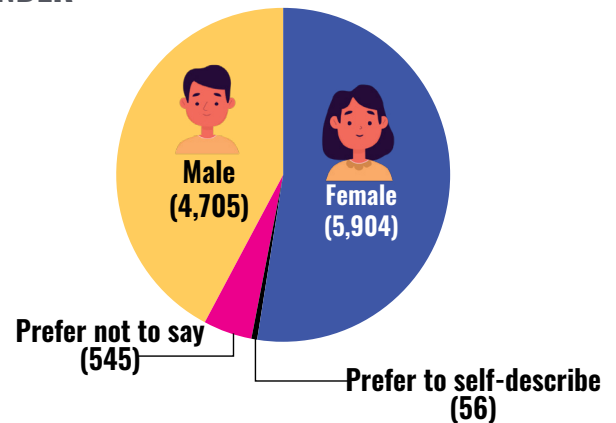
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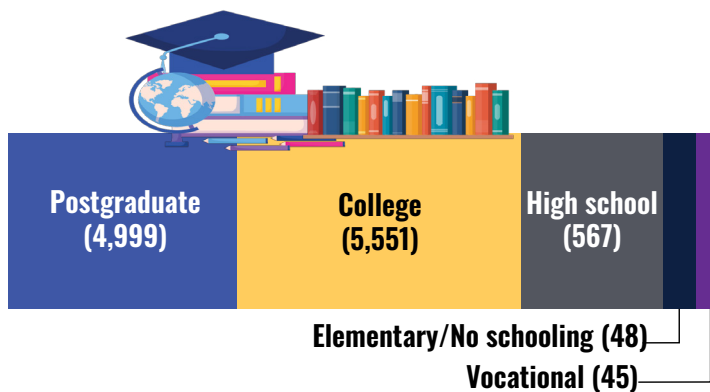
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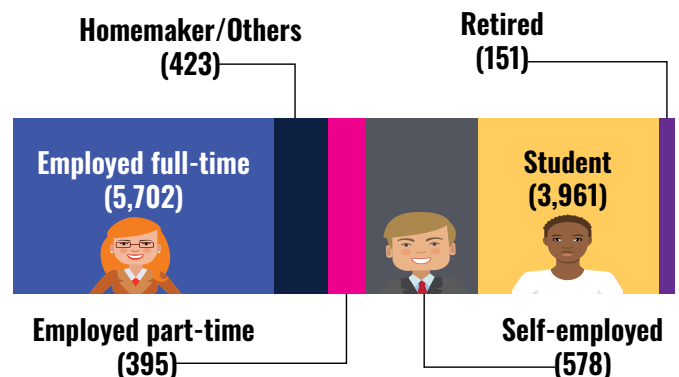
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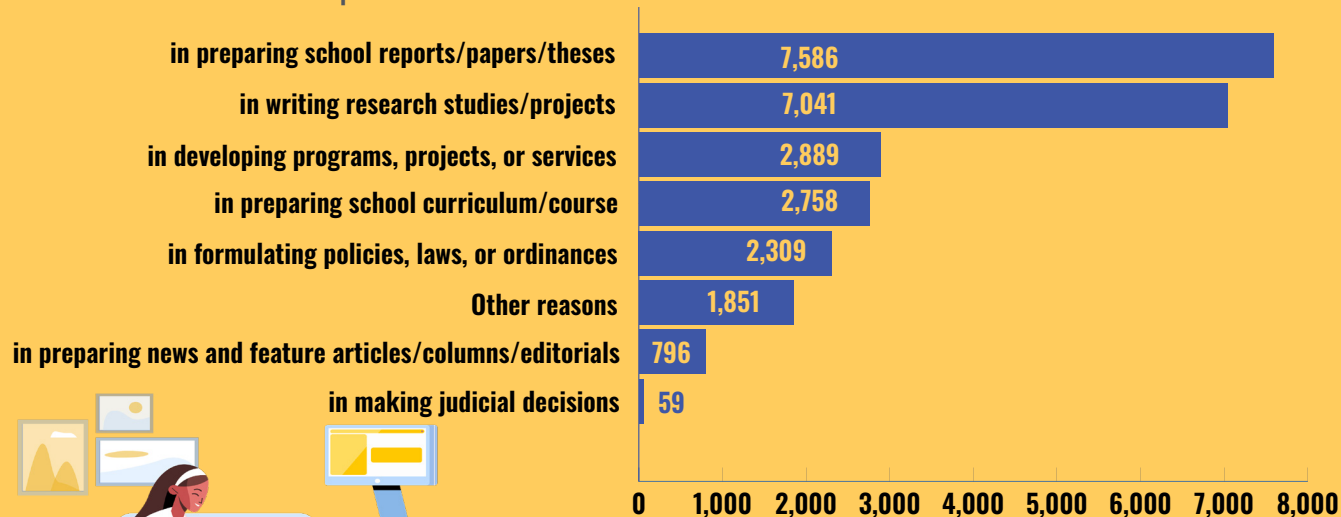


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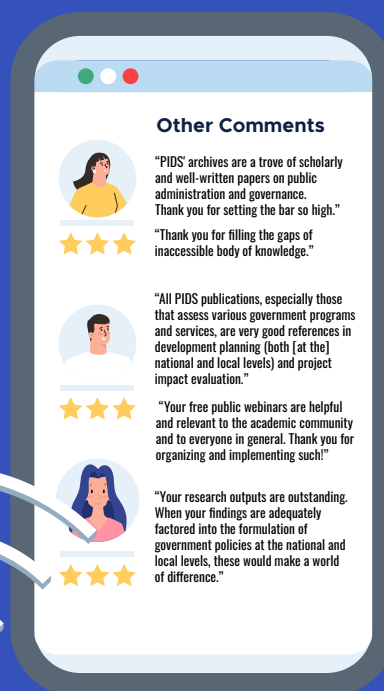
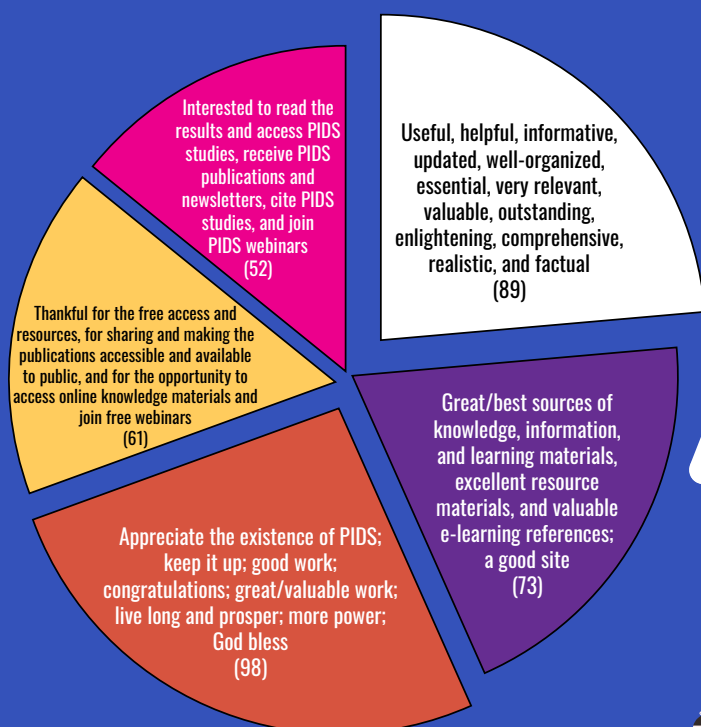


WHY DOWNLOAD?

To use the publication



WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT PIDS PUBLICATIONS, ONLINE RESOURCES, OR THE INSTITUTE?



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 in the third quarter of 2020, the Institute started monitoring the citation of its studies in other publications. Based on RePEc (Research Papers in Economics), an open-access portal of economic literature with over 3 million items downloadable in full text, 335 PIDS studies had a total of 516 citations from January to December 2022. Since 2022 when the Institute started monitoring the citation of its studies until the end of 2022, 2,759 citations of 1,197 PIDS studies were recorded. Table 1 shows the breakdown by publication type.



Table 1. Citation monitoring via RePEc (ideas.repec.org)

Publication type	2020 (October–December)		2021 (January–December)		2022 (January–December)		Total	
	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations
Discussion Papers	442	1,292	112	193	268	419	822	1,904
Working Papers	70	160	16	24	11	14	97	198
Research Paper Series	25	76	10	13	14	19	49	108
Philippine Journal of Development	131	331	56	154	42	64	229	549
Total	668	1,859	194	384	335	516	1,197	2,759

On Google Scholar, 1,549 PIDS studies with 1,962 citations were monitored from January to December 2022. From the start of citation monitoring in 2020 until the end of 2022, 14,566 citations of 4,264 PIDS studies were recorded (Table 2).

Table 2. Citation monitoring via Google Scholar (scholar.google.com)

Publication type	2020 (November–December)		2021 (January–December)		2022 (January–December)		Total	
	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations
Discussion Papers	715	7,180	1,129	1,508	1,105	1,379	2,949	10,067
Economic Policy Monitor	6	25	9	15	9	14	24	54
Philippine Journal of Development	108	1,223	174	214	169	213	451	1,650
Policy Note	176	1,011	183	260	150	206	509	1,477
Research Paper Series	45	608	88	111	85	105	218	824
Books	34	378	48	71	31	45	113	494
Total	1,084	10,425	1,631	2,179	1,549	1,962	4,264	14,566



IN CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Monitoring the citation in Congress documents is a good way to measure the utilization of PIDS studies in policymaking. In the second quarter of 2021, the Institute extended its citation monitoring to documents released by the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate of the Philippines.

From January to December 2022, 7 citations of 6 PIDS studies were monitored in 7 HOR documents. From the start of citation monitoring in 2021 until the end of 2022, a total of 124 citations of 104 PIDS studies were recorded (Table 3). Meanwhile, 36 PIDS studies had 38 citations in 33 Senate documents from January to December 2022. From the start of citation monitoring in 2021 until the end of 2022, a total of 140 citations of 128 PIDS studies were recorded (Table 4).

Table 3. Citation monitoring via House of Representatives website (congress.gov.ph)

Document	2021 (May–December)		2022 (January–December)		Total	
	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations
House Bill	79	81	6	6	85	87
House Resolution	13	13	1	1	14	14
Congressional Record	11	10	0	0	11	10
Other Publications (Budget Analyses, Committee Daily Bulletin, Committee Report, Policy Review)	10	13	0	0	10	13
Total	113	117	7	7	120	124
No. of publications cited	98		6		104	

Table 4. Citation monitoring via Senate of the Philippines website (senate.gov.ph)

Document	2021 (June–December)		2022 (January–December)		Total	
	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations	No. of documents recorded	No. of citations
Senate Bill	48	52	23	24	71	76
Resolutions						
Senate Resolutions	28	29	9	13	37	42
Resolutions of both houses	1	1	1	1	2	2
Joint Resolution	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other Publications (At a Glance, Policy Brief, Economic report, senators' comments, taxbits, etc.)	12	19	0	0	12	19
Total	90	102	33	38	123	140
No. of publications cited	92		36		128	

In addition to citations from other publications and Congress documents, the Institute also monitored citations of PIDS studies by government agencies. In 2022, 10 citations of 10 PIDS studies were monitored. These citations were made by the Commission on Higher Education, Department of Agriculture, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Social Welfare and Development, and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation. Since the monitoring began until the end of 2022, 16 citations of 16 PIDS studies in 11 memorandum orders and circulars were recorded.



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 of the study that can lead to its utilization by policymakers, researchers, and other potential users. From January to December 2022, 691 articles published in print and online media cited PIDS, its studies, or researchers (Figure 1). This is by far the highest total of media citations obtained by PIDS in the past 11 years (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Citations in the media, 2022

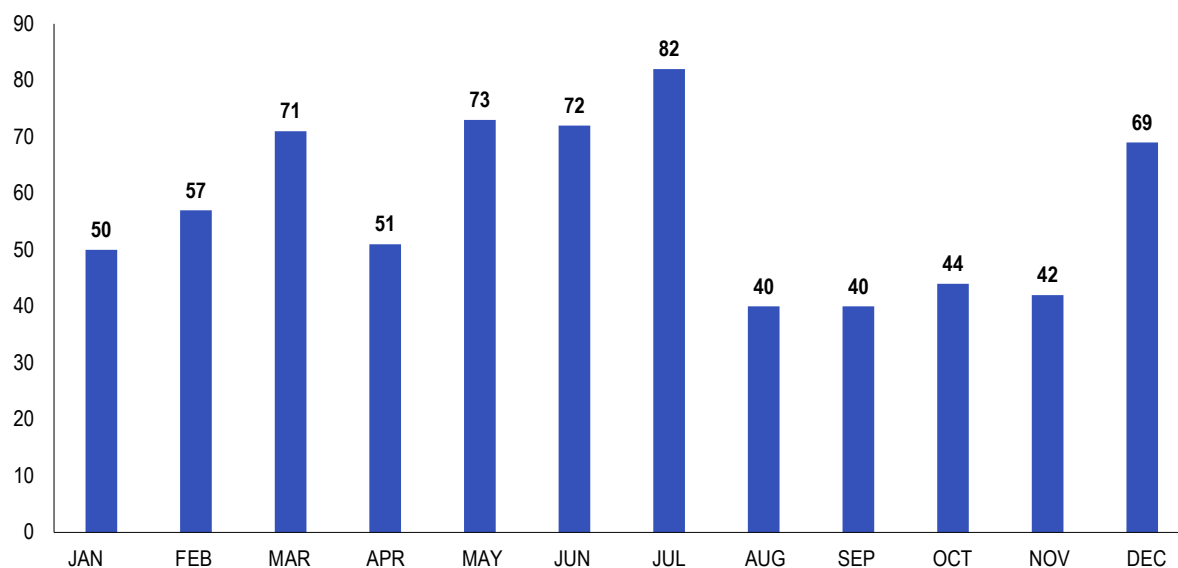
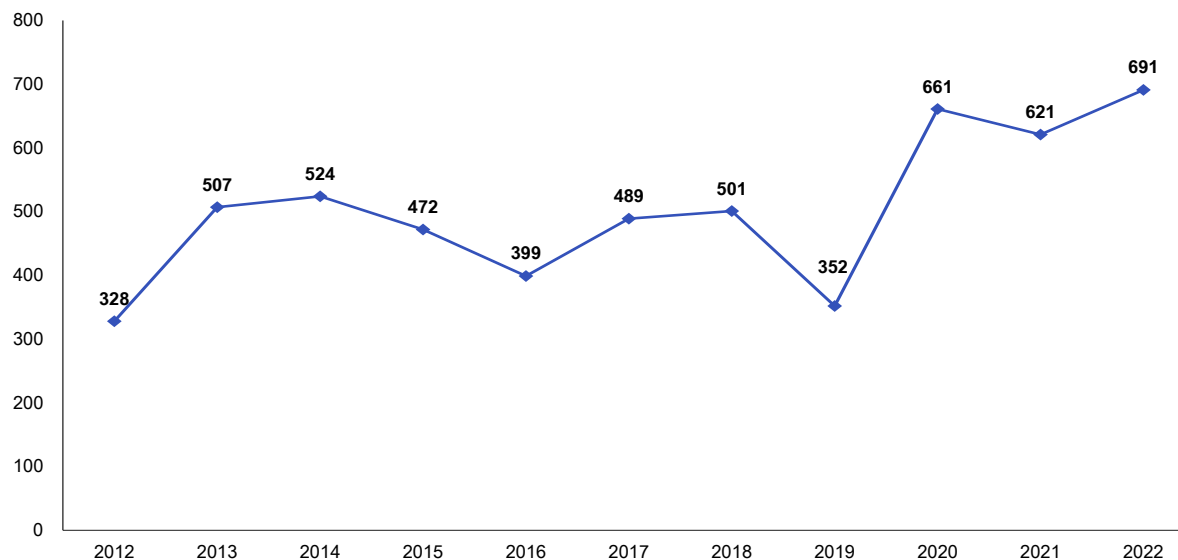


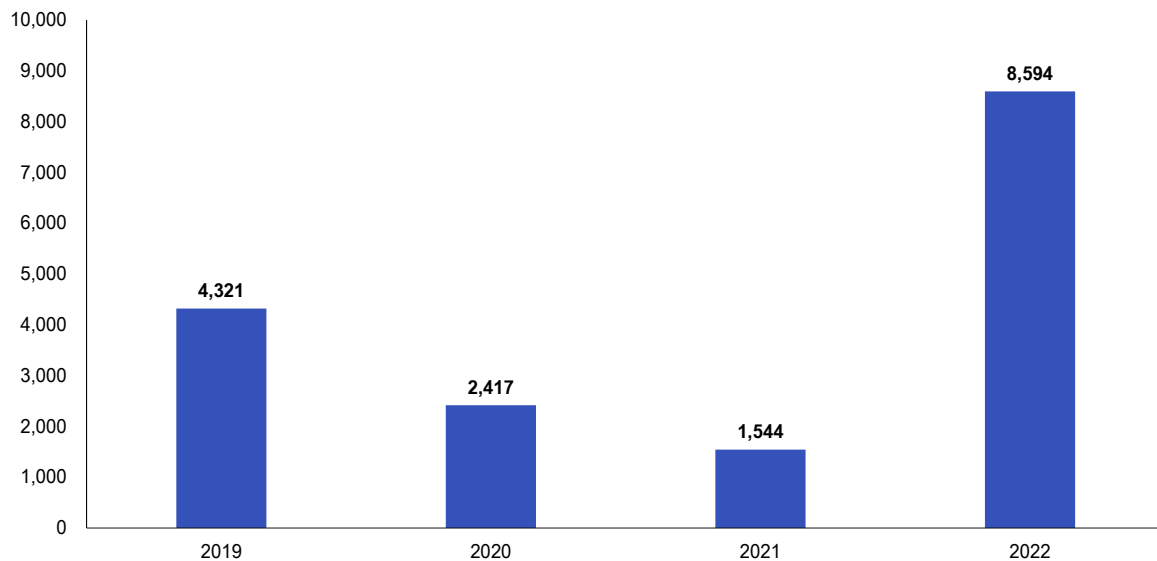
Figure 2. Media citations of PIDS, 2012–2022

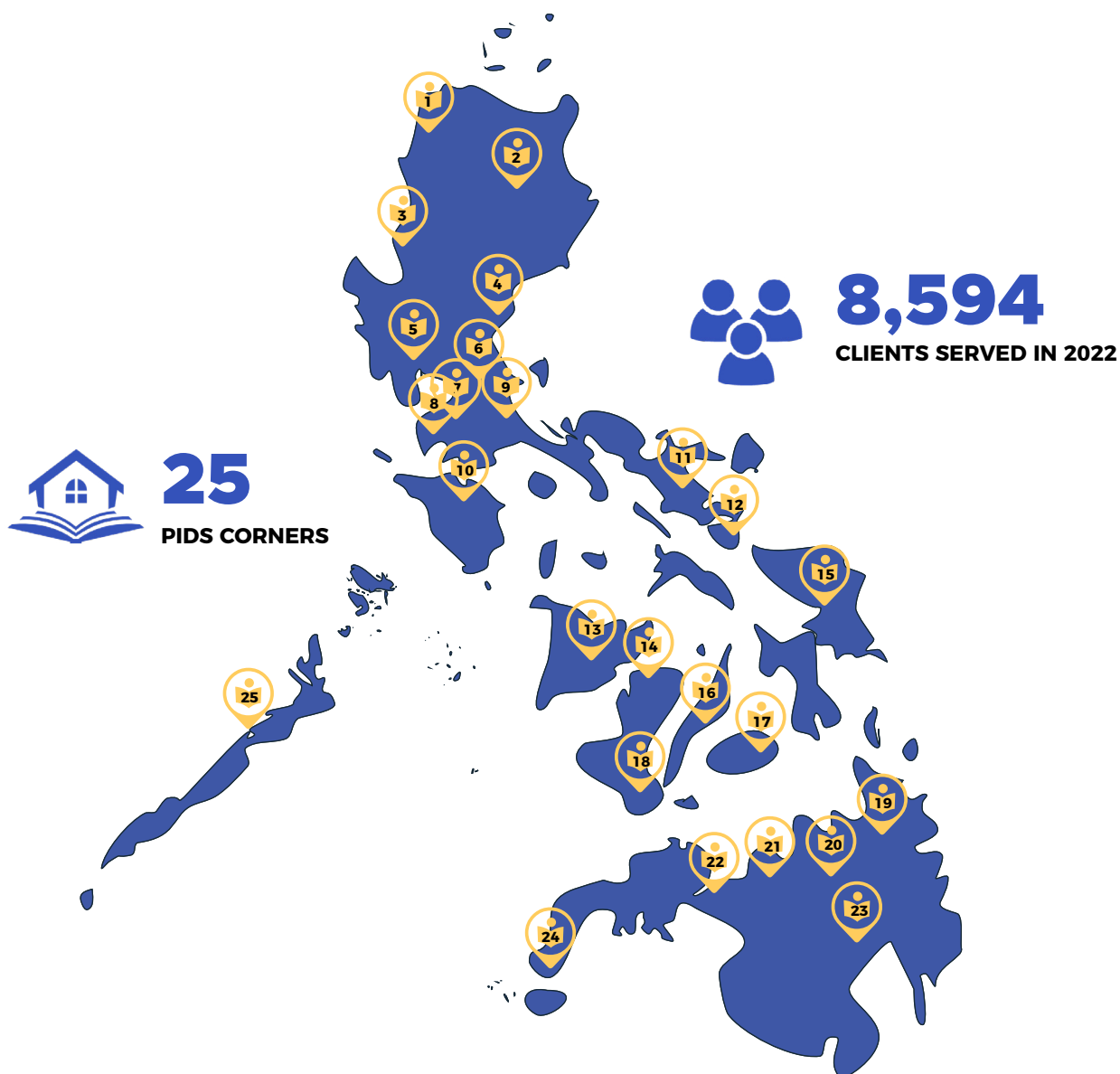




TWENTY-FIVE PIDS Corners across the country (13 in Luzon, 6 in the Visayas, and 6 in Mindanao) were set up since the project was launched in July 2006. The PIDS Corners, usually established in a university or a local government unit-based library, serve as links between local libraries and PIDS for the dissemination and promotion of PIDS publications and web-based resources. The Corners are regularly supplied with printed copies of PIDS publications for use by students, faculty members, employees, and other local decisionmakers. Figure 1 shows the number of PIDS Corner users from 2019 to 2022. The pandemic affected the use of the PIDS Corners, as demonstrated by the decrease in the number of users beginning in 2020. In 2022, however, 8,594 students, faculty members, and other library patrons used the PIDS publications in 19 PIDS Corners as reported by their librarians. The dramatic rise in the number of users can be attributed to the resumption of in-person classes.

Figure 1. Users of PIDS Corners, 2019–2022





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

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC exacerbated preexisting socioeconomic disparities in the Philippines, disproportionately affecting the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society.

The impact of the pandemic is far-reaching. Low-wage and subsistence workers suffered from reduced income due to job losses or reduced work hours in the labor sector. Essential workers on subsistence wages, with little or no financial security, faced significant exposure to COVID-19.

The pandemic further reinforced the deeply rooted health disparities in the country as the virus has unequally affected the poor and vulnerable segments of the population. While health services were generally limited during the height of the pandemic, affluent Filipinos were able to access healthcare services, including life-saving diagnostics and drugs. Meanwhile, the poor segment of the population was more at risk of infection as they were less likely to adhere to health protocols because of their physical and environmental challenges.

Part of the environmental challenges is climate change and disaster risk vulnerabilities, which are fundamental environmental justice issues. The erosion of ecological integrity in critical and environmentally sensitive areas compounds

socioeconomic vulnerabilities. These primarily affect those residing in rural communities, including farmers and fisherfolk. Indigenous peoples bear the brunt of the negative externalities of environment-related human activities, given their limited access to support services and facilities.

Hence, to make opportunities equitable and ensure that no one is left behind as the country recovers from the pandemic, social justice should be a guiding principle of the country's post-pandemic recovery plan, particularly in three areas: human capital development and social protection, public health services and infrastructure, and environmental resilience.

The PIDS and its partners echoed this message in this year's Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration, which carried the theme “#CloseTheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice”, or in Filipino, “*AlisinAngAgwat: Pabilisin ang Pag-ahon Mula sa Pandemya sa Pamamagitan ng Katarungang Panlipunan*”.

The theme underscored the importance of reducing and removing the socioeconomic and political inequalities and cultural inequities that divide society. It called for a holistic approach to breaking the structural inequities and working toward a



more just society to recover from the current pandemic and build resilience to future shocks.

A virtual forum on September 1 marked the launch of the DPRM celebration. Key government officials shared their insights on making social justice the front and center of the post-pandemic recovery plan. Among the presenters were National Economic and Development Authority Undersecretary Rosemarie Edillon, Department of Budget and Management Assistant Secretary Romeo Balanquit, Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Local Employment Officer-in-Charge Patrick Patriwirawan Jr., and members of the PIDS 2022 Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) Scientific Committee (namely, Drs. Valerie Gilbert Ulep, Sonny Domingo, and Ma. Christina Epetia). PIDS President Aniceto Orbeta Jr. and Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department Deputy Secretary General Romulo Miral Jr. gave the opening and closing remarks, respectively.

As part of the month-long celebration, the Institute conducted the Mindanao Policy Research Forum (MPRF) and the APPC.

The MPRF is an initiative of PIDS and Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) that started in 2015 as part of the observance of the DPRM every September. The 8th MPRF was jointly organized by PIDS and MinDA, in collaboration with Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology. In unison with the DPRM theme, it adopted the theme “#CloseTheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery in Mindanao through Social Justice”.

Meanwhile, the APPC is the main and culminating activity of the DPRM. The year's APPC, supported by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* Research Academy, was conducted through a four-part webinar series held on September 13, 15, 20, and 22, featuring presentations from foreign and local experts on the theory and application of social justice.

Just like in past celebrations, the Institute invited national government agencies, research and

2022 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):

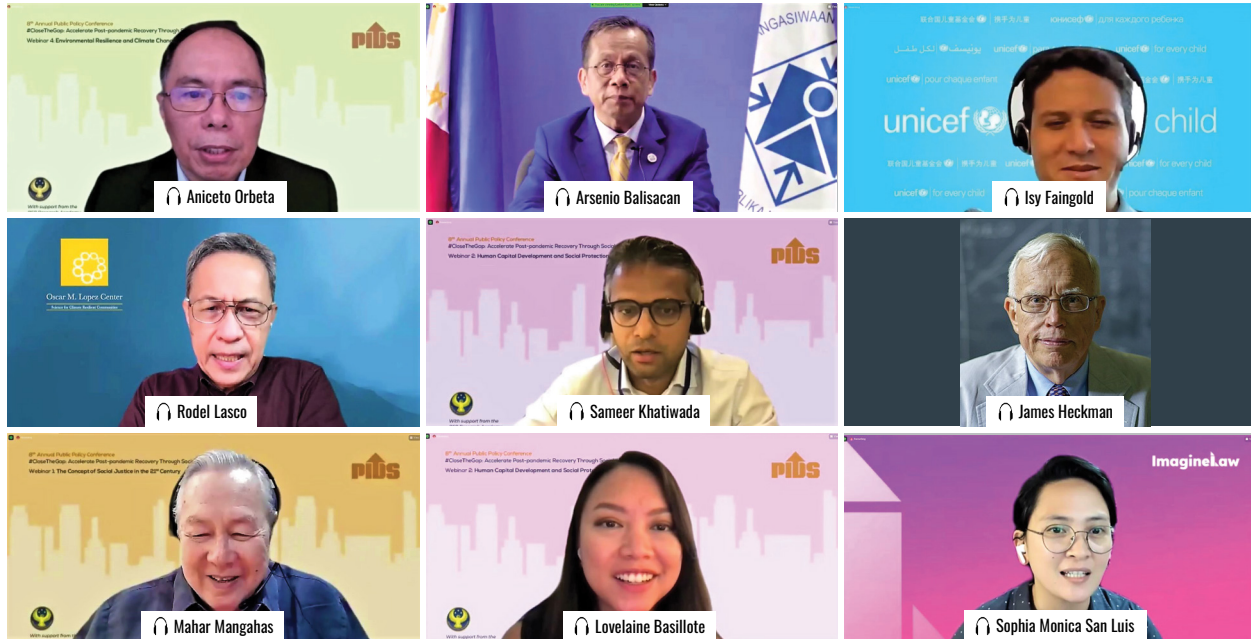
- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Education
- Department of Health

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 urging government agencies and LGUs, respectively, to participate in the DPRM celebration.

A total of 532 institutions from various sectors participated in the celebration. See Annex H for the list.

ANNUAL PUBLIC POLICY CONFERENCE



THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC has exacerbated existing socioeconomic inequalities and cultural inequities, greatly affecting the vulnerable and marginalized sectors. To address these disparities, social justice should be front and center of the country's post-pandemic recovery plan, particularly in the areas of human capital development and social protection, public health services and infrastructure, and environmental resilience.

Anchored on the 2022 Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) theme “#CloseTheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice”, the Eighth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) highlighted insights and possible policy actions to reduce and remove structural inequities in the post-pandemic era. The APPC is the main and culminating activity of the DPRM led by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). The conference underscored the importance of social justice

in crafting and implementing policies and programs to ensure that no one is left behind as the Philippines recovers from the pandemic and build resilience to future shocks.

The APPC was conducted virtually in a four-part webinar series held on September 13, 15, 20, and 22 on the following topics: social justice, human capital development and social protection, public health services and infrastructure, and environmental resilience and climate change. 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 for a comprehensive and holistic approach to address the inequalities and inequities that disproportionately affect the marginalized and vulnerable sectors. He encouraged everyone to play a role in achieving

social justice, which could start in homes, offices, and communities. Meanwhile, in his keynote message, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Arsenio Balisacan shared the plans and programs of the current administration for the country's post-pandemic recovery. According to him, the government will focus on creating more jobs and accelerating poverty reduction by guiding the economy toward a high-growth path and developing a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous society. Further, the government eyes the full reopening of the economy while implementing key programs such as strengthening vaccination, promoting digital transformation, resuming in-person learning, improving social protection, boosting small and medium enterprises, enhancing agricultural productivity, and assisting farmers and fisherfolk.

The first webinar on “The Concept of Social Justice in the 21st Century” discussed pathways to address poverty and create a more just society. Specifically, it focused on how social justice could be strengthened and applied in a post-pandemic era and what policy measures have worked in addressing social and economic inequities.

James Heckman, 2000 Nobel Laureate in Economics and Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago, highlighted the importance of skill formation in enhancing social mobility and alleviating poverty. Heckman noted that skills are major determinants of flourishing lives, providing individuals with dignity, agency, and engagement in society and enabling a person to stand on his own two feet, help others, and expand the whole level of society. Further, he explained that skill formation should start early in life, with the family as the cornerstone of skill development. Thus, encouraging and supporting families is a cost-effective measure for poverty reduction with long-lasting impacts. According to Heckman, higher cognitive levels and emotional skills are associated with reduced crimes, higher earnings, greater civic participation, less teenage pregnancy, greater trust, more human agency, and better health.

For her part, Atty. Sophia Monica San Luis, executive director of ImagineLaw and a discussant in this session, focused her discussion on health access

determinants. According to San Luis, education and social relationships affect health outcomes, and education has intergenerational effects. Education affects children's access to health care and their survival at early ages, as educated parents tend to have surviving children much more than those who are uneducated. She added that the impact of social relationships, such as the presence of parents at home, on healthcare decisionmaking should be explored, considering that many Filipinos work overseas.

Meanwhile, OIC Undersecretary of the Public Health Services Team and Director of the Health Promotion Bureau of the Department of Health (DOH) Beverly Ho talked about creating environments where healthier choices are made. Beyond improving clinics and hospitals, she said the DOH must enhance physical, social, and policy environments.

For his part, National Scientist and Professor Raul Fabella of the University of the Philippines Diliman pointed out that the additional resources local government units (LGUs) will receive from implementing the Mandanas ruling could be used for feeding programs in schools to combat neuronal deficiency among children.

The second webinar, titled “Human Capital Development and Social Protection”, tackled achieving equitable access to quality education, decent work, and social protection amid wide economic and social disparities. Isy Faingold, chief of education at the United Nations Children's Fund Philippines, noted how pandemic-induced school closures affected students' learning levels and worsened the already inadequate education quality in the country. Aside from cognitive development, Faingold highlighted the importance of socioemotional learning. He emphasized the need to strengthen socioemotional learning strategies and provide mental health and psychosocial support for Filipino students and teachers to recover missed opportunities and other learning losses from the pandemic.

Meanwhile, Sameer Khatiwada, a social sector specialist at the Asian Development Bank (ADB), discussed the pandemic's impact on the Southeast Asian labor market. He observed that the labor force participation rate declined immensely at the

height of the pandemic but recovered when the crisis eased. Further, he noted the integral role of social assistance programs, particularly large-scale cash transfer programs, in mitigating the impact of the pandemic. Wage and training subsidies, although limited in scope, also helped in the pandemic response of the countries in the region. Meanwhile, Elizabeth King of the Brookings Institution emphasized the importance of consistency and fidelity in implementing social protection programs. She explained that while the design and concept of policies are generally modern and responsive, the government and its stakeholders must work together toward a more committed, consistent, and coordinated implementation of programs that will sustain a successful human capital agenda.

Asian Institute of Management Adjunct Professor and Quality Education Design Company President Juan Miguel Luz discussed issues in the education system and the need to make schools more resilient, equitable, and efficient. Luz noted that the pandemic forced the country to change its curriculum design, teaching methods, and class management. He also encouraged continuous assessment and monitoring of how students, teachers, and parents are doing in the post-pandemic era.

Philippine Business for Education Executive Director Lovelaine Basillote emphasized that quality education is crucial in promoting social mobility. Basillote expressed concern that the learning crisis brought about by the pandemic has produced greater vulnerability to youth, particularly in workforce development. However, she pointed out that the situation also presents an opportunity for retraining the youth and bringing back out-of-school youth through technical vocational training. This will ensure that they are retrained and reskilled so they will not get crowded out in the labor market when the economy opens.

Amir Jilani, a social sector specialist at ADB, discussed the concept of economic inclusion programs, also known as cash plus programming or the graduation approach. He explained that poverty is multidimensional and represents multiple facets of deprivation beyond just a limited income; thus, no single intervention will be able to address it. Economic inclusion programs must therefore combine social assistance with asset

transfers and livelihood development, business and skills training, financial inclusion and social empowerment, and psychosocial support to help poor and vulnerable households find a sustainable pathway out of poverty.

The third webinar, titled “Public Health Services and Infrastructure”, focused on incorporating social justice in the design and implementation of social and health protection schemes and addressing the broader social determinants of health, such as living, working, and learning conditions. Moreover, how the government can protect the population, especially vulnerable groups, during health shocks and ensure they will not further fall into poverty because of limited financial protection was also discussed in this webinar.

Leila Joudane, country representative of the United Nations Population Fund in the Philippines, observed that the pandemic significantly impacted the overall well-being of women and young girls. She noted that the pandemic impeded the delivery of reproductive and maternal health services, which could result in unplanned pregnancies. Moreover, women bear the weight of additional work during the lockdowns, exacerbating the burden of unpaid labor before the pandemic. The limited mobility also increased women and girls’ vulnerability and exposure to gender-based violence. Thus, she stressed the need for age- and gender-disaggregated data that can be used to study the challenges women and young people face. This data will also help conduct studies that will inform reforms to reduce gender inequality.

Meanwhile, Eduardo Banzon, a principal health specialist at ADB, shared financial opportunities to support the implementation of the Universal Health Care (UHC) Act. Banzon emphasized that there should be solidarity in health financing (i.e., financing health through contributory schemes or tax revenues), and the system should not rely on out-of-pocket payments by the population or voluntary health insurance schemes. He noted that government spending on health services has increased in recent years owing to its pandemic response. However, part of the challenge is ensuring that this increased health spending will not go down.

For his part, Vincent Gregory Yu, a research associate at the Development Studies Program of the Ateneo de Manila University, discussed the harsh realities poor Filipinos face in availing of public health services, despite the presence of UHC and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation. He noted that out-of-pocket expenditure remains high in the country. Moreover, low-income individuals needing urgent medical services often resort to enduring symptoms or illnesses instead of risking expensive treatment, borrowing money for health services, and soliciting help from social connections and nongovernment actors. Aside from improving health financing, Yu recommended addressing the misconceptions and prevailing negative beliefs on health care to improve the country's health system.

Ana Santos, a journalist specializing in gender issues, discussed the stigma of teenage pregnancy and emphasized the importance of accessible reproductive healthcare services for women and young girls. She stressed that inequalities such as the inaccessibility of healthcare services affect a woman's life trajectory.

As for Mayor Alfredo Coro II of Del Carmen, Surigao Islands, primary health care is as important as tertiary health care. He explained the crucial role of LGUs in strengthening primary health care, such as rural health units where families can consult for health monitoring.

The last of the four-part webinar series, "Environmental Resilience and Climate Change", focused on protecting the welfare of the most susceptible groups, including cultural minorities, against shocks. It also tackled how the government can provide equitable access to safe and sustainable communities given vast differences in social, physical, and economic determinants.

United Nations Development Programme in the Philippines Climate Action Team Leader Floradema Eleazar stressed the need to understand the context of risks and their interconnected dimensions to enable capacities for resilience that leaves no one behind. She explained that different dimensions of risks (e.g., environment, COVID-19) occur at various levels (i.e., community, national, global).

Thus, it is crucial to understand and recognize context-specific and area-based situations to develop concrete approaches appropriate to the needs and conditions of localities.

Meanwhile, Oscar M. Lopez Center Executive Director Rodel Lasco noted that natural ecosystems could help enhance climate resilience, especially for indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups. He explained trees help farmers become more resilient to climate change, as trees function to conserve soil and water in the watersheds. Forests also help stabilize the water supply for domestic irrigation, industry, or hydropower. Thus, supporting efforts to conserve and manage the country's natural resources is essential.

For his part, Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners Fellow Nathaniel von Einsiedel pointed out that improving the living conditions of Philippine cities could help the poor and vulnerable survive and thrive amid stresses and shocks. Thus, he urged LGUs to adopt a disaster-resilient, risk-sensitive, and ecosystem-based development path correlated with poverty eradication. Further, he advised LGUs to invest more in disaster prevention, risk reduction, and mitigation to reverse reactive approaches to managing disasters.

To conclude the APPC, Senator Risa Hontiveros, chair of the Senate Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality, noted the heavy responsibility borne by women, particularly healthcare workers, during the pandemic. She cited that women comprise around 75 percent of the health human resource, based on University of the Philippines Population Institute data. Thus, Senator Hontiveros filed for Senate Bill 2088, or the "Gender Responsive and Inclusive Pandemic Management Act", which seeks to protect women and address their needs in the middle of the pandemic and other national disasters. Moreover, she highlighted the passage of the Expanded Maternity Leave Act, which increased the maternity leave period to 105 days to accommodate the biological needs of women as an integral part of a healthy workplace.

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:



RESEARCH

THESIS & DISSERTATION ASSISTANCE

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND PUBLICATION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 2022, the Research Program focused on the Thailand 2022 APEC theme “The Bio-Circular-Green Economy” and other key issues in the APEC region, specifically on regional trade agreements and mega-trade deals, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); digital trade and technology for the new normal; and supporting the globalization of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Four studies were completed in 2022: (1) “The Analysis of the Readiness of Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific” by Eylla Laire Gutierrez, John Paolo Rivera (AIM), and Marie Jel Bautista (CLSU); (2) “Scoping Study on Health and Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino Migrant Workers in East Asia” by Jocelyn O. Celero (UP Diliman), Melissa R. Garabiles (ADMU), and Evangeline O. Katigbak-Montoya (DLSU-Manila); (3) “Analysis of the Cross-Border E-Commerce Environment for Philippine WMSMEs: Challenges and Opportunities” by Jill Angeli V. Bacasmas (PCC), Jean Clarisse T. Carlos (PASCN-PIDS), and Jovito Jose P. Katigbak (FSI); and (4) “The Effects of CPTPP on Philippine Employment and Earnings: A CGE Approach” by Philip Arnold P. Tuano, Leonardo A. Lanzona Jr., Rolly Czar Joseph T. Castillo, Cymon Kayle Lubangco, Gerald Gracius Y. Pascua, and Julian Thomas B. Alvarez (ADMU).

Further, two dissertations funded under the Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program (TDAP) were completed: (1) “Surviving the Cut: COVID-19 Pandemic Induced Displacement Survivors’ Experiences of Filipino Hospitality Workers” by Jonathan C. de la Cerna (UP Cebu) and (2) “Social Identity and Self Categorization and their Consequences for Flourishing Later in Life: A Socially Situated Cognition Approach” by Ma. Rowena V. Mende (UP Cebu). By the end of 2022, four TDAP-funded dissertations were in progress: (1) “Tying The Knots: Can Emotional Intelligence Solve Family Business Conflict?” by Kristine Gail Lobo (KU Leuven/AIM); (2) “The Role of Intellectual Virtues in Moral Education” by Bernardo Nicolas Caslib Jr. (UP Diliman); (3) “Community-Based Agro-ecotourism for Integrated Sustainable Farming System: The Case in Barangay Lantud, Talakag, Bukidnon” by Jerelyn B. Medalla (MSU-IIT); (4) “From Arms

to Farms: A Case Study of a Community-Based Sustainable Agriculture Program in Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte” by Grace M. Taruc (MSU-IIT).

Under the Information Dissemination and Publication Program (IDPP), the PASCN annual symposium on “Circular Economy in the Philippines and APEC: Perspectives, Experiences, and Pathways” was held on May 17 via Zoom. Co-organized in partnership with FSI, the event served as a venue for PASCN researchers to present and disseminate their studies’ results and key findings to various stakeholders. The chosen theme was in line with the Thailand 2022 APEC theme. The symposium had two sessions to provide a more comprehensive discussion of the circular economy and sustainable economic development. The first session highlighted local experiences, while the second offered regional perspectives.

In addition, the PASCN organized three technical workshops for the studies under the research program and TDAP to allow the grantees to present and discuss the findings of their research outputs and solicit valuable insights and suggestions. Under the research program, the PASCN Secretariat tapped Lilibeth C. Aragon (Lyceum), Valerie Gilbert T. Ulep (PIDS), Rosemarie Rafael (Womenbiz PH), and Francis Mark A. Quimba (PIDS) as discussants. For the TDADP workshop, Warner M. Andrada (DOT), Fermin D. Adriano (DA), and Gina A. Opiniano (Philippine Tax Academy) served as discussants.

The PASCN also published the following PIDS Discussion Papers (DPs):

1. DP 2022-02: “Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services” by John Paolo R. Rivera and Tereso S. Tullao Jr.
2. DP 2022-03: “E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP” by Jill Angeli V. Bacasmas, Jean Clarisse T. Carlos, and Jovito Jose P. Katigbak
3. DP 2022-04: “Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics” by Brenda A. Quismorio and Raymond FrETH A. Lagria
4. DP 2022-38: “Analysis of the Readiness of Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific” by Eylla Laire Gutierrez, John Paolo Rivera (AIM), and Marie Jel Bautista (CLSU)

5. DP 2022-39: "The Effects of CPTPP on Philippine Employment and Earnings: A CGE Approach" by Philip Arnold P. Tuano and Leonardo A. Lanzona Jr., Rolly Czar Joseph T. Castillo, Cymon Kayle Lubangco, Gerald Gracius Y. Pascua, and Julian Thomas B. Alvarez (ADMU)
6. DP 2022-40: "Analysis of the Cross-Border E-Commerce Environment for Philippine Women-led MSMEs: Challenges and Opportunities" by Jean Clarisse T. Carlos (PASCN-PIDS), Jill Angeli V. Bacasmas (PCC), and Jovito Jose P. Katigbak (FSI)
7. DP 2022-46 "Scoping Study on Health and Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino Migrant Workers in East Asia" by Jocelyn O. Celero (UP Diliman), Melissa R. Garabiles (ADMU), and Evangeline O. Katigbak-Montoya (DLSU-Manila)

Further, it published the following PIDS Policy Notes:

1. PN 2022-03: "How Can the Philippines Seize Opportunities in Services Trade under RCEP?" by John Paolo R. Rivera (AIM) and Tereso S. Tullao Jr. (DLSU)
2. PN 2022-04: "Empowering Women-led MSMEs to Engage in Cross-border E-commerce Trade through RCEP" by Jean Clarisse T. Carlos (PASCN-PIDS), Jill Angeli V. Bacasmas (PCC), and Jovito Jose P. Katigbak (FSI)
3. PN 2022-05: "Using Data Analytics on APEC Documents to Improve Policy Decisions" by Brenda A. Quismorio and Raymond Freth A. Lagria
4. PN 2022-08: "They, Too, Matter! Policies and Best Practices to Support Hospitality Workers Who Survived COVID-19 Pandemic-induced Job Displacements" by Jonathan C. de la Cerna (UP Cebu)
5. PN 2022-09: "Flourishing Later in Life May Lessen the Economic Burden of an Aging Population" Ma. Rowena V. Mende (UP Cebu)

Moreover, the PASCN continued to network and participate in the annual APEC Study Centre Consortium (ASCC) Conference. Hosted by the Thai APEC Study Center in Thammasat University, the 2022 conference on the theme "Post COVID-19 and Future Directions of APEC" was held on July 20-23 at Dusit Laguna Hall, Dusit Thani

Laguna Phuket, Thailand. Two PASCN-funded studies were presented: "E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP" by Jean Clarisse T. Carlos (PASCN-PIDS) and Jovito Jose P. Katigbak (FSI) under Session VIII: Global Common Concern II and "Analysis of the Readiness of Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific" by Marie Jel D. Bautista (CLSU) under Session IV: Trade, Investment, and Regional Economic Integration II.

Lastly, through its Technical Assistance Program the PASCN continued providing support to government agencies, particularly the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Department of Trade and Industry, by participating in the Technical Board on APEC Matters (TBAM) and the TBAM-Regional Economic Integration, Trade, and Investment meetings (in-person or virtual).

Concerning RCEP, the Project Director attended briefings organized by NEDA-Office of the Secretary and the Office of Senator Cynthia Villar (April 12 and May 25) and served as a resource person in a hybrid meeting of the Committee on Trade and Industry organized by the House of Representatives for further deliberation of the RCEP (November 9).

Moreover, the PASCN Project Director provided technical expertise by serving as a resource person in the meeting on "Digital Economy and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework" (March 15); DFA Stakeholders Consultation Meeting during the session "Philippine Regional Diplomacy and Strategic Cooperation in the Regional Mechanisms of ASEAN, APEC, ASEM, FEALAC, ACD, Pacific Alliance, and other regional groups as well as multilateral and civil society organizations" (April 21); and key informant interview and online interview on the E-Commerce Study of the Philippine Competition Commission (May 26 and June 1). He also participated in the discussions at the High-Level Forum on Trade, Investment, and Industry organized by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (July 26-27). In addition, the Secretariat provided technical inputs to the DFA APEC National Secretariat on safe passages and circular economy.

As part of the networking efforts of the PASCN, a new partnership was forged with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS). The Project Director attended the 2022 KAS Partners' Meeting (September 22-23) and the secretariat submitted several research projects for possible collaboration.

To strengthen existing partnerships, the Project Development Officer IV participated in the following events: AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness conference on "How Can the Government Contribute to a Satisfying and Meaningful Life? Lessons from the Philippine Middle- and Lower-income Classes" (August 5); 55th ASEAN Founding Anniversary (August 10); E-Commerce 2023-2025 Roadmap Brownbag Discussion (November 18); and AIM-Dr. Andrew L. Tan Center for Tourism's 10th Founding Anniversary (November 18). She also served as a resource speaker on the following international events through the DFA: World Trade Organization's (WTO) World Trade Congress on Gender (Hybrid, December 5-7), where she presented her study "E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the

Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP" and the 20th East Asia Forum (December 19-20) where she presented "Highlighting the Role of the Think-Tanks in the Next 25 Years of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Toward Inclusive, Equitable, and Sustainable Development in Asia".

Further, the PASCN Secretariat participated and organized events concerning the Network of East Asian Think Tanks, East Asian Development Network, Global Trade and Policy Alliance, and East Asia Forum.

Regular Steering Committee meetings were held on March 1 and November 15 to discuss the network's workplans, accomplishments, budget, and strategies. The PASCN Annual General Assembly was conducted on May 17, where the members presented their completed and ongoing APEC-related studies. This annual event serves as a venue for the Secretariat to secure the recommitment of all member-institutions of PASCN.

PASCN Symposium on Circular Economy in the Philippines and APEC Region: Perspectives, Experiences, and Pathways

May 17, 2022 | 9:00 AM-12:00 PM



Aniceto C. Orbata Jr.



Jean Clarisse Carlos



DTI Asec. Ann Claire Cabochan



Dr. Francis Mark A. Quimba



Dr. Sulpecia L. Ponce



Ms. Abigail E. Andrada



Jovito Katigbak



Ms. Eylla Laire M. Gutierrez



Dr. Ma. Kristina O. Palar



Ms. Nguyen Thu Quynh



PHILIPPINE
APEC
STUDY CENTER
NETWORK

POLICY INFLUENCE



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

In 2022, PIDS submitted comments on 23 House Bills, 13 Senate Bills, and 4 Senate Resolutions pending in Congress. Among these proposed pieces of legislation are the Livestock Development and Competitiveness Law of 2021, Internet Transactions Act, Strengthening of the Technical Vocational Education and Training, and Rental Housing Subsidy Program Act. PIDS also submitted to Congress the summaries of its studies on youth employment and the scarring phenomenon brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Please refer to Annex J-A for the details of comments submitted by PIDS to Congress.)

PIDS Outreach Activities on Legislative Discussions

PIDS Fellows rendered a total of 34 outreach activities on legislative discussions. These activities include participation in hearings in the Senate and House of Representatives, consultation meetings with legislators, and citation of PIDS studies in Congress documents. (Please refer to Annex I-B for the details of outreach activities rendered by PIDS research fellows and staff on legislative discussions.)

In the outreach activities, PIDS fellows used as references a total of 16 Discussion Papers, 2 Research Paper Series, 3 Policy Notes, 1 book chapter, and 1 concept note. (Please refer to Annex J-C for the details of publications used by PIDS fellows in legislative discussions.)

PARTNERSHIPS



MoUs with research partners



Data Sharing Agreements



MoUs through SERP-P



Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with research partners

PIDS CONTINUED ENGAGING in collaborative partnerships with other public institutions and multilateral organizations to achieve the Institute's goal of producing relevant and rigorous policy-oriented research and its vision to become the country's foremost think tank. These partnerships are formalized by executing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU articulates the partners' intent to explore opportunities for cooperation in research and research-related activities. It provides the foundation and framework for specific research projects, which will be covered by separate and periodic project agreements. Listed below are the MOUs executed in 2022 and those in the pipeline as of the end of the year.

Signed MOUs with research partners

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)

PhilHealth and PIDS entered an institutional partnership to explore opportunities for joint research projects and related activities, which aim to guide PhilHealth's provider payment reform. The partnership and the resulting studies seek to contribute to the health system reforms stipulated under the Universal Health Care Act. A virtual ceremonial signing of the nondisclosure agreement was held on June 27, 2022. The MOU was formally signed and executed on July 21, 2022. By the end of 2022, PIDS released the study titled "Spatiotemporal Analysis of Health Service Coverage in the Philippines", utilizing PhilHealth data on insurance claims, membership, and accredited facilities. The results

of the study emphasize clear disparities in population coverage, facility coverage, service coverage, and financial protection across different subpopulations.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

The institutional partnership between PIDS and DTI aims to form a strategic and institutional partnership through collaborative research and related activities, which intend to address knowledge gaps in international trade. DTI and PIDS signed the MOU in June 2022.

Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Sri Lanka

International labor migration is important in the economies of Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Collaborative research between PIDS and IPS can provide opportunities for both countries to learn from each other's experiences. In this regard, IPS and PIDS entered into a collaborative partnership to conduct research on their respective governments' post-COVID-19 support mechanisms for migrant workers. PIDS signed the MOU on December 29, 2022. It was signed by IPS in January 2023. For its part, PIDS released the study titled "The COVID-19 and Filipino Migrant Workers: Looking into the Philippine Government's Post-COVID-19 Support Mechanism" in 2022.

MOUs in the pipeline

Three prospective partnerships are in the pipeline as of December 31, 2022. These are the following:

Department of Education (DepEd)

DepEd expressed interest in partnering with PIDS on education research and policy analysis. PIDS suggested the sentinel school approach as the starting point for developing research topics. The research results intend to address knowledge gaps in the Philippine education sector and provide inputs to the development of plans and policies in the sector. As of December 2022, the draft MOU is being updated to incorporate other proficiency tests administered by DepEd.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PIDS and UNDP are exploring cooperation on using nontraditional datasets to inform policy studies and public decisionmaking. Specific areas of partnership include developing publicly

available datasets from nontraditional sources accessed by the UNDP Pintig Lab and its partners from government agencies, private sector, and the academe; enriching existing databases of PIDS; and promoting nontraditional data to researchers in the UNDP and PIDS networks for socioeconomic policy analysis.

Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)

The IPA and PIDS are working on an MOU to formalize their partnership in conducting research for the Philippines Socioeconomic Panel Study and other topics aligned with the panel survey. Both parties will endeavor to engage with government actors and share resources and useful information for the Philippines Socioeconomic Panel Survey.

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 for research studies. The following are the DSAs and NDAs entered into by PIDS and the agreements in the pipeline as of 2022:

Signed DSAs and NDAs

Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

To implement the study on food and nutrient intake responses to food prices and program interventions, PIDS and the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture requested from the FNRI access to datasets from the 2013 National Nutrition Survey (NNS), 2015 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups, and 2018 Expanded National Nutrition Survey. All parties signed the DSA in June 2022. The study utilizing the FNRI datasets was released as a PIDS Discussion Paper titled "Food and Nutrient Intake Response to Food Prices and Government Programs: Implications for the Recent Economic Shocks".

PhilHealth

PhilHealth and PIDS are collaborating on a joint research project and related activities to guide PhilHealth's provider payment reform.

The project aims to contribute to health system reforms stipulated under the UHC Act. As such, PhilHealth may share proprietary and confidential information with PIDS. A virtual ceremonial signing of the NDA between PhilHealth and PIDS was held on June 27, 2022. It was formally signed and executed on July 21, 2022.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

The DSA between PIDS and DSWD will allow PIDS access to relevant program- and admin-related data on the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) to conduct its periodic impact assessment, as mandated under Section 10 of Republic Act 11310, otherwise known as the 4Ps Act. After a series of reviews and negotiations, the DSA was finalized in July 2022.

Benguet State University (BSU)

The PIDS study titled “Analyzing resilience of vegetable farmers in upland areas” aims to look at the municipality of Atok, Benguet, as a case study, being the second largest producer of highland vegetables in the country. The study planned to utilize the data collected for the previous PIDS-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research study. Access to and use of such data was guided by a DSA with the BSU but solely for the PIDS-ACIAR study. PIDS and BSU drafted a new DSA for the PIDS study on resilience of vegetable farmers. The DSA was finalized and signed on December 5, 2022.

DSAs in the pipeline

DepEd

The PIDS evaluation of the impact of the 4Ps on education and other outcomes requires access to a wide range of data from DepEd, such as enrolment data and test scores. Hence, a DSA with the DepEd was drafted. The DSA will cover access of PIDS to DepEd data for the former’s various studies on education in 2023.

FNRI

Another DSA with the FNRI is being crafted for the study “Wasting Estimation Using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference vis-à-vis Weight-for-Height-Z-Score”, which is part of the ongoing PIDS-United Nations Children Fund research partnership. This study intends to use and process the 2013, 2015, 2018, and 2019 NNS datasets.

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

In 2022, PIDS forged partnerships with four 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. SERP-P is the country’s first online socioeconomic information repository created for policymakers, 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 promote SERP-P to its clients and stakeholders. Moreover, the members commit to participate in the activities of the SERP-P Network, such as annual network meetings and knowledge-sharing webinars.

Four institutions signed the SERP-P MOU with PIDS in 2022. These are the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Region 4A (CALABARZON), NEDA 2 (Cagayan Valley), NEDA 10 (Northern Mindanao), and the Tariff Commission.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING



**GLOBAL TRADE & INNOVATION
POLICY ALLIANCE**



**Network of
East Asian
Think Tanks**



THE INSTITUTE 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), Global Trade and Policy Alliance (GTIPA), East Asia Forum (EAF), and Research Institutes Network (RIN).

Through the PASCN, PIDS continued participating in the annual APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC) conference with the theme “Post Covid19 and Future Directions of APEC” for 2022. Hosted by the Thai APEC Study Centre-Thammasat University, the conference

was held on July 20-23 at Dusit Laguna Hall, Dusit Thani Laguna, Phuket, Thailand (see the PASCN section on p. 60 for details). 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 PASCN since 1996.

Meanwhile, the Institute cohosted the 2022 NEAT with the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR. The 35th and 36th NEAT Country Coordinators Meeting (CCM) were held virtually in April and September 2022,

respectively. The NEAT Philippines, led by the PIDS (through the leadership of Dr. Aniceto C. Orbeta, Jr. as the country coordinator and Dr. Francis Mark A. Quimba as the contact person), in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs-Foreign Service Institute and the University of the Philippines Asian Center, conducted the Working Group (WG) Meeting on “Strategic Communication Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic: ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Countries Experiences, Best Practices, and Ways Forward” on July 12. The event was attended by 21 experts and observers from 11 APT countries. The Philippine expert, Dr. Sheila Siar, manager of the PIDS Research Information Department, emphasized the need to ensure the coherence of messages from the top administration, government departments, and local governments and to institutionalize fact-checking, risk communication, and crisis communication. She also underscored the need to monitor the implementation of government plans for addressing health emergencies and natural hazards and to harmonize plans to facilitate better coordination and avoid silos.

As a result of all the NEAT efforts, the CCMs and WGs were acknowledged at the chairman’s statement of the 25th ASEAN Plus Three Summit on November 12 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. To quote:

“

We also recognized the important contributions of the Network of East Asia Think Tanks (NEAT) toward APT cooperation. We welcomed the outcomes of the 35th NEAT Country Coordinators’ Meeting (NEAT-CCM) on 27th April 2022 and 36th NEAT-CCM on 6th September 2022, and the six NEAT working group meetings on various topics held this year, which advocated regional preparedness and resilience in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a focus on helping MSMEs and working toward sustainable development in the region.

”



Officially established in November 2023, NEAT was one of the measures recommended in 2002 by the East Asian Studies Group convened by APT 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.

Furthermore, the Institute also participated in an EADN partner’s event, the Global Development Network (GDN), entitled “Global Development Conference: Tax Policy for Sustainable Development”, held on November 2-4 in Clermont Ferrand, France. The GDN gathered esteemed economists and researchers across different regions to discuss how evidence-based research on tax policies can support the governments and regional bodies to achieve sustainable development. Ms. Jean Clarisse Carlos, Project Development Officer IV at PIDS, represented the Institute through a paper submission on “Empowering Women-led MSMEs to Engage in Cross-border E-Commerce through Mainstreamed, Sustainable, and

Gender-Inclusive Tax Policies in the New Normal". 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 and the PIDS president as regional coordinator since July 2010.

Moreover, the Institute participated in the GTIPA Annual Summit held in Seoul, South Korea, on October 26–28 through Dr. Francis Mark A. Quimba, project director of the PASCN and senior research fellow. The GTIPA is a global network of over 45 independent think tanks that share a common vision of the tremendous benefits of trade, globalization, and innovation for the world's citizens, with the support and proactive role of governments. The alliance exists to collectively amplify members' voices and enable them to learn from one another on trade, globalization, and innovation policy issues. The event brought together representatives from Alliance think tanks and world-leading subject matter experts. The summit facilitated serious discussion exploring creative solutions to the difficult economic trade and innovation challenges faced by the international community.

In addition, the EAF conducted the forum "Towards Inclusive, Equal and Sustainable Development in Region" on December 19–20 in Nha Trang, Viet Nam. It was attended by senior officials, government representatives, famous scholars, leading regional researchers, business representatives from the 10 ASEAN countries, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Deputy

Secretary General of ASEAN, representatives of leaders of Khanh Hoa province, and guests from international and regional organizations. PIDS was represented by Mr. Neil Irwin S. Moreno, supervising research specialist, who participated in Session 1: "The Past 25 Years of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation for Peace, Security, and Prosperity in East Asia" as one of the keynote speakers and in Session 3: "Strengthening Economic and Financial Cooperation for Sustained Recovery and Growth in East Asia" as one of the discussants. Moreover, Ms. Jean Clarisse Carlos, also of PIDS, joined Session 4: "The Next 25 Years of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation toward Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable" as one of the discussants.

The EAF is an initiative of the Republic of Korea. The first EAF was held in Seoul on December 14–16, 2003. It was set up following a proposal in the reports of the "East Asia Vision Group" (EAVG) and the "East Asia Study Group" (EASG), which were established at the request of the ASEAN+3 Summit.

Lastly, RIN comprises research institutes from the 16 East Asia Summit countries. The RIN members collaborate with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) by contributing country information and research findings. As the country's member institution, PIDS is invited to participate in the RIN annual meetings and requested to present and moderate the research workshop series. In 2022, PIDS President Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr. attended the 2022 Annual RIN Meeting and participated in the discussion on The Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 3.0 (CADP 3.0), which was completed by ERIA, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, and the G20/T20.

PIDS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

THE PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE for Development Studies Employees Association (PIDSEA) positions itself as a strong ally of PIDS toward a high-quality work environment that values its employees. With its core branding, “Partners for impact, data-driven solutions, and employees, always,” PIDSEA spearheaded several activities and gained 22 new members in 2022.

Partners for impact

In celebration of Women’s Month and in anticipation of the May 2022 national elections, PIDSEA organized an awareness activity titled “History of women suffrage in the Philippines” on April 20, 2022, via Cisco Webex with 60 attendees. Christine G. Dulnuan, senior history researcher from the Research, Publication, and Heraldry Division of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines, served as the event’s resource speaker.

The PIDS Teambuilding 2022, held in Boracay from October 3 to 6, 2022, was an opportunity to promote camaraderie and teamwork at the Institute. PIDSEA sponsored morning snacks on the first day of the teambuilding activities. They also prepared health kits on standby (i.e., vitamins, masks, thermometers, oximeters, and other medications) during the entire event and coordinated with the PIDS Management in monitoring the health status of PIDSEA members.





Data-driven solutions

Aligned with the views of PIDS on providing evidence-based public service, PIDSEA conducted data collection activities, such as the PIDSEA Survey on the PIDS Human Resource Development Program Guidelines and the Survey on the Top 3 Priorities of 2022 PIDSEA Officers, to get the insights of its members on employee welfare. The suggested priorities were employee welfare, office policies, and social events. As PIDS explored the implementation of a flexible work arrangement, PIDSEA conducted the Employee-Members Survey 2022 from November 21 to December 1, 2022. The survey gathered comments on work arrangements and future welfare-centric activities. The results were shared to the PIDSEA members and a summary was provided to the PIDS Management as potential inputs for crafting office policies toward employee welfare.

Employees, always

PIDSEA conducted its annual General Assembly and Election of Officers on August 25, 2022, to select a new set of officers who will lead in promoting employee welfare at PIDS. It also held the annual Employees' Day celebration on September 29, 2022, the association's first face-to-face event since the COVID-19 pandemic. All employees were invited to a day of fellowship and fun activities. During the event, PIDSEA launched a logo design contest to align the PIDSEA logo with its new branding. Ten PIDSEA members submitted new designs as a response to the call for entries. PIDSEA also celebrated its quarterly birthday greetings for PIDS employees.

PIDSEA also strengthened its efforts to promote a sense of community by helping each other in times of need. It launched five donation drives and collected PHP 138,508.37 worth of cash assistance for PIDSEA members and their families who needed medical attention and financial assistance.

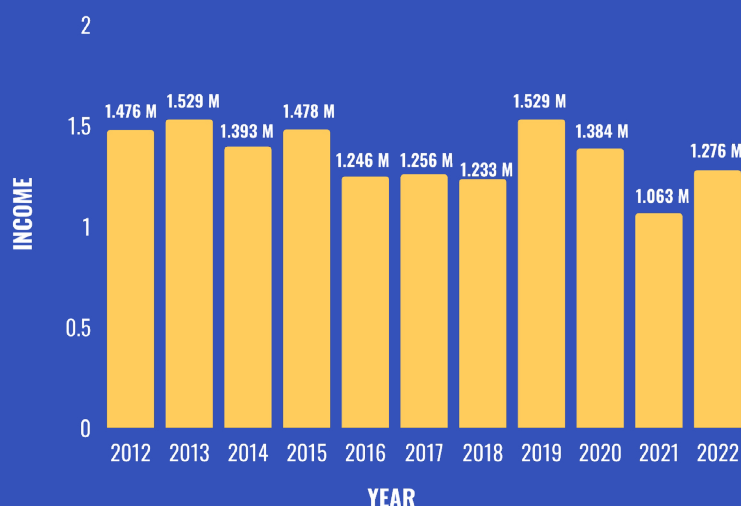
Moreover, PIDSEA spearheaded another donation drive among its members to express appreciation to security and maintenance personnel at PIDS who worked industriously all year round to keep the workplace safe and clean. The collected amount worth PHP 39,000 was distributed to six security and maintenance personnel during the 2022 PIDS Christmas Party on December 20, 2022.

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

PROVIDENT FUND



NET INCOME (IN PHP MILLION), 2012–2022



THE PIDS PROVIDENT Fund Inc. was established on April 29, 1999 and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2000. It was created to complement the Government Service Insurance System and Pag-IBIG Fund benefits for PIDS employees. Its primary goal is to provide additional benefits to members who retired, resigned, or separated from the PIDS. 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, 2022, the Fund has a total membership of 87 permanent PIDS employees and one coterminous PASCN employee. The PIDS Provident Fund's 22nd Annual Members' Meeting was held on April 11, 2022 at the PIDS Conference Room and via the Cisco Webex Platform. During the meeting, the Fund President presented the annual accomplishment report and audited financial statements. Furthermore, the election of level representatives to the Board of Trustees was also held during the said assembly.

For Calendar Year (CY) 2022, the Fund paid benefits to two retired employees and six employees who resigned or transferred to other government agencies.

In terms of its financial position, the assets of the Provident Fund increased by PHP 3.366 million or 6.27 percent, from PHP 53.663 million in 2021 to PHP 57.029 million in 2022. Meanwhile, members' equity account, which includes PIDS and member contributions as well as dividends, also increased by PHP 0.965 million or 1.93 percent from PHP 50.019 million in 2021 to PHP 50.984 million in 2022.

The Fund earned PHP 1.478 million in revenue for CY 2022, which is PHP 0.153 million or 11.55 percent higher than the total revenue of PHP 1.325 million in 2021. On the other hand, the Fund spent PHP 0.203 million on operating expenses in 2022, which is PHP 0.059 million or 22.52 percent lower than the PHP 0.262 million expenses in 2021. The total net income in 2022 amounted to PHP 1.276 million, which is PHP 0.213 million or 20.04 percent higher than the net income of PHP 1.063 million in 2021.



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PhD Economics
University of Hawaii at Manoa
(population and health economics,
applied economic modeling, impact evaluation)

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DR. JOSE RAMON G. ALBERT
Senior Research Fellow

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



DR. CONNIE BAYUDAN-DACUYCUY
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
Kyoto University (Japan)
(household, family, and gender issues;
poverty analysis; applied economic modeling)

RESEARCH FELLOWS

DR. ROEHLANO M. BRIONES

Senior Research Fellow

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



DR. MARIA MARGARITA DEBUQUE-GONZALES

Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
(financial economics, monetary economics,
macroeconomics, development economics)

DR. SONNY N. DOMINGO

Senior Research Fellow

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



RESEARCH FELLOWS



DR. CHARLOTTE JUSTINE DIOKNO-SICAT

Research Fellow
(until September 2022)

PhD Business Administration
UP Diliman
(public economics, economics of regulation, industrial organization, finance, health and labor economics)

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DR. MA. CHRISTINA F. EPETIA

Research Fellow

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
(labor economics, macroeconomics)



DR. KRIS A. FRANCISCO

Research Fellow

PhD Public Economics
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan)
(transportation economics, development economics, applied econometric analysis)

RESEARCH FELLOWS

DR. ADORACION M. NAVARRO
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
(regional development, energy and other infrastructure
sectors, and public-private partnerships)



DR. FRANCIS MARK A. QUIMBA
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Development Economics
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan)
(rural development, international development)

DR. RAMONETTE B. SERAFICA
Senior Research Fellow

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



RESEARCH FELLOWS

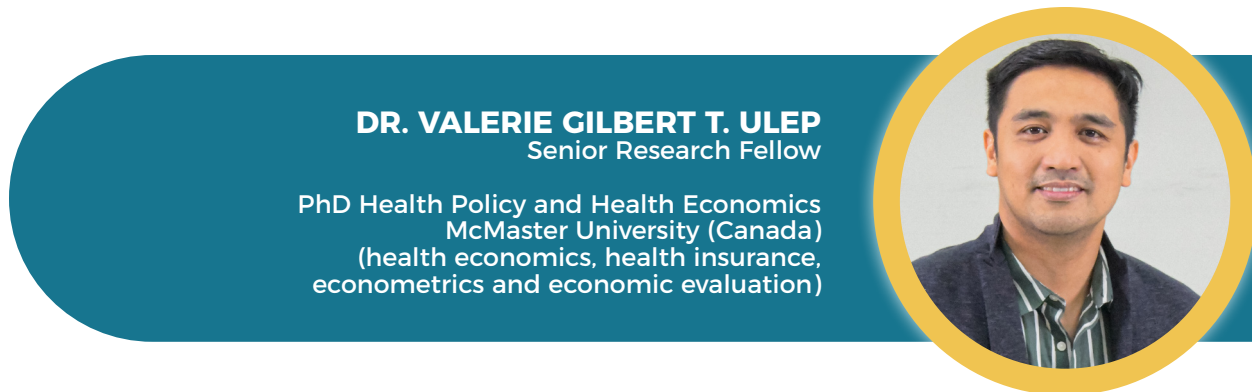


DR. AUBREY D. TABUGA

Senior Research Fellow

PhD Public Policy
National University of Singapore
(public policy analysis, social economics of migration,
institutional economics, social policy)

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DR. VALERIE GILBERT T. ULEP

Senior Research Fellow

PhD Health Policy and Health Economics
McMaster University (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		
Modernizing Agriculture and Fisheries: Overview of Issues, Trends, and Policies	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Market and State in Philippine Agricultural Policy	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Agricultural Technology: Why Does the Level of Agricultural Production Remain Low Despite Increased Investments in Research and Extension	Roehlano Briones	Rowena Bacongus
How Much Has People Empowerment Progressed among Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? State of People's Organizations in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Danilo Songco
Philippine Structural Transformation in the Context of Technological Change	Roehlano Briones	Leonardo Lanzona Jr.
How Well Has Environmental and Social Protection Been Ensured for Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? Sustainable Development of Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries	Roehlano Briones	Maria Corazon Ebarvia
Public-Private Partnerships in Agriculture Value Chains: The Case of Project ConVERGE in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta
To What Extent Has Philippine Agriculture Undergone Integration and Consolidation? State of Agri-enterprise Development in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Arlene Inocencio Alexis Baulita Albert Dale Inocencio
Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Karlo Fermin Adriano Lourdes Adriano
Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Ivory Myka Galang
How Modern is Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries? Synthesis Report	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Enhancing Profits and Incomes in Agriculture and Fisheries	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
What Can We Learn from the Formal Agricultural Sector? Trends, Scale, and Governance of Agriculture and Fishery Establishments in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Food and Nutrient Intake Response to Food Prices and Government Programs: Implications for the Recent Economic Shocks	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Looking at Payments for Ecosystems Services in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar John Joseph Ocbina
Implications of Lifting the Open-Pit Mining Ban in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo	Ludwig John H. Pascual Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY		
School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading?	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Adoracion Navarro
Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses to Covid-19 in Southeast Asia: Examples from the Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje
COVID-19 MSME Policy Responses in the Philippines: How Goes the Gendered Quest?	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Paul John Mendoza Peña Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy
Men- and Women-owned/led MSMEs and the COVID-19 Policy Responses	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje Francis Mark Quimba Celia Reyes
Analysis of the National Health Expenditure Survey Round 1 and Design of Survey Protocol for NHES Round 2 (Phase 1)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Ida Marie Pantig Lovely Ann Tolin Xylee Javier Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Impact Evaluation of the Human Resource for Health Deployment Program (HRHDP)	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Gina Opiniano Zhandra Tam
The Philippines' Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks	Celia Reyes	Various PIDS Fellows and staff
Impact Evaluation of DOH's Implementation of Articles 6 and 11 of the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Nina Ashley Dela Cruz Alfredo Jose Ballesteros Alyssa Cyrielle Villanueva Clarisa Joy Flaminiano
Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Employment and Wages in the Philippines	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Ma. Christina Epetia John Paul Corpus

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: COVID-19-induced Human Capital Shocks and Lifetime Labor Productivity and Inequality	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Michael Ralph Abrigo Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Labor Market Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Public Health Policy and Labor Productivity	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Valerie Gilbert Ulep Robert Hector Palomar Rixie Maddawin Mark Gerald Ruiz
DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Paul John Peña Vince Eisen Yao
Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Vicente Paqueo
Efficiency and Effectiveness of Earmarking for Public Health in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Miharu Jay Kimwell Frances Lois Ngo Vicente Alberto Puyat George Douglas Siton
Conditional Cash Transfers in Resource-poor Environments: Evidence from the Philippine 4Ps	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Danika Astilla-Magoncia Zandra Tam Sherryl Yee
Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health: Legal Review of RPRH Fifth Year Implementation Review	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Elizabeth Aguilang Pangalangan Daniel Lising Gil Anthony Aquino Michael Pastor Zandra Tam Michael Ralph Abrigo
The COVID-19 and Filipino migrant workers: Looking into the Philippine government's post-COVID-19 support mechanism	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Rita Vargas Madeleine Louise Baiño
Bridging gaps, breaking barriers, and building capacities in online marketplaces	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy Leih Maruss Sinsay
INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS		
On the OPSF and the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation: Lead Us Not into Reversal Temptation and Deliver Us from Obfuscation	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro
Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Michael Ralph Abrigo Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Perla U.S. Bernardo Mary Pauline Saquing John Joseph Ocbina

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Process Evaluation of the Deployment of Service Attachés or Representatives of Certain Government Agencies	Francis Mark Quimba	Julio Amador III Maria Gisela Orinion Mary Ann del Rosario Jill Angeli Bacasmas
Implementing Crisis and Risk Communication in a Pandemic: Insights from LGUs' COVID-19 Experience	Sheila Siar	Sheila Siar Pauline Joy Lorenzo
Road and Rail Transport Infrastructure in the Philippines: Current State, Issues, and Challenges	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro Jokkaz Latigar
Close the Gap: Accelerating Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Ma. Christina Epetia Sonny Domingo
Electricity Supply Interruptions in the Philippines: Characteristics, Trends, Causes	Kris Francisco	Kris Francisco
The Implications of Developing a Philippine Nuclear Energy Program	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro
Philippine Air Transport Infrastructure: State, Issues, Government Strategies	Kris Francisco	Kris Francisco Valerie Lim
MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH		
Fiscal Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Assessing Public Debt Sustainability in the Philippines	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat John Paul Corpus Robert Hector Palomar Mark Gerald Ruiz Ramona Maria Miral
Starting Small: Building a Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales John Paul Corpus
Analysis of the 2023 President's Budget	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Robert Hector Palomar Mark Gerald Ruiz
Macroeconomic Prospects of the Philippines in 2022–2023: Steering through Global Headwinds	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales John Paul Corpus Ramona Maria Miral
Let's Get Fiscal: Extending the Small Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales	Margarita Debuque-Gonzales John Paul Corpus
Is Government a Good Investment? Public Transfers for Filipino Generations Born in 1950–2020	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Katha Ma-i Estopace Zhandra Tam Kean Norbie Alicante
REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
Measuring Housing Affordability in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros	Marife Ballesteros Tatum Ramos Jenica Ancheta

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION		
Rethinking Taxation in the Digital Economy	Ramonette Serafica	Emerson Bañez
An Outcome Evaluation of the Philippine Health Technology Assessment Program	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	John Wong Stephanie Anne Co Cheyenne Ariana Erika Modina Krizelle Cleo Fowler Mary Gil Tarroc Eunice Mallari Abigail Tan Carlo Yao
TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY		
Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
Assessing Policy Impacts in Digital Services Trade: Implications for the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Neil Irwin Moreno
FTA Utilization in the Philippines: Trends and Determinants	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Neil Irwin Moreno Abigail Andrada
The Philippine Digital Sector and Internet Connectivity: An Overview of the Value Chain and Barriers to Competition	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
Analyzing Filipinos' Openness to Trade Partnerships and Globalization using Sentiment Analysis	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
Does Similarity in Philippine FTAs Matter in Trade?	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
NEW DATA GENERATION METHODS AND SOURCES		
Spatiotemporal Analysis of Health Service Coverage in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Clarisa Joy Flaminiano Vicente Alberto Puyat Victor Andrew Antonio Jhanna Uy Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Addressing Data Disaggregation Gaps with Innovative Data Sources	Jose Ramon Albert	Jana Flor Vizmanos Jose Ramon Albert Mika Muñoz Arlan Brucal Riza Teresita Halili Angelo Jose Lumba Gaile Anne Patanñe

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES (RESEARCH PROGRAM)		
Analysis of the Readiness of Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific	Francis Mark Quimba	Eylla Laire Gutierrez Marie Jel Bautista John Paolo Rivera
The Effects of CPTPP on Philippine Employment and Earnings: A CGE Approach	Francis Mark Quimba	Leonardo Lanzona Philip Arnold Tuaño Rolly Czar Joseph Castillo Cymon Kayle Lubango Gerald Gracius Pascua Julian Thomas Alvarez
Analysis of the Cross-Border E-Commerce Environment for Philippine Women-led MSMEs: Challenges and Opportunities	Francis Mark Quimba	Jean Clarisse Carlos Jovito Jose Katigbak Jill Angeli Bacasmas
Scoping Study on Health and Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino Migrant Workers in East Asia	Francis Mark Quimba	Jocelyn Celero Melissa Garabiles Evangeline Katigbak-Montoya
STUDIES FUNDED BY PASCN'S TDAP GRANTS		
Social Identity and Self-Categorization and their Consequences for Flourishing Later in Life: A Socially Situated Cognition Approach	Francis Mark Quimba	Ma. Rowena Mende
Surviving the Cut: COVID-19 Pandemic-Induced Displacement Survivors' Experiences of Filipino Hospitality Workers	Francis Mark Quimba	Jonathan de la Cerna

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
Rural Agro-enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth (RAPID Growth) Project Baseline Survey and Policy Study	Roehlano Briones
Analyzing Resilience of Vegetable Farmers in Upland Areas	Aubrey Tabuga
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY	
Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days: Nutrition Budget Tagging (NBT)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days: Addressing wasting in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Wasting Estimation Using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) vis-à-vis Weight-for-Height-Z score (WFZ)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days: Compendium of Research Studies	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Driving Inclusion through Empowerment and Decent Work: The Case of Filipino Women in Online Work	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy
Book Project: Making Philippine Education Reforms and Interventions More Transformative	Michael Ralph Abrigo
4th Impact Evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program - Randomized Control Trial (RCT) Cohort Study	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Is the 4Ps Targeting and Reaching the “Right” Beneficiaries? An Assessment of the Veracity of the List of Pantawid Pamilya/4Ps Beneficiaries	Jose Ramon Albert
Pantawid Pamilya Impact Evaluation (4th Wave): Regression Discontinuity Study (Main Study)	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Analyzing Dynamics of Labor Market Outcomes Among 4Ps Beneficiaries: Tracer Survey on the Children Beneficiaries	Aubrey Tabuga
A Comprehensive Research Study of the Competitiveness of the Philippine Retirement Program/System through the Philippine Retirement Authority	Aubrey Tabuga Francis Mark Quimba
Supporting Holistic and Actionable Research in Education (SHARE) - Language of Instruction Transition in Education Systems (LITES)	Ma. Christina Epetia
SHARE - Higher Education Institutions Generating Holistic and Transformative Solutions (HEIGHTS) - Innovation Ecosystems	Francis Mark Quimba
SHARE - Higher Education Institutions Generating Holistic and Transformative Solutions (HEIGHTS) - Financial Sustainability	Connie Bayudan-Dacuycuy
INSTITUTIONS, LAW, GOVERNANCE, AND ECONOMICS	
Updates on the Philippine shipping sector: Competition and Government Regulation	Kris Francisco
Study on the State of Devolution in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)
REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Revisiting Metropolitan Governance: Improving the Delivery of Urban Services through Metropolitan Arrangements	Marife Ballesteros
Sub-national Infrastructure Development and Internal Migration	Adoracion Navarro
How Energy Secure is the Philippines?	Adoracion Navarro
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION	
2023 Study on Assessing Innovation in Philippine Business and Industry	Jose Ramon Albert Francis Mark Quimba
Process Evaluation of the One-stop Laboratory Services for Global Competitiveness (ONELAB) Program	Michael Ralph Abrigo
PASCN THESIS AND DISSERTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
The Role of Intellectual Virtues in Moral Education	Francis Mark Quimba
Tying The Knots: Can Emotional Intelligence Solve Family Business Conflict?	Francis Mark Quimba
Community-Based Agroecotourism for Integrated Sustainable Farming System: The Case in Brgy. Lantud, Talakag, Bukidnon	Francis Mark Quimba
From Arms to Farms: A Case Study of a Community-Based Sustainable Agriculture Program in Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte	Francis Mark Quimba

ANNEX C

PUBLICATIONS

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
BOOK		
Book 2022-01	<i>Reset and Rebuild for a Better Philippines in the Post-pandemic World: Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Public Policy Conference 2021</i>	PIDS
Book 2022-02	<i>The Philippines' Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks</i>	Celia Reyes (volume editor)
RESEARCH PAPER SERIES		
RPS 2022-01	How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting the ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025?	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Jean Clarisse Carlos
RPS 2022-02	Evidence-based Local Planning and Budgeting Using the CBMS	Celia Reyes Anna Rita Vargas Arkin Arboneda
RPS 2022-03	Evaluation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Seed Capital Fund for Microenterprise Development	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Marife Ballesteros John Paul Corpus Vicente Paqueo Celia Reyes
RPS 2022-04	An Assessment of the Expanded Program Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Supply-side Challenges and Ways Forward	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
RPS 2022-05	SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of DSWD's SocPen Program amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	Jose Ramon Albert Jennifer Monje Mika Muñoz
RPS 2022-06	A Review of the Philippines' Participation in Trade in Service Agreements	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT		
PJD Vol. 46 (2022) No. 1		
	Local Government Conditional Grants: The Seal of Good Local Governance and the Performance Challenge Fund	Charlotte Justine Sicat Maria Alma Mariano Angel Faye Castillo Rickie Maddawin
	Sustainable Value Chain Financing for Smallholder Agricultural Production in the Philippines	Connie Dacuycuy Marife Ballesteros Lora Kryz Baje Jenica Ancheta
	Disentangling the Effects of Maternal Employment on Child Stunting in the Philippines	Joseph Glenn Laput Gerard Go
	Surveying the Extent and Wage Consequences of Education-Job Mismatches in the Philippine Labor Market	Monica Melchor

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
PJD Vol. 46 (2022) No. 2		
	Boosting the Productivity of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries through Parcelization of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards	Ivory Myka Galang
	Analyzing the Diversity and Inclusivity of Philippine Exports to the European Union Under the GSP+	Brynn Jonsson Julia
	Rural Physicians' Experiences with Diagnosis, Treatment, and Management of Pediatric Tuberculosis Before and After Disasters in Bohol	Nina Castillo-Carandang Lauren Leining Anna Maria Mandalakas Kristy Murray Jo Anne Claire Liao Maureen Mae Cabatos-Riña Salvacion Gatchalian
	Learning from Stories Behind Unexpected Results: A Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of 4Ps	Nina Victoria Araos Kris Ann Melad Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR		
EPM 2021–2022	#ClosetheGap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice	PIDS
POLICY NOTES		
PN 2022-01	The DSWD SocPen Program: Why Returning to a Pro-poor Focus is Essential?	Jose Ramon Albert Mika Muñoz
PN 2022-02	How Can DSWD's Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens be Improved?	Jennifer Monje
PN 2022-03	How Can the Philippines Seize Opportunities in Services Trade under RCEP?	John Paolo Rivera Tereso Tullao Jr.
PN 2022-04	Empowering Women-led MSMEs to Engage in Cross-border E-Commerce Trade through RCEP	Jean Clarisse Carlos Jill Angeli Bacasmas Jovito Jose Katigbak
PN 2022-05	Using Data Analytics on APEC Documents to Improve Policy Decisions	Raymond Freth Lagria Brenda Quismorio
PN 2022-06	Help Reduce Cancer Burden in the Philippines through an Improved Cancer Financing Model	Jose Ramon Albert Sherneca Clarke-Melville Marian Cuevas Allan Marx Ancheta Eric Sajor
PN 2022-07	How Far Have Philippine LGUs Come in Developing into Smart Cities?	Tatum Ramos Pauline Joy Lorenzo Jenica Ancheta Marife Ballesteros
PN 2022-08	They, Too, Matter! Policies and Best Practices to Support Hospitality Workers Who Survived COVID-19 Pandemic-induced Job Displacements	Jonathan de la Cerna
PN 2022-09	Flourishing Later in Life May Lessen the Economic Burden of an Aging Population	Ma. Rowena Mende
PN 2022-10	Addressing the Current Electric Power Supply Challenges in the Philippines	Adoracion Navarro

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DISCUSSION PAPERS		
DP 2022-01	Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
DP 2022-02	Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services	John Paolo Rivera Tereso Tullao Jr.
DP 2022-03	E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP	Jill Angeli Bacasmas Jean Clarisse Carlos Jovito Jose Katigbak
DP 2022-04	Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics	Raymond Freth Lagria Brenda Quismorio
DP 2022-05	Modernizing Agriculture and Fisheries: Overview of Issues, Trends and Policies	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-06	Agricultural Technology: Why Does the Level of Agricultural Production Remain Low Despite Increased Investments in Research and Extension?	Rowena Bacongus
DP 2022-07	How Much Has People Empowerment Progressed among Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? State of People's Organizations in the Philippines	Danilo Songco
DP 2022-08	Market and State in the Philippine Agricultural Policy	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-09	Philippine Structural Transformation in the Context of Technological Change	Leonardo Lanzona Jr.
DP 2022-10	School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading?	Adoracion Navarro
DP 2022-11	How Well Has Environmental and Social Protection Been Ensured for Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? Sustainable Development of Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries	Maria Corazon Ebarvia
DP 2022-12	A Review of Public Expenditures for Nutrition in National Government Agencies of the Philippines (2017–2019)	Jhanna Uy Julienne Lechuga Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2022-13	To What Extent Has Philippine Agriculture Undergone Integration and Consolidation? State of Agri-enterprise Development in the Philippines	Arlene Inocencio Alexis Baulita Albert Dale Inocencio
DP 2022-14	COVID-19 MSME Policy Responses in the Philippines: How Goes the Gendered Quest?	Paul John Mendoza Peña Connie Dacuycuy
DP 2022-15	Men-and Women-owned/led MSMEs and the COVID-19 Policy Responses	Connie Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje Francis Mark Quimba Celia Reyes
DP 2022-16	On the OPSF and the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation: Lead Us Not into Reversal Temptation and Deliver Us from Obfuscation	Adoracion Navarro
DP 2022-17	Fiscal Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Assessing Public Debt Sustainability in the Philippines	Margarita Gonzales Charlotte Justice Sicut John Paul Corpus Robert Hector Palomar Mark Gerald Ruiz Ramona Maria Miral
DP 2021-18	Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines	Karlo Fermin Adriano Lourdes Adriano

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2022-19	Domestic Benchmarking of the Philippine Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Industries	Sonny Domingo Maureen Ane Rosellon Pauline Joy Lorenzo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2022-20	Towards Competitive Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries: Consolidated Benchmarking Study	Roehlano Briones Isabel Espineli
DP 2022-21	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines	Ivory Myka Galang
DP 2022-22	Measuring Housing Affordability in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros Tatum Ramos Jenica Ancheta
DP 2022-23	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Vicente Paqueo
DP 2022-24	DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines	Paul John Peña Vince Eisen Yao
DP 2022-25	How Modern is Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries? Synthesis Report	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-26	Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
DP 2022-27	Starting Small: Building a Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy	Margarita Gonzales John Paul Corpus
DP 2022-28	Enhancing Profits and Incomes in Agriculture and Fisheries	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-29	Assessing Policy Impacts in Digital Services Trade: Implications for the Philippines	Neil Irwin Moreno Francis Mark Quimba
DP 2022-30	Analysis of the 2023 President's Budget	Charlotte Justine Sicat Robert Hector Palomar Mark Gerald Ruiz
DP 2022-31	Macroeconomic Prospects of the Philippines in 2022–2023: Steering through Global Headwinds	Margarita Gonzales John Paul Corpus Ramona Maria Miral
DP 2022-32	Implementing Crisis and Risk Communication in a Pandemic: Insights from LGUs' COVID-19 Experience	Sheila Siar Pauline Joy Lorenzo
DP 2022-33	What Can We Learn from the Formal Agricultural Sector? Trends, Scale, and Governance of Agriculture and Fishery Establishments in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-34	Road and Rail Transport Infrastructure in the Philippines: Current State, Issues, and Challenges	Adoracion Navarro Jokkaz Latigar
DP 2022-35	FTA Utilization in the Philippines: Trends and Determinants	Francis Mark Quimba Neil Irwin Moreno Abigail Andrada
DP 2022-36	Close the Gap: Accelerating Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Ma. Cristina Epetia Sonny Domingo
DP 2022-37	Public-Private Partnerships in Agricultural Value Chains: The Case of Project ConVERGE in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta
DP 2022-38	Analysis of the Readiness of the Philippine Tourism Enterprises for Trade Liberalization in Asia-Pacific	Eylla Laire Gutierrez Marie Jel Bautista John Paolo Rivera

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2022-39	The Effects of CPTPP on Philippine Employment and Earnings: A CGE Approach	Leonardo Lanzona Jr. Philip Arnold Tuaño Rolly Czar Joseph Castillo Cymon Kayle Lubangco Gerald Gracius Pascua Julian Thomas Alvarez
DP 2022-40	Analysis of the Cross-Border E-Commerce Environment for Philippine Women-led MSMEs: Challenges and Opportunities	Jean Clarisse Carlos Jovito Jose Katigbak Jill Angeli Bacasmas
DP 2022-41	Efficiency and Effectiveness of Earmarking for Public Health in the Philippines	Miharu Jay Kimwell Frances Lois Ngo Vicente Alberto Puyat George Douglas Siton
DP 2022-42	Spatiotemporal Analysis of Health Service Coverage in the Philippines	Clarisa Joy Flaminiano Vicente Alberto Puyat Victor Andrew Antonio Jhanna Uy Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2022-43	Let's Get Fiscal: Extending the Small Macroeconometric Model of the Philippine Economy	Margarita Gonzales John Paul Corpus
DP 2022-44	Food and Nutrient Intake Response to Food Prices and Government Programs: Implications for the Recent Economic Shocks	Roehlano Briones
DP 2022-45	Conditional Cash Transfers in Resource-poor Environments: Evidence from the Philippine 4Ps	Michael Ralph Abrigo Danika Astilla-Magoncia Zhandra Tam Sherryl Yee
DP 2022-46	Scoping Study on Health and Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino Migrant Workers in East Asia	Jocelyn Celero Melissa Garabiles Evangeline Katigbak-Montoya
DP 2022-47	The Philippine Digital Sector and Internet Connectivity: An Overview of the Value Chain and Barriers to Competition	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
DP 2022-48	Electricity Supply Interruptions in the Philippines: Characteristics, Trends, Causes	Kris Francisco
DP 2022-49	Looking at Payments for Ecosystems Services in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar John Joseph Ocbina
DP 2022-50	Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program	Sonny Domingo Michael Ralph Abrigo Charlotte Justine Sicat Perla Bernardo Mary Pauline Saquing John Joseph Ocbina
DP 2022-51	Bridging Gaps, Breaking Barriers, and Building Capacities in Online Marketplaces	Connie Dacuycuy Leih Maruss Sinsay
DP 2022-52	Does Similarity in Philippine FTAs Matter in Trade?	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
DP 2022-53	Analyzing Filipinos' Openness to Trade Partnerships and Globalization Using Sentiment Analysis	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2022-54	Process Evaluation of the Deployment of Service Attachés or Representatives of Certain Government Agencies	Julio Amador III Maria Gisela Orinon Mary Ann Del Rosario Jill Angeli Bacasmas
DP 2022-55	Addressing Data Gaps with Innovative Data Sources	Jana Flor Vizmanos Jose Ramon Albert Mika Muñoz Arlan Brucal Riza Teresita Halili Angelo Jose Lumba Gaile Anne Patanñe
DP 2022-56	Rethinking Taxation in the Digital Economy	Emerson Bañez
DP 2022-57	Is Government a Good Investment? Public Transfers for Filipino Generations Born in 1950 to 2020	Michael Ralph Abrigo Katha Ma-i Estopace Zhandra Tam Kean Norbie Alicante
DP 2022-58	The COVID-19 and Filipino Migrant Workers: Looking into the Philippine Government's Post-COVID-19 Support Mechanism	Aubrey Tabuga Anna Rita Vargas Madeleine Louise Baiño
DP 2022-59	An Outcome Evaluation of the Philippine Health Technology Assessment Program	John Wong Stephanie Anne Co Cheyenne Ariana Erika Modina Krizelle Cleo Fowler Mary Gil Tarroc Eunice Mallari Abigail Tan Carlo Yao
DP 2022-60	Implications of Lifting the Open-Pit Mining Ban in the Philippines	Ludwig John Pascual Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2022-61	The Implications of Developing a Philippine Nuclear Energy Program	Adoracion Navarro
DP 2022-62	Philippine Air Transport Infrastructure: State, Issues, Government Strategies	Kris Francisco Valerie Lim
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS		
DRN 2022 Vol. 40 No.1	DSWD Advised Raising Seniors' Social Pension amid Inflation	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2022 Vol. 40 No.2	Gov't Advised Appointing One Body to Coordinate Services Trade Negotiations	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2022 Vol. 40 No.3	Agri-fishery Sector Progressed but Far from Modernized	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2022 Vol. 40 No.4	Build Skills to Reduce Poverty, Says Expert	PIDS Research Information Staff
PIDS UPDATES NEWSLETTER		
January–December 2022 (monthly)	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics	

ANNEX D

ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA MATERIALS

TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
NUMBER OF SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS BY TYPE, 2022													
Instaquotes	0	11	13	7	9	12	6	2	5	2	3	1	71
New publications	31	7	14	8	10	7	12	5	5	13	3	20	135
New press releases	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	7	9	21
Presentation videos	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	1	4	5	24
Seminar announcements	0	18	13	15	14	18	21	8	13	6	6	3	135
Employment opportunities	0	6	6	1	4	1	6	0	0	3	3	6	36
Procurement notices	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Infographics	9	8	8	9	9	8	10	4	10	9	10	9	103
Videos	0	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
Livestream of webinars	0	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	6	2	2	1	32
Monthly observances	1	2	1	4	2	4	3	2	4	4	5	3	35
Request from other agencies	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
DPRM-related (non-event)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Corporate events	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Media interviews (announcements, livestream)	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	6	0	0	0	19
Total	42	59	63	48	55	64	77	36	52	41	44	57	638
<div>POST</div> <div>REACH (in thousands)</div>													

TOP FACEBOOK POSTS IN TERMS OF REACH*, 2022

1.	20th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum livestream Posted: September 1	82.7K
2.	20th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum batch slides for registration Posted: August 31	64.5K
3.	20th Development Policy Research Month events poster Posted: August 18	61.7K
4.	DPRM 2022 video Posted: September 1	44.3K
5.	#PIDSIInfoBits on internet connection and poverty Posted: November 14	28.4k

	POST	REACH (in thousands)
6.	Mga Paraan ng Paglahok sa Development Policy Research Month 2022 Posted: August 22	24.7k
7.	Employment Opportunity (Division Chief II, Public Affairs) Posted: July 18	23.8K
8.	Employment Opportunity (Information Officer III, Public Affairs) Posted: July 27	22.9K
9.	Annual Public Policy Conference webinars 1 and 2 posters Posted: September 8	22.6K
10.	Employment Opportunity (Project Evaluation Officer III) Posted: May 22	21.8K
11.	Employment Opportunity (Research Analyst II) Posted: December 3	20K
12.	Employment Opportunity (Administrative Officer IV) Posted: November 9	20K
13.	Employment Opportunity (Information Officer II, Public Affairs) Posted: June 2	19.9K
14.	Employment Opportunity (Research Analyst II) Posted: May 13	19.9K
15.	Policy Issue At A Glance: School Infrastructure in the Philippines Posted: July 18	19.2K

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

	POST	INTERACTIONS			
		Reactions	Comments	Share	Total
TOP FACEBOOK POSTS IN TERMS OF INTERACTIONS*, 2022					
1.	# PIDSInfoBits on internet connection and poverty Posted: November 13	1,802	27	442	2,271
2.	Mga Paraan ng Paglahok sa Development Policy Research Month 2022 Posted: August 22	1,740	25	420	2,185
3.	PIDS PRESS RELEASE: Korea's economic policy advisory council visits PH think tank Posted: November 10	1,471	33	308	1,812
4.	20th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum livestream Posted: September 1	613	31	82	1,626
5.	November 16 webinar poster Posted: November 10	1,270	52	281	1,603
6.	Employment Opportunity (Administrative Officer IV) Posted: November 9	1,068	19	218	1,305
7.	PIDS PRESS RELEASE: Multisectoral collaboration a must for food security Posted: November 8	968	41	214	1,223
8.	#PIDSFactFriday on vaccination coverage Posted: November 11	831	29	256	1,116

	POST	INTERACTIONS			
		Reactions	Comments	Share	Total
9.	NEDA's Economic and Financial Literacy Week Posted: November 7	776	31	203	1,010
10.	Facebook live Part 2: Is Housing Affordable in the Philippines? Posted: November 10	824	9	164	997
11.	Presentations now available: Is Housing Affordable in the Philippines? Posted: November 10	738	28	150	916
12.	#APPC2022REWIND: The Building of Resilient Philippine Cities Posted: November 14	508	2	124	634
13.	Facebook live Part 1: Is Housing Affordable in the Philippines? Posted: November 10	513	7	99	619
14.	#APPC2022REWIND: Learning Crisis in the Philippines and Policy Recommendations to Recover Learning Losses Posted: November 12	424	13	160	597
15.	PIDS PRESS RELEASE: Food security far for now but possible—PIDS study Posted: November 5	417	35	85	537

**Interaction is the total number of reactions, comments, and shares*

VIDEO		VIEWS
TOP 10 VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF VIEWS		
1.	Webinar on Modernizing the Philippine Agriculture	617
2.	Public Seminar on Education and Human Capital Development	311
3.	PIDS video	204
4.	Webinar on the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines	190
5.	45th Anniversary Video of the PIDS President	185
6.	Webinar on Assessing the State of Food Security in the Philippines	180
7.	8th APPC: Opening Program and Webinar 1	172
8.	Open forum (DPRM Policy Dialogue on Effective Regulations for Sustainable Growth)	170
9.	Webinar on Local Governments' PDP and SDG Localization Efforts	169
10.	Webinar on Assessing the Implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act	167

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
POLICY ISSUE AT A GLANCE INFOGRAPHICS		
2022-01	School infrastructure in the Philippines: Where are we now and how we make things better?	School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2210.pdf
2022-08	Risks of reviving the oil price stabilization fund (OPSF)	On the OPSF and the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation: Lead Us Not into Reversal Temptation and Deliver Us from Obfuscation https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2216.pdf
2022-09	How can we manage wastewater better?	Review of Urban Wastewater Management and Clean Water Act https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2146.pdf
2022-10	The Philippines' education crisis: How bad is it and what can we do to solve it?	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2223.pdf
2022-11	Child immunization in the Philippines: Unpacking the unmet target and how to address it	An Assessment on the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Supply-side Challenges and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsrp2204.pdf
FACT FRIDAY INFOGRAPHICS		
January 7	Availability of essential drugs in Philippine hospitals	Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7579
January 14	Smart city development in the Philippines	Readiness of Philippine Cities to Smart City Development https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7580
January 21	Financial inclusion	Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7576
January 28	Philippine agriculture sector	Philippine Agriculture: Current State, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7591
February 4	Green economy	Greening the Philippine Employment Projections Model: New Estimates and Policy Options https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7557
February 11	OFWs' access to social protection	Analyzing Filipino Migrant Workers' Access to Social Protection https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7587
February 18	Financial inclusion	Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7586
February 25	Quality of inpatient meals in public hospitals	An Assessment of the Quality of Inpatient Meals and Nutrition and Dietetics Processes in Select Public Hospitals in the Philippines https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7577
March 4	4P's beneficiaries labor market outcomes	A Descriptive Analysis of the Dynamics of Labor Market Outcomes of 4Ps Beneficiaries https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7582
March 11	Water transport sector in the country	Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7600

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
March 18	Country's low agricultural production	Why Does the Level of Agricultural Production Remain Low Despite Increased Investments in Research and Extension https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7640
March 25	Issues faced by creative and multimedia online workers	Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7618
April 1	Application and regulation of modern biotechnology	Modern Biotechnology Application and Regulation in the Philippines: Issues and Prospects https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7598
April 8	Rise of E-commerce among women-led MSMEs	Empowering women-led MSMEs to engage in cross-border e-commerce trade through RCEP https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7646
April 15	Fake news	Fake News, Its Dangers, and How We Can Fight It https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7399
April 22	Adequacy of school infrastructure in the country	School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading? https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7663
April 29	Improving cancer financing in the Philippines	Help Reduce Cancer Burden in the Philippines through an Improved Cancer Financing Model https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7665
May 6	Education financing in the country	If You Pay Peanuts, You Get Monkeys? Education Spending and Schooling Quality in the Philippines https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7558
May 13	Role of the academe in the financial technology industry	Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7576
May 20	Social pension for indigent senior citizens	How Can DSWD's Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens be Improved? https://pids.gov.ph/publications/7627
May 27	Fiscal effects of the COVID-19 pandemic	Fiscal Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Assessing Public Debt Sustainability in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2217.pdf
June 3	Public spending for nutrition	A Review of Public Expenditures for Nutrition in National Government Agencies of the Philippines (2017-2019) https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7679
June 10	Literacy	Why literacy measurement deserves rethinking https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn2110.pdf
June 17	Smart cities	How far have Philippine LGUs come in developing into smart cities? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidspn2207.pdf
June 24	Fishing industry	How Well Has Environmental and Social Protection Been Ensured for Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? Sustainable Development of Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2211.pdf
July 1	<i>Paggamit ng mga bakawan laban sa pagbabago ng klima</i>	Mitigating Climate Change Through Mangrove Forest https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn2008.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
July 8	Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting the ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsrp2201.pdf
July 15	<i>Epekto ng African Swine Fever (ASF) sa Pilipinas</i>	Domestic Benchmarking of the Philippine Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Industries https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2219.pdf
July 22	<i>Industriya ng paggagatas</i>	Domestic Benchmarking of the Philippine Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Industries https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2219.pdf
July 29	<i>Kalidad ng pagkaing pampasyente sa mga pampublikong ospital sa Pilipinas</i>	An Assessment of the Quality of Inpatient Meals and Nutrition and Dietetics Processes in Select Public Hospitals in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2130.pdf
August 5	<i>Kakayahan ng mga lokal na pamahalaan sa Pilipinas upang maging self-reliant</i>	An Assessment of the Criteria Used in the Determination of Philippine LGU Fiscal Viability https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2125.pdf
August 12	<i>Demand para sa mga trabahador sa construction sector ng Pilipinas</i>	Profile of Training and Skilling Programs in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2114.pdf
August 19	Seal of Good Local Governance o SGLG	Assessment of the Performance Challenge Fund and the Seal of Good Local Governance: Perceptions from Municipalities https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2005.pdf
August 26	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership o RCEP	Opportunities for the Philippines under RCEP: Trade in Services https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2202.pdf
September 2	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa</i> Not in education, employment, and training (NEET)	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 9	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa</i> primary health care	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 16	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa bilang ng mga</i> added workers	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 23	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa</i> out-of-pocket spending <i>ng mga Pilipino</i>	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 30	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa tsansang humarap sa mga balakid sa pagkatuto</i>	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
October 7	<i>Estado ng edukasyon sa Pilipinas</i>	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2223.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
October 14	<i>Kalagayan ng platform work sa Pilipinas</i>	DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2224.pdf
October 21	<i>Estado ng access sa higher education sa bansa</i>	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2223.pdf
October 28	Food insecurity <i>sa bansa</i>	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2221.pdf
November 4	Obesity prevalence <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2221.pdf
November 11	<i>Saklaw ng Pagbabakuna sa Pilipinas</i>	An Assessment of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in the Philippines: Supply-side Challenges and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsrp2204.pdf
November 18	Freelance <i>at platform work sa Pilipinas</i>	DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2224.pdf
November 25	Technical and vocational education and training <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2223.pdf
December 2	Online o platform work <i>para sa mga Pilipinong nasa kanayunan</i>	DigitALL for Her: Futurecasting Platform Work for Women in Rural Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2224.pdf
December 9	Water transport sector <i>sa bansa</i>	Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2147.pdf
December 16	<i>Kahirapan sa bansa</i>	Is eradicating poverty in the Philippines by 2030 doable? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidspn2113.pdf
December 23	<i>Kabataang Pilipinong</i> not in employment, education, or training (NEET)	Who Are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2121.pdf
December 30	<i>Kinakaharap na isyu ng power supply sa bansa</i>	Addressing the Current Electric Power Supply Challenges in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/1665983369_634ce389b30fe.pdf
PIDS INFOBITS		
January 3	Distribution of poor in PH by employment sector of household head	Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2142.pdf
January 10	Growth of elderly population in Philippines	Greening the Philippine Employment Projections Model: New Estimates and Policy Options https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2126.pdf
January 17	Global ranking in terms of internet cost	Analysis of the FinTech Landscape in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2129.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
January 24	Skills of the Filipino working population	Labor Market Structures, Pay Gap, and Skills in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2128.pdf
January 31	Filipino workers' skills by region	Labor Market Structures, Pay Gap, and Skills in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2128.pdf
February 7	Percentage of MSMEs owned by women in the Asia-Pacific region	E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2203.pdf
February 14	PH stunting vis-à-vis selected ASEAN countries	Breaking the Curse: Addressing Chronic Malnutrition in the Philippines Using a Health System Lens https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2141.pdf
February 21	Proportion of households in PH with overseas Filipino workers by region	Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2140.pdf
February 28	Water transport sector in PH	Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Closer Look at Philippine Ports https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2147.pdf
March 7	Women-led MSMEs top reasons for adopting e-commerce	E-Commerce Adoption and Its Impact on the Performance of Women-led MSMEs in Metro Manila: An Ex-ante Study for RCEP https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2203.pdf
March 14	Origin of Filipino international and internal migrants	Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2138.pdf
March 21	Freelance revenue growth rate in PH	Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2201.pdf
March 28	Regional classroom-student ratios in PH	School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2210.pdf
April 4	Percentage of women online freelancers in PH	Exploring Policies and Initiatives for Online Workers in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2201.pdf
April 11	Financial inclusion in PH	Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2137.pdf
April 18	Basic handwashing facilities in PH schools	School Infrastructure in the Philippines: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Be Heading? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2210.pdf
April 25	International aid for nutrition received by PH	A Review of Public Expenditures for Nutrition in National Government Agencies of the Philippines (2017–2019) https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2212.pdf
May 2	Educational attainment of Filipino international migrants vis-à-vis the general population	Analyzing the Characteristics of International Migration in the Philippines Using the 2018 National Migration Survey https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2140.pdf
May 9	Account usage in a financial institution in PH	Understanding and Measuring Financial Inclusion in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2137.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
May 16	Contribution of <i>palay</i> to agriculture gross value added	To What Extent Has Philippine Agriculture Undergone Integration and Consolidation? State of Agri-Enterprise Development in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2213.pdf
May 23	Fish production in PH	How Well Has Environmental and Social Protection Been Ensured for Small Farmers and Fisherfolk? Sustainable Development of Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2211.pdf
May 30	PH economic growth from 2012 to 2019	Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal? https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2142.pdf
June 6	Lack of health and social insurance among Filipino migrant workers	Analyzing Filipino Migrant Workers' Access to Social Protection https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2138.pdf
June 13	Output of the Philippines' fisheries and aquaculture industry	Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2218.pdf
June 20	Public health spending among ASEAN countries	Regional Health Integration and Cooperation in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2116.pdf
June 27	Corn farming in the Philippines	Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2218.pdf
July 4	Filipino's life expectancy	Four Stylized Facts on Health in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn2111.pdf
July 11	Budget for expanded program on immunization	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
July 18	Employment in the Philippine agriculture sector	Philippine Agriculture: Current State, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn2112.pdf
July 25	Online workers' benefits	Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2029.pdf
August 1	Demand for data science and analytics professionals in PH	Assessing the Alignment of Philippine Higher Education with the Emerging Demands for Data Science and Analytics Workforce https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1934.pdf
August 8	Number of nurses in Philippine public hospitals	Assessment of the Service Capability and Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2132.pdf
August 15	<i>Kabuuang gastos ng mga lokal na pamahalaan para sa DRRM</i>	Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach Disaster Risk Reduction and Management https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2103.pdf
August 22	<i>Sistema ng irigasyon sa Pilipinas</i>	Revitalizing Philippine Irrigation: A Systems and Governance Assessment for the 21st Century https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsbk2021-irrigation_book.pdf
August 29	Human immunodeficiency virus o HIV	Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the Department of Health (DOH): RPRH Education and Communication https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2112.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
September 5	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa</i> unemployment rate <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 12	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa panganib sa kalusugan ng mga</i> informal settlers	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 19	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa bilang ng</i> online learning facilities	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
September 26	DPRM 2022 Edition <i>ukol sa bilang ng mga kama sa mga ospital sa Pilipinas</i>	Close the Gap: Accelerate Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2236.pdf
October 3	<i>Kalagayan ng</i> poultry industry <i>sa bansa</i>	Towards Competitive Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries: Consolidated Benchmarking Study https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2220.pdf
October 10	Food insecurity <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2221.pdf
October 17	<i>Kalagayan ng</i> food security <i>sa bansa</i>	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2221.pdf
October 24	<i>Problema sa</i> malnutrisyon <i>ng kabataan</i>	Is Food Supply Accessible, Affordable, and Stable? The State of Food Security in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2221.pdf
October 31	Technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2223.pdf
November 7	Internet access <i>sa Pilipinas</i>	Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2226.pdf
November 14	<i>Kaugnayan ng kawalan ng koneksyon sa internet at kahirapan</i>	Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2226.pdf
November 21	Average connection speed <i>ng Pilipinas</i>	Upgrading the ICT Regulatory Framework: Toward Accelerated and Inclusive Digital Connectivity https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2226.pdf
November 28	<i>Porsyento ng mga Pilipinong</i> senior citizen <i>na walang pensyon</i>	SocPen Beyond Ten: A Process Evaluation of DSWD's SocPen Program amid the COVID-19 Pandemic https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsrp2205.pdf
December 5	<i>Porsyento ng mga murang pabahay na nasa kalakhang Maynila</i>	Measuring Housing Affordability in the Philippines https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2222.pdf
December 12	<i>Patuloy na paglago ng</i> poultry subsector	Modernizing Agriculture and Fisheries: Overview of Issues, Trends, and Policies https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2205.pdf
December 19	Budget <i>ng</i> social services sector <i>ng bansa</i>	Analysis of the 2023 President's Budget https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2230.pdf

DATE	TITLE	REFERENCE/URL
December 26	<i>Partisipasyon sa mga eskwelahan</i>	Close the Gap: Accelerating Post-pandemic Recovery through Social Justice https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2236.pdf
ALAMIN SERIES INFOGRAPHICS		
August 16	<i>Alamin ang DPRM: Ano ang Development Policy Research Month (DPRM)?</i>	https://facebook.com/PIDS.PH/posts/pfbid02X7UTyWNCCN3LrG5TNER9GSBRUAGUWVkkXnqpKAD1r6MJvFhrp7L13r69Hk64QfjMI
November 22	<i>Alamin ang RCEP: Bakit mahalaga ang Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) sa pagpapaunlad ng ating agrikultura?</i>	https://facebook.com/PIDS.PH/posts/pfbid04Tc9HCdcQ43sNS2KodospChryNYx7bMPsNe16cQex1F5SzRGyuHMvg1ZxW1YYbApl

ANNEX E

SEMINARS/EVENTS

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
February 10	Empowering Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training through Technical and Vocational Education and Training	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. John Paul Corpus Rosalina Constantino Lovellaine Basillote Paulette Liu
February 17	Making the Social Pension (SocPen) Program More Beneficial to Indigent Seniors amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	Jose Ramon Albert Maricel Deloria Franklin Quijano Dennis Destacamento
February 24	The FinTech Landscape in the Philippines: Challenges and Opportunities	Francis Mark Quimba Kevin Gabayan Amor Maclang Jovelyn Hao
March 3	An Assessment of the Criteria Used in Determining LGU Fiscal Viability	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Sandra Tablan-Paredes Niño Raymond Alvina
March 10	Boosting the Philippines' Participation in Services Trade Agreements	Ramonette Serafica Sherylyn Aquia Bien Ganapin Doris Magsaysay Ho
March 17	Examining the Readiness of Philippine Cities for Smart City Development	Tatum Ramos Bernard Faustino Dy Enrico Paringit Rainier Anthony Milanes
April 7	Promoting the Welfare of Overseas Filipino Workers	Aubrey Tabuga Paul Raymund Cortes Jocelyn Hapal Ellene Sana
April 21	Modern Biotechnology Application and Regulation in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar Vivencio Mamaril Eufemio Rasco Jr.
April 25	Focusing on 'Capabilities' for Social Protection: A Collection of Studies	Dean S. Karlan
May 5	Learning and Moving Forward from the COVID-19 Pandemic: Recommendations for the Incoming Administration	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Glenn Gregorio Edrei Udaundo Pamela Diaz-Manalo Jason Alinsunurin Raymond Estrella
May 19	Assessing the Implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act	Jhanna Uy Michael Ralph Abrigo Mary Pauline Saquing Mara Jean Almazora-Millar Ken Borling Deogracias Hilvano

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
May 26	Virtual launch of the PIDS book “The Philippines’ Response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Learning from Experience and Emerging Stronger to Future Shocks”	Celia Reyes Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Valerie Gilbert Ulep Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
June 9	Reviving the Oil Price Stabilization Fund: Risks and Alternatives	Adoracion Navarro Rino Abad Jesus Cristino Posadas Raphael Capinpin
June 16	Modernizing the Philippines’ Agriculture and Fisheries Sector: Issues and Challenges	Roehlano Briones Rodolfo Vicerra Raul Socrates Banzuela Larry Lacson
June 23	Assessing the Readiness of Philippine Hospitals to Provide High-Quality Health Care	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Lyle Daryl Casas Terence John Antonio Josephine Guiao Aldie Fajardo
July 7	Policy Insights for More Efficient and Adaptive Social Protection in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Yoonyoung Cho Rhea Peñaflor Jun Jay Perez Nassreena Sampaco-Baddiri
July 14	Toward an Inclusive Economic Recovery and Development in the Asia-Pacific Region and Ensuring Fiscal Sustainability for the Philippines	Michal Podolski Margarita Debuque-Gonzales Justine Diokno-Sicat John Paul Corpus Illuminada Sicat Gil Beltran
July 21	Evaluating the Philippine Irrigation Sector and Health Insurance Corporation	Roehlano Briones Michael Ralph Abrigo C’zar Sulaik Gilberto De Guzman
July 28	Examining the Philippines’ Bottom-up Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Sonny Domingo Arvie Manejar Benito Salvador Jr. Ma. Pamela Quizon Lemuel Gin Traya
August 11	Capacitating and Investing in the Youth for a Productive and Resilient Future	Francisco Magno John Paul Corpus Homer Yabut Sonny Pasiona Yolanda Castillo-De Las Alas
September 1	20th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Sonny Domingo Ma. Christina Epetia Rosemarie Edillon Romeo Balanquit Patrick Patriwirawan Jr. Romulo Miral Jr.

DATE	TITLE	PRESENTERS
September 13	8th Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) Opening Program and Webinar 1: The Concept of Social Justice in the 21st Century	Arsenio Balisacan James Heckman Raul Fabella Mahar Mangahas Beverly Lorraine Ho Sophia Monica San Luis
September 15	8th Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) Webinar 2: Human Capital Development and Social Protection	Isy Faingold Sameer Khatiwada Elizabeth King Juan Miguel Luz Lovelaine Basillote Amir Jilani
September 20	8th Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) Webinar 3: Public Health Services and Infrastructure	Leila Joudane Eduardo Banzon Vincen Gregory Yu Alfredo Coro II Ana Santos
September 22	8th Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) Webinar 4: Environmental Resilience and Climate Change and Closing Program	Floradema Eleazar Rodel Lasco Nathaniel Von Einsiedel Gloria Estenzo Ramos Marian delos Angeles Senator Risa Hontiveros
September 28	8th Mindanao Policy Research Forum	Ma. Christina Epetia Gernelyn Logrosa May Anne Mata Casper Agaton Mark Anthony Torres Noel Tupas Tiampong Amina Rasul-Bernardo David Mendoza Raymund Talimio Jr.
October 20	Examining Government Strategies in the Water Transport Sector: A Look at Philippine Ports	Kris Francisco Julius Yano Eleazar Ricote Eligio Fortajada
October 27	Assessing the State of Food Security in the Philippines	Ivory Myka Galang Ian Jomari Panaga Jason Paolo Labrador Ellen Ruth Abella
November 10	Is Housing Affordable in the Philippines?	Marife Ballesteros Tatum Ramos Rowena Dineros Santiago Ducay Winston Conrad Padojinog
November 16	Examining the 2023 President's Budget	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat Mark Gerald Ruiz Rolando Toledo Filomeno Sta. Ana III
December 15	Benchmarking the Philippine Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries	Sonny N. Domingo Roehlano M. Briones Ruth Miclat-Sonaco Danilo V. Fausto

ANNEX F

PRESS RELEASES

DATE POSTED	TITLE
January 17	Revisit income requirement for the creation of LGUs—PIDS study
January 18	PH lags behind regional peers in basic education spending—PIDS study
January 19	More than half of Filipino workers use mostly general skills—PIDS study
January 24	Address challenges in PH FinTech industry to sustain growth, PIDS study says
January 25	PIDS study suggests ways to make DSWD's SocPen program more impactful
January 26	Monitor healthcare quality to improve service delivery in PH hospitals—PIDS study
January 31	PIDS study urges national gov't agencies to assist LGUs in smart city development
February 1	PH participation in RCEP would lead to a 2.02% GDP increase—PIDS study
February 2	Filipino migrant workers 'potentially vulnerable' due to lack of access to social protection—PIDS study
February 8	PIDS study provides health system-specific solutions to address chronic malnutrition in PH
February 9	PIDS study urges gov't to rethink price setting in medicine procurement
February 10	Poverty reduction in PH 'more challenging' amid the COVID-19 pandemic—PIDS study
February 22	PBE official urges gov't to review targeting of scholarships and training programs for the youth
February 23	TESDA conducts initiatives to engage more youth NEET in tech-voc programs
February 24	Filipino youth NEET not pursuing TVET due to financial constraints—PIDS study
March 2	Coverage and delivery of SocPen program must be improved—COSE project coordinator
March 3	Improve senior citizens' database for better service delivery—NCSC chair
March 4	DSWD official urges for a more inclusive response to elderly needs
March 8	PH startups need venture capital from more int'l investors—FinTech startup CEO
March 8	PIDS and PRA partner for research on competitiveness of PH retirement program
March 9	FinTech PH executive director highlights role of education in sustaining FinTech growth
March 10	BSP official urges for recalibration of financial inclusion strategy amid FinTech growth
March 15	Give LGUs 'just share' of national taxes to ensure fiscal viability—League of Provinces executive director
March 16	Strengthen LGUs' fiscal readiness, capacity to ensure delivery of devolved functions, BLGF official says
March 22	Improve governance structure for services trade negotiations—NEDA director
March 23	Consolidate PH services trade negotiations in one agency—PIDS study
March 24	Develop key areas in PH services sector to succeed in trade negotiations—PH Services Coalition co-chair
March 29	Cauayan City mayor urges PH cities to evolve as smart cities
March 30	Systems interoperability crucial in developing smart cities—PCIEERD executive director
March 31	NPC underscores importance of data protection in smart city development
April 11	Fragmentation issues affect wastewater management in PH—PIDS study
April 12	Enhance PH business and professional services to reap benefits from RCEP—PIDS study

DATE POSTED	TITLE
April 13	PIDS study reveals serious school infrastructure gaps in PH basic educ sector
April 20	Access to social protection should include migrant domestic workers—Center for Migrant Advocacy executive director
April 21	DFA official underscores importance of sound migration policies in promoting overseas workers' welfare
April 22	Lack of access to social protection prevalent among less-educated and low-skilled Filipino migrant workers—PIDS study
April 27	PIDS receives ISO 9001:2015 certification anew
May 4	Regulatory regime for modern biotechnology products 'burdensome'—academician
May 5	BAFS director highlights the need to improve PH regulatory process for modern biotechnology
May 6	Modern biotechnology in PH faces regulatory challenges—PIDS study
May 17	COVID-19 pandemic increased desire for more work hours among Filipino workers—DLSU professor
May 18	SEARCA director urges LGUs to take active leadership in mainstreaming urban agriculture
May 19	PH gov't should focus on improving quality of education and training—PIDS president
May 31	PIDS study suggests ways to boost RPRH's education and communication component
June 1	PIDS study highlights the need to integrate RPRH into national governance
June 8	New book of PIDS focuses on PH response to COVID-19 pandemic
June 14	Gender-responsive policies for MSMEs lacking during the pandemic—PIDS study
June 21	PIP executive director warns against PH's 'knee-jerk reactions' to rising oil prices
June 28	PH agri and fisheries progressed but not yet modernized—PIDS study
June 30	PH debt ratio 'manageable' but return to pre-pandemic level 'not feasible' in the near term—PIDS study
July 5	Targeted subsidies for the poor better than reviving the OPSF amid rising global oil prices—PIDS study
July 5	More resources to deliver quality nutrition care among public hospitals in PH urged
July 6	Technology uptake crucial in modernizing PH agri and fisheries sector—PCCI official
July 7	Interoperability, capacity training, health facilities investments crucial to improve nutrition care in PH hospitals
July 25	PIDS book on irrigation hailed as 2022 Outstanding Book by NAST
July 25	PIDS senior research fellow honored with Outstanding Young Scientist award
August 1	PIDS and PhilHealth partner in research on provider payment and health system reforms
August 2	Ensure 'decent work' for Filipino online workers—PIDS study
August 3	Address challenges in achieving food security in PH—PIDS study
August 8	PIDS study calls for a more 'bottom-up approach' to PH's DRRM landscape
August 9	PIDS to gov't and businesses: Develop policies protecting rights of hospitality industry's pandemic 'displacement survivors'
August 23	Civic education in the Philippines must be improved—DLSU professor
August 24	Environmental knowledge and attitude crucial in displaying conservation behavior—licensed psychologist and DLSU associate professor
August 30	Address inequalities and inequities by promoting social justice to accelerate the country's post-pandemic recovery
September 15	DBM official underscores importance of investing in human capital dev't, cites reforms to improve public service delivery
September 19	Familial support crucial in developing skills toward social mobility—Nobel laureate

DATE POSTED	TITLE
September 26	Women, children most at risk from pandemic's socioeconomic effects—UNFPA official
September 26	Mindanao forum set to discuss social justice issues amid COVID-19 pandemic
September 27	Urban planner urges LGUs, nat'l govt to change reactive approach to disaster and climate risks
September 28	UNICEF chief urges PH to recover learning losses from the COVID-19 pandemic
October 18	Mindanao policy forum tackles post-pandemic recovery in the region
November 2	Address water transport woes for balanced economic growth—PIDS study
November 3	Food security far for now but possible—PIDS study
November 7	Multisectoral collaboration a must for food security
November 10	Korea's economic policy advisory council visits PH think tank
November 17	Government urged to adopt more integrative approach to affordable housing
November 21	LGU-private sector partnership, key to curbing PH's housing shortage
November 22	30% housing price-to-income rule not fit for PH—PIDS study
November 24	PH tax system buoyant but can be better—PIDS study
November 25	Experts urge gov't to tighten fiscal consolidation for PH economic recovery
November 27	Poor, lagging LGUs to receive devolution aid share
December 9	OECD visits PH think tank
December 13	Digital regional integration linked to digital trade services boom—PIDS study
December 14	PIDS study suggests ways to boost agri-fisheries sector profits, incomes
December 19	PIDS study urges swift action on PH education crisis
December 22	Multisector collaboration eyed to scale up livestock industry
December 23	Agribiz leader urges gov't to boost biosecurity vs. ASF, other diseases
December 27	Tech investments key to modernizing agri sector—PIDS studies
December 28	PH economic growth to weaken in 2023—PIDS study
December 28	Cultural barriers, gender disparities drive rural women's digital exclusion
December 29	ICT policy reforms needed for better PH connectivity—PIDS study

ANNEX G

MEDIA INTERVIEWS

DATE	PROGRAM	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
June 9	One News' Agenda program	Agricultural reforms and the country's current debt	Roehlano Briones Margarita Debuque-Gonzales
June 29	GMA News TV's Reporter's Notebook	Oil Price Stabilization Fund (OPSF)	Adoracion Navarro
July 12	One Balita Pilipinas (OnePH)	Importance of affordable yet nutritious foods	Ivory Myka Galang
July 13	DWIZ 882's Señor Balita	OPSF	Adoracion Navarro
July 13	Radyo Singko 92.3 News (with Mr. Ted Failon and DJ Cha Cha)	Food security in the Philippines	Ivory Myka Galang
July 15	Net25's Ano Sa Palagay Nyo	OPSF	Adoracion Navarro
July 22	News5's Frontline Tonight	Agriculture and its contribution to Philippine GDP	Roehlano Briones
August 29	Radyo Pilipinas	20th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM)	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
August 30	Radyo Pilipinas	20th DPRM	Sonny Domingo
August 31	Radyo Pilipinas Lucena	20th DPRM	Ma. Christina Epetia
September 3	ABS-CBN News Channel	Online workers in the Philippines	Queen Cel Oren
September 14	Radyo Pilipinas Cebu's Kasayuran Ug Kalambuan	20th DPRM	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
September 16	Radyo Pilipinas Lucena's Layag MIMAROPA	Insights on local DRRM funds and plans	Sonny Domingo
September 19	Philippine Information Agency Region 10	20th DPRM	Ma. Christina Epetia

ANNEX H

DEVELOPMENT POLICY RESEARCH MONTH

PARTNERS' EVENTS		
DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZER
September 7	Green Finances: Project Funding in the Waste and Recycling Sectors	German-Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc.
September 26	Orientation on Public Policy for NEDA Region 7 staff	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Regional Office 7-Central Visayas
September 29	Training on Policy Analysis for Central Visayas RDC members	NEDA Regional Office 7-Central Visayas
September 30	Training on Policy Formulation and Policy Brief Writing	NEDA Regional Office 7-Central Visayas

DPRM PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS	
1. 1st Batangas Provincial Mobile Force Company	16. 1301st Maneuver Company
2. 1st Cotabato Provincial Mobile Force Company	17. 1402nd Regional Mobile Force Company
3. 1st Laguna Provincial Mobile Force Company	18. Abulug Police Station
4. 1st Quirino Provincial Mobile Force Company	19. Agusan del Norte Police Provincial Office
5. 1st Surigao del Norte Provincial Mobile Force Company	20. Ajuy Municipal Police Station
6. 1st Zamboanga City Mobile Force Company	21. Albay Provincial Government
7. 2nd Aklan Provincial Mobile Force Company	22. Alcantara Municipal Police Station
8. 2nd Davao Oriental Provincial Mobile Force Company	23. Alitagtag Municipal Police Station
9. 2nd Iloilo Provincial Mobile Force Company	24. Amador Research Services
10. 2nd Oriental Mindoro Provincial Mobile Force Company	25. Angono Municipal Government
11. 2nd Palawan Provincial Mobile Force Company	26. Antipolo City Government
12. 2nd Quezon Provincial Mobile Force Company	27. Antipolo City Police Station
13. 803rd Maneuver Company	28. Aritao Municipal Police Station
14. 805th Maneuver Company	29. Ateneo de Zamboanga University
15. 904th Maneuver Company	30. Atok Municipal Government
	31. Baao Municipal Police Station
	32. Bacolod City Mobile Force Company
	33. Bacolod City Police Office
	34. Bagabag Municipal Police Station

NOTE: This list contains institutions that supported the DPRM (such as by displaying the banner [electronic or physical] and promoting the event) and participated in its activities.

35. Bagamanoc Municipal Police Station	74. Bureau of Local Government Finance
36. Baguio City Government	75. Bureau of Local Government Finance–Region 11
37. Bais City Police Station	76. Buruanga Municipal Police Station
38. Baliangao Municipal Police Station	77. Butuan City Mobile Force Company
39. Balingasag Municipal Police Station	78. Butuan City Police Office
40. Bambang Police Station	79. Butuan City Police Station 2
41. Bankers Association of the Philippines	80. Cabarroguis Municipal Police Station
42. Bansalan Municipal Police Station	81. Cabucgayan Municipal Police Station
43. Bantayan Municipal Government	82. Cagayan Provincial Government
44. Barotac Municipal Police Station	83. Cagayan de Oro City Police Office
45. Basco Municipal Police Station	84. Cagayan Provincial Police Office
46. Basey Municipal Police Station	85. Cagayan State University
47. Bataan Peninsula State University	86. Cagayan State University–Andrews Campus
48. Batad Municipal Police Station	87. Cagayan State University–Aparri Campus
49. Batan Municipal Police Station	88. Cagayan State University–Carig Campus
50. Batanes Provincial Police Office	89. Cagayan State University–Lal-lo Campus
51. Batangas City Government	90. Cagayan State University–Sanchez Mira Campus
52. Batangas Provincial Government	91. Cajidiocal Municipal Police Station
53. Bauang Municipal Government	92. Calabanga Municipal Police Station
54. Bicol State College of Applied Sciences and Technology	93. Calaca Municipal Police Station
55. Biliran Municipal Police Station	94. Calamba District Hospital–Misamis Occidental
56. Biliran Police Provincial Office	95. Calatagan Municipal Police Station
57. Biliran Province State University	96. Camalig Municipal Police Station
58. Biliran Provincial Mobile Force Company	97. Camaligan Municipal Police Station
59. Bindoy Police Station	98. Camarines Norte 2nd Provincial Mobile Force Company
60. Bingawan Municipal Police Station	99. Camarines Sur 2nd Provincial Mobile Force Company
61. Boac Municipal Police Station	100. Camarines Sur Provincial Police Office
62. Bongabong Municipal Police Station	101. Camiguin Municipal Police Station
63. Boston Municipal Police Station	102. Canaman Municipal Police Station
64. Buenavista Municipal Government	103. Capiz Provincial Government
65. Buhi Municipal Police Station	104. Capiz Provincial Police Office
66. Bukidnon 2nd Provincial Mobile Force Company	105. Carles Municipal Police Station
67. Bula Municipal Police Station	106. Carmen Municipal Police Station
68. Bulacan Provincial Government	107. Catanduanes Municipal Police Station
69. Bulacan State University	108. Catbalogan City Government
70. Bulan Municipal Police Station	109. Cavite State University–CCAT Campus
71. Bureau of Customs	110. Central Bicol State University of Agriculture
72. Bureau of Internal Revenue	111. Central Philippines State University–Ilog Campus
73. Bureau of Customs–Subport of Dumaguete	

112.	Claver Municipal Police Station
113.	Commission on Human Rights
114.	Commission on Population Development
115.	Commission on Population Development-BARMM
116.	Commission on Population Development-CARAGA
117.	Commission on Population Development-NCR
118.	Commission on Population Development-Region 1
119.	Commission on Population Development-Region 2
120.	Compostela Police Station
121.	Concepcion Municipal Police Station
122.	Cooperative Development Authority
123.	Corcuera Municipal Police Station
124.	Cotabato State University
125.	Cuyo Municipal Government
126.	Dao Municipal Police Station
127.	Datu Montawal Municipal Police Station
128.	Davao City Government
129.	Davao City Police Station
130.	Davao Norte Police Provincial Office
131.	Davao Occidental Police Provincial Office
132.	Davao Sur Police Provincial Office
133.	Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipal Police Station
134.	Datu Unsay Municipal Police Station
135.	Davao Oriental Police Provincial Office
136.	DA-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
137.	DA-Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
138.	Department of Agrarian Reform
139.	Department of Energy
140.	Department of Finance
141.	DENR-Environmental Management Bureau
142.	DOLE-Institute for Labor Studies
143.	DOLE-Occupational Safety and Health Center
144.	DOLE-National Wages and Productivity Commission
145.	Department of the Interior and Local Government-Quirino Province
146.	Department of Public Works and Highways
147.	Department of Public Works and Highways-Regional Office 3

148.	Department of Science and Technology
149.	Department of Science and Technology-Regional Office 3
150.	Department of Science and Technology-Regional Office 4-B (MIMAROPA)
151.	Department of Science and Technology-Regional Office 9
152.	DOST-Metal Industry Research and Development Center
153.	DOST-Science and Technology Information Institute
154.	DSWD-Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
155.	Department of Trade and Industry
156.	Department of Trade and Industry-Bulacan Provincial Office
157.	Department of Trade and Industry-Region 3
158.	Development Bank of the Philippines
159.	Digos City Police Station
160.	Diffun Police Station
161.	Dinagat Islands Provincial Mobile Force Platoon
162.	Dinas Municipal Police Station
163.	Dingle Municipal Police Station
164.	Dipolog City Government
165.	Dipolog City Police Station
166.	Ditsa-an Ramain Municipal Police Station
167.	Dolores Municipal Police Station
168.	Don Carlos Municipal Police Station
169.	Don Marcelino Municipal Police Station
170.	Doña Maria D. Tan Memorial Hospital
171.	Dueñas Municipal Police Station
172.	Dumalinao Municipal Police Station
173.	Eastern Samar Provincial Police Office
174.	Eden Police Station 19
175.	Employers Confederation of the Philippines
176.	Estancia Municipal Police Station
177.	European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
178.	FACTS Asia
179.	Ferrol Police Station 19
180.	Gainza Municipal Police Station
181.	Gamu Municipal Police Station
182.	Garchitorena Municipal Government
183.	General Santos City Police Station 3

184.	General Trias City Police Station	225.	Libmanan Municipal Police Station
185.	Gigacuit Municipal Police Station	226.	Libungon Municipal Police Station
186.	Ginatilan Municipal Police Station	227.	Lipa City Police Station
187.	Gonzaga Police Station	228.	Limasawa Municipal Police Station
188.	Guimaras State University	229.	Lingig Municipal Police Station
189.	Hadji Mutamad Municipal Police Station	230.	Lobo Municipal Police Station
190.	Ifugao Provincial Government	231.	Looc Municipal Police Station
191.	Igbaras Municipal Police Station	232.	Lopez Municipal Police Station
192.	Iguig Municipal Police Station	233.	Loreto Municipal Police Station
193.	Ilagan City Police Station	234.	Luna Municipal Government
194.	Iligan City Police Office	235.	Lutayan Municipal Police Station
195.	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College	236.	Maasin Municipal Police Station
196.	Iloilo Police Provincial Office	237.	Macalelon Municipal Police Station
197.	Imus City Police Station	238.	Macrohon Municipal Police Station
198.	Infanta Municipal Police Station	239.	Madalum Municipal Police Station
199.	Initao Municipal Police Station	240.	Maddela Municipal Police Station
200.	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	241.	Magsaysay Municipal Police Station
201.	Ipil Municipal Police Station	242.	Mahatao Municipal Police Station
202.	Isabel Municipal Government	243.	Makilala Municipal Police Station
203.	Isabela Provincial Government	244.	Malabon City Government
204.	Isabela City Government	245.	Malinao Municipal Police Station
205.	Island Garden City of Samal Police Station	246.	Malita Municipal Police Station
206.	Itbayat Municipal Police Station	247.	Malitbog Municipal Police Station
207.	Ivana Municipal Police Station	248.	Malvar Municipal Police Station
208.	Jimenez Municipal Police Station	249.	Mandaue City Police Office
209.	Jomalig Municipal Police Station	250.	Manila Electric Cooperative
210.	Kadingilan Municipal Police Station	251.	Manito Municipal Police Station
211.	Kalawit Municipal Police Station	252.	Mapanas Municipal Police Station
212.	Kalibo Municipal Police Station	253.	Mapun Municipal Police Station
213.	Kalilangan Municipal Police Station	254.	Maramag Municipal Government
214.	Kalinga State University	255.	Maragusan Municipal Police Station
215.	Kayapa Police Station	256.	Marantao Municipal Police Station
216.	La Trinidad Municipal Government	257.	Marayo Bank Inc. Cadiz Branch Lite Unit
217.	Laak Municipal Police Station	258.	Marikina City Government
218.	Lambunao Municipal Police Station	259.	Marinduque Provincial Mobile Force Platoon
219.	Land Bank of the Philippines	260.	Marinduque Provincial Government
220.	Land Registration Authority	261.	Marinduque State College
221.	Lantapan Municipal Police Station	262.	Marinduque State College Internal Quality Assurance
222.	Lapu-Lapu City Police Station	263.	Maripipi Municipal Police Station
223.	Lemery Municipal Police Station	264.	Marogong Municipal Police Station
224.	Libangon Municipal Police Station		

265.	Matanao Municipal Police Station
266.	Maydolong Municipal Police Station
267.	Mendez Municipal Police Station
268.	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
269.	Milaor Municipal Police Station
270.	Mina Municipal Police Station
271.	Misamis Occidental Provincial Economic Enterprise Office
272.	Misamis Occidental Provincial Police Office
273.	Misamis Occidental Provincial Reformatory Jail
274.	Mlang Municipal Police Station
275.	Mogpog Municipal Police Station
276.	Molave Municipal Police Station
277.	Motiong Municipal Police Station
278.	Muntinlupa City Government
279.	Naga City Police Station 6
280.	Naga Municipal Police Station
281.	Nagcarlan Municipal Police Station
282.	Nagtipunan Municipal Police Station
283.	Naguilian Municipal Government
284.	National Bureau of Investigation–Bataan District Office
285.	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
286.	National Development Company
287.	National Economic and Development Authority–CAR
288.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 1
289.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 2
290.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 3
291.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 4-A (CALABARZON)
292.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 4-B (MIMAROPA)
293.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 7
294.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 10
295.	National Economic and Development Authority–Region 12
296.	National Electrification Administration

297.	National Housing Authority
298.	National Housing Authority–Region 10 Program Office
299.	National Transmission Corporation
300.	Nasipit Municipal Police Station
301.	Naujan Municipal Government
302.	Naval Municipal Police Station
303.	New Corella Police Station
304.	New Lucena Municipal Government
305.	New Lucena Municipal Police Station
306.	Norala Municipal Government
307.	Noveleta Municipal Police Station
308.	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology–College of Public Administration and Disaster Management
309.	Nueva Vizcaya Police Provincial Office
310.	Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Government
311.	Ocampo Municipal Police Station
312.	Occidental Mindoro Provincial Police Office
313.	Odiongan Municipal Police Station
314.	Ormoc City Police Station 5
315.	Oton Municipal Police Station
316.	Pagadian City Police Station
317.	Pagalungan Municipal Police Station
318.	Pagayawan Municipal Police Station
319.	Pagsanjan Municipal Police Station
320.	Pagudpud Municipal Government
321.	Pakil Municipal Police Station
322.	Palanan Municipal Government
323.	Pamplona Municipal Police Station
324.	Pangil Municipal Police Station
325.	Palo Municipal Government
326.	Panitan Municipal Police Station
327.	Parole and Probation Administration–Region 3
328.	Parole and Probation Administration–Bataan Office
329.	Parole and Probation Administration–Bulacan Office No. 1
330.	Parole and Probation Administration–Bulacan Office No. 2
331.	Parole and Probation Administration–Tarlac City

332.	Parole and Probation Administration–San Jose City	369.	Philippine Embassy in Poland
333.	Pasay Makati District Training and Assessment Center	370.	Philippine Embassy in Sweden
334.	Passi City Police Station	371.	Philippine Embassy in Switzerland
335.	Pata Municipal Police Station	372.	Philippine Embassy in Türkiye
336.	Patnongon Municipal Police Station	373.	Philippine Embassy in Vietnam
337.	Pavia Municipal Police Station	374.	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
338.	Peñablanca Police Station	375.	Philippine Information Agency
339.	Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations in New York	376.	Philippine Information Agency–Region 3
340.	Philippine Army	377.	Philippine National Police–Regional Learning and Doctrine Development Division
341.	Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office	378.	Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency
342.	Philippine Commission on Women	379.	Philippine Reclamation Authority
343.	Philippine Competition Commission	380.	Philippine Science High School–Southern Mindanao Campus
344.	Philippine Consulate General in Chicago, IL	381.	Philippine Statistics Authority
345.	Philippine Consulate General in Dubai	382.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Albay
346.	Philippine Consulate General in Hongkong	383.	Philippine Statistics Authority–BARMM
347.	Philippine Consulate General in Jeddah	384.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Bicol
348.	Philippine Consulate General in Nagoya, Japan	385.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Cordillera Administrative Region
349.	Philippine Consulate General in Toronto, Canada	386.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Cotabato Province
350.	Philippine Consulate General in Vancouver, Canada	387.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Davao de Oro
351.	Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation	388.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Davao Oriental
352.	Philippine Economic Zone Authority	389.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Ilocos Norte Provincial Statistical Office
353.	Philippine Embassy in Australia	390.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Ilocos Sur Provincial Statistical Office
354.	Philippine Embassy in Beijing, China	391.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Iloilo Provincial Statistical Office
355.	Philippine Embassy in Brunei	392.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Leyte
356.	Philippine Embassy in Canada	393.	Philippine Statistics Authority–National Capital Region
357.	Philippine Embassy in Denmark	394.	Philippine Statistics Authority–NCR Provincial Statistical Office 2
358.	Philippine Embassy in France	395.	Philippine Statistics Authority–NCR Provincial Statistical Office 3
359.	Philippine Embassy in Israel	396.	Philippine Statistics Authority–NCR Provincial Statistical Office 4
360.	Philippine Embassy in Japan	397.	Philippine Statistics Authority–NCR Provincial Statistical Office 5
361.	Philippine Embassy in Korea	398.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Nueva Ecija
362.	Philippine Embassy in Laos		
363.	Philippine Embassy in Malaysia		
364.	Philippine Embassy in México		
365.	Philippine Embassy in Myanmar		
366.	Philippine Embassy in New Zealand		
367.	Philippine Embassy in Oman		
368.	Philippine Embassy in Papua New Guinea		

399.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Statistical Office
400.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Pangasinan Provincial Statistical Office
401.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Regional Statistical Services Office 12
402.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Region 7
403.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Samar
404.	Philippine Statistics Authority–Zambales
405.	Picong Municipal Police Station
406.	Pilar Municipal Police Station
407.	Piñan Municipal Police Station
408.	Barangay Piot (Sorsogon City)
409.	Polanco Municipal Police Station
410.	Police Regional Office 7
411.	Police Regional Office 8
412.	Police Regional Office 12
413.	Police Regional Office 13
414.	Police Regional Office CALABARZON–Office of Regional Personnel and Records Management Division
415.	Polillo Municipal Police Station
416.	Polomolok Municipal Police Station
417.	Poona Piagapo Municipal Police Station
418.	Poonabayabao Municipal Police Station
419.	President Roxas Municipal Police Station
420.	Puerto Princesa City Government
421.	Puerto Princesa City Police Office–Tourist Police Unit
422.	Pugo Municipal Government
423.	Pulilan Municipal Government
424.	Quezon Municipal Police Station
425.	Quinapondan Municipal Police Station
426.	Ramon Magsaysay Municipal Police Station
427.	Regional Anti-Cybercrime Unit–Bangsamoro Autonomous Region
428.	Regional Civil Security Unit–Bangsamoro Autonomous Region
429.	Regional Mobile Force Battalion 9
430.	Regional Mobile Force Battalion 11
431.	Rizal Municipal Police Station
432.	Rizal Technological University
433.	Rizal Provincial Mobile Force Company

434.	Romblon National Institute of Technology
435.	Romblon Police Provincial Office
436.	Romblon Provincial Mobile Force Company
437.	Roxas Municipal Police Station
438.	Sabtang Municipal Police Station
439.	Sagñay Municipal Police Station
440.	Saguday Municipal Police Station
441.	Saguwaran Municipal Police Station
442.	San Agustin Municipal Police Station
443.	San Andres Municipal Police Station
444.	San Carlos City Government
445.	San Fernando Municipal Police Station
446.	San Francisco Municipal Police Station
447.	San Jacinto Municipal Police Station
448.	San Jose Municipal Police Station
449.	San Jose Municipal Police Station
450.	San Jorge Municipal Police Station
451.	San Mateo Municipal Police Station
452.	San Miguel Municipal Police Station
453.	San Miguel Municipal Police Station
454.	San Pablo City Police Station
455.	San Pedro City Government
456.	San Pedro City Police Station
457.	San Ricardo Municipal Police Station
458.	San Vicente Municipal Police Station
459.	Santa Ana Municipal Police Station
460.	Santa Fe Municipal Police Station
461.	Santa Teresita Municipal Police Station
462.	Santiago Water District
463.	Santo Tomas Municipal Government
464.	Sarangani Municipal Police Station
465.	SEAMEO INNOTECH
466.	Sebaste Police Station
467.	Senate of the Philippines
468.	Sibulan Municipal Government
469.	Sinacaban Municipal Police Station
470.	Siruma Municipal Police Station
471.	Socorro Municipal Police Station
472.	Solano Municipal Police Station
473.	Sominot Municipal Police Station

474.	Sta. Cruz Municipal Police Station	506.	Tubaran Municipal Police Station
475.	Sta. Elena Municipal Police Station	507.	Tukuran Municipal Police Station
476.	Sta. Marcela Municipal Government	508.	University of Northern Philippines
477.	Sta. Maria Municipal Police Station	509.	University of Southeastern Philippines
478.	Sta. Monica Municipal Police Station	510.	University of Southern Mindanao
479.	South Upi Municipal Government	511.	University of the East
480.	Sulat Municipal Police Station	512.	University of the Philippines Diliman
481.	Sultan Kudarat Police Provincial Office	513.	UP School of Urban and Regional Planning (UP-SURP)
482.	Surigao del Norte Police Provincial Office	514.	UPLB-Development Innovations and Policy Laboratory
483.	Taal Municipal Police Station	515.	UPLB College of Engineering and Agro-industrial Technology
484.	Tacurong City Police Station	516.	University of the Philippines Visayas-Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Extension
485.	Taft Municipal Police Station	517.	Valencia Police Station
486.	Tagkawayan Municipal Police Station	518.	Valenzuela City Government
487.	Tagoloan II Municipal Police Station	519.	Vallehermoso Municipal Police Station
488.	Tagudin Municipal Government	520.	Villareal Municipal Police Station
489.	Tagum City Police Station	521.	Villaverde Police Station
490.	Tamparan Municipal Police Station	522.	Vinzon Municipal Police Station
491.	Tanay Municipal Police Station	523.	Zamboanga City Police Station 4
492.	Tanjay City Government	524.	Zamboanga City Police Station 5
493.	Taraka Municipal Police Station	525.	Zamboanga City Police Station 6
494.	Tariff Commission	526.	Zamboanga City Police Station 8
495.	Tarlac State University	527.	Zamboanga City Police Station 11
496.	Tawi-Tawi Provincial Government	528.	Zamboanga del Norte Provincial Police Office
497.	Taytay Municipal Police Station	529.	Zamboanga del Sur Provincial Mobile Force Company
498.	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	530.	Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
499.	TESDA Provincial Training Center-Romblon	531.	Zamboanguita Municipal Police Station
500.	Tigbao Municipal Government	532.	Zarraga Municipal Police Station
501.	Tipo-Tipo Municipal Police Station		
502.	Tinambac Municipal Police Station		
503.	Tomas Oppus Municipal Police Station		
504.	Torrijos Poblacion School of Arts and Trades		
505.	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority		

ANNEX I

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING

A. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORA

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Abrigo, Michael Ralph	United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians Fourth Beyond GDP Sprint Meeting: Population, Society and Well-being: Socio-demographic disaggregation of National Accounts (Organized by United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs Statistics Division)	April 21	Participant
	The 2022 International Conference on Family Planning	November 14	Resource Person
Albert, Jose Ramon	Conference on Broadband Internet Affordability in the Philippines: The Latest Data, Current Challenges and What Can be Done to Improve Affordability for All (Organized by United States Agency for International Development/Department of Information and Communications Technology)	January 25	Discussant
	Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project (GAAP) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI): Women's Empowerment Metric for National Statistical Systems (WEMNS) Conference on Consultation on the Development of the Women's Empowerment Metric for National Statistical Systems (WEMNS)	March 4	Presenter
	The Ghana Ethical AI Workshop: Virtual workshop under the theme: Championing Ethics in AI Technology: Developing an Ethical AI Framework for Ghana (Organized by Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation, the Data Protection Commission of Ghana, and UN Global Pulse)	March 16	Participant
	Presentation at the UNICEF Policy Learning Forum on SDG Fund of the Poverty Analysis	March 29	Resource Speaker
	Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT) SDG Korea NEAT Working Group on The Sustainable Development Goals and East Asian Cooperation	July 21	Speaker
	World Trade Organization Global Aid for Trade Review 2022 Session 30: Advancing Digital Services Trade in Asia and the Pacific (Organized by ADB, World Trade Organization, and A4T)	July 28	Panel Discussant

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Ballesteros, Marife	Southeast Asia Development Symposium 2022 (Organized by Asian Development Bank)	March 15–16	Attendee
	1st Asia Pacific Housing Conference: Making Housing Affordable, Inclusive and Resilient	November 8–9	Participant
Briones, Roehlano	Special Strategic Leadership Session 2022 (Organized by Center for Training and Development-AMCHAM Philippines)	January 26	Speaker and Panelist
	5th Water Challenge Forum Series on Pathways for Water Security: Addressing the Needs of the Water Sector in Visayas (Organized by European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines)	January 31	Speaker and Panelist
	Agribusiness Committee Webinar on Through Thick and Thin: Agricultural Financing in 2022 (Organized by AMCHAM Philippines)	February 10	Participant
	The State of Agriculture: Rebooting Economies (Organized by AMCHAM Philippines)	March 3	Panelist
	Roundtable Discussion: Why Are Filipino Rice Farmers Poor? (Organized by National Chung Hsing University in partnership with ASEAN Research Institute for Strategic Studies and Enterprise)	March 26	Participant
	Informal Roundtable Discussion on Food Security and Consumer Welfare (Organized by USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, US Embassy Manila)	September 14	Participant
	Policy Insights for More Efficient and Adaptive Social Protection in the Philippines (Organized by PIDS and World Bank)	July 7	Panelist
Dacuycuy, Connie	Launch of Philippine Report: Exercising Control without the Accompanying Responsibilities (Organized by Fairwork)	August 9	Panelist
	Small Scale Mining: Potential, Problems and Solutions (Organized by The Canadian Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.)	May 19	Resource Speaker
Domingo, Sonny	PIDS-World Bank Joint Seminar on Social Protection for July 7, 2022 (Presented highlights of studies on disasters and social protection)	June 27	Resource speaker
	Launching of the Philippine Country Climate and Development Report (Organized by World Bank Manila)	October 25	Participant
	Launching of the Report on Poverty and Inequality in the Philippines: Past, Present and Prospects for the Future (Organized by World Bank Manila)	November 24	Participant

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Francisco, Kris	ECCP Human Capital Committee Meeting with PIDS (Organized by European Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines)	February 2	Participant
Gonzales, Maria Margarita	2022 KIF-PF-AMRO Joint Workshop on the Impact of COVID-19 on Regional Economies and Policy Responses (Organized by Center for Asia-Pacific Fiscal Affairs, Korea Institute of Public Finance)	July 4	Discussant
	United Nations ESCAP Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Public Debt and Sustainable Financing in Asia and the Pacific (Organized by Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)	November 29 to December 2	Participant
Navarro, Adoracion	The Fifth East Asia Energy Forum: ASEAN's Challenges on Carbon-Neutrality and Energy Security (Organized by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Energy Research Institute Network, Cambodia Ministry of Mines and Energy, and ASEAN Energy Business Forum)	September 12	Participant
	2022 Korea-Philippines Energy Forum (Organized by Korean Embassy in Manila)	December 9	Participant
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr.	EU-SHARE Study on Graduate Employability in the ASEAN (Organized by European Union Support to Higher Education in the ASEAN Region)	May 16	Participant
	Philippines' Graduation Program Endline - Asia Impact Webinar (Organized by Asian Development Bank)	May 26	Panelist
	Philippines Economic Update: Strengthening the Digital Economy to Boost Domestic Recovery (Report Launch and Forum) (Organized by World Bank)	June 9	Participant
	Public presentation of the UNIDO Industrial Development Report 2022 (Organized by United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	August 17	Discussant
	Key Informant Interview for the M&E Network/Community of Practice (Organized by United Nations Development Programme)	September 19	Resource Person
	Meeting with World Bank's Ms. Manuela V. Ferro, Regional Vice President, and Mr. Ed Mountfield, Vice President for Operations Policy and Country Services (Organized by World Bank)	September 19	Presenter

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. (continued)	Dialogue on Resilience with Kanni Wignaraja, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Regional Director, and select nongovernment stakeholders (Organized by United Nations Development Program)	October 25	Discussant
Quimba, Francis Mark	Meeting on Digital Economy and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (Organized by Center for Strategic and International Studies)	March 15	Resource Person
	Session 1 and 2 - 1st RCEP Think Tank Roundtable Dialogue (Organized by China Center for International Economic Exchanges)	April 20	Resource Speaker
	The New MSME Economy Post-pandemic Drivers for Growth (Organized by University of Southern California Marshall School of Business)	July 8	Resource Person
	The High-Level Forum on Trade, Investment, and Industry (Organized by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia)	July 26–27	Participant
	17th International Convention of the East Asian Association (Organized by East Asian Economic Association)	August 28	Resource Person and Discussant
	2022 KAS Partners' Meeting (Organized by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung)	September 22–23	Participant
Serafica, Ramonette	Workshop on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership: Implications, Challenges, and Future Growth of East Asia and ASEAN (Organized by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia)	March 14	Presenter
Siar, Sheila	NEAT Philippines 2022 Working Group on Strategic Communication Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic: ASEAN Plus Three Countries Experiences, Best Practices, and Ways Forward	July 12	Presenter
Sicat, Charlotte Justine	Virtual Forum on Bridging the Gap: Reducing Inequality in the Philippines for Inclusive Growth (Organized by Stratbase ADRI)	March 31	Resource Speaker
	10th Asian Regional Roundtable (ADB/ADBI/AMRO/ERIA/OECD) (Organized by Asian Development Bank)	June 15	Presenter/Discussant
	ERCD Seminar Series: An Assessment of the Criteria Used in the Determination of Philippine LGU Fiscal Viability (Organized by Asian Development Bank)	June 19	Resource Speaker

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Tabuga, Aubrey	Remittances and Inclusive Economic Growth for Migrants, Families, and their Communities in the Digital Age (Organized by UP-CIFAL Philippines in collaboration with United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the Philippine Migration Research Network)	May 5	Participant
Ulep, Valerie Gilbert	Regional Conversation Series: Promoting Regional Cooperation for Enhancing Access to Essential Health Products (Organized by ESCAP)	March 23	Panelist
	Roundtable Discussion on COVID-19 and Interconnecting Concerns in the Philippines (Organized by Environmental Science for Social Change, Secretariat to the Vatican COVID-19 Commission Southeast Asia Task Force, and Ateneo School of Government)	July 29	Panelist
	Access to Medicines Summit (Organized by Rise Above Now Group, Takeda Healthcare Philippines Inc.)	October 11–12	Presenter
	Pre-consolidation Workshop: Philippine Acceleration Action Plan for TB (PAAP-TB) (Organized by USAID's TB Innovations and Health Systems Strengthening)	November 9	Speaker

B. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NETWORK	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Abrigo, Michael Ralph	National Transfer Account Project		Member
	Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study		Member
Albert, Jose Ramon	International Statistics Institute		Elected Member
	Data Privacy Advisory Group, UN Global Pulse		Member
Domingo, Sonny	NEAT Japan's Working Group Meeting on Toward Carbon Neutrality in East Asia (Organized by Network of East Asian Think Tanks)	July 26	Resource Speaker
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr.	35th Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Country Coordinators Meeting 2022	April 27	Country Coordinator/ Speaker
	Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT) Philippines Working Report on Strategic Communication Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic: ASEAN Plus Three Countries (APT) Experiences, Best Practices, and Ways Forward	July 12	Country Coordinator/ Speaker

PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NETWORK	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. (continued)	Visit to PIDS by Lee In Ho, NEAC Vice Chairperson and NEAC Delegates Korea National Economic Advisory Council (NEAC)	November 7	Presider
	RIN Annual meeting FY 2022 (Organized by Research Institute Network and IDE-JETRO)	November 24	Participant and Country Member
	Visit to PIDS by Kensuke Molnar-Tanaka OECD Head of Asia Desk and Prasiwi Ibrahim, OECD Council Deputy Head of Asia Desk organized by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	November 29	Presider
Quimba, Francis Mark	35th NEAT Country Coordinators Meeting (35th NEAT CCM) (Organized by Institute of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR)	April 27	Resource Speaker
	NEAT Working Group Meeting on Deepening APT Third-Party Market Cooperation (Organized by NEAT China)	June 23	Presenter
	36th NEAT Country Coordinators Meeting (Organized by Network of East Asian Think-tanks)	September 6	Resource Speaker
	Annual Summit of the Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance (GTIPA) (Organized by Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade)	October 26-29	Resource Speaker
Serafica, Ramonette	Commentary on Maintaining Momentum for Structural Reform in the Philippines for the East Asia Forum: Economics, Politics and Public Policy in East Asia and the Pacific	May 6	Participant

ANNEX J

LEGISLATIVE INPUTS

A. COMMENTS/POSITION PAPERS SUBMITTED BY PIDS TO CONGRESS IN 2022

DATE OF TRANSMITTAL	LEGISLATIVE INPUT	RESEARCH FELLOW/STAFF
January 25	Comments on the proposed Livestock Development and Competitiveness Law of 2021	Roehlano Briones
August 23	Comments on the Proposed Internet Transactions Act	Ramonette Serafica and Queen Cel Oren
August 26	Comments on Section 150 of Republic Act 7610 or the Local Government Code	Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat
September 5	Comments on Senate Bill 150: Academic Recovery and Accessible Learning (ARAL) Program Act	Ma. Christina Epetia
September 9	Summaries of PIDS studies on youth employment submitted to Senate	Aubrey Tabuga and John Paul Corpus
September 16	Comments on Senate Bills 46, 86, 137, 216, 586, 640, 720, and 822 seeking to advance the welfare of sea-based migrant workers	Aubrey Tabuga
October 5	Summaries of studies related to the scarring phenomenon brought by the COVID-19 pandemic submitted to Senate	
October 10	Comments on the net benefits of Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGO) in the Philippines in relation to Senate Resolutions 225, 227, and 229	Connie Dacuycuy and Margarita Gonzales
	Comments on House Bills for the Condonation of Land Amortization Liabilities of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	Roehlano Briones
October 11	Comments on Senate Bill 6: An act creating the Department of Technical Education Training and Certification, providing for its powers, structure, and for other purposes	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
	Comments on Senate Bill 363 on strengthening the Technical Vocational Education and Training	
October 24	Comments on the Rental Housing Subsidy Program Act	Marife Ballesteros
November 22	Comments on House Bills 1986, 2703, 4146, and 4354 on the expropriation of lands for socialized housing	
November 25	Comments on the proposed Senate Resolution 191: Resolution calling for the adoption of an interagency approach in the formulation of policies against the proliferation and spread of false news information or “fake news” and directing the Senate Committee on Public Information and Mass Media to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, with the end in view of proposing amendments to Republic Act 10175, otherwise known as “The Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012” and other pertinent laws	Sheila Siar

B. OUTREACH ACTIVITIES RENDERED BY PIDS RESEARCH FELLOWS AND STAFF ON LEGISLATIVE DISCUSSIONS

INSTITUTION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Served as a resource person in the Senate public hearing on livestock bills (January 13)
Senate of the Philippines		Served as a resource person in a meeting with the Office of Senator Sonny Angara to discuss education reforms (July 18)
Senate of the Philippines		Participated in a meeting requested by Senator Sherwin Gatchalian on the Second Congressional Commission on Education (EDCOM II) (August 9)
Senate of the Philippines		Served as a resource person during the consultation meeting with the Office of Senator Sherwin Gatchalian (August 18)
House of Representatives		Served as a resource person during the House Committee meeting on mother-tongue language as a medium of instruction (September 13)
Senate of the Philippines		Served as a resource person during the Senate Committee on Basic Education Hybrid Public Hearing on the implementation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) (October 17)
House of Representatives	Marife Ballesteros	Served as a resource speaker during the Committee on Housing and Urban Development meeting to discuss House Bills 71, 842, and 2029 on the Sustainable Cities and Communities Act (October 26)
Senate of the Philippines	Aubrey Tabuga	Submitted a summary of studies related to youth unemployment (September 1)
		Submitted comments on Senate bills seeking to advance the welfare of sea-based migrant workers (September 7)
		Participated in the Technical Working Group (TWG) for the Committee on Migrant Workers meeting (September 15)
		Submitted the summaries of studies related to the scarring phenomenon brought by the COVID-19 pandemic (October 5)
Senate of the Philippines	Connie Dacuycuy	Provided comments on the net benefits of POGO in the Philippines in relation to Senate Resolutions 225, 227, and 229, which have sought an inquiry on the issue (October 10)
Senate of the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba	Served as a resource person during the briefing with Senator Cynthia Villar on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (April 12)
House of Representatives		Served as a resource person during the hybrid meeting of the Committee on Trade and Industry (November 9)
Senate of the Philippines	Jose Ramon Albert	Submitted comments on Senate Bill 2506 Committee Report 597 on Social Pension (May 30)
Senate of the Philippines	Ma. Christina Epetia	Provided comments on Senate Bill 150 (ARAL Program Act) (September 5)
		Served as a resource person during the public hearing on Senate Bill 150 (ARAL Program Act) (September 6)

INSTITUTION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Ma. Christina Epetia (continued)	Served as a resource person during the second TWG meeting on Senate Bill 150 (ARAL Program Act) (September 20 and 27) Participated in the public hearing on Senate Resolution 5: Status of the Implementation of the K-12 Law (MTB-MLE) (October 17)
Senate of the Philippines	Maria Margarita Gonzales	Provided comments on the net benefits of POGO in the Philippines in relation to Senate Resolutions 225, 227, and 229, which have sought an inquiry on the issue (October 10)
Senate of the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Participated in the consultation meeting on Senate Resolution on the State of Health Financing in the Philippines (March 9)
House of Representatives	Ramonette Serafica	Provided comments on the presentation of Department of Trade and Industry Undersecretary Rafaelita Aldaba during the Legislative Agenda Setting Workshop for the 19th Congress: Strengthening Industry and Services and Enhancing Productivity (April 27)
Senate of the Philippines		Provided comments on the Internet Transaction Act (Senate Bills 612 and 154) (August 23)
Senate of the Philippines		Participated in the joint public hearing and inquiry, in aid of legislation, of the Committees on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship; Local Government; Public Works; and Finance and TWG meeting on the Internet Transactions Act (September 15 and 28 and October 10)
Senate of the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Participated in the Public Hearing on Senate Bills 139 (Senators Cynthia Villar and Nancy Binay), 821 (Senator Sonny Angara), 1048 (Senator Ralph Recto), and 1297 (Senator Lito Lapid) pertaining to livestock bills (January 13)
		Submitted comments on the Senate bill on livestock, poultry, and dairy industry value chain development (January 25)
		Submitted comments on Senate Bill 139 on restructuring and rationalizing the livestock industry (March 18)
		Served as a resource speaker during the Legislative Agenda Setting Workshop for the 19th Congress (April 26)
House of Representatives		Submitted a position paper on House bills on the condonation of land amortization (September 26)
	Sonny Domingo	Participated in the Hybrid Committee Meeting on the Draft Substitute Bill on the New Agrarian Emancipation Act (November 9)
Senate of the Philippines		Served as a resource person during the Public Hearing on Livestock Bills (Senate Bills 139, 821, 1048, and 1297) (January 13)
House of Representatives		Presented the study on Protecting the Environment and Adapting to Climate Change and Disaster Risk during the Legislative Agenda Setting Workshop for the 19th Congress (April 26)

INSTITUTION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Submitted a position paper and participated in the Second Public Hearing on Senate Bill 230 on the Medical Cannabis Compassionate Access Act of the Philippines (December 13, 2022)
Senate of the Philippines	Sheila Siar	Served as a resource person during the hearing of the Senate Committee on Public Information and Mass Media (November 28, 2022)

C. PIDS PUBLICATIONS USED BY PIDS FELLOWS/STAFF IN LEGISLATIVE DISCUSSIONS

BOOK CHAPTER

1. Webinar on Modernizing the Philippine Agriculture

RESEARCH PAPER SERIES

1. RPS 2021-02: "Starting Where the Children Are": A Process Evaluation of the Mother-Tongue Multilingual Education Program Implementation
2. RPS 2021-08: Philippine Regulations for Cross-Border Digital Platforms: Impact and Reform Considerations

DISCUSSION PAPERS

1. DP 2016-40: Rent Control in the Philippines: An Update
2. DP 2016-45: Warehouse Receipts as a System for Improving the Efficiency of Rice and Corn Marketing in the Philippines
3. DP 2017-50: Institutional Issues on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
4. DP 2018-38: Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines
5. DP 2018-52: Disaster Preparedness and Local Governance in the Philippines
6. DP 2019-06: "Starting Where the Children Are": A Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education Implementation
7. DP 2019-13: Status of Senior High School Implementation: A Process Evaluation
8. DP 2019-22: Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines: Phase 2
9. DP 2021-03: Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
10. DP 2021-13: Filipinos' Access and Exposure to ICT: A General Overview based on the National ICT Household Survey
11. 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
12. DP 2021-35: Who Benefits from RCEP? Application of Trade Policy Tools

DISCUSSION PAPERS

13. DP 2022-18: Is Agriculture and Fisheries Ascending the Value-Added Ladder? The State of Agricultural Value Chains in the Philippines
 14. DP 2022-20: Towards Competitive Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Industries: A Benchmarking Study
 15. DP 2022-22: Measuring Housing Affordability in the Philippines
 16. DP 2022-23: Philippine Education: Situationer, Challenges, and Ways Forward
-

POLICY NOTES

1. PN 2017-03 Who Benefits and Loses from an Untargeted Tuition Subsidy for Students in SUCs?
 2. PN 2019-01: Pressures of Public School Teachers and Implications on Quality
 3. PN 2021-06: Fake News, Its Dangers, and How We Can Fight It
-

CONCEPT NOTE

1. Concept Note on Sentinel Schools
-

ANNEX K

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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022, 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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022, 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

March 2, 2023

ANNEX L

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(As at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2022	2021 (As Restated)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	171,511,419	142,629,733
Financial assets	6	435,581,697	496,880,639
Receivables	7	51,682,388	8,698,090
Inventories	8	77,628	81,655
Other current assets	10	8,443,391	15,385,493
Total current assets		667,296,523	663,675,610
Noncurrent Assets			
Financial assets	6	367,487,317	257,454,477
Receivables	7	2,954,833	2,954,833
Property, plant, and equipment—net	9	14,674,456	16,720,447
Other noncurrent assets	10	7,278,972	7,278,972
Total noncurrent assets		392,395,578	284,408,729
TOTAL ASSETS		1,059,692,101	948,084,339
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	12,883,870	8,282,347
Interagency payables	12	11,578,610	8,772,792
Trust liabilities	13	10,013,478	3,435,883
Deferred credits	14	1,574	—
Other payables	15	5,000	50,729
Total current liabilities		34,482,532	20,541,751
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Interagency payables	12	2,954,833	2,954,833
Other payables	15	18,000	216,009
Provisions	16	34,033,567	32,626,138
Total noncurrent liabilities		37,006,400	35,796,980
TOTAL LIABILITIES		71,488,932	56,338,731
NET ASSETS (TOTAL ASSETS LESS TOTAL LIABILITIES)		988,203,169	891,745,608
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	17	676,562,444	580,104,883
Government equity		311,640,725	311,640,725
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		988,203,169	891,745,608

*The notes on pages 141–162 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX M

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (For years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; in Philippine peso)			
	NOTES*	2022	2021
REVENUE			
Service and business income	19	38,634,726	48,771,120
Total revenue		38,634,726	48,771,120
LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	20	119,635,730	116,780,253
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	81,194,896	67,247,818
Financial expenses	22	558,590	600,071
Noncash expenses	23	5,235,304	5,764,503
		206,624,520	190,392,645
Deficit from Current Operations		(167,989,794)	(141,621,525)
Gains	24.1	3,121,245	2,261,799
Losses	24.2	–	(282,496)
Miscellaneous income	25	158,829	3,000,721
Deficit before Tax		(164,709,720)	(136,641,501)
Income tax expense		–	–
Deficit after Tax		(164,709,720)	(136,641,501)
Subsidy from the national government	26	259,455,000	189,305,000
Net Surplus for the Period		94,745,280	52,663,499

*The notes on pages 141–162 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX N

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY
(For years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)	Government Equity	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021		600,339,640	311,809,225	912,148,865
Adjustments:				
Add/(deduct):				
Prior period errors		—	—	—
RESTATED BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021		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	—	52,663,499
Other adjustments		(70,455,906)	(168,500)	(70,624,406)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021		582,547,233	311,640,725	894,187,958
Adjustments				
Add/(deduct):				
Change in Accounting Policy		(2,442,350)	—	(2,442,350)
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021		580,104,883	311,640,725	891,745,608
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2022				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		94,745,280	—	94,745,280
Other adjustments	17	1,712,281	—	1,712,281
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022		676,562,444	311,640,725	988,203,169

*The notes on pages 141–162 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX O

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (For years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; in Philippine peso)			
	NOTES*	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Collection of revenues		10,088	7,033
Receipt of assistance/subsidy		259,455,000	189,305,000
Collection of receivables		3,479,598	10,027,066
Receipt of interagency fund transfers		30,632,600	24,924,605
Trust receipts		15,221,353	9,066,753
Other receipts		26,086,326	10,388,349
Total Cash Inflows		334,884,965	243,718,806
Cash Outflows			
Payment of expenses		121,712,496	103,287,169
Purchase of inventories		475,894	636,777
Grant of cash advances		1,073,457	301,260
Prepayments		8,443,391	14,846,606
Remittance of personnel benefits, contributions, and mandatory deductions		47,503,402	46,275,703
Release of interagency fund transfers		47,030,422	7,906,367
Total Cash Outflows		226,239,062	173,253,882
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities		108,645,903	70,464,924
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Proceeds from matured investments/redemption of long term investments		204,823,462	74,768,730
Total Cash Inflows		204,823,462	74,768,730
Cash Outflows			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		3,296,559	4,125,058
Purchase of investments		284,412,365	250,098,333
Total Cash Outflows		287,708,924	254,223,391
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities		(82,885,462)	(179,454,661)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		25,760,441	(108,989,737)
Loss on foreign exchange		3,121,245	1,938,690
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1		142,629,733	249,680,780
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31	5	171,511,419	142,629,733

* The notes on pages 141–162 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX P

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, 2022; 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	38,634,726	(24,555,349)
Assistance and subsidy	26	259,455,000	259,455,000	259,455,000	–
Total Receipts		273,534,377	273,534,377	298,089,726	(24,555,349)
PAYMENTS					
Personnel services	20	148,467,072	148,467,072	119,635,730	28,831,342
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	204,480,623	198,768,623	81,194,896	117,573,727
Capital outlay	18	104,435,849	4,448,849	3,296,559	1,152,290
Financial expenses	22	600,000	600,000	558,590	41,410
Total Payments		457,983,544	352,284,544	204,685,775	147,598,769
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS		(184,449,167)	(78,750,167)	93,403,951	(172,154,118)

* The notes on pages 141–162 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX Q

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

1. GENERAL INFORMATION/ENTITY PROFILE

The financial statements of Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) were authorized for issue on March 2, 2023, 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 Arsenio M. Balisacan.

The PIDS is a non-stock, non-profit government research institution created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1201 dated September 26, 1977. The Institute's nature of operations/principal programs/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, 2022, the Institute had 105 manpower complement consisting of 86 permanent, 2 co-terminus, and 17 contractual positions. Its principal place of business is located at 18th Floor, Three Cyberpod, Centris-North Tower, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.

The Institute has continuously implemented its quality management system (QMS) covering the scope of "provision of socio-economic policy research services" which has been certified as compliant with ISO 9001:2015 Standard. The Certification International Philippines, a third-party certification body, issued a certificate of registration that is valid until April 25, 2025, subject to annual surveillance audit. This was a recertification from the original issuance dated April 24, 2019.

The PIDS established its QMS in line with Executive Order No. 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 to government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations such as the PIDS.

Further, PIDS implemented this year the Flexible Work Arrangement (FWA) pursuant to Civil Service Commission (CSC) Resolution Number 2200209 promulgated on May 18, 2022 and CSC Memorandum Circular No. 6, s. 2022. PIDS established the guidelines to effectively implement the FWA taking into consideration the health, safety, and welfare of PIDS employees and at the same time achievement of objectives set by the organization and oversight agencies.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year presented.

** All amounts in Philippine Peso, unless otherwise stated.*

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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of Accounting

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

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 50,000.00.

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	2022	2021
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	171,511,419	142,629,733
Financial assets	6	803,069,014	754,335,116
Receivables	7	54,637,221	11,652,923
		1,029,217,654	908,617,772
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	12,883,870	8,282,347
Interagency payables	12	14,533,443	11,727,625
Trust liabilities	13	10,013,478	3,435,883
		37,430,791	23,445,855

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:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	–	59,277
Cash in bank–local currency	161,057,413	130,135,895
Cash in bank–foreign currency	10,454,006	12,434,561
	171,511,419	142,629,733

5.1 Cash in Bank–Local Currency

	Account No.	2022	2021
LBP/PIDS proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	1782-1011-50	100,177,693	100,134,985
LBP/PIDS proper (NIA Branch)	1872-1037-39	33,580,945	19,671,770
LBP/PIDS University of Notre Dame	1872-1043-52	6,393,886	–
DBP/PIDS proper	0405-026125-530	5,698,212	2,057,298
LBP/PIDS DTI projects	1872-1042-55	3,084,568	–
LBP/PIDS proper (Buendia Branch)	0052-1149-34	3,061,957	86,751
LBP/PIDS DAR project	1872-1040-42	2,715,789	1,240,540
LBP/PIDS IDRC project	1872-1040-93	2,282,252	1,957,832

	Account No.	2022	2021
LBP/PIDS DILG projects	1872-1045-22	2,133,822	–
LBP/PIDS UNICEF projects	1872-1041-82	1,758,177	–
LBP/PIDS DOST PCIEERD	1872-1043-10	66,560	–
LBP/PIDS BSP projects	1872-1041-90	34,989	30,011
LBP/PIDS PRA project	1872-1045-14	34,231	–
LBP/PIDS DOH 2021 AHEAD-HPSR	1872-1041-66	30,790	4,196,457
LBP/PIDS Head Office	3401-07-0973	3,542	700
LBP/PIDS UNICEF project	1872-1040-18	–	619,688
LBP/PIDS Monash University	1872-1041-74	–	139,863
		161,057,413	130,135,895

The PIDS total Cash in Bank–Local Currency amounted to PHP 142.522 million, while the externally funded project funds amounted to PHP 18.535 million. This was used to pay various project expenses incurred for the specific project in peso.

5.2 Cash in Bank–Foreign Currency

	Account No.	2022	2021
LBP/PIDS Proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	11784-0093-66	10,454,006	12,434,561
		10,454,006	12,434,561

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022	2021
Total current financial assets	435,581,697	496,880,639
Total noncurrent financial assets	367,487,317	257,454,477
	803,069,014	754,335,116

6.1 Current Financial Assets

As at December 31, 2022

Value Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Issuer	Rate (%)	Cost of Investment
Investible funds					
02/02/22	01/18/23	350 days	LBP Treasury	1.4100%	15,162,176
03/02/22	02/22/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.5400%	4,104,013
10/26/22	04/19/23	175 days	LBP Treasury	4.5500%	2,213,014
06/08/22	04/26/23	322 days	DBP Treasury	2.0150%	18,420,361
06/29/22	06/28/23	364 days	LBP Trust	2.5000%	1,119,476
07/26/22	07/19/23	358 days	LBP Treasury	3.2010%	6,972,562
07/26/22	07/19/23	358 days	LBP Treasury	3.2010%	10,351,070
Funds for Operations					
04/27/22	01/25/23	273 days	LBP Treasury	1.6250%	20,246,890
02/23/22	02/15/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.4700%	13,579,101
03/16/22	02/22/23	343 days	LBP Treasury	1.5900%	20,193,013

Value Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Issuer	Rate (%)	Cost of Investment
03/17/22	03/15/23	363 days	DBP Treasury	1.6500%	1,505,034
03/17/22	03/15/23	363 days	DBP Treasury	1.6500%	2,218,569
03/23/22	03/15/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.6600%	5,451,444
03/23/22	03/15/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.6600%	5,365,571
03/23/22	03/15/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.6600%	2,185,315
04/06/22	03/22/23	350 days	LBP Treasury	1.7000%	20,200,781
10/19/22	04/12/23	175 days	LBP Treasury	4.4500%	4,039,397
10/26/22	04/19/23	175 days	LBP Treasury	4.5500%	20,901,783
10/26/22	04/19/23	175 days	LBP Treasury	4.5500%	2,831,125
06/08/22	04/26/23	322 days	LBP Treasury	2.0155%	20,113,958
06/08/22	04/26/23	322 days	LBP Treasury	2.0155%	22,632,762
05/11/22	05/03/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.9350%	25,125,769
05/11/22	05/03/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	1.9350%	998,727
05/12/22	05/03/23	356 days	DBP Treasury	1.9350%	2,226,054
08/10/22	06/07/23	301 days	LBP Treasury	2.7500%	5,483,594
10/12/22	06/21/23	252 days	LBP Treasury	3.6550%	14,505,611
09/28/22	06/28/23	273 days	LBP Treasury	3.3000%	4,035,609
07/13/22	07/05/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	2.7560%	3,907,040
10/12/22	07/05/23	266 days	LBP Treasury	3.7100%	10,049,807
10/12/22	07/05/23	266 days	LBP Treasury	3.7100%	9,358,877
07/20/22	07/12/23	357 days	DBP Treasury	3.0000%	2,221,442
07/27/22	07/19/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	3.2000%	6,539,042
08/10/22	08/02/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	3.4175%	30,040,033
08/10/22	08/02/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	3.4150%	20,397,112
08/31/22	08/23/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	3.8200%	2,925,023
11/02/22	10/25/23	357 days	LBP Treasury	4.8500%	20,331,177
11/16/22	11/08/23	357 days	DBP Treasury	4.9000%	5,118,926
11/23/22	11/22/23	364 days	LBP Treasury	5.0500%	5,499,618
12/14/22	10/25/23	315 days	LBP Treasury	4.9000%	5,091,835
12/14/22	11/22/23	343 days	LBP Treasury	5.0750%	20,533,322
12/14/22	06/13/23	181 days	LBP P-Tamo	0.1900%	21,385,664
Total					435,581,697

Total current financial assets account consists of investment in treasury bills of the LBP and Development Bank of the Philippines with maturities ranging from 175 to 364 days.

6.2 Noncurrent Financial Assets

As at December 31, 2022

Value Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Terms (years)	Issuer	Coupon Rate	Face Amount	Unamortized		Carrying Amount
							Premium	Discount	
06/25/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875%	4,800,000	6,864	–	4,806,864
06/28/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875%	3,000,000	4,574	–	3,004,574
07/20/22	04/21/16	04/21/23	0.76	DBP	3.500%	10,325,000	–	(7,769)	10,317,231
10/31/13	05/29/03	05/29/23	20	DBP	11.875%	16,593,000	634,088	–	17,227,088
08/15/13	08/15/13	08/15/23	10	DBP	3.250%	13,000,000	–	–	13,000,000
09/27/16	08/15/13	08/15/23	10	DBP	3.250%	10,465,197	–	(5,434)	10,459,763
11/22/19	03/12/19	03/12/24	5	DBP	6.250%	60,626,000	1,191,926	–	61,817,926
05/14/15	08/20/14	08/20/24	10	DBP	4.125%	9,629,000	55,144	–	9,684,144
01/12/16	08/20/14	08/20/24	10	DBP	4.125%	6,343,157	1,880	–	6,345,037
10/26/21	10/17/19	10/17/24	2.99	DBP	4.250%	2,810,000	68,962	–	2,878,962
03/23/22	08/12/20	08/12/25	3.39	DBP	2.625%	15,745,000	–	(465,071)	15,279,929
06/14/22	08/12/20	08/12/25	3.17	DBP	2.625%	2,100,000	–	(100,918)	1,999,082
01/07/13	01/19/06	01/19/26	20	DBP	10.250%	6,597,000	756,451	–	7,353,451
12/15/21	02/14/19	02/14/26	4.18	DBP	6.250%	16,020,000	945,908	–	16,965,908
07/20/22	02/14/19	02/14/26	3.59	DBP	6.250%	8,650,000	76,196	–	8,726,196
05/05/22	03/04/22	03/04/27	4.85	DBP	4.875%	4,834,000	–	(24,211)	4,809,789
07/10/13	09/06/07	09/06/27	20	DBP	8.625%	3,920,000	437,835	–	4,357,835
07/10/13	03/02/12	02/02/32	20	DBP	5.875%	4,850,000	179,119	–	5,029,119
10/24/12	10/24/12	10/24/37	25	DBP	6.1250%	10,000,000	–	–	10,000,000
04/27/22	02/11/22	02/11/23	1	LBP	4.375%	3,995,000	7,581	–	4,002,581
04/20/22	04/07/22	04/07/25	3	LBP	4.250%	5,089,000	–	(4,912)	5,084,088
01/31/18	09/09/15	09/09/25	10	LBP	3.625%	41,979,000	–	(599,998)	41,379,002
07/16/17	09/09/15	09/09/25	10	LBP	3.625%	18,490,000	–	(1,130,135)	17,359,865
03/23/22	08/12/20	08/12/25	3.4	LBP	2.625%	16,651,000	–	(310,235)	16,340,765
02/16/22	04/08/21	04/08/26	5	LBP	3.375%	10,243,000	–	(222,097)	10,020,903
03/04/22	03/04/22	03/04/27	5	LBP	4.857%	24,165,000	–	–	24,165,000
03/16/22	03/04/22	03/04/27	4.9	LBP	4.875%	3,374,000	–	(32,897)	3,341,103
09/07/22	09/07/22	03/07/28	5.5	LBP	5.750%	25,425,000	–	–	25,425,000
10/08/21	–	10/08/26	5	LBP	1.375%	6,306,112	–	–	6,306,112
Total						366,024,466	4,366,528	(2,903,677)	367,487,317

Total non-current financial assets pertains to investments in bonds 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 consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Receivables	7,852,097	6,701,763
Interagency receivables	46,386,674	4,561,362
Other receivables	398,450	389,798
	54,637,221	11,652,923

	2022			2021		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Receivables	7,852,097	–	7,852,097	6,701,763	–	6,701,763
Interagency receivables	43,431,841	2,954,833	46,386,674	1,606,529	2,954,833	4,561,362
Other receivables	398,450	–	398,450	389,798	–	389,798
	51,682,388	2,954,833	54,637,221	8,698,090	2,954,833	11,652,923

7.1 Receivables

	2022	2021
Interest receivables	7,852,097	6,701,763
	7,852,097	6,701,763

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, 2022

Accounts	Total	Not Past Due	Past Due		
			< 30 days	30–60 days	> 60 days
Interest receivables	7,852,097	7,852,097	–	–	–
	7,852,097	7,852,097	–	–	–

7.3 Interagency Receivables

Accounts	2022	2021
Due from National Government Agencies (NGAs)	46,386,674	4,561,362
	46,386,674	4,561,362

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2022	2021
PIDS/Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) project “Survey Component of the 2023 Study on Assessing Innovation in Philippine Business and Industry”	41,400,000	–
PIDS/Commission on Higher Education (CHED) - Research Development and Extension Project	2,954,833	2,954,833
PIDS/Department of Health (DOH) project “The 2021 Advancing Health Through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy	1,804,854	–

Particulars	2022	2021
PIDS/Philippine Retirement Authority (PRA) project "A Comprehensive Research Study of the Competitiveness of the Philippine Retirement Program"	176,217	–
PIDS/Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (DOST PCIEERD) project "Process Evaluation of the One Stop Laboratory Services for Global Competitiveness (ONELAB) Program"	50,770	–
PIDS/Development Academy of the Philippines project "Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development"	–	1,585,727
PIDS/Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas project "Monetary and Fiscal Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic"	–	20,802
	46,386,674	4,561,362

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 intended for the implementation of the Grants-in-Aid for Research Development and Extension Project, which was released by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to the PIDS. Of the PHP 560 million fund, PHP 504 million was transferred/released to CHED last June 20, 2012. The said remaining balance was already liquidated by the Benguet State University (BSU) 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 currently on a petition for review with the COA Commission Proper.

The receivables from PIDS/PSA project "Survey Component of the 2023 Study on Assessing Innovation in Philippine Business and Industry" was transferred to PSA for the implementation of the said project, per MOA this amount should be liquidated on CY 2023.

The receivables from PIDS/DOH project "The 2021 Advancing Health Through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy", PIDS/PRA project "A Comprehensive Research Study of the Competitiveness of the Philippine Retirement Program" and PIDS/DOST PCIEERD project "Process Evaluation of the ONELAB Program" are advances of the Institute and billed/recognized revenue from the projects that are not yet paid.

7.4 Other Receivables

	2022	2021
Other receivables	389,329	389,098
Due from officers and employees	9,121	700
	398,450	389,798

8. INVENTORIES

	2022	2021
Inventory held for consumption		
Carrying amount, January 1	81,655	75,329
Additional/acquisitions during the year	110,469	96,777
Expensed during the year except write-down	(114,496)	(90,451)
	77,628	81,655

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, 2022

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2022	13,456,774	2,049,906	1,213,767	16,720,447
Additions/acquisitions	3,296,559	–	–	3,296,559
Total	16,753,333	2,049,906	1,213,767	20,017,006
Disposals	(2,111,150)	–	–	(2,111,150)
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,521,943)	(666,860)	(46,501)	(5,235,304)
Impairment–loss	–	–	–	–
Adjustment–accumulated depreciation	2,003,904	–	–	2,003,904
Carrying amount, December 31, 2022 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	12,124,144	1,383,046	1,167,266	14,674,456
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	40,981,626	7,859,500	21,252,598	70,093,724
Less: accumulated depreciation	(28,856,982)	(6,476,454)	(20,085,332)	(55,418,768)
allowance for impairment	(500)	–	–	(500)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2022 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	12,124,144	1,383,046	1,167,266	14,674,456

As at December 31, 2021 (as restated)

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)
Adjustment–accumulated depreciation	(991,722)	834,911	(283,562)	–	(168,500)	(608,873)
Carrying Amount, December 31, 2021 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	13,456,774	2,049,906	–	1,213,767	–	16,720,447
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	39,783,552	7,859,500	–	21,252,598	–	68,895,650
Less: accumulated depreciation	(26,326,278)	(5,809,594)	–	(20,038,831)	–	(52,174,703)
allowance for impairment	(500)	–	–	–	–	(500)

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures and Books	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Other PPE (Held in Trust)	Total
Carrying Amount, December 31, 2021 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	13,456,774	2,049,906	–	1,213,767	–	16,720,447

Restatement of the December 2021 Property, Plant and Equipment was due to the implementation of the COA Circular No. 2022-004 dated May 31, 2022 with subject “Guidelines on the Implementation of Section 23 of the General Provisions of Republic Act (RA) 11639 also known as the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022” relative to the increase in the capitalization threshold from PHP 15,000.00 to PHP 50,000.00.

10. OTHER CURRENT AND NONCURRENT OTHER ASSETS

	2022			2021		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Prepayments	8,443,391	–	8,443,391	15,385,493	–	15,385,493
Deposits	–	7,278,972	7,278,972	–	7,278,972	7,278,972
	8,443,391	7,278,972	15,722,363	15,385,493	7,278,972	22,664,465

10.1 Prepayments

	2022	2021
Prepaid rent	–	6,413,265
Prepaid insurance	857,857	327,731
Other prepayments	7,585,534	8,644,497
	8,443,391	15,385,493

10.1.1 Other Prepayments

	2022	2021
Subscription prepayments	4,945,870	5,346,750
Auditing services	2,291,925	2,358,092
Aircon charges of Eton	–	660,776
Prepaid taxes for investments/others	347,739	278,879
	7,585,534	8,644,497

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

	2022	2021
Accounts payable	12,673,585	7,905,409
Due to officers and employees	210,285	376,938
	12,883,870	8,282,347

12. INTERAGENCY PAYABLES

This account consists of the following:

	2022			2021		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Due to NGAs	7,420,597	2,954,833	10,375,430	4,038,530	2,954,833	6,993,363
Due to BIR	4,157,573	–	4,157,573	4,734,262	–	4,734,262
Due to GSIS/PHIC	440	–	440	–	–	–
	11,578,610	2,954,833	14,533,443	8,772,792	2,954,833	11,727,625

Due to NGAs

	2022	2021
PIDS/Department of Trade and Industry Region XI project “Rapid Growth project Baseline Survey and Policy Study”	2,988,560	–
PIDS/CHED “Research Development and Extension (RDE) Project”	2,954,833	2,954,833
PIDS/Department of Agrarian Reform project “ConVERGEence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment”	2,715,734	459,175
PIDS/Department of Interior and Local Government project “Study on the State of Devolution in the Philippines”	1,716,303	–
PIDS/DOH “2021 Advancing Health Through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program	–	3,579,355
	10,375,430	6,993,363

The account Due to National Government Agency-PIDS/CHED “Research Development and Extension Project (RDE)” 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.

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	2022	2021
Trust liabilities	9,926,626	3,383,215
Guaranty/security deposits payable	86,852	52,668
	10,013,478	3,435,883

13.1 Trust Liabilities

	2022	2021
PIDS/University of Notre Dame (PULTE) “Supporting Holistic and Actionable Research Education (SHARE) – Co-Creating Knowledge for Change: Learning Becomes Service to Justice”	5,887,022	–
PIDS/International Development Research Centre “Driving Inclusion Through Empowerment and Decent Work: The Case of Filipino Women in Online Work”	2,282,252	3,248,212
PIDS/UNICEF “Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1000 Days of Life”	1,757,352	–

	2022	2021
PIDS/ Monash University "Research-Gendered Impacts of SME Policy Responses To Covid-19 in South East Asia: Examples from the Philippines"	–	135,003
	9,926,626	3,383,215

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

	2022	2021
Other deferred credits	1,574	–
	1,574	–

This account represents revenue not yet earned.

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	2022			2021		
	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
PIDS Provident Fund Inc.	5,000	–	5,000	–	–	–
	5,000	18,000	23,000	50,729	216,009	266,738

16. PROVISIONS

	2022	2021
Leave benefits payable	34,033,567	32,626,138
	34,033,567	32,626,138

17. NET ASSETS/EQUITY

The details of the account are presented below:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance, January 1	894,187,958	912,148,865
Change in accounting policy	(2,442,350)	–
Restated balance	891,745,608	912,148,865
Surplus for the period	94,745,280	52,663,499
Change in accounting policy	–	(2,442,350)
Other adjustments	1,712,281	(70,624,406)
Balance at December 31	988,203,169	891,745,608

The net assets/equity consists of the Government equity account and the Accumulated surplus/deficit account. The Government equity account comprises of the Endowment Fund amounting to PHP 311.641 million.

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

The 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:

	2022
Reversal of accrued leave benefits payable (transferred to other government agency)	1,102,269
Closing of other payables - BAC funds	248,739
Other adjustments	361,273
	1,712,281

18. CAPITAL OUTLAY

This pertains to the actual payments on the PPE items purchased/delivered for the year, breakdown of which is as follows:

	2022
Machinery and equipment	3,296,559
	3,296,559

19. SERVICE AND BUSINESS INCOME

	2022	2021
Research fees	15,567,755	30,214,711
Interest income	23,064,371	18,549,941
Sale of publications	2,600	6,468
	38,634,726	48,771,120

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

	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	67,840,798	66,631,521
Other compensation	25,363,543	23,871,152
Personnel benefit contribution	10,672,411	9,892,089
Other personnel benefits	15,758,978	16,385,491
	119,635,730	116,780,253

20.1 Salaries and Wages

	2022	2021
Salaries and wages—regular	61,775,582	61,545,159
Salaries and wages—casual/contractual	6,065,216	5,086,362
	67,840,798	66,631,521

20.2 Other Compensation

	2022	2021
Personnel economic relief allowance	2,321,628	2,324,932
Representation allowance	1,748,750	1,767,250
Transportation allowance	1,957,125	1,333,750
Clothing/uniform allowance	552,000	522,000
Hazard pay	—	298,000
Overtime and night pay	153,437	6,130
Year-end bonus	5,824,623	5,794,786
Cash gift	495,000	506,000
Mid-year bonus	5,450,628	5,503,497
Other bonuses and allowances	6,860,352	5,814,807
	25,363,543	23,871,152

20.3 Personnel Benefit Contributions

	2022	2021
Retirement and life insurance premiums	8,066,833	7,708,849
Pag-IBIG contributions	116,879	116,473
PhilHealth contributions	1,178,799	757,167
Employees compensation insurance premiums	116,900	116,600
Provident/welfare fund contributions	1,193,000	1,193,000
	10,672,411	9,892,089

20.4 Other Personnel Benefits

	2022	2021
Terminal leave benefits	9,813,896	9,473,775
Other personnel benefits	5,945,082	6,911,716
	15,758,978	16,385,491

21. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Travelling expenses	2,183,416	128,758
Training and scholarship expenses	648,037	861,569
Supplies and material expenses	2,265,322	1,359,464
Utility expenses	2,617,133	1,583,689
Communication expenses	1,762,251	2,156,782
Confidential, intelligence, and extraordinary expenses	195,218	107,750
Professional services	17,484,809	12,688,114
General services	2,629,737	2,553,398
Repairs and maintenance	836,968	867,823
Taxes, insurance premiums, and other fees	6,260,638	5,517,750
Other maintenance and operating expenses	44,311,367	39,422,721
	81,194,896	67,247,818

21.1 Travelling Expenses

	2022	2021
Travelling expenses—local	2,082,337	81,808
Travelling expenses—foreign	101,079	46,950
	2,183,416	128,758

21.2 Training and Scholarship Expenses

	2022	2021
Training expenses	648,037	424,065
Scholarship grants/expenses	–	437,504
	648,037	861,569

21.3 Supplies and Materials Expenses

	2022	2021
Office supplies expenses	805,488	374,177
Fuel, oil, and lubricants expenses	602,052	290,108
Semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses	731,340	568,099
Semi-expendable furniture, fixtures, and books expenses	126,442	127,080
	2,265,322	1,359,464

21.4 Utility Expenses

	2022	2021
Water expenses	83,445	38,430
Electricity expenses	2,533,688	1,545,259
	2,617,133	1,583,689

21.5 Communication Expenses

	2022	2021
Postage and courier services	475,839	886,256
Telephone expenses	578,542	594,167
Internet subscription expenses	707,870	676,359
	1,762,251	2,156,782

21.6 Confidential, Intelligence, and Extraordinary Expenses

	2022	2021
Extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses	195,218	107,750
	195,218	107,750

21.7 Professional Services

	2022	2021
Legal services	300,000	300,000
Auditing services	2,420,247	2,079,589
Consultancy services	11,919,592	7,955,522
Other professional services	2,844,970	2,353,003
	17,484,809	12,688,114

21.8 General Services

	2022	2021
Janitorial services	974,182	913,050
Security services	1,655,555	1,640,348
	2,629,737	2,553,398

21.9 Repairs and Maintenance

	2022	2021
Repairs and maintenance—machinery and equipment	334,215	368,679
Repairs and maintenance—transportation equipment	380,775	309,664
Repairs and maintenance—leased assets improvements, buildings	121,978	189,480
	836,968	867,823

21.10 Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees

	2022	2021
Taxes, duties, and licenses	5,092,991	4,315,500
Fidelity bond premiums	129,320	191,250
Insurance expenses	1,038,327	1,011,000
	6,260,638	5,517,750

21.11 Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses

	2022	2021
Printing and publication expenses	2,149,659	1,980,395
Representation expenses	426,524	258,455
Rent/lease expenses	30,434,687	26,834,802
Membership dues and contributions to organizations	10,000	10,000
Subscription expenses	5,624,770	3,704,028
Awards/rewards expenses	930,000	355,000
Major events and conventions expenses	263,178	84,002
Donations	107,880	—
Other maintenance and operating expenses	4,364,669	6,196,039
	44,311,367	39,422,721

22. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Bank charges	558,590	600,071
	558,590	600,071

23. NONCASH EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Depreciation—machinery and equipment	4,521,943	4,913,080
Depreciation—transportation equipment	666,860	703,240
Depreciation—furniture, fixtures, and books	—	78,450
Depreciation—leased assets improvements, buildings	46,501	69,733
	5,235,304	5,764,503

24. NONOPERATING INCOME, GAINS, OR LOSSES

24.1 Gains

	2022	2021
Gain on foreign exchange	3,121,245	2,169,066
Gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment	—	92,733
	3,121,245	2,261,799

24.2 Losses

	2022	2021
Loss on foreign exchange	–	230,376
Loss on sale of property, plant, and equipment	–	52,120
	–	282,496

25. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

	2022	2021
Photocopying services	2,508	1,018
Supplies mark-up	815	2,287
Penalties/others	101,061	28,066
BAC	54,445	–
Payment of scholarship obligation	–	2,969,350
	158,829	3,000,721

26. SUBSIDY FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

	2022	2021
Operations	259,455,000	171,745,000
Building construction	–	17,560,000
	259,455,000	189,305,000

This account represents the regular subsidy received from the National Government. PIDS had an approved appropriation amounting to PHP 259.455 million per RA 11639, or the General Appropriations Act of FY 2022. DBM released the said amount on January 21, 2022 per Special Allotment Release Order-BMB-C-22-0000230. On the other hand, the corresponding cash requirement for the first and second semesters of CY 2022 was released through the BTr per Notice of Cash Allocation Nos. BMB-C-22-0001194, BMB-C-22-0002873, and BMB-C-22-0006486, respectively.

27. 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 PPSASs 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 2022

	2022	2021
Under Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees:		
20% final tax on interest income on investments and bank deposits	5,077,364	4,146,912
Documentary tax	–	155,034
Renewal of vehicle registration	15,627	13,554
	5,092,991	4,315,500

d. Withholding taxes for 2022

d1. Withholding tax on compensation

	2022	2021
Total withheld tax for the year	12,647,042	12,251,155
Less: payments made from January to November	10,697,185	10,176,603
Withholding tax still due and payable	1,949,857	2,074,552

d2. Expanded withholding tax

	2022	2021
Total withheld tax for the year	2,156,055	1,805,752
Less: Payments made from January to November	1,960,363	1,311,202
Withholding tax still due and payable	195,692	494,550

d3. Final tax withheld

	2022	2021
Total withheld tax for the year	3,878,748	2,244,353
Less: Payments made from January to November	3,570,136	1,550,637
Withholding tax still due and payable	308,612	693,716

e. Tax Case

The PIDS has no tax case as of December 31, 2022.

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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.

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.



Philippine Institute for Development Studies

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