



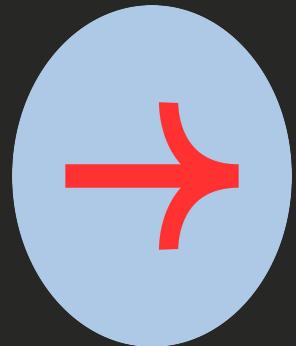
POLICY BRIEF AND RESOLUTION: PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

DOST XI GRIND Summit at Guimaras Island | October 23, 2024

LITA S. SUERTE FELIPE

Director

DOST- Department Legislative Liaison Office
(DLLO)





OUTLINE

01

Understanding a Policy Brief

- Definition and Purpose
- Target audience
- Key Components for an effective Policy Brief
- Steps in Drafting a Policy Brief
- Examples of Policy brief

02

Defining Policy Advocacy

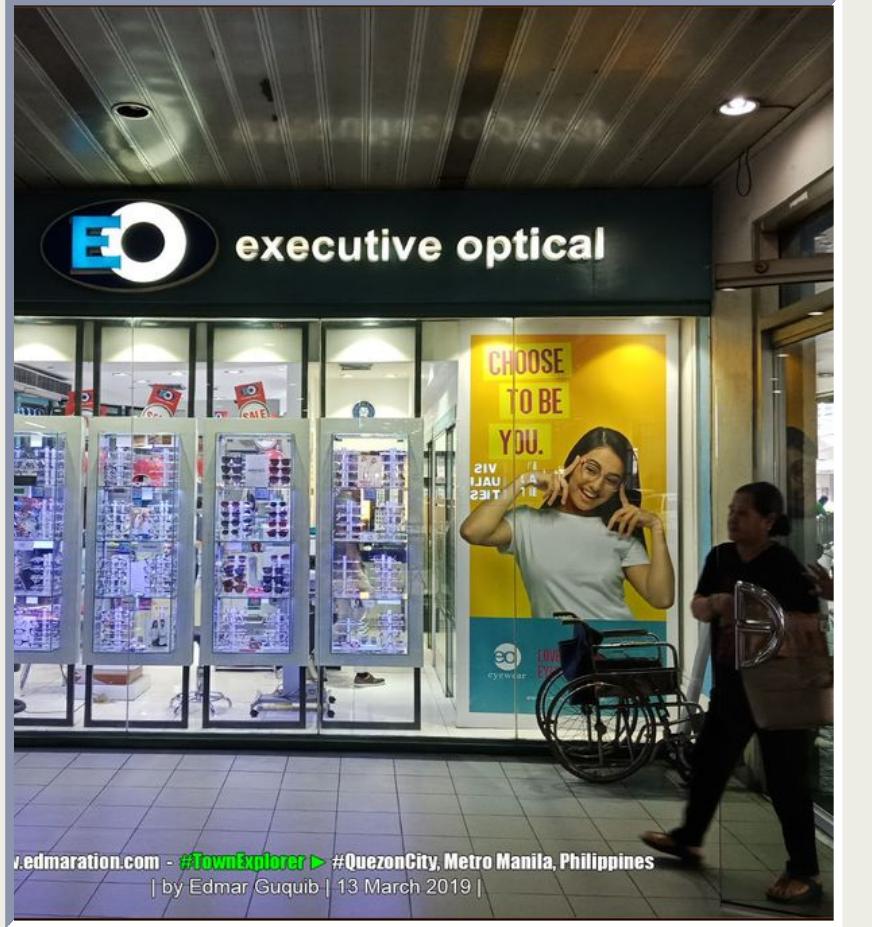
- Meaning and Objectives
- The Role of Policy Advocacy
- Policy Advocacy Process

03

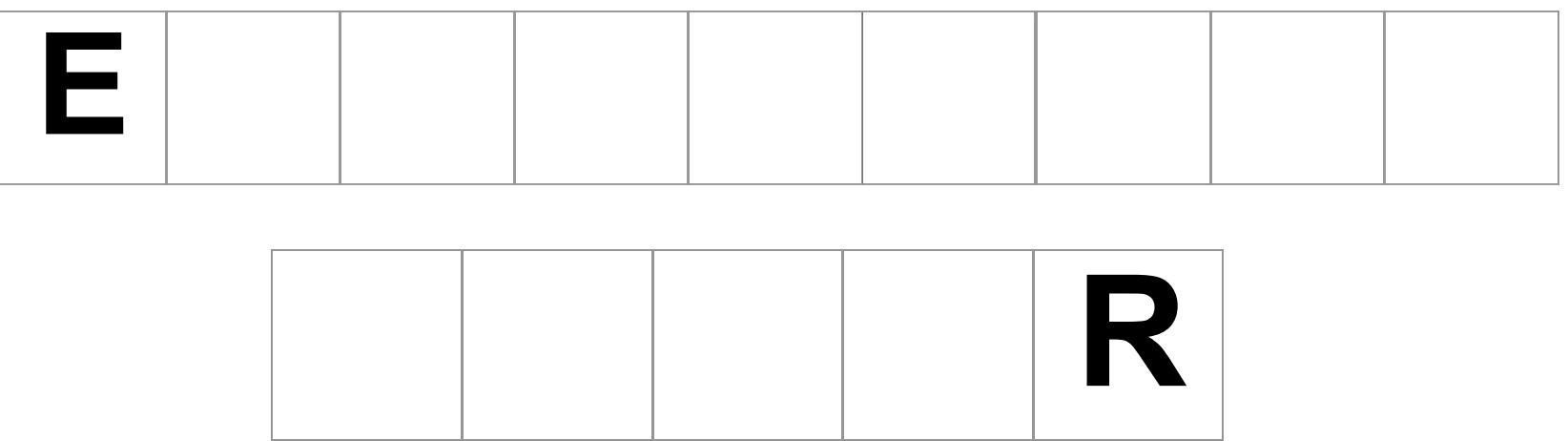
Concept of Resolution

- Definition and Purpose
- Five main parts of a Resolution
- Tips in Writing an Effective Resolution
- Example of Resolutions

ICERBREAKER



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| by Edmar Guquia | 13 March 2019 |



**ESTABLISHING THE HONORS CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES TO
CREATE AN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF HONORS
CONFERRED AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

WHEREAS, sovereign nations confer honors to recognize distinguished achievements, acknowledge the accomplishments and services of patriotic citizens, enhance the prestige of a nation, and promote amity with other nations;

WHEREAS, in the history of the Republic of the Philippines, various awards and decorations have been created in recognition of achievements and distinctions;

WHEREAS, there is a need to rationalize the roster of civil awards and decorations of the Philippines to ensure consistency of criteria in conferring honors, preserve the integrity and prestige thereof, clarify and definitively establish their order of precedence, in conformity with internationally-accepted traditional and protocol norms and practices;

WHEREAS, the issuance of this Executive Order is recommended by the Presidential Assistant for Historical Affairs, with the conformity of and/or in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of National Defense, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and the National Historical Institute;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. The Honors Code. There is hereby established the "Honors Code of the Philippines" (hereinafter referred to as the "Honors Code") as set out in this Executive Order.

The Honors Code emphasizes the exceptional prestige of the Honors conferred hereunder. Unless otherwise enumerated as Honors within the Order of Precedence established by this Executive Order, all other Presidential Awards, while tangible recognitions of merit and accomplishment, shall not be considered Honors for the purposes of this Honors Code.

SECTION 2. Definition of Terms. The following terms, as used in



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EXECUTIVE

ORDER



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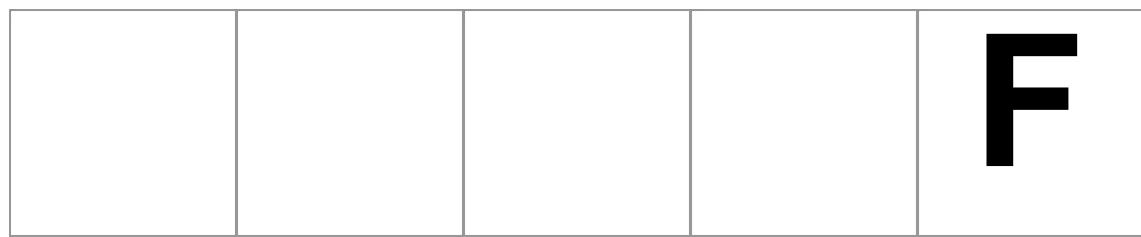
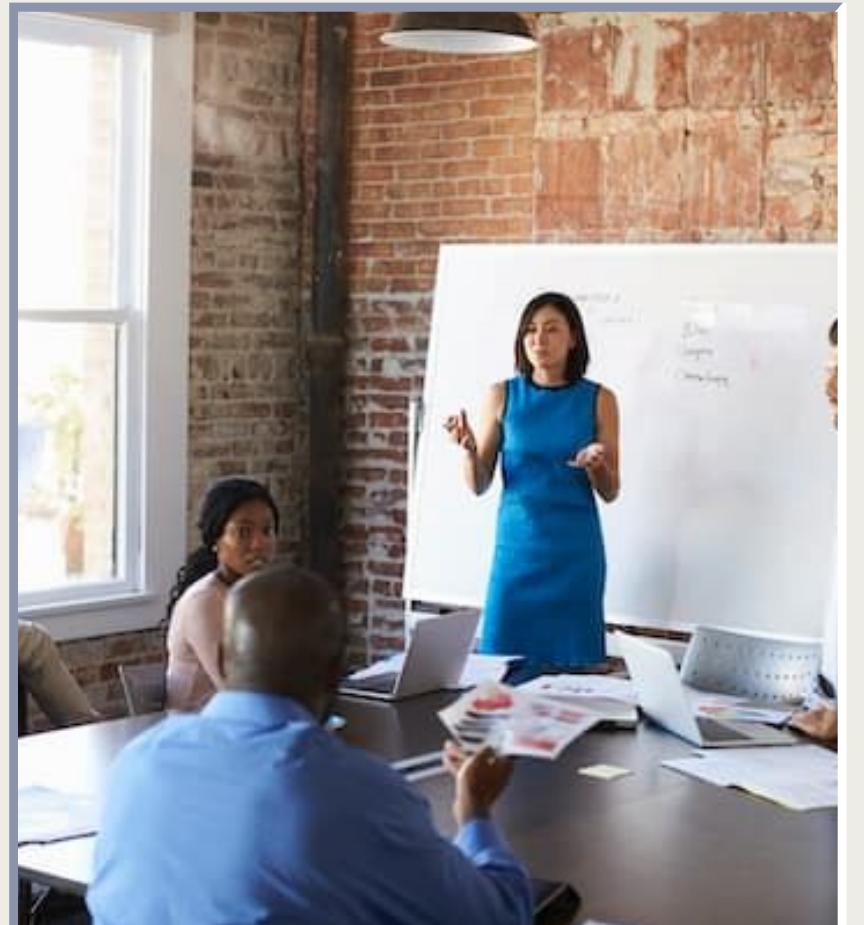
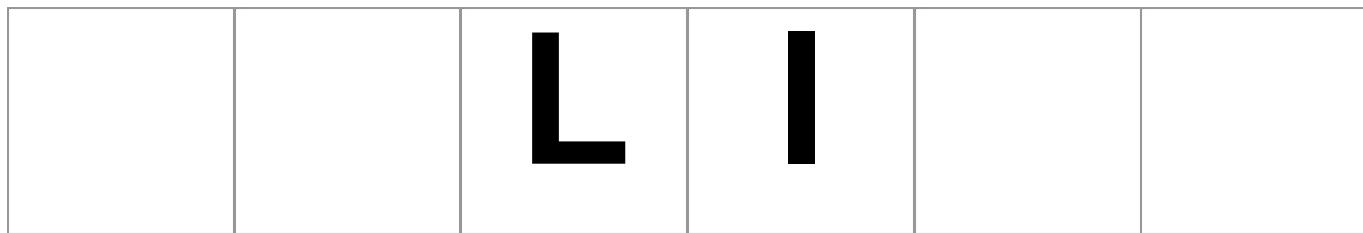
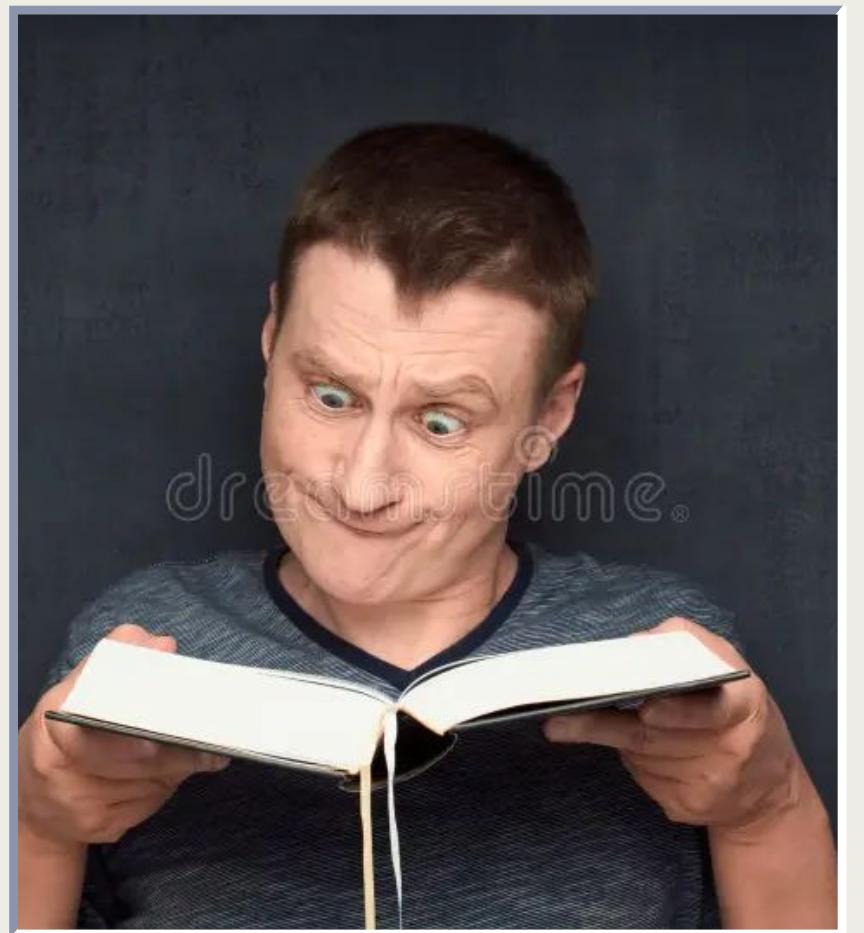
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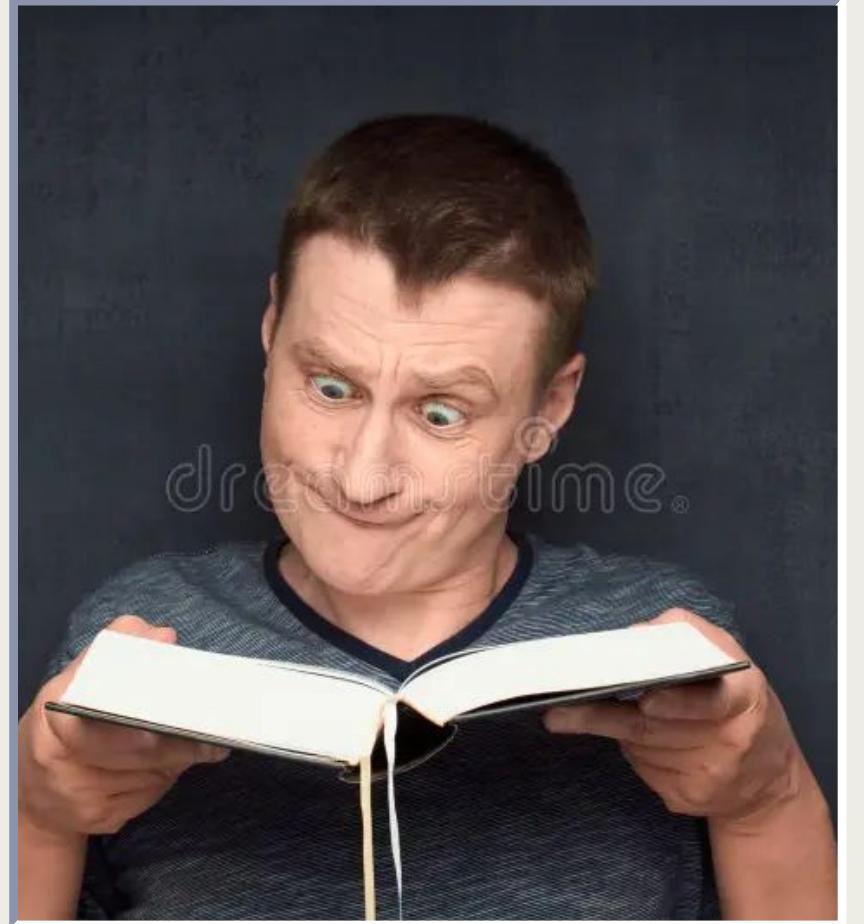
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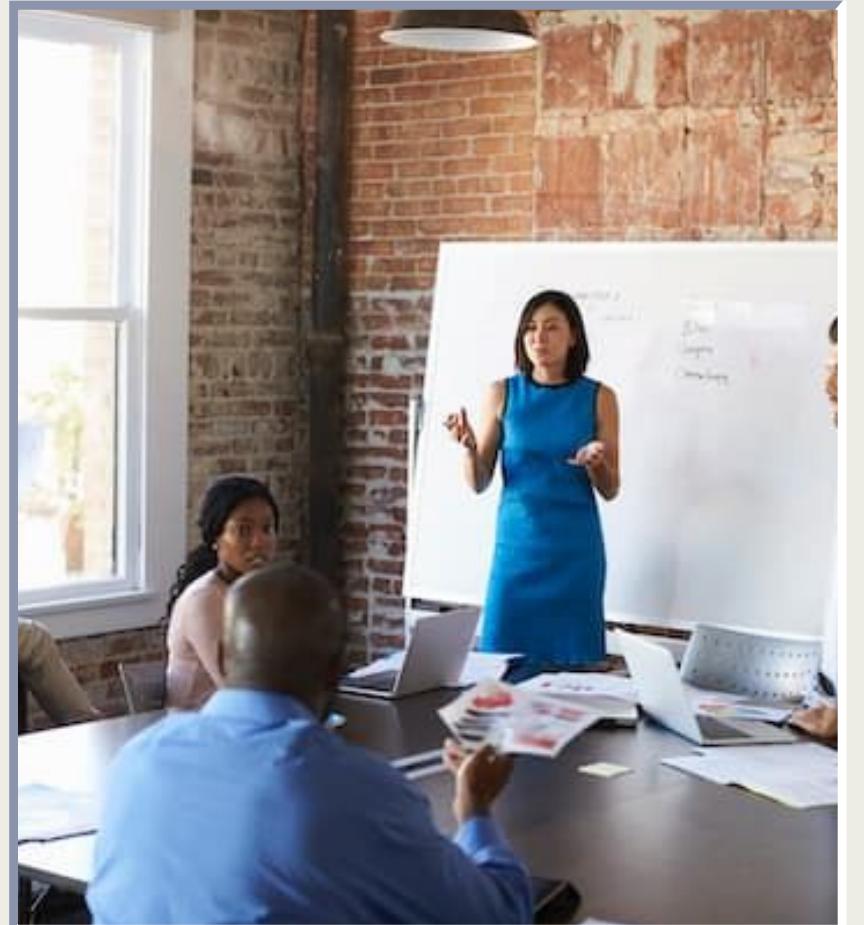
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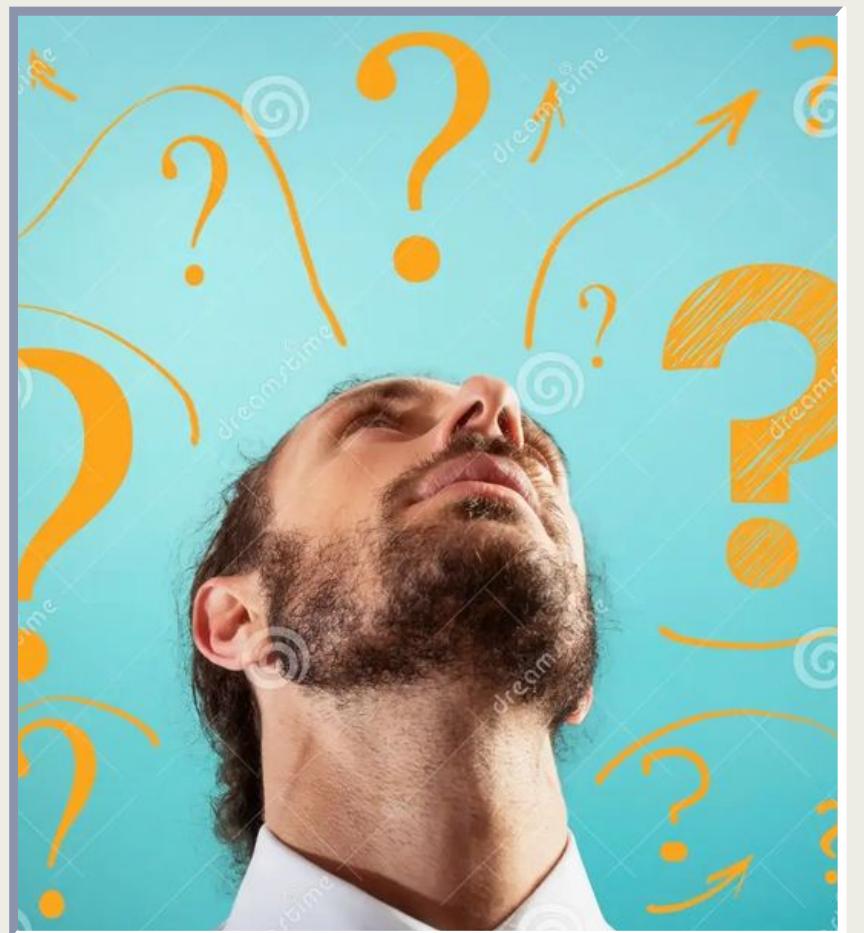
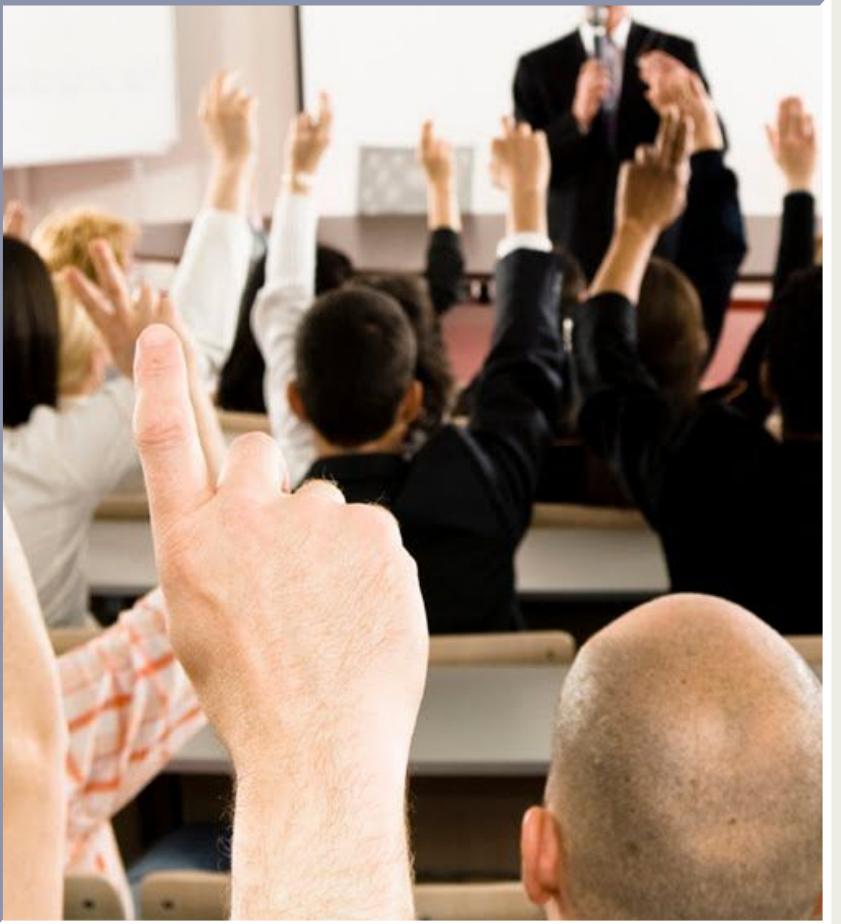




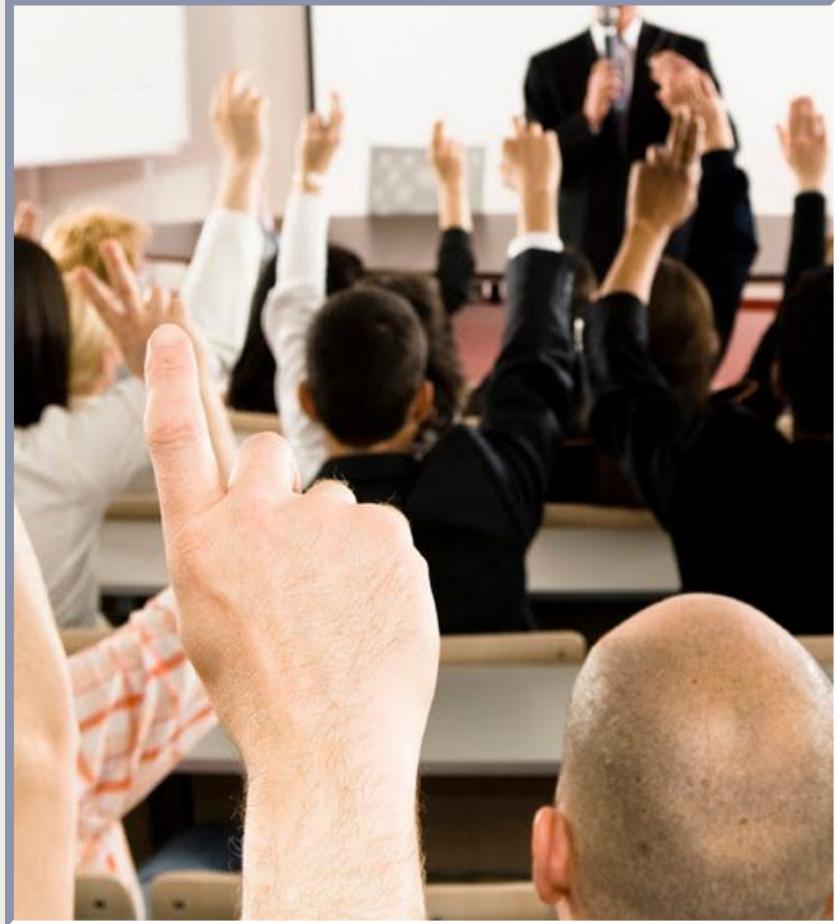
P O L I C Y



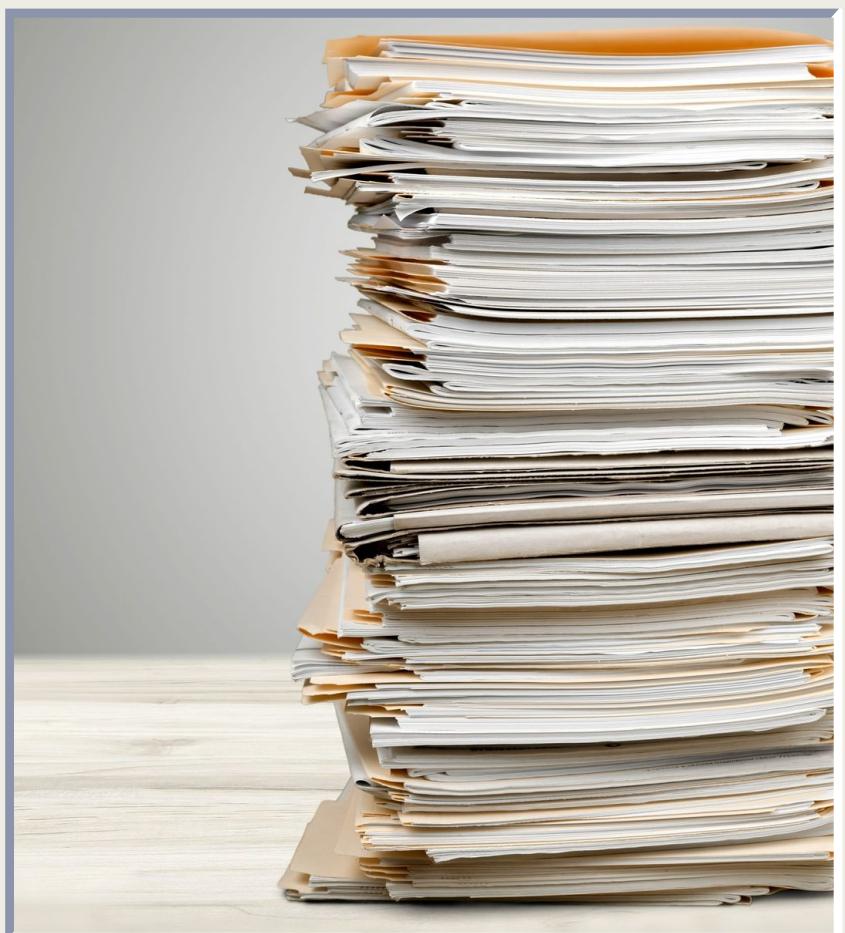
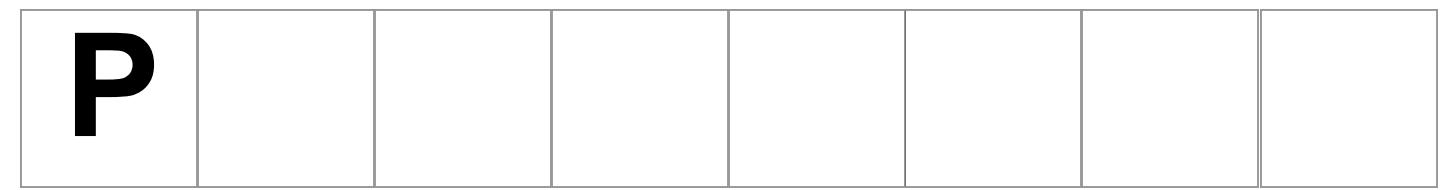
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R _____ N

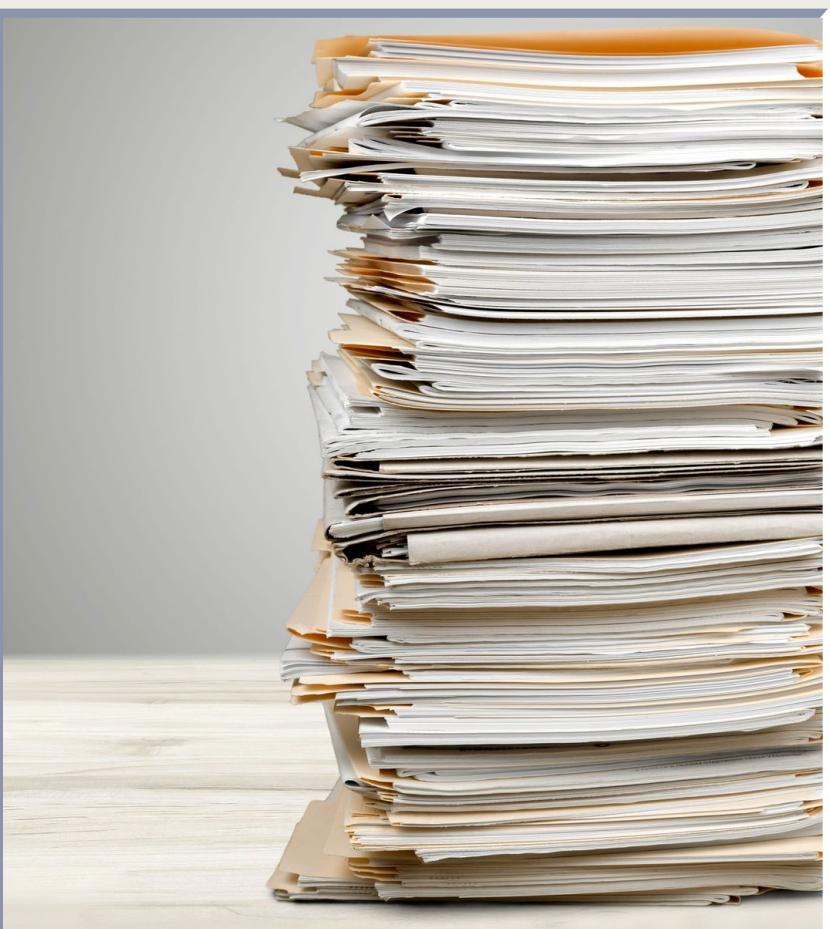


RESOLUTION





P O S I T I O N



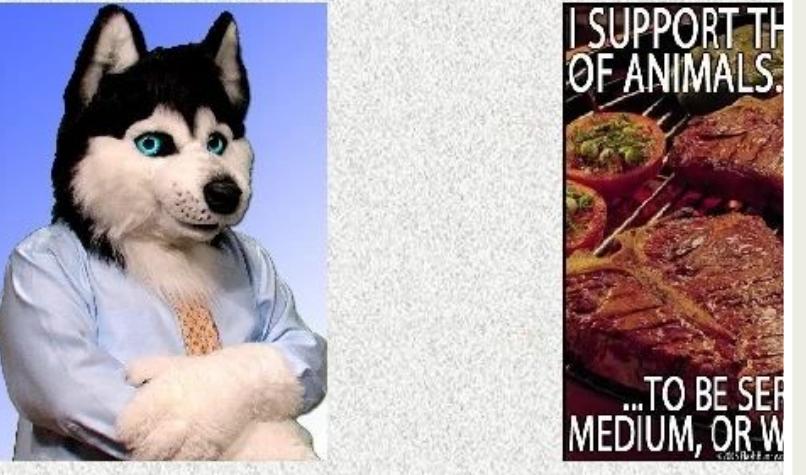
P A P E R



Animal rights

Advocates:
animals as legal persons and members of the moral community

• **Critics:**
animals do not have the capacity to make choices



P



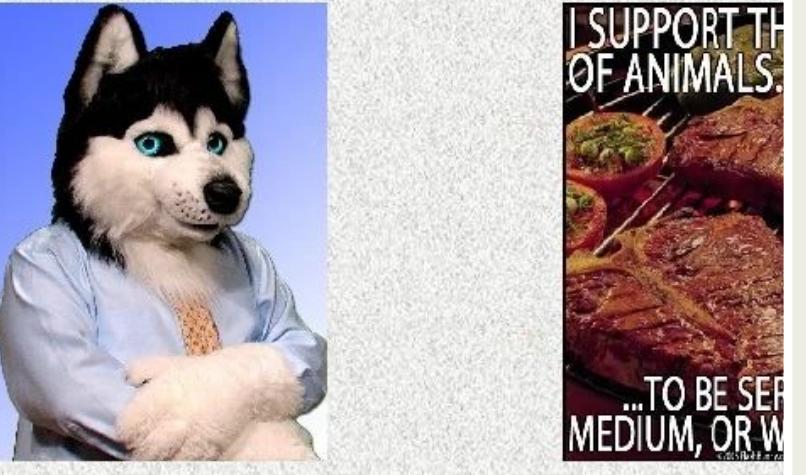
C Y



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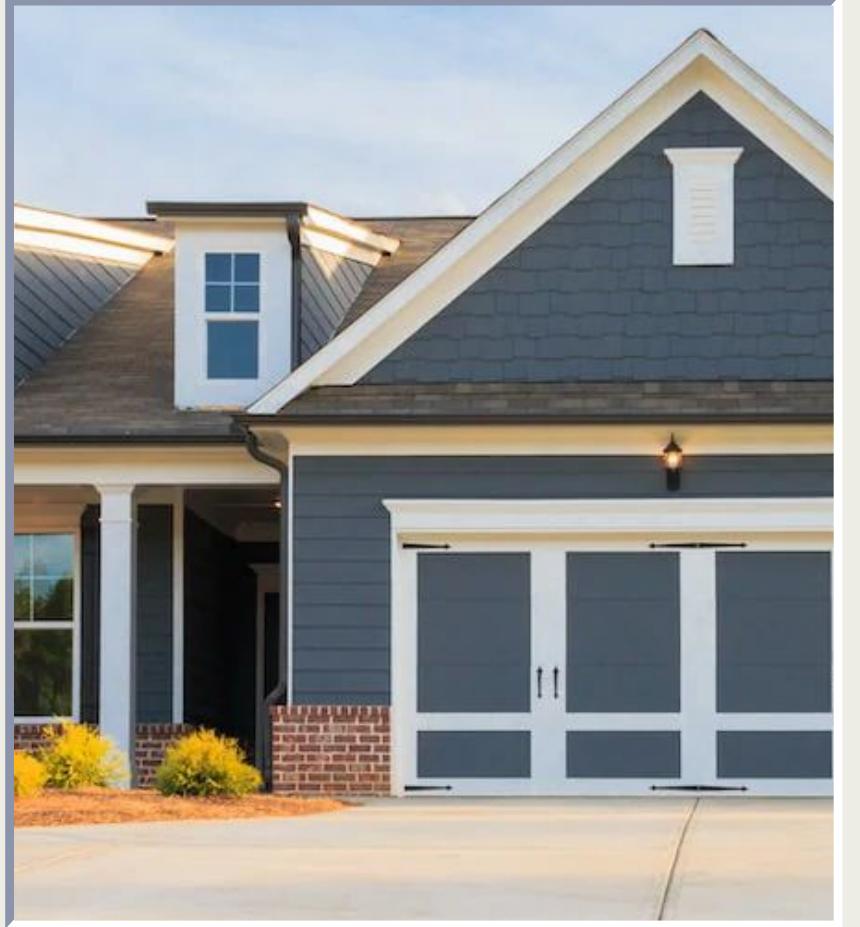
I SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.
...TO BE SERVED FRESH, MEDIUM, OR WELL DONE.



P O L I C Y

A D V O C A C Y

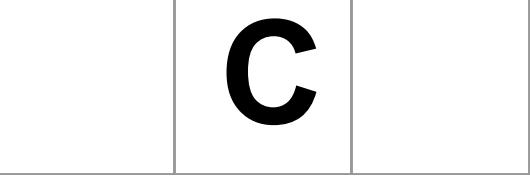
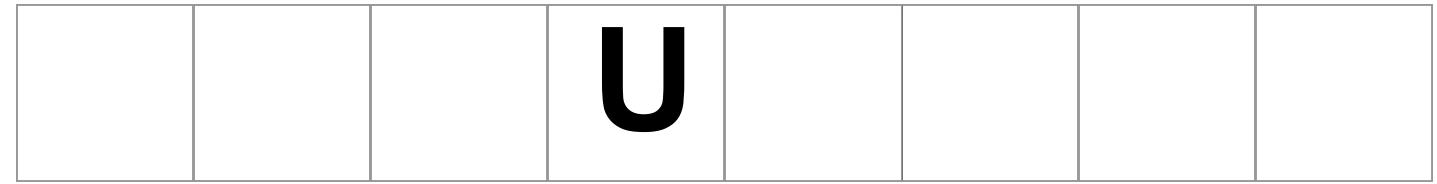


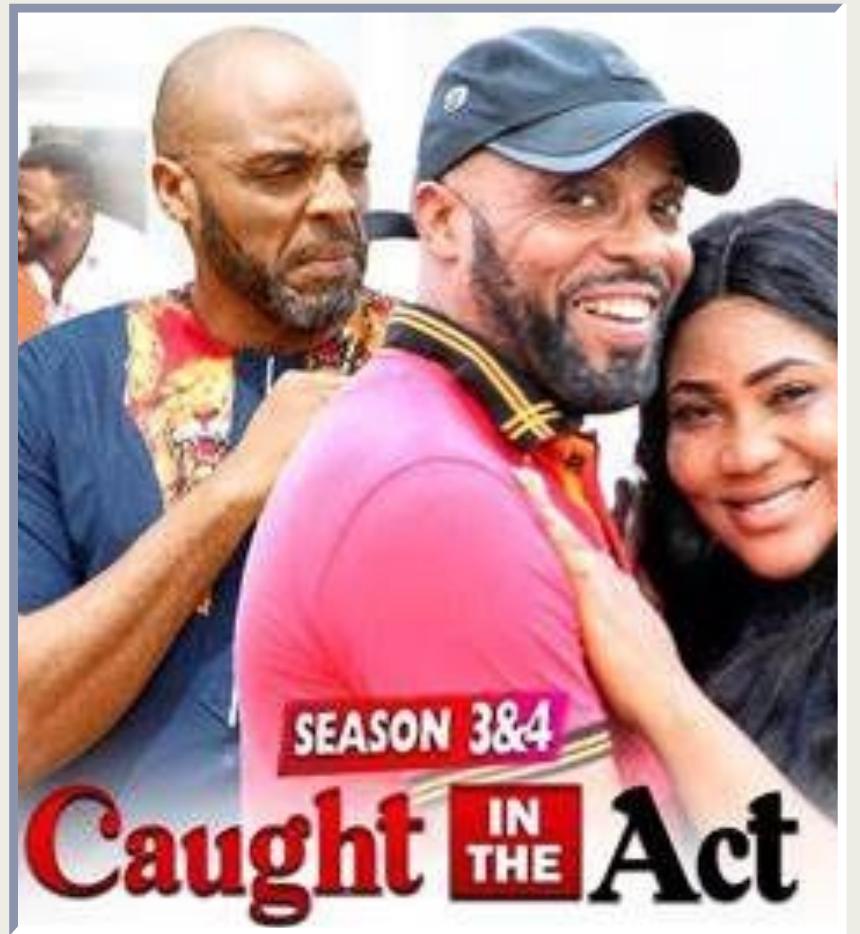


H O U S E



B I L L





R E P U B L I C



A C T

Policy Brief Explained



The **policy brief** is a policy document produced to support an advocacy campaign with the intention to engage and persuade informed, non-specialist audiences.

It presents research or project findings to policy actors, highlighting the relevance of the specific research to policy and offering recommendations for change (*ICPA, 2017*).

Policy Brief Explained



- The policy brief is normally used as one tool in a broader advocacy campaign.
- Being such a short paper, it is not normally enough on its own to convince an audience to act on the proposals put forward; rather the more realistic aim is for audiences to become interested and want to find out more about the analysis.
- The policy brief aims to hook audiences in, getting them interested in your analysis and proposals.

Target audience for a Policy Brief :

- *The main audience for the policy brief is informed, non-specialists.*

Policy briefs are written for a variety of policy actors. Exactly who a policy brief should be written for depends on the aim of the specific policy brief and the level of its application.

Examples of this target audience are decision makers, politicians, NGO advocates, and journalists. And maybe most significantly, they are often the key *decision makers* and *opinion leaders* (ICPA, 2017).



Purpose and Focus of a Policy Brief :

- Policy briefs are the preferred form of communication favored by policy actors. 79% of policy actors from both developing and developed countries rated policy briefs as a ‘key tool’ (*Jones & Walsh 2008: 3*).
- Policy briefs act like a business card for researchers, presenting important research findings and a researcher’s background in a short and appealing way.

Jones and Walsh (2008), ‘Policy Briefs as a communication tool for development research’, ODI, URL <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/594.pdf>



How effective are Policy Brief?



- Policy actors are busy and do not have time to read full length academic papers. On average, policy actors spend 30-60 minutes reading a policy brief (Jones & Walsh 2008: 6). Thus, policy briefs are an effective way of bringing important research to the attention of policy actors because they can be read in a short amount of time.
- Policy briefs have the potential to reach large audiences through different networks because of their condensed format.
- Making research findings easily digestible increases the likelihood of research being read and acted upon.

STEP ONE

Planning and Understanding your Audience



- The first question to answer is: **What is the aim of my policy brief?**

The aim of a policy brief can range from changing policy to raising awareness of an issue. The aim will determine who the correct policy actors to target are. Figuring out who to target will shape everything from your choice of language to whether or not you present preferred policy options.

STEP ONE

Planning and Understanding your Audience



- The second question to address is: **What does a policy actor want from a policy brief?**

Policy actors want relevant solutions to policy problems. A policy brief should clearly lay out evidence informed solutions to a problem that the specific actor is interested in. These solutions should be realistic, feasible within the current political climate and cost effective.

STEP TWO

Writing a Policy Brief



- A policy brief must be easy to read. Structure is important to get right. Ensure that everything the reader really needs to know is on the first page.
- The length of a policy brief can vary depending on the discipline and content. A policy brief can be 1, 2 or 4 pages but no longer.
- The format of a policy brief should be logical and easy to follow.

Examples of Policy Brief



POLICY BRIEF

A publication of the Policy Advocacy Group (PAG) of the Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD)

Readiness of Commodity Stakeholders and Regulatory Agencies in Implementing the Food Safety Law

Food constitutes an important part of life, therefore making its safety a major public concern. In the Philippines, problems with food safety remain a challenge. For example, several food-borne disease outbreaks have occurred in the past due to consumption of contaminated food products. In 2012, two people died and others were reportedly sickened after eating putrefied sardines in Malabang, Quezon (Mallari 2017); in the same year, a pregnant woman and a 4-year-old child died of food poisoning from eating young mackerel known as 'lupoy' (GMA network.com, 21 October 2012) due to improper food handling. In the following year, 31 individuals in Samar reportedly got paralytic shellfish poisoning, otherwise known as red tide poisoning (Alarcon 2017). The Department of Health's (DOH) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has identified several food safety concerns (Flores 2009) such as microbiological contamination, presence of food contaminants, use of non-permissible food additives, and use of food additives beyond allowable limits.

Microbiological contamination has been observed with *Staphylococcus aureus* in processed food such as hotdogs, noodles, and bakery products; and food that do not require additional cooking such as salads, ham, and tuna; *Escherichia coli* in assorted cooked food such as undercooked ground beef, organically grown vegetables washed in contaminated water, and unpasteurized fruit juice; *Salmonella* in noodles and peanut butter; and molds and yeast in cakes. In fresh and primary processed food, some of the contaminants observed in addition to foreign matter and filth were aflatoxin in peanuts and corn grits, histamine in marine products, and dioxins and pesticides in various agricultural products.



POLICY BRIEF

Accelerating Impact Through a Responsive Regulatory Framework:
The DOST-DA-DENR-DOH-DILG
Joint Department Circular No. 1, Series of 2021

Ms. Ma. Lorelie U. Agbagala
DOST Assistant Scientist and NCBP Head Secretariat

Policy Implications

The Philippines has policies and regulatory oversight in place to address issues of food safety, health, and environmental concerns. The regulation is continuously evaluated and modified to conform to internationally accepted standards and best practices including recourse and remedies in the event of non-compliance with the regulations.

The revised Joint Department Circular (JDC) aims to align and harmonize government regulations, address gaps, and clarify certain provisions. Thus, the 2021 JDC remains to be science-based, risk-proportionate, time-bound, and consistent with international guidelines. It is also a testament to the Philippines' dynamic and responsive biosafety guidelines and regulations.

Introduction

The Philippines is regarded as the leader of biotechnology in Southeast Asia – being the first country in the region to implement a regulatory framework on genetically engineered (GE) crops and approve cultivation for food and feed.

Its biotechnology regulatory system is governed by five departments: science and technology (DOST), agriculture (DA), environment and natural resources (DENR), health (DOH), and the interior and local government (DILG) through a Joint Department Circular (JDC). It sets out the rules and regulations for the research and development, handling and use, transboundary movement, release into the environment, and management of genetically modified plant and plant products derived from the use of modern biotechnology.

The JDC was first issued in 2016, as a response to the ruling of the Philippines' Supreme Court, declaring the DA Administrative Order (AO) No. 8, Series of 2002 (Rules and Regulations for the Importation and Release into the Environment of Plants and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology) null and void on December 8, 2015, temporarily halting GE crop field testing and application "until a new administrative order is promulgated in accordance with the law". However, on July 26, 2016, the Supreme Court reversed its decision citing that it should have not acted on the constitutional question of the DA AO No. 8, Series of 2002.

Consistent with the National Biosafety Framework (NBF) and the principles of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB), the 2016 JDC dictates that risk assessment is mandatory and central in making biosafety decisions for the importation and release into the environment of GE plants in all stages of development. It identifies and evaluates the perceived risks on the environment and human and animal health. The Circular also outlines the approval process and requirements for field testing to obtain bio-efficacy data, commercial propagation, and importation for direct use as food or feed or for processing of GE plant and products are through the issuance of biosafety permits.

Examples of Policy Brief

An Opportunity toward a Healthy Philippines: A Policy Brief on the VIP Bill

The COVID-19 pandemic made us realize that the Philippines lags in protecting its people from invisible enemies – the virus, and other pathogens. Reliance from other countries and international organizations surface in search for the cure specifically the vaccines needed to stop and prevent this public health concern. In fact, the Philippine government spent Php 73.2 Billion loan to procure COVID-19 vaccineⁱ.

As a response, this 19th Congress, the House of Representatives (HREP) approved on Third and Final Reading House Bill (HB) No. 6452 or the proposed "Virology and Vaccine Institute of the Philippines (VIP) Act." While at the Senate, deliberations (on this measure) are still ongoing.

The proposed VIP shall be the premier research and development institute (RDI) under the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) that is focused on the following key functions:

- a) Research on viruses and other pathogens using modern approaches
- b) Development of diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics
- c) Venue for domestic and international collaboration and cooperation
- d) Development and maintenance of a virology science and technology information system
- e) Offer laboratory and technical services

In the long run, having our virology institute will help our local pharmaceutical companies to be competitive in vaccine production and manufacturing.ⁱⁱ They may support the government's immunization program for our people, animals, and plants, which makes them disease-resilient, productive, or healthy.

Knowledge transfer will also be much easier. Since studies and other learning activities are held here in the country. Furthermore, Filipino experts will consider the following conditions: (1) the anthropomorphic characteristics of Filipinos, (2) the tropical environment of the Philippines, and (3) the distinct culture of our fellowmen. These factors may help determine the components of a potential/promising vaccine in the future, its shelf life, and proper storageⁱⁱⁱ.

Going back to the recent COVID-19 virus, which originated from bats, these flying mammals may infect humans directly or through another animal before transmitting it to a person causing the pandemic^{iv}. Knowing that the Philippines, particularly in Northeastern Luzon, there are 11 species of bats that may result in another pandemic here in the country. In fact, the University of the Philippines (UP) together with the Research Institute of Tropical Medicine (RITM), Duke-National University of Singapore Medical School (Duke-NUS), US – Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), and the Massey University of New Zealand collaborated in conducting a project entitled "Informing Biosurveillance: Contribution of Pteropodid Fruit Bats to Virus Spillover in the Philippines."^v However, it would be best if the VIP is already established so that studies such as the abovementioned research may lead to coming up with our vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics for the use of our kababayans first and eventually the needs of other States in accordance with the prioritization set by the United Nations.

On a different note, the VIP does not intend to replace the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) and other government agencies who conduct researches in these microorganisms. Rather sees them as very important partners (VIPs) in all aspect of virology research. The proposed laws will avoid duplication of roles but rather capitalizes on the individual strengths of existing institutions by coming up with a national virology and vaccine agenda carefully reviewed and consulted with leading virologists, scientists, health experts, and other stakeholders.

POLICY ADVOCACY



POLICY ADVOCACY

Policy Advocacy is the **process** of influencing **stakeholders** to adopt and own **one's ideas** on how to solve a societal or social problem and take action upon these ideas in order to effect **change**.

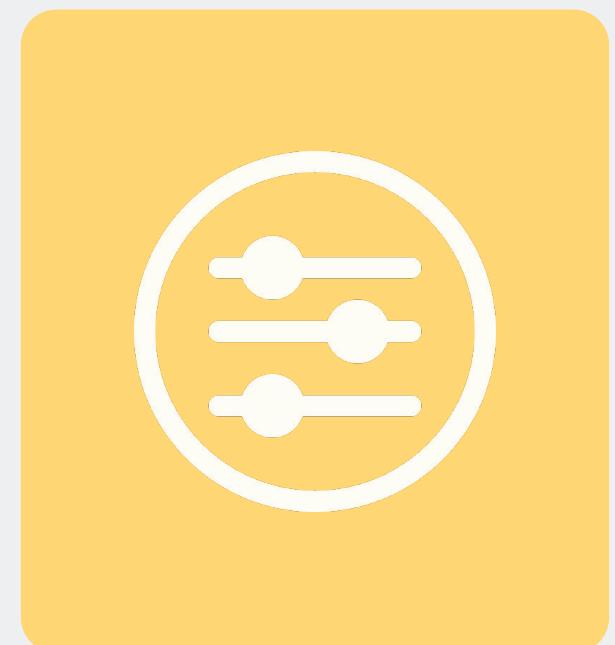
POLICY ADVOCACY

for what?

- Influencing policy and decision-makers on the STI legislative agenda
- Changing policies that affect the lives of disadvantaged people
- Advocating to represent
 - issue or the social problem
 - people



POLICY ADVOCACY



Understanding the Concept of **RESOLUTION**



- Resolutions are official expressions of opinion, intent, or decision by a public body, such as a local legislative council or a board.
- They may be used to address matters of internal concern, such as the organization or rules of procedure of the public body.
- Resolutions can also be employed to convey support or opposition to a particular issue or to request action from other government entities.
- Unlike ordinances, resolutions do not have the force and effect of law.

Understanding the Concept of **RESOLUTION**



In essence, resolutions are the results of research, writing, discussion, negotiation and debate.

Purpose and Focus of a Resolution:

- Resolutions are used to address specific issues or matters that require immediate attention or action. They are often passed to commemorate events, support causes, approve budgets, authorize projects, or declare states of emergency.

Five (5) main parts of a Resolution:

1. **Heading:** It is the information where it indicates the name of the organization and its logo, excerpt minutes statement, attendance report, resolution number and series year and the general statement of the resolution.
2. **Preamble:** Describes why your resolution is important (*Legal Basis, rationale of the resolution*)

Rojam, A. (2020). Practical tips in writing resolutions 2. Retrieved from:
<https://www.scribd.com/presentation/454942796/PRACTICAL-TIPS-Writing-Resolutions-2-pptx>



3. Operative Clauses:

- (a) Describe what action should be taken
- (b) These are reasonable solutions that can enforce
- (c) End with a semi-colon (;) and the last with a period (.)

4. Resolved Statement: It is clear statement or agreement.

(May start with a statement - NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED (COPY THE TITLE), BE APPROVED)

5. Signatories

Rojam, A. (2020). Practical tips in writing resolutions 2. Retrieved from:
<https://www.scribd.com/presentation/454942796/PRACTICAL-TIPS-Writing-Resolutions-2-pptx>



Tips in Writing an Effective **Resolution**

- Identify your issues/concerns - keep it simple
- Practice “*due diligence*” in researching your issues/concerns
- The “*Whereases*” should support the “*Resolved*” statements
- Make sure the information is clearly supports the statements and statistics used to support the “*Resolved*” statements



Example of Resolutions

DRAFT

**LCP GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION NO. _____**

EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT OF THE LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI), CREATING A COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EVERY CITY IN THE COUNTRY

WHEREAS, the Philippines slid down by eight places and was ranked 59th in the 2022 Global Innovation Index (GII) as it faced challenges in the fields of Advance Research and Development (R&D), Technology, and Innovation elaborated in Chapter 8 of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028;

WHEREAS, the Philippines is also lagging behind in various aspects of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) promotion which includes funding, linkages among stakeholders in the R&D, technology and innovation ecosystem, and human resources, among others;

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the aforementioned challenges, the country evidently moves toward positive directions in the R&D development by implementing policy actions, initiatives and laws such as the Republic Act No. 11914 or the Provincial Science and Technology Office (PSTO) Act which empowers the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through the PSTO, to deliver its plans, programs, and projects up to the local level;

WHEREAS, Section 12, Article XIV of the Constitution states that the generation and utilization of science and technology shall encourage the widest participation of local governments and community-based organizations;

WHEREAS, Section 18 of Republic Act No. 7160 or the “Local Government Code of 1991” empowers the local government units (LGUs) to establish an organization that shall be responsible for the efficient and effective implementation of their development plans, programs, objectives, and priorities;

WHEREAS, the League of Cities of the Philippines (League), composed of 147 member-cities, is created to ventilate, articulate, and crystallize issues affecting city governance and provide corresponding solutions;

DRAFT

WHEREAS, LCP shares the same mission with DOST to gear the country towards sustainable development and maximum economic and social benefits for the people;

WHEREAS, the League acknowledges the importance of aligning city plans and programs with the existing national STI plans and policies spearheaded by DOST;

WHEREAS, foregoing considered, the League finds merit in advocating, facilitating and implementing necessary policies and recommendations for the promotion of STI culture in the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion made by Dapitan Mayor Seth Frederick “Bullet” Jalosjos duly seconded, **BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, to express support for the creation of a Committee on Science and Technology in every city in the country to be funded by the city government.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to the members of the League of Cities of the Philippines, DOST and Secretary Renato U. Solidum, Jr.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED, this _____ of _____ 20____ in a meeting at _____.

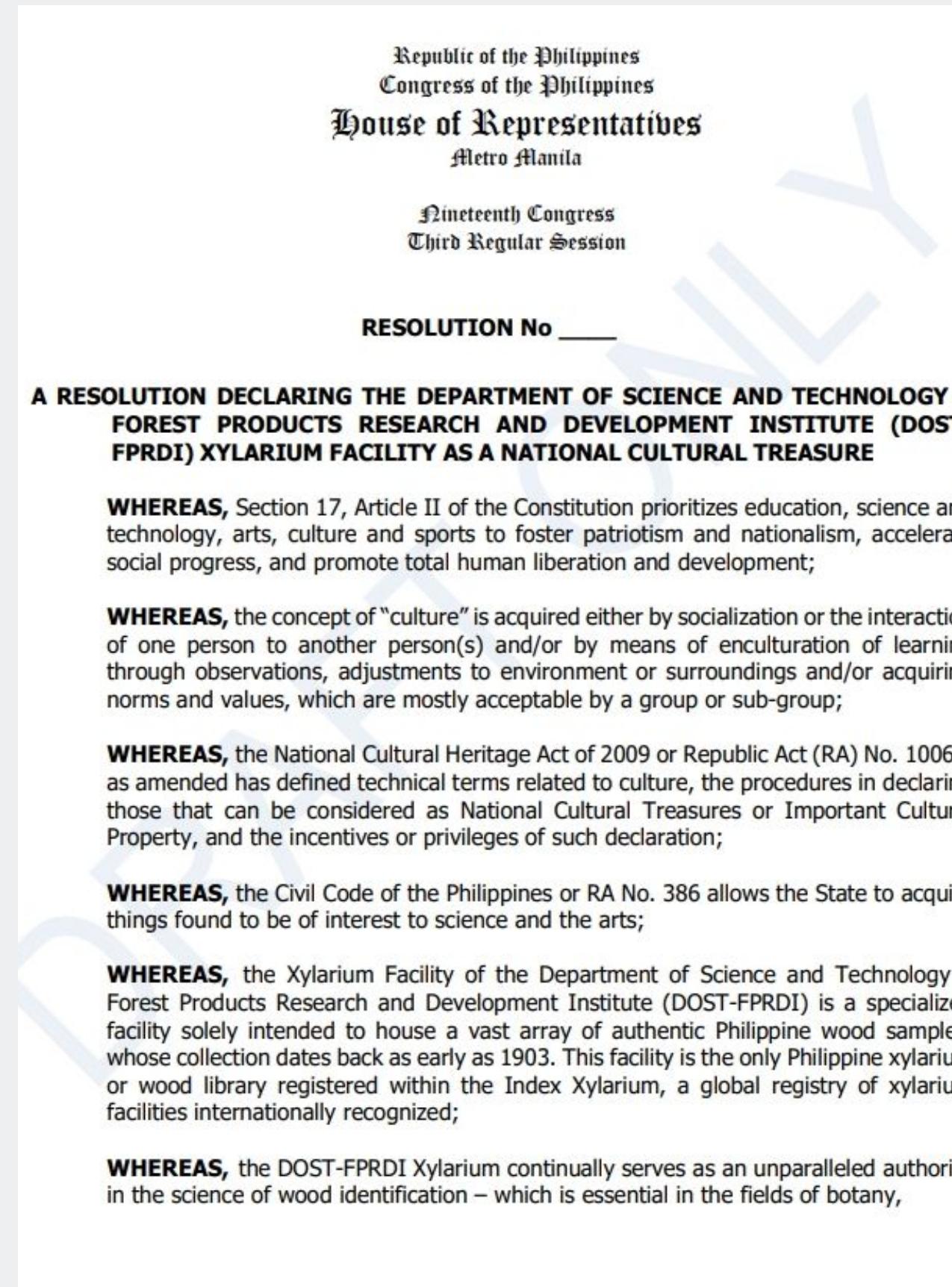
I hereby CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing RESOLUTION. The same has not been amended or revoked and remains in full force and effect.

HON. BENJAMIN B. MAGALONG
Mayor, Baguio City
LCP Secretary General

Attested by:

HON. MICHAEL L. RAMA
Mayor, Cebu City
LCP National President

Example of Resolutions



forestry, archaeology, and conservation, among others. Its collection represents over 50,000 years of Philippine history, reflecting the past industries that shaped the foundation of the nation's culture. At present it has 10,983 wood samples from about 2,282 plant species that come from 197 plant families, thereby establishing the facility's unparalleled scientific and research value;

WHEREAS, the Xylarium further leads in the advancement of the science of wood identification which promotes national techno-scientific, agricultural, and aesthetic significance;

WHEREAS, declaring the DOST-FPRDI Xylarium as a National Cultural Treasure makes the facility a source of national pride, thereby highlighting its importance as an active agent of the global effort to preserve and promote national diversity;

WHEREAS, the DOST-FPRDI Xylarium meets the requirements and criteria set forth by R.A. No. 10066, as amended, making the facility be declared as a National Cultural Treasure; and the species it houses be declared as Natural History Specimens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the declaration of the DOST-FPRDI Xylarium as a National Cultural Treasure, and its collections, providing protection under existing laws, rules and regulations, and ensuring its preservation against threats;

RESOLVED, FURTHER, the recognition of the National Cultural Treasure receive the necessary budgetary allocations, and other forms of assistance or support from both the government especially the National Commission for the Culture and the Arts (NCCA), the DOST and from the private sectors for the facilities upgrading and maintenance;

RESOLVED, FINALLY, to furnish copies of this Resolution immediately to all national government agencies, LGUs, instrumentalities, and other concerned institutions to raise public awareness and foster deeper appreciation of the Philippines' rich botanical heritage.

Example of Resolutions



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)

RDC RESOLUTION NO. IV-A-96-2021

"SUPPORTING THE ENACTMENT OF PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE BILLS RELATED TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION"

WHEREAS, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through its regional offices sought the support of RDCs for the enactment of priority legislative bills on Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) pending in the 18th Congress;

WHEREAS, the priority STI legislative bills include the following:

- a. **Science for Change Program (S4CP)** (Unnumbered substitute HB – consolidated draft of HB Nos. 1025, 6435, 7193, and 7453)
- b. **Provincial Science & Technology Office (PSTO)** (Unnumbered substitute HB – consolidated draft of HB Nos. 1100, 1464, 3885, 4572 & 6409)
- c. **Virology & Vaccine Institute of the Philippines (VVIP)** (HB No. 9559 – consolidated bill of HB Nos. 6793, 6798, 6808, 6838, 6873, 6913, 6992, 7494, 8934, and 9199)
- d. **Philippine Atomic Regulation Commission (PARC)** (SB No. 1998 – same content with other HBs)
- e. **National Measurement Infrastructure System (NMIS)** (SB No. 487 – same content with other HBs);

WHEREAS, the legislative bills aim to accelerate adoption of STI towards supporting economic recovery and sustaining the country's progress;

WHEREAS, the Sectoral Committee on Economic Development, during its meeting on November 12, recognized the importance to support the enactment of the priority legislative bills that will expedite the implementation of programs, projects, and policies related to STIs;

NOW THEREFORE, on motion duly seconded, **BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, to support the enactment of priority legislative bills related to science, technology, and innovation.

SIGNED, this 9th day of December 2021 via video conference.

Certified Correct:

VALTER L. MORDA
RDC Secretary

Attested by:

HERMILANDO I. MANDANAS
RDC Chairperson



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL II

120th Joint RDC Full Council and
Advisory Committee Meeting
21 October 2021

Resolution No. 02-22
-Series of 2021-

"SUPPORTING THE ENACTMENT OF SENATE BILL NO.1350 AND HOUSE BILL NO. 7767 KNOWN AS THE PROVINCIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICE ACT, AND SB NO. 1303 AND HB NO. 7193 KNOWN AS THE SCIENCE FOR CHANGE PROGRAM ACT"

WHEREAS, Executive Order (EO) No.128, series of 1987 mandates the Department of Science and Technology to provide central direction, leadership, and coordination of all science and technology (S&T) activities in the country through the formulation of science and technology policies, programs, and projects in support to the national development;

WHEREAS, the DOST continuously provides world-class scientific, technological and innovative solutions that leads to higher productivity and better quality of life for the Filipino people;

WHEREAS, the Provincial Science and Technology Center (PSTC), created under Republic Act (RA) No. 6595, serves as the communication arm of the DOST in disseminating technological advancements and support services for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises in the rural areas;

WHEREAS, the proposed the Senate Bill (SB) 1350 and House Bill (HB) 7767 converts the existing PSTC into Provincial Science and Technology Office (PSTO) in every province and appropriating funds for its operation;

WHEREAS, the conversion shall enable the DOST to intensify its mandate of improving S&T innovations in the rural areas that will create sustainable sources of livelihood to Filipino families;

WHEREAS, SB 1303 and HB 7193 complements SB 1350 and HB 7767 by focusing the state's priority to science, technology and innovation as it fosters patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social progress, and promote total human liberation and development;

WHEREAS, through the SB 1303 and HB 7193, the state will give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization by means of technological education, training, and services;

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Third Regular Session)

SENATE

PS. Res. No. _____

Introduced by Senator Juan Miguel "Migz" F. Zubiri

**RESOLUTION
COMMENDING AND RECOGNIZING THE MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT
OF YOUNG FILIPINO ACHIEVERS AND SCHOLARS
WHO HAVE EXCELLED IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS
AND BROUGHT HONOR AND PRIDE TO THE PHILIPPINES**

WHEREAS, Article XIV, Section 11 of the Philippine Constitution declares that: "The Congress may provide for incentives, including tax deductions, to encourage private participation in programs of basic and applied scientific research. Scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other forms of incentives shall be provided to deserving science students, researchers, scientists, inventors, technologists, and specially gifted citizens";

WHEREAS, the Science and Technology Scholarship Act of 1994 or Republic Act (RA) No. 7687 Section 2 determined that "the policy of the State [is] to promote the development of the country's science and technology manpower in line with economic development and to provide the capability required in the areas of research, development, innovation as well as their utilization. As such, it shall provide for scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other forms of incentives to deserving science students and other specially-gifted citizens to enable them to pursue higher education or training in areas of science and technology";

WHEREAS, the Philippines is home to many talented and dedicated young individuals who have excelled in various fields, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM);

WHEREAS, Filipino youth achievers continue to excel in various international competitions in such as the International Mathematics Olympiad (IMO), the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF), the International Physics Olympiad (IPhO), and, the International Nuclear Science Olympiad (INSO) among others;

WHEREAS, the achievements of these young Filipino scholars and competitors should be given proper recognition, not only to celebrate their individual triumphs but also to promote the importance of STEM education and to inspire other young Filipinos to pursue excellence in their academic and scientific pursuits;

WHEREAS, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has played a significant role in supporting these youth achievers through scholarships, mentorship programs, and financial assistance to facilitate their participation in both local and international competitions;

WHEREAS, the DOST, through its Science Education Institute (DOST-SEI) confers the Youth Excellence in Science (YES) Award to achievers in international STEM Olympiads; and, provides financial assistance to support the participation of students in the abovementioned competitions;

WHEREAS, continuing to provide incentives, scholarships, and institutional support through the mechanisms outlined in RA 7687 and other related laws will ensure that the country can sustain the development of a critical mass of Filipino scientists, engineers, and innovators who will contribute to the country's progress and competitiveness in the global economy;

WHEREAS, it is only fitting and proper that due recognition and commendation be given to these young Filipinos for their outstanding achievements and contributions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES, to formally recognize and commend the Filipino youth achievers who have excelled in international science, technology, engineering, and mathematics competitions, bringing pride and honor to the Philippines, namely:

(1) **JEROME AUSTIN N. TE**
Silver Medalist
65th International Mathematical Olympiad
Bath, United Kingdom

Silver Medalist
36th International Olympiad in Informatics
Alexandria, Egypt

SENATE
P.S. Res. No. _____

Introduced by Senator _____

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DOST) FOR THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CEST) PROGRAM IN NATION-BUILDING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF FILIPINOS

WHEREAS, Article II, Section 9 of the Constitution declares that the State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all;

WHEREAS, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through its Regional Offices deployed nationwide, implements the Community Empowerment through Science and Technology (CEST) program, that has been instrumental in the pursuit of nation-building by empowering marginalized and remote communities across the Philippines, with interventions aimed at promoting sustainable development and alleviating poverty;

WHEREAS, by pursuing technology-based livelihood projects, innovation support systems, capacity-building initiatives, and consultancy services, the CEST program has significantly contributed to economic empowerment by creating sustainable sources of income, particularly in rural areas, contributing to the overall well-being of communities and achieving inclusive growth;

WHEREAS, the CEST program has improved the health and well-being of communities by introducing complementary feeding programs, promoting food safety, and ensuring access to safe and potable water, thereby proactively assisting in the reduction of malnutrition rates and the prevention of waterborne and foodborne diseases;

WHEREAS, CEST has played a key role in promoting Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education through the provision of learning tools like Starbooks, conducting training, and encouraging students to pursue careers in STEM, thus, equipping future generations with the knowledge and skills necessary for national development;

WHEREAS, the program has introduced green technologies and raised awareness on environmental sustainability, leading to the adoption of eco-friendly practices, effectively supporting the country's efforts on environmental conservation and mitigate the impacts of climate change;

WHEREAS, in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change Adaptation, CEST has improved the disaster preparedness and resilience of communities by deploying disaster-prevention technologies such as Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) and Early Warning

Systems (EWS), significantly reducing the risks posed by natural calamities and climate-related events;

WHEREAS, the CEST program's comprehensive and science-driven approach to community empowerment has aligned with the national government's agenda of poverty alleviation, inclusive growth, and sustainable development, while also contributing to the country's progress toward achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved by the Senate of the Philippines, to commend the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for its significant contributions to nation-building through the Community Empowerment through Science and Technology (CEST) program, which has successfully empowered communities by improving livelihood, health, education, environmental sustainability, and disaster resilience – which has indeed, proactively supported nation-building and contributed to the overall well-being of the Filipino People.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that copies of this Resolution be furnished to the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), its regional offices, and other concerned agencies for their information and proper acknowledgment.

Adopted,

Example of Resolutions

Draft Resolution as of
27 September 2024, 9:00 a.m.

SENATE
P.S. Res. No. _____

Introduced by Senator _____

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION INSTITUTE (DOST-STII) FOR THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STARBOOKS PROGRAM, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GROWTH AND HONOR OF THE PHILIPPINES

WHEREAS, Article II, Section 17 of the Constitution stresses the importance of education, science and technology, arts, culture and sports to foster patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social progress, and promote total human liberation and development;

WHEREAS, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through its Science and Technology Information Institute (STII) launched the Science and Technology Academic and Research-Based Openly Operated Kiosk Station (STARBOOKS) in 2011 to make science and technology (S&T) knowledge accessible to underserved communities in the Philippines, particularly in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas;

WHEREAS, STARBOOKS is the first digital science library in the Philippines, designed to operate offline, providing free access to thousands of educational resources including text, video, and audio materials on topics such as science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), food and nutrition, energy, livelihood, and more;

WHEREAS, STARBOOKS has been internationally recognized for its innovation, including receiving the American Library Association (ALA) Presidential Citation for Innovative International Library Projects in 2015 for its role in making S&T materials available to the public in remote areas with limited or no internet connectivity;

WHEREAS, STARBOOKS has been deployed to more than 8,000 sites across the country, including schools, local government units (LGUs), and indigenous communities, significantly contributing to equitable access to education and lifelong learning;

WHEREAS, STARBOOKS has fostered partnerships with over 60 public and private institutions, ensuring the continued growth of the program and supporting the education of Filipino students across the nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved by the Senate of the Philippines, to commend the Department of Science and Technology - its Science and Technology Information Institute (DOST-STII) for the outstanding achievements of the STARBOOKS program and its contribution to promoting scientific knowledge and education in the country, especially in underserved communities.

Adopted,

WAY FORWARD:

- We are hoping that our Regional Offices could set up a Science Policy Advocacy Unit.
- Continue Capacity Building for the Science Policy Advocacy Unit.

“Good law (policy) includes commitment to transparency and an insistence that no person or entity with conflict of interest should have influence on public policy decisions.”

- Paul Romer



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