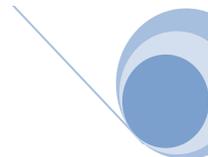




International Graduate School of Social Sciences
Yokohama National University

IBLAW Field Study Trip 2011

In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous
and Peaceful World



Field Study Trip to the Philippines 2011

A group of twelve students, four professors and an official staff member from the International Graduate School of Social Sciences of the Yokohama National University of Japan went on a field-study visit to the Philippines from January 21st to 29th, 2011.

Purpose

The purpose of the field-study trip, which was entitled "*IB Law Field Study Trip 2011: In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World*", was to achieve the following goals:

1. To gain knowledge and first-hand experience regarding issues involving development through interviews and seminars;
2. To collect materials and develop personal contacts that would contribute to the students' theses;
3. To promote exchange between YNU students and students in the Philippines.



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II. List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DAWN	Development Action for Women Network
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DOH	Department of Health
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FSI	Foreign Service Institute, DFA
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
OFWs	Overseas Filipino Workers
PhilRice	Philippine Rice Research Institute
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UST	University of Santo Tomas
SC	The Supreme Court of the Philippines
YNU	Yokohama National University

III. Commentaries by Faculty Members

Professor Tatsuhiko Ikeda

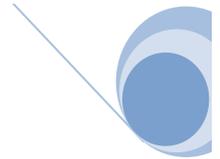
This year's field trip to the Philippines was indeed memorable, coinciding with the celebrations for the UST's 400th anniversary. All of our members really enjoyed themselves and shared a joyful time with the UST students and faculty. We will never forget the valuable time of our visit and activities with the UST colleagues, and should keep a record of this year for the 500th anniversary in 2111.

While I participated in the latter part of the study tour rather than the entire trip, I saw that the students' sense of initiative held fast both prior to and throughout our visit in the Philippines. I am proud of all of the YNU study team members for their excellent performance and the enthusiastic way in which they went about their activities. The team consisted of twelve students with four nationalities, four faculty members and one university administrator. The multinational composition of the team gave it a very unique and friendly atmosphere, one that reflected the international qualities of Yokohama National University. I understand that all of the participants contributed to the successful outcome of the mission.

Thanks to the kind collaboration of the UST faculty and students, officials of the various organisations in the government and international institutions, NGO staff and our YNU alumni in the Philippines, we had many valuable experiences that will help with our further studies at YNU and also for the rest of our lives. I am sure that the participants will treasure experiences such as these.

I would like to express our special gratitude to the consistent support extended by Dr. Lilian Sison, Dean of Graduate School of UST. I also thank Dr. Carol Castano, Dr. Tommy Tiu, the faculties and students of UST, Mr. Tsukasa Maekawa of ADB and all the officials concerned who we visited. We will come back to the Philippines next year with new students.





Professor Ichiro Araki

After so many years of the YNU-UST joint project, this trip was the first occasion I have been present from the beginning to the end. My previous trips to the Philippines had to be terminated due to my other engagements. Having participated in the full itinerary, and having witnessed the shocks, surprises, fun and the “A Ha!” moments on the part of the students, I must say this was a refreshingly enjoyable trip.

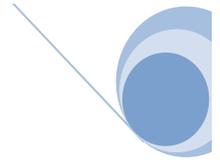


Normally, projects conducted on a yearly basis with similar academic content will inevitably suffer from falling into a rut after a few years. Luckily for us, our YNU-UST project appears to have been spared this fate, thanks largely to the efforts of Associate Professor Kabashima, Ms. Suto and the academic staff on the UST side.

In particular, the 400th anniversary celebration of UST was very impressive. The 400-year history of UST provides us with rich food for thought. It was a pity that we did not have enough time to see all their exhibits. I hope at least some of the students noticed a panel on the period 1942-1945, when the Japanese military rulers were using the UST campus as an internment camp for civilian prisoners.

I really enjoyed the opera performance. It is a luxury that the 400-year history can only provide. It would be unimaginable for YNU to stage a similar event (the best we can come up with to match it will probably be a performance by Kara Juro, but that would be no comparison). Personally, I learnt a lot about *Cavalleria Rusticana*. I think I now understand the reason why the director of the movie *Godfather* chose the famous intermezzo as his theme music. One of the students was saying that the opera performance shows the extent of the “Westernisation” of the Philippines. It may well be the case, but I think good music always has a universal appeal. Think about the New York Philharmonic performing in Pyongyang!

Finally, as Special Assistant to the President of YNU for International Affairs, I am in a position to promote these types of short-term student visits. Recently, we have started similar programs



with our partner universities in China and Korea, but our YNU-UST project stands out in its uniqueness. Despite the financial difficulties of the university as a whole, I hope I can persuade the President and the university management about the importance of this project so that the university can continue to fund it.

Associate Professor Hiromi Kabashima

I recognise that our field trip programme is one of the special features of the Department of International Business and Law, and the programme in the Philippines especially has made an impact on the participants whose specialty is developing studies. The participants of the 2011 programme were also able to have wonderful experiences and be shocked at the current affairs that the Philippines face. I myself was also shocked at the bus bombing in Makati on 25th January; the day was the birthday of the late President Corazon Aquino, and the attack was reported as a rebellion against the son of the departed President Corazon, President Benigno Aquino III.



The trip offered special and rare opportunities for students to synthesise material learnt in on-campus courses and to apply ideas and knowledge in their own research. Almost all the participants were eager to listen to government officials and experts in each field, and asked a lot of questions, for which I am very proud. I hope that the participants will put these experiences to good use in their research and their future careers.

I would like to thank Dr. Carol Castano, Dr. Tommy Tiu and Dr. Raffael Valdez of University of Santo Tomas, Mr. Tsukasa Maekawa of Asian Development Bank, Ms. Kasumi Suto of the IBLAW International Liaison Office of YNU.

Lecturer Naoko Ueda

The whole process of this Study Tour was a good opportunity for me to get to know the students, teachers and





faculty staff with whom I have rarely had a chance to talk. Meeting the alumni in Manila, and participating in the special 400th anniversary events of University of Santo Tomas were wonderful opportunities to realise the eminence of the IBLAW-YNU as well.

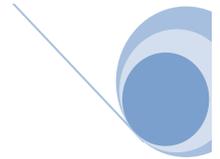
It seemed that the system in which every student takes charge and plays a role in each visits worked well. All the appointments were met, and nobody got lost or involved in any trouble. I am sure that the students learnt a lot from these experiences.

It was also good that almost all the students tried to express something significant in each presentation. However, I should say that not only questions but also comments and opinions were desired in discussions. The presentations were not for a class in the University, and the presenters should have expected the feedback and discussion, criticism or suggestion, as the audiences consisted of students of the Graduate School who are studying social matters. Please be prepared to express your own opinions when you participate in discussions.

Moreover, those who have benefitted from an education in Japan should try to make an effort to be punctual. Getting into the habit of being at the designated place at least five minutes beforehand will make you appear trustworthy, though this is something that I should confess I am still striving to achieve myself.

Though I have worked in developing countries as a JICA staff member for a long time, visiting the Philippines with students gave me a special experience of discovery. Observing how the students were surprised to see everything new drew me back to my first days abroad, and my youthful passion to devote my career to aid work. The contrast between the luxury restaurants and air-conditioned, tidy offices of public organisations, and the dumpsite, slum-like environment just a few minutes' drive away left a great impression on us. The huge difference of quality of life in a small area of Manila was astonishing. We also saw serious joblessness and poverty, and a number of measures to tackle this social unfairness as well.

I fervently hope that some of the students will decide to devote their careers to contributing to bridging the huge social gaps that we've witnessed during this Tour, not necessarily just in the Philippines, but anywhere in the world.



Ms. Yuki Yoshizawa (University Administrator)

I would like to express my gratitude for this special opportunity of joining in the study tour to the Philippines. I was quite impressed with the outstanding academic performance of the YNU students, and also clearly witnessed the fruits of the “internationalisation” that is one of the basic policies of YNU.



We visited various international organisations, departments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Philippines, and attended the joint sessions with the officials concerned. Donating their busy time for the joint sessions with the YNU delegation, all of the presenters shared their experiences and told us unique, valuable stories. I also met a few of the YNU alumni who are taking part in both the domestic development and international affairs of the Philippines. Following their commitment to the ongoing development projects, as mentioned above, I realised that YNU’s internationalisation and its strategies have been greatly contributing to this productive outcome.

Let me share one more impressive story here. The YNU students spent a lot of time on preparing for this fieldtrip, and in the Philippines they endeavoured to present their opinions, comments and questions to the officials concerned. Their ardent attitude just filled me with pride at the academic excellence of our students.

I often hear that the number of university students who want to go abroad is decreasing these days. However, regardless of our short stay in the Philippines this study tour enhanced the participants’ will to obtain invaluable experiences. I hope that the YNU students will continue to seek a more global perspective, that they gained useful information and experience for their career, and that this study trip to the Philippines was a part of the process of internationalisation.

Last of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Professor Ikeda, Professor Araki, Associate Professor Kabashima, Lecturer Ueda, the students of YNU, and the public relations staff who kindly sent me on this study tour. “Thank you very much”.



IV. Detailed Itinerary

TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
January 21 (Friday)		
0800	Assembled at K counter of Terminal 2 of the Narita Airport	
0930	Departed from Narita	via JAL 741
1330	Arrived at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), Manila	By taxi
1500	Checked in at Hotel in Manila (The Charter House)	
January 22 (Saturday)		
0900	Seminar at University of Santo Tomas (UST) The Philippines' National Anthem	At The Graduate School Thomas Aquinas Research Complex Rm. 404. University of Santo Tomas (UST), Espana St., Manila
0900-0910	Welcome Remarks by Dean Sison	
0910-0920	Introduction of YNU participants	
0920-1020	First Session:	
1020-1030	Break	
1030-1100	Second Session	
1100-1120	Final Session	
1120-1130	Closing Address by Prof. Araki	
	1130-1600 Payatas dump site (by a van)	1130- Sightseeing Split up into 2 groups
1800	Stayed at the Charter House	
January 23 (Sunday)		
0600	Hotel Complimentary Breakfast	Activities: 1 Retirement Village 2 Zoobic Safari
0645	Hotel check-out	
0700	Departed for an overnight trip with UST students	
1100	Subic Bay	
1100	Hotel check-in	
2100	Stayed at a Hotel	
January 24 (Monday)		
0530	Hotel check-out	
0600	Departed for Science City of Muñoz for Phil Rice	
0900	Briefing and facility tour at PhilRice	
1200	End of Session, Lunch Break	
1300	Travelled to Pampanga	
1430	Briefing and facility tour for ongoing yen loan assistance: <i>Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project</i>	
1630	End of Session, Travel back to Manila	
1930	Re-checked in at the Charter House, Makati	

2000	Stayed at the Charter Hotel				
TIME	ACTIVITY				REMARKS
January 25 (Tuesday)					
0800	Departed for ADB				By Taxi
0900	Seminar at ADB				
1200	Lunch at ADB with ADB staff members				
1330	Left ADB for NEDA				On Foot
1400	Seminar at NEDA				
1600	End of session at NEDA				
1620	Left NEDA for the Hotel				By NEDA Van
1900	Dinner together with all members				
2130	Stayed at the Charter House				
January 26 (Wednesday)					
0900	Departed to UNDP				By Taxi
1000	Seminar at UNDP country office				
1130	Departed for JICA office and Lunch on the way				On Foot
1400	Seminar at JICA				
1700	Opera at UST				
2100	Stay at the Charter House				
January 27 (Thursday)					
0815	Departure to the DFA				By Taxi
1000	Seminar at the DFA				
1200	End of session at DFA, depart for DOH and the SC				By Taxi
	1330	Seminar at DOH	1400	Seminar at the SC	Split up into 2 Groups
	1700	End of Session, back to Hotel	1530	End of Session, back to Hotel	By Train
2100	Stayed at the Charter House				
January 28 (Friday)					
	0815	Departure to the DTI	0900	Departure to DAWN	By Taxi
	0900-1030	Seminar at DTI	1000-1300	Visit to DAWN	Split up into 2 groups and had lunch in each group
1300	Free Activity				
1900	Dinner together with all members				
2300	Stayed at the Charter House				
January 29 (Saturday)					
1100	Hotel check-out				
1130	Departed for Airport				
14:50 (Manila Time)	Departed from NAIA, Manila				via JAL 742
20:00 (Tokyo Time)	Arrived at Narita Airport				

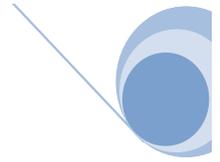
V. List of Participants

Students

Mr	BEKTEMIROV	Timur	Kyrgyz	LPP, M1
Ms	BOGDANOVA	Anna	Ukrainian	IR, M1
Ms	HIRABAYASHI	Yuka	Japanese	IR, M2
Ms	HIRATSUKA	Sayaka	Japanese	IR, M1
Ms	HOSONO	Yuri	Japanese	Ph. D. Candidate
Mr	ISHIMOTO	Akihiro	Japanese	IR, M1
Mr	KOBAYASHI	Yusuke	Japanese	IR, M1
Mr	SATO	Kazuho	Japanese	IR, M1
Ms	SEKI	Momoyo	Japanese	IR, M1
Mr	SHUKUROV	Alisher	Kyrgyz	LPP, M1
Mr	Tun Tun Aung		Myanmar	LPP, M1
Ms	Ray Wa Thar		Myanmar	LPP, M1

Faculty Members

Assoc. Prof.	KABASHIMA	Hiromi	Japanese
Prof.	IKEDA	Tatsuhiko	Japanese
Prof.	ARAKI	Ichiro	Japanese
Lect.	UEDA	Naoko	Japanese
Ms	YOSHIZAWA	Yuki	Japanese



VI. Group Reports by Participating Students

i. Seminar at University of Santo Tomas

January 22, Saturday at 1000 - 1130

- (1) The Philippines: Post Global Financial Crisis

By Professor Tiu

- (2) Is Globalization at Risk?

Professor Ichiro Araki

- (3) Neo-Liberalism – the multi-dimensional blitz

By Professor Jaime M. Jimenez





The Philippines: Post Global Financial Crisis

The first presentation on *the Philippines: Post Global Financial Crisis* was made by Professor Tiu of UST. Professor Tiu touched upon the economic situation of the Philippines after the 2008 financial crisis. According to his explanation, the Philippines did not suffer much during the crisis compared to other economies in the region. The economy of the Philippines has grown robustly after the financial crisis, and the year 2011 is expected to be a bright year for the economy.

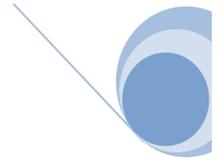
The professor further discussed the economy by showing some economic indicators. First, he pointed out that the quarterly GDP growth rate was maintained at 4.5 % at the last quarter of 2008, the peak of the crisis. From the first quarter of 2009 the economy started showing signs of the effect of a decreasing growth rate of 0.4%. However, looking at GDP and GNP figures, the economy of the country did not really go down, but actually grew in 2010. These data proved that there is a positive outlook for the Philippines' economy in the year 2011.



Although there were some sectors that experienced difficulties during the crisis, indicators revealed that the economy rebounded after the crisis. One of the worst hit sectors was the exports sector due to the decrease in demand from US and European markets. As a result, many workers were forced out of work. However, it was not as severe as the Chinese export industries where thousands of workers



lost their jobs. In terms of imports, negative signs were visible in 2009. In addition, capital formation experienced a slowdown starting from the fourth the quarter of 2008 until the end of 2009, but investment once again increased in 2010. A look at the yield for all maturities in 2010 showed that the yield went up at the start of the year, but decreased at the end. The principle reason for this was that the Central Bank of the Philippines eased financial regulations and interest rates to help



banks and the public sector. The balance of payments in the Philippines has improved in the last 10 years, and the year 2010 was the highest. Therefore, it can be concluded that the economy of the country is recovering very quickly.

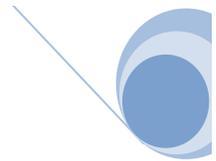
Besides the challenges, there are some sectors experiencing improvement. One of the sectors undergoing positive growth is foreign investment inflow. The Philippines has made progresses in attracting FDI in recent years. But compared to other countries in the regions, such as China, there is still a long way to go. Breaking down the FDI, Japan accounts for 58%, the U.S for 10% and China for 2.0%. Again breaking down the FDI, industries sectors composed 77.8% of the total investment. The Philippines is a home to many Japanese automobile companies such as Toyota, Nissan, Honda and so forth. All these illustrate the bright sides of the economy.



In conclusion, Professor Tiu repeated that the economy of the Philippines indicated many positive signs after the crisis. The stock market of the Philippines went up dramatically and became one of the best performing stock markets in the region last year. The GDP growth rate is expected to be around 5% to 6% this year. Though not double-digit, such growth is a positive indicator for the economy. Moreover, the Central Bank succeeded in controlling the inflation rate. The rate was around 3.8% in 2010, and is forecasted to be between 3% and 5% in the year 2011. The Peso-US exchange rate is also estimated to be between 41 and 43. This is because the amount of remittances from OFWs increased and

reached 15 billion last year. Therefore, Professor Tiu concluded that the Philippines is now undergoing a positive improvement, and predicted that the year 2011 will be a bright year for the economy as well.





Is Globalization at Risk?

Professor Araki gave a presentation on *Globalization at Risk*, a book written by Gar Clyde Hufbauer and Kati Suominen, and published in 2010. Before the presentation, he briefly discussed the Japanese economic situation during and in the aftermath of the crisis. He explained that unlike the Philippines, the economy of Japan was severely hit by the crisis, but not as badly as the US or EU economies. The 2008 crisis impacted Japanese export sectors as well as the growth of the economy. It is commonly known that Japanese economy has been facing long-term stagnation for almost two decades starting from the bursting of the bubble economy in the early 1990s. Moreover, Japan has been suffering from deflation for more than 20 years. In addition, the Japanese government is facing a budget deficit. Of course, the problem is not as bad as it currently is in Greece or

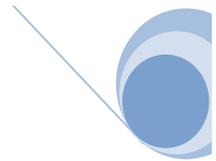


Ireland, where the problems are very serious, though it is much more severe than in Italy. However, one positive fact is that the majority of government bonds are owned by Japanese nationals. Overall, although the Japanese economy has survived the financial crisis, the nation's prospects cannot be regarded as being as bright as those of the Philippines.

Professor Araki then started his presentation on the book. According to the professor, although the authors tried to take a neutral stand, they both held pro-globalisation views.

First, Professor Araki summarised the 'cautiously optimistic opinion' of the authors. He quoted two important points made by the authors as follow:

- Globalisation is at risk from economic and political pressures intensified by the crisis; a prolonged downturn would be particularly hazardous. But we believe that even in a bleak scenario, the system has built-in forces willing and able to fight tooth and nail to safeguard openness. Economic integration is a fabulous force – if not unstoppable, at least one of the best agents the world has known for spreading growth and prosperity.



- Yes, capitalism will evolve, but we will remain closer to Francis Fukuyama's *End of History* than to a new economic model. Market capitalism has delivered so much over the past half century that it would be both difficult and unwise to turn the page. If the Great Depression could not destroy capitalism, neither can the financial collapse of 2008."

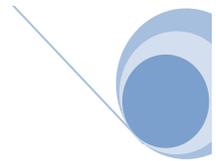
The professor then discussed the challenges that the book pointed out. The most notable challenge is the U.S. fiscal impasse. The US is undergoing very serious fiscal problems, and there are also challenges in identifying new sources of demand. Although hitherto demand usually came from within the US, domestic consumer demand nowadays is decreasing due to economic stagnation. The possible sources of demand the world has hopes for are the Chinese and Indian markets. But the question is "are these economies ready?"

The professor further discussed the bright aspects and opportunities the authors pointed out. Firstly, one positive scenario pointed out was the fact that the Foreign Exchange Reserves have not been totally destroyed. The reserves played a very important role in maintaining the trading activities of governments. In addition, acceptance of pro-globalisation policies around the world is another



bright aspect of world trade. Today's pro-globalisation policies are accepted not only by developed countries but also by G20 countries including emerging economies. Lastly, a positive scenario could be seen in corporate governance. Thanks to the financial crisis, corporate governance was, ironically, improved. Though there are still some major outstanding issues, the improvement of corporate governance is good news for the world economy, and it can be said that there are also positive signs in today's globalisation landscape.

Next, the professor touched upon another major point in the book, namely that the authors use the term Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA) as something positive. The term PTA was created by Prof. Bhagwati who was in fact a critic of such agreements. Professor Bhagwati believed that PTAs are against the non-discrimination policy of the WTO. It could be considered that the authors seem to accept the "building block" theory (of Baldwin) rather than the "stumbling block theory" (of Bhagwati), as indicated by their blessing of "economic integration". The authors did not raise any serious concerns about the ongoing Doha Round. The authors argued that while an early conclusion to the Doha Round

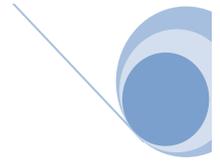


is desirable, even if the negotiations drag on it does not mean the end of the WTO. The authors further assert that even if a big package deal based on a single undertaking is difficult, there are other ways of achieving plurilateral consensus, as in the case of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA).

After his summary, Professor Araki presented his assessment of the book. He wished to concur with Hufbauer's and Swominen's cautious optimism because other scenarios were 'too scary'.

However, the authors pointed out that all the positive views presented were mainly dependent on the health of the WTO. Though it is very unlikely to collapse, if the WTO collapses everything else will too, and the preferential policies of the 1930s will come back. Besides, he pointed out, one question that did not arise was whether or not the US would continue to be a member or serious supporter of the WTO. It is unlikely that the organisation will disappear in the foreseeable future, but if the United States withdraws, it will become a largely irrelevant organ. This seems very unlikely, but the United States has a track record of getting out of systems it has created such as the League of Nations, ICJ jurisdiction, UNESCO and so on. The professor concluded by expressing his hope that the WTO continues and trade liberalisation moves forward, without going back to the nightmare days of protectionism.

In the question and answer section, he responded to many questions raised by the UST participants. Regarding the question of Japanese currency policy, he explained that Japan does not play a leading role in world currency policy area. Domestically, Japan is pursuing a non-interference policy regarding currency exchange rates. Last year the Japanese government tried to intervene in the currency market and was severely criticized. Japan is also expected to denounce the intervention policy of China at the coming G 7 meeting, and it is therefore virtually impossible for Japan to intervene in domestic currency policy. Regarding the question of the prospects for ASEAN+3, the professor emphasised the need to deepen the current integration. However, the current administration of Japan is more interested in the TPP, Trans-Pacific Partnership, comprising Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Brunei, US, Australia and so forth. East Asian integration is currently a low priority in political debate in Japan. With regard to Japanese automobile industries, the professor explained that Japan's auto industries are suffering from brand image problems. Unlike other world biggest automobile companies, Japanese



companies are unable to conduct strong branding. Regarding economic stagnation, the professor explained that the Japanese government has an 80 trillion yen deficit. The majority of government bonds is held by Japanese nationals, especially by older people who do not spend much, and Japan is now facing an inter-generational disparity.

Neo-Liberalism

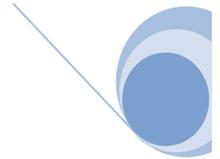
In the last part of the seminar, Professor Jaime M. Jimenez made a presentation on *neo-liberalism*. The professor explained that neo-liberal ideas impinge upon politics, economics, culture, environment and security matters. He told the audience that the presentation would consist of political economy and socio-cultural landscapes.



Professor Jimenez started his presentation by discussing some of the basic characteristics of neo-liberalism. The idea of neo-liberalism goes against central planning, and promotes freedom in the market. In addition, neo-liberal practices bring autonomy to different sectors in society. Moreover, a lean state has been a project ever since neo-liberalism was started. The idea is that the state shall not intervene in the private affairs of society, and the market will look after society by itself. However, today's social economic situation shows us that the market cannot be left alone without intervention from the government. The ADB's assessment confirmed that the financial crisis in 2008 pointed to the failure of market transparency. Although governments were always pushed for transparency, the time has come for the market to be pressured for transparency. In addition, the neo-liberal idea is based on individualism. In a market perspective, individuals are the directors and managers of their own lives, to which close attention should be paid. Therefore, it is important that civil societies in which many individuals involved are self-organising.



After a discussion of the characteristics, the professor moved on to talk about the FTAs. The establishment of FTAs is the primary manifestation of the neo-liberalism idea. He pointed out many free trade areas in Africa, Latin America, and Asia as a manifestation of the spread of neo-liberalism. However, the question frequently asked is whether what has been happening is



globalisation or regionalism.

In conclusion, the professor expressed his opinion that moral values in society are rather weakened with the spread of neo-liberalism. This is mainly due to the fact that everything is determined by the market, and the market is constantly changing. He suggested the further promotion of people-to-people interaction. As IT is advancing at a very fast pace

today, people spend less time in social interaction, and he therefore recommended that people who make different choices should come together to achieve an ‘ethical neo-liberalism’.

After the informative presentation by the professor, students from the Philippines side and students from the YNU were given opportunity to raise questions. A student from the Philippines asked a question on the Philippine financial situation during the 2008 crisis, and grassroots level economic conditions. Responding to the question, the professor supported the government claim that the economy of the Philippines was not affected by the crisis as severely as many other Asian economies. In his opinion, one main reason was that the banking activities in the Philippines as well as in other parts of Asia are in the developing stage. In fact, he further asserted, the banks in the Philippines were very healthy compared to other banks in Asia. On the topic of the grassroots level economy, the professor emphasised the importance of remittances from workers abroad. Although there are social causes, the money these workers bring in have a direct impact on the livelihood of the Filipinos at grassroots level. A YNU student then asked the professor for his view on the China- ASEAN Free Trade Area, CAFTA. The professor responded that CAFTA will benefit the region like any other FTA in the world. However, it is important to establish a safety net for the vulnerable sectors in the ASEAN due to intensive competition.



Students in charge



Group Leader - Akihiro Ishimoto

Note takers - Yuri Hosono & Tun Tun Aung

Photographer - All participants

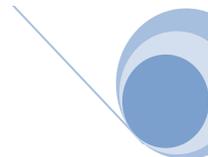
ii. SALT Payatas Foundation Philippines

January 22, Saturday at 1330-1600

Presentations

(1) Brief orientation on Payatas Dumpsite and SALT

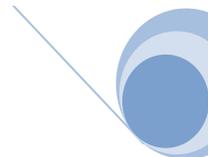
By Mr. Hiroyuki Inoue, a SALT volunteer staff



In the afternoon of January 22, a group of seven students and two professors visited Payatas dumpsite. The tour was organised in cooperation with Salt Payatas Foundation Philippines Inc. (SALT), the Japanese NGO.

SALT is a private, non-governmental, not-for-profit, non-stock organisation established in 1995. The name “SALT” was taken from a white crystal substance that gives a good taste and keeps our food fresh. In the same way, SALT Foundation aims to function like salt by giving quality service to the poor.

SALT envisions itself empowering young children and their parents to live with a concern for their fellow men and a willingness to work for the progress of our society. It also envisions alleviating poverty to raise the living conditions of the poor and make them realize their goals in life.



Orientation

Mr. Hiroyuki Inoue, a SALT volunteer, guided our tour. On the way to Payatas, Mr. Inoue explained briefly about Payatas and SALT. The place-name “Payatas” means “the promised place” in Tagalog.

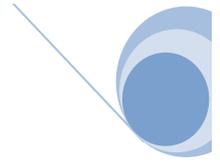
Payatas dumpsite is a huge open pit dumping site located in the northeast part of Manila, where a large number of trucks dump the garbage of Quezon City every day. It has also been called “Smoky Valley” because of the cloud of smoke coming from the spontaneous combustion of garbage. The actual name of the area is Lupang Pangako, Payatas B, Quezon City in Metro Manila. People called “scavengers” live just beside the dumpsite. They collect plastics, metals, bottles etc. from the garbage, in terribly hot and malodorous conditions, in order to sell them to the nearby junk shops.

Approximately 110,000 people live in the district, of whom about 40,000 live in Payatas B, where SALT conducts supporting programs. Many of the residents came to the area to search for jobs.



The number of labourers who make their livelihood by scavenging has declined, and jobs in Payatas are limited to drivers of Jeepneys (the small shared-bus in the Philippines) and bikes, and construction workers, so there are only a few regular employment opportunities.

The SALT project began in 1995 and started with the promotion of education for children. The purpose of the organisation is to help less privileged individuals and families to become self-reliant through a participatory and humanitarian approach. Furthermore, the organisation assists privileged people to understand the reality of poverty, its background and roots by enabling them to participate in support programs and mutual exchange activities.



SALT's activities are three-pronged: (1) Support for education, (2) a Livelihood program for women, and (3) Study tours. Under its education support program, SALT now offers scholarships for 88 students. These scholars are chosen by the interviews in which they are asked about their living conditions, how they grew up in a poor family and their motivations to study. SALT is also conducting supplementary classes, which are held at SALT's WAKABA CHILDREN'S EMPOWERMENT CENTER every Saturday.

A visit to a memorial for the victims of an accident

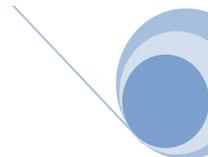
The accident in which garbage collapsed in the morning of 10th of July 2000 is remembered as one of the most devastating incidents at the Payatas dumpsite. 500 households were buried under the trash, and more than 300 people were killed or went missing in the disaster. Three students who were recipients of scholarships from SALT at that time also died. Persistent rain is thought to have caused the accident.



Families of the identified victims were paid 3,000 pesos by the municipal government, but there was no compensation for the other unidentified victims. The names of the identified victims are listed on the memorial. We offered flowers and prayed silently, and heard the experiences of the disaster from a woman, who now works for SALT as a staff member.

A view of the dumpsite from a distance

Payatas Operation Group (POG), which was commissioned by the municipal government, controls the dumpsite. Taking photos of the trash pile is prohibited because the government does not want to attract attention to the site. After the accident, the way the garbage is disposed of was changed to a method that covers the garbage with soil to prevent a collapse. However, Payatas was made famous by the coverage of the accident and it triggered discrimination against people from Payatas. SALT is working on operations to eliminate this discrimination.



A recycle store (Junk Shop)

We visited a small junk shop that sells garbage from scavengers. Their income comes from selling garbage to these kinds of shops, which have about five to ten customers each day. They trade, for example, iron scraps for about ten pesos per kilogram. The price of garbage changes and varies widely, and the price before 2000 was higher than in present times. The average income of those scavengers is about 100 to 150 pesos a day, which is only a quarter of the average income in Manila.



The visit to home of SALT scholars

We visited the homes of SALT's scholars and heard the

background of their migration to Payatas, and the current state of their lives.



(a) *Ms. Gloria and her families*

This lady lives with four children, one of whom attends school with a scholarship from SALT. She has been living in Payatas for 22 years. They are supported by the municipal government, but the aid is for a limited time only and the amount of money (about 800 pesos a year) may not be considered as enough to sustain five lives.

(b) *Ms. Abarientos and her families*



Ms. Abarientos is 57 years old and used to be a

scavenger. Now she does housework and cares for her grandchildren. She said that Payatas is an easy place to earn money because of its closeness to the dumpsite. Her husband is a furniture worker and he earns 500 pesos a day, but they still live in poverty. She wants her youngest daughter Elza, who goes to high school with a SALT scholarship, to go to university. Elza's dream is to be a newscaster.



Livelihood Program for Women

This program is aimed at mothers who used to be scavengers. SALT provides livelihood support for them so that they can find other income sources to replace scavenging and ensure stability and improve their lives. It aims at capacity development through productive activities and group management to attain stable incomes from stable jobs.

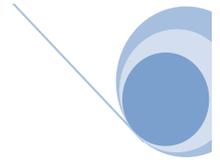
There are three main types of work performed by the women: cross-stitch products, merchandise management, and miscellaneous duties such as cleaning. They rotate jobs every three months. They manage inventories and do the packing by themselves, and foster their independence through a weekly staff meeting.



Cross-stitching is a time-consuming job (it takes three months to make a cross-stitch design), but it is adopted in the project because of its safety and high added value.

Observations

There are some problems such as poor support from the government and a lack of job opportunities in the area. The people of Payatas and SALT are trying to solve these problems by empowering the communities. For example, the activities of the SALT livelihood program carried out



by local staff members are making strong efforts to use women-owned businesses. These efforts in community work show the importance of a consolidated support system to promote horizontally cohesive work with the cooperation of the NGO and local members.



Students in Charge

Group leader - Sayaka Hiratsuka

Note takers - Anna Bogdanova and Momoyo Seki

Photographer - Yusuke Kobayashi

iii. UST and Intramuros

After the seminar at UST, the members of Payatas group left UST but the rest of the group stayed to explore the campus. Since UST was celebrating its 400th anniversary, we were able to observe many of the attractions inside the campus. We spent a couple of hours at UST, then went back to the hotel.

When we went back to the hotel, we met two local friends, Jay Alcantara and Christine Violago. Jay works for DFA, while Christine is a graduate student at the University of the Philippines studying Development Economics. We were invited to take a



lift in their cars, and departed to one of the historical sites of Manila, Intramuros.



Intramuros was the walled city built during the Spanish colonisation era in the 16th century. It was constructed almost completely of stone blocks. Since its construction in 1606, Intramuros served as the centre of political, military, and religious power for the Spaniards. Inside Intramuros, there was a section called Fort Santiago, where we found the house of Dr. Jose Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines. Inside the house the whole of history of Rizal is shown, including vast amounts of his belongings and documents that have been kept in memory of his achievements. The rest of Fort Santiago was covered with green grass, which made a marked contrast to the original construction materials of the area.



After we spent a while at Fort Santiago, we went across the road to observe one of the oldest buildings in Manila, Palacio Del Gobernador.



Palacio Del Gobernador was first constructed in 1599. After its destruction by an earthquake in 1645, the governor moved to a house on this site, and the building became the Governor-General's residence and office as well as the Real Audiencia (Supreme Court). The building was destroyed a number of times, after the 1771 and 1863 earthquakes respectively. It was abandoned when the Governor-General moved to Malacanang. The

current 8-storey building was built on the site in 1978.

Unfortunately, the weather was not perfect, and it started to drizzle in the late afternoon. After

we explored the environs of Palacio Del Gobernador, we went back to the car for dinner. The restaurant was located in the Intramuros area. The entrance to the restaurant was in the middle of a residential area, and to get there we passed through a tunnel underneath the houses. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Jay and Christine for entertaining us with a gorgeous dinner of Filipino-Spanish cuisine. All of us exchanged and shared experiences and stories as we sat around the dinner table.



The final place we visited was a local shop that sells only Philippine-manufactured products. A number of students bought "Barong Tagalog", which is the formal dress of the Philippines, for half price at the shop. Without Jay's hospitality and negotiations with the shop, we would not have been favored with such a great discount. We must also thank the shop owners for their hospitality and for extending their opening hours for us.

This is how we all spent such a long afternoon after the seminar at UST. It would not have been possible to have had such a wonderful experience exploring Manila and its historical sites if we had not met Jay and Christine. We would like to once again thank Jay and Christine for their hospitality, and especially Jay for joining our seminar at DFA, and coming to spend a few nights with us.

iv. Overnight trip to Subic Bay

In the morning of 23rd of January, we departed for our overnight trip to Subic Bay. Subic Bay is located approximately 100km north-west of Manila. Subic Bay was occupied by the US Navy until 1991, but has now become one of the best-known beach resort areas in the Philippines. Subic Bay is also known as a free port, where a tax- and duty-free zone was developed after the place was returned to the Philippines. The area is covered with beautiful land and seascapes, which were a great contrast to the views of Manila.

We left Manila around 7am, and it was nearly 11am when we arrived at the hotel at Subic Bay. We had expected to take around one and half hours, but since the infrastructure system of the Philippines is so different from that of Japan, it took far longer than what we thought. On the way to Subic Bay, we drove through a number of villages, each of which was surrounded with flat paddy fields. The view was in great contrast to Japanese rice cultivation districts, and indeed wherever we turned we saw things that were fresh to a Japanese observer.



We were all astonished by the lifestyle of rural settlers in the Philippines. After we arrived in Manila, we took a taxi to one of the most developed areas of Makati. We all received a warm welcome from our friends at the University of Santo Tomas, everyone looking forward to the excitement of the upcoming events. But what we saw during the bus trip to Subic Bay was quite different from what we

anticipated. We saw a man, who was riding a bicycle with bananas on a stand attached to it. When we looked on the other side of the road, women were busy hanging out laundry while small children played on the edge of the street. We assumed that the road we had passed was the main road of the village, however, there were no pedestrian paths designated. Instead, the distance between the places where people were living and the bus we were on was only few metres apart. The bus and



vehicles needed to slow down due to both heavy traffic within the village area and the vigorous activities of the village people.

When we arrived at the hotel at Subic Bay, we did not rest for long because our first activity was waiting at the hotel. The first activity was coordinated with the Philippines Retirement Authority (PRA). One of the staff from the authority kindly donated his time to give us a lecture on the concept of retirement housing plans in the Philippines.



Carlo Ponti T. Zialcita from the PRA welcomed us and gave us a brief orientation on the PRA. The PRA is a government owned and controlled authority created by virtue of Executive Order No.1037, which was signed by the President Ferdinand E. Marcos, on 4th of July 1985. In May 2009 the Republic Act 9593 (R.A. 9593), also known as the National Tourism Policy Act of 2009, was signed by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and the authority was incorporated under a division of the Department of Tourism. The PRA Satellite Offices are currently in Baguio, Clark/Subic, Cebu and Davao.



The vision of the PRA is to make the Philippines a globally competitive and preferred retirement destination in Asia. Its mission is to provide excellent world-class services centred on a customer-valued quality of life that is easy, pleasant and beneficial to foreign retirees and global Filipinos. It is seen as a channel for accelerating the socio-economic development of the country.

The core product of the PRA is the Special Resident Retiree's Visa (SRRV) Program. Those who obtain a SRRV will benefit from the following three factors: 1) option to reside permanently; 2) multiple entry privileges and 3) exemptions from several factors including exit and re-entry permits from the Bureau of Immigration, and customs duties and taxes with regard to the importation of household goods and personal effects up to US\$7,000.

A principal retiree applicant must be a foreign national or a former Filipino citizen who is over thirty-five years old, has no criminal record, and meets the medical standards and the investment requirement. The required deposits is US\$20,000 for those aged fifty years old and above, US\$50,000 for those between 35 and 49 years of age, US\$1,500 for former Filipino Citizens, and ambassadors of

foreign countries who served and retired in the Philippines, and US\$1,500 for current and former staff members of international organisations such as ADB.

Under the SRRV, the following investment areas are available: 1) purchase, acquisition and ownership of a condominium unit; 2) long-term lease of house and lot, condominium or townhouse and 3) purchase, acquisition and ownership of golf or country club shares.



The enrolees for the SRRV increased from 1985 to 2010. From 1985-1990, there were 1,106 enrolees and from 2006-2010, the enrolees soared to 11,066. In total, there are 23,062 enrolees as of November 12, 2010. The ratio of nationalities of the SRRV from 1985 to 2010 are as follows: 28% are from the People's Republic of China (P.R.O.C), 22% from Korea, 15% from Taiwan and 9% from Japan.



After the briefing at the hotel, we were taken to visit two of the retirement villages in the area. One of them, names “Tropical Paradise Village” was owned and settled by Japanese people. It was fortunate for us that we were able to visit the village. The owner and workers of the village warmly welcomed us, and gave us time to talk and explore the village. The second village was located about five minutes away from the first village. Once again, we received a warm welcome. According to the guide, this village and the villages in the area used to be a residential site for the US navy. Currently, the site is occupied by Korean residents, but this village offers different

conditions from the previous one. In fact, each village offers different groups of people and conditions,



and the potential future residents have an opportunity to choose from among the different variations of the retirement village in the area. We dreamt of staying there for a vacation.

After the visit to the retirement villages, we headed to our next destination, Zoobic Safari. Zoobic Safari is the only zoo in the Philippines where you can find the White Tiger. We spent a full afternoon till sunset at the Zoobic, where we walked miles to find different species of the

animals of the Philippines. One of the surprise attractions at the zoo was (because the time of our visit was late afternoon, and sunset was approaching) to be able to see the traditional dances of the indigenous Filipino people. There were three actors, two of them were dancers and one was a drummer who kept the rhythm. They performed three dances and then gave us a surprise during the final act. They tricked us into looking up, and then suddenly frightened us with a huge voice. All of us were so frightened, particularly Kabashima-sensei who screamed aloud because of this sudden trick. It did not take us long to realise that we had all been fooled by the dancers.



The time at the zoo passed so quickly that when we departed we were able to enjoy a night view of the Philippines on the way back to the hotel. Once we arrived at the hotel, we had a quick dinner then went out to breathe in some fresh air after the long hours spent inside the bus. However, we did not have a late night as we had such a long day on the first part of the overnight trip. By bedtime we were all ready for the upcoming events of the PhilRice and JICA project site visit on the next day.



We had an early morning start to the second day of our overnight trip. Our first destination of the day was PhilRice, which was located about two and half hours from our hotel. When we arrived at PhilRice, we were briefed about the roles and visions of PhilRice.

PhilRice was established in 1985 with the aim of research and development of rice as a dominant crop, and to provide support for the diffusion of technologies. The PhilRice Centre was also established with the support from the Japanese Government, and most of the facilities were provided in the form of grant aid. Since its establishment, the Japanese Government has been providing grant assistance and technical collaboration, particularly for research and development. PhilRice has been attaining notable results in fields such as crop breeding, direct seeding, and the mechanisation of agricultural equipment.



Following the presentation, we were guided around the facility. Despite the limited time we had,

we saw the new products developed at PhilRice, tried rice wine, observed female workers differentiating rice grains, and were given another explanation about their research into “Vitamin A” rice.





Our next destination was to visit one of the yen loan projects of JICA, the “Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project Phase III”. This project was first begun in 1995 after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1991. The eruption of Pinatubo did not only cause problems in the vicinity the mountain, but also brought devastating damage to an extensive area. One of the tasks for JICA’s cooperative activities was to improve the river structure and reconstruct the damaged rivers. It has been nearly 20 years since the eruption, however, the remaining tephra is still accumulated in the area, and an urgent solution was needed to improve the situation.



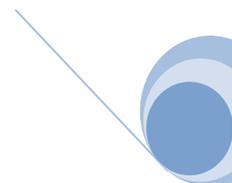
After we observed one of the rivers that had been reconstructed as a part of previous JICA projects, we moved on to one of the historical buildings graphically showing the impact of the eruption. The church appeared



to be quite normal at a first glance. But when we were told that what we were looking at was the second floor of the church because the first floor had been totally submerged in ash, it really brought home the impact of volcanic eruptions.

Unfortunately, the time passed so quickly that it was nearly sunset. However, we had obtained valuable experiences from this overnight trip. We explored not only rural areas of the Philippines, but also saw the endeavour of the residents who strive to make the country better. The researchers at the PhilRice, the retirement village, and JICA project sites, were all enthusiastic about directing and consolidating society into a single stream.

We would like to thank all the people who kindly helped to make our trip to Subic Bay such a wonderful one, in particular, the students from UST who joined our trip and shared the experience with us.



v. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

January 25, Tuesday at 0900-1200

Presentations

- (1) Asia's Challenges and ADB

By Mr. Tsukasa Maekawa, Principal Media Relations Specialist

- (2) Paris and Accra Implementation

By Ms. Manju Senapaty, Lead Planning & Policy Specialist

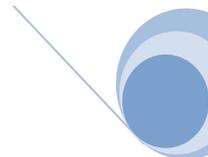
- (3) Improving ADB's Effectiveness

By Ms. Josefina Balane, Results Management Specialist

- (4) ADB's Assistance for Gender and Development

By Ms. Patricia Imrana Jalal, Senior Social Development Specialist





(1) Asia's Challenges and ADB

The seminar started with an ADB corporate video, which presented the main points of ADB's activities in Asia. Following the video, Mr. Maekawa explained the three main ongoing trends in Asia and the development challenges caused by these trends.

1) High economic growth has caused a dramatic decrease in poverty over the past few decades. There are still many Middle Income Countries (MIC) in Asia, where over 60 to 70 % of the very poor in the world are living (there are 900 million very poor people in Asia: in China, India, and Bangladesh). To develop MIC is one of the challenges.



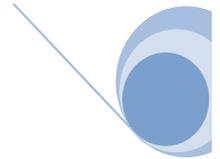
2) Economic integration in Asia (free-trade zones of ASEAN group by 2015). This is different from the planned integration in Europe (EU). By now there are about fifty bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in Asia and additional ones are planned. ADB is advocating the efforts to institutionalize and integrate all those agreements.

3) Slower exports to the West. The recent world economic crisis changed the entire export environment. Previously Asian countries totally depended on export but now they are trying to boost domestic demand. The main development challenges for Asia are: 1) Maintaining growth momentum; 2) Reducing poverty; and 3) Protecting the environment.



After that, Mr. Maekawa presented the mission of ADB, which is to help developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region to reduce poverty and improve quality of life through concessional financing. He also introduced ADB's three focal points (their vision under Strategy 2020), which are: **1) inclusive economic growth; 2) environmentally sustainable growth, and 3) regional integration.**

Lastly, Mr. Maekawa kindly explained to



us what kinds of skills are required for those who want to work in international organisations like ADB. These are: 1) specialties (specialising in some specific area); 2) English skills; 3) high education; 4) international experience; 5) ability to produce results and 6) inter-cultural communication skills.

Paris and Accra Implementation

Under this title, Ms. Manju Senapaty presented a history of Aid Effectiveness Principles and ADB's Commitments. She explained that there are two ways to deliver development: **convergence** and **cohesion & value for money**. ADB tries to ensure that it does not help the countries to achieve development through convergence, which relies on resources as well as incurring high transactional costs for the countries.

ADB endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 and its follow-up agreement, the Accra Agenda for Action, in 2008, alongside other members of the international development community. These commit ADB to ensure that it provides assistance in a clearly defined, transparent, harmonised, and mutually accountable way.

Ms. Manju focused her lecture on five major principles of aid effectiveness: **1) ownership** (partners); **2) alignment** (between partners and donors); **3) harmonisation** (between donors); **4) managing for results** (managing resources and improving decision-making for result) and **5) mutual accountability** (donors and partners are accountable for development results).

Lastly, we came to realise that with regard to the implication of ADB policies and operations, there are seven indicators: 1) encourage developing member countries' leadership and strengthening their capacity; 2) plan technical assistance as a part of country programming; 3) use country systems or work with the country; 4) use programme based-



approaches; 5) reduce reliance on parallel project implementation units; 6) develop transparent conditionality aligned with national development plans and 7) increase predictability - timing of disbursement.

Improving ADB's Effectiveness

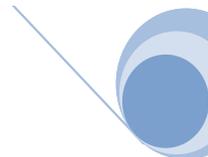
This lecture began with an explanation of “**Managing for development results**” (MfDR), which has been used as an indicator for measuring ADB's performance in a more systematic manner. MfDR is an approach focusing on development outcomes throughout the management cycle, and it enables informed decision-making by integrating results across the following four mutually-

reinforcing core management functions: 1) defining outcomes and outputs with measurable indicators and time-bound targets; 2) allocating resources to agreed activities; 3) implementing agreed activities and monitoring progress against targets and 4) evaluating performance against targets.



In order to fulfil its mission, ADB has adopted a three-year action plan for MfDR. Firstly, ADB is mainstreaming MfDR within the institution itself. Secondly, ADB is also helping to improve public sector management in developing member countries by helping their capacity for management results. And thirdly, ADB is sustaining its partnership for knowledge sharing on MfDR.

ADB's management monitors the implementation and effectiveness of Strategy 2020 using its result framework. There are four levels in the ADB result framework. Level one can measure development progress in Asia and Pacific in terms of reducing poverty, promoting human development and growth. Level two can measure its own contribution to development programmes in the region by measuring the output of its own operation in its core areas. In the third level, it is necessary to measure the quality, finance, knowledge etc. of its organisation to manage those operations effectively. Under level four, people, budget and processes are measured to ensure the organisation is managed effectively.



ADB's Assistance for Gender and Development

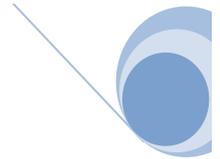
Under this title Ms. Patricia Imrana presented the importance of gender equality and how ADB has been helping to decrease gender inequality. In ADB's Strategy 2020 "Gender Equity" is one of the five drivers of change. In the Asia and Pacific region there is persistent gender inequality and ADB's overarching goal of poverty reduction through inclusive growth cannot be achieved without addressing gender disparities and investing in women.



There are five key points to how ADB works towards reducing gender inequality: **1. Policy on Gender and Development (GAD):** ADB adopted policies on GAD in 1998 that replaced WID (Women in Development). GAD plan of Action aims to: 1) increase the level of gender mainstreaming; 2) achieve a better geographical and sectoral balance; 3) increase staff gender skills and 4) continue to produce relevant knowledge products. At least 40% of all sovereign investment projects will have notable gender mainstreaming elements by 2012. **2. Operations:** ADB prepares Country Gender Assessments and gender mainstreaming in its Country Partnership Strategies. It also designs gender elements in projects, both loans and grants, and provides capacity building support to borrowing countries through policy advice. **3. Partnerships:** One particular project: **Vietnam's HCMC MRT – Urban Metro Rail** – By improving urban rail the project provides a quality service with personal space and safety features for women and it increases access to social services and employment. It also mitigates potential negative impacts such as human trafficking, HIV, and destroyed livelihoods. **4.**



Knowledge: ADB's GAD website has a lot of information including country gender assessments, sector gender checklists, and thematic publications. Country-specific reports are also published. **5. Institutional mechanisms:** There are three gender specialists in RSGS and one GAD National Officer, and four gender specialists in the Regional Departments. There are five GAD national officers in resident missions, but the region that covers China and Mongolia has no gender specialist.



Following the presentations, questions by YNU students and professors were answered by the presenters. The following are a selection from the questions and answer sessions.

Q: Why doesn't the department of China and Mongolia have gender specialists?

A: Seventeen years ago there was only one gender specialist in the whole bank. Compared with this, the number of specialists has increased and the situation has improved. Plus there are not so many projects in that region.

Q: Have ADB's indicators been applied to Japan? (Japan also has gender problems.)

A: ADB is helping only developing countries so it has not.

Q: What about MDGs and the gender situation in the Philippines?

A: There is inequality between men and women in employment.

Q: How is the gender equality situation inside ADB?

A: The target is a 31% female staff, but now only about 12% are women. One of the reasons may be that ADB is located in a developing country.

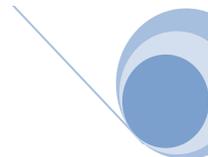


Students in Charge

Group leader - Anna Bogdanova

Note takers - Kazuho Sato and Ray Wa Thar

Photographer - Alisher Shukurov



vi. National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)

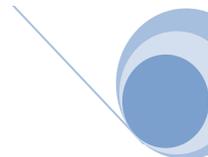
January 25, Tuesday at 1400-1600

Presentation

- (1) NEDA Story (Video)
- (2) Vision towards Achievement of Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development and Socioeconomic Poverty Reduction

By Ms. Mariten Oliva, OIC-AD



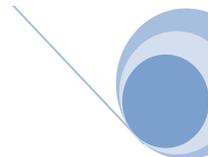


In the afternoon of the 25th of January, we visited NEDA to discover the Philippines' vision towards sustainable development. Headed by Deputy Director-General *Roland G. Tungpalan* and Director Ms. *Victoria V. Quimbo*, a total of eleven staff members from of NEDA kindly donated their time for our visit. Below is the summary of the seminar at NEDA, based on the discussion we had after the presentation.

The seminar started with opening remarks made by Deputy Director-General Roland G. Tungpalan. DDG Tungpalan started his presentation by recalling the previous year's YNU visit that he remembered as having taken place on 27th of January 2010, when the topic of the briefing was about the response of the Philippines government to the global financial crisis. After his brief talk on the previous year's presentation, DDG Tungpalan started to describe the Philippines's economic situation in detail by mentioning changes in GDP over recent years. According to his presentation, the Philippines is expecting to achieve 7% GDP growth in the year 2010. He then explained the Philippines' new strategic plan that has currently been undergoing finalisation.



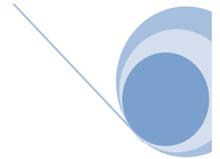
What he emphasised during his opening remark was the importance of sharing ideas with people from different backgrounds. Our group consisted of twelve students, with four nationalities, which DDG Tungpalan believed excellent in terms of providing an international framework. The Government of the Philippines is conducting a program called Japan Development Scholars, JDS, in which they send roughly 25 students to study in Japan. Unfortunately NEDA has been unable to dispatch their staff due to a number of problems, but on the other hand DDG Tungpalan praised the YNU program as being advantageous by enabling students to visit different countries. He then kindly gave us some tips, wished us well during our stay in Manila, and encouraged us to enrich development by investigating the challenges faced by the Philippines and how the nation is responding to tackling the development challenges.



Following the opening remarks, all the participants introduced themselves. We had already encountered a similar situation at PhilRice during the overnight trip, and ADB in the morning, so we were now comfortable with the atmosphere of the seminar. There were two staff from NEDA who had visited Japan in the past to pursue higher education. They briefly told us about their wonderful experiences in Japan. After the introduction of all the participants, they showed a short film called the “NEDA Story”. The video went for about fifteen minutes, and that condensed fifteen minutes video presentation about NEDA helped us understand its mission as the country’s agency responsible for development.



NEDA considers progress comes in different forms to different people. It is the national government that is responsible for the overall planning of the development, with careful and effective planning in order to bring sustainable progress. The task of NEDA is to synchronise all the plans into cohesive action by consolidating different parts of society, through consistency, and to guarantee achievements. Headed by the President as the chair, NEDA formulates a “Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP), which covers the period corresponding to the given administration. Due to its mandate, NEDA consults with other government agencies, lawmakers, NGOs and NPOs, educators, businessmen, local executives, and civil society, to come up with a national plan. The MTPDP, along with its various complementary documents, was crafted to provide clear directions for the different sectors in the fight against poverty. The existence of NEDA as a development institution is founded on unity, solidarity, integrity, professionalism and the excellence of its staff. The NEDA continues to play a key role in the overall management of the economy, through its planning, policy formulation, and monitoring functions, and contributes to attaining the goals of each administration.



Following the video presentation, Ms. Marites Olivia, OIC Assistance Director of National Planning and Policy Staff, gave us a presentation on “Vision Towards Achievement of Philippines Strategy for Sustainable Development, and on Socio-economic Poverty Reduction” based on the MTPDP 2011-2016.

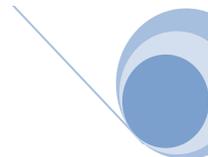
The presentation by Ms. Marites Olivia started with another video clip, which depicted the importance of MTPDP for the Philippines’ economic development progress. MTPDP serves as the core element to achieve specific goals. The drafting of MTPDP 2011-2016 started in October 2010. As the central agency for economic development, NEDA has conducted many meetings, and organised numbers of working committees to formulate the plans, which take into account the major concerns of the population.

The Philippines, as a member of “ASEAN 5”, faces a number of outstanding issues within the region. Ms. Olivia admitted that the higher incidence of poverty is certainly an issue for the Philippines



as its level of poverty is highest amongst the ASEAN 5 nations. The Philippines also suffers from a high unemployment rate. These factors lead NEDA and the Philippines to formulate better plans, which, as a consequence, will bring better-sustained growth. NEDA also tries to bring benefits to almost all the population of the Philippines by inviting more foreign investment. Compared to neighbouring countries, the Philippines, unfortunately, is not attracting much foreign investment. There are a few factors that make

the Philippines less attractive. The first factor is corruption. The current President of the Philippines, Noynoy Aquino III, is determined to implement a new strategy to combat corruption. The second factor is insufficiency in the bureaucracy. NEDA has been told by foreign investors that the problem of the Philippines’ bureaucracy is the time it takes to pass legislation and approve business registration. Thirdly, the insufficiency of the infrastructure system is thought by NEDA to be the biggest constraint on attracting foreign investment.



Ms. Olivia then passed over to DDG Tungpalan to supplement the ideas about Philippines' development strategy by answering the questions from YNU. Here is a selection of questions asked by YNU.



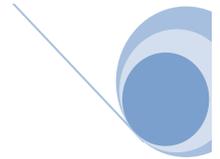
Q: How would you solve the Philippines' higher population in poverty with its higher Gini Coefficient amongst its neighbouring countries?

A: One of the problems for the Philippines is its high inequality rate. DDG Tungpalan mentioned the example of the Southern island of Mindanao, where the most of the growth in the island comes from low-valued agricultural production. In order to promote sustainable growth, it requires investment in education to increase productivity as well as move towards a higher supply-chain. However, it takes a long time to raise the standard of education and increase the pay of workers. DDG Tungpala told us his experience of a session in Mindanao, and advocated a strategy to increase the value of products.

Q. What are the exact steps to take in order to reduce the problems of corruption?

A. Mr. Byron Joseph A. Magday responded to this question. The Government of the Philippines has a set of programs such as streamlining of bureaucracy, and measures such as integrated development measure to reduce the incidence of corruption. He admitted Philippines' high incident of corruption however, and also referred to other countries including Japan regarding corruption. In order to reduce the amount of corruption in the Philippines, Mr. Dagaday mentioned the government's encouragement of more transparency. The use of the media is one way to disclose corruption, and let the population knows about it. Furthermore, Ms. Olivia added that the current administration's





Department of Budget is working to manage transactions. All the government agencies publicise information on the web about transactions.

Q. You mentioned the unattractiveness of the Philippines, but how about attractive areas that the Philippines is proud of?



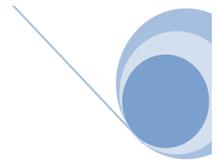
A. One of the comparative advantages the Philippines has is the existence of Subic Port, which functions as a tax-free zone. Many of the foreign firms build plants in the area to gain the advantage of tax exemption. Relating to this, another advantage of the Philippines is its trainable labour force and relatively cheaper costs. Furthermore, the size of the population can be seen as attractive as well.

Q. Is there any particular educational project or process to minimise the equality gap?

A. Unfortunately there is not any particular education project to minimise the equality gap, however, the policy to democratise education is a policy implemented throughout the country. According to the explanation, one notable example of this policy is the free education until secondary level. By mentioning the second goal of MDGs, universal education, the Philippines is trying not only to raise the school enrolment rate, but also enhance the quality of educational systems by, for example, increasing classrooms and improving the education of the teachers.



Q. How does central government support local government in terms particularly of financing social services?



A. Since the decentralisation scheme enacted in 1990/1991, the central government has been trying to empower the Local Government Units (LGU). The LGUs are closer to their population, however, there was a problem over autonomy and responsibility between LGU and central government regarding recourse usage. The central government tried to create more cities in order to transfer autonomy to even smaller units.

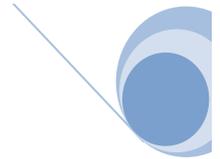


The inequality between the cities is explicit, with some cities getting more profit and attaining stable income while other cities suffer from internal issues. The inequality occurs due to the different situations of each city. For the very poor cities, the central government provides a subsidy to supplement their budget deficit.



Q. What can be the most effective support central government may implement in terms of keeping economic peace?

A. Considering low productivity as the central issue especially in the rural area and rice producers, the central government is trying to enhance productivity through development of science, and research and development. The agricultural sector is the second largest sector in terms of amount of people who work. The amount of agricultural workers is large due to insufficient levels of productivity that mean more people are needed to work to increase productivity. However, through research and development, the Philippines is trying to increase productivity, reduce the amount of workers in the agricultural sector, distribute the population into different sectors, and also stabilise food security for its population.



During our stay at NEDA, DDG Tungpalan and Ms. Olivia told us about many of the programs and the enthusiasm of NEDA. The stories ranged from education to agriculture, from peace-keeping to tax, and from central government to local government units. All of the stories enhanced our understanding of the topics of development. Finally, apart from DDG Tungpalan and Ms. Olivia, there were altogether eleven staff who kindly joined this session. We would not have been able to spend such a valuable time without their support. The knowledge and experience we gained at NEDA will surely have enhanced our understanding of development studies.

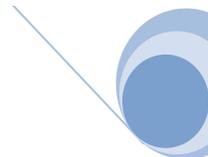
Students in Charge



Group Leader - Akihiro Ishimoto

Note takers - Timur Bektemirov and Yusuke Kobayashi

Photographer - Momoyo Seki



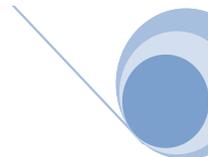
vii. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

January 26, Wednesday at 1000-1130

Presentations

- (1) Overview activities of UNDP
By Mrs. Nerea Sanchez, Management Support Officer
- (2) Energy and Environment
By Ms. Imee F. Manal, Program Manager





Our first destination on the fifth day was the UNDP, located about a mile from our hotel in Makati. The UNDP was located in a busy business district where we could see crowds of working people on the street, and entering buildings.

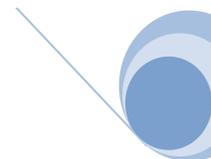
Mr. Danton R. Remoto, Communications Officer, was the person who kindly assisted in organizing our visit to the UNDP country office in the Philippines. Mr. Remoto briefly introduced himself, and asked us to introduce ourselves, and then the seminar commenced.



Mrs. Nerea Canchez, Management Support Officer, started her presentation on the activities of UNDP in the Philippines. She began the presentation by explaining the development challenges faced by the Philippines. According to her explanation, UNDP has undergone an internal reconstruction process since the new administration came into office in June 2010. The 2009 Human Development Report indicated the Philippines as a medium HDI country along with other Asian nations such as Thailand, China, and Indonesia. However, the Philippines is facing many challenges to meet the MDGs, such as high population growth, wide disparities of inequality, food security, climate change and natural disaster, armed conflicts, and public sector governance.

Furthermore, one of the pessimistic facts about the Philippines is the limited nature of its efforts to achieve MDGs.

She further explained the current UNDP programs in the Philippines. According to her, there are currently five programs underway in the Philippines. The first program is a **poverty reduction program**. The Philippines is one of the nations with the highest inequality, where more than 30% of the population are living below the poverty line. UNDP is engaging in the program to cope with this serious issue by regularly monitoring and reporting on the MDGs progress, advocating for additional finance, and encouraging the private sector to participate and invest in the development programs.



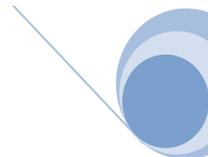
The second program that UNDP is engaging in is its **HIV and AIDS program**. The Philippines was once regarded as “low and slow” in HIV and AIDS, however, recently the status has moved to “hidden and growing”. To address the growing awareness of the issue, UNDP supports the national and local partners in strengthening their leadership and institutional capacities. It supports the Regional AIDS Assistance Teams, as well as local AIDS

Councils for effective responses. In addition, UNDP promotes leadership programs for women and girls living with HIV, and assists the “risk population” such as homosexuals and transgender populations. UNDP cooperates with community-based civil society to address the stigma and discrimination faced by these groups. UNDP is also working with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and established a **Referral System** to assist people living with HIV and their families.

The third program of UNDP in the Philippines is the promotion of **democratic governance**. In order to support the new government’s strategy to create transparent and accountable governance, UNDP assists it through strengthening the human rights infrastructure. UNDP supports the formulation of policy including the National Human Rights Action Plan, and the National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action. UNDP also works closely with government to improve the laws and make them in-line with the UN Conventions, and to set up a Report Card system for effective monitoring to ensure human rights. Moreover, UNDP recently implemented a new program on environmental justice, which links human rights and the environment. UNDP also conducts programs for the development of the indigenous population.

The fourth program is **environment and sustainable development**, which will be described in detail later on in this report. The fifth program is the **crisis prevention and recovery program**. Two of the world’s longest running ideology-based armed conflicts take place in the country. While the first conflict is the GRP-Moro conflict, which is causing devastating damage to the nation’s economy,





the second one is the communist insurgent group who are struggling for ownership and access to ancestral domains and resources.

UNDP has been conducting early recovery programs for those communities where the conflicts occur. UNDP is also promoting sustainable peace through peace education and advocacy. The Philippines' National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security is a program which UNDP actively supports, and which protects women from sexual abuse and violations in the conflict zones.



Following her presentation on UNDP's activities in the Philippines, Mrs. Sanchez answered



several questions raised by the students. The first question was regarding the Human Development Report and its effectiveness. By acknowledging the UN's system of supporting local government efforts for development, UNDP assistance in anti-corruption and human rights is consistent with the national government's commitment on these issues. The issue of the high population is one of the hottest debates in the Philippines, and UNDP will work closely with the

Philippines government to address the issue. With regard to the question of the progress of the peace program in Mindanao, Mrs. Sanchez confirmed UNDP's involvement in the process and the new government's intention to restart peace negotiations with the Muslim leaders, with assistance from Malaysia as a third party. Mrs. Sanchez admitted the vulnerability of indigenous populations, and said the laws to protect them are not effectively enforced. The same can be said for the issue of human rights; there are good laws but the implementation of those laws is problematic.

Energy and Environment

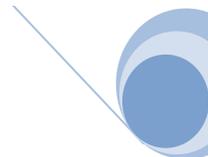
The second presentation was made by Ms. Imee F. Manal, Program Manager, on the *Energy and Environment*. According to Ms. Manal, the energy and environmental sector is the biggest sector in terms of financial assistance, and UNDP is primarily involved in capacity building for such stakeholders as government, civil societies, and local communities. UNDP believes that the improvement of the capacity of these stakeholders will enhance the effectiveness of energy resource utilisation as well as management ability in environmental matters.



UNDP is involved in four main areas in the Philippines. The first area is *Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*. UNDP has been supporting the government not only to build capacity, but also to create the road map for formulating sustainable development policies and tools. UNDP has been contributing to the Philippines in terms of legal procedures such as passing legislation. Furthermore, the activities of UNDP go beyond national borders, and involve the Mekong River improvement program in the Indochina region and cooperation with the neighbouring countries. UNDP is now promoting awareness on environment and biodiversity related projects around the area, and also cooperates with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau to protect forest resources and the rich biodiversity of the Philippines.



The second area of UNDP is *Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Mitigation*. While closely working with the government, UNDP is implementing two projects on renewable energy development, and efficient lighting. UNDP supports advocacy campaigns together with the public to encourage the government to enact laws. The identification of renewable energy sources by UNDP tries to bring



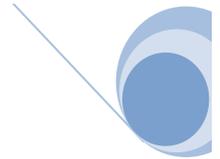
investors into the energy arena. In the efficient lighting program, UNDP tries to ensure schools, especially engineering universities, adopt guidelines to develop efficient lighting systems. UNDP works with the public to promote renewable energy technology, however, budget limitations place a constraint on the dissemination of the ideas.

Thirdly, the *Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction* is another program UNDP conducts. UNDP helps DENR and the newly created Climate Change Commission in formulating a National Framework Strategy on climate change and adaptation measures. The Australian Government is assisting in funding the program, which fosters efforts by UNDP and the Philippines to develop guidelines to reduce disaster risks. Moreover, UNDP forged an agreement with the National Planning Agency and Housing, and Land Use Regulatory Board to formulate land use laws. UNDP also helps the central government in setting up management sector impact models for climate change and adaptation. It supports them by creating climate change scenarios in 17 provinces, with the aim of encouraging local and central government to take preventative measures. UNDP provides training for teachers and LGUs to raise awareness about climate change, while mapping the disaster prone areas in the country for preparation in case of an incident.

The fourth and last major program of UNDP is *Chemical and Residuals Management*. There are two on-going projects mainly focusing on the management of medical waste. In partnership with the DOH, UNDP demonstrates and promotes best techniques and practices to reduce health care waste, particularly the reduction of mercury in hospitals around the country.



At the end of the presentation, Ms. Imee answered question from the students. The first question was about the relationship between UNDP and the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). PCSD was established with assistance from UNDP in response to the Rio declaration, and UNDP assisted PCSD in formulating Philippines Agenda 21. Regarding a question on training



lawyers and judges in environmental justice, Ms. Imee reaffirmed that the selection of champions and leaders in the area is necessary in order to implement any particular law. UNDP therefore works with the departmental and Cabinet heads to foster enforcement. The challenge is the changes of officers when the administration changes. On the question of the new administration's approach to the matter, Ms. Imee pointed out that the new government has been showing its interest in addressing environmental issues, especially disaster mitigation measures, due to the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in the country. Ms. Imee admitted UNDP was a small player in the field of waste management, however, it will continue to support any partner who is thoroughly involved in this area.

UNDP has a positive outlook and is hoping the new administration will solve the development



challenges of the Philippines. It was mentioned several times in the presentation that the UNDP considers that the new administration is putting more commitment into addressing issues such as poverty, corruption, the environment and so forth. UNDP also expressed hopes that the new government will put an end to the conflicts in the country through peace talks. In addition, it believes that the new government is serious in promoting environmental sustainability.

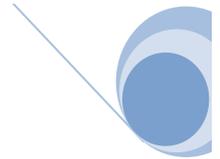
The UN system is always constructive in supporting the development of host countries. As the new government's development plans are in-line with UN objectives, endeavours to achieve MDG targets will be more productive.

Students in Charge

Group Leader - Tun Tun Aung

Note takers - Yuka Hirayabashi and Ray Wa Thar

Photographer - Timur Bekteriov



viii. JICA Philippines

January 26, Wednesday at 1400-1600

Presentations

- (1) JICA's activities in the Philippines

By Judie Ann Militar, Administration and Coordination Section

- (2) NGO - JICA Japan Desk

By Konomi Jikihara, Coordinator of NGO Japan Desk

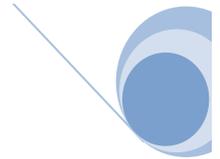
- (3) JICA/BOC PCIS Projects

By Mr. Toru Yoshida, Chief of Economic Growth Section

- (4) JICA's Assistance to the Education Sector

By Ms. Flerida Chan, Chief of Poverty Reduction Section





(1) JICA's activities in the Philippines

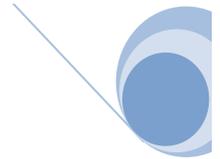
In this lecture, Ms. Judie Ann Militar of the Administration and Coordination Section explained how JICA addresses each goal. JICA's vision is 'Inclusive and Dynamic Development', and now JICA handles all Japanese ODA packages – technical cooperation, yen loans, and grant aid. Aside from three schemes, JICA also conducts other activities such as volunteer programs and partnerships with NGOs.

The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA, former JICA) was established in the Philippines in 1968, and since then JICA has been assisting the Philippine government. Currently Japan is the biggest ODA donor to the Philippines, and in terms of technical cooperation projects (TCP), the Philippines is the third biggest recipient of Japanese aid (after Indonesia and Thailand). JICA's top-priorities in the Philippines are 'Sustainable Economic Growth Aimed at Creating Employment Opportunities', 'Poverty Reduction' and 'Peace and Stability in Mindanao'.



(2) NGO - JICA Japan Desk

Ms. Konomi Jikihara, Coordinator of the NGO Japan Desk started the second session with an overview of the "NGO-JICA Japan Desk", which was established in the Philippines in 2003. There are twenty-three NGO Desks all over the world. The main purpose of NGO Desks is to promote participation of 'Japanese' groups or individuals in implementing international activities. It supports NGOs through gathering and disseminating information. JICA also helps to promote capacity building among NGOs and cooperation between JICA and NGOs. Furthermore, JICA tries to establish NGO networks amongst Japanese and Philippine NGOs.



Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects (TCGP) can be categorised into three types.

(1) Support Type: JICA supports the activities of NGOs that possess ample experience in domestic affairs, but do not possess as much experience in the international arena. (2) Partnership Type: JICA supports the activities of NGOs that already have some experience in international cooperation.

(3) Regional Proposal Type: JICA supports the activities of local governments in Japan that put into practice their knowledge and experience in developing countries.

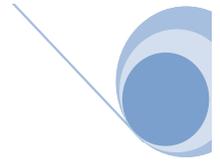


Ms. Jikihara then introduced some specific examples of those activities, such as the “Project for supporting deaf education by making use of hearing sense in the Philippines” (2007-2010).

Background: The incidence of deafness in the Philippines is ten times more than in Japan because of the current low level of vaccination, lack of social and educational systems, and financial issues amongst parents. According to the statistics, more than 60% of deaf people are poor, and there are barriers to special education.

Purpose of the project:

- Improve educational skills amongst SPED (special education) teachers
- Improve educational safety net
- Advocate early intervention with use of hearing aids



Early detection and intervention are important from the perspective of children's stimulation and the mothers' love for their children. Improvement of educational skills is also important because local teachers of schools for the deaf have less experience of early education through they are supposed to be responsible for the children.

Ms. Jikihara introduced the case of Baby Q (at three months she was found to be deaf, something which was officially confirmed 6 months later). She listens to music and dances with a teacher. When the teacher stops the music, then the baby stops dancing as though she actually "hears" the music.

Q: What roles did deaf schools in Hokkaido play in this project?

A: They gave local teachers specialised training about early intervention, such as how to adjust or use hearing aids.

Q: Do all NGOs belong to NGO networks?

A: Some of them try to put distance between themselves and donors or other networks because they want to work independently and not be influenced by anyone.

Q: Do deaf children receive any allowances from the government?

A: No. They depend only on private services.

Q: How do mothers of deaf children receive mental care?

A: Sometimes mothers cannot accept the fact that their children are deaf so social workers or counsellors help them to accept the fact.

Q: Is there any categorical system to define the level of disabilities for deafness?

A: Yes, there is. There is an international standard for that. It depends on the loss of the hearing sense. It is the same for Japan and other countries.



Q: Do deaf children bring an identification booklet for the physically disabled?

A: There is certification. They will be provided a certificate after the confirmatory screening is conducted.

(3) JICA/BOC PCIS Projects

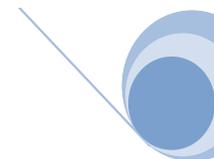
Mr. Toru Yoshida, Chief of the Economic Growth Section started the presentation by introducing the overall picture of the economic growth section of JICA Philippines. As Ms. Militar mentioned before, JICA Philippines has three pillars: ‘Sustainable Economic Growth in Creating Employment Opportunities’, ‘Poverty Reduction’ and ‘Peace and Stability in Mindanao’. For the first pillar, JICA has a number of projects such as ‘The Support for Fiscal Reform and Good Governance’,



‘Improvement of Transportation Network’, ‘Enhancing Power and Energy Sector’, and ‘Tourism’. The PCIS (Philippine Customs Intelligence System) project, which will be described below, is a sub-program for the support of fiscal reform.

Before mentioning the program, Mr. Yoshida explained about the Philippines’ fiscal volume. It was 1294 billion pesos (about three trillion yen) in 2010, 60 % of which was collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and 21 % by the customs. Though a large part of the revenue is accounted for by BIR, the Philippines customs still play important roles in collecting taxes.

JICA has been expanding TCP to the Philippine customs. PCIS is a data warehouse, not a database. All the relevant custom data will be stored in PCIS. It is expected to contribute to a concentration on efficient and effective custom operations. PCIS is also expected to assist the Post Entry Audit (an efficient way to do business in customs). In customs practice importers and exporters are classified by their risk into five types. In classifying those risk ratings, the data is gathered by PCIS and analysis will be utilised. PCIS will do the statistical analysis and it will also help with the submission of information from external stakeholders.



PCIS has not been implemented yet in the Philippines so the Philippine government requested Japan to extend its cooperation in introducing PCIS. Its introduction is estimated to cost about \$10 million. In order to successfully implement the PCIS project, there is one project out of the three that is now underway. The name of this project is “Project on PCIS for Enhancement of its System Environments and Training of Customs Officers” (2007-2011). This project will continue until June 2011, and by this June it is expected that customs internal information intelligence will be free-shared and utilised amongst the relevant divisions of the BOC (Bureau of Customs). Data-analysis techniques are also expected to improve, and consensus amongst the divisions in BOC will be reached with respect to what PCIS envisions. Eventually, PCIS will be introduced by JICA’s grant aid schemes in the future.

(4) JICA’s Assistance to the Education Sector

Ms. Florida Chan, Chief of the Poverty Reduction Section made the final presentation on education sector assistance. Education sector projects in the Philippines consist of two schemes: yen loan projects and TCP. However, JICA Philippines does not now have any ongoing education sector projects.

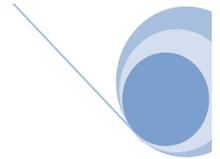


For Yen Loan projects, JICA Philippines used to conduct the “Engineering and Science Education Project” (ESEP, 1993-2000), “Third Elementary Education Project” (TEEP, 1997-2006), and “Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project” (SEDIP, 1999-2009).

The outline of each project:

ESEP: To support technology development for industrialisation in the Philippines by increasing the supply of well-trained scientific and technical manpower, through the strengthening of engineering and science education.

TEEP: To contribute to the overall improvement of access and quality of primary education by improving the effectiveness of schools in the poorest communities in the provinces related to the Social



Reform Agenda (SRA) and by improving the institutional capacity of the education administrative machinery, and assist in decentralisation to manage change.

SEDIP: To improve equitable access and quality of secondary education in poverty-affected areas through improving the quality and relevance of secondary education in project provinces, increasing the participation rates and the completion rates of secondary education in underserved areas within the project provinces, and supporting the decentralisation process towards the transfer of greater management responsibilities and decision-making authority to the schools and offices at the provincial level.

For TCP, JICA Philippines conducted its “Strengthening of Continuing School-Based Training Program for Elementary and Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers”. The project’s vision was to



improve the performance of students in science and mathematics by upgrading the teaching skills of teachers through the promotion of school-based training (SBTP) of science and mathematics teachers, to develop innovative visual aids, to produce teacher-facilitators, and to initiate links with other teacher education institutions.

Finally Ms. Chan described the contribution of education-related projects to attain MDGs in the Philippines. Actually, JICA Philippines is lagging behind in achieving MDGs. Participation and enrolment rates indicate a downward trend, and the dropout rate also remains high. On the other hand, the completion rate shows an improving trend. Even though the Philippine education sector still faces several challenges, JICA’s assistance to the education-related projects has had some diverse impacts.

Q: TEEP and SEDIP were implemented in the same poor areas, will JICA continue to focus on those areas in terms of the education sector?

A: *The Philippines experiences changes of administration*



and political direction frequently. As a consequence, priorities may change, but the Department of Education has criteria for proposing areas that JICA can provide.

Q: Are there any problems when working with the new government?

A: Although the bureaucracy in the Philippines is professional, there are some problems. JICA tries to identify the appropriate contact person in the huge bureaucracy so that we will not be passed around too much especially during the project formulation stage. JICA is encountering some problems in terms of red tape and lack of capability in operations.

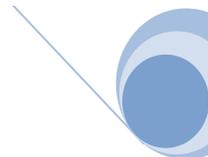
Q: We heard that in the education system in the Philippines, there is a discussion about revising the current compulsory education system. If you have further information about this, we would like to hear.

A: There is an ongoing discussion about increasing the number of school years now from ten to twelve. We actually asked the same questions when we met with Secretary “Brother” Armin Luistro at the Department of Education, and he said that they are carefully reviewing whether or not there is a need to increase the number of school years now for the Philippines. We also asked their target to make this effective or to implement it. He told us that the latest target is by the end of the term of President Aquino. So, right now, I can only tell you that. Personally, I do not think it will be an easy transition from ten to twelve. We need a careful review by the department before changing anything, though I do not know what the final decision will be. The direction right now is really to take a look at it and make a decision by the end of the current path, which is six years from now, when the term of the President ends.

Observations



We were surprised that, like PCIS projects, some of the projects were advanced and not what one would easily imagine taking place in a poor country. At the same time, assistance that reaches directly to poverty groups is also needed. As mentioned in the orientation, JICA Philippines has three priorities and I felt these priorities enable JICA to take balanced approaches. The Philippines is still a developing country, but it grows steadily. In the future we hope



the Philippines will graduate from being a recipient country, play a proactive role in the development context, and cooperate with Japan to help other countries.

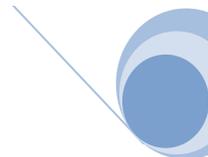


Students in Charge

Group Leader - Kazuho Sato

Note takers - Anna Bogdanova and Sayaka Hiratsuka

Photographer - Yusuke Kobayashi



ix. Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)

January 27, Thursday at 1000-1200

Presentations

- (1) National Security Challenges for the Philippines

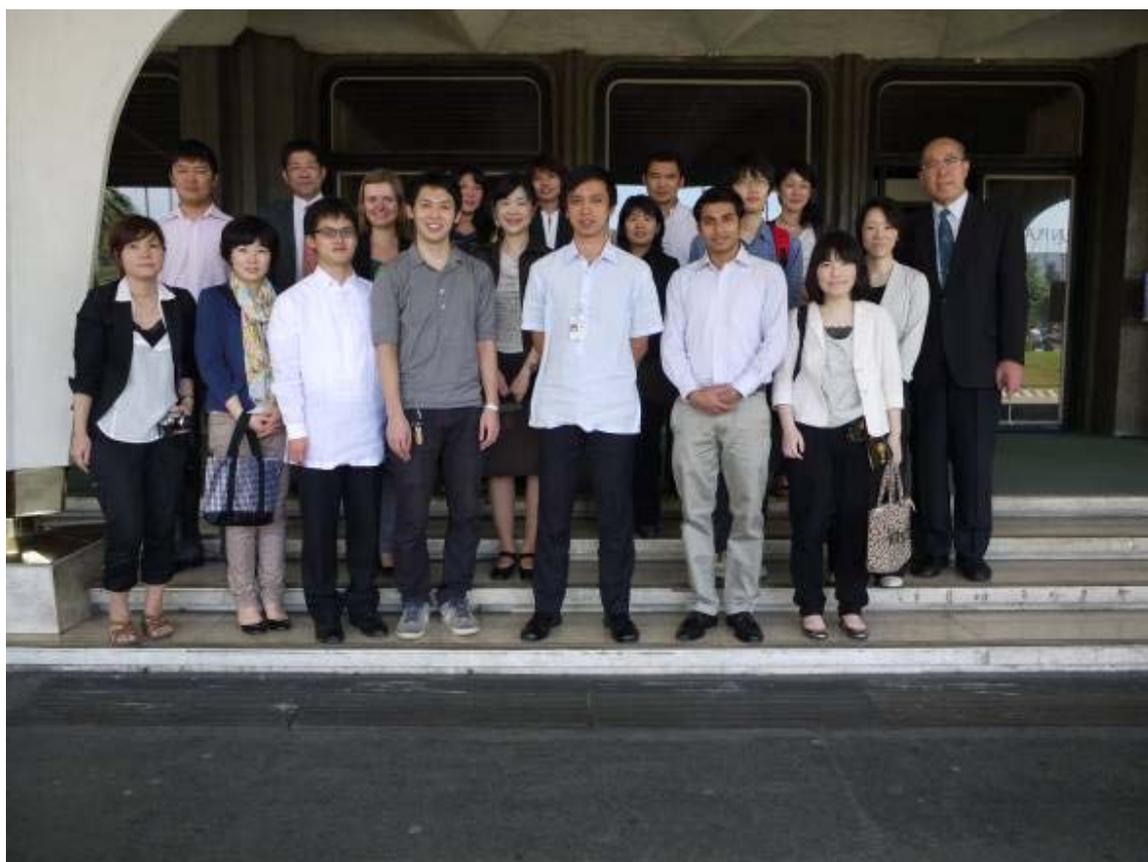
Mr. Julio S. Amador III, Foreign Affairs Research Specialist

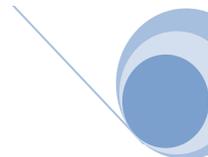
Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies

- (2) Basic Legal systems for Overseas Filipinos Workers

By Mr. Enrico Fos, Special Assistant,

Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs (OUMWA)





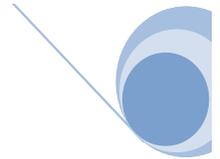
On January 27, the DFA welcomed our visit, and titled the session “Yokohama National University 2011 Philippine Field Study Trip to DFA”. Ambassador Laura Q. Del Rosario, Acting Director of Foreign Service Institute (FSI), made her opening remarks around 10 a.m. In the meeting room, besides the ambassador there were two presenters from DFA, all of the YNU students, five faculty members, and Ms. Negishi, who is a Ph. D. candidate at YNU who was coincidentally visiting Manila for her research.



The schedule of the meeting was coordinated by Ms. Joaquin, who is Head of the Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies, and was also the contact person for YNU. Ms. Rosario mentioned the functions of DFA. One is that DFA trains officers through their training programs, which encompass various types of policy management. The second is to research foreign countries and national security. She also touched upon the state of OFWs who are spread all around the world.

After the opening remarks, Mr. Julio S. Amador III, Foreign Affairs Research Specialist of the Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies in the FSI, started a presentation entitled “National Security Challenges for the Philippines.” The contents of the presentation included the security environment, and an overview of national security policy and national policies for human security in the Philippines. The security environment has three levels: global, regional and domestic. Regarding the global environment, the influence of the 2008 economic crisis still remains, and the government of the Philippines encourages nations to reinforce the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The recent economic and military upsurge of China and India on the international stage forced the Philippines to put an extra focus on more concrete comprehensive security, and the support of the NPT is an example of Philippines’ realisation of recent global circumstances.





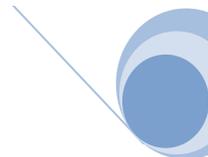
Regarding regional security, the situation in the Korean Peninsula and China-Taiwan relations are significant for Filipino nationals. There are approximately 81,000 Filipinos living in South Korea and more than 50 Filipinos in North Korea. The reason why the government of the Philippines puts an emphasis on this region is not only the size of Filipino population in these areas, but also that there is a strong economic connection with South Korea. Similarly, Taiwan has approximately 94,000 Filipinos, and there are 25,000 in China, both countries being important economic partners for the Philippines. The government of the Philippines is balancing relations with Taiwan and China – for the former to protect its large Filipino population, and for the latter to secure economic and military assistance.

National boundary problems are also included in crucial regional security issues. To ease these tensions, the Philippines promotes opportunities to hold meetings concerning national boundaries with ASEAN and other countries. Within the framework of ASEAN, the member nations strengthen their capacity and coordination in responding to various international and regional issues such as climate change, pandemic disease, terrorism, and transnational crimes including the illegal drugs trade and human trafficking.



On the domestic security front, the government of the Philippines has been working to stabilise the disputed areas, and improve and ensure human rights. For instance, in the southern island of Mindanao, the government has been keeping up negotiations with activist groups of Muslim communists to prevent them from insurgencies. In terms of human rights protection, the Philippines, as a signatory country to treaties and declarations regarding human rights, is promoting and strengthening the rights of women and others. To properly implement the policies of the DFA and other organisations, the government of the Philippines is finalising a national security framework. National security strategy requires a sense of accountability, transparency and equability, because the government should be accountable for its own business affairs.

Mr. Amador then mentioned the importance of sustainable development in bringing forward the human security, education, health and economic sectors. As a way to develop its economic sectors, the



Philippines has been seeking to establish more Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), to invite foreign investors and to develop natural resources. Finally, he touched upon the Security Sector Reform (SSR), which requires that the military of the Philippines must work to protect the democratic institutions of the Philippines and the human security of Filipinos.

The second presenter, Mr. Enrico Fos, Special Assistant at the Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs (OUMWA), started his explanation with the basic legal systems regarding OFWs. The DFA obeys legal stipulations to protect Filipino citizens regardless of their presence in the country or abroad, even on small islands, and thus the DFA is responsible for securing the rights of OFWs. OFWs live in North America, the Middle East and Asia,

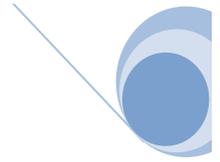


especially in the newly independent states of Central Asia. The number of OFWs is approximately 8.4 to 8.5 million, and the DFA always considers strategies to assist them. Regardless of their citizenship status, the DFA is responsible for securing the rights of all Filipino citizens, and protecting them from various dangers. Since there are only 64 embassies of the Philippines abroad, the DFA deals with programs for giving OFWs adequate liberty to exercise their rights as Filipinos. One of the programs gives lectures about the destination nations before departure. Another example is the integration program on sites, and there are also reintegration programs for returnee citizens. In this way, the DFA encompasses OFWs programs through the entire migration cycle. The DFA has established a team with other organisations such as DTI to promote OFWs' accessibility to support systems. In terms of financial support, the

central government of the Philippines has a budget allocation for OFW assistance programs. Both from inside and outside of the Philippines, the DFA and other groups including international NGOs collaborate with each other to support OFWs.



Following the presentations, the meeting featured a Q&A session. The first question was regarding the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA), and the possibility of enhancing the situation of Filipino nurses and caregivers in Japan who have come to



the country under the JPEPA framework. Mr. Fos answered that the JPEPA is still under discussion, so a national consensus has not yet been created. According to his explanation, the discussions about the JPEPA cover issues such as human security and accessibility and so on. However, since the amendment of the JPEPA articles is unlikely the welfare of the candidates depends greatly on cooperation with Japanese labour sectors.

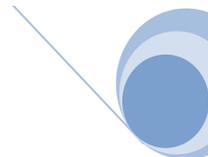


The next question was about the impact of China on the Philippines' regional security. The response was, as mentioned earlier, that the Philippines supports Taiwan because of the large number of Filipinos living there, but at the same time the government is trying to make a more cordial relationship with China in order to avoid losing Chinese assistance as a result of any disharmony.

There was also a question about how exactly the DFA implements integration and reintegration programs for the OFWs. In response, Mr. Fos told us that in the pre-departure orientation seminar, Filipinos learn cultures, laws and other social rules of each destination country. He added an example of the pre-departure orientation concerning the culture and morality of Islamic countries, which is quite different from those of the Philippines. The DFA continues to contact them on sites and supports the issuance of certification. When OFWs come back to the Philippines, the DFA helps them to re-acquire citizenship by submitting documents, and promotes reintegration. Mr. Fos admitted that the legal framework for OFWs is not perfect. Therefore, he emphasised the need for collaboration amongst international NGOs and Philippine society for assistance. The answer to the question regarding acquisition and the loss of citizenship was that the Philippines adopts dual nationality, so if OFWs have lost their nationality once, they can attain citizenship of the Philippines while keeping other nation's nationality.



In answer to another question about reintegration from Islamic societies, we were told that there were two aspects. Filipinos are allowed to change their religion, and while institutionally, despite the majority of Filipinos being Christian, the country provides religious space for Muslims in order to avoid tensions.



Finally, Mr. Fos and Mr. Amador gave some answers regarding Philippines' policy for maritime safety, in particularly countermeasures against piracy. The Philippines does act against piracy within the international framework, and offers bilateral support including political support to piracy-prone countries like Somalia. In addition, to protect the large sea area around the Philippines, they have a navy.



Mr. Amador and Mr. Fos gave us an in-depth explanation about national security and OFWs issues in their presentation. Thanks to their presentations, we gained a wide range of views about the Philippines' policies regarding both internal and external boundaries. YNU students asked many questions from different viewpoints in order to understand the situations of the OFWs. The direction of the discussion tended to concentrate on the topic of OFWs, however, we could have asked more about national security and human security spheres because there was a terrorist bomb two days before the meeting. The DFA officers mentioned that the fundamental concept of the Filipino military is based on human security to realise "Freedom from Fear". Moreover, they acknowledged the difficulty of obtaining peace across the whole of the Philippines, and they therefore work hard to realise "Freedom from Want" with comprehensive approaches.

In order to enrich this YNU and the DFA meeting, Ms. Joaquin and the other DFA staff contributed their time to interact with the YNU members and give us a valuable experience and lesson. We offer special thanks to Mr. Von Ryan T. Ferrera, one of the DFA Research Specialists, who kindly gave a great deal of support to the visit as a graduate of YNU. This DFA visit was the first in the YNU

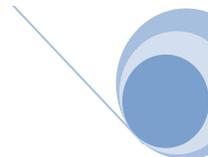
Philippine field trip program, and enabled YNU members to see some new facets of the Philippines.



Students in Charge

Group leader - Yusuke Kobayashi

Note takers - Alisher Shukurov and Yuka Hirabayashi



Photographer - Kazuho Sato

x. Department of Health (DOH)

January 27, Thursday at 1330-1700

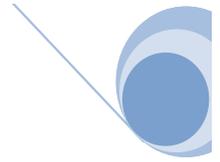
Participants: Anna Bogdanova, Sayaka Hiratsuka, Yuri Hosono, Akihiro Ishimoto, Yusuke Kobayashi, Kazuho Sato, Alisher Shukurov, Professor Ikeda, Associate Professor Kabashima, Lecturer Ueda.

Presentation

- (1) Orientation on the Philippines' Health Sector Reform Program

Dr. Mar Wynn C. Bello, MD, MPA





In the afternoon, our group, led by Ms. Yuri Hosono, was scheduled to attend the orientation at the DOH. Ms. Nobuko Yamagishi, JICA Public Health Coordinator, arranged this meeting and acted as moderator. At the DOH, we were greeted and welcomed by staff members and Dr. Mar Wynn C. Bello. Professor Tatsuhiko Ikeda introduced us to them, and then he and Ms. Hosono gave a brief outline of the study program and purposes of our visit.

Following the brief introduction, Dr. Bello gave us a lecture on the following topic: “The Structure of Health Systems and the recent health care reform policies of the Philippines.” The following is a summary of the presentation given by Dr. Bello.

1. The Philippine political system

The presentation started with an overview of the Filipino political system (national and local government). On the national level, the government of the Philippines is composed of three independent branches: legislative, administrative and judicial. On the local level, it is composed of provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays.

2. The Philippine health system

(a) Mission, vision, and goals

The vision of the Filipino health system is ‘health for all Filipinos’. The mission is to ensure accessibility and quality of health care to improve the quality of life of all Filipinos, especially the poor. There are three primary goals: better health outcomes, a more responsive health system, and more equitable health care financing.

(b) The structure of the health care delivery system

There are both private and public sector systems in terms of the organisation of the health care system. There are more private hospitals than public ones (62%). In contrast, the government has more bed capacity than the private sector (53%).

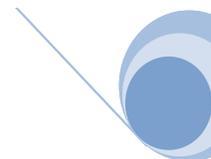
With regards to social health insurance, there is a unified social health insurance system, the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP), mandated by the National Health Insurance Act of 1995. The Philippine Health Insurance Cooperation (PHIC or PhilHealth) is the administering agency. NHIP includes programs for “formal” sectors (for employees at government and large private corporations), “informal” sectors (self-employed and indigenous people), non-paying (retired persons) and OFWs.

Compared to most of other Asian countries, the Philippines is producing more and better human resources for health as well as professionals. However, despite the enormous size of the human resources for health, their distribution throughout the country is uneven. The Philippines is the leading exporter of nurses and the second-major exporter of physicians. The pharmaceutical market is worth about 80-100 billion pesos, or around 45 percent of health spending. Multinationals control around 70 percent of market sales and it is dominated by expensive branded medicines. As a consequence, drug prices in the Philippines are the highest amongst Asian countries. Generic products account for just four percent of total market sales.



(c) Health Status

Demographic characteristics: in 2007 the projected population of the Philippines was 94 million. Population growth rate remains high at 2.04% (2000-2007). Half of the population is below 21 years old but the proportion of older people grew from 3.83% in year 2000 to 4.19% in 2007. Overall the health status of the people has improved. Filipino females had a longer life expectancy (73.1 years) than males (67.8 years) as of 2007. Both the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) have declined steadily over the past 15 years. IMR was 25/1,000 live births and U5MR was 34/1,000 live births in 2008. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has improved from 209/100,000 live births between 1987 and 1993 to 162/100,000 live births in 2006. The Philippines still needs to improve in terms of MDGs especially MMR. The targets for neonatal, infant, and U5MR may be achievable by 2015, but the total fertility rate (TFR) is still high (2.8 per woman) compared to the target (1.4) for 2015



(d) Responsiveness of the Health System

People tend to attend public rather than private facilities because of the cost (government 50%, private 42%). Some people still go to traditional healers (7%). Medical attendance at births and deaths is quite low. Only 34.5% of deaths are attended by health professionals because many people prefer to die at home. Government hospitals are the preferred medical facilities due to affordability. If mothers are uneducated, these rates increase. Poor economic conditions are also a cause of child mortality, and among people in rural areas these rates are higher. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and Visayas have especially high mortality rates. The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was a project site of JICA so the rate is lower. Now JICA has a project in Eastern Visayas as well. ARMM is less provided for than other areas and the non-insurance rate is also the highest in this area.



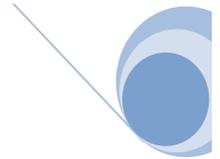
(e) Health Financing System

The share of GNP expenditure accounted for by health has not changed so much from 1993 to 2007, though it is increasing in terms of per capita expenditure, as prices of commodities and services that people can purchase is also increasing. Overall health services that people purchase have not changed that much. Expenditure of sources of funds for private medicine has been high compared with government and social health insurance. Financing healthcare mainly from the pockets of people indicates a sickly health system. The government tries to enrol poor people into NHIP in order to increase the share of national government and social health insurance.

3. Evolution of Health Reform Initiatives in the Philippines



Before explaining recent health reforms, we were given a brief history of health reform in the Philippines. The health reforms in the Philippines started with Primary Health Care in 1970. The PHIC or PhilHealth was established in 1995. In 2002, the DOH was reengineered to respond to various needs. There have been national commitments regarding health reform implementations such as ‘Health Sector Reform Agenda (HSRA, 2000-2005)’, ‘Formula One for Health (F1, 2005-2010)’, and ‘Universal Health Care (UHC, 2010)’.



4. Universal Health Care

The recent policy pronouncement of UHC has three major goals: universal healthcare coverage for all Filipinos; access to health through improved health infrastructure; a holistic and comprehensive healthcare system, and good governance. It has six pillars: health regulation, health governance, health care financing, health service delivery, information management system, and health human resource. To achieve these three major goals, UHC has three strategic thrusts: financial risk protection; achieving health related MDG-Max (MD-Gmax), and health facilities enhancement.

In this seminar, we learnt about the overall activities of the DOH. After the lecture, every participant including the professors asked several questions regarding the Health System of the Philippines. We gained a lot of information and knowledge about various fields that the DOH deals with. The following is a selection of the questions and answers following the lecture.

Q: Is it necessary to be a medical doctor (MD) to be a Secretary of Health in the Philippines?

A: *Yes. A secretary of Health is appointed by the President, and traditionally all the secretaries are MD.*

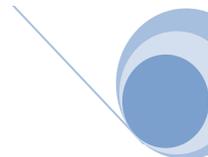
Q: In the Universal Health Care (UHC), the DOH included the health human resource management. As the biggest exporters of nurses, how are you going to limit the brain drain of health professionals?

A: *The problem is that the Philippines is producing much more nurses than they need at educational institutions and there are not enough positions to accommodate them all in the public and private sectors. That's why the government allows them to go abroad. There is a need for the government to improve benefits, including salaries of health professionals, so that they will not be motivated to go abroad.*



Q: Are there enough doctors and nurses in the rural areas?

A: *Medical professionals are unevenly distributed in the country. Mostly, MDs prefer to work in urban areas rather than rural areas because of working conditions. Besides, it depends on the operation and commitment of the Local Government Executives (mayors or governors) of Local Government Units (LGUs). If mayors are committed to improving the health conditions of the area, they may do*



so. Also, there is a program to send MDs to remote areas called “Doctors to Barrios” in which those MDs are guaranteed a salary equivalent to the DOH officers.

Q: What is the future of JICAs’ cooperation with the Health Care System in the Philippines?

A: *JICA fully supervises the implementing of JICA projects especially for decreasing MMR. JICA also contributed a lot in terms of technical assistance as experts in the development of policy system and programs. The Philippines’ hope is that they will not have to depend on technical assistance as a middle-income country in the future, through the ongoing technical assistances of international agencies including JICA. However, the geographical conditions of the country are so difficult and there are a lot of people who find it difficult to reach communities where health services are provided. The problem could be solved through the help of Japan, which has a similar geographic condition.*

Based upon the above-mentioned discussions we came to realise that the evolution of health reform initiatives in the Philippines is now moving towards a bright future. Our visit to the DOH was beyond our expectations – we enjoyed it very much, and the officials were very helpful and willing to answer our questions. It was a very fruitful and successful visit. The seminar at the DOH was over at 17:00.

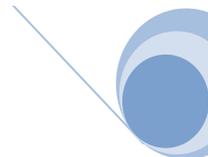


Students in Charge

Group Leader - Yuri Hosono

Note takers - Alisher Shukurov and Kazuho Sato

Photographer - Sayaka Hiratsuka



xi. The Supreme Court of the Philippines

January 27, Thursday at 1400-1530

Participants: Timur Bektemirov, Yuka Hirabayashi, Momoyo Seki, Tun Tun Aung, Professor Araki.

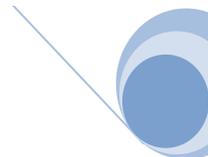
Presentation

(1) The Overall Judicial System of the Philippines

By Mr. ACA JOSE MIDAS MARQUEZ

Spokesperson of Supreme Court





Since some of students' academic background is related to the legal field, we were very glad to get the opportunity to visit the SC and to learn the role of the SC and its implementation for the sustainable development of the Philippines and its people.

In the Session Hall of the SC, our group was given the opportunity to watch a short movie entitled "Seed of Justice". This taught us not only about the overall judicial system of the Philippines but also the historical background of Philippines' Justice System. Moreover, our group saw that the Judiciary Department of the Philippines, as one of the main branches of government, has been taking its own role to be independent from other branches and ensure the trust of the people by conducting itself in a manner in which everyone is equal before the eyes of the law.



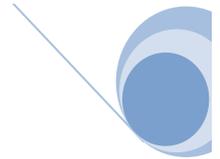
After the presentation of the short movie our questions were answered by Mr. Aca Jose Midas Marquez, a spokesperson of the Supreme Court. What we learnt from our visit is summarised as follows:

SC is the highest court in the land. It embodies centuries of national development and watches over the nation constantly as an agent of justice. In 1901, the enactment of Act No. 136 guaranteed judicial independence to the Supreme Court and other lower courts established under this Act. Since then, this institution was adopted as one of three main branches of government under the 1935, 1973 and 1987 constitutions.

The Philippines' Judicial System is composed of four levels, namely:

1. The First level (Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts in Cities)
2. The Second Level (Regional Trial Courts and Sharia's District Courts)
3. The Third Level (Court of Appeal, Sandiganbayan and Court of Tax appeal)
4. The Fourth Level (Supreme Court)





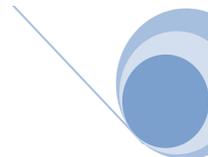
Regarding sustainable development, SC focuses on long-term development mainly based on three human rights. First, gender equality, secondly, social, economic and cultural rights of the people in the country, and finally the right to live in a healthy and safe environment.

Regarding the first of these human rights, there are community-conducted regional forums and family courts around the country enabling an increase in the access to justice. For the second, there are several projects including the Justice on Wheels project, which is part of the court's efforts to respond to the difficulties under the justice system that limit poor people from seeking redress from the courts. To speed up the flow of justice, SC adopted rules and procedures for small claim cases as well. Small claim cases, civil cases involving the poor, are designated to the first level courts. According to this new procedure, the plaintiff can sue the



defendant by using a ready-made form. Judges act as interventionist because lawyers are prohibited from appearing, and appeals are limited to the extraordinary appeal by way of certiorari to the Supreme Court. Moreover, there is another rule for mandatory legal aid service. This rule was provided to enhance the duty of lawyers to society as agents of social change and to the courts as officers. Mandatory free legal service by members of the bar supports the efficient and effective administrative of justice, especially in cases involving indigenous people and the poor in the Philippines.

Regarding the third human right, SC held a Forum on Environmental Justice in 2007 centring on strategies for strengthening institutional capacity to adjudicate environmental cases. Currently, the first and second levels of courts are exclusively handling cases violating environmental law.



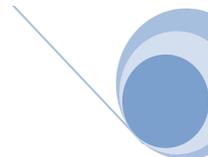
Students in Charge

Group Leader - Ray Wa Thar

Note takers - Timur Bektemirov and Momoyo Seki

Photographer - Yuka Hirabayashi



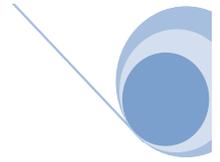


xii. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

January 28, Friday at 0900-1030

Participants: Timur Bektemirov, Yuka Hirabayashi, Yuri Hosono, Akihiro Ishimoto,
Alisher Shukurov, Tun Tun Aung, Professor Araki, Professor Kabashima.





The group attended a meeting at the DTI in the morning. Our group leader on the DTI visit, Timur Bektemirov, introduced our team members to the DTI officials and gave them a little information about the study program and purpose of our visit. We were lucky enough to be welcomed by Attorney Senen M. Perloada, Director IV of the Bureau of Export Trade Promotion, Attorney Ann Claire C. Cabochan, Director of the Bureau of International Trade Relations and Attorney Luis M. Catibayan, Director of the Bureau of Import Services of the DTI.



This meeting was different from the others in terms of its format and content. The session was organised in a business-like, official format, similar to a high-level official meeting. This atmosphere contributed to a productive exchange of information, the acquisition of primary sources of information from the directors, and a comprehensive understanding of goals and objectives of the DTI.

Ms. Cabochan welcomed us on behalf of the DTI and provided some general information about the department. The DTI is the governmental agency with the mission of promoting business and ensuring the welfare of customers. This remit includes assistance for economic development and the protection of consumer rights. Furthermore she explained that the DTI has foreign trade services, regional offices, agencies, corporations and service offices.

After the introduction all the participants, including the professors, asked questions regarding the Philippines' trade relations and policy.

The first question addressed was about accepting Filipino nurses and caregivers in Japan under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA). We asked about the Philippines' position or intention to reconsider and negotiate the provisions of the JPEPA regarding nurses and caregivers. Ms. Cabochan replied that according to the Article 161 of the JPEPA, the agreement is

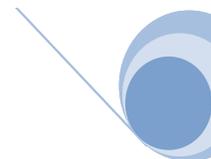
subject to a periodical review and they will look at the review as an opportunity to improve the implementation of the agreement in order to gain benefits from it. She confirmed the Philippines' interest in nurses going to Japan. At the same time, she mentioned that the matter of nurses and caregivers are coordinated by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

We then asked whether there are any consultation mechanisms concerning the operation of the JPEPA. Ms. Cabochan answered that there is a Joint Committee, which meets once a year. So far two meetings of the joint committee have been held, and a third meeting was supposed to be organised in Tokyo on 27th of January, 2011. Otherwise, subcommittees consult regularly on specific matters of bilateral trade.

We then asked about the Philippines' trade relations with the Commonwealth of Independent Countries (CIS), particularly with Kyrgyzstan, and their vision of the future of trade relations. Ms. Cabochan replied that the Philippines is engaging in trade with more and more countries based on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. The Philippines is always looking for new markets to establish trade relations, regardless of scale. Mr. Perloada added that the Philippines has very little trade with Kyrgyzstan. In the era of globalisation, there are always possibilities for moving goods and services. The Philippines is working toward diversifying trade, improving logistics and looking for new possibilities to trade. Mr. Perloada suggested to Mr. Bektemirov that he should start exchanging information to promote trade between Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines.



We continued by asking about export promotion activities towards the Japanese market. Mr. Perloada told us that he was formerly a Commercial Attaché to Japan. He said that the Philippines is active in promoting export of goods to Japan across a wide-range of economic sectors, for example, agricultural products like bananas. Also, the Philippines exports high quality garments but only on a small scale. The DTI is going to participate in Foodex Japan, where it hopes to establish trade networks. The DTI works with ASEAN promotion centres and uses commercial offices for export promotion.



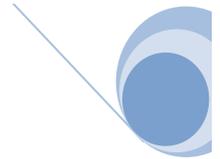
Professor Araki asked a question related to the coordination of different groups such as investment groups, trade relations groups and export promotion within the DTI, since these groups are located in different places. He cited the example of the coordination experience in Japan, and pointed out that interaction between groups is sometimes not a smooth process. Mr. Perloada replied that there are five groups within the DTI – import, foreign trade, industry and investment, consumer welfare and trade regulations. He also told us that there are thirteen regions and more than seventy provinces in the Philippines and the DTI has regional local offices. A lot of coordination has been taking place between the main groups of the DTI. In addition, some people think that consumer welfare group’s interests may contradict those of other groups, but the DTI always prioritizes consumer welfare. Professor Araki added that in Japan a new Consumer Affairs Agency has been established.



We raised a question regarding the health sector and medicine. One of the objectives of the DTI is to alleviate poverty in the Philippines. However, prices for some medicine are very high. We asked for information about the importation of medicine or programs which help with medicine supply, particularly generic medicines. Ms. Cabochan replied that currently multinational pharmaceutical companies, which produce a significant part of the medicine, conduct this businesses, and that the Philippines produces cheaper medicine. The Government of the Philippines has launched a program with the objective of increasing access to cheaper medicine. In particular, there are some generic drug stores that offer cheap medicine.

We asked about the origins of pharmaceutical production, and Ms. Cabochan replied that the medicines are produced in the Philippines. Mr. Catibayan added that they conduct parallel importation, which is carried out by the state owned corporation the Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC). The Philippines imports some cheaper medicine from India and Pakistan.

Our next question was about the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, in which more and more countries are becoming involved, and the Philippines’ strategy to complete the AFTA. Mr. Catibayan answered that there are some highly competitive sectors in the Philippine economy, and they look



forward to ASEAN 2015. The Philippines considers ASEAN as an opportunity to be engaged with greater markets, as the whole area boosts 500 million consumers.

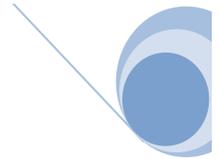
Environmental issues in the context of FTAs was the next question we raised. We cited Myanmar as an example because the nation received a lot of investment last year, however, most of that goes on natural resources extraction. Environmental requirements within the ASEAN are quite weak compared to NAFTA and the EU. We asked what the Philippines' opinion on these issues is. Ms. Cabochan responded that regarding environmental concerns, the Philippines chairs the Committee on Trade and Environment in the special session of the WTO, showing the Philippines' special interest in the environment. Moreover, through economic cooperation there are projects designed for protecting the environment. With respect to extracting industries, even under the free trade agreements each ASEAN country has domestic requirements for environmental protection.

We asked a specific question about how the Philippines's authorities deal with the problems of customs valuation procedures and anti-dumping measures. Mr. Catibayan replied that customs valuation is based on the customs valuation agreement of the WTO. According to generally accepted provisions they use the transaction method as the basic method for customs valuation. They also request information from other sources such as their overseas offices and commercial attaché for customs purposes. Concerning anti-dumping, they adopted the law on anti-dumping after the Philippines' accession to the WTO. They have had several anti-dumping cases in the WTO, but last year's anti-dumping case was dismissed when it was deemed *de minimis*. In general the Philippines does not often use trade remedies, however, there have been cases when domestic producers resorted to trade remedies to protect themselves from dumped goods. The Philippines is among the top ten countries of active users

of anti-dumping measures. They cooperate with the EU in anti-dumping measures. The EU has more experiences in such kind of cases, taking various measures against Chinese goods for example.

Professor Araki asked a related question about whether they have a specific agency in charge of trade remedies. Mr. Catibayan told us that there is a Secretary for Products and Tariff Commission.





The last question we asked was about the way that the DTI interacts with its regional offices. Mr. Perloada told us that the DTI has sixteen regional offices, which are controlled and supervised by the headquarters. Local governments do not have a direct influence on DTI regional offices. However their regional operating groups closely work with LGUs. In addition, the DTI has programs for increasing the effectiveness of interaction with local offices to promote exports.

We learnt much directly from professionals about trade issues in both the domestic and international context, and in the Q&A session we gained a wide-range of useful information about the DTI, its groups and regional offices, ASEAN regional cooperation, export and import of goods,



authority regulations on trade, the Philippines' position and activities in multilateral and bilateral agreements, and the agricultural and pharmaceutical market. These discussions showed us that the DTI makes a significant contribution to economic development, and that the Philippines is becoming a more active player in international trade cooperation and market intervention.

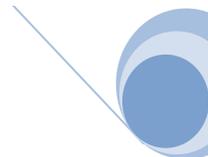
Our visit to the DTI was beyond even our expectations – we enjoyed it very much, and the officials were very helpful and willing to answer our questions. It was a very useful and successful visit. The main thing is that we had an opportunity to talk directly with high-level officials, and we are sure that it was a valuable experience for all of us.

Students in Charge

Group Leader - Timur Bektemirov

Note takers - Alisher Shukurov and Yuka Hirabayashi

Photographer - Tun Tun Aung



xiii. Development Action for Women Network (DAWN)

January 28, Friday 1000-1300

Participants: Anna Bogdanova, Sayaka Hiratsuka, Yusuke Kobayashi, Kazuho Sato, Momoyo Seki, Ray Wa Thar, Professor Ueda.

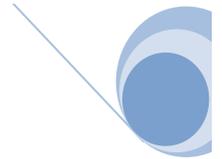
Presentation

(1) Activities at DAWN

By Ms. Liza S. Garcia, Research and Advocacy Officer, and

Mr. Seiji Ishihara, Volunteer staff





January 28th was the last day of our stay in Manila. The students were divided into two groups, one group visiting DTI while the other group visited DAWN. Those who visited DAWN consisted of nine members including Ms. Inoue, who is one of the alumni of YNU. At DAWN, our group was warmly welcomed by all the staff. We firstly listened to a presentation on the current activities of DAWN, after which the staff answered questions from the participants. Afterwards, we met some of the women working there and had lunch together with them.



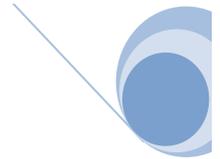
Brief Presentation

A presentation giving an outline of DAWN was given by Ms. Liza S. Garcia and Mr. Seiji Ishihara. The presentation was about their vision, mission, and the activities they are currently conducting.

DAWN is a non-governmental organisation created on February 6th 1996, to assist Filipino women who migrated to Japan and their Japanese-Filipino Children (JFC) in the promotion and protection of their human rights and welfare. They are planning to hold a 15th anniversary event in February 2011.

A lot of Filipino women still immigrate to Japan in order to work as entertainers. The female emigrants who work in Japan go through many difficult situations such as unemployment, difficulties with visa renewals, and violence from employers or their husbands. DAWN hopes to enable such women to have equal opportunities and rights to others.

DAWN focuses on three major programs: (1) Social Services, (2) Alternative Livelihood, and (3)



Research and Advocacy.

(1) Social Services

The Social Services program of DAWN has carried out many activities, particularly to improve the health of women and JFC. In addition DAWN has provided legal aid consultants for solving social issues and getting monetary funds. Furthermore, they have contributed to improving the education level of JFC in terms of Japanese language and culture. The educational support was provided every Saturday by Japanese volunteers, including Mr. Ishihara. One of the best-known activities of DAWN was the “AKEBONO Theatrical Company.” The women and JFC perform a play based on the real story of JFC's experiences. Every summer, DAWN holds a workshop to prepare for the performance, and it is important for JFCs to share their experiences and feelings. They perform in Japan every year, and interact with Japanese children. They can also experience a Japanese life-style. If they have the chance, they will be able to meet their fathers on these opportunities. To make this a reality, many volunteers in Japan assist DAWN in finding JFC's fathers. However, it is rarely that they meet their fathers again because it is extremely difficult for DAWN to find the fathers, and even if they do some of them refuse to meet their children.

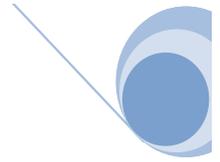


(2) Alternative Livelihood

The Alternative Livelihood program consists of three sections. The first section is the SIKHAY project, which encourages women to be independent by teaching them the technical skills of sewing, weaving, and tie-dyeing, through which they can earn a livelihood. During this program, the women produce products such as bags, blouses, aprons, and other products.

Another section is a training centre called the Wellness Center. The centre was organised by DAWN and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2008 with the goal of "Economic and Social Integration of Return Migrant Women". In 2009 the centre started training returning women. Through this training, women became able to perform some new skills such as haircutting, nail polishing, and foot spa treatment.

The third section is the Non-Center Based Project for providing training and consultation. The



project conducts its activities and training outside DAWN's office. The women who have received training will utilise DAWN's advice for conducting their own small businesses such as small-scale wholesales. They also organise some business opportunity seminars for them.

(3) Research and Advocacy

In the Research and Advocacy program, DAWN seeks to solve problems faced by returning migrant women and JFC through organising conferences both at home and abroad, lobbying politicians, meeting with public officials, and issuing publications.



Questions and Answers

All the participants asked many questions based on the presentation. We came to realise that the migrant women and their children could get the love and kindness they need the most in their lives. The following is a summary of the questions and answers.

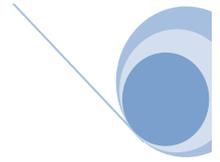
Q: How do those migrant women and children feel about Japanese people?

A: *Since the children are told by their mothers before they came to DAWN that they are the children of Japanese and Filipinos, they already know their situation. However, those children are always looking forward to meeting their Japanese fathers. Currently, the youngest child is about four years old and the eldest one is twenty-three years old.*

Q: How and what kind of legal assistance are provided for trafficked Filipino women?

A: *DAWN has been trying to help trafficked Filipino women by registering them at organisations including the DOH. However, they still do not have any lawyers to deal with these cases.*

Q: How many cases of legal assistance have you worked on at DAWN?



A: There are more than 100 cases and most of them are regarding the procedures for contacting their fathers in Japan.

Inspection

At first, we went to the room for SIKIHAY. There were four weaving machines, and two women were weaving cloth on that day. The products made by them will be sold not only in the Philippines but also in Japan. DAWN has various networks for selling these products. Some Japanese universities support them by selling them in Japan. Members at DAWN will acquire opportunities to sell their products in Japan through the “AKEBONO” theatre play. It was wonderful to know that all the products were designed by the women working there. The designs are so beautiful that we wanted to buy all of them. It was very difficult to decide which product to buy. Every participant bought at least two or three items.

Lunch at DAWN

They served our group with popular Filipino food bought at the Jollibee. Inside the box, there was a package of rice and fried chicken. We were also given a banana, which is the Philippines’ most famous fruit. Unlike the presentation, everyone was relaxed and felt free to make open conversation with each other. During lunch, we heard about their lives and experiences in Japan. They told us how they felt about Japan and we all had good conversations with them. It was also amazing that all of those women started speaking in Japanese. We had a chance to meet and talk with one of the JFC, whose name was Masami, and greeted us in Japanese. We had had an unforgettable lunch with the people at DAWN. This meal brought us a moment of friendship and deepened understanding amongst us. It was a great honour to have such a valuable time and we will surely never forget it.



This visit was very fruitful for our group because we were able to see the real life of those migrant women and their children, and find out how they survive and raise their children. It is also true that the projects at DAWN are not big enough to save every woman in the Philippines. However, no one can deny the fact that what DAWN is doing now is dedicated to those families who are participating in the project.



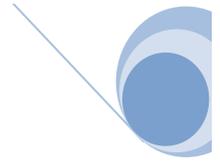
Students in charge

Group Leader - Momoyo Seki

Note takers - Ray Wa Thar and Sayaka Hiratsuka

Photographer - Anna Bogdanova

These group reports had been written by the four students who took charge at each visited organisation. The role of the group leader was to make the appointment of our visit, and coordinate the schedule. The contents of the above reports came from the notes each student took. Note takers were responsible for compiling the notes. The photographer was responsible for taking snap photos at each organisation, and the photos in these reports were taken by the students. The four role takers coordinated with each other after the trip, and summarised our visit as above.



VII. Individual Reports by Participating Students

Timur Bektemirov

The field study trip to the Philippines was my first experience of visiting a South-East Asian country as a student. The team consisted of twelve students, four professors, and one administrator. It is worth noting the international combination of team members, which made our interaction more interesting. The good results of our overseas study were due to our scrupulous and persistent preparation before the trip. All members of the team were involved in the preparation process. What I noticed in the process of management was the high organisation, self-discipline and responsibility of the students, and the credibility of the professors to support the students' initiatives. I highly appreciated the fact that



students were authorised to lead groups in the meetings. Preparations and arrangement of meetings started far before the trip, and contributed to its success. We had a regular weekly meeting to discuss organisation, coordination and news from the Philippines. All issues related to the trip were solved in advance, including the itinerary, which was compiled in detail.

Each day of the trip was full of activities and meetings. We were in the Philippines for more than one week, from 21st January to 29th January 2011. The professors always accompanied us in all official activities. On every meeting, the responsibilities of the students was divided, with one student who was a leader coordinating the visit and our time at each organisation, two students responsible for note-taking, and one student who was nominated to take photos. On the day after our arrival in Manila, we first of all had a joint seminar at the UST, where professors from both UST and YNU gave us interesting lectures about the world financial crisis between 2007 and 2009. The professors also emphasised the importance of the joint seminars that promote exchange of knowledge and cooperation amongst students from both university. Students exchanged presents and we were invited to the UST opera staged for its 400th anniversary, and making it the oldest university in South-East Asia.



Our stay in the Philippines included not only official meetings and seminars but also over-night trips outside of Manila to Subic Bay, a resort place where we stayed at a nice hotel. One of the moments during our overnight trip was the visit to one of the project sites of JICA, where I realised the scale of the project, and how it had great value and importance for agricultural development in the Philippines.

We visited a number of places in Manila, but one of them, ADB, was the institution where I was aware of its impact and had always been interested in visiting. I can say that my dream came true. The National Economic Development Agency (NEDA) is the main agency coordinating and responsible for the economic prosperity of the Philippines. We gained comprehensive information about the economic development strategies of the Philippines. The next seminar was in the well-known and respected United Nation's office for Development Programs (UNDP), where we became acquainted with UNDP's assistance to the Philippines' development. The seminar at JICA demonstrated its contribution to the society of the Philippines. I would like to note especially JICA's presentation about projects "On the introduction of customs post entry audit" and "On the Philippines' customs intelligence system for the enhancement of its system environments and training of customs officers", which were made upon my request. As a customs official, I would like to express my gratitude for this opportunity. The SC and DFSs were organisations on our visit as well. The last and the most important place for me was the DTI, as I was the leader and particularly interested person in that meeting. My



research thesis is connected to the business dealt with by DTI. To our pleasant surprise, we were welcomed at the DTI on a high level. Directors of departments met us and answered all of our questions.

The trip was very useful, productive, interesting and enjoyable. Thanks to the active participation of students, the professors taking care of us, and the hospitality of the hosting Filipinos, all meetings were held on a high organisational level. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my gratitude first of all to our professors, who accompanied us, all the students, participants and the hosts on the Philippines' side.

Anna Bogdanova

I have never been to South-East Asia before, so for me this year's study trip to the Philippines was full of surprises and great experiences. During our stay we had many opportunities to deepen our knowledge in development studies by attending seminars in the different organisations and also discovering the beautiful country of the Philippines.

My biggest impression was of the huge gap between rich and poor in the Philippines. We heard at many organisations, where we had seminars, that the Philippines has the highest gap between rich and poor people among all Asian countries, and we had an opportunity to see that with our own eyes. Our hotel



was located in the rich part of Metro Manila, Makati, near to a big shopping mall, and on the first day of our stay we didn't feel much difference from Japan, except for the hot weather. But in the next week, as we travelled to the suburb and other cities, we could also see how the poor Filipinos are living.

On the second day of our trip, after a fruitful seminar at UST and a delicious lunch there, we went to the Payatas Dumpsite, which is also known as "Smokey Valley". The Japanese NGO SALT kindly accepted us there and organised for us a half-day study tour, which for me was probably the greatest experience during our trip. We met there many friendly people, especially children. They were happily playing on the streets, and when they saw our group they all welcomed us with "Hello!" and big

smiles. The gap between those conditions, in which they are living, and their happy faces was really big, and that made me think once again about the poverty issues and the discussions on how to measure it.





It was also very interesting to visit the “Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project” and “PhilRice Institute” and see how the Japanese ODA really works in the Philippines. The fruitful seminars at different governmental and international organisations also gave us an opportunity to gain a lot of information related to our circle of interest.

To sum up, our “quest for sustainable development” was successfully finished and I think everyone found his own answer on this question. It was a great achievement of this year’s study trip that we were able to visit not only governmental and international organisations, but also NGOs, so we could compare how they work and in what kind of environment. We were also able to speak to the Filipinos who are receiving this help from NGOs, and hear their opinion and ask them about their needs.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone in our group (students, professors, office staff) for such a fruitful and well-organised study trip. Everyone was really nice and supportive. It was such a pleasure to participate in this trip to the Philippines.

Yuka Hirabayashi

This study trip to the Philippines was my first visit to Asia. I had been very eager to travel to Asian countries since I was an undergraduate student, however, I have always chosen to go to Western and European nations thus far. Western countries are very similar to Japan in terms of economy, human rights, and the regime and so on. So I never thought about the differences amongst democratic countries. Perhaps they are not quite so different from Japan as far as regime and religion are concerned. Although 90% of the population is Christian in the Philippines, it is an island nation and democratic like Japan.





During our stay in the Philippines, we stayed in Makati, the high-class residential area and a pivotal location for businesses. I found Makati similar to Aoyama or Roppongi in Japan. There is a mega shopping mall nearby where luxury brands stores are located side by side. I did not realise the difference between Japan and the Philippines until I visited the Payatas dumpsite. People in Payatas are paupers in the Philippines, with large numbers of people living on mountains of garbage and foraging in it to make money as scavengers.

We went to Payatas accompanied by the NGO named SALT, which supports the people living in Payatas. As we come close to Payatas dumpsite, the scenery from the car window changed little by little. I felt distinctly different from when I was in Makati. The SALT staff gave us an orientation about Payatas through which I understood the situation.

Hardly any of the children who live in Payatas can afford to go to school, even elementary school, because, they need to pay a test fee when they take exams. Even though all the people in Payatas are poor they said “hello” to us with a big grin on their faces whenever they saw us. I felt a slight sense of relief from their big smiles.

The Philippines has many issues. One of them is the gap between the rich and the poor. While Payatas is one of the poorest areas and what we saw was one dimension of the Philippines, it also possesses attractive aspects such as Subic Bay, which is considered as one of the most developed areas with a beautiful view of the ocean. I hope the people in the Philippines, particularly the people in Payatas, can smile from their heart sincerely in the near future

Sayaka Hiratsuka

I believe my confidence has grown after I took the lead to organise the tour to Payatas. The tour was conducted successfully as I obtained much help both prior and during the trip. I had a lot of valuable experiences throughout the study tour.

Firstly, it was my first trip abroad and obviously I had never been to a developing country. I only knew these countries through lectures and literature. This study trip gave me an opportunity to observe a developing country at first hand. Furthermore, I actually realised that one single country contains many diverse aspects.

The Philippines has serious problems in terms of political corruption, however, I discovered it is much more advanced than Japan in terms of gender. Looking at some domestic organisations, there is a research institution that received foreign assistance and is equipped with advanced facilities. Meanwhile, other government agencies cannot afford to maintain and repair their facilities because of the budget deficit. On the other hand, looking at the lives of the people outside, some live on 200 pesos (400 yen) a day, though there were many expensive shirts (around 16,000 pesos, or 32,000 yen) on the store shelves in the large shopping mall.



Participating in the study tour to Payatas dumpsite was a great bonus. We were able to go inside the houses of families living there and directly hear about their lives and views. It is the task of government to implement policies, and by visiting Payatas we were able to see both the sides of the policy-makers and the people in need. It was a good experience for me to visit not only government agencies and international organisations, but also observe the lives of ordinary people as well. We would not be able to have observed the lives of people unless we actually visited the houses of ordinary or less privileged citizens.

I did not feel that the Philippines lags too much behind the developed countries. It certainly needs improved governance, but I felt the other characteristics are only “differences”, not inferiorities. For example, even though administrative support is insufficient in Payatas, people seemed to live with a



set of daily essentials and there was an energetic atmosphere there. Japan has a lot to learn from the Philippines, such as gender consciousness and NGO activities.

After I came back to Japan, I thought once again that I would like to work harder on my development cooperation studies.



Yuri Hosono

This year was my third visit to the Philippines, yet every moment was full of excitement and new discoveries. Riding on the Light Rail Transit (LRT) Line was quite a new challenge for me. The bird's eye view of Metro Manila from the LRT encapsulated the contrast between the developing and developed world. According to JICA, the government of Japan considers the Philippines as one of the graduating countries for aid from Japan. The development of Metro Manila continues every year, and this time we could see that the Philippines is still developing towards becoming a Middle Income Country after the global financial crisis of 2008 .

During our stay an unusual bombing of a public bus occurred in Metro Manila, the suspects being a rebel group from Muslim Mindanao. An organised bribery case by military officers was also reported during our stay. Despite such political instability and some quality of life gaps among the rich and the indigenous people the bureaucrats we met were quite confident of establishing a sustainable society under the new Aquino administration.



Another exciting event was being given the chance to attend the opera Caballeria Rusticana, which was staged as a part of the UST's 400th anniversary at the Medicine Auditorium on the 28th. We



would like to thank all the UST professors for giving us this opportunity. Furthermore, we would like to thank the UST students who organised and accompanied us on the overnight trip to Subic Bay.

It was a great honour that we had the chance to visit the DOH. This gave me a chance to acquire the whole picture of the current health situation in the Philippines, and to find out about difficulties for achieving "Health for all Filipinos." We would also like to thank Ms. Nobuko Yamagishi, Public Health Coordinator of JICA, for arranging our visit to the DOH.

Last but not least, it should be noted that this year we had the first reunion of YNU in Metro Manila. YNU graduates Mr. Alan Francisco MOLINA and his wife Tesa, Mr. Von Ryan FERRERA, Mr. Hayato NAKAMURA and Ms. Hiromi INOUE joined our gathering. We also welcomed our guests from the Asian Development Bank, Mr. Augustus MANGO and Ms. Anna ROPEZ. It was a memorable final dinner. I hope that this kind of network will be broadened, and will strengthen our ties all over the world.

Akihiro Ishimoto

The participants of the Philippines study tour 2011 first gathered in the beginning of October 2010. Since that time, all of us worked really hard, as we had to organise our trip by ourselves. We constantly exchanged email messages to organise the visit to each organisation, and while some organisations took a relatively short time to confirm appointments, others took longer. The faces of the participants were diverse and multi-national enough to make the group unique. The time has passed so quickly since we first met in October.



The Philippines was the fifth ASEAN country I have visited. I had some idea of the Philippines from my previous experiences visiting other ASEAN countries, however, what I discovered in the Philippines added extra value in terms of understanding different cultures and customs. Everything I saw was new, everything I felt was different from other places, everything I heard was fresh, and basically every activity and incident in the Philippines was a first-time encounter.



The first part of our study trip was relatively less intense in terms of pressure. In the afternoon of Saturday 22nd, Jay and Christine, two of our friends in Manila, guided us to Fort Santiago in Intramuros and the surrounding area, followed by the overnight trip to Subic Bay. However, the latter half of the study tour was intense, and we visited two organisations each day to absorb ideas and knowledge through discussions with government officers. The visits were student-oriented but accompanied by the professors. I believe our visit to each institution was well organised, and successfully conducted.

Even though we had a relatively short time in the Philippines, the most valuable experiences I obtained came from the presentations and discussions at each organisation I visited. However, equally valuable was the teamwork we continued to conduct both prior to and during the trip. We all supplemented each other's weak points, and as a result we were able to absorb and think about as much knowledge of development in the Philippines as was possible. I definitely learnt about a variety of ideas and issues. I would like to seek and strive for a better and further understanding of international development studies.



Yusuke Kobayashi

During our 9-days field trip I was able to see how the Philippines is developing in terms of NPOs that act locally with people, the government side, and the overseas aid side respectively. All of them recognize that comprehensive approaches are important in order to reduce poverty and to create a sustainable society. Although they try to achieve the same goal, however, the roles and objectives these players set for the near future differ due to their capacity, budget and flexibility.



The ideas and demands of people who are living outside or under harsh environments in cities rarely reach governments, while people really want support. NPOs operate in local areas to catch people's voices and empower them for safe lives. SALT is one of these NPOs. I visited SALT's activity site, Payatas, where lots of children and their families live at the foot of a trash mountain. Some of them are still working as scavengers, but others have stopped picking up waste to sell for their living costs after the disaster killed a large number of children and their neighbours. I met a child who had a SALT scholarship for school education. He enjoys going to school and is studying with hope for his future. "I want to be a policeman and arrest evil men," he said. SALT also supports mothers through providing them opportunities for getting skills and earning money by themselves. I bought some book covers with



a nice cross-stitch attached to them, which was crafted by the mothers. The SALT activities have an impact on improving people's life sustainability and their futures. Nevertheless, there are limits to action and the regions covered are expanding so the members of SALT encourage the government to implement more down-to-earth policies that can be carried out not only by the government with its tight budget but also through government support for NPOs and other local groups.

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) attract attention as a solution for filling the gap between local needs and governmental needs. DFA provides OFWs with information about rules and words of caution regarding their work and life abroad. Since the income of OFWs benefits their families and communities,



adequate advice for OFWs is important in order to protect them and their relatives. One of the PPP programs provides preliminary advice for OFWs, especially women. The officer of the NPO DAWN, which is for supporting and empowering women and their children when they return to the Philippines from Japan, told us about existence of these kinds of seminars for women considering working in Japan, but also pointed out that there were not enough of them.

The collaboration between the government of the Philippines and local players has just started to gear itself up for the implementation of effective and efficient programs serving the interest of both weak citizens and government. On this field trip, I could see and feel the passion and powers of these players. I was given a keyword for sustainable development from the Philippines' activists – “Contribution”. Making people want to contribute to actions is absolutely essential for leaders who seek big goals through sustainable development.

Kazuho Sato

This field trip was my first visit abroad and everything was a new experience for me. It was also my first time to take an airplane, and I enjoyed the view from the window with the sky so blue and the clouds looking so beautiful from above.

One of the most surprising things to me was the traffic in the Philippines. Traffic in the Philippines was chaotic and I was deceived when we took a taxi to the UST seminar. It usually costs about 130 pesos (260 yen), but we actually paid 400 (800 yen) pesos for the taxi. In addition, we had to check whether or not the drivers keep the metres running when we took taxis. Even though I did not know the right price, surely I had a lack of risk awareness and it was hard to imagine that kind of incident occurring in Japan. There were also many street vendors who walked around parked cars to try to sell their goods, and even children





were selling them. On the way to the hotel from DOH, I saw a boy rap on the taxi window. Other passengers advised me to avoid eye contact, and I felt uncomfortable about my silent treatment of him.

I was helped many times by the other participants, who had a lot of experience abroad. I also had time to drink and talk with LPP students so I became closer with them through the trip. They had many experiences in their own countries, much knowledge of international relations and, above all, they are still eager to learn. I felt I was fortunate to study with them and I had much to learn from them.

The trip itself was a wonderful experience for me, but at the same time left me with some challenges. During the trip, I really felt the insufficiency of my English skills. I had heard that Filipino English is difficult, and actually I did not understand large parts of the Filipino people's conversation. I was really shocked, but this is a fair reflection of my ability, and I realised I will have to study English more than ever.



As mentioned earlier, this was my first trip abroad and it provided me with a valuable experience. I would like to thank all the people involved in the trip and am sure I will make the most of this experience in my future studies.

Momoyo Seki

This program was a short one, of nine days, but we were able to experience and learn many things that we could only have done on-site. Japan and the Philippines are only 480 kilometres apart. It can be said that the Philippines is one of the most familiar





countries for Japan, but I felt that we knew little about the Philippines.

We arrived at Manila on January 21th . We had worn coats, mufflers, and a lot of clothes, but after only four hours after boarding the plane we sweated all over even in short sleeves.

We stayed in Manila's Makati district. The buildings in Makati, unlike my expectations, were as tall and developed as in Yokohama City. My expectation prior to the visit was that because the Philippines is still considered as an under-developed nation there would not be so many tall buildings and that level of development. On the other hand, the scene changed quite differently when we left the main road and visited a slum. As a part of this program, we went to the Payatas Dumpsite. It was shocking for us. We realised again that some parts of the Philippines have developed more than other parts, and this country has many difficult problems.

Recently there has been a blossoming of transnational movements of people and cross-border corporate activities between the Philippines and Japan. For instance, there have been many migrants who come to work in Japan, while many Japanese retired people have immigrated to the warm southern climate of the Philippines. We could see Japanese companies everywhere in Manila. We found some products made by a company which has the Japanese name "Oishi" but is actually a Filipino company (or joint concern). At the same time, the Asian Economic Crisis of 1997 showed an example of the deepening relationship between Southeast Asian nations, and the problem that one nation can transmit a problem to its neighbouring nations.



In order for Asia and Japan to achieve a higher level of sustainable development, each nation must pursue not only individual interests but also consider various issues with a wider perspective. Asian nations thoroughly need to build stronger cooperation amongst nations to achieve region-wide development.

Alisher Shukurov

The YNU 2011 Philippines Study Trip “In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World” was beyond my expectations, we enjoyed it very much, and it was a very profitable and successful visit. I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Ikeda, Associate Professor Kabashima, Professor Araki, Lecturer Ueda and Mrs. Kasumi Suto.



The study trip was for 8 days, the YNU group was warmly welcomed by the Graduate Students and faculty of the UST led by Professor Lilian J. Sison, Dean of the UST Graduate School, and I would like to express my appreciation to the people of UST who skilfully organised the Seminar and trip to Subic Bay. Our joint-seminar at UST was successful thanks to the active and interactive efforts of both Japanese and Filipinos representatives. The Seminar was divided into two sessions and three professors, Professor Tomas Tiu, Professor Ichiro Araki and Professor Jaime Jimenez shared their views.

We also had a tour to Subic Bay for an overnight trip together with the students from UST. During our trip to Subic Bay we had an opportunity to visit the Office of the Philippines Retirement Authority and we saw the living conditions of some Japanese people with whom we had a chance to meet and talk to. On the way back to Manila, our group visited the Philippines Rice Research Institute. The institute helps the country attain rice self-sufficiency by increasing the productivity and profitability of rice farmers in a sustainable and competitive manner. The Philippines Rice Research Institute also has been endeavouring to reduce the incidence of poverty and malnutrition by directing its efforts in increasing the income of rice and rice-based farming households by developing technologies, systems and services to improve rice quality and production with reduced costs. After that, our group went to Pampanga and observed the current project, the Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project under the Department of Public Works and Highways.

We had the opportunity to be greeted and welcomed by representatives of such public bodies as the National Economic and Development Authority,





DFA, SC, DOH, and DTI of the Philippines.

We had an opportunity to attend lectures and gained an overview of the activities of ADB, UNDP, JICA and DAWN. In each department and international organisation our group could feel a benevolent atmosphere, and a desire to give us complete information and a thorough understanding.

From the Study Trip “In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World” our group gained experience with international organisations, public offices and NGOs. It has helped us to gain expertise in both interviews and seminars.

The study visit to the Philippines has been very productive in terms of essential skills and knowledge in cross-cultural understanding, teamwork, sharing experiences and emphasising the importance of the international experience we gained during our visits to different places.

Tun Tun Aung

The JL 462 landed at Narita Airport in the evening of 29th January. After collecting our baggage, the professors and students left the airport in separated groups. I felt the weather was colder than before we departed for Manila. Actually, the temperature in Japan was almost the same compared to when we left. I felt a bit chilly because I had just come back from a tropical country with a temperature around 30°C. On the way home, I recalled the memories from the trip. I thought about the things we did together, the lectures and presentations we listened to, and the



enjoyable experiences throughout the trip. In my opinion, the field trip to the Philippines was educational, enjoyable, and socially fruitful.

To begin with, the trip to the Philippines was significantly educational. The main purpose of the trip was to enhance our knowledge of sustainable development. We learnt many things about development efforts through lectures and presentations. The informative talks and the presentations by well-informed professors, government officials and experts contained rich information on the subject. We also studied by witnessing the actual situation in the country, where we saw a very wide gap between rich and poor. The conversations with professionals and experts in the field of development were also very productive. For instance, we had a very fruitful discussion over lunch with experts from ADB. Therefore, the trip to the Philippines was one of the best educational experiences in my YNU student life.



The trip was also productive in term of social interactions. Firstly, we were able to establish a friendly relationship with local people, and we made new acquaintances from the agencies visited in the country. We still maintain contact by exchanging emails or on Facebook. In addition, the social relationship between participants was further strengthened on the trip. We occasionally had conversations with the professors in the trip, and also learnt a lot from them. We also spent more time with our classmates, who came from diverse backgrounds, and from friendly chats we came to understood each other more. The field trip was thus also fruitful in term of social interaction not only with local people but also amongst participants.



Last but not least, the enjoyment we had was unforgettable. We visited a variety of interesting places such as Zoobic Safari, where we found a diversity of animals, especially tigers in all sizes. The visit to Fort Santiago was another thrilling experience, and we also enjoyed tropical fruits and delicious local dishes. The Philippines has many tropical fruits that are not usually available in Japan. We spent

many evenings together having conversations and eating the delicious foods. Our free time was also pleasurable. There was a swimming pool with a tremendous view on the roof of the hotel we stayed at. It was truly delightful spending some of our free time swimming and relaxing in the pool, though obviously we all had enjoyable moments during the field trip.

To sum up, the trip was one of my best experiences I have ever had. We have learnt a lot from the presentations by experts and officials involved in the development area in the Philippines. Besides the study, we were able to establish a constructive social relationship throughout the trip with the local people and further strengthened the existing friendships amongst the participants as well. Moreover, the enjoyment we all had throughout the trip will certainly be an everlasting memory. When I recalled the memories of the field trip, I could only think of all the great experiences we had together.

Ray Wa Thar

Philippines Trip 2011 was so wonderful that I cannot find the proper words to express its value correctly.

The trip to the Philippines provided me and all the participants with an abundance of knowledge. Since the theme of this trip was to focus on sustainable



development, our students group had an opportunity to learn about development measures in this country. We attended seminars and listened to presentations at several agencies and organisations like the Asia Development Bank, National Economic Development Authority, United Nations Development Program, Department of Foreign Affairs and Supreme Court etc. Through these activities, I understood more about the efforts of the Philippines' Government for their country and their people. We also visited rural areas of the Philippines and saw projects being undertaken by local and international NGOs. The

projects are really supportive for the development of the Philippines. It was a trip through which one could get a lot of ideas that can be applied in the development efforts of one's own country.

The visit to the Development Action for Women Network (DAWN) was also an unforgettable experience. I still remember the sweet smiles and hospitality of the people from DAWN. DAWN is a non-government development organisation established on February 6 1996, which assists Filipino women migrants in Japan and their Japanese-Filipino children in the promotion and protection of their human rights and welfare. We found it very interesting to see the self-empowerment project for women. That project consisted of three component activities, namely, sewing, handloom weaving and tie-dyeing. On the visit, we witnessed the real lives of migrant women and their children. We had conversations with them, and learnt how they cope with their lives and raise their children.

The social interaction between the participating students and professors was another good experience. Since the student group was composed of four different nationalities we were able to learn different cultural and traditional practices from each other throughout the trip. As a result, the friendship among the participants was enhanced, and even became stronger than before. We all hoped that this friendship will last forever. The UST



students who were involved in our study trip showed great hospitality. We established a good relationship with these students as well as the local Filipinos. Moreover, the professors who accompanied us on the trip showed care and kindness toward the students. I am very much thankful for their kindness and their smiling faces. These made all of us feel more confident and encouraged us throughout the trip.

Therefore, in my opinion the trip was really fruitful not only for the Japanese students but also for the students from developing countries like us. The trip provided an excellent opportunity for students to learn about the development efforts of a country. Now we understand more about the development measures being undertaken by our neighbouring country, the Philippines. In addition, the trip also promoted friendship among fellow students, and with the local Filipinos. I look forward to using the experiences and knowledge acquired during the trip in the development efforts of my country.



VIII. Agencies and Organisations Visited

Organisation	Address	Contact Persons	Telephone/ Email
Salt Payatas Foundation Philippines Inc.	Unit 211 PM Apartment, 24 Matalino St., Diliman, Quezon City, 1101.	Ms. Yumi Otsuki	+63 2 332 8415 contact@salt.or.tv
Asian Development Bank	6 ADB Ave., Mandaluyong City, 1550.	Mr. Tsuka Maekawa	+63 2 632 5875 tmaekawa@adb.org
National Economic and Development Authority	12 Saint Josemaria Escriva Dr., Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605.	Ms. Aurora Collantes Ms. Rachele Cerera	+63 2 631 2165 ATCollantes@neda.gov.ph RCCerera@neda.gov.ph
United Nations Development Program	30 th Floor, Yuchengo Tower, RCBC Plaza. 6819 Ayala Ave., Makati City, 1226.	Mr. Danton R. Remoto	+63 2 901 0239 danton.remoto@undp.org
Japan International Cooperation Agency	40 th Floor, Yuchengo Tower, RCBC Plaza. 6819 Ayala Ave., Makati City, 1226.	Ms. Judie Anne	+63 2 889 7119 pp_oso_rep@jica.go.jp
Department of Foreign Affairs	2330 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City, 1330.	Ms. Rhodora Joaquin Mr. Jay Alcantara	+63 2 834 4000 rhodora.joaquin@gmail.com jfa.dfa@gmail.com
The Supreme Court of the Philippines	New Supreme Court Building Annex, Padre St., Ermita, 1000.	Ms. Sheena Mae Tengson Dagum	+63 2 522 5090 eenatdagum@gmail.com
Department of Health	San Lazaro Compound, Tayuman, Sta. Cruz, 1003.	Ms. Nobuko Yamagishi (Public Health Coordinator, JICA)	+63 2 889 7119 (JICA Philippines)

Department of Trade and Industry	375 Sen. Gil J Puyat Ave., Makati City, 1226.	Mr. Jeremiah Jimenez	+63 2 895 3993 jayjimenez@dti.gov.ph
Development Action for Women Network	Room 514, Don Santiago Building. 1344 Taft Ave., Ermita, 1000.	Ms. Carmelita Niqui	+63 2 526 9098 dawnphil@i-next.net
Philippine Rice Research Institute	PhilRice Barangay, Maligaya, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 3119.	Ms. Teodora Briones	+63 44 456 5389/ 0722
Philippine Retirement Authority	2/F DTI Region 3 Office, Angeles Business Center, Teresa St., Nepomart Complex, Angeles City, Pampanga	Mr. Carlo Ponti T. Zialcita	+63 918 448 0102 carloponi_zialcita@yahoo.com
Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project Office	Department of Public Works and Highway, Pampanga, Sindalan, San Fernando City, Pampanga.	Engr. Isabelita Manalo	+63 45 255 2877