

IBLAW Field Study Trip 2019

“Toward Enhancement of Quality of life”

February 20th-March 2nd,2019



Graduate School of International Social Sciences
Department of International and Business Law
Graduate School of International Social Sciences

IBLAW Field Study Trip 2019

Toward Enhancement of Quality of Life



A group of 13 students, 2 professors from Yokohama National University
1 professor from the Wayo Women's University and
2 professors from Ferris University participated in a field study trip
to the Philippines from February 20th to March 2nd ,2019

IBLAW Field Study Trip 2019

Table of Contents

1. List of Participants	3
2. Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA), Manila Bay	5
3. JobsConnect MANPOWER AGENCY, Inc.	8
4. Development Action for Women Network	10
5. One World Japanese Language Center	12
6. Uygongco Foundation Iloilo(UFI)	14
7. Naptron International Placement Agency Iloilo Branch	16
8. NGO LOOB	18
9. National Irrigation Administration	21
10. Center For Agrarian Reform and Rural Development(CARRD)	24
11. Marikina City	26
12. Center for Migrant Advocacy	28
13. Department of Social and Development(DSWD)	30
14. Atty. Peter John Javier	32
15. Philippine Board of Investments(BOI)	32
16. Uniplan Overseas Employment Inc. Nouryoku Japanese Language School	35
17. University of The Philippines,Diliman	37
18. Ateneo De Manila University	39
19. Lupang Pangako Elementary School	41
20. NGO Halo Halo	43
21. Department of Environment and Natural Resources(DENR)	45
22. Woman Involved in Nation-building Philippines (WIN)	47
23. Kanlungan SA ER-MA Ministry, INC.	49
24. St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina	51
25. Philippines Overseas Employment Administration	53
26. Photo Essay	55

The study trip to the Philippines since its inception in 2005 has produced for the student's research. We are very glad and honored to participate in our IBLAW field study-trip with the theme "*Toward Enhancement of Quality of Life*". Our team, consisting of thirteen students from Japan, China, Congolese, accompany with five professors, visited many agencies, authorities schools located in Metro Manila and Iloilo island.

List of Participants

Professors

	Surname	Given name	M/F	Nationality	
1	Kabashima	Hiroimi	F	Japanese	Professor
2	Kobayashi	Takaaki	M	Japanese	Associate Professor
3	Kanamaru	Yuji	M	Japanese	Professor
4	Ogaya	Chiho	F	Japanese	Professor
5	Suginohara	Masako	F	Japanese	Associate Professor

Student

	Surname	Given name	M/F	Nationality	
1	Miho	Marutake	F	Japanese	M1
2	Ayumi	Oguro	F	Japanese	M1
3	Liuyin	Zhong	F	Chinese	M1
4	Xiangfu	Liu	F	Chinese	M1
5	Songwan	Cao	M	Chinese	M1
6	Kilele	Pierre	M	Congolese	M1
7	Rika	Yamamoto	F	Japanese	M1
8	Kiyoka	Ebina	F	Japanese	U1
9	Mika	Kimura	F	Japanese	U2
10	Ayaka	Iwasaki	F	Japanese	U2
11	Momoka	Yamamoto	F	Japanese	U2
12	Yukino	Osada	F	Japanese	U3
13	Hina	Okubo	F	Japanese	U3

Group Reports by Students



Metro Manila Development Authority(MMDA),Manila Bay



Date and Time: 21 February 2019, 10:00-16:00

Place: MMDA Building,EDSA corner Orense St,Guadalupe Nuevo, Makati City PHILIPPINE



ABOUT MMDA

MMDA(Metro Manila Development Authority) is an agency which manages whole Metropolitan Manila in the Philippines. They perform planning, monitoring, coordinating,implementing functions, exercise regulatory and supervisory authority over the delivery of metro-wide services.

We visited there to ask about the situation of traffic in Metro Manila which is talked very heavy, and environmental efforts especially about garbage collection system and the situation of Manila Bay.

They were very welcome for accepting us. When we get out of a car, a marching band started their music. They guided us to the room and gave presentations about traffic,

management of garbage, and Manila Bay Rehabilitation program.

TRAFFIC

Metro Manila has a lot of traffic issues. Road congestion because of the population growth, undisciplined driving behavior, high accident rate, inadequate road network, and illegally parked vehicles and illegal vendors. They are trying to solve these problems with technological ways.

One of that is COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATION CENTER. They took us there and showed the room which is surrounded by a lot of monitors. In this room, they monitor main roads in metro manila, 24hours. They also make use of SNS and provide information.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

According to the 2019 estimated waste generation, Metro Manila generates

58,112.31 m³ of garbage per day. Each barangays segregate the waste and collect it, and then LGUs(Local Government Units – cities and municipalities) collect it from them according to their own 10 years SWM Plan(Solid Waste Management Plan). After that, MMDA disposes of its waste by filling it. Metro Manila has many challenges related to solid waste management. Some wastes end up in waterways and clog drainage, it exacerbates the damage by flood. About

landfill, its capacities are finite, locations are not strategic, people who live there, such as waste pickers are vulnerable health hazards. In order to solve these problems, they have started many projects. They prepare for Master Plan on SWM, minimize the waste in waterways by pumping, make identification of an area for SLF(Sanitary Land Fill). And they hold a barangay forum “Lodi Ko Si Kap”, and an event “Kiddie Summit” to educate childrenforsustainability.



2/21 15:00 Manila Bay

MANILA BAY REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation activities were launched. Together with MMDA and other mandamus agencies, the DENR led the activities. In the clean-up project, 10 thousand people participated as a volunteer. For rehabilitation,

they have done not only just clean-up but also various activities such as social rescue for vagrants and mendicants, apprehension of anti-littering violators, flood control management, ferry service which include garbage collection along Pasig river.

Manila Bay was full of solid waste and the water was almost mad before as they said,

but when we visited there, it was very clear and reflected the sunlight. They told us that in 6 months, it is available to swim in Manila Bay.

MOST IMPRESSIVE THING

What I was most impressed is how eager they are to educate children. They recognize the importance of education for sustainability, and they seem to be passionate about it. However, still, they cannot provide the proper education for children in an illegal area. They said it depends on each barangay's chairman, but it seems it takes a long time to realize well-disciplined solid waste management.

Reported by Mika Kimura

**JobsConnect MANPOWER
AGENCY, Inc.
SAIJOU INTERNATIONAL
TRAINING CENTER, INC.**



***Date and Time: February 22, 2019,
10:00-12:00***

***Place: Units 1102, 1103 & 1109 One
Executive Office Building, No. 5 West
Avenue, Quezon City 1104 Philippines.***

**1) Overview of JobsConnect
Manpower agency, Inc**

JobsConnect was founded in 2013 and they started to send trainees of TITP in 2017. This company deploys professionals, office maintenance, drivers, cook, care worker, and nurse to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar and Japan. The industries that applicants work overseas vary by country. About applicants, the gender ratio is more female than male, most of care workers are female. And applicants come from outside of Manila. When they recruit trainees, they focus attitude.

And they mentioned that they use social media to recruit or meet the need of clients.



On the other hand, Ms. Eloisa Bayani who are president of JobsConnect often goes to the Middle East to visit employees or workers and to protect OFWs or check employers. It's just not only by phone or e-mail to fix some problems. It's shown that they have the responsibility to protect trainees they deployed.

When they started to send trainees to Japan on TITP, they needed a Japanese language school. Now they have training centers outside of Metro Manila. Especially, Saijou International Training Center is a good partner with JobsConnect.

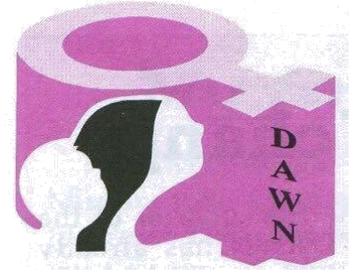
2) Saijou International Training Center

Before we conducted the presentation, we looked Saijou International Training Center where is in the same building. From Monday to Saturday the students study for 6 months to get N4 level of Japanese language here because N4 is required to work as a care worker in Japan on TITP. This center has 5 classes.

Two teachers teaching Japanese in the class had been to Japan on JPEPA. So their Japanese language is very well. The teacher said I don't have a problem when I teach Japanese language. But Corazon C. Shobiri who is a president of this center said that there is no native teacher here, it's a problem They can learn not only Japanese language, but also cultural backgrounds and Japanese culture, for example, a bean-scattering ceremony on February and Kimono. Therefore they can have the opportunities to know many things about Japanese language and culture.

Reported by Yamamoto Rika

Development Action for Women Network



Date and time: 22 February 2019, 14:00-16:00

Place: Unit 3, 3rd Floor, Bocobo Commercial Center 1253 J. Bocobo St.corner Padre Faura St.Ermita 1000, Manila, PHILIPPINES



The Development Action for Women Network(DAWN)isanon-government,non-profit organization established to assist distressed women migrants from Japan, aswell as their Japanese-Filipino children, in the promotion and protection of their rights and welfare. It was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 6, 1996. In 2011, DAWN expanded its programs to include Filipino

migrant domestic workers and their families. DAWN is licensed and accredited by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and accredited by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

Sikhay is DAWN's maiden alternative livelihood program for women. Sikhay is short for *Sikap-Buhay* which means striving for a better life or self-empowerment. It presently consists of **sewing and handloom**

weaving. Sikhay shall continue to showcase the livelihood activities as effective tools for the empowerment of women. These products were really beautiful, and we bought a lot.

We asked “Have you ever been discriminated against an entertainer in Japan?” and one of women who used to work as an entertainer in Japan said, “when I was in Japan as an entertainer, some Japanese people scornfully laughed and stared at me, and whispered ‘probably she is working at Philippine’s Pub’ I pretended not to hear them but I got offended” I couldn’t believe that. However it is real. We hope these situation will work out successfully.

Reported by Hina Okubo

One World Japanese Language Center



Date and Time: February 22, 2019, 14:00-16:30

Place: Room 207, 560 Quezon Ave. Brgy. Tatalon, Quezon City, Philippine 1113.

1) Overview of One World Japanese Language Center

One World Japanese Language center was established in 2017 in Quezon City. In addition, they have another Japanese language school, which started in the same year in Ajuy, Iloilo. And one more school will start this year in Pangasinan.

2) Their vision

The purpose of this school is to contribute to problems in Japan and the Philippines. In short, Japan is the decreasing birth rate and an aging society so that will lack 380000 nurses or caregivers in 2025. On the other hand, employment opportunity for

Filipino people is few in the Philippines. Then, they wanted to contribute both problems.



Their vision are implementation of education of high quality for the Filipino people, teaching Japanese culture and spirits and cultivating human resource capable of spiritual exchange with Japanese people. It's one of the features of this school to specialize education to be a care worker in Japan on TITP. In order to support them who want to study Japanese language, they have four courses, which is Basic course, Intermediate course, Basic and Intermediate course and Passing N3 course.

3) How they recruit new students and Problems

On TITP, recruitment agency and Japanese language school usually combine to sending trainees to Japan, but the company doesn't have agency, so cannot deploy trainees. They just recruit students. Therefore, they have a difficulty

to look for Filipino students, who can learn Japanese for 2 or 6 months because many Filipino people don't have saving to study, so they have to work for their family. In short, most Filipino people can't afford to study because of economical poverty. Even if they start to learn Japanese language at this school, it's difficult for students to keep going to school. Therefore, it is also problematic that the rate of dropout is also high.

Although they have these problems, they try to do new activities such as a creating new school and foundation. I guess that their advantage is having strong connections with Japanese counter partners.

4) Interaction with students

After the interview, we looked two classrooms. There were about 10 students each class. I was surprised because Japanese language skill of students are very well. After we introduced own self, we had some conversations with students. I think that the students are very polite and have good attitudes when they were introducing themselves.



Reported by Rika Yamamoto



Uygongco Foundation Iloilo

Date and time: 23 February 2019, 8:30-12:00

Place: Arroyo St, Iloilo City Proper, Iloilo City,

Schedule :

8:30-9:30 orientation

9:30-10:00 Guimaras Island at the Don Pedro Vasquez Elementary School

10:00-12:00 help prepare lunch for children; look around school;

interview about feeding

program **1.Introduction**

There is no feeding system in the Philippines(developing country), where students bring packed lunches to school. The Philippines cannot charge for food to families. In the Philippines, where there are more children from poor families, students cannot be charged for food because of discrimination caused by the imposition of food fees. Many mothers do not have the time or money to provide their children with lunch, so the children can only buy bread and snacks in the school canteen, while the prices in the street shops are higher than the normal prices, so many poor children can only drink water and have classes on an empty stomach without any food in school. This not only affects children's health, but also affects children's academic performance.

How do you eat lunch with a kid from a primary school in the Philippines? What about



the contents of the bento? Do children who do not have a lunch supply become unable to concentrate on school attendance, and are NGO available to assist schools with feeding programs for needy students? Holding on to the questions and so on I started to study and visit.

2.About UFI Foundation Feeding Program

UFI's feeding program runs for 210 days within



the school year under feeding Program. During the school year, UFI's Feeding Program provides the elementary school beneficiaries with one full meal daily, purchased and prepared by students' parents. With the help of a nutritionist, UFI Foundation provides the school with a handbook of policies and recipes to ensure that the children receive a well-balanced meal. Hunger and malnutrition often lead to dropouts among public school pupils. To support the Department of Education's School-Based Feeding Program, it provided daily lunch to children across the country to help them stay in school.

3. Interview and outputs

First, we met with Ms. Pia, Executive Director of Uygongco Foundation on February 23, 2019 at Uygongco Foundation office in Iloilo City to listen a presentation and then Ms. Pia arranged a visit for us to the school feeding program in Guimaras Island at the Don Pedro

Vasquez Elementary School and meeting the many wonderful school children and their parents and teachers.

UFI Foundation is the only one in the Philippines to hire parents to help prepare lunches and feed their children. This will not only help poor families increase their income, but also help children eat better. The consortium is building kitchens and dining rooms, hiring nutritionists and creating its own nutritional menu to help students stay healthy and focus on their studies. After visiting the whole process of students having lunch, I was deeply impressed. The school cafeteria environment is clean, parents are active to help, the children are full of gratitude, while praying with gratitude to enjoy lunch. Lunch includes both meat and vegetables as well as fruit. In a word, the consortium has made great efforts for children's nutrition, health and study, and made contributions to the country's educational cause.



Reported by Xiangfu Liu

Naptron International Placement Agency Iloilo Branch



Date and Time: February 23, 2019, 11:00-12:00
**Place: Iloilo City Proper MO2, Sta. Cruz Bldg, Ledesma St.,
Corner Fuentes St., Gloria, Iloilo City, 5000 Iloilo, Philippines**



1) Overview of Naptron International Placement Agency

Naptron International Placement Agency in Iloilo branch is started from 2010 for 9 years. This company mainly deploys female who works as a domestic helper to Middle East such as Qatar, UAE. Additionally, they also deploy to Hong Kong and Taiwan. Host countries requires female domestic helpers, so there is no male applicant for this job.

About applicant age, they have age limits of the application that is from 23 up

to 44. The minimum age limit is in order to exclude students and upper age limit is considered health problems. The number of applicants is about 25,920. So they have deployed a lot of people so far.

But they don't have a counterpart in Japan. She said that most of Filipino want to work in Japan. If she had a chance to send Filipino workers to Japan, she wants to do. I was wondering what is advantage of Japan. She said, Japan is good country for Filipino workers because wages are higher than other country and workers can work overtime. Therefore, she wanted to find counter partners in Japan. On the other hand, overtime work aren't allowed in the Middle East.

In Iloilo city, there are more 100 recruitment agencies deploying workers to overseas. It suggests that there is great demand of working abroad.

2) Their recruitment

She goes to Job fair and marketing sometimes, and pass out flyers, radio to advertise. But she said the most effective way is recommendation by family or friends.

They contact with agency and each employer for protection for OFWs.

Before I visit there, I didn't sure that this agency deploy trainees on TITP, finally, they don't do that. Although I couldn't interview about sending condition on TITP, I could learn the differences of working condition between Japan and other

countries such as the Middle East. I guess Japan has some advantage for Filipino workers. Additionally, I learned that there are also a lot of people who want to go abroad in Iloilo and the competitive rate among recruitment agencies are very high.

Reported by Rika Yamamoto



NGO LOOB

Date and time: 23 February 2019, 13:00~17:30

Place: Lot 23 Block 15 NHA Phase 2, Mandurriao, Iloilo City, 5000 Iloilo

1. Introduction

My purpose of this trip is to learn about improving environmental issues and poverty in the Philippines.

When I was junior high school and high school student, I was working in Japanese NPO called "I CAN" This NPO is supporting Filipino/a street children of Manila, and supporting disasters of typhoon in the Philippines.

I mainly actived street fund-raising in Japan and selling Fair Trade production by mother who lives dumpsite is called smoky mountains in Quezon City for incomes up in my school festival or event. Thereby, I interested in improving poverty of the Philippines, since then. I want to know deeply about social problems

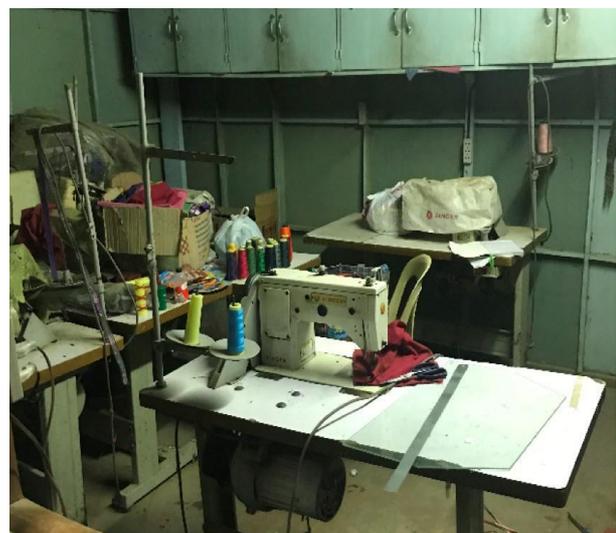
(dumpsite, street children etc...)

2. About NGO LOOB

LOOB was established for developing community and youth in Iloilo city in 2001. This group form Love Our Own Brethren Inc.(LOOB) of a Filipino local subsidiary (NGO). The motto of LOOB is "No a one-sided support, let's grow and learn with native of the Philippines".

Main project

- International work camp and Study tour
- Supporting education for about 80 children
- Supporting a livelihood for adult by fair trade etc...



Next, I went to entrance of dumpsite, looked some scavengers separated a lot of garbage. These garbage is divided recycle garbage that can sell like pet bottles and unsold garbage like plastic bag. The former garbage collected is sold by scavenger in junk shop. On the other hand, the later one is discarded



in dumpsite. All garbage of Iloilo city are collected in this dumpsite. Most of Iloilo burgher do not separate trash. So the scavenger must separate all of them. If the citizen separate their trash, scavenger do not need to separate them. It is all over again



And I visited region of living scavenger's family. I saw scattering of many waste around all house. Especially, there are many plastic bag. I ask mother of the home the reason why is pet bottles and aluminum can change money, so they pick up the garbage, but plastic bag cannot charge money, so they do not pick up and discard them in field and near river.

Then I noticed that the cause of environmental issues is consciousness what people of region want to clean up their own environment. For example, why must not you throw away of waste in river and field. The reason why is connecting to detrimental effect for human. For example, garbage what is litter by human is carried off in the river and sea. Thereby many fish we eat died, Also we eat these fish were

raised in dirty water mixed waste, the waste and bacteria enter our body.

So we must throw away of trash in nature and we think only of the present's gain or loss. But this thinking is not most of Filipino/a thinking.

However I think this environmental problem of garbage should on no account be left by different thinking. I think that not recycled and discarded garbage like plastic bag will be change something of value. In Japan, a Japanese cooperations developed incinerator what can commit various garbage like raw waste, leather and rubber to the fire. In addition, it discharges very little harmful industrial waste. Also, ash was made by incineration is recycled material of cement.

In the Philippines, refuse incineration is

prohibited by law. But such technologies of efficient incineration will be given recognition, and I hope it can be established in the Philippines in the future.

However, some scavenger will lose a steady job. They will be able to work in the incineration, but it probably cannot cover all scavengers of the Philippines because

robots will almost work.

I think that what can we do for improving environmental problems and poverty of the Philippines through this dumpsite tour. I will study include this subject from now on. So I want to visit the dumpsite again and I want to study deeper than this time.



Reported By Momoka Yamamoto



NIA(National Irrigation Administration)

**Date and time:24 February
2019, 10:00-14:00**

**Place: Zone 3, Pagsanga-an-Tacas-Quintin Salas Rd, Jaro,
Iloilo, Philippines**



We visited NIA on 24th February in Iloilo city. The National Irrigation Administration Regional Office VI presented the Jalaur River Multi-Purpose Project Stage II (JRMP II) project by Mr. Steve Cordero and then we had a dam tour.

The Jalaur River Multi-Purpose Project Stage II (JRMP II) is the first large-scale water reservoir to be constructed in the Visayas and Mindanao regions. In fact, it is

the National Irrigation Administration's (NIA) flagship project in Western Visayas. JRMP II aims to usher inclusive development among stakeholders achieved through harnessing the potential of the Jalaur River for multi-purpose benefit while minimizing feasible impacts to the environment and to the project-covered communities. Such benefits include year-round irrigation, bulk water supply, hydroelectric power, and eco-tourism among many others. Primary

areas that shall be served by the project include the towns of Calinog, Lambunao, Badiangan, Janiuay, Cabatuan, Sta. Barbara, Pavia, Alimodian, Leon, San Miguel, Oton, Tigbauan, Duenas, San Enrique, Anilao, Dingle, Barotac Nuevo, Dumangas, Mina, New Lucena, Pototan, Zarraga and Leganes, Passi City, and Iloilo City.

For its second stage, the project involves three major components, Irrigation Development, Environmental and Watershed Management, and Institutional Development. For Irrigation Development, JRMP II covers the construction of three dams, all in Calinog Town, and a high line canal that will traverse nine towns of the province of Iloilo, from Calinog to Oton town. It will also rehabilitate and modernize existing National Irrigation Systems (NIS) in the province.

Judicious execution of sound environmental plans and programs relative to JRMP II implementation is the major objective of the Environmental and Watershed Management component. Also, this component aims to protect and to preserve the forests to ensure water for the project. Further still,

National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

it involves securing an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and creation of a Multi-Partite Monitoring Team (MMT) to monitor NIA's compliance to environmental regulations and conditions of the ECC. All plans relative to the environment and the watershed were

prepared adhering to the result of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted for the project.

JRMP II is Iloilo's priority. NIA positive for implementation kick off this year. Fifty seven years after Republic Act (RA) 2651 was passed, Iloilo's biggest irrigation development project continues to be a priority for the Ilonggos.

JRMP II will give the necessary boost to the agriculture sector by providing year-round irrigation to 31,840 hectares of farm lands. It will increase annual rice production from 140, 000 to 300, 000 metric tons and will contribute to the national rice self-sufficiency target of 7.6 percent.

Also, its 6.6 megawatts hydroelectric power and bulk water components will augment the province's and the city's demand for power and potable water. The project will also generate employment opportunities during construction as well as eco-cultural tourism particularly in the hinterlands of Calinog town during operation.

No less than our national leaders saw these potentials of the Jalaur River as early as 1950s. As such, during the incumbency of President Carlos P. Garcia, House Speaker Daniel Romualdez and Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, RA 2651 was approved on June 18, 1960.

The law specifically provides that "There shall be constructed at the Jalaur River in the Province of Iloilo, based on plans and specifications duly approved by the Secretary of Public Works and

Communications, a multi-purpose project, to be known as the Jalaur Multi-Purpose Project, here in after called the Project, for the purposes of regulating and controlling floods caused by the Jalaur River, storing its waters and using them to irrigate agricultural lands in the Jalaur Valley, and generating and transmitting electric power and energy”.

JRMP II will build the very first large-scale reservoir dam in the Visayas and Mindanao. It will bring year-round irrigation to more 31, 840 hectares of farmlands in the province. On top of this, it will also provide thousands of livelihood in implementation, hydroelectric power supply, bulk water supply, flood mitigation

and eco-tourism. It has since enjoyed the support of Indigenous Peoples, farmers, national government agencies, Local Government Units (LGU), religious groups and the business sector.

The entire delegation learned a lot from the meeting and the dam tour. In particular, I found that this project hires local residents and creates employment, which I thought it is a good point. Also I got a great impression on the transparency of the information. The dam tour was also interesting. I was impressed that you continue sustainable development while continuing maintenance, not neglecting after JICA’s aid is over.

Reported by Songwan Cao

**Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development(CARRD)
Katilingban sang Agraryo Padulong sa Pag-uswag sang Iloilo Agrarian
Reform Cooperative (KASAPPI-ARC)**



Date and Time: 24 February 2019, 14:00~16:00

Place: Corner A. Panes St. & Commonwealth Drive, Passi City

(1) CARRD

CARRD stands for Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. It is a NPO supporting agrarian reform beneficiaries and their cooperatives. They help small-scale farmers by securing their property rights and teaching organic farming and marketing.

(2) KASAPPI

KASAPPI stands for Katilingban sang mga Agraryo Padulong sa Pag-Uswag sang Iloilo.

It is a cooperative founded by agrarian reform beneficiaries and CARRD in 2007. The number of members were 17 when it started, but it reaches 570 as of 2019.

Those members are small-scale farmers. They produce multi types of organic rice such as black and red rice.

They sell their rice in Metro Manila. The price is 120 peso/kg, which is almost triple comparing to the price of non-organic rice. In 2017, the Philippines' Department of Agriculture Western Visayas Region gave them an award for their contribution in the promotion of organic agriculture in Western Visayas.

(3) Brief History

Farmers in Barangay Salngan have been engaging in organic farming since 1990s. However, they couldn't get enough profit due to the bad condition of farm to market road and insufficient agricultural facilities. CARRD started supporting them in 2004. CARRD provides them some training and capital so that they can get profit by organic farming. Furthermore, they could construct proper facilities with support from the Japan Embassy and Department of Agriculture. In 2010, the government enacted "Organic Agriculture Act of 2010". According to the act, only licensed products can be sold as organic products from 2016. Those are sold at the premium price in the market. KASAPPI got the certification in 2017, but it expired last year.

So they have been trying to renew it since then.

(4) The difficulties to get the certification

As I mentioned above, all products sold as organic products in the market should be licensed from the third-party organization. KASAPPI got it in 2017 with support from CARRD, but that process wasn't easy.

According to the interview, there are at least two difficulties to be licensed.

Firstly, it costs too much to get the certification. KASAPPI managed to do it with subsidy from the government and other donors. In addition to that, it expires after 1 year and they have to pay the same amount to renew it.

Secondly, there are some certain standards. In order to get it, they have to pass them. KASAPPI struggles to reach one of standards now, which is rice before milling and rice after milling should be stored in different storages. Currently, they put milled rice and non-milled rice in sacs with different colors and store them separately in a storage in order to tell the difference. However, it is not enough. Those rice must be stored in different storages according to the standard.

They try to get support from donors to construct a new storage.

(5)A concern on the situation of organic farming in the Philippines

Through the interview, I got a concern on the situation of organic farming in the Philippines

The government have promoted organic farming since Organic Agriculture Act of 2010 enacted. They try to keep quality high by making the standards. In the market,

those licensed organic products are sold at a higher price than non-organic ones, so those farmers seem to get benefits.

On the other hand, the certification system could be a burden for promoting organic farming. In fact, most of organic farmers are small-scale farmers in the Philippines. It seems difficult for them to cover all costs and prepare all facilities to meet the standards. If they organize themselves like KASAPPI, they can get a chance, but even KASAPPI got some support from other organizations. In other words, those who organize themselves and gain some support form outside can benefit from the current system.

The government aims to turn 5 % of agricultural farm areas into organic farm. However, it would be difficult to achieve it unless they reconsider the system and make it more achievable to small-scale farmers.

Organic farming itself has a lot of potentials in this day and age as we try to pursue sustainable development and livelihood.

I hope that the Philippines will be one of leading countries of organic farming in the future



Reported by Ayumi Oguro

Marikina City

Date and time: 25 February 2019, 11:00-17:00



Marikina City, is a 1st class highly urbanized city in Metro Manila, Philippines. According to the 2015 census, it has a population of 450,741 people.

Located along the eastern border of Metro Manila, Marikina is the main gateway of Metro Manila to Rizal and Quezon provinces through Marikina–Infanta Highway. It is bordered on the west by Quezon City, to the south by Pasig and Cainta, to the north by San Mateo and to the east by Antipolo, the capital of Rizal province.

Marikina was the provincial capital of the Province of Manila from 1898 to 1899. It then became one of the towns of Rizal Province prior to the formation of Metro Manila. A formerly rural settlement, Marikina is now primarily residential and industrial, and has become increasingly commercial in recent years. Marikina is also considered one of the wealthiest local government units in the Philippines.

The place we visited this time was the family

which Professor Ogaya was indebted. I think that it is a poor area even in Marikina city. The road was very narrow and the car couldn't get

in, so parked the car on the avenue. As we got off and passed through the road, the residents greeted. They were very kind. When we got to home, the family was enthusiastically welcomed us. The structure of the house was divided on the first floor and the second floor. There is a reason for this structure because it is close to the Marikina River, so when the typhoon comes, all of the first floor will sink into the water. They said that it was extremely tough as we had to bring all the baggage on the first floor to the second floor before the typhoon came every year. According to Professor Ogaya, this family has relatively money in this area because the grandfather worked in Saudi Arabia as OFW. They prepared Philippines home dishes, it was very delicious. After the meal, we were invited to the entertainment. We were play games and danced with

kids. It seems to have returned to our innocent childhood. We were very enjoyed. Then we visiting the Marikina River, and interviewed residents.

Through the interview and observation, we understood the following things.

- The electricity bill is measured at 1400 pesos (one example), meter is used as the usage amount
- Measuring water usage with meter properly
- I bought the land which was originally a potato farmer and became a residential area
- If the flood is severe it may flood up to the second floor
- Typhoon is about 15 times a year
- In households we sorted garbage securely and collected for each type of garbage, collecting three times a week, but inside the garbage bags that were around were not separated
- Drain is clogged with dust
- Damages were made in the river last

year, and the damage other than when a bad typhoon was alleviated was alleviated

- The other side of the river is a hill and there are rich home villas

The group who interested in OFWs also interviewed one OFWs family, and we knew that her husband was worked in Saudi Arabia as OFW. The husband made another woman but he sent money to she. The interviewee was very angry and said that she wanted to kill her husband. She stressed that help from the government is not enough at all and children can not go to school.

Through the Marikina City tour, we learned a lot. We realized that although they are not wealthy , they are all positive, optimistic and healthy. I think mental poverty is the real poverty. Also, OFWs is good in terms of money, but there are problems in family terms. Through the tour we were able to heal and refresh tired mind and body. All of us will remember and cherish our memories there.

Reported by Songwan Cao

Center for Migrant Advocacy



Date and time : 25 February 2019, 16:00-18:00
**Rm. 205, CRM Building 3, 106 Kamias Road,
Quezon City 1102 Philippines**

1. About CMA

CMA is an advocacy group that promotes the right of overseas Filipinos land or sea based migrant workers and Filipino immigrants and their families. The Center works to help improve the economic, social and political conditions of migrant Filipino families everywhere through policy advocacy, information dissemination, networking, capability-building, research, and direct assistance.

CMA is a society where justice, good governance, equal opportunity and gender equality prevails. Where migrants enjoy equal rights and protection regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, occupation and residency status.

CMA aims to uphold the rights of all Filipino migrants and their families while helping to improve their economic, social and political conditions through policy advocacy, information, networking and partnership, capability-building and direct assistance to distressed migrants.

2. Our concerns

During the visit, we divided into three groups

according to the areas that each member concern about. Having an interested in OFWs, I became a member of the labor group. Safety and security are the main subject in this part. of overseas workers. On the other hand, we also focus on technical training of workers. And the problem of children staying in Philippines. We pay attention to the following issues:

- What kind of training they receive before overseas workers go abroad.
- Before going abroad, how much would be paid by the workers themselves.
- How long would be incurred when meeting the requirements for leaving the country.
- How do workers adapt to overseas life after going abroad, and if there is an emergency, can they contact the appropriate agencies for protecting their personal safeties.

3. About the interview

We visited CMA in the afternoon at 25, February. Our group met the executive

director, Ellene A. Sana. First of all, I would like to thank Ellene for providing us with a lot of information and thanking her patiently for answering our questions. Ellene introduced us to the contents of POEA, DOLE, OWWA, NRCO and other institutions.

All the help provided by the government is indeed effective. For example, provide technical training. In order to allow overseas workers to adapt to local life after going abroad, they have established language requirements. The government has also set up corresponding overseas offices to protect and support overseas workers. Among them, the G2G project is an intergovernmental overseas laborer project. But the people who can enjoy the G2G project are still a minority. More workers are to go abroad through the

as high cost before going abroad, and security cannot be guaranteed after going abroad. There are still many shortcomings under various policies and systems. These issues are as follows :

- The government has indeed set up security support points overseas, but due to the small number of establishments, there are still problems that overseas workers cannot contact or are difficult to contact.
- Overseas workers still have to pay a large part of the cost before going abroad. Including visa fees, air tickets, training fees, etc.
- Overseas workers do not have national insurance after returning home.
- The government provided financial assistance to help workers returning to Philippines, but there was no other follow-



private sector to get a certificate issued by POEA.

up help.

Reported by Liuyin Zhong

At present, there are still problems such



Department of Social Welfare and Development

Date and Time: 26 February 2019, 10:00~12:00

Place: Constitution Hill, Batasan Complex Quezon City, Philippines



(1) Department of Social Welfare and Development(DSWD)

DSWD is one of the government

agencies. They implement social protection programs and poverty reduction programs. Their main programs are Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program(4Ps), KALAHI CIDSS-NCDDP, Sustainable Livelihood Program.

This time, we had an great opportunity to do an interview with three staffs of 4Ps. 4Ps is a Conditional Cash Transfer Program(CCT) and the biggest program of DSWD in terms of its budget allocation.

(2) CCT

CCT was started in Mexico in 1990s. Since it got attentions form World Bank and other donors as a favorable poverty reduction program, many countries have adopted it.

Most of countries provide cash grants to a households with children or pregnant woman and put some conditions on Education and Health.

(3) 4Ps

4Ps was started in 2008 by the president Arroyo. During the following term of president Aquino, it expanded rapidly and became the third largest CCT in the world as of 2015.

Currently, 65% of DSWD's budget is allocated for it. It is one of the flagship poverty reduction program in the country now.

It has two main objectives.

One is to alleviate beneficiaries immediate need. The other one is to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital.

According to the interview, its distinctive feature is the participation of Family

Development Sessions(FDS) which is one of the conditions.

FDS is a session held once a month to empower beneficiaries. They discuss many topics such as 4Ps itself and their parental roles. It used to be held by DSWD's staff, but as the number of beneficiaries increased, some of sessions are held by NGOs and private companies now. It has good impacts on beneficiaries according to researches on 4Ps.

(4) Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT)

In addition to 4Ps, DSWD implements MCCT. It targets those who are not covered by 4Ps. Beneficiaries are homeless people, indigenous people and people in need of special protection. The objective is to mainstream them into 4Ps. It has almost the same system as 4Ps in terms of the amount of cash grant and conditions, but it has some special services such as Cash for Work and Shelter Assistance.

(5) My personal impression

Through this field trip, I asked opinions on 4Ps from different people with various perspectives. Overall, it seems to get favorable reviews although there are some critical opinions.

It is implemented all over the country except one province. Moreover, it reaches their targeted number of beneficiaries which is 440 million households. Considering the size of the program, there is a possibility that the way of implementing and effectiveness would be different depending on the area. And there is a concern about its sustainability because of its big budget allocation.

However, as far as I know, it helps beneficiaries and they want it to be continued. Furthermore, DSWD establishes MCCT and Grievance Redress System which captures and resolve grievances about 4Ps including targeting errors. They try to achieve "No one will be left behind" as SDGs advocates.

I hope 4Ps will continue contributing to poverty reduction in the Philippines.

Reported by Ayumi Oguro

Kapunan Tamano Javier Bay & Associates

Date and Time: February 26, 2019, 10:00-12:00

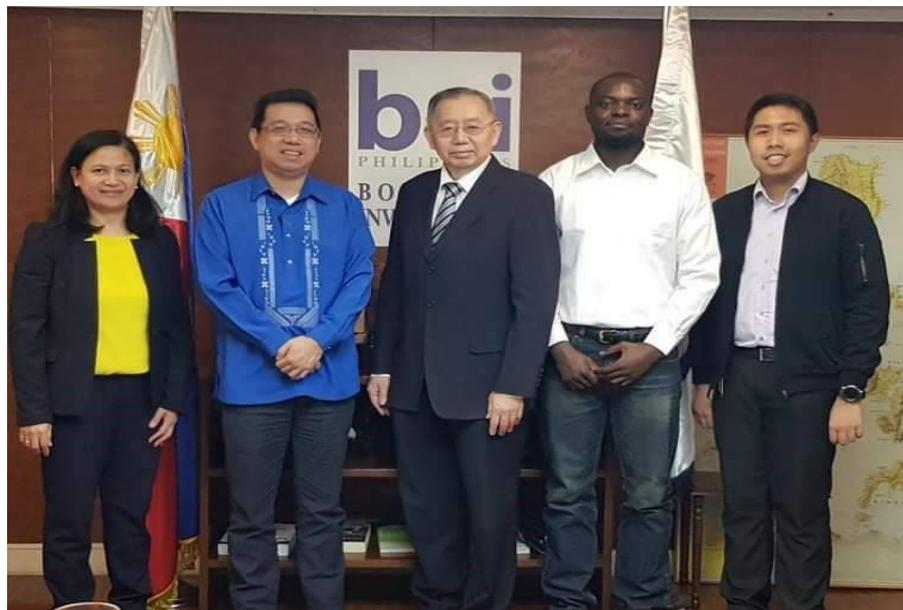
Place: Unit 807 Antel Global Corporate Center, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605, Manila



Department of Trade and Industry to the Philippines Board of Investments

Date and Time: March 1st 2019, 14:00-16:00

Place: Industry and Investments Building 385 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1200, Makati, Metro Manila



Regarding my research topic, the main objective pursued in the IBLaw Field Trip Philippines 2019 consist of assessing the existing framework in regard of investment issues as linked to “corruption” and “investor’s legitimate expectations”. The situation regarding the Philippines is part of the whole study as it will be presented in my thesis. It aims at catching the perception and evolution of the relationships between foreign investors and host state regarding corruption-related investment issues and legitimate expectations-related investment issues. It is part of my research which aims at comparing these issues within ASEAN and SADC. Especially, it intended to have a idea on (i) the thought on evenhandedness

of arbitral tribunals involving the Philippines; (ii) threshold of trust in arbitration involving foreign investors based on the impact of the emerging and challenging issues on the Philippines.

This report encompasses two mains points regarding my research topic “Emerging and challenging issues in International Investment Law: Corruption and Legitimate Expectations in ASEAN and SADC”: (i) Key outcomes of the interviews and the value-added from the interdisciplinary approach and international team (ii). i. Key outcomes

Under the supervision of Prof. Kobayashi and Kabashima, a draft of my research project outlines was made, as well as my Résumé and Questionnaires (attached to

this document) to securing interviews from the private and public sectors. The private sector was represented by a Law Firm and the public sector by the Philippines Board of Investments.

Interviews were conducted at

- Kapunan Tamano Javier Bay & Associates at Manila Office, Unit 807 Antel Global Corporate Center, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605. Interviewee, Attorney Peter John U. Javier on Tuesday, February 26, 2019.

-Department of Trade and Industry to the Philippines Board of Investments, 1200 Makati City.

Interviewees: Dr. Ceferinos S. Rodolfo, Vice-Chairman and Managing Head; Lanie O. Dormiendo, Division Chief International Investments Promotion Service and Attorney Ian Dennis B. Legal and Compliance Service on Friday, March 1st 2019.

The perception on those two problematic issues is different depending on the sector to which belongs the interviewee.

Government officials are worry about legitimate expectations recognized to foster foreign investor's rights in the host State; while in favour of the one-sided settlement of corruption-related investment issues. To counter the eventuality of any "legitimate expectations-related issue", the Philippine government is promoting a policy balancing its right to regulate while promoting foreign investors in making sure the protection accorded to foreign investors does not affect the ability of the government (central and local) to improving basic needs of people. There are stringent regulations on total foreign ownership in the Philippines. Regarding corruption-related issues, the Philippine government has been accused of corruption but the case was settled otherwise than international arbitration. The Philippine government also accused some foreign investors of corruption when establishing their investments. Procedures

are still ongoing. As said above, regarding legal issues on corruption-related investment matters; government officials are in favour of denying to foreign investors any advantage when performing their investments through bribe and corruption. However, they do not see any inconvenience in protecting the host government even when its officials would have been at the forefront of such behaviour. In conclusion, the governmental side thinks that the way corruption-related issues are actually settled to the detriment of the only foreign investor is "fair" towards the host State. Concerning legitimate expectations, they think it "unfair" to restrict the legitimate right of the host State to regulate on matters of public interest in which foreign investors have been granted permits to exploit. The Philippine government officials trust the international and independent arbitration system but would like investment treaty-claims with foreign investors to be brought before its judiciary given raising concern on the international arbitration system.

The private sector – the law Firm – is much in favour of international and independent arbitration to settle investment issues between the host State and foreign investors. It also advises its clients (foreign investors) to deal more with the private sector in order to avoid eventual corruption case as in the Philippines some government officials expect bribery during the administrative processing.

ii. Interdisciplinary approach and international team

Besides my own research interest in this Field Trip, I learned from my colleagues on issues of paramount important such as Environment, Gender, Women in Politics, Development Cooperation, Agriculture (rice), Indigenous rights in implementing project that impact environment.

I could then perceive legal issues on additional basis such social, economy, technological, environmental. Moreover,

from social, economical, environmental or technological concerns; I could be capable of extracting legal issues related to. In addition to that, the fact of students being originated from different countries (Japan, China, Congo); issues found in the

Philippines were discussed also on a comparative basis with Japan, China and Congo. That was the case during the visit of “Clean-Up Manila Bay Project”, the National Irrigation Agency, Dumpsite, School Feeding Program, etc.



Reported by Kilele Pierre

**Uniplan Overseas Employment Inc.
Achieve Universal International Recruitment agency
NOURYOKU JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL**



*Date and Time: February 22, 2019, 9:45-12:00
Place: 302 J.P. Rizal St., Project 4, Quezon City, Metro
Manila, Philippines 1109*

We visited Uniplan Overseas Employment on 26th, Mrs. Elnora Meria-Villafaña who is president of Uniplan and Mrs. Ma. Lourdes N. Meria who is president of Achieve Universal International recruitment agency, they accepted us kindly. When we entered into the meeting room, we could notice that there are things Japanese in the meeting room. It was interesting some posters that the words, 'HOURENSOU' and 'KAIZEN' were written on the top. I didn't expect that I saw these words in the Philippines.



1) Overview of Uniplan

Uniplan Inc. was founded in 1987. They have also deployed highly skilled worker. It's

a big company. Their trainees work in construction or cleaning industries.

2) Recruitment on TITP

Their applicant also come from outside of Metro-Manila, such as Davao and Mindanao, People who live in rural area want to go abroad because they don't have jobs. Additionally, the applicants comes Manila because Uniplan has a dormitory where is near the agency.

About how to train applicants. Firstly, applicants have to attend 1 day orientation, and they have to live in the dormitory for study Japanese language, culture and laws. They can check what kind of person is that applicants.

When asked what is the most important recruitment standard, they said it's their attitude. In addition, they check how trainees learn Japanese language fast.

About deployed worker, male workers more than female workers are deployed. It's very interesting that applicants who are polite and serious and not insolent are preferred because it's really similar to Japanese employment practice.

How they support trainees, they mentioned

that our support is not financially. Additionally, they also go to Japan to support them.

3) NOURYOKU JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

They run a training center to learn Nihongo and Japanese culture upstairs of the main office. After the interview, we visited two classes. In each class, a Filipino teacher was teaching Japanese language. The teacher used to work in Japan.

The students learn not only Japanese language and culture, but also ethics. For example, 'HOURENSOU' and 'KAIZEN'. I thought their age are from twenties to

thirties.



Finished visiting all of these institutions, I learned that applicants are recruited from outside of Manila, they study Japanese language and culture for several months in the Philippines. After that, they go to Japan as a trainee. I could see that they study not only Japanese language, but also how to greet and how to be polite in line with the norms of Japanese company. Moreover, I found that each agencies and language schools have different features. I think these experiences are very valuable for me.



Reported by Rika Yamamoto

University of the Philippines
Date and Time: 26 February 2019, 13:00-18:00

Place: Roxas Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines

On 26th February, we visited University of the Philippines. At first, our students from Ferris University and Wayo Women's University gave a presentation about environment and education. We explained our concerns, environmental problems in the Philippines and Japan, education in the Philippines and Japan.

After that, students of University of the Philippines gave us a presentation about their university. In the presentation, UP students mentioned that University of the Philippines is the only national university in the country. It was established in 1908 and it is ranked 156th in Asian university ranking. They also explained the number of students, area of their university and their colleges. It has approximately 22,765 students and their campus is 493 hectares. There are four main colleges in UP Diliman: 1.Arts and letters cluster, 2.Management and economics cluster, 3.Social sciences and law cluster, 4.Science and technology cluster. Some famous people like Dr. Fedel Mundo and Guillermo Tolentino graduated from the university. 6 out of 16 Philippine presidents also graduated from the university. UP students introduced about University of the Philippines centre for international studies (UPCIS). It was established in 2000. They try

to make Filipinos become aware and appreciate their multi-cultural origins. They have some courses like Japanese Studies 101 and Global Studies 197. Lastly, they mentioned about student life of UP students with some graphs in the presentation. We could find the differences between their school life and our school life. Actually, Japanese university students spend a lot of time on our part time job in a university life but almost all Filipino students don't have a part time job.

After the presentations, we divided us into some groups and discussed some questions from the presentations like "What are differences in school life in the Philippines and Japan?" Our group discussed how does each country manage the garbages in the country. The way to manage garbages is completely different. Japanese government burn the garbages but Filipino government bury them. Other groups discussed the scholarship program in each country. Filipino students surprised that Japanese scholarship is not "scholarship", it's like a students loan.

There are many differences in environmental problems and education systems. I think we don't need to say which better is. We just need to learn from each other.

Then, we move on to the campus tour

conducted by UP students. All of us surprised that the size of the university. There are some traffic signs, market places and dormitories. They also has the area people who is not a student can live. It was like a town for me. It was wonderful experience to talk to UP students and I

think it makes us to have interest more in different countries.



Reported by Yuniko Osada

Ateneo de Manila University



Date and Time: 26th Feb 2019 15:30-17:30
Place: Katipunan Avenue, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108, Philippines



1, Overview

My interest about the Philippines is urban poverty. I watched a movie "God's Children" and I was shocked at the bad situation of the poor in urban areas in the country. It occurred to me that why they cannot escape poverty. Therefore, we conduct an interview with Dr. Karaos. She

is a professor of Ateneo de Manila University and she specializes in urban poverty. The interview was like a seminar.

2, Causes of Poverty

Poor people who live in urban areas are classified into two types. Some people come from rural areas and the others were born in urban areas. In farming areas,

there are tenant farmers. They have some difficulties. Independent farmers can improve their lives by themselves, while tenant farmers cannot control their lives. Besides, infrastructures and irrigations are insufficient. Furthermore, it is difficult to escape poverty for many poor people from cities. Firstly, job opportunities are few partly because of high growth of population. If companies want to hire people, these companies request employees to get a certain skill. Secondly, even if tuition of public schools is free, it is hard for some families to let their children go to school because they cannot afford to pay transportation, food, allowance and so on. Consequently, some children drop out. Low education leads low incomes and causes a vicious circle

3, Solutions

To reduce urban poverty, Dr. Karaos asserted that they should invest in human capital like education and health. Human capital such as education, skills and good health are important to find jobs. How to increase the number of the jobs is another challenge for the government. She agrees

with the idea that rural areas are the key to solve the problem because the percentage of poverty is the highest in the areas. Government should support more not only for education but also for improvements of infrastructures and irrigations. Moreover, there are many NGOs in the Philippines. They are supported by both foreign aid and development aid and needed by the government for grass-roots level efforts. In other words, they compensate government. On the other hand, there are negative consequences. They sometimes try to remain. Dr. Karaos insisted that it is good for NGOs to join the government, but the government should have more roles.

4, Impressions

In my opinion, urban poverty in the Philippines should be solved as soon as possible after I visited Payatas, which has many poor people. However, I learned from this interview that it is so hard to solve it due to corruption of government and big businesses. Though, if the problem is solved, not only the poor but also the others in the Philippines will live happier.



Reported by Kiyoka Ebina

Lupang Pangako Elementary school

Date and Time: 27th Feb 2019 10:00-12:00
Place: Novaliches, Quezon City, Metro Man



On the morning of February 27th, we

visited Lupang Pangako Elementary school. It was a public elementary school. We observed a class where a teacher taught math to some students and asked some questions to teachers. We saw the students leaning hard and participating class actively.

At the school, we saw so many students, and according to a teacher, there were 60 classrooms and 145 teachers. They divided classrooms into morning part and afternoon part because there were so many kids.

Most of Philippine people can speak English freely. They learnt the alphabet when they were 5 years old. The subjects which they

41

were learning were not very different from the subjects we are learning in Japan.

Those were Science, English, Mother tongue, Social studies, Music, Art, PE, and Health. And they have to take the exam 4 times a year.

Between the morning class and the afternoon class, a meeting was hold. Students lined up and they sang some songs. The songs were Philippine national anthem, the song of Christian, and so on. What impressed me most was the number



of the children. Some of us saw around classrooms at the school. There were so many students. We cannot imagine such the number of the children being at one school in Japan. In addition, the point that many parents took their children to and

from the school was also impressed.



Reported by Ayaka Iwasaki



NPO HALO HALO

Date: 27 Feb 2019, 12:00-17:00

**Place: Fukagawa 1-1-2-403, Koto-ku,
Tokyo, Japan 1350-0033 (They don't
have the specific establishment in
the Philippines.)**



community for develop and to
manage development project.

They have three main activities to achieve

the mission:

1. Living improvement
2. Education
3. Advocacy

They try to bring up people and organizations through these activities. Firstly, as a living improvement program, they produce fair trade products made of waste materials like snack packs and sell it at some markets not only in the Philippines but also in Japan. They established their own fair trade brand called AngKyut. Secondly, as an education program, they have a scholarship program to support children to go to university. Thirdly, as an advocacy, they plan some activities like study tour.

On 27th February, we joined the study tour in Payatas, Quezon City. The building which we use is used as a pre-school like kindergarten. At first, they gave us a presentation about them. They explained what I said in the above in the

NPO HALO HALO is a Nonprofit

Organization from Japan. They started their activity as a fair trade sales promotion of NGO LOOB in 2008. In 2014, it was established as NPO HALO HALO. Their vision is 'Everyone work and live dignity'. They told us it is important to have a vision for NPO like them. They try hard for the vision. Their mission is to make opportunity for sustainable community development with

Philippines and Japanese cooperation and to empower people in the community, support to build organization in the

presentation. After that, we had Filipino lunch together. Then, we watched a dump site which collapsed about 18 years ago. We after that, we were divided into three groups and visited some houses to interview. Each group visited two houses. On the interview, each of us asked some questions according to own interests. I asked about election in the Philippines. Obviously, there are differences between election system in Japan and the Philippines. In the Philippines, they lose their suffrage if they don't vote several

times so they vote every time. I think it might become one of a good tip to increase poll in Japan. At last, we went back to the place and fed back each other. Received their feedback, I was surprised that economic level of each house is completely different even if they live same Barangay. My group visited the houses living in relatively good economic conditions but the other group visited the houses whose economic conditions were absolutely different from the house we visited.

Reported by Yukino Osada

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Date: 28 Feb 2019, 10:00-12:00

*Place: Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City,
1100 Philippines*



DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources) has a program for the next five years of environmental governance which is called PRRD (Program for Environment and Natural Resources for Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Development). It includes 3 main keywords, Social Justice to enjoy equitability for all people, Good and Effective Governance which promises honesty, and Inclusive Growth for economic growth in upland and coastal communities. They have 10 priority

programs, Land Management, Biodiversity Management, Forest Protection, Expanded National Greening Program, Ecosystems Research and Development, Climate Change, Responsible Mining, Clean Water, Clean Air, Solid Waste Management. These activities of the DENR should be based on the elements, which is called SRAC (Sustainable, Research-Based, Adaptive, Collaborative).

They showed us a video about Manila Bay Rehabilitation. According to it, in the short term (in 2019), they aim quick fixes to make swimmable beaches in Manila Bay. And in

the medium term(from 2020 to 2022), they will provide a sewerage system and relocation for priority areas to make Manila Bay finally cleaned up and rehabilitated. In the long term (after 2023) they will provide a full implementation for the sewerage system and relocation to preserve the rehabilitated Manila Bay.

Now, only 15% of the population is connected to sewerage in NCR(National Capital Region), and only 3.84% outside

the NCR are provided with sanitation services. 233,000 informal settler families live on tidelands and they directly discharge their wastes to the water.

The first phase of Rehabilitation is clean-up and water quality improvement, the second is rehabilitation and resettlement, and the third is education and sustainment. It will take a long time, especially for education, but it is necessary for improving their quality of life.

Reported by Mika Kimura

Woman Involved in Nation-building Philippines (WIN)



Date and Time: 28th Feb 2019, 14:00-16:30 Location: Unit 1910, Medical Plaza Ortigas Bldg., San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas Center 1605

WIN,

established in 1984, is a non-governmental organization dedicated to encouraging and supporting the participation of women in national development. WIN's mission is parity and partnership between men and women in nation building. It is envisioned as dynamic and self-sustaining institution working towards capability building. Through the years, WIN has been providing technical assistance to a network of women involved in nation-building particularly women leaders in government.

This has been done through seminars/workshops, projects and

women leaders by networking and teaming up with government, NGOs the private sector and funding agencies.

The WIN's project that I am especially interested in is "the Livelihood Project" which has started recently. The project supports grassroots women economically. First of all, WIN collect some money with registration fees for seminars/lectures on gender issues that they host. Then, WIN provides the money to women who are suffering from poverty as living costs. Moreover, WIN does not just provide money, but also make a kind of a sustainable system to earn money for women. First of all, WIN provides a weaving training to women so that they can be a weaver. After that, WIN educates women on economical knowledge and business, and make the handling project bigger. Women become able to run the weaving business by their own eventually. Products that women made are sold at seminars/lectures that WIN hosts. That means that WIN also provides a market to sell products to women. That is how the Livelihood Project works. Women became



programs designed to build the skills of

able to earn third times than before because of the project. Women who cannot get income have a limited money from their husbands and have to make ends meet with the little money. If women ask their husbands more money, their husbands use violence on them. This is one of gender problems. So, if women become able to make money by themselves by the project, the gender

problem can be solved.

I was impressed by the project story and I strongly felt the importance that government, NGOs and other sectors have an interest in gender issues and do some activities positively to fill the gender gap.



Reported by Miho Marutake



Kanlungan SA ER-MA Ministry, INC.

Date and Time: 1st Mar 2019, 10:00-11:30
Place: 2029 F. Benitez St., Malate, Manila.



In 1988, Kanlungan was established in response to the growing menace of abuse and exploitation of street children in Metro Manila. While “Kanlungan” means sanctuary or refuge, Er-Ma stands for Ermita-Malate, the former red light district of the capital. Kanlungan is a non-profit organization, licensed by the DSWD (Department of Social Welfare and Development) to operate as a child-caring agency and is registered with SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission). Kanlungan’s

mission is to serve, protect and develop children in need of special protection and their families through a holistic approach

and Christian care to improve their quality of life and well-being and to break the bonds of poverty.

Age range of children that Kanlungan takes care of is 5 to 20 for boys and 5 to 15 for girls. Abused children usually go to “drop-in center” located in each barangay. Shelters find abused children in the drop center and take them to Kanlungan to take care of them. Some of those children who have their mothers of OFWs (Overseas

Filipino Workers), especially girls, are abused physically and sexually by their fathers.

Kanlungan has many programs for all children:

- 1) Street Education Program,
- 2) After care,
- 3) Drop-in Center and Community Center,
- 4) Advocacy,
- 5) Income Generating Projects,
- 6) Residential Care and Training Center
- and 7) Dorcas Farm iDevelopment Center.

I was very impressed by “Income Generating Projects.” Kanlungan does not provides foods, educations and spaces for playing, but also provides an opportunity to work and earn money to children. Kanlungan has two businesses: A coffee shop and A second-hand shop. Big children such as university students can learn from working and also get income, which is very helpful to live by themselves when those children become adults.

I had a cup of coffee at the shop and it was high quality and also great.



Reported by Miho Marutake



St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina

Date and time: 1 March 2019, 13:00-16:00

Place: 2 West Drive, Marikina Heights, Marikina City, Philippines

Schedule

13:00-14:00 interview

14:00-15:00 class observation

15:00-16:00 look around the school



The reason why we choose St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina

• Before that, we went to the public elementary school in Iloilo, visited the

kitchen, learned about the feeding situation and conducted an interview. In order to have a better understanding of the feeding programs and conditions of Philippine schools, we have visited private schools.

- This school covers the entire school year from kindergarten to senior high school and provides a better understanding of basic education in the Philippines.

Interview

Our interview of St. Scholastica's Academy of Marikina was conducted in the activity center. I asked if the school had a canteen where children could have lunch. The answer is no, for the sake of food safety. When preparing hot dishes, the school only provides sandwiches, snacks, ice cream and other cold food due to unhealthy factors caused by the weather and sanitary environment. After that, I asked the students where they had lunch, and I was shocked by the results. Later, when I visited the campus, I also focused on the three eating areas in the school. The design is novel, the environment is pleasant, there is a park picnic atmosphere. When I asked if there were any students from poor families who couldn't afford to pay for lunch and went to class with an empty stomach. The answer is yes. But the school and the government have a scholarship mechanism, which selects the students in each class and provides them with lunch. The poor students other than

the scholarship students can borrow money from the school to buy lunch, so that the students from poor families can have enough food and have enough energy to study hard. This is also a big reason why this school has a high

graduation rate and students do well in school. So how do you become a fellow? The first is poverty, the second is learning, and the last is health index, such as the proportion of height and weight, malnutrition and so on.

Impression

The overall atmosphere of the school is very relaxed and lively. The students actively participated in the class and interacted with the teacher. They also cooperated with our interview, introduced and answered my questions. The average age of the teachers was 30, young and full of energy.

Private schools in the Philippines have much better facilities than public schools. We looked around school playground, library, gym, swimming pool all kinds of facilities. There are also many small shops on campus where students can buy snacks at a low price. Because schools in the Philippines do not provide lunch, children take their lunches or go out to buy them. But for the Philippines in the developing world, poor families cannot afford lunch, even a child can only eat one meal a day, under the condition of system of private schools offer scholarships and student meal loan system, and, in collaboration with the local consortium within the school of publicity, such as the importance of diet and nutrition balance seminar, let the students understand the only healthy body, to devote to study, will make a difference, in the future for the country to give an own strength.

Reported by Xiangfu Liu



Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)

Date and Time: 1 March 2019, 14:30-16:00
Place: POEA Building, Ortigas Avenue corner EDSA, Mandaluyong City

I would like to thank Ellene, from CMA, for helping us get in touch with POEA. At the same time, I would like to thank the staff of POEA for taking the time to accept our visit. We met director Rosemarie G. Duquez at 1 March 2019, and we have a deep understanding of the specific content and process of the G2G project.

What is G2G

Salient features of government to government (G2G) program is to Promotes ethical recruitment of workers and employers. Also, G2G strengthens regulations on accreditation of employers and selection of workers, promotes accountability and transparency through joint mechanisms for implementation and monitoring, encourages similar treatment between nationals and foreign workers and establishes cooperation on HRD for mutual benefit. Current g2g clients like Japan, Germany, UAE, Taiwan, South Korea and so on. Recently, the project of overseas workers as hotel staff in Israel has been

added. Besides, as new G2G clients, China will receive OFWs as English

teacher.

There are six Current G2G arrangements as follow:

- 1.SOUTH KOREA (Employment Permit System [EPS]): Manufacturing
- 2.GERMANY (Triple Win Project): Nurses
- 3.TAIWAN (Special Hiring Program for Taiwan [HSPT]): Manufacturing, Caretaker, Computer Specialists
- 4.UAE(National Ambulance Company): Emergency medical technicians
- 5.JAPAN(Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement [JPEPA]): Nurses and careworkers
- 6.KSA(Ministry of Health): Health professionals

The training before going abroad is usually divided into technical training and language training. G2G programs vary from country to country. With the exception of South Korea, most governments or companies bear the cost of workers' technical training. Of course, projects in some countries, such as Germany, have high labor requirements. When enroll as a nurse, the one who should need to satisfy the laborer that has relevant experience of 3 years above.

Including pre-departure language training, learning time requirements and language skill requirements are also clear. OFWs will not only learn the language before departure, but also continue to learn it overseas.

Workers will also bear part of the costs of going abroad, which are reported on POEA's website or office.

About Interview

We also ask the question about the safety of workers. The G2G project is very cautious about the company's choices, and there are also corresponding firms that can handle various situations overseas. By

comparing the number of G2G workers going overseas and other workers who go abroad, those who can go abroad through government projects are still a minority. Perhaps it is because the requirements of government projects are high and ordinary Filipino workers do not have the corresponding capabilities. The G2G project is a win-win situation.

I am also looking forward to the introduction of more Filipino workers in China in the future. At the same time, I hope that their rights can be truly guaranteed.



Reported by Liuyin Zhong

Photo essay



