

National Maritime Polytechnic Training Center Project



Project Sites Tacloban

1. Background of Project

The Republic of the Philippines has traditionally supplied large numbers of people as maritime manpower to foreign vessels. Therefore, the National Maritime Polytechnic (NMP) was established as a retraining institution for maritime officers. Although the institution had been attempting to provide special training for maritime officers to have adequate knowledge and skills, it was difficult to organize such training to meet the qualifications regulated in the STCW¹⁾ International Convention of 1978. This is because the institution had facilities, equipment, and training staff in short supply due to budgetary constraints.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the NMP, the Government of Philippines formed an expansion plan of the NMP, and requested that the Government of Japan provide Grant Aid as well as technical cooperation for its operation.

Complying with the request from the Government of The Philippines, the Japanese Government provided Grant aid to construct the National Maritime Polytechnic Training Center between 1984 and 1985. Shortly after its completion, the National Maritime Polytechnic Training Center Project (1985~1989) under the project-type technical cooperation scheme was introduced. The result of the terminal evaluation of 1989 led to the extension of the project period in order to offer further technical advice for preparing trainer's manuals. Moreover, the project was again extended as a follow up cooperation between 1991 and 1993 because the new curriculum was needed to add for adopting the revised STCW International Convention.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

- June 1985 – June 1989
- June 1989 – December 1989 (Extended period)
- December 1991 – December 1993 (Follow-up period)

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type Technical Cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

National Maritime Polytechnic (NMP)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

To ensure that the Filipino maritime officers have further employment opportunities on foreign vessels, and stretch their career field.

2) Project Purpose

Improved training and ratings given to maritime officers at the NMP obtain appropriate maritime knowledge and skills in compliance with the STCW Convention of 1978.

3) Outputs

- a) The appropriate training module is developed.
- b) Capacity of the NMP training staff is upgraded.
- c) Facilities and equipment, in compliance with the STCW Convention of 1978, are set up in order to provide appropriate maritime technical training.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	18
Short-term experts	23
Trainees received	15
Local cost	299 million yen

Philippine Side

Counterparts	52
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3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Philippine Office
(Commissioned to Local Consultant: Mr. Tito T. Oria, Sr.)

4. Period of Evaluation

15 February 2001 – 30 March 2001

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Relevance

The Republic of the Philippines has had an abundant experience in supplying maritime manpower for foreign vessels. In addition, the maritime related business is regarded as being promising in terms of employment opportunities for the Philippines. Considering the importance of maritime human resource development, and its influence on their economic development, this project is deemed to be relevant, as it aimed at training maritime officers in response to the industry's needs.

(2) Effectiveness

The capacity of NMP staff has been upgraded through the training based on the training module developed as a part of this project. The NMP has also been providing training for students from the entire Philippines, and the newly installed facilities and equipment under this project allowed to conduct training and ratings directly for maritime officers. The numbers of training participants have increased, rising from 1138 per annum at the beginning of the project, to 3646 in 1989.

(3) Efficiency

In terms of schedule, the equipment were delivered and installed, and Japanese experts were dispatched as originally planned. The project was smoothly operated in coordination with the preceding Grant Aid project of 1984 – 85. For example, the NMP staff training was held even before the completion of the facility construction, which enabled the project activities to be started immediately once the facility was ready to use.

(4) Impact

The numbers of maritime officers who trained has become 107 thousand in the cumulative total between 1986 and 2000. Looking at this, the project can be recognized to have contributed to the maritime industry, by increasing and improving knowledge and skills of maritime officers. Recently, it has been made mandatory to take NMP



Radar used in training

maritime training courses as the pre-requirement in taking the maritime related licensure examinations.

(5) Sustainability

Due to the shortage in budget for operation and management, the renewal of its facilities and equipment have fallen short of keeping up with the speed of degradation. In such a situation, providing updated training courses for maritime officers becomes increasingly difficult.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

It is necessary to be aware of the management capacity of an implementing organization, as its insufficiency will lead to a negative influence on the project itself.

(2) Recommendations

The NMP needs to establish a self-supporting system in terms of its budget to alleviate financial difficulty.

Maritime technology has shown significant changes as well as the private sector entry into the maritime officers' training business has been prominent. Therefore, to secure sustainability, the NMP needs to reconsider their role in the field, and to review the present training including the curriculum. In so doing, it is necessary to give serious thought to the compliance of the maritime related licensure examination system, with the new conditions demanded under the revised STCW Convention.

¹⁾ International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers, 1978

The Establishment of the SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology



Project Sites Quezon

1. Background of Project

The SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) is an international organization established in November 1965. INNOTECH aims at the development of educational methods, curriculums and teaching materials to meet regional needs with the cooperation of Southeast Asian countries and developed countries. The headquarter of INNOTECH had been moving among Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam in a 2-year period until the headquarter was settled in the Philippines in 1981. Taking this opportunity, the Government of the Philippines planned founding the Center of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) as a subordinate organization of INNOTECH. SEAMEO provides educators including teachers with the opportunity for training and research through education technology. They are actively involved in the development of human resources and teaching materials with the cooperation of neighboring nations. Given such circumstances, the Government of the Philippines requested from Japan a Grant Aid to supply equipment and construction of the facility for the establishment of the center.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1981

(2) Type of Cooperation

Grant Aid

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

INNOTECH

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The development of human resources in Southeast Asia is promoted.

2) Project Purpose

A center of excellence in educational innovation and technology is established.

3) Outputs

- a) Construct and establish educational training center and other related facilities.
- b) Supply equipment for the development of teaching materials.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Grant	1.02 billion yen (E/N amount)
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3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Philippine Office
(Commissioned to Mr. Tito T. Oria, Sr., Consultant)

4. Period of Evaluation

15 February 2001 – 30 March 2001

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Relevance

INNOTECH is an international organization established to meet the needs of the development of teaching materials and human resources in the educational field of the Southeast Asian regions. Contributing to the development of the organization through grant aid means benefiting the entire Southeast Asian region. The establishment of the center to execute educational training was proposed

when the INNOTECH headquarters were settled in the Philippines. Therefore, this project also responded to the needs of the Government of the Philippines, which was the originator. The achievements of INNOTECH regarded as satisfactory on the bases of the number of trainees accepted and number of trainings enforced, which indirectly confirms the relevance of the project.

(2) Effectiveness

INNOTECH has become able to accept 353 trainees on average per year by utilizing the accommodations and seminar rooms constructed by this project. Period and contents of the training courses vary, from an advanced three-month-course to provide skills in educational planning and decision-making for senior officers. to cost-benefit analysis in education administration. During the 16 years from 1983 to 1999, the total number of trainees from Southeast Asian countries reached 5,292. Considering all of these aspects, it is concluded that the project has achieved its project purpose of playing a leading role in the development of educational innovation and technology in the region.

(3) Efficiency

The training center was constructed and audiovisual equipment were installed through this project without delay. The project was carried out smoothly and as planned.

(4) Impact

INNOTECH has greatly contributed to the development of human resources of the educational field in the Southeast Asian region. Also, the teaching materials developed in the organization are widely used in the region. Most notably, audiovisual equipment installed by this project led to the creation of many educational videos. Those educational videos have been used in the remote education programs of the region.

(5) Sustainability

INNOTECH is an international organization and is financially supported by contributions from member countries, meaning financial sustainability is ensured. INNOTECH is attempting to strengthen the system of accepting trainees by constructing more computer education classrooms and accommodation facilities besides the one constructed by this project.



INNOTECH

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

The most important factor for success is that the partner country's implementing organization is stable and has an operating capability with high sustainability.

(2) Recommendations

INNOTECH is presently executing a Third-country Training Program called "Technology Applications in Education: Teachers and Teacher Trainers" (fiscal 1999 – fiscal 2003) with JICA. Considering INNOTECH as the foremost international organization of the region. It is expected that it is more actively committing and contributing to regional cooperation.