Partners in Nation Building

Annual Report 2018

JICA
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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About the Cover

The Philippines is at the cusp of economic growth and the cover depicts how the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is partnering with Filipinos in many ways. The photos are rendered as in a canvas to reflect that building a nation is like a painting where ideas, people, and partners like JICA work together to create a meaningful future.

Foreword

Partners in Nation Building

The year 2018 exemplified the track of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Philippines to share innovations from Japan to help make the Filipinos' lives better.

Japan's economic success as a nation did not happen overnight. We learned from other nations and adopt ideas to propel Japan's economy. We became the first country outside the Western world to have modernized our economy, and more. We have improved our standard of living and created opportunities for our people.

It's therefore our mission to also share what we have learned from our journey as a nation to also help other nations move ahead, and improve their quality of life. It is this spirit of being generous with ideas and extending compassion to others that we can truly lead the world to prosperity and peace.

Through this publication, JICA shares with you the work we do as a trusted partner of the Philippines in nation building. The Philippines, as one of our closest neighbors in Asia and friend, benefits from various Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan.

Throughout the featured JICA's programs, projects, and activities in the Philippines in 2018, you will see how Japan continues to share its expertise, know-how, and technology to address common needs and aspirations.

Through this report, I hope more people will understand how JICA and the Philippines work together to help many people lead meaningful lives. By sharing Japanese experience and expertise, we look forward to a future where Filipinos are able to create possibilities for themselves.

Our transport infrastructure projects, partnership with Japanese private sector, and people-to-people exchange initiatives are some examples of how we contribute to Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. You will also see how closely linked JICA's activities are to these agenda that aim to transform more lives.

To our stakeholders and partners, we hope you will continue to support JICA in the Philippines. Let's keep working together towards nation building, and making lives better for all.

Yoshio Wada
Chief Representative
JICA Philippines

Words from JICA Senior Representatives

"The participation of Japanese citizens in JICA's development work in partner countries like the Philippines allows Japan to learn from other countries, while also taking an active part in making the life of those around them better. The people-to-people exchange between JICA and the Philippines not only fosters trusted partnership, but also promotes broader perspective in solving common society problems."

Aya Kano
General Affairs Group

"JICA believes in encouraging stakeholder collaboration among people who have ideas and effective solutions towards moving a nation forward and improving the people's quality of life. Our support to the Philippines' socio-economic agenda, specifically in transport infrastructure, includes sharing Japan's expertise and leveraging on Japanese technology to improve the Filipinos' living environment, and strengthen the relationship of our nations."

Kiyo Kawabuchi
Program Group 1
(Infrastructure, Urban and Regional Development, Governance)

"We are committed to creating more opportunities and providing more support to the vulnerable sector so more Filipinos will have the chance for upward mobility. To this end, JICA works with Japanese private sector, academe, and local governments to launch initiatives that will reach out to more people in need and to enable more Filipinos to become self-reliant."

Ayumu Ohshima
Program Group 2
(Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Agriculture, Environment and Social Development, Japanese SME support)

"JICA assures strong commitment towards achieving peace and development in Mindanao through our activities. We will continuously support the Bangsamoro people towards attaining their aspiration of inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development."

Yo Ebisawa
Program Group 3
(Peace and Development in Mindanao)

CHAPTER 1
Development Cooperation in Luzon

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase III
PROJECT COST	¥ 9.399 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	2018 to 2025

Transforming Philippine road network

Nearly half a century since the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway (PJFH) connected Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao through a network of roads, bridges, and roll-on roll-off ports, economic growth became visible in the increased flow of people and goods into the Highway's road zones.

To address bottlenecks in the PJFH and nearby areas, JICA and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) are building Phase III of the Arterial Road Bypass in Bulacan. The 24.61 kilometer road project, linking the North Luzon Expressway to the PJFH, will help reduce traffic by 40% and divert some 15,000 vehicles from the PJFH to the arterial road.

"With the project, the area is fast becoming a route for big shipping containers, encouraging business development in the area and neighboring towns," said Engineer Virgilio Castillo, Project Director under the DPWH Roads Management Cluster. Under the project, utilization of Japanese skills and know-how in constructing the long bridge aims to ensure road safety and maintenance. The DPWH District Engineering Office will also maintain the roads.

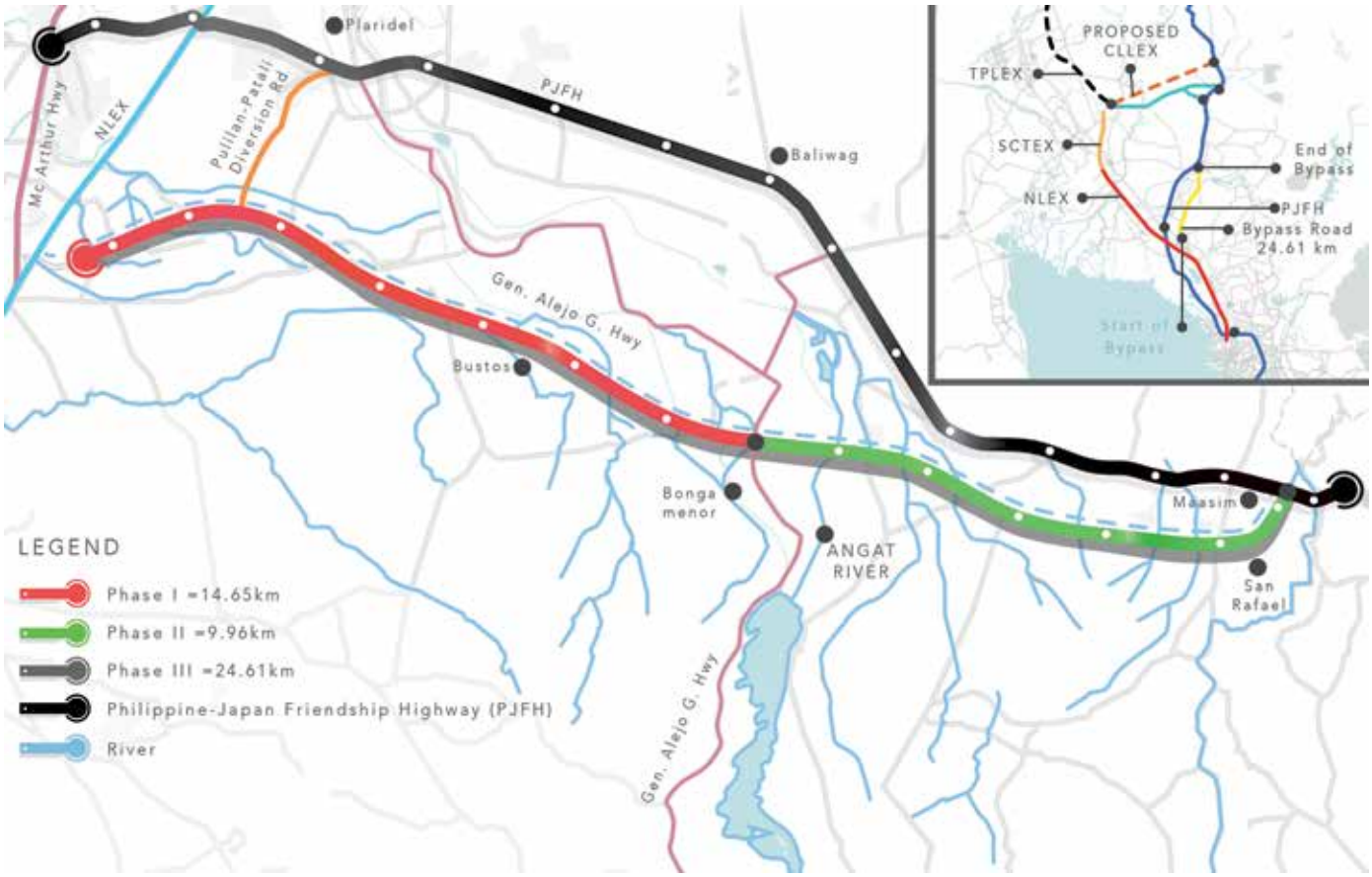
◀ *Aerial view of the arterial road*

Central Luzon accounts for 9.3% share to the Philippines' GDP and is a rice production hub in the country, producing 18.9% of the country's rice harvests. With the arterial road project, agriculture products from Central Luzon can easily reach other areas.

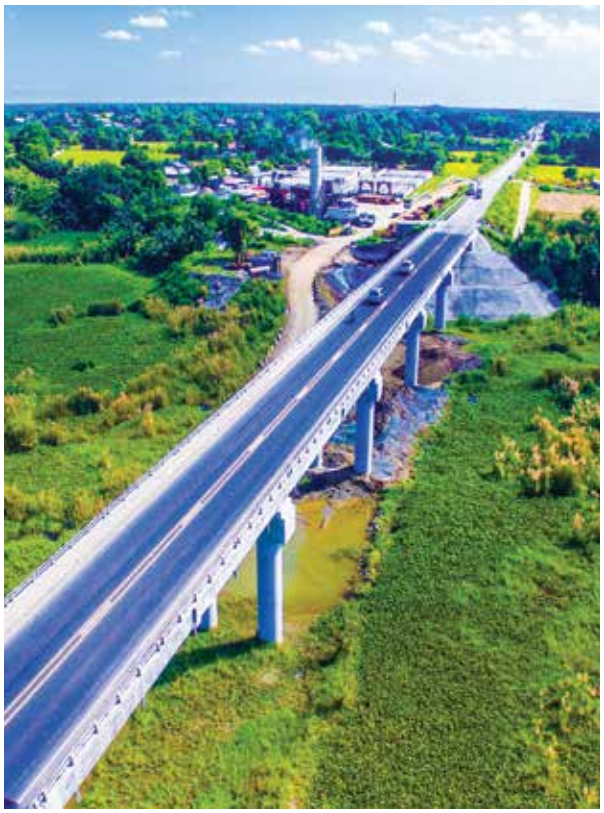
The new arterial road project is gradually transforming the Philippine road network landscape and is sending a glimmer of hope to the people in the north for better mobility and new economic opportunities.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

> *"With the project, the area is fast becoming a route for big shipping containers, encouraging business development in the area and neighboring towns."*



▲ *Arterial Road Bypass Project Map*



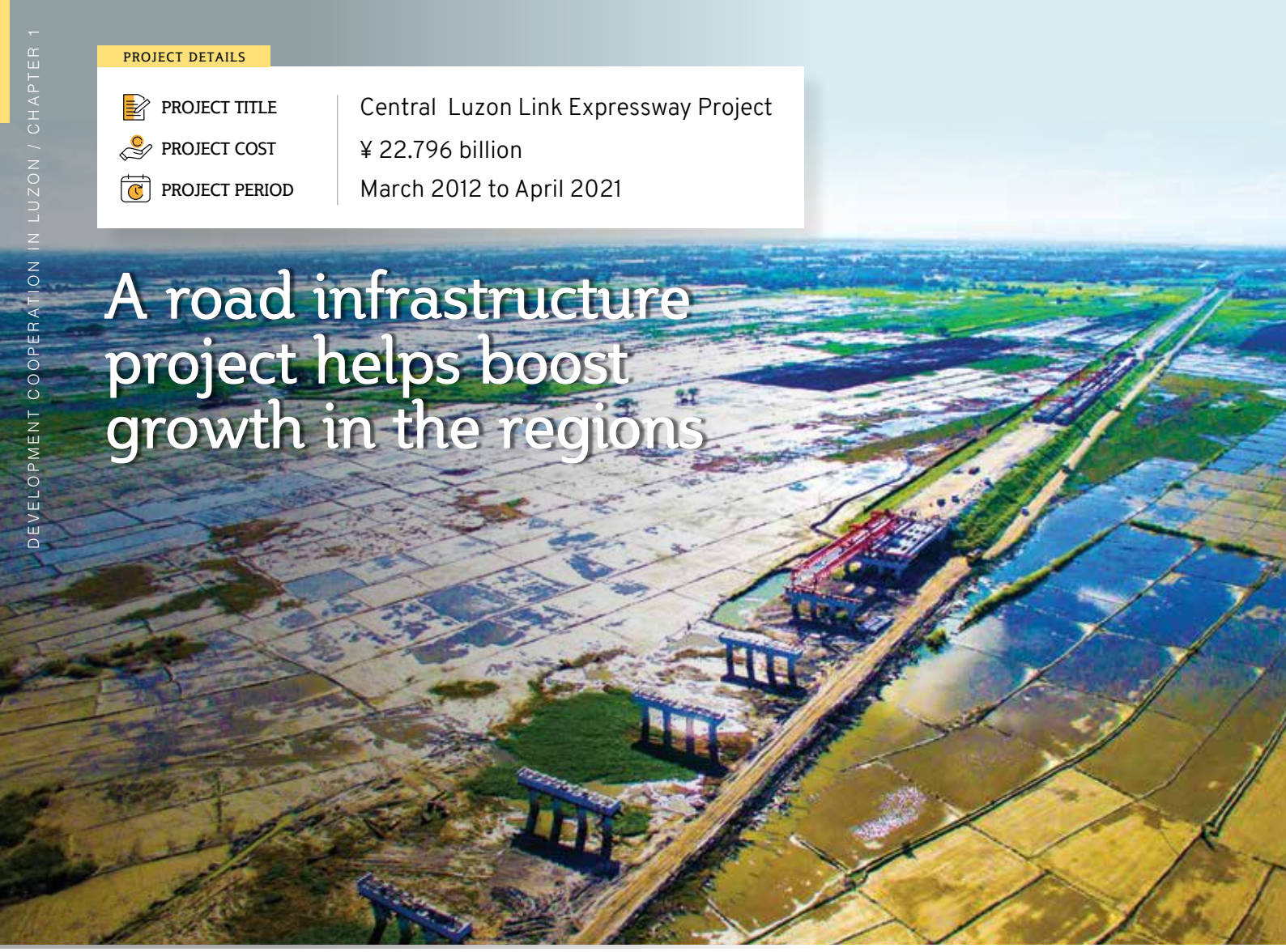
▲ *The road project impacts on north-south connectivity and reduced travel time*

▲ *Japanese engineers share know-how with a DPWH engineer*

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Central Luzon Link Expressway Project
PROJECT COST	¥ 22.796 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	March 2012 to April 2021

A road infrastructure project helps boost growth in the regions



▲ *The project promotes connectivity of Central Luzon*

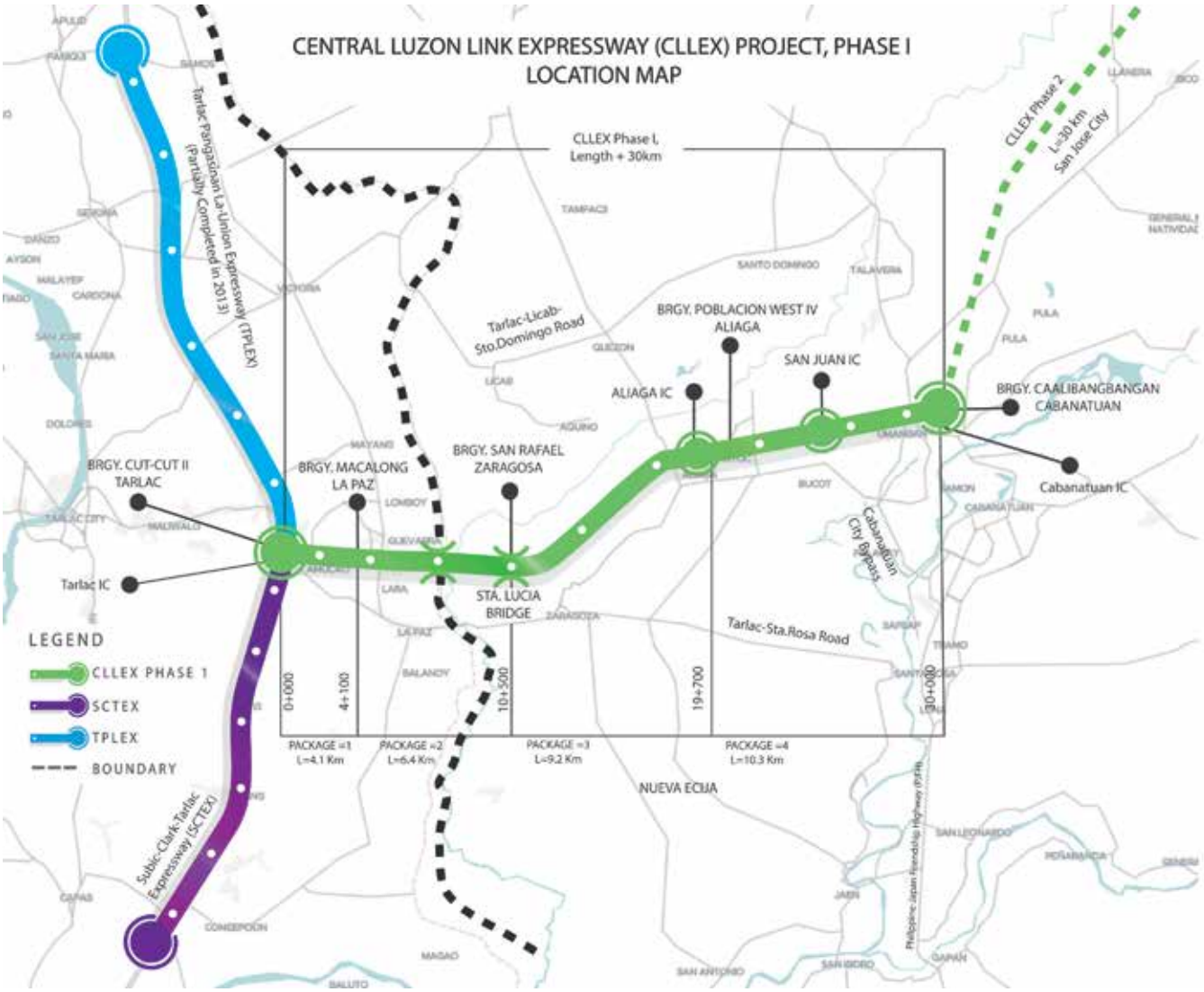
A journey to Central Luzon is often dotted with a stretch of vast greens and agricultural fields. Congestion in major cities and neighboring areas, meanwhile, have not spared Central Luzon leading to difficulty in transporting agriculture harvest to other areas. Traffic along the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway (PJFH), one of the country's major road networks connecting the regions, also spilled over to Central Luzon's nearby roads.

With this, JICA and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) are building the Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX) Project for the socio-economic development of Regional Growth cities in Central Luzon like Tarlac and Cabanatuan, and for decongesting traffic. "The CLLEX Project will help facilitate the movement of rice and vegetable commodities from Central Luzon while also diverting traffic from the PJFH and parts of Region II," explained DPWH Project Manager (PM) Benjamin Bautista.

Among the other benefits of the project are reducing travel time from 69 to 20 minutes from Tarlac to Cabanatuan, and forming a link for the expressway network of Region III (Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway and Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway). Japan is also transferring its road technology expertise to DPWH engineers through the project. CLLEX is using so-called "soft-ground treatment," a technique shared by a Japanese geotextile expert, to prevent sinking of high embankments.

A pilot section of the expressway will also utilize "porous asphalt technology," a durable form of asphalt used against typhoons and rains ensuring the road's longer life span. These features are particularly useful during flood season, making the road resilient.

"In 2015, I was able to visit Tokyo through the project to study their expressways. Japan has over 14,000 km of expressways, so the Philippines has a



▲ *CLLEX project map*

lot of catching up to do," added Bautista.

The Philippines is eyeing to build a 655-kilometer of expressways in Luzon to promote seamless mobility and north-south connectivity. The CLLEX project, once realized, then forms an important fabric for regional development of this agricultural haven.

> *"The CLLEX Project will help facilitate the movement of rice and vegetable commodities from Central Luzon while also diverting traffic from the PJFH and parts of Region II."*

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

The road project that will finish by 2021, can help grow other areas in the north ▶

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Project for Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan for Metro Manila
PROJECT PERIOD	2019 to 2022

A traffic management project set to ease congestion in Metro Manila cities

A regular commute around Metro Manila would sometimes take more than an hour with the traffic snarl making its way through the city's business districts and major roads. Popular navigation app Waze has in fact rated Metro Manila as having the worst traffic on earth at 'city level' based on its 2015 Global Driver Satisfaction Index.

A Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) study likewise asserted that economic costs of transportation in Metro Manila can rise as much as P5.4 billion a day by 2035.

Recognizing the adverse impact of traffic, the Philippine government through the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) partnered with JICA for a project for Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan for Metro Manila. The project will collect data to identify traffic bottlenecks, analyze the causes, create a five-year action plan on easing traffic, and develop a sustainable mechanism to promote traffic planning and monitoring.

At the project signing this year, MMDA Chairman Danilo Lim said, "Through the project, our efforts on traffic management will be supported by detailed research that will identify causes of traffic congestion and identify, and implement strategies to alleviate them.

Under the project, JICA will help train MMDA personnel on transport management. "The Philippines' and JICA's partnership have been proven effective in the past with the Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study that helped our cities plan for possible consequences in case of earthquake.

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

Past JICA Cooperation with MMDA Transport and Traffic Management

Technical Cooperation Project

Study on the Formulation of Small Scale Traffic Improvement Measures for Metro Manila (2000-2001)

Mega Manila Region Highway Network Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Integration Project, (2012-2013)

Dispatch of JICA Expert for Urban Development, (2007-2009)

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Technical Cooperation Project
Study for Earthquake Impact Reduction for Metropolitan Manila, (2002-2004)

Flood Control System
Yen Loan Technical Assistance Project for the Improvement/Restoration of Telemetry Equipment of Effective Flood Control Operation System, (2015-2016)

▲ *Traffic in Metro Manila takes its toll on the economy and commuters' well-being*

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

Traffic Demand (trips/day), 2017

13.4 Million in Metro Manila
5.1 Million adjoining Areas (Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Cavite)

Transport Costs (pesos/day), 2017

3.5 Billion in Metro Manila
2.4 Billion adjoining Areas (Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Cavite)

Source: Follow-up Survey on Roadmap for Transport Infrastructure Development for Greater Capital Region, JICA

> *"Through the project, our efforts on traffic management will be supported by detailed research that will identify causes of traffic congestion and identify and implement strategies to alleviate them."*

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

▲ *Project signing with MMDA Chair Danilo Lim (left) and JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada (right)*

This time, Filipino and Japanese experts will work together to plan on reducing traffic and setting up a well-connected, inclusive, and multimodal metropolis through policies and programs we can implement by 2022 and beyond," said MMDA Director Michael Gison. Japanese experts on road traffic management traffic policy, and intelligent transport system will be dispatched to the Philippines under the project. The project has also partnered with 17 local government units (LGUs) in Metro Manila.

"Our end goal is to make Metro Manila one of the competitive cities in Asia to live and work in," added Gison. With government, JICA, and LGUs working together to address the worsening traffic in Metro Manila, a silver lining can be gleaned in the horizon towards easing the burden of ordinary commuters and improving their quality of life.

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Metro Manila Subway Project
PROJECT COST	¥ 104.53 billion (1st tranche)
PROJECT PERIOD	2019 to 2025

The first Philippine subway: Changing the Filipino commuting experience

A long held dream of many Filipinos to experience safe and comfortable commuting is about to come to reality. For those who had to travel to and from the busy streets of Metro Manila for work, the lack of efficient transport systems had made the journey rather long and arduous. And that is about to change.

▲ *Project signing ceremony with Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez with JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada (right)*

The Philippine government has set its sights on changing all that with the signing of the first Metro Manila Subway Project with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2018. Such effort aims to make the journey from one city to another bearable in the future. A top priority under the administration's Build Build Build infrastructure agenda, the subway project links Quezon City (Quirino Highway in the north) to Taguig City (Food Terminal Inc. line in the south).

This is expected to make the typical north-south commute faster in about 30 minutes from usual one to two hours travel time due to traffic.

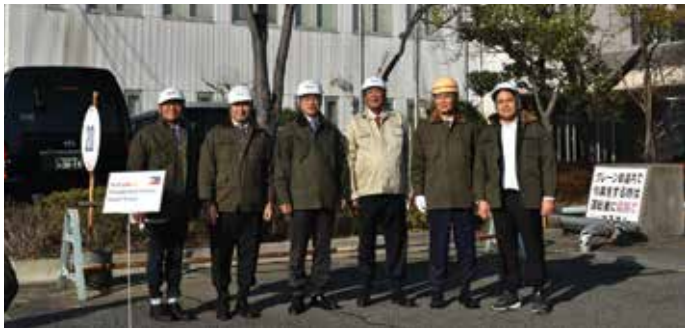
"With the generous support of Japan and the fiscal space we enjoy ... what was once considered a dream can now be reality," said Department of Finance (DOF) Secretary Carlos Dominguez during the signing of the loan agreement.

The first biggest project under the government's transport infrastructure pipeline, the subway is to become an essential main line of urban transportation in the country. The challenges remain with urban population swelling (about 46.5 million in urban areas due to migration and economic opportunities), lack of access to reliable transport systems, and changing the Filipino mindset towards mass transport systems instead of using private cars. The subway project, meanwhile, once completed can be a game changer in the Filipino commuting experience and way of life.

The Metro Manila subway will be a game changer in the FIlipino commuting experience

Already, the project's construction is expected to begin in 2019 along with the establishment of the Philippine Railway Institute (PRI) underway. The PRI, another ongoing cooperation of JICA and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) is the new institution aimed at enhancing Philippine railway development and is expected to begin operations by 2019. With these developments, the Filipinos can certainly look forward to enjoying their journeys from one city to another, with faster travel time and easier commute.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG



DOTr Secretary Arthur Tugade with Japanese officials during a visit in Osaka, Japan

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

The Philippine Railway Institute, dedicated to Human Resource Capacity Building shall have the following functions:

- Delivery of fundamental training on railways
- Enforcement of regulatory control on railway training
- Propose policies, directions and new regulations through research and development

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project
PROJECT COST	¥ 38 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	2018 to 2025

Investing in Philippine railway system

Every competitive city in the world like Tokyo, Seoul, London, and New York have invested heavily on their railway transport network. With their population less or half of Metro Manila, these cities have as much as 400 to 800 kilometers of railways, including subways, creating jobs, and increasing mobility in their milieu.

Indeed, the Philippine government has recognized the economic value of railway systems and has sought the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to rehabilitate its existing Metro Rail Transit Line 3, a major mode of transit for about 350,000 Filipinos every day. JICA together with the Department of Transportation (DOTr) are embarking on the Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project to rehabilitate and maintain the train's electromechanical system, power supply, rail tracks, depot equipment, and overhauling of rolling stocks.

"The project will restore MRT-3 to its high-grade infrastructure condition, to deliver fast, reliable, and safe transportation to the more than 600,000 commuters that used to use the MRT-3 everyday" said DOTr Undersecretary Timothy John Batan.

JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada said they are working closely with partners from government to raise the safety standards and restore original capacity of existing MRT Line 3.

Project aims to increase the capacity of present MRT line (Photo from MRT)

The MRT Line 3, inaugurated in 2000 is a 16.9 kilometer line from North Avenue in Quezon City to Taft Avenue west of Metro Manila. It is a primary mass transport system that passes EDSA, the city's major highway.

The project will share Japan's technology and expertise on railway rehabilitation with the Philippines.

Japan's know-how on railway technology is known in the world for its high speed rail network built in the 1960s and had recorded no fatal accident and was known for its down to the minute punctuality.

With JICA's ongoing cooperation, the Filipino commuters can look forward to a seamless, safe, and reliable transport in the coming years.

MRT is a primary means of transport in Metro Manila

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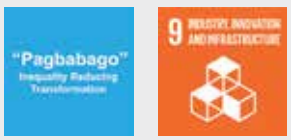


JICA's Contribution to the Philippine Railway Sector: A Timeline

1974

Supported the Philippine National Railway (PNR) through procurement of diesel-electric railcars enhancing the capacity of the PNR to service commuters from Malolos, Bulacan to Carmona, Cavite

1983

Supported construction of PNR's railcar maintenance depot

1989

Assisted in rehabilitating PNR's main line south (San Pedro, Laguna to Legazpi, Albay)

1993

Detailed design study for LRT Line 2

1994

Assistance in procuring 28 cars for the Metro Manila Light Rail Transit Line 1 Capacity Expansion Project, including improving the existing facilities

1996-1998

Implemented Metro Manila Strategic Mass Rail Transit Development to improve facilities and rolling stocks of LRT Line 2

2000

Procurement of 48 cars and improvement of signal system

2013

Procurement of additional 120 cars for LRT1 under the project Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila

2014

JICA and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) concluded the Roadmap for Transport Infrastructure Development of Metro Manila and its Surrounding Areas that supports building of critical infrastructure like railways to help address traffic congestion and distribute economic opportunities to other growth centers

2015

Signing of Loan Agreement for the North-South Commuter Railway (NSCR) Project connecting Malolos, Bulacan to Tutuban, Manila expected to start operations in 2022

2018

Japan and the Philippines signed the Loan Agreement for the Metro Manila Subway Project linking Mindanao Avenue in the north to FTI Station in the south

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project Phase III
PROJECT COST	¥ 15 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	April 2013 to March 2018

A flood control project transforms the landscape and communities by the Pasig River

A flood control project to improve the flood disaster resiliency in Pasig-Marikina River Basin has transformed not only the landscape along the river banks but also the lives of people around it.

Inaugurated in 2018, the third phase of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project showed that disaster resiliency can go hand in hand with restoring the ecological balance and aesthetics of the historical Pasig River. Long known as part of Metro Manila's economic center, the Pasig River is recently known for causing inundation in the area during typhoon season. Based on record, the highest water level has reached 19.65 meters in September 2014.

With this, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) worked with JICA to elevate the river walls, map hazards, and raise public awareness on flood disasters. Japanese consultant Hitoshi Kin said the project used Japanese technology for river improvement and dredging work. The project also contributed to the vibrant scenery at the river-side because of the alignment of the dike and the revetment structures.

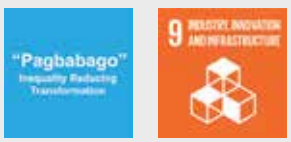
Thelma Santos, a barangay health aid in Pasig City, said "Before, floods would reach up to knee level even during light rains. When the project finished, we no longer experience flooding and there's space for my children to play outside."

Since the project's completion, no large-scale flooding has been recorded along the improved sections of the river.

Initiatives to improve the Pasig-Marikina River Channel were part of past JICA technical cooperation project for flood control and drainage improvement in Metro Manila. Already, the project is set to begin its fourth phase, this time to improve the engineering design of the river channel, and implement flood diversion measures along some parts of the Pasig and Marikina rivers.

Through the years, the flood control project along the Pasig-Marikina River Channel didn't just fix a specific problem. It has improved the larger quality of life along the way.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG



▲ *Pasig-Marikina River Project aims to mitigate flooding along key river channels*

▲ *Families can now take a stroll along the river banks after the project completion*

▲ *Inauguration of Pasig-Marikina River Channel Project Phase III*

“Before, floods would reach up to knee level even during light rains. When the project finished, we no longer experience flooding and there’s space for my children to play outside.”

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Expansion of Participatory Local Social Development Based on Iida Local Governance Model in Legazpi City
PROJECT PERIOD	February 2017 to January 2019

Changing communities through participatory development

An old adage says progress is impossible without change. This holds true in barangay sites in Legazpi City where efforts in community development are bearing fruit, inspired by Participatory Local Social Development (PLSD) with support from Iida City in Japan.

"The PLSD is a new development framework that aims to facilitate the process of social capability building and strenghtening of a local society's institutional mechanism as a whole towards self-reliant and sustainable development. The PLSD framework focuses not only on the empowerment of the local community, but also on building the capacity of local government and its linkages with the community," said Project Manager, Yorinaga Oribe.

The Taysan Resettlement Site, composed of five village organizations, adopted PLSD to organize themselves into Taysan Resettlement Site Community Development Association, Inc. (TRSCDAI). With this, they accessed basic social services and resources from local government. In fact, visitors from Typhoon Yolanda areas visited Taysan to learn from their experience of community development.

In another site, the San Isidro Puro Multisectoral Association, Inc. (SIPMA) implemented same approach. The approach built the knowledge and skills of their members in community organizing and livelihood and in

▲ *The Kominkan building in Legazpi City symbolizing participatory governance*

▲ *Partners from Iida City visit Legazpi City for the learning exchange program*

strengthening their water supply. "We learned self-reliance and managing community projects under PLSD. Through the JICA project, we learned how to be proactive in addressing our needs. We continue to lead by example and are training young people so they will know how to lead when the time comes," shared Henyl Olimpo, President of SIPMA.

Said PLSD initiative is under the Regional Type Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Project (TCGP) that a Japanese non-government organization implements and recommended by Japanese local government. For Legazpi City, the NGO Furusato-Mina-mi-Shinshu Green Foundation, Inc. (FMGF) and Iida City supported said initiative. Iida City in Japan, known for its self-governance approach to community issues, is sharing this type of governance among partner communities in Legazpi, while, the FMGF is implementing the project. PLSD Area Manager Roxanne de los Santos echoed the same, saying, "SIPMA is a model of a sustainable organization. Through the PLSD project, members developed confidence and capability to implement their own projects." Composed mainly of fisherfolks and vulnerable groups, SIPMA is becoming a model for PLSD receiving visits from PLSD participant countries like Columbia, Tanzania, and Japan to name a few to learn from SIPMA's experiences. SIPMA is also contributing to supplying water for community facilities (e.g. day care centers), and likewise in influencing local government to build critical infrastructure including a bridge.

▲ *Water facility established under a previous PLSD project*

The success of the project in San Isidro and Taysan inspired the Legazpi City government to expand the PLSD to 16 other barangays to formalize development planning from the *puroks* (local zones) and promote self-reliance and sustainable development. Environment protection, livelihood, and water systems are community issues that oftentimes require attention from local government officials. Under the PLSD framework, residents of San Isidro and Taysan in Legazpi City are tackling the issues themselves and are changing their lives for the better.

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

Legazpi PLSD Project in numbers

21 community projects implemented

2,987 household beneficiaries from 20 rural barangays

more than **150** training activities conducted in the communities

77 participants to Iida City-Legazpi City Learning Exchange Program

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PROJECT TITLE

Project for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis

Advancing public health research in the Philippines

▲ *Diagnostic services are given at the Leptopirosis Prevention and Control Laboratory in U.P. Manila*

The burden of infectious diseases most often falls on low-income groups in developing countries like the Philippines. To help advance research and development on prevention and control of diseases like leptospirosis, JICA partnered with the University of the Philippines College of Public Health (CPH), and Japanese universities like Kyushu University and Chiba Institute of Science.

Based on World Health Organization (WHO) definition, leptospirosis is an infection affecting both animals and humans, usually contracted through direct exposure to urine of infected animals or Leptospira-infected environment such as soil or water. In the Philippines, the rainy season and constant flooding forebodes the spread of this disease. Department of Health (DOH) data showed leptospirosis cases in the country have risen by 49% from 1,673 cases in 2016 to 2,495 cases in 2017.

To help ease the disease burden, the project built the Philippines' Leptospirosis Prevention and Control Laboratory, completed 30 research initiatives on the disease, and trained Filipino researchers in Japan. "The JICA project provided our undergraduate and graduate students venue to conduct research and hold trainings for laboratory technicians and other healthcare practitioners in the Philippines, and in neighboring countries. The project continues to be sustainable because we were able to receive more research grants on leptospirosis," said Dr. Nina Gloriani, UP Manila Professor of Medical Microbiology and the project's program manager.

The project is part of JICA's Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development or SATREPS.

PROJECT TITLE

Partnership with the Japanese Private Sector Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Environmentally Friendly Urban Transportation Systems Using Electric Tricycles

A city in Metro Manila pilots electric tricycles with help from Japanese company

In an effort to mitigate climate change and reduce air pollution, a city in Metro Manila is piloting 20 electric tricycles from a Japanese company to ply along its non-primary roads.

A 2016 report from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) stated that 80% of air pollution in Metro Manila is due to motor vehicles. This has prompted urban centers like Quezon City to look for alternative modes of transportation that are also environment-friendly. With help from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) scheme Partnership with the Japanese Private Sector, Japanese company BEMAC-Uzushio Electric Co. is sharing its technology through an electric tricycle business model. Said electric tricycles run through lithium-ion battery and uses a Japanese state-of-the-art Power Control Unit (PCU) that can help maintain electric vehicles in ideal condition.

▲ *Electric vehicles are seen to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*

PROJECT TITLE

Forestland Management Project

A forestland management project empowers women in Philippines' critical river basins

▲ *Reforestation activities by women (Photo from Samahan ng Kababaihang Makakalikasan ng Seguim, Inc.)*

A forestland management project (FMP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is helping change the lives of members, especially women, of some 147 people's organizations (POs) in the Philippines' critical river basins, namely Upper Magat and Cagayan, Pampanga, and Jalaur.

The project, supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), aims to contribute to the government's forest conservation efforts through reforestation activities, trainings, enterprise development, and agroforestry support facilities. In Jalaur River Basin in Panay, Iloilo, the project provided new knowledge and livelihood opportunities to 1,500 members, 45% of which are women of the Janiuay-Lambunao-Calinog (Jalamca) Federation.

The project's impact on women is likewise shared by other people's organizations (POs) along the river basins such as the Samahan ng Kababaihang Makakalikasan ng Seguim, Inc. in Nueva Ecija. The women members of the organization built nurseries and strengthened their organization through bayanihan ("communal unity") system. While, more women have also begun joining POs in their community like the Salinang ti Campamento Upland Farmers Association, Inc. in Cagayan Valley.

In 2018, the project held its first People's Organization Summit where 400 members of POs attended including relevant stakeholders from the National Greening Program (NGP), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA). The project will continue to support site development and capacity building of POs until 2022 to achieve its target of developing 71,300 hectares of forestlands.

PROJECT TITLE

Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Electricity Distribution System and Management in Philippines

Philippine energy sector to benefit from Japanese smart grid technology

Suburban areas in the Philippines usually receive energy supply from electric cooperatives who have yet to improve their system reliability and resiliency to natural disasters. On average, communities relying on electric cooperatives experience an average of 18-hour power interruption, data from the National Electrification Administration (NEA) showed.

Recognizing the impact of this to lives and business, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Partnership with the Private Sector scheme worked with Japanese company TEPCO Power Grid and its affiliate Takaoka Toko for the roll-out of a smart grid technology. Said technology is being piloted in Batangas II Electric Cooperative, Inc. to introduce a more efficient and resilient electricity distribution system that can be replicated to other areas in the Philippines. Some 92 electric cooperatives in the Philippines are also seen to benefit from the eventual adoption of the technology through capacity building activities.

PROJECT TITLE

Project for Establishment of One Health Prevention and Treatment Network Model for Elimination of Rabies in the Philippines

Support to Philippines' public health challenges

The Department of Health (DOH) has sought the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to help address public health challenges in the country including establishing a rabies prevention and treatment network model. The cooperation is meant to help address the Philippines' health

▲*Japanese and Filipino experts working under the project*

target of rabies-free Philippines by 2020. In particular, the project aims to come up with innovative diagnostic methods for rabies, laboratory-based surveillance system, and evidence-based interventions.

According to a World Health Organization (WHO) report, rabies remains a significant public health threat in the Philippines with about 200 human deaths from rabies every year. The same report also cited the Philippines as among the top ten countries with high rabies cases.

The cooperation, which began this year is under JICA's Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) that promotes international research collaboration between Japan and partner countries. Under the project, DOH and Department of Agriculture (DA) work with Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development, Oita University, National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID), Kitasato University, Nagasaki University and Tohoku University. Japanese experts on human and canine rabies studies and diagnostic methods will also be dispatched to the Philippines.

PROJECT TITLE

Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users

A treatment and rehab center breaks ground in Cavite

▲ *At the ground breaking ceremony in Cavite*

In a move to help integrate illegal drug dependents back in society, a treatment and rehabilitation center (TRC) in Trece Marteres, Cavite will soon be constructed. The facility is part of the Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users (CARE) Project of the Department of Health (DOH), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). CARE is a JICA grant aid project to DOH amounting to JPY 1.85 billion.

This bilateral project aims to improve DOH's operational and service standards for recovering illegal drug dependents and will also develop information materials on preventive education and awareness against illegal drugs.

A JICA-DOH preliminary study on illicit drug users in the Philippines showed that of the nearly 3,000 recovering drug users admitted to TRCs or those who surrendered, 38% of those surveyed have zero or less than one thousand pesos income. Government data also showed that majority of drug dependents in the Philippines (53%) are unemployed (Dangerous Drugs Board 2015 data).

The TRC will be constructed on a 5-hectare land donated by the Provincial Government of Cavite and is proposed to have a 500-bed capacity. The Philippines currently has 53 DOH-accredited treatment and rehabilitation centers in the country.

CHAPTER 2
Development Cooperation in Visayas

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project
PROJECT COST	¥ 15.158 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	2013 to 2020

New airport in Bohol opens doors for sustainable tourism, growth opportunities

The opening of the new Bohol-Panglao International Airport is helping fulfill the Philippines' sustainable tourism agenda. Also touted as the country's first eco-airport, the new Bohol airport features solar panels, higher roofs for natural light to seep in, and geo-textiles in the engineered wetland drainage for effective waste management. The gleaming new airport is one of the recent aviation infrastructure projects of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to support Philippine tourism and investments in addition to other airports which were built before. "Supporting sustainable economic growth is one of the major pillars of JICA's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Philippines. Part of our longstanding relationship with the Philippines is developing infrastructure that spin-offs to adding more value to the economy in terms of jobs and investments," said JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada. With the sprawling new airport, Bohol is poised to become an important eco-tourism hub expected to boost its tourism potential in the coming years. "The new airport fulfills our dream

▲ *Facade of Bohol-Panglao International Airport*

▲ *The airport, that opened the following day after the inauguration, is eyed to further boost tourism and investments*

towards making Bohol a prime eco-tourism destination and will help balance the agro-industrial growth in the province," said Bohol Governor Edgardo Chatto during the airport's opening.

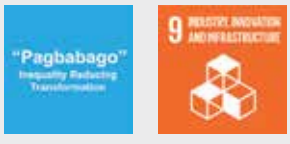
From the 800,000 capacity of old Tagbilaran Airport, the new airport can accommodate a projected 1.35 million passengers based on a 2012 JICA Study, Preparatory Survey for New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environmental Protection Project. The runway is also 2,500 meters long to cater for the latest wide-bodied aircrafts flying to Japan, China, Korea, Singapore, Bangkok, Sydney, and Mumbai. The airport is also compliant to the standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Also, JICA supported the Province of Bohol in protecting its environment through the Sustainable Environment Protection Project (SEPP) for Panglao Island.

By 2030, it is forecasted that the new airport can host daily up to 74 aircraft operations (37 arrivals and 37 departures).

Further, the project is also a recent addition to JICA's cooperation in the Visayas, particularly Bohol Province beginning with the Bohol Circumferential Road Project in 1994, rehabilitation of bridges after the 2013 Bohol earthquake, and an array of agriculture projects in the '70s. More than 50 Japanese volunteers also supported the province's development over the years.

At the airport's inauguration, Philippine tourism secretary Bernadette Romulo-Puyat said the airport will give visitors in the Philippines "access to world-class facilities from the time they step into the airport, travel the roads, and reach their destinations."

RELEVANT PDP & SDG



▲ *President Rodrigo Duterte leads the inauguration of Bohol-Panglao International Airport*

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

JICA's Past Aviation Projects

Expansion of Mactan (Cebu) International Airport, 1991

Ninoy Aquino International Airport Terminal 2, 1993

New Bacolod (Silay) Airport, 1998

New Iloilo Airport, 2000

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Enhancement of Capacity for Participatory Disaster Management on Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery in the Municipality of Tubigon
PROJECT PERIOD	December 2014 to December 2018

How a community and Japanese institutions build a culture of disaster preparedness

Most of the residents in the Municipality of Tubigon in Bohol Province have embraced the fact that natural disasters can strike their neighborhood anytime. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (DOST-PHIVOLCS) found a fault line in Bohol that may have caused the massive earthquake in the province in 2013, one of the deadliest quakes in the country after the 1990 disaster in Northern Luzon. Affected communities in Bohol like Tubigon have learned their lesson and have trained on first aid and basic life support, search and rescue, and incident command system. Through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Project on participatory disaster management or Bohorizon, the municipality has been working with Japan's Nagoya Institute of Technology (NITech), Nagoya City, and Bohol Island State University (BISU). NITech is known for its advanced disaster prevention technology and holds various community-based activities and research.

▲ *Community hazard mapping (Photo from Bohorizon)*

"The project enhanced our capacity and awareness at the level of local government, schools, and communities," said Noel Mendana, planning and development officer in Tubigon. Both the municipality and the Japanese institutions are sharing their experiences on disasters through workshops, symposiums, and regular disaster preparedness drills. Already, the communities have created their own landslide and flood hazard maps, and over 1,000 residents were trained on disaster preparedness.

> *"We are also learning fundamental things on disaster risk reduction and management from Bohol such as active participation of neighborhood and daily communication. Our concept for our activities was about learning from the Philippines, learning from Japan."*

▲ *Community-based drill in Centro, Tubigon, Bohol*

Bohorizon Project Manager Professor Keisuke Kitagawa shared, "We are also learning fundamental things on disaster risk reduction and management from Bohol such as active participation of neighborhood and daily communication. Our concept for our activities was about learning from the Philippines, learning from Japan."

▲ *School drill at Tubigon Central Elementary School*

The diligent efforts undertaken by the project present an example on building a culture of disaster preparedness through collaboration of non-profit groups, academe, local government, and development aid partners. All of these stakeholders (Tubigon LGU, academe, hospital, rescue group) hold hands to map the hazards in the community, prepare emergency kits, and conduct DRRM drills.

The project, now on its fourth year, is an important test ground to see if same participatory DRR model can be shared to other municipalities. It is helping establish a local bottom-up approach on self-help, mutual help, and public help, while also respecting the community's culture. In Tubigon, residents accommodate evacuees in case of emergency.

With regular emergency drills once a year in every barangay, and the time invested by the municipality in disaster planning, the community and their partners are creating a culture of disaster preparedness that others can emulate.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Support Project on Promotion of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Cebu Province
PROJECT PERIOD	Phase I - November 2014 to March 2017 Phase II - April 2017 to March 2020

Disaster resiliency a priority in pilot schools in Cebu

With about 20 typhoons visiting the Philippines every year, it is easy to understand why disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) is getting attention from schools, specifically Cebu Province.

In the past five years after Typhoon Yolanda wreaked havoc in the Visayas region, people saw the damage and impact to lives that a natural disaster brings. With the creation of the DRRM protocols of the Department of Education (DepEd), disaster response and multi-stakeholder collaboration became school priority.

Through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Project called Promotion of School DRRM in Cebu Province together with SEEDS Asia and DepEd Region 7, 10 pilot schools are learning how to handle disasters.

SEEDS Asia, based in Kobe, Japan, has been supporting DRRM and resiliency building in vulnerable societies. “We learned how to make a manual checklist to identify hazards in our school. We did this in collaboration with parents, local government, police, and fire protection office,” said Alejandro Arreglo, district DRRM coordinator of Daanbantayan Central Elementary School. To ensure that schools are disaster resilient, the project is also helping craft a disaster response manual.

Said initiative is a follow-up to the completed first project of SEEDS Asia

▲ *Teachers from Cebu pilot school at the DRHRI museum in Kobe, Japan (Photo from SEEDS Asia)*

▲ *Observing an evacuation drill in a school in Japan (Photo from SEEDS Asia)*

▲ *During the conduct of the actual school safety inspecton in Daanbantayan, Cebu*

with DepEd Cebu Province on integrating DRRM in the curriculum. The 10 pilot schools have also rolled out their DRRM lessons to some 1,806 teachers in schools in their areas. Now on its second long-term project, the organization helps schools develop localized DRRM manuals as part of its capacity building activities. DepEd Region 7 is also sharing the DRRM system to non-pilot areas like Dumaguete, Negros Oriental and Bohol to cite some.

"SEEDS Asia made sure that stakeholders are involved in implementing the project. Once the project is over, their technical assistance will be valuable for DepEd in replicating what the pilot schools accomplished," added SEEDS Asia Local Project Manager, Rosilyn C. Sanchez.

One of the interesting parts of the cooperation is also the exchange of knowledge between Japan and the Philippines. Stakeholders from select pilot schools visited Japan to see school-based DRRM. The project also collaborated with Japan EARTH (Emergency and Rescue Team by school staff in Hyogo) Teachers of Hyogo Prefecture who shared their DRRM systems following lessons from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. The stakeholders also visited Japan's Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRHRI) museum, Hyogo Board of Education, public schools and disaster areas in Hyogo prefecture.

"We hope that schools will learn from previous disasters how to act proactively so that disaster risks will be reduced in schools where students, one of the most vulnerable sectors, spend most of their time," shared Yo Kunieda, SEEDS Asia country representative.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Saitama - Cebu HR Monozukuri Project
PROJECT PERIOD	Phase I - November 2013 to March 2016 Phase II - January 2016 to June 2018

Filipino students in Cebu embrace Monozukuri manufacturing philosophy to connect to Japanese companies

Beneath the Romanesque facade of a university in Cebu are students eagerly embracing a manufacturing philosophy known in Japan as 'careful attention to quality' or monozukuri. University of San Jose - Recoletos (USJR) Dean Jeremiah A. Badana explained that selected engineering students from the university have trained on monozukuri and completed their on-the-job training with Japanese companies based in Cebu like Tsuneishi Heavy Industries, Muramoto, Minebea-Mitsumi, to name a few. "Selected students trained in Japan for a Human Resource (HR) Monozukuri Program while others trained in Cebu under the project. Japanese companies have employed them and our students are more confident now working in these companies," he said. The training, that also includes faculty members from the Engineering Departments of Cebu universities, is part of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Project Saitama-Cebu HR Monozukuri. The project is a partnership between the Saitama Prefectural Government and Cebu Province.

Through these local government units, universities namely USJR as lead university, University of San Carlos (USC), and Cebu Technological University (CTU) as well as Japanese universities such as Toyo University, Saitama University, Shibaura Institute of Technology, and Nippon Institute of Technology participated in the capacity building component of the project. Already, 19 professors and 427 students trained on

monozukuri philosophy. To date, about 60% of students trained in monozukuri have interned with Japanese companies further improving their chances of being employed in the future.

JICA supported the Saitama Prefectural Government in implementing the Saitama-Cebu Comprehensive Human Resource Monozukuri Project to establish and strengthen engineering human resource and institutional networks between Saitama and Cebu. Saitama works with Cebu as part of the former's economic strategy to address need for quality labor force affected by its aging population, while Cebu has young, trainable graduates. The Saitama Prefecture is popular for its monozukuri approach in manufacturing practices where companies trained their employees to become proactive and committed to constantly raising the level of quality in their work.

▲ *On-the-job training in Japan*

"Monozukuri taught us kaizen ("continuous improvement") and helped us realize the need for its continued application to improve, and allow ourselves to grow so we can contribute to the improvement in our workplace or community," said Kim Ashley Flores, a mechanical engineering student in USJR who had her on-the-job training at Okamura Co. Ltd in Saitama, Japan, a precision machining and manufacturing company. Another student, Eva Marie Abellana, shared that, "One of the challenges we face is matching the skills that Japanese companies needed. During the OJT, we were taught how to handle a design project using a 3D iCAD technology and how to work under pressure."

To institutionalize such work principles, the USJR has set-up a Monozukuri Institute. The Institute aims to institutionalize monzukuri principles by serving as repository of records of all trainees and other important monozukuri documents. Through its linkage with industries, the university will also create an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Laboratory with Japanese company Industria Co. Ltd.

To sustain the project, partner universities in Cebu also incorporated monozukuri in their curriculum. "Before, it was a challenge imbibing the Japanese work ethic but after the monozukuri training, I was able to make my own design on a metal sheet all by myself," electronics engineering student Mary Anselle Abellana said, brimming with confidence of the new opportunities in their realm.

▲ *Filipino engineering students learn how to improve quality of work from monozukuri training*

> *"Monozukuri taught us kaizen ("continuous improvement") and helped us realize the need for its continued application to improve, and allow ourselves to grow so we can contribute to the improvement in our workplace or community."*

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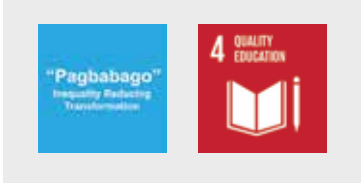


PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Environmental Development Project
PROJECT PERIOD	2009 to 2017

Cebu's private sector, local government collaborate on solid waste management

In 2010, a private company FDR Integrated Resource Recovery Management, Inc. (FDR-IRRMI) established Cebu's first Integrated Resource Recovery Facility for the municipal solid waste in Naga City, Cebu.

The goal was to help manage the rising waste quantities arising from Cebu's rapid urbanization. With growing concerns to mitigate climate change and create high-impact waste solutions in growing cities, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provided funds to Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) through the Environmental Development Project (EDP). The EDP is a two-step loan facility that DBP implements providing funds to eligible sectors such as solid waste, water supply and sanitation, industrial pollution control and renewable energy. Through the EDP, FDR-IRRMI accessed financial support in transforming collected waste into alternative fuels.

"The project's biogas technology supports the proper treatment of organic wastes while helping generate electricity," said Paul Revalde, President of FDR-IRRMI. "We use the electricity to run our material recovery facility (MRF) and administrative offices and for our refuse-derived fuel production processes." The technology applies mechanical biological treatment of biodegradable wastes converting them to renewable energy.

> *"The project's biogas technology supports the proper treatment of organic wastes while helping generate electricity."*

In Naga City, Cebu, the facility is able to process 150 tons per day of organic wastes (or 28,000 tons annually), of which 50-55% is organic. The facility converts the organic wastes into biogas via a natural process (anaerobic digestion). The biogas is then used to generate electricity and heat. The remaining organic wastes are further converted into compost for agriculture or farming, while the rest of the waste stream (e.g. plastics) become alternative fuel and recyclables are recovered back to the market.

The project, Revalde added, enable cities, local governments, and private sector to

▲ *Electricity from organic wastes help run FDR-IRRMI's administrative offices*

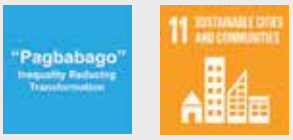
contribute to climate change mitigation with the proper treatment of organic wastes. The project likewise supports the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2001 that promotes waste segregation in the country.

Over the years, LGUs in the Philippines have been exploring waste management systems to deal with municipal solid wastes. Majority would use rehabilitated dumpsites for waste disposal and only a few operate sanitary landfills as land availability and freight costs have burdened many LGUs.

With the conversion technology the project implemented, a more effective solution on managing solid wastes is helping transform the latter to benefit more people through energy generation and agricultural activities.

▲ *Biogas plant of FDR-IRRMI in Naga City, Cebu*

RELEVANT PDP & SDG



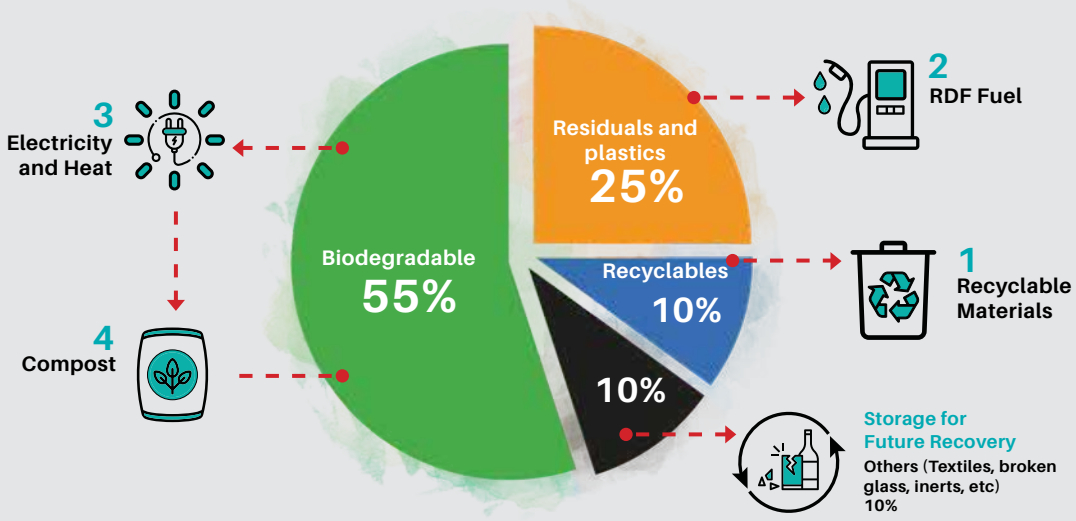
OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

A Timeline of JICA-EDP Project on Waste Management with FDR-IRRMI

MAY 2011
Expansion of Resource Recovery Facility with composting project in Naga and Minglanilla, Cebu

APRIL 2015
Expansion of existing Material Recovery Facility and partial financing for the construction of Dry Anaerobic Digester (DAD) Biogas Plant, site development, and purchase of equipment

Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT) in Naga City, Cebu
Over 90% landfill diversion rate



Source: FDR-IRRMI

▲ *Diagram showing how solid wastes are transformed to other uses*

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and their Services in the Coral Triangle (BlueCARES)
PROJECT PERIOD	2017 to 2022

A joint research project gives big push to mitigate climate change

The Philippines is fortunate to be one of several nations whose natural bounty makes it one of the global centers of marine biodiversity. A five-year research project Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and their Services in the Coral Triangle or BlueCARES of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) is giving a big push for countries like the Philippines to conserve and improve the resilience of its rich coastal ecosystem.

The project is studying the conservation of blue carbon or the organic carbon that coastal ecosystems like mangroves and seagrass absorb. These coastal ecosystems also help reduce hazards in the environment like natural disasters. When damaged, carbon from the blue carbon system releases into the atmosphere, contributing adversely to climate change. It is also worth noting that BlueCARES is the first trilateral initiative under JICA's Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) involving Japan, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

"We'd like to help create a framework to conserve the Blue Carbon Ecosystems using scientific research, and come up with a Blue Carbon Strategy that can help policy makers at the national and local levels," said Japanese Chief Technical Adviser Professor Kazuo Nadaoka.

The project's pilot sites include Busuanga and Coron Islands, northern and eastern coast of Panay Island, Bolinao and Boracay Island in the Philippines as well as Derawan Islands, Northern Sulawesi Peninsula, Nusa Penida Islands, Karimunjawa Islands and central northern coast of Java Island in Indonesia, and Japan's Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa.

In 2018, the first National Blue Carbon Symposium was held in Zambales to promote awareness and understanding of the blue carbon ecosystem and strengthen the net-

▲ *Community mapping activity (Photo from BlueCARES Project)*

BlueCARES Project Sites

work of stakeholders from the public and private sectors and the academe. Since the Philippines has no comprehensive mapping of such ecosystems, BlueCARES scientists initially developed methodologies for community mapping and economic valuation of seagrass beds and mangroves in Panay Island. A Citizen Science toolkit was also developed for amateurs and non-scientists in conducting scientific research.

By 2022, the project intends to complete comprehensive surveys of the country's blue carbon stocks and biomass modelling to support research and development on proper management of this ecosystem. With the BlueCARES initiatives, future generations can look forward to seeing coastlines that can take their breath away, and to preserving that part of the earth's environment for future generation.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

The BlueCARES project is part of Japan's Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) advancing science and technology and enhancing capacities of recipient countries through research. Other SATREPS Projects in the Philippines include:

- Coastal Ecosystem Conservation and Adaptive Management Under Local and Global Environmental Impacts in the Philippines (CECAM)
- Development of Extreme Weather Monitoring and Information Sharing System
- Leptospirosis Prevention and Control
- Comprehensive Etiological and Epidemiological Study on Acute Respiratory Infections in Children – Providing Evidence for the Prevention and Control of Childhood Pneumonia in the Philippines
- Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information

PROJECT DETAILS

PROGRAM TITLE	JICA Volunteer Program
DISPATCH PERIOD	2 years

Sharing solutions on challenges in food security

▲ *Yoshimura with counterparts*

Food security is no longer a battle confined to national government rather communities and volunteers are trying to find solutions to this quiet problem plaguing agriculturally rich, yet remote areas in the Philippines.

A 2018 Global Food Security Index ranked the Philippines as 70th among the 113 countries surveyed in terms of affordable, available, quality, and safe food. In terms of expenditures in food, the Philippines ranked dismally with 42% of household expenses spent on food against the global expenditure average of 29.5%. Food security challenges therefore continue to spark urgency in addressing the country's food production to feed the nation's people.

Supporting dairy farming in Bohol and Negros Oriental

In the northeast part of Bohol, the National Dairy Authority (NDA) runs the Dairy Multiplier Farm where increasing the number of milking cows is quite a challenge. To help address this, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Volunteer Program dispatched Japanese volunteer Koki Itagaki. "I'm helping my counterpart learn techniques on artificial insemination to increase their cattle livestock and in turn increase their milk production." The farm is only producing 7-liters of milk daily from each cattle versus the 12 liter-target. The quality as well as volume of milk produced remains a challenge. As demand for fresh milk rises along with the population, the current rate does very little to support the nation's 10% milk sufficiency target, the NDA said. The Philippines has in fact been importing its milk from New Zealand, US, and Australia markets.

▲ *Itagaki at the dairy multiplier farm in Bohol*

Another Japanese volunteer Mana Sasaki is helping Filipino dairy farmers in Negros Oriental this time to improve the quality of their milk products. At a dairy farmers cooperative where Sasaki works under the JICA Volunteer Program, 5 to 16% of milk produced does not pass quality tests. "I'm introducing sanitation practices and conducting seminars on how dairy farmers can improve their milk production processes," Sasaki said. She is also helping farmers find alternative source of income by developing products like soaps out of rejected milk.

It is often said that the farmers' hands feed the nation, and through the Japanese volunteers' work in dairy farms, farmers are developing more capable hands to raise their production.

Introducing organic farming in Bicol, Cebu, and Antique

▲ *Ikoma introducing organic farming techniques*

An important part of the Japanese volunteers' work is also sharing Japanese techniques in agriculture to help bridge supply of products to market needs and make better use of local resources in farming.

In Camarines Sur in Bicol, about 85% of agriculture lands was for coconuts, Japanese volunteer Ayano Yoshimura helps farmers improve farmers' agriculture skills and knowledge on organic farming through mokusaku or using wood vinegar instead of chemicals or synthetic fertilizers to grow other crops like vegetables. Yoshimura's work also aims to sustain the effort of the Japanese volunteer before her on encouraging farmers to use mokusaku for sustainable farming.

Meanwhile, in an upland community in Cebu, farmers are learning how to use bokashi fertilizers made of cow manure, chicken dung, and rice hulls. Bokashi is similar to composting and is useful in organic farming. "Organic farming is more sustainable for farmers because prices of aricultural products may change but the land will remain productive," said Muku Tamaki, Japanese volunteer. Tamaki said market is also available for organic produce in southern Cebu as more farmers are looking at niche markets like restaurants and hotels.

In Antique, Japanese volunteer Tadahiro Ikoma is introducing rapid composting and improving soil quality to help farmers grow organic vegetables. "These techniques will help small-scale farmers so they can reduce their expenditure on expensive fertilizers and for them to also address a growing organic market. By using natural materials on the soil, farmers can produce healthier and safer vegetables and reduce their vulnerability relying on government assistance and spending too much on fertilizers."

As local solutions to food security are becoming more urgent, the work of the Japanese volunteers is helping raise the efficiency of local resources and expanding the reach of Filipino farmers.

"When I backpacked to other countries in the world, I realized I can help make situations better with my skills and knowledge," said Tamaki. With the same motivation, Yoshimura added "I think we can share Japanese technology for national development like what other JICA trainees and volunteers have been doing for many years now."

Voices of Counterparts

> *"The volunteer helps our farmers add value to their produce through organic fertilizers using local materials like kitchen wastes and other farm organic residues. The JOCV also helps us become hard working and dedicated so we can have better production. So far, we've adopted also the technology he shared with us on composting."*
>
> *- Timothy Jacinto*
> *Municipal Agriculture Office, Antique*

> *"With help from the volunteer, our dairy farmers learn how to comply with standards and they get incentives for complying. Also, through soap making activities with the volunteer, farmers can get extra income from processing rejected milk into commercial products."*
>
> *- Joselito Sapuan*
> *Dairy Cooperative in Negros Oriental*

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> *"The Japanese volunteer's active participation in our activities, and friendliness with the farmers encourage and energize the latter in implementing techniques in organic farming system like mokusaku (wood vinegar)"*
>
> *-Rosie Abelinde and Emma Garcia*
> *Municipal Agriculture Office, Camarines Sur*

> *"Life in a dairy farm means we face new challenges everyday and sometimes old problems. We have limitations and with help from a Japanese volunteer, we get to address some gaps and get support in learning advanced breeding techniques, treat diseases of our livestock, and support milk quality testing. Despite the language barrier, we learn sustainable ideas from the volunteer."*
>
> *- Bon Christian Maurillo*
> *National Dairy Authority, Bohol*

> *"The Japanese volunteer plays a role in strengthening the capacity of farmers' organizations in our community in terms of using resources and building network so we can have sustainable solutions to our problems."*
>
> *- Felivena Wilma Laspoña*
> *Municipal Agriculture Office, Cebu*

PROJECT TITLE

Project for Reconstruction of Marabut Municipal Halls in Lawaan and Marabut

JICA turns over rehabilitated Marabut and Lawaan municipal halls in Samar

New buildings have since replaced scenes of devastation from Typhoon Yolanda in Samar Province in Eastern Visayas.

The municipal halls in Lawaan in the eastern part of the province and in Marabut in the west were part of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance for the typhoon recovery. Built under the 4.6 billion yen JICA Grant Aid, the municipal halls built on Japanese safety and quality construction standards under Build Back Better concept are not just government centers but also evacuation facilities in case of emergencies. With help from JICA, reconstruction and recovery in Typhoon Yolanda areas rebuilt schools, rural health units (RHUs), and provided equipment for the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), National Maritime Polytechnic (NMP), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and local electric cooperatives. Technical assistance given to regional and local governments included hazard maps and quick impact projects.

▲ *Marabut Municipal Hall*

Such recovery efforts, according to JICA, go beyond rebuilding infrastructure. Rather, the support also aims to enable community empowerment, economic self-reliance, and sustainable livelihood following the Philippines' shattering typhoon.

PROJECT TITLE

Project for Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services in Eastern Visayas

Training programs in Japan support maternal health and child welfare efforts in Eastern Visayas

▲ *Demonstration during a skilled birth attendant training in Japan*

In remote, coastal areas in Eastern Visayas, previously stricken by Typhoon Yolanda, it is common to see a community health worker tracking the pregnancy of mothers.

With assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Eastern Visayas benefited from technical cooperation projects, namely Maternal and Child Health Project SIKAT (Strengthening, Integration, Knowledgeable, Accessible, Teamwork) 2006-2010 and Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Service in Eastern Visayas 2010-2016.

Also under JICA, health officials and representatives from this region attended a series of training in Japan to study Japan's maternal and child health (MCH) practices and policy implementation, public-private partnership to promote rural health, and health planning among others.

"It was educational for us to see places in Japan where MCH system has been successful and we learned how important it is for health teams to have well-defined roles in delivering MCH services,"said Wilma Matutina of the DOH-Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development.

Health officials from Eastern Visayas visited Kobe University, Wakayama, and Nagano Prefectures, and Okinawa International Center among others to study areas on MCH policy, and best practices that can be applied in the Philippines.

The training in Japan, according to the participants, also drove home an important point on evidence-based health planning after visiting the Okinawa International Center and "using data in prioritizing resources and activities".

Dr. Ma. Teresa Caidic, participant from Leyte Provincial Health Office added that "promoting stakeholder collaboration to disseminate information and build a strong health referral system" can be implemented in the Philippines to address MCH.

CHAPTER 3
Development Cooperation in Mindanao

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project
PROJECT COST	¥ 6.063 billion
PROJECT PERIOD	March 2012 to July 2019

Sowing seeds of agriculture productivity in agrarian reform communities

The rough trail in Barangay Balnate, Magsaysay in Davao del Sur leads to an agricultural valley where small-scale farmers are about to harvest their first cacao yield. In Barangay New Katipunan, residents take half a day just to get water from a river. In Bangkal, another barangay in the same province, farmers have difficulty transporting their produce to other towns where road travel often takes an hour or more.

These pictures are gradually changing, thanks to an agriculture development project supporting Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in 259 barangays, 19 of which are in Davao del Sur. The other areas covered are Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Compostela Valley, North and South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat. This project, the Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project (MinSAAD) of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) reaches out to ARBs and their communities in selected settlement areas in Mindanao. About 65% of households in Mindanao are engaged in agriculture as reported by the Philippine Statistics Authority.

▲ *Farm-to-market road in Bangkal, Matanao, Davao Del Sur*

"Farmers spend P20-P30 per sack of harvest when they transport these to other areas," said Aurora Rito, barangay captain of Bangkal. "Now, we have wider road and a bridge over the river that make it easier and cheaper for farmers to reach new buyers. Transport cost is reduced by around 75%."

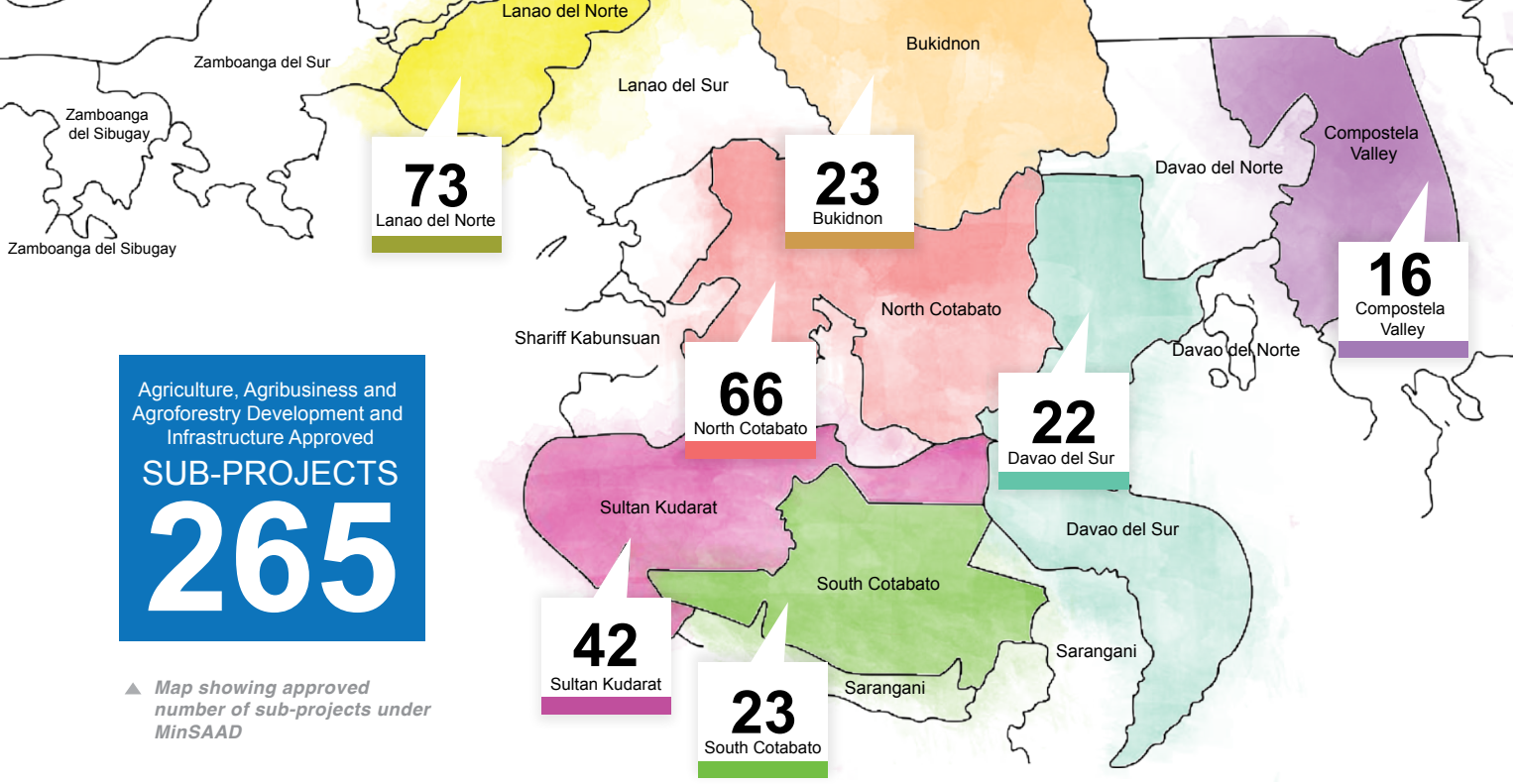
"Under MinSAAD, the four (4) rural water systems in Davao del Sur provide water access to hundreds of households. ARBs also receive training on establishing a water users' association (WUA), an enterprise that helps them operate and maintain the water systems," said MinSAAD infrastructure coordinator Jean Shirlyn Cajes. The WUA collects tariffs from different households where a portion goes to water operations.

Through MinSAAD, economic activities are encouraged in agrarian reform communities through infrastructure projects like farm to market roads, bridges, irrigation, potable water systems, and post-harvest facilities. Farmers are trained on agribusiness development, and farmers' organizations are strengthened.

"We host a market day where we sell the products from different barangays in Davao del Sur," shared Tiburcio Layaog, Chairman of Inyam Pintuan Asbang Multipurpose Cooperative. At the adjacent warehouse built under MinSAAD, a seminar on disaster management is ongoing. For the time being, signs of a robust agrarian reform community are becoming visible.

Agriculture, Agribusiness and Agroforestry Development and Infrastructure Approved

SUB-PROJECTS 265



▲ *Map showing approved number of sub-projects under MinSAAD*

Province	Sub-Project Types							
	Farm-to-market roads	Bridges	Irrigation	Post-harvest facilities	Rural potable water system	Agribusiness	Agroforestry	Total
Bukidnon	3	1	3	9	1	6	-	23
Lanao del Norte	8	7	4	13	7	18	16	73
Compostela Valley	2	-	1	3	3	5	2	16
Davao del Sur	4	2	-	5	4	7	-	22
North Cotabato	13	2	4	14	6	18	9	66
South Cotabato	4	2	3	6	2	4	2	23
Sultan Kudarat	6	1	4	15	3	7	6	42
Total	40	15	19	65	26	65	35	265
%	15%	5%	7%	25%	10%	25%	13%	

▲ *Water facility in New Katipunan, Matanao, Davao Del Sur*

▲ *Post-harvest facility in Bangkal, Matanao, Davao Del Sur*

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Upland Rice-Based Farming Technology Transfer Program for the Bangsamoro
PROJECT PERIOD	April 2016 to February 2019

Upland farmers in Mindanao's conflict area face a new era of hope away from poverty

▲ *A farmer and his son in Buldon, Maguindanao*

A future filled with promise is making life easily bearable for upland rice farmers in Buldon, a municipality in conflict-affected area in Maguindanao.

Decades of armed conflict, challenging topography, and lack of knowledge on appropriate techniques made farming particularly difficult in Buldon. But for those willing to embrace new knowledge and farming technology, a training program offers opportunities.

"We were former combatants and life was hard because planting corn was the only way we know to earn a living. With the training on upland rice farming, our lives became better because we have more income and we can also secure food for our families," said Ustadz Saidona Abdullah, President of Buldon Bangsamoro Marketing Cooperative.

Abdullah is one of the 495 former combatants who were trained on upland rice farming techniques under the Upland Rice-Based Farming Technology Transfer Program for the Bangsamoro of the Japan International Cooperation Agency

> *"We used to rely on debts but now, with the training, we became united and are also sharing our knowledge with other farmers in nearby barangays."*

▲ *Farmers' graduation ceremony in Camp Darapanan, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao*

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

42
Trainors trained

24
Demonstration Farms Established

495
Number of Former Combatants Trained

(JICA), Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), and Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), as part of JICA's Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro (CCDP-B). The project aims to support lasting peace and development in Mindanao.

Before they attended training in Farmers' Field School, the net income is Php 3,551 per month, but the application of farming technologies increased their income to almost 140%, with the farmers earning up to Php 8,510 monthly.

In addition to training farmer combatants in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur on upland rice-based farming systems, also incorporated are values transformation and leadership management training. The project also aims to promote and strengthen participation of community leaders and the ulama (religious leaders) by training them as Farmer Extension Workers.

"We used to rely on debts but now, with the training, we became united and are also sharing our knowledge with other farmers in nearby barangays," added Abdullah. They say hope springs eternal, and with the ongoing efforts of the government to respond to socio-economic challenges in conflict areas, former combatants like Abdullah are seeing the impact of peace building in their lives.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Livelihood Improvement for the Transformation of Underserved Population
PROJECT PERIOD	April 2017 to May 2019

A rice farming technology changes the lives of farmers in conflict areas

▲ *Farmers learn the palay check system from the project*

Farmer Benjie Gaboro stands proudly on his 4-hectare farmland in Barangay Kauran in Ampatuan, Maguindanao. About 500 farmers in this conflict-affected area are growing their rice vigorously, thanks to the rice farming technologies introduced under the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Department of Agrarian Reform – ARMM's (DAF-ARMM) cooperation project Livelihood Improvement for the Transformation of Underserved Population or LIFT-UP. It is one of the sub-projects under the Comprehensive Capacity Development Project (CCDP).

Gaboro is at the helm of an expansive initiative that launched climate-smart farm business schools in conflict areas which seeks to support peace building in Mindanao through better livelihood. The training on the technology called Palay Check System teaches farmers on crop management such as seed quality, land preparation, and nutrient and pest management, among others. "The project taught us how to increase our harvest with reduced expenses. I realized that a farmer's capital can be lessened when you know the technology," said Gaboro. He has just harvested 487 sacks of rice, higher than the usual 320 sacks before he learned the Palay Check System.

At the climate-smart farm business schools conducted by the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), 16 farmer leaders like Gaboro from the municipalities of Ampatuan, Kabuntalan, Pandag, and South Upi are trained to train other farmers and members of the community so they can raise their income and improve their living conditions. The farms of these farmer leaders will serve as Livelihood Learning Sites (LLS) wherein other viable livelihood activities that can further supplement their income in addition to rice and vegetable production can be learned. This

▲ *About 500 farmers graduated from the trainings*

includes native chicken, duck, and catfish production, as well as, growing of trees such as kalamansi, mango, cacao, and coffee.

For farmers like Gaboro, who used to lack the access to farming and livelihood tehnologies brought about by conflict in their areas, the LIFT-UP project did not only allow him to understand how rice and vegetables can be properly grown but also how to look for alternative sources of income.

While the project is not the sole means to improve peace in conflict-affected areas, it presents a viable way for farmers to produce high quality rice consistently and embrace novel methods to improve their lives.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

> *"The project taught us how to increase our harvest with reduced expenses. I realized that a farmer's capital can be lessened when you know the technology."*

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

JICA's Assistance to Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao from JFY 2003 to JFY 2018

Small-scale Infrastructure Projects

- **26** Billion Yen Total Amount of Assistance
- **203** Multipurpose halls
- **86** Warehouse with solar dryers
- **87** School buildings
- **54** Health stations
- **81** Water facilities
- **139** Transportation infrastructure (road access, pier, footbridge, hanging bridge, sea wall, tire path, farm-to-market road)

Capacity Building Training (on Agriculture, Governance, Infrastructure, and other sectors)

- **750+ courses** Trainings in Mindanao, Japan and other ASEAN countries
- **2,500+ participants** Local trainees
- **650+** Trainees sent to Japan from Mindanao

▲ *LANDBANK and JICA at the HARVEST launching ceremony*

PROJECT TITLE

Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation (HARVEST)

Boosting financial inclusion of farmers in Mindanao

The Filipino farmers remain one of the poorest sectors in the Philippines, more so the farmers in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and LANDBANK launched an initiative to improve the farmers' financial access in 2018 through an initiative Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation or HARVEST.

HARVEST, a 4.928 billion yen Official Development Assistance (ODA) from JICA will provide concessional loans to small and medium enterprises, large agribusiness enterprises, cooperatives, and other participating financial institutions in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and other neighboring areas.

This five-year relending facility will give clients access to a credit line with LANDBANK for their capital investments, operations, expansion initiatives and agricuture-related projects that support agri-related economic activities in the region.

Under the program, JICA provides technical assistance to LANDBANK, agriculture cooperatives, and other participating institutions.

"Through this investment opportunities in agribusiness, we hope to help fuel growth in a region beleaguered by decades-old conflict and ultimately uplift the quality of lives of our fellow Filipinos in these communities," LANDBANK President and CEO Alex V. Buenaventura said.

PROJECT TITLE

Project for Strengthening Capacity of Integrated Data Management of Flood Forecasting and Warning

Sharing Japan's expertise on disaster risk reduction management

A project that will help Filipino meteorologists harnessing data from the country's major river basins could help the Philippines boost its flood forecasting and warning system. In 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) brought a team of weather specialists from the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) for a training in Japan under the project Strengthening Capacity of Integrated Data Management of Flood Forecasting and Warning.

The trainees from PAGASA attended lectures on flood forecasting and warning system in Japan and emergency evacuation systems. They also visited Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (MLIT) and Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA).

The participants, from Agno, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, and Pampanga flood forecasting and

▲ *PAGASA weather specialists in Toyama (Photo from PAGASA)*

warning centers, said the training could help improve their management and operations capability in the river centers and manage information during extreme weather events. JICA already installed a River Flood Forecasting and Warning Center in some of the country's key river basins. "We saw how Japan invested in structural and non-structural measures to ensure the safety of its people, protect investments and industries, and other critical lifelines. The close coordination of private companies, stakeholders, and government institutions also makes their environment safe," said Rosalie Pagulayan, weather specialist from the PAGASA Hydrometeorological Division who attended the training.

The participants also noted that Japan has put in place frameworks and policies for meteorological and hydrological services that help "set standards at the national and local government level and installed necessary equipment in their river systems to improve flood forecasting services."

▲ *Cagayan de Oro River Basin*

PROJECT TITLE

Developing Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Cagayan de Oro River Basin

Protecting vulnerable sector against flood disasters

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has provided a 1.278 billion yen grant aid for a flood control project in Cagayan de Oro River Basin to help reduce flood risks in Northern Mindanao.

Cagayan de Oro River is one of the 18 major rivers in the Philippines that stretches along 97 kilometers and has a catchment area of 1,364

▲ *Japanese experts share flood warning and emergency evacuation systems with Filipinos (Photo from PAGASA)*

square kilometers. During heavy rains, floods from upstream rains reach downstream urban areas in short hours posing risks to lives and communities. In 2017, the river overflowed after Typhoon Vinta, causing damage in Cagayan de Oro City.

The project will establish a flood forecasting and warning network with the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). JICA will support both hard (radar, rainfall gauges, and water level sensors) and soft infrastructure (capacity building of counterparts) to help ensure accurate flood forecasting and timely flood warnings.

PROJECT TITLE

Master Plan on Flood Control and Drainage in Davao City

▲ *JICA-DPWH signing ceremony*

Building resilient infrastructure

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) are working together for a master plan and feasibility study on flood control and drainage in Davao City. Typhoon Vinta that struck Davao City in 2017 severely affecting lives and property prompted the local government and DPWH to seek assistance from JICA in formulating flood control and drainage masterplans for the city, as well as in Davao River, Matina River, and Talomo River basins.

The basic study will cover areas such as evaluation of existing flood control and coastal activities, wave observation and analysis, drainage surveys, and setting of target designs for flood control and drainage among others.

PROJECT TITLE

Support for Marawi Rehabilitation

JICA, PH signed 2-billion yen ODA to support Marawi rehab

The ODA in the form of grant aid assistance will be given mainly to infrastructure projects identified under the Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program (CRRP) of the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) which include local governance and peace building, housing and settlement, livelihood and business development, physical infrastructure, social services, and land resource management.

"As the Philippines' trusted partner in development for many years, JICA offers our support to the reconstruction of Marawi so the people of Marawi can get back on their feet and restore hope for a better life after the conflict," said JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada.

Data from the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team Report showed that 24 out of the 96 barangays in Marawi, mostly commercial districts, are currently uninhabitable and will take some time to be ready for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Meanwhile, JICA's assistance will mainly target 72 barangays and surrounding areas of Marawi City to restore the people's livelihood through recovery and rehabilitation of infrastructures.

▲ *At the signing for the grant aid for Marawi rehabilitation*

CHAPTER 4
Development Cooperation Nationwide and Special Features

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	Introducing Evidence-Based Relapse Prevention Programs to Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers
PROJECT PERIOD	December 2017 to December 2022

The road to recovery: Improving drug dependence treatment

As the Philippine government pulls all the stops in its drive to address drug abuse, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting the Department of Health (DOH) in strengthening the Philippines' drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation system.

The project Introducing Evidence-Based Relapse Prevention Program to Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers (IntERIaPP) aims to improve the existing treatment protocols for Filipino illicit drug dependents in DOH-owned Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers

▲ *Conduct of survey at a TRC*

▲ *INTREPRET materials and modules*

(TRCs). Counterparts from the DOH and government-run TRCs as well as experts from Japan are working together through a Technical Working Group (TWG) to develop a framework based on needs of Filipinos aligned with the existing treatment programs of TRCs.

Already, the TWG members visited drug treatment facilities in Japan on June 2018, and attended seminars and workshops with Japanese organizations dealing with treatment and recovery of drug dependents. In October 2018, the group also visited the United States' Matrix Institute to study their treatment and rehabilitation model or the Matrix treatment model. Said model is a structured approach and continuing care program for drug dependents including cognitive-behavioral therapy, psycho-education and family approaches supporting the recovery of drug dependents.

Following the trainings in Japan and in the US, the project has since developed a treatment model called Intensive Treatment and Rehabilitation Program for Residential TRCs or INTREPRET.

A localized treatment model, INTREPRET is composed of materials and modules on cognitive behavioral therapy, psychological education for patients and family members, and social support among others. Said manual will be piloted in TRCs in Bicutan and Tagaytay and evidence-based researches will be conducted to ensure the localized treatment's effectiveness.

Amid these treatment approaches, JICA Senior Representative Ayumu Ohshima said that JICA's efforts to contribute to a drug-free Philippines will continue. "Inclusive development also means enabling vulnerable sector like former drug dependents integrate themselves back into society and raising their productivity. While, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to tackling drug abuse, we will support DOH's efforts, as we have been doing in the past, on addressing public health challenges in the interest of many Filipinos."

By steering stakeholders on addressing drug dependents deal with their addiction through effective treatment and rehabilitation, the move to curb drug abuse could just be winnable.

RELEVANT PDP & SDG

Knowledge Co-Creation Program Feature

JICA scholar makes a difference in promoting Philippines' cyber resiliency

Halfway through his 15-year stint in government, Assistant Secretary Allan Salim Cabanlong qualified for a scholarship from the Japanese government while working at the Philippine National Police (PNP) Information Technology Management Service (ITMS).

Under the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS), Cabanlong finished a master's degree in Global Information and Telecommunications Studies in 2010 where he found his niche applying law, policy, and technology in his work advocacy on Philippines' cyber resiliency. Few years after, he was appointed Assistant Secretary at the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). "I met a professor in Waseda University whose expertise is on cybersecurity and since I have an engineering background, we worked together to champion a wholistic approach on security development. The Japanese discipline and attention to details encouraged me to also apply the same values when I contributed to crafting the Philippines' National Cybersecurity Plan 2022," Cabanlong shared.

The Plan, unveiled in 2017, was a milestone in Philippine cybersecurity efforts ensuring the rights to privacy of every Filipino and security of critical information infrastructure in the country, including those of the government and business supply chain. After his scholarship, Cabanlong played a key role in the Plan's framework and strategies, a clear outcome of his exposure to the interdisciplinary approach of studies in Japan. He also supported the crafting of the country's Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012.

"The JDS gave me the opportunity to apply new knowledge in my work. Japan sends their experts abroad and after coming back, ask them to apply best practices that benefit their country. I'm doing the same for Philippines that's why I am serving the government. Many Filipino scholars need the kind of support that JDS offers and on my part, JDS gave me the knowledge and perspective to contribute to my own country's cybersecurity," he said.

At DICT, Cabanlong spearheads cybersecurity awareness through school caravans and has helped forge a partnership between DICT and AMA University for the country's first undergraduate curriculum on cybersecurity. Together with his professor in Waseda University, he co-wrote a chapter on cyberattacks in a book on law, policy, and technology aspects of cybersecurity.

It's no wonder that his achievements and strategic thinking thus far have added innovation values and strategic thinking to the way the government is uplifting its cybersecurity capabilities.

▲ *Sharing the National Cybersecurity Plan 2022 with President Duterte (Photo from the Office of Asec. Cabanlong)*

> *"The JDS gave me the opportunity to apply new knowledge in my work. Japan sends their experts abroad and after coming back, ask them to apply best practices that benefit their country. I'm doing the same for Philippines that's why I am serving the government."*

▲ *Former JDS scholar DICT Assistant Secretary Allan Cabanlong*

OTHER FACTS & TRIVIA

Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)

- The scholarship is given to qualified young government individuals who can play vital roles in Philippine development in the future
- The program is managed by the Japan International Cooperation Center or JICA
- As of JFY 2018, there are 340 JDS Filipino fellows

To know more about the program and scholarship opportunities, see http://jds-scholarship.org/country/philippines/index.html

PROJECT TITLE

Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard

Promoting Philippines' maritime safety and security

The Philippines has one of the world's largest coastlines (approximately 36,000 kilometers) and more than 7,000 islands. Along with this vast resources is the challenge for the country's maritime sector to cope with increasing passenger and freight transport traffic, aging vessels, and natural disasters.

To help address this, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting the capability building of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) with a Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project (MSCIP) that will help the PCG respond to coastal maritime incidents and contribute to maritime safety.

Through the project, JICA provided the PCG with ten 40-meter Multi-Role Response Vessels (MRRVs) now deployed at the country's key ports. The Philippines has since used the MRRVs in 80% of its missions or 211 out of the 263 missions related to maritime security. These include search and rescue operations of fishermen in Cebu, Zamboanga, Mindoro, and Zambales; maritime security operations in the 2017 ASEAN Summit and in Benham Rise including against piracy attacks in Basilan; apprehensions of smuggling; medical evacuation operations of foreign cruise ships; and maritime patrol in Lake Lanao during the Marawi siege.

"The JICA assistance helps the PCG have better and efficient asset deployment, quicker response time to maritime incidents, and ability to patrol larger maritime jurisdiction such as economic zones, and continental shelf, including the Benham Rise," said Commodore Lyndon Latorre, MSCIP Project Manager.

Aside from the MRRVs, the JICA project also supported the PCG through trainings in the Philippines and joint exercises with other countries like the United States, and Indonesia.

▲ *One of the ten MRRVs deployed in Philippine seas*

PROJECT TITLE

Elaboration of Promotion Plans Using Value Chain Analysis

Academe-industry linkages to boost Philippine automotive industry

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Department of Trade and Industry- Board of Investments (DTI-BOI) tie up to strengthen academe-industry linkage to help boost the Philippines' automotive industry under a project Elaboration of Industrial Promotion Plans using Value Chain Analysis.

Under the project, Japanese companies and other delegates convened in the country's first Philippine Auto Industry Academia Linkage Congress in Manila in 2018 to discuss human resource opportunities in the country's automotive sector.

Japanese companies namely Honda Cars Philippines, Mitsubishi Motors Philippines Corporation, Toyota Motor Philippines, DENSO Philippines Corporation, and SIIX EMS Philippines, Inc., to name a few, attended the activity.

Ma. Corazon Halili-Dichosa, BOI Executive Director said that one Philippine key advantage is its people. Through the country's motor vehicle development programs, efforts to encourage more locators or investors by capitalizing on our human resources advantage are being prioritized.

Japanese company DENSO that operates a design center in the Philippines highlighted job opportunities for Filipino engineers and administrative professionals in the automotive parts sector, while SIIX EMS Philippines underscored its technical support needs in the Philippines. Some 800 students from the country's leading engineering universities like Mapua University, University of the Philippines, De La Salle University, Ateneo de Manila University among others also participated in the event.

▲ *JICA promotes academe-industry linkages to boost human resource development*

JICA engages young Filipinos towards better understanding of Japan-Philippines cooperation

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) engaged young Filipinos in two art competitions in 2018. A poster making competition for Grades 7-12 in Northern Luzon became an opportunity for young people to express their thoughts on their future and the impact of change around them in their lives. A digital competition for college students, on the other hand, allowed young people to share their voice on development issues around the theme, "Sustainable Development Goals: Building an Inclusive Future."

With the theme, "Change Around Us," the poster making competition yielded three winners Krissia Pauline C. Castillo (First Place) of Baguio City National High School; Rosario D. Mabalot (Second Place); and Enrico G. Casuga (Third Place) of Rosario Integrated School in La Union. While, winners in the digital art competition were Kristelle Joyce Adami (First Place) of the University of the Philippines (UP) Open University; Don Ray Ramos (Second Place) of UP Baguio; and Diane Angelica Hu of De La Salle – College of St. Benilde.

"At JICA, we value the voices of young people and believe that their art works reflect their aspirations on how people, institutions, and development partners like JICA can work together to improve the lives of many," said JICA Chief Representative Yoshio Wada.

▲ *Digital art by Kristelle Joyce Adami*

▲ *United by Krissia Pauline Castillo*

PROJECT TITLE

Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development

21 young Filipinos selected as scholars in Japan towards Philippine development

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) awarded the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (JDS) to 21 young Filipinos working in various government offices in the Philippines in a move to support human resource development in the country.

The scholars will be taking postgraduate courses in Japan's major universities and will be undertaking research related to their government offices, focusing on free trade agreements, infrastructure, ASEAN Economic Community, and disaster risk reduction to name a few.

This year's scholars are: Jensen Rico, Reychiel Roxas, and Yvonne Evasco (National Economic and Development Authority), Sheena Joy Ya-On (Department of Finance), Elgie Gulane and Glen Polo (Philippine Statistics Authority), Rosalie Abrera (Department of Trade and Industry), Arce Fajardo, Norman Rino, Raphael Christopher Yap, and Genevieve Gamueta (Department of Interior and Local Government), Agape Sem Comendador (Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines), Rafael Waldo Guerrero (Department of Budget and Management), Gretchen Iwayan (Department of Labor and Employment), Domer Obinguar, Clinton Pagunuran, Ridduhan Mohammad Natino, Duane Antoni Bagayao, Vanessa Grace Dolloso, Johan Rose Santos (Department of Public Works and Highways), and Gretchen Patete (Department of Science and Technology).

To date, 340 Filipinos have received JDS and majority of them are now holding key positions in government.

"We are determined to become the best nation builders, equipped to serve our country and fellow Filipinos. We hope to strengthen and preserve the good relationship between Philippines and Japan," shared Yvonne Evasco, a Senior Economic Development Specialist from NEDA during the send-off ceremony.

▲ *Send-off ceremony for JDS scholar*

Q and A Feature

How the Philippines and JICA are working towards a comfortable life for every Filipino by building transport infrastructure

▲ *Department of Transportation Undersecretary for Railways Timothy John Batan*

The Philippines' transport infrastructure is on the cusp of a huge transformation, with the current government channeling massive investments into developing the country's railway network.

Department of Transportation (DOTr) Undersecretary for Railways Timothy John Batan holds the crucial job of seeing through the railway projects into the future, while also helping shape the surrounding policies. Batan is an infrastructure lawyer by profession and was former lead executive in DOTr handling project development for roads, railways, aviation, maritime and public-private partnerships (PPP) projects from 2015 to 2017 before being appointed as undersecretary in 2018. Under the leadership of DOTr Secretary Arthur Tugade, he has set his sights on contributing to the current government's more than 60 high-impact infrastructure projects making sure that the next generation of Filipinos reaps the benefits.

JICA Senior Representative Kiyo Kawabuchi spoke with Batan on the partnership of the government and JICA in quality infrastructure development. The following is an excerpt from the interview where Batan talks about the role of mass transportation systems in improving the lives of Filipinos, on working with a good team, and on how changing people's mindsets on using railways can spell a difference.

K: When you took the job as undersecretary for railways, what did you want to accomplish? What were the marching orders that the President or the Secretary gave you?

B: I have been with the Department for a few years and several project have been in the pipeline for years. We have had so many plans and what we really need is to implement them and follow-through. My focus is to see that the projects are vigorously implemented. We are pushing for the projects as fast as we could together with our development partners in order to respond to the overarching objective of the President and Secretary Tugade that is to deliver a more comfortable life for every Filipino.

K: What can you say about the government's vision to prioritize infrastructure in socio-economic development?

B: We are catching up with underinvestment in infrastructure especially in our mass transportation. That explains our railway investments throughout the country. Infrastructure is important because it is an enabler for people to have access not just economic opportunities but also to improve their lives. The long hours to reach one place not just affects economic opportunities, but also the well-being and quality of life of our people. It is difficult to quantify time lost with the family or friends, or inability to access health facilities or education because of our transportation situation. The focus of the current ad-

ministration to invest in infrastructure is necessary to enhance the quality of life of our people.

K: How well do you think the government has been achieving that vision or agenda on transportation?

The people can see how things are moving. The railway projects we are developing are unmatched in the history of our country. The Asian Development Bank, for example, committed to the Philippines their single largest lending in history (7 billion dollars for the North-South Commuter Railway (NSCR). The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also remains our biggest partner with their railway commitments in the Philippines and they have been giving support not just in financing but also by sharing their expertise.

K: A number of transport infrastructure projects in the Philippines are now getting Official Development Assistance funding. What is/are the advantages and setbacks to it?

One thing we realized is the value of the environmental and social safeguards that ADB and JICA require from their projects. The Philippines also has its own safeguards but there is also value in looking at international best practices from JICA and ADB. Having these safeguards in place will ensure successful and timely implementation of projects.

In terms of setback, some people say that applying the safeguards would add to the layers of approval that we need or cost more money. But, these investments in time and resources result in payback in terms of smoother project implementation and protecting the environment and therefore, sustainable project impact.

K: How do you think the government's 'fast and sure' principle is making an impact in implementing transport infrastructure priorities, specifically on railway projects?

B: During a high-level meeting in Tokyo in 2017, there was mutual recognition from both the Japanese and Philippine sides towards realizing "fast and sure" implementation of projects. The MRT 3 Rehabilitation Project with JICA is an example of this where "fast and sure" worked in achieving fast progress from conceptualization to contract signing which has been the fastest in JICA history. We will continue to work closely with JICA to ensure "fast and sure" principle in the upcoming projects and in its implementation as well.

K: In terms of institutions, how do you think the Philippine Railway Institute (PRI) can address the sustainability of the railway infrastructure?

B: The PRI is a recognition that we need to make sure that people involved in the operations of our railways have the required capabilities and skills to do so. Our railways carry millions of people a day and yet there is no regulatory framework on who can drive and maintain our trains. That is the gap we intend to close through the PRI.

K: What do you think is needed so more people will use railways as well as in encouraging investments so people will make full use of infrastructure?

B: We can make the railways accessible, comfortable, and safe. The railways also have to be reliable and predictable. We have been working with JICA and stakeholders like local government units and other government agencies towards a holistic development of the vicinity of our stations. We have this 800-meters sphere around our stations that we have been working on in our master plan together with LGUs to spark urban development and enhance public transportation. If we can demonstrate how it can be done, then we can hope it can radiate to others. We wanted to finish one good example and snowball it to others.

▲ *Exchanging ideas on railway issues*

K: Lastly, if you can cite a JICA project that you think had or will have the most impact to the transport sector in general, what do you think will it be?

B: The NSCR and the Subway Projects. The subway is our first subway and it will make a huge difference connecting several cities within Metro Manila. While, the NSCR, all 147 kilometers of it, will have a decongesting effect in Metro Manila. The NSCR will also help realize polycentric development and create growth in neighboring regions. This demonstrates a key element of the Build Build Build program to spread investments so growth will be more inclusive.

JICA Alumni Network Feature

Former Filipino scholars in Japan and the art of giving back

When it comes to success stories of giving back to the Philippines and Japan the newfound knowledge they acquired from their scholarship, it's easy to think about the men and women comprising the Philippine Federation of Japan Alumni or PHILFEJA. The group was established in 1976 aimed at promoting cultural exchange and closer relations between Japan and the Philippines.

The members, former scholars, and trainees of different programs of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provide a global context and perspective while adding value to their current work or profession in the Philippines. There are currently five associations under PHILFEJA, namely: Philippine Association of Japanese Government Scholars (PHILAJAMES), Philippine Cultural & Technical Association of Returned Overseas Scholars (PHILCULTAROS), Association of Philippine Private Alumni of Japanese Universities (APPAJU), JICA Alumni Association of the Philippines (JAAP), and Samahan ng mga Pilipinong Nag-aral at Nanirahan sa Nippon (SAPILMIP). The presidency is by rotation, every two years, and the current president is Atty. Powell del Rosario, President of JAAP (2017 -2019).

In 2018, PHILFEJA received the Japan Foreign Minister's Commendation for inspiring better Japan-Philippines relations. Notable Japan alumni like former Foreign Affairs Secretary Domingo Siazon have held leadership positions in government. Meanwhile, JAAP plans to bring families of former scholars to Japan to reconnect with their universities and foster goodwill and understanding of Japanese culture among Filipinos.

▲ *JAAP represents former JICA scholars and alumni in PHILFEJA*

▲ *PHILFEJA officials with Japan Ambassador to the Philippines*

"We plan to give back to Japan by organizing visits of past trainees and scholars to Japan. It helps sustain our friendship with Japanese counterparts, while also introducing Japanese hospitality to Filipinos," said JAAP President Powell del Rosario.

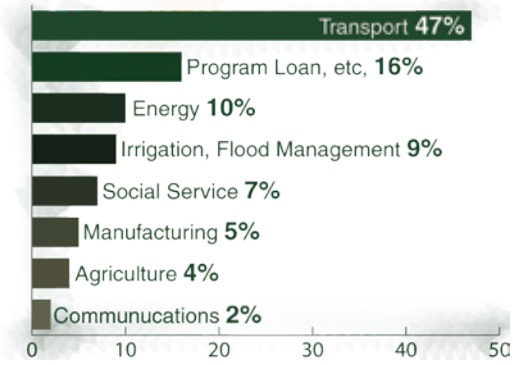
Under PHILFEJA, unity is also fostered among alumni network of former Filipino scholars in Japan. Among others, the organization promotes understanding of interdependence among nations, supports organizations and projects towards ASEAN solidarity, promotes unity, camaraderie and cooperation within the Federation, and develops appreciation of Japanese culture and values.

In 1976, the organization pushed for the creation of the ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASCOJA) composed of alumni associations from Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. When the ASCOJA was organized the following year, PHILFEJA has been an active Charter member. ASCOJA is currently composed of five member-countries, such as Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

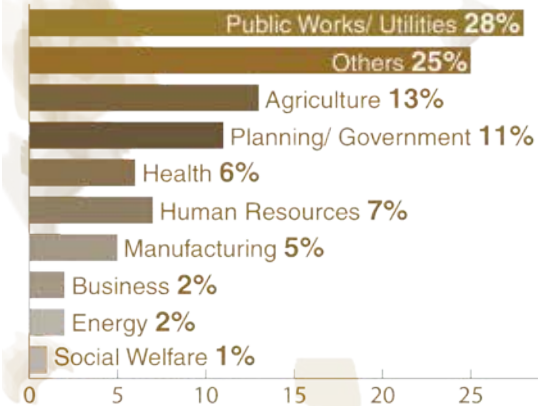
Through the years, PHILFEJA showed that former scholars in Japan have lived up to the adage that to whom much is given, much is expected. And they have indeed served their country in more ways than one. They have carved their roles in Philippine society and remained grateful for their Japanese scholarship. JAAP President del Rosario expressed this spirit, saying that, "The Program under JICA enriched us as young leaders. Now, we've learned to appreciate development areas in our country where we can contribute."

JICA Corporate Profile

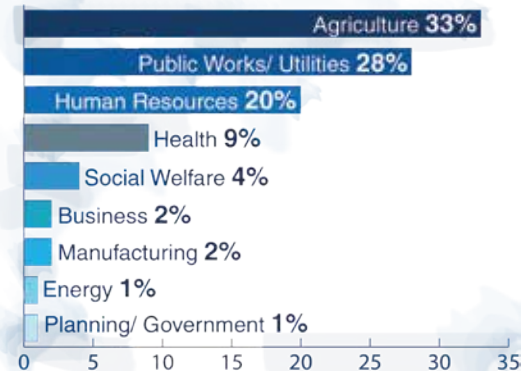
FAST FACTS



ODA Loan
¥ 2,865,741 million



Technical Cooperation
¥ 242,316 million



Grant Aid
¥ 240,213 million

Japan's Bilateral Assistance to the Philippines
(Sectoral Distribution in percentage as of JFY 2017)

Volunteer Program
Total Number of Volunteers: 32
As of November 2018

10 Male

22 Female

Dispatch Categories

- Agriculture/ Forestry/Fishery
- Planning/ Government
- Health/ Healthcare
- Human Resources
- Social Welfare Services
- Manufacturing
- Public Works/ Utilities
- Business & Tourism

Distribution by region

CAR	1	Region 6	8
Region 3	1	Region 7	10
Region 4B	1	Region 8	7
Region 5	4		

41,663
Filipinos trained by JICA

9,780
Japanese experts deployed to the Philippines

1,658
Japanese volunteers dispatched to the Philippines

18,685
Japanese study team members to the Philippines

Types of cooperation

JICA is committed to support developing countries through the following:

Technical Cooperation

Through people-to-people cooperation, JICA aids developing countries in developing human resources, strengthening organizations, formulating policies, and building institutions.

Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

This includes support for masterplan studies, emergency support studies, and feasibility studies by sharing Japan's survey, analysis, and planning techniques.

Knowledge Co-Creation Program

This program invites participants from developing countries to train in Japan or third countries so they may learn knowledge and technologies for socio-economic development.

Science and Technology Research Partnership Cooperation on Global Issues

Also called SATREPS, this cooperation refers to research collaboration between Japanese universities and research institutions and partner countries to address global challenges like environment, energy, disaster prevention among others.

Dispatch of Experts

Through people-to-people cooperation, JICA aids partner countries in developing human resources, strengthening organizations, formulating policies, and building institutions.

Technical Cooperation Projects

This combines dispatch of experts, technical training, and provision of equipment. Project outcomes are achieved through collaboration with counterpart organizations in a systematic and comprehensive project cycle management.

Finance and Investment Cooperation

A type of ODA that lends or invests relatively large amounts of development funds under concessional terms to developing countries and regions to support their efforts for their growth and development

ODA Loan

Promotes efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of projects, thus bolstering developing countries' ownership in the development process.

Private Sector Investment Finance

JICA supports accelerating developing countries' socio-economic growth through the private sector, through debt and equity investment for development projects of private companies.

ODA Grants

JICA's assistance is visible in improving basic infrastructure (schools, hospitals, water supply facilities, roads), health and medical care, and equipment among others through grants or funds given to developing countries without obligation of repayment.

Other Activities and Initiatives

Partnership with Japanese Private Sector

To apply innovations created by the Japanese companies towards solving diverse issues in developing countries, JICA is strengthening collaboration with private companies through support for Japanese small and medium enterprises.

Citizen Participation

JICA encourages Japanese citizens to act as bridges between developing countries and Japan through cooperation with non-government organizations, local governments, and universities for win-win contributions to the growth of developing countries and regions in Japan.

Emergency Disaster Relief

JICA sends Japan Disaster Relief teams as response to requests of governments of countries affected by large-scale disasters. The teams provide search and rescue support, medical aid, and recovery. JICA also extends emergency relief supplies in disaster-affected areas.

Volunteer Program

Japanese volunteers live with communities and familiarize themselves with different cultures and customs while implementing activities in development areas.

Priority Areas

1 Achieving sustainable economic growth through further promotion of investment

To improve the Philippines' investment climate, and achieve sustainable economic growth, JICA provides assistance focusing on (1) improvement of traffic and transport network of the Greater Capital Region (GCR) and major cities outside of GCR; (2) improvement of energy and water infrastructure; (3) securing maritime safety; and (4) human resource development for industries.

2 Overcoming vulnerability and stabilizing bases for human life and production activity

To overcome vulnerability to risks affecting the impoverished sector and stabilize the foundation for human life and production activities, JICA provides assistance to the Philippines on (1) improvement of "hard" and "soft" infrastructure related to natural disasters and environment; (2) development of safety nets including health care; and (3) enhancement of agriculture productivity and processing and distribution of agricultural products.

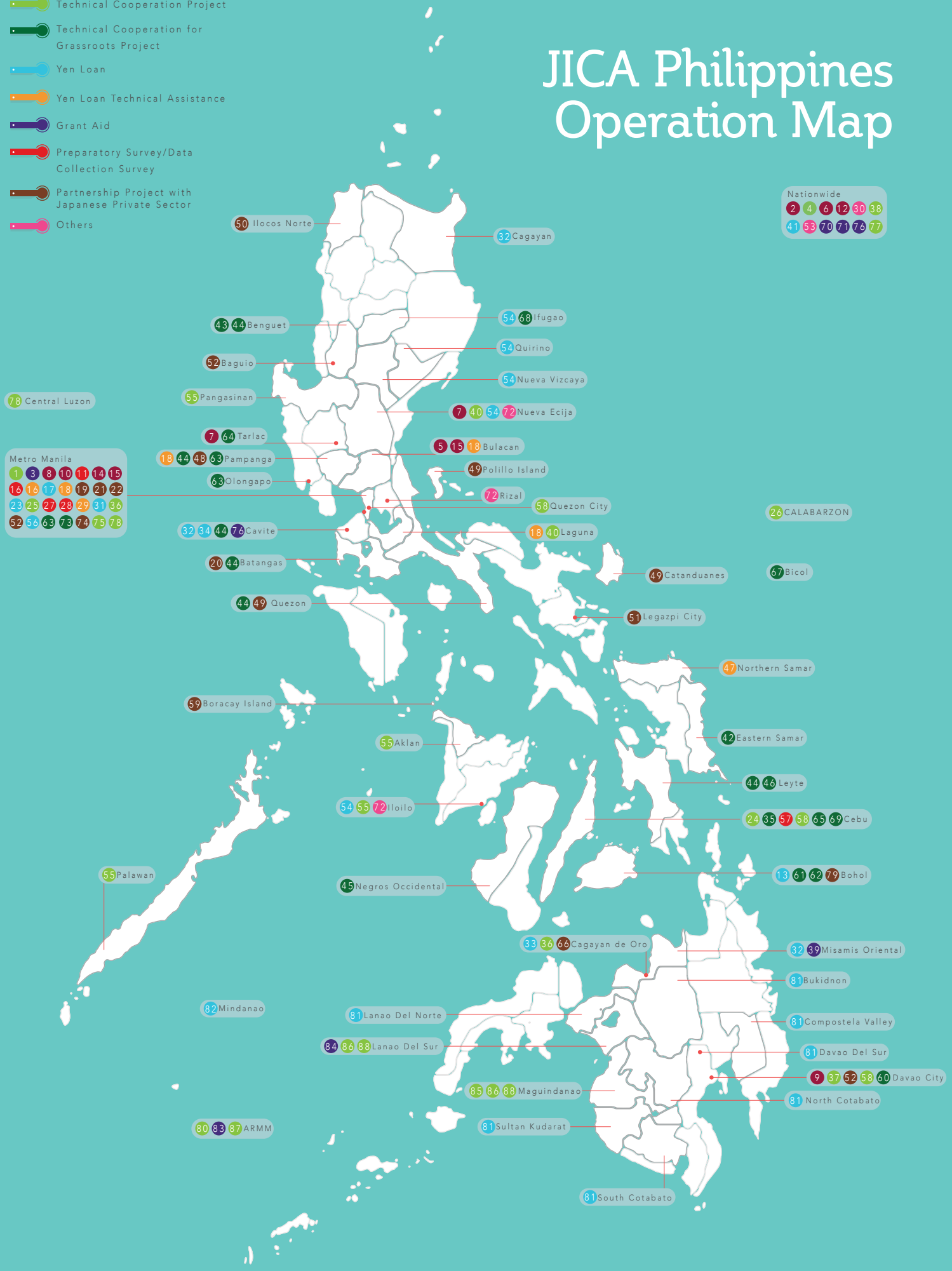
3 Peace and development in Mindanao

To help stabilize peace in Mindanao through the peace process and socio-economic development in conflict-affected areas, and poverty alleviation, JICA assists the Philippines in (1) reducing poverty through improvement of access to social services; (2) community development through improvement of infrastructure and industry promotion; and (3) strengthening local governance.

JICA Philippines Operation Map

LEGEND

- Technical Cooperation Project
- Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Project
- Yen Loan
- Yen Loan Technical Assistance
- Grant Aid
- Preparatory Survey/Data Collection Survey
- Partnership Project with Japanese Private Sector
- Others



JICA Philippines Project List

On-going project as of February 2019

Achieving economic growth through futher promotion of investment

Governance

1. The Project for Comprehensive Practical Capability Improvement for Maritime Law Enforcement. Metro Manila
2. Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project (Phase I and II). Nationwide
3. Improvement of TV Programs of People's Television Network. Metro Manila

Economic Infrastructure

4. The Project on Improvement of Quality Management for Road and Bridge Construction and Maintenance (Phase III). Nationwide
5. Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase III). Bulacan
6. Road Upgrading and Preservation Project. Nationwide
7. Central Luzon Link Expressway Construction Project. Tarlac, Nueva Ecija
8. Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project (Phase VI). Metro Manila
9. Davao City Bypass Construction Project. Davao City
10. Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project. Metro Manila
11. Preparatory Survey for Circumferential Road 3 (C3) Project. Metro Manila
12. New Communications, Navigation, and Surveillance/ Air Traffic Management Systems Development Project. Nationwide
13. New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project. Bohol
14. Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Project. Metro Manila
15. North-South Commuter Railway Project. Metro Manila, Bulacan
16. Preparatory Survey/Detailed Design Study for the Metro Manila Subway Project. Metro Manila
17. Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase I). Metro Manila
18. Detailed Design Study (including Supplementary Feasibility Study) of the Malolos-Clark Railway Project and the North-South Railway Project-South Line (Commuter). Metro Manila, Laguna, Bulacan, Pampanga
19. Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Environmentally Friendly Urban Transportation Systems Using Electric Tricycles. Metro Manila
20. Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Electricity Distribution System and Management in Philippines. Batangas
21. Basic Survey of Participation in Shipbuilding with Inspection and Maintenance Technology for Small and Medium Vessels. Metro Manila
22. Survey on Introducing Concrete Repairing Materials for Preventing Water Leakage (SME Partnership Promotion). Metro Manila
23. Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project. Metro Manila
24. Project on Master Plan Study and Institutional Development on Urban Transport System in Metro Cebu. Cebu

Investment Promotion and Industrial Development

25. Enhancement of Customs Operations. Metro Manila
26. Elaboration of Industrial Promotion Plans Using Value Chain Analysis. CALABARZON
27. The Study for Introduction of Credit Risk Database (CRD) in the Philippines. Metro Manila
28. Study on Innovative Bond Financing and Credit Ratings in the Philippines. Metro Manila
29. Technical Assistance Project to Establish the Philippine Railway Institute. Metro Manila
30. Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders): Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Promotion Course. Nationwide

Overcoming vulnerability and stability bases for human life and production activity

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

31. Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase IV). Metro Manila
32. Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan River, Tagoloan River, and Imus River. Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Cavite
33. Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River. Cagayan de Oro
34. Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project. Cavite
35. Promotion of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Cebu. Cebu
36. Project for Strengthening Capacity of Integrated Data Management of Flood Forecasting and Warning. Metro Manila, Cagayan de Oro
37. Master Plan and Feasibility Study on Flood Control and Drainage in Davao City. Davao City
38. Development of Extreme Weather Monitoring and Information Sharing System in the Philippines. Nationwide
39. Improvement of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Cagayan de Oro River Basin. Misamis Oriental

Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

40. Technical Cooperation Project on Extension Capacity Development for Rice Food Security in Africa. Laguna, Nueva Ecija
41. National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project. Nationwide
42. Improving Agri-Based Enterprise and Livelihood of Small Scale Low Income Farmers Affected by Typhoon Haiyan through Enhanced Institutional Capacities of Cooperatives in Eastern Visayas. Eastern Samar
43. Capacity Development for the Quality Improvement of Coffee in Tublay, Benguet. Benguet
44. Safe Vegetable Production and Marketing Technology Improvement Project in the Philippines. Benguet, Batangas, Cavite, Pampanga, Quezon, Leyte
45. Victorias City Agri-Business/Agri-Eco-Tourism Enhancement Project Based on Nanjo City Model. Negros Occidental
46. Oyster Cultivation and Processing Project in Leyte, Typhoon Affected Area Using the Technology from Oku Matsushima. Leyte
47. Special Assistance for Project Sustainability for the Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project. Northern Samar
48. Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Mulberry Tea Leaves Project in Pampanga. Pampanga
49. Feasibility Survey for Efficient Production of High Quality Manila Hemp in the Philippines. Polillo Islands, Quezon, Catanduanes
50. Feasibility Survey for Increasing Garlic Production and Producing Processed Black Garlic for Improvement of Livelihood in the Philippines. Ilocos Norte
51. Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Establishing Sustainable Organic Waste Composting Systems in Legazpi City. Legazpi City
52. Survey on Grafted Seedlings Business for High-Quality-and-Yield Vegetables (SME Partnership Promotion). Baguio, Metro Manila, Davao City
53. Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders): Agri-Business/ Agri-Tourism Course. Nationwide

Environmental and Social Development

54. Forestland Management Project. Ifugao, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Nueva Ecija, Iloilo
55. The Project for Comprehensive Assessment & Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and Their Services in the Coral Triangle (BlueCARES). Palawan, Iloilo, Aklan, Pangasinan
56. Non-Revenue Water Improvement Project in the West Zone of Metro Manila. Metro Manila
57. Preparatory Survey for Septage Management Project in Cebu. Cebu
58. The Project for Capacity Development on Improving Solid Waste Management through Advanced/Innovative Technologies. Quezon City, Davao City, Cebu City
59. Verification Survey for Japanese Recycling Waste Cooking Oil as a Substitute for Diesel Fuel with Renergy System in Boracay Island. Boracay Island
60. Project for Enhancing Solid Waste Management in Davao City. Davao City
61. Project on Promoting Sustainable Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3Rs) System through Education to Produce Environment-Minded Society for Development. Bohol
62. Plastic Recycling Project for Improving Women's Income in Tagbilaran City. Bohol
63. Ensuring Children's Potential for Development and Independence through Improved Residential Care Practices. Pampanga, Olongapo, Metro Manila
64. Project on Knowledge Dissemination and Actual Implementation of Preventive Care Program for the Senior Citizens of Capas Municipality. Tarlac
65. Saitama Active Learning Promotion Project. Cebu
66. Verification Survey for the Improvement of Students' Math Performance Using the Hybrid Learning Material "Smart Lecture". Cagayan de Oro
67. Expansion of Participatory Local Social Development Based on Iida Local Governance Model in Legazpi City. Bicol
68. Strengthening "Twinning" between GIAHS-Designated Sites,"Ifugao Rice Terraces" and "Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" for Sustainable Development. Ifugao
69. Project for Supporting Local Fisherfolk Communities through Training on Seafood Processing Methods and Disaster Prevention/ Reduction Education. Cebu
70. Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS). Nationwide
71. ASEAN University Network /South East Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) (Phase 3). Nationwide
72. Knowledge Co-Creation Program Group and Region Focus Course (Third Country Training Program). Rizal, Nueva Ecija, Iloilo
73. Health Promotion and QoL Improvement for Diabetics in Metro Manila. Metro Manila
74. Collaboration Program for Disseminating Japanese Technology for New TB Diagnostic Algorithm. Metro Manila
75. Advisor for TB Control Program. Metro Manila
76. The Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users (CARE). Cavite (rehab center site) nationwide for other program components
77. The Project for Introducing Evidence-Based Relapse Prevention Programs to Drug Dependence Treatment & Rehabilitation Centers (IntERIaPP). Nationwide
78. The Project for the Establishment of the One Health Prevention and Treatment Network Model for the Elimination of Rabies in the Philippines. Metro Manila, Central Luzon
79. Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Technologies for Advanced Treatment of Filtrate Separated from Septage in the Philippines. Bohol

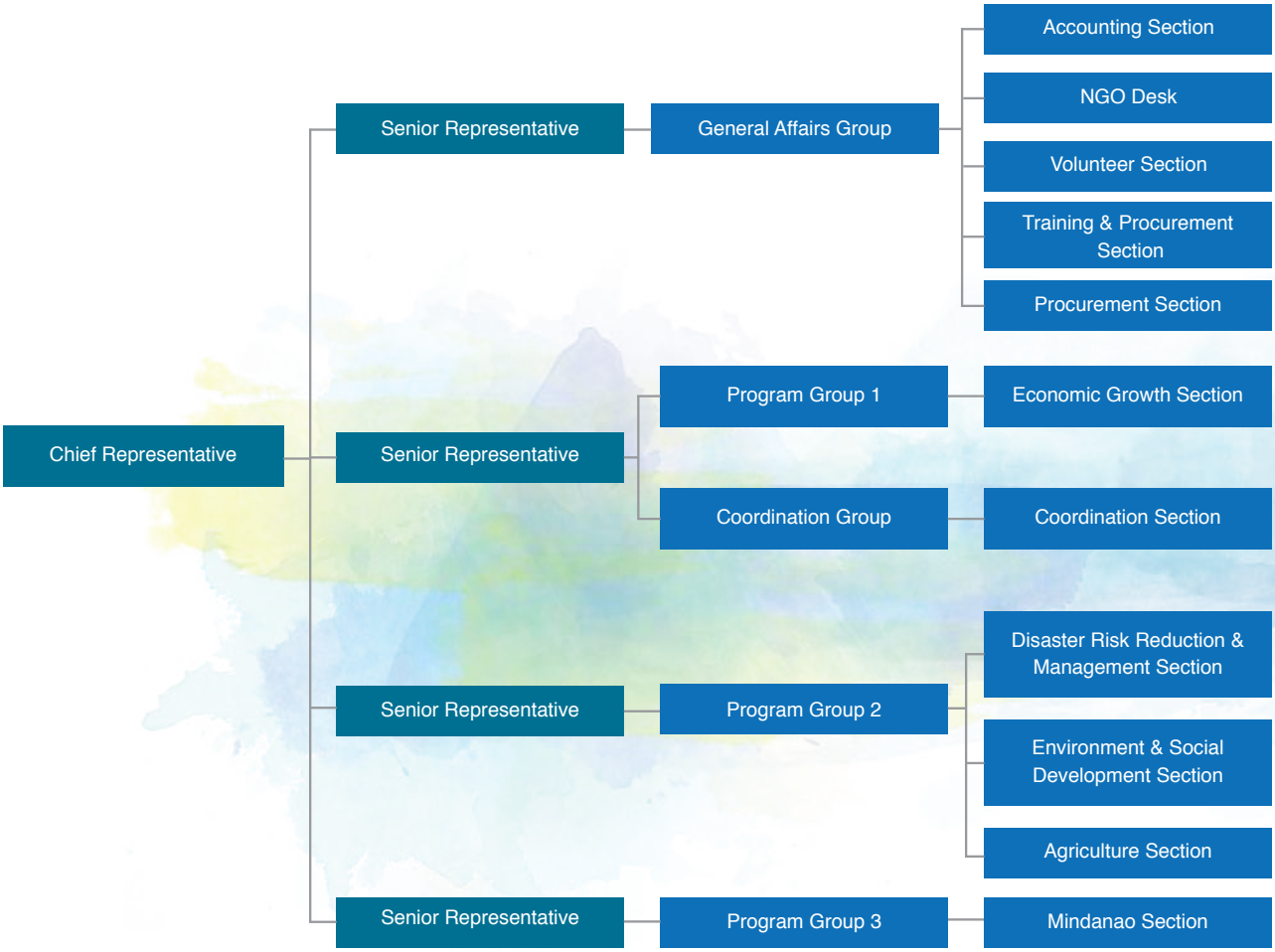
Peace and development in Mindanao

80. Rice-Based Farming Technology Extension Project for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). ARMM
81. Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agricultural Development Project. Lanao del Norte, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao del Sur, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat
82. Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation (HARVEST). Mindanao
83. Project for Improvement of Equipment for Power Distribution in Bangsamoro Area. ARMM
84. The Program for the Support for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Marawi City and Its Surrounding Areas. Lanao del Sur
85. Livelihood Improvement for the Transformation of Underserved Population (LIFT-UP) - CCDP-A* Maguindanao
86. Revenue Enhancement Assistance for LGUs in ARMM (REAL) - CCDP-A* Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur
87. Market Driven Local Industry Promotion (MD-LIP) -CCDP-A* ARMM
88. Upland Rice-Based Farming Technology Transfer Program for the Bangsamoro - CCDP-B** Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur

*CCDP-A - Comprehensive Capacity Development for the Autonomous Regional Government.

**CCDP-B - Comprehensive Capacity Development for the Bangsamoro.

JICA Philippine Office Organizational Chart



General Affairs Group

Program Group 1

(Infrastructure, Urban and Regional Development, Governance)

Program Group 2

(Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Agriculture, Environment and Social Development, Japanese SME support)

Program Group 3

(Peace and Development in Mindanao)

About the Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency or JICA is the executing agency of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the Philippines. As trusted friend and development partner of the country, JICA implements cooperation activities anchored on three pillars: achieving sustainable economic growth, overcoming vulnerability and stabilizing bases for human life and production activity, as well as peace and development in Mindanao. JICA's vision of "leading the world with trust" inspires the agency to work with partners in the Philippines towards a better future where people can realize their potentials.

Acknowledgments

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Philippines thanks all government officials at the national and local levels, staff at implementing agencies, field staff, non-government organizations, private sector organizations, partner communities, and JICA staff who shared their stories, provided valuable information, arranged interviews, and worked for the success of JICA projects.

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Partners in Nation Building

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