

## **IBLAW Philippines Field Study Trip 2016**

### **In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World**



***A group of ten students and four professors from the Graduate school of International Social Sciences participated in a field study trip to the Philippines from February 19 to February 28, 2016***

## **IBLAW Philippines Field Study Trip 2016**

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The study trip to the Philippines since its inception in 2005 has produced fruitful results for the student's research. For 11 years, we have participated in our IBLAW field study trip with the theme "In Quests for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World". In 2016, our team of ten students from Japan, China and Korea, and of four professors, visited government agencies and private entities located in Metro Manila and Cebu Island.

## List of Participants

### Professors

	Surname	Given name	M/F	Nationality	
1	Kabashima	Hiromi	F	Japan	Professor
2	Araki	Ichiro	M	Japan	Professor
3	Kobayashi	Takaaki	M	Japan	Associate Professor
4	Kakee	Tomoko	F	Japan	Associate Professor

### Students

	Surname	Given name	M/F	Nationality	
1	Kim	Kyung Woo	M	Korea	D1 (Leader)
2	Suzue	Ayako	F	Japan	M1 (Deputy Leader)
3	Zhao	Ying Hui	F	China	M1
4	Yuan	Yue	F	China	M1
5	Harada	Yasuhiro	M	Japan	U4
6	Kuniyuki	Momoka	F	Japan	U1
7	Nagatomo	Ayaka	F	Japan	U1
8	Ito	Tamao	F	Japan	U1
9	Ishikawa	Nami	F	Japan	U1
10	Nakao	Rika	F	Japan	U1

## Itinerary for YNU Philippines Field Trip

(Date: 19 February 2016 to 28 February 2016)

TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
<b>February 19 (Friday)</b>		
9:35	<b>Departure</b>	Flight from Haneda(NH869)
13:35	<b>Arrival</b>	NAIA Airport, Manila
16:00	<b>Check In</b>	The Charter House
17:30	<b>Welcome Dinner</b>	Hosted by UST students and professors
<b>February 20 (Saturday)</b>		
16:00	<b>Departure</b>	Flight from Manila(5J569)
17:25	<b>Arrival</b>	MCIA Airport, Cebu
	<b>Check In</b>	Parklane Hotel Cebu
	<b>Dinner</b>	With <b>Ambassador Joe Carino</b>
<b>February 21 (Sunday)</b>		
4:00-7:00	<b>Departure for Oslob</b>	
7:00-10:30	<b>Whale Watching &amp; Hearing</b>	<b>2 Speakers:</b> Dr. Ale Ponzo / Dr. Moonyeen Alava
10:30-12:00	<b>Table discussions</b>	Interactions with Oslob Local Government
12:00-13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	In Oslob
13:00-16:00	<b>Tour Alcoy Area</b>	Forest conservation area /Marine sanctuary in Alcoy Daan-Lungsod Guiwang MPA
16:00	<b>Departure</b>	For Cebu City
<b>February 22 (Monday)</b>		
6:00	<b>Departure</b>	For Toledo City
8:00-	<b>Atlas Mining (Carmen Copper Corporation)</b>	In Toledo City
12:00-13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	At Carmen Copper Corporation(CCC)
13:00-16:00	<b>Table discussions</b>	Interactions with CCC
18:00	<b>Dinner</b>	<b>(Only professors)</b> Dinner with Mr. MA (USAID) and NGOs
<b>February 23 (Tuesday)</b>		
9:00	<b>Check Out</b>	Parklane Hotel Cebu



9:00-12:00	Offices of Cebu Local Government		
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-18:00	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) & NGO		
19:55	Departure	Flight from Cebu (5J574)	
21:25	Arrival	NAIA Airport, Manila	
February 24 (Wednesday)			
Group 1		Group 2	
9:00-10:30	Office of the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations (DFA)	9:00-10:30	Supreme Court (SC)
10:30-12:00	Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office (DFA)	10:30-12:00	Department of Justice (DOJ)
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-15:00	UNIQLO	14:00-17:00	Department of Health (DOH)
15:30-17:00	JICA		
February 25 (Thursday)			
7:00-21:00	Aeta Ethnic Group		
February 26 (Friday)			
Group 1		Group 2	
9:00-12:00	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-15:00	Department of Social Welfare and Development(DSWD) Department of Mining, Water Resources		Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
15:30-17:00	Japanese Language School		Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Court of Tax Appeal (CTA)
February 27 (Saturday)			
9:00-12:00	UST-YNU Joint Seminar		
13:00-17:00	Salt Payatas		
February 28 (Sunday)			
11:00	Check Out	The Charter House	
14:45	Departure	Flight from Manila(NH870)	
19:55	Arrival	Haneda Airport	

## Messages from Professors

First of all, I would like to take my gratitude to the UST faculties and students. We could not have successfully completed the itinerary without them.



As we have dispatched students to the Philippines since 2005, we know how to plan and handle the program in the Philippines, especially in Manila to some extent. It is also exiting to make arrangements and visit institutes by ourselves. However we sometimes face difficulty to set up meetings to have interviews in the foreign countries,

which have often happens. Thanks to UST, especially Professor Tomas Tiu, we could see the proper persons in the proper sections according to our requests. I do not know how to show our appreciation to the hospitality by the UST faculties and students.

The 2016 YNU delegation included undergraduates in addition to Ph.D and master course students. Though I was worried at first that the first year students, Rika, Momoka, Ayaka, Tamao, and Nami might not catch up with the sessions in the Philippines, they were quite active not only in but also out of the sessions, which was nice surprise. I am also proud that postgraduate students, Kim, Ayako, Yuan and Sakura took the initiative on the arrangement and facilitation of the sessions, and we should not miss Yasu who was a fourth year student. He made an important role to connect between undergraduates and postgraduate students.

Anyway, I am sure that the fruitful experience will take them to their successful future. Congratulations!

**HIROMI KABASHIM**

I would like to join my Japanese colleagues in congratulating the success of the study tour in 2016.



We have almost got accustomed to the success of this annual event but this is all thanks to the tremendous efforts by

our Filipino counterparts and we are always grateful to that. Particularly this year I fell ill toward the end of the program and this unexpected event added to the complexity of the operation. Thanks to the warm hospitality of the UST faculty members and students, I fully recovered. Personally, I experienced the kindness and care from my Filipino friends and colleagues far beyond my expectations and I am really grateful for that. I hope I can reciprocate it if something similar happens when the UST delegation is visiting Japan. Many, many thanks again. *Salamat po!*

**ICHIRO ARAKI**

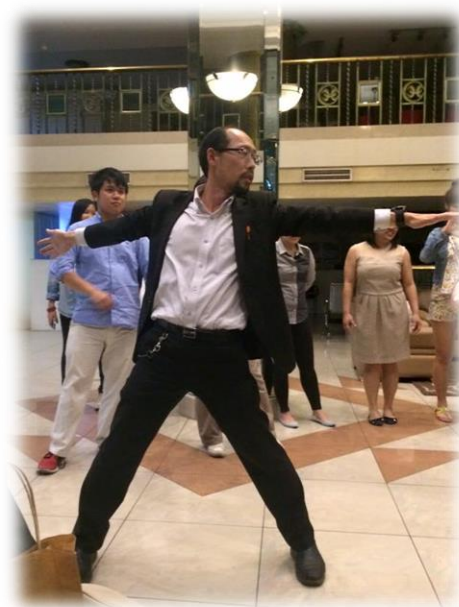
Through the ten days program of 2016 YNU study trip to Philippines, I believe, all the participants include me learn a lot;

First, through well organized presentations prepared by governmental agencies, we observed a lot of efforts of Philippines' governments to achieve their national development, social welfare.

Second, through field visit to the Cebu Island, we observed a lot of effort provided with by Philippine people in order to protect their own environment.

Third, through communication and interaction with UST students and professors,

we felt high grade hospitality of people



ple of Philippines.

We would not get such valuable experiences without taking part in the 2016 s

**O**ur field trip to the Philippines has once more been conducted satisfactorily this year. As was in the previous years, we had diversity in participants from first graders to doctoral candidate, from four different departments with three nationalities.

What was unique about this year's group was that four out of ten participating students were first grades undergrads. They actively participated in every discussion far above our expectations. We are so proud that all students contributed to our field trip in their own way and everybody played an irreplaceable role which brought an atmosphere in which all of us including professors did learn a lot from each other.

As is every year's case we are extremely grateful for the generous

tudy trip.

**TAKAAKI KOBAYASHI**

and tireless supports from the professors and students of the UST,



especially Professor Tiu and Dr. Recio. From their devotion to our trip, hard work, patience, smiles and good relationship with professors and students, we learned very many things.

**TOMOKO KAKEE**



## Reports on Cebu Island

Reported by *Tomoko Kakee*

**F**rom 20 to 23 of February, we visited the Cebu Island. This year, the main focus of our visit is to study about the policies and the

current situation of marine resource protection as well as natural resource development.

### Day 1: Courtesy call to H.E. Ambassador Carino

Ambassador was kindly invited us to his residence in Cebu. There are a lot of things which we have seen for the first time from the Filipino dish and the

Filipino art to the American classic cars. We are very grateful for Ambassador's warm reception.





## Day 2: Whale shark watching in Oslob



We've experienced whale shark watching in Oslob. It was a project led by local government aiming to preserve fish resources as well as to give job opportunities to local people who used to be fishermen facing the lack of fish resources due to overfishing.

We studied that the whale shark

watching became a popular tourist destination and it brought benefits to the locals. We studied that it is conducted in a way not to harm whale shark but that, at the same time, there are some who has concerns about the possible biodiversity problems caused by feeding of whale sharks.







### Day 3: Carmen Copper Mining

We visited Carmen Copper Mining to see the “socially responsible” mining. We are very amazed by the actual mining field as well as their social activities which supports local people’s

social, economic, and cultural life. Also we studied about reforestation process.



### Day 4: Visit of government offices in Cebu

We visited government offices in Cebu. Some of them are provincial and others are regional, namely; Cebu Provincial Environment & Natural Resources Office; Cebu Social Welfare and Development office; Cebu Provincial Tourism Office; Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Region 7; and the Department of

Environment and Natural Resource, Region 7.

There we studied how national policies are implemented and realized in local communities. The students very actively asked questions to the officers regarding the achievements and challenges of the works and other matters.





## Group Reports by Students



### *Supreme Court of the Philippines*

**Date and Time:** 24 February 2016, 09:00-10:30

**Place:** Supreme Court of the Philippines, Padre Faura, Ermita



**W**e visited the Supreme Court (hereinafter “SC”) of the Philippines on February 24<sup>th</sup> 2016. We wanted to know about the roles of the SC and its urgent judicial reform movement in the Philippines. After we toured about the SC, we were welcomed by Maria Victoria Gleoresty Sp. Guerra, Director IV and Assistant Chief SC Public Information Office.

During our SC tour, we watched some video clips that showed history and roles of the SC. When we met her, we focused on the judicial reform movements in the Philippines.

According to Judicial Annual Report 2014-2015(Annex E), the Philippine Judicial Reform has four pillars.

**Pillar 1** Institutionalized Integrity and Increased Credibility

**Pillar 2** Rational, Predictable, Speedy and Appropriate Judicial Actions

**Pillar 3** Improved Infrastructure, Systems, and Processes

**Pillar 4** Effective and Efficient Human Resources

These four pillars are interconnected



with one another and among these four pillars, Pillar 3 was about eCourt system that we wanted to know most.



We asked questions like “How does the SC in the Philippine evaluate the efficiency and quality of the Philippines judicial system? What are the most urgent judicial reform agendas in the SC? Will the electronic litigation system be one of the judicial reform movements in SC? What makes the implementation of the e-Court system difficult in whole Philippines?”

To understand eCourt system in the Philippines, the Enterprise Information Systems Plan (EISP) and the Automated Hearing system also need to be mentioned.

### **The Enterprise Information Systems Plan (EISP)**

The EISP is the Judiciary’s information communications technology master plan approved in 2009 and updated in 2014 and targeted for implementation in 2015-2019.

It identifies over 20 software application systems to speed-up the adjudication of

cases, increase personnel productivity, and improve court and case management. Some key EISP projects include upgrading of the judiciary center, cabling and site preparation, and connectivity and network security.

### **Automated Hearings**

The Automated Hearing is a system that allows every activity during trial to be captured electronically in real time (e.g. orders issued by the judge, minutes, notes on testimony taken, markings of evidence) by linking together the computers of the judge, stenographer and interpreters, to allow all individuals to view and edit real-time the documents being prepared.

The Automated Hearing System transforms the entire courtroom into an automated trial forum. The system does away with the delay in the preparation of open court orders, which the parties now will be able to get prior to leaving the courtroom, the inevitable postponements due to our present reliance on the snail mail system, and most importantly, it frees up valuable time on the part of the judge and the court staff as they now no longer have to do these court orders after the hearing and can already devote themselves to the more important task of adjudication.

In addition, there is no more need to transmit copies of the order by official mail, saving at least one month in waiting time.

### **eCourt**

eCourt is an automated case management system developed for the trial courts to increase efficiency and transparency. It aims to:

- Speed up decision-making through automated monitoring of cases.

- Cut case backlogs through a dashboard that provides information like the aging of cases, pending deadlines, and new case incidents that require action.

- Increase public access to information through computers in public kiosks that are found at the entrance of courthouses.

- Bolster transparency because the raffling of cases is now done electronically.

eCourt will be implemented in Philippine trial courts that have some of the biggest dockets in the country and in courts located in key economic corridors.

As of May 2015, there are already 73 operational eCourts covering all the courts in Quezon City, Angeles City, and Lapu-Lapu City. In the second half of 2015, eCourt will be rolled out to 94 more courts in Tacloban City, Davao City, Cebu City and Makati City. In 2016, eCourts will be further rolled out to the 120 courts of the capital city of Manila, Pasig City and Mandaluyong City. By 2016-2017, eCourt will be in 287 trial courts handling about 30% of the total caseload of the Philippine court system.



## Remarks

Korea and Singapore adopted electronic litigation (e-ligation) system earlier than other Asian countries. Because Korea and Singapore are relatively small in size and the IT technology in two countries are advanced, it would be easier to introduce e-litigation system than the Philippines. However, it does not mean that IT developed countries have better suited to adopt e-litigation systems or e-court systems. Japan has not yet introduced e-litigation system.

What matters is that judicial reform movement is inevitable in the Philippines and the agreement has been reached that eCourt system is the key for the reform movement. Though too many islands and technical difficulties can be a barriers to the spread of eCourt system in the Philippines, their big step forward to the future has just started and I would like to give them a big applause.

Reported by ***Kyung Woo Kim***







## **Department of Foreign Affairs(DFA)**

**Undersecretary for International Economic Relations**

**Date and Time: 24 February 2016, 09:00-10:30**

**Place: 2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines**



**I**n the morning of 24<sup>th</sup> February, we visited the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations of Department Foreign Affairs (DFA).

In the beginning of the meeting, Foreign Service Officer Von Ryan S. Ferrera, who graduated from the master course of Yokohama National University, warmly welcomed us and explained the what sort of things DFA deals with. They mainly make efforts to improve the trade and invest environment in Philippines, taking various measures such as simplifying the procedure of customs, loosening the regulations of foreign investment. Also, DFA has given support the small-and-mid-sized companies which suppo

rt 90 percent of Philippine economy.

Regarding Japan, they have negotiated with Japanese government about Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement which came into effect in 2008. According to Mr. Ferrera, both parties benefit from this agreement, especially Japanese automakers have gotten big advantages since they have increased their sales thanks to the lower tariff.

However, the main issue DFA currently negotiate with Japanese government is about Philippine care-workers. They are allowed to work as caregivers in Japan for years if they pass the nation

al examination. Despite this wonderful arrangement, the number of them is smaller than expected. Japanese government recognizes this is caused by their lack of Japanese skill.

On the other hand, Philippine government sees the other problem behind this situation: lack of technical collaboration between Japanese and Philippine caregivers. Unfortunately their views toward this issue are currently at cross-purposes, so further close consultation between them would be expected.

Moreover, Mr. Ferrera answered to our questions about ASEAN Economic Community that was established last year and included Philippines as a member nation. They set goals to enhance cooperation between ASEAN countries making three pillars: economy, politic, and social. They are supposed to make advance on three pillars step by step for years to come.

Reported by *Ayako Suzue*



*IBLAW Philippines Field Study Trip 2016*



**Department of Foreign Affairs(DFA)****Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office****Date and Time: 24 February 2016, 10:30-12:00****Place: 2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines**

**W**e visited the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) on February 24<sup>th</sup> 2016. We wanted to know about strategic foreign policy about Spratly Islands and South China Sea problem. For the Philippines Study Trip, I read many South China Sea problem reports in the Philippine newspapers. According to the Standard newspaper, China has deployed SAMs (Surface to Air Missiles) to Woody Island and transformed contested reefs in the Spratly Islands further south into artificial Islands capable of supporting military facilities. In point of fact, it's not only the Philippines-China relationship problem but also the national security of the Pacific Countries as sea lane because a third of the world's oil passes South China Sea. After we toured around the Office of

the Undersecretary of International Economic Relation in the DFA, we were welcomed by Mr. Edwin Gil Q. Mendoza (Director of Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office), Mr. Benito B. Valeriano, and Atty. Josel N. Mostajo (Special Assistant and Legal Adviser) in the Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office.

Before visiting the DFA, we sent some questions to and told them that we were interested in the Spratly Islands and South China Sea problems. They answered our questions kindly and comprehensively.

Before answering our questions, they first explained historical background about the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands.

1. In the Philippine colonial period,

Spain, a suzerain state of Philippine, decided on a line that indicates the extent of territorial waters. It was a straight line looks like Korean Syngman Rhee line after the WWII. The Philippine Government thinks this line is a historical basis.

2. After the WWII. Japan renounced to possess the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands. But it wasn't provided for the possession in the San Francisco Peace treaty which country would possess the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands.
3. Beijing (China) has controlled all of the Paracels, which are also claimed by Hanoi (Vietnam) and Taipei (Taiwan), since seizing several from South Vietnam in a brief, bloody battle towards the end of the Vietnam War.



I talked about the Tizard Banks, a northern island of Spratly Islands. This island is under control of Taiwan (R.O.C). So I asked them "do you think Taiwan Government can be regarded as a diplomatic negotiator?" They answered 'only Beijing is our target'. In fact, the Philippines insists on the possession of the Tizard Banks, but 'only o

ne island'. Now China reclaims some artificial islands like the Cuarteron Reef to construct their radar base. It will seriously threaten the security of the Philippines. Thinking about military power balance between two countries, the Philippines is inferior to China. As we can see from the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) case (*Philippines v. China*), the Philippines is trying to solve this case based upon the Ocean rules of Law and International Law.

Citing *Nicaragua v. United States of America* case), they explained how relatively weak countries in terms of military power balance can confront pressures from major powers using international laws.

#### Chinese construction in the disputed Spratly Islands

— Chinese claimed territorial waters    ● Reef reclaimed or built on by China  
 --- Philippines exclusive economic zone, under UN rules



☞ The Nine-Dash line as formerly claimed by China. (From BBC)

From the end of March in 2016, the government representative is going to discuss about right of the Spratly Islands possession in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

I want to pay attention to what the Philippine Government insists on. To get countries that supports insistence of the Philippines, the staffs of the Maritime and Ocean Affairs Office attend an international conference frequently. They said to us “we don’t stay to work this office over three days to strengthen cooperation with overseas authorities.”

I’ve heard US forces using the Philippine military base after stationing US forces in the Philippines again from 2014. I wondered “is it enough to defense national capacity?” They also told that the purpose of the US forces in the Philippines is not only to build up national defenses but also antiterrorism measures like the Islamic States (IS). In addition to that, any military bases agreement for stationing permanent is prohibited by the Constitution of the Philippines.

We had already talked about the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) that was founded by the Chinese government at the Office of the Undersecretary of International Economic Relations (DFA). But from diplomatic negotiations point of view, I asked them the same question, that is, why the Philippines joined AIIB. In practice, the Philippine Government had

not signed the Agreement Establishing the AIIB for the last several months. They affirmed that “no matter how the Philippines has diplomatic problems with China, AIIB has a big economic growth potential. We could have loans with low interest rate to put the infrastructure in place.” It indicates the current financing from the ADB is not good enough.

As China condemned a US warship’ passage near the Spratly Islands, the interpretation differences regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) became clearer. I felt that the rule of law in the ocean that Japanese government has advocated will lead to strengthening cooperation with the Philippines.

After I returned to Japan (29th Feb), I read a Yomiuri Shimbun article saying Japan plans to lend the Philippines Navy the use of five of its surplus TC-90 trainer airplanes. It signals that the relationship between two countries is more than conventional non-military field like donation of a patrol boat. To Japanese government, the South China Sea problem is a national security threat.

From this opportunity to visit the DFA with YNU students from Japan, China and Korea, we learned the diplomacy of the Philippines, one of major ASEAN countries, with the change of geopolitical influences.

Reported by ***Yasuhiro Harada***



## ***Department of Health (DOH)***

**Date and Time:** 24 February 2016, 14:00-17:00

**Place:** San Lazaro Compound, Tayuman, Sta. Cruz, Manila



My research topic in the Philippines was about tobacco regulations and the Department of Health (hereinafter “DOH”) was one of the government agencies that I would like to visit most during this study tour. My main interest was regarding trade and public health issues, especially plain tobacco packaging regulation. Though the Philippines did not show any signs of adopting plain packaging of tobacco, adoption of sin taxes on tobacco and alcohol and introduction of graphic health warning indicated their strong determination on tobacco policies.

Before visiting the DOH, I sent some questionnaires regarding general tobacco

regulations, international tobacco dispute, graphic health warning, plain packaging in the Philippines, and cooperation with ASEAN countries. I met five experts from the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau, the Health Emergency Management Bureau, the Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau and the Food and Drug Administration. They prepared two presentations to answer my questions and gave us some handbooks on the National Tobacco Control Strategy (2011-2016).

Even though I could not have direct answers on my research topics, their efforts on tobacco regulations impressed me a lot. What impressed me most was three Republic Act (RA) on tobacco



co regulations.



### **Republic Act 9211** (Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003)

In 2003, the Philippines enacted Republic Act 9211 (Tobacco Regulation Act) aimed to promote smoke-free areas, inform public of the health risks of tobacco use, ban all tobacco advertisement and sponsorship and restrict promotions, regulate labelling of tobacco products, and protect youth from being initiated to smoking.

This is the first comprehensive national legislation on tobacco control. Before this law, tobacco control was only a component program of the National Cardiovascular and Cancer Control Programs in the Philippines.

### **Republic Act 10351** (An Act Restructuring the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco Products, or the Sin Tax Reform 2012)

This act was signed into law on December 19<sup>th</sup> 2012 and has been praised as the landmark legislation under the Aquino Administration. This act is primarily a health measure with revenue implications.

80% of the revenues from the sin tax goes to the Universal Health Care. It includes enrolment of Indigent Families and lowest income segment based on DSWD list and Senior Citizens, preventive health programs, health awareness programs and health research.

20% goes to the Medical Assistance and Health Enhancement Facilities Program such as improvement of government hospitals and health facilities, deployment of health professionals and improvement in provision of Supplies.

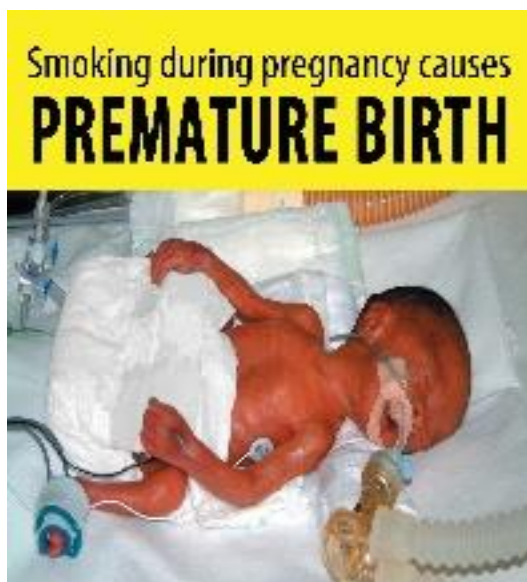
### **Republic Act 10643** (Graphic Health Warnings Act)

Graphic Health Warnings Act was passed in July 2014 and Administrative Order on the 12 Templates on Graphic Health Warning and Guidelines was published on March 5, 2015. Graphic Health Warning Implementing Rules and Regulations (GHW IRR) has already been signed and is ready for implementation.

All cigarette packages and other tobacco product packages shall bear Graphic Health Warnings on fifty percent (50%) of the lower portion of the principal display areas or surfaces in accordance with the templates issued by the DOH. A maximum of twelve (12) templates of Graphic Health Warnings shall be printed simultaneously and these shall be rotated periodically every twenty-four (24) months. The initial set of templates is valid for two (2) years from implementation. Within one (1) year from the effectivity of the initial set of templates, the DOH shall issue a new set

of templates, which will take effect upon expiration of the initial set. These new templates shall be valid for two (2) years and so on.

The date of publication of the Graphic Health Warning templates on March 5, 2015 shall be the reckoning period of the issuance of the initial set of templates for purposes of complying with the timeline set by Section 15 of RA 10643. Beginning on March 3, 2016, no tobacco product packaging shall be manufactured without the Graphic Health Warnings. Beginning on November 3, 2016, retailers and sellers of tobacco products shall ensure the removal from all displays of noncompliant tobacco products manufactured, imported, distributed or sold by them.



Graphic Health Warning Templates

## Remarks

After their presentations, I asked them whether the Philippines is thinking about a gradual shift toward plain packaging. Certainly they knew about the plain packaging case in Australia but they said they want to focus on the graphic health warnings more at the moment. Among many tobacco control policies, graphic health warning is considered as a very effective tool for reducing smoking rate. However, its implementation is as hard as adopting plain tobacco packaging.

Smoking rate in Japan is comparatively lower and the existence of Japan Tobacco might be attributable to not implementing tobacco control policies as severe as the Philippines does. Japan has not introduced any graphic health warning so far and I do hope that the experiences of the Philippines when it comes to tobacco control policies will be helpful to other countries including Japan.

Though I wanted to have more information on the international tobacco dispute, especially WTO Thailand Cigarettes case (DS371), these health experts did not have deep knowledge over international trade issues. I left the DOH anticipating that the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) or the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) will answer my questions.

Reported by ***Kyung Woo Kim***



## **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)**

**Date and Time:** 26 February 2016, 13:30-15:30

**Place:** Batasang Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City



It is out of the urban area that there is DSWD's office. Some people think it is not convenient because of the traffic condition. Like other developing countries, one of the most serious problems Philippine government has is the heavy traffic in towns. When there is the office in a remote place like this example, people would take too much time to visit there. However, looking from another aspect, this building stands behind poor area in the Philippines. In other words, this is the best place to save people who extremely need social support from the government.

DSWD is in charge of social welfare for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged people and consists of many bureaus,

divisions and sections. This day, we got four presentations from four sections each.

### **<What We Learned>**

This day, members of the staff gave us four presentations. After an explanation about DSWD, three sections belonging to "Undersecretary for Promotive Programs" gave us detail information concerning about each specific field; Pantawid, Sustainable Livelihood Program, KALAHI-CIDSS.

#### **1. What is DSWD?**

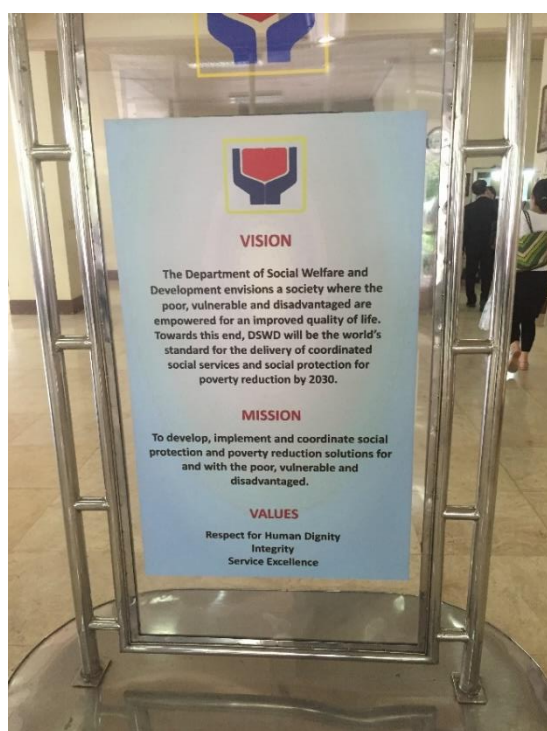
*(Presented by Capacity Building Bureau)*

This organization is working for the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged



people under clear vision, mission or values. To support these people, they have seven major functions including planning development and implementation of projects.

Their programs can be separated into two divisions; Promotive Programs and Protective Programs. The later ones are major projects of this organization and include some cares for the socially vulnerable like not only the poor but older persons, children, women, persons with disabilities and people in emergency. This is because this organization has too many sections in the department and each project has clear goal.



## 2. CCT Design and Delivery Mechanism

*(Presented by Pantawid Pamilyang)*

Pilipino Program

First, CCT means “**C**onditional **C**ash **T**ransfer”. DSWD’s role is not just giving

support but designing people’s life. They can widen people’s choices in their life by lending money under some conditions. This program is mainly intended for young generation under 18 and almost all of the subsidy is allocated on education expenses or health care.

## 3. Sustainable Livelihood Program

*(Presented by Sustainable Livelihood)*

Program

It is often said that many people are struggling in “the poverty chain”. This program can be a key to break this wicked chain off. This program is concerning about education to train people to manage their livelihood sustainably by themselves. While it teaches about saving and managing finances, also links them to market or supports business registration. Philippines is also famous for its high unemployment rate but these policies have been quite effective.

In short, by joining hands with DLE (Department of Labor and Employment), TESDA (Technical Education and Skills Development Authority) and some Departments, this program is working to improve employment and reduce poverty.

## 4. KC-NCDDP Crash Course

*(Presented by KALAH-CIDSS)*

KALAH-CIDSS is an abbreviation of Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Service. (Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan means linking arms against poverty.) It is called KC so now KC-NCDDP means KC’ National Community-Driven Development Program. This is one of the three anti-poverty programs implemented by the Philippines Government. T

he principal axis of this program is CDD; Community Driven Development. By identifying some specific reason that causes poverty in each community, they try to improve the situations.

Although this program is mainly supported by Asian Developing Bank and World Bank, to realize this program, it is indispensable that each community like barangays or provinces cooperate with the government. It is difficult that the government get all of community's agreement and some problems remain.

### <Impressions>

Each program has clear target and obvious goals to save the poor or disadvantaged. All of programs seemed to cover all of social problems in Philippines. Actually, they had answered all of our questions, what we wanted to know

and what we asked. Because that day we were running out of time, while we remained some questions in our minds we were quite satisfied with this short time gathering.

Next day, however, when we visited Payatas Dumpsite, which is famous for huge mountains of garbage, some apparent doubts occurred to us. One of the biggest questions is the reason why they did not mention this problem; garbage mountains. Garbage mountains must be the symbol of poverty in Philippines and people called scavengers are forced to work under severe condition in these mountains.

Maybe this is because we had not enough time but thanks to these lectures, I got more interested in poverty reduction policies.

Reported by **Momoka Kuniyuki**



## ***Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)***

**Date and Time: February 26, 13:00-14:30**

**Place: DTI, Puyat Avenue, Makati City**



In the afternoon of February 26, we visited the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) which is the government for administrating the domestic trade and marketing programs.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) had its beginnings on 23 June 1898 when President Emilio F. Aguinaldo formed four government agencies, namely the Departments of Navy, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufacturing. On 06 September 1901, the Philippine Commission established the Department of Commerce (and Police). After World War II, President Manuel A. Roxas issued Executive Order (EO) 94 on 04 October 1947, creating the Department of Commerce and Industry (DCI). Cornelio Balmaceda, a much sought-after Economics Professor and Bureau of Commerce (BOC) Director, was appointed Acting Secretary of the newly created Department of Commerce and Industry.

After 25 years, by 1972, DCI had grown into a big organization with 10 regular bureaus and 22 agencies under i

ts direct supervision. The DCI was mandated to promote, develop, expand, regulate, and control foreign and domestic trade, industry, and tourism.



In the early 80s, the national economic development goal of the Marcos government required the need to hew industrial promotion efforts with the expansion of Philippine trade overseas. This resulted in the creation on 27 July 1981 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which took over the functions of the subsequently abolished Departments of Trade and of Industry. In 2006,

Secretary Peter B. Favila issued a Department Order officially declaring every 27 July of each year, the date and month the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Industry was first merged, as the DTI anniversary.

The DTI has five major functional groups composed of bureaus that provide support to DTI's line agencies and are involved in line operations, which deliver business and consumer services directly to the stakeholders and the public. These functional groups are:

- ①Office of the Secretary (OSEC)
- ②Industry Promotion Group (IPG)
- ③Industry Development Group (IDG)
- ④Consumer Protection Group (CPG)
- ⑤Regional Operations Group (ROG)

#### ⑥Management Services Group (MSG)

I supposed to answer the question about the antitrust law development in Philippines when other have interest on the case about tobacco. Almost everyone got their answer satisfied.

DTI is in charge of competition and it is a requirement for the consumer. Just play a role like the administrator. When the consumer call for something, the DTI can determine the price of the product. The DTI works as the adjudication. When the failure of the mediation, the DTI will charge to the establishment of the process.

With the cooperation of the OFC, the DTI can get law support and protect the rights of consumers.

Reported by *Ying Hui Zhao*







### ***Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)***

**Date and Time: 26 February 2016, 16:00-17:30**

**Place: BIR National Office Building, Diliman, 1104, Quezon City**



After visiting the ADB in the morning, our group were supposed to visit the Department of Trade and Industry, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Court of Tax Appeal (CTA) in the afternoon.

Because of the notorious traffic jam in Manila, however, after visiting the DTI, we had to choose between the BIR and the CTA though they were very close in distance. Our group was interested in international trade dispute and we already sent some questionnaires regarding the WTO Thailand-Cigarettes case (DS371) to the BIR beforehand. So we decided to go to the BIR.

Unlike our expectation, Teresita M. Angeles, Director II HREA Large Taxpayers Service told that the BIR did not have any involvement with the WTO Thailand-Cigarettes case.

She suggested visiting the Industry Promotion Group (IPG) that in charge of international trade in the DTI. Before coming to the BIR, we actually visited the Consumer Protection Group (CPG) in the DTI. The CPG mainly dealt with domestic consumer issues and in order for us to have information on the WTO case we should have visited the IPG. So we discussed about excise taxes and Sin Tax Reform (RA 10351) instead.



## Excise Tax

Excise tax is a tax on the production, sale or consumption of a commodity in a country. It applies to goods manufactured or produced in the Philippines for domestic sale or consumption or for any other disposition and things imported/things which are being brought in from other countries.

Commodities subject to excise tax are alcohol products, tobacco products, petroleum products, miscellaneous articles and mineral products. The followings are top 10 industries in terms of tax payments in 2015.

1. Banks and FIs 22.99%

2. Tobacco products 15.87%

3. Real estate, Renting & Business Activities 10.88%

4. Electricity, Gas & Water 9.43%

5. Wholesale & Retail Trade 9.23%

6. Alcohol products 9.04%

7. Food products & Beverages 8.68%

8. Postal & Telecommunications Services 7.08%

9. Chemicals & Chemical products 3.98%

10. Mining and Quarrying 2.83%

So the increase of excise taxes on tobacco products and alcohol products affected excise tax collection in the Philippines.

2012 Excise tax collection	2015 Excise tax collection
-Almost 7% of total BIR collection	-Almost 11% of total BIR collection
-Almost 11% of LTS collection	-Almost 18% of LTS collection

\* LTS (Large Taxpayers Service)

## Remarks

We wanted to ask what kind of roles the BIR have during the WTO Thailand-Cigarettes case and if Thailand does not implement WTO's ruling on the Thailand-Cigarettes case, can the ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism be an effective tool for implementation? Though we did not have answers that we expected, visit to the BIR enabled

us to have better understanding on excise tax and the sin tax reform.

In the context of the global tobacco control movement such as the WHO FCTC, the sin tax reform in the Philippines can be highly evaluated.

Reported by ***Kyung Woo Kim***







## ***Aeta Ethnic Community***

**Date and Time:** 25 February 2016, 07:00-21:00

**Place:** Aeta Community, Bamban, Tarlac, Philippines



**O**n February 25th, we visited Aeta Ethnic Community. Aeta Ethnic Community is one of the ethnic groups living in a mountainous region of Philippines. The village is 112 kilometers north of Manila. To reach there, you have to get off a bus and walk for one hour and a half.

Needless to say, they live as a minority in Philippines, a country developing quite rapidly. At this time, we went to Aeta Ethnic Community to know how they live and how they make a balance between maintaining a tradition and adapting to modern society.

## **The History of Aeta Ethnic Community**

Aeta Ethnic Community was around Mt. Pinatubo, which is in the western part of Luzon Island, until 1991. However, after its eruption, they had to leave there. Then, most of them came to Tarlac, where they live now.

## **Education**

Aeta Ethnic Community has a public institution as a kindergarten and a school for people there. There is also an elementary school near the village.

However, secondary schools are too far from their houses, so it is hard to go to secondary school for children. Even among elementary school students, some boys cannot go to school because they have to help their parents sometimes.



In spite of these difficult situations, people living in this community are highly motivated to study. To realize their desire, University of Saint Thomas (UST) supports them by offering “Education over the radio”. “Education over the radio” is the way to teach Aeta’s people as if they were in classroom through the radio. The radio is brought them by UST and it can be heard from a speaker in Aeta’s village.

Thanks to this system, Aeta’s children can study even in their village. What is more, this system enables even adults to learn lots of thing. For example, women who couldn’t be allowed to study in their childhood can learn how to read and write. Moreover, some adults learn about preventive ways against cold and treatments for it through this system.

## Business

Aeta’s people make charcoal to sell. Each family has their own place to make charcoal. Charcoal is made from Aeta’s local plants.

People cut trees and fire them under soil and leaves. It takes about 5 days to complete this process.

After making charcoal, they bring it to cities by walk and sell it. That is their important income. Previously, they sold it at only 50 peso. However, owing to “Education over the radio” (Cf. “Education”), they started to negotiate with buyers, and now, they can sell it at 200 peso.

Buyers use charcoal mainly for cooking. Jolibee, the most popular fast food



restaurant in Philippines, also buys their charcoal sometimes. However, it seems that there are some difficulties in this business. For instance, Aeta’s people have to bring charcoal to cities on their own, and sometimes they cannot sell at all at proper price.



## Connections with some organizations

Aeta Ethnic Community has connections not only with UST but also with local government, a medical institution and overseas churches. In fact, in this village, a hygienist from health center stays all the day because there is no hospital near the village. Sometimes, a village mayor is invited to other country such as Malaysia by some overseas

church to introduce what Aeta Ethnic Community is. Even in daily life, Aeta's people often go out of the village to go shopping. However, there is no case where Aeta's people move out of the village ever. I believe what can make it possible is that Aeta's people keep good relationship with groups from other regions and they make efforts to adapt modern globalizing society.

Reported by *Ayaka Nagatomo*







Asian Development Bank

**Asian Development bank(ADB)****Date and Time: 26 February 2016, 09:00-12:00****Place: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila**

Firstly, Facilities Planning and Management Specialist Mr. Mirko Rizzuto from Office of the Administrative Services gave us presentation about ADB's complementation about protecting environment and reducing natural resources waste.

He explained ADB's priority is reduction of poverty, but they also work hard to green development. They set the mid-term goal called "Strategy 2020" which includes Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Development, and Regional Integration and Cooperation.

Along this policies, the standards set by International Standard Organization (ISO) is crucial for every entities including international organization including ADB. They make various efforts to save energy and cut off wastes within ADB building.



Then, Mr. Rizzuto and Associate Facilities Planning and Management Officer Mr. Erwin Casclang showed us around the building where many creative methods was adapted to reduce use of energy and wastes. These methods are as follows:



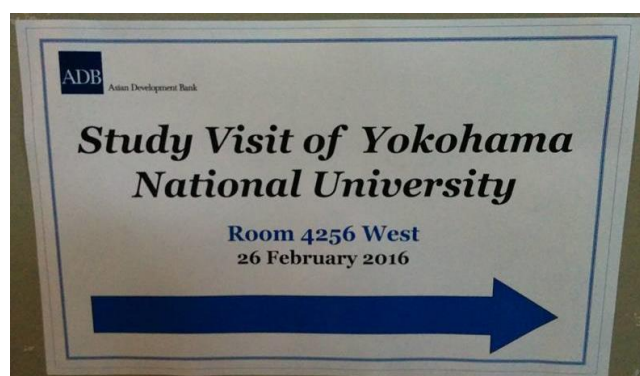
1. Big solar system
2. Eco-friendly materials for walls and grounds
3. Collect and re-use rainwater
4. Collect used papers and sell them to traders
5. Trash separation

They explained their effort in details on each site so that we were able to understand the system well.

In the next session, Mr. Bruce Dunn, Senior Environment Specialist and Ms. Emma Marsden, Environment Specialist from Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department lectured us. Through their answers to our questions, we understand that they put a great deal of effort in infrastructure investment, especially green investment. They assess the infrastructure plans w

hether they meet the environment standards, and if not, they do not provide financing to the proposal. For sustainable infrastructures, they try to develop a proper framework and give the locals capacity building in developing countries.

Reported by *Ayako Suzue*

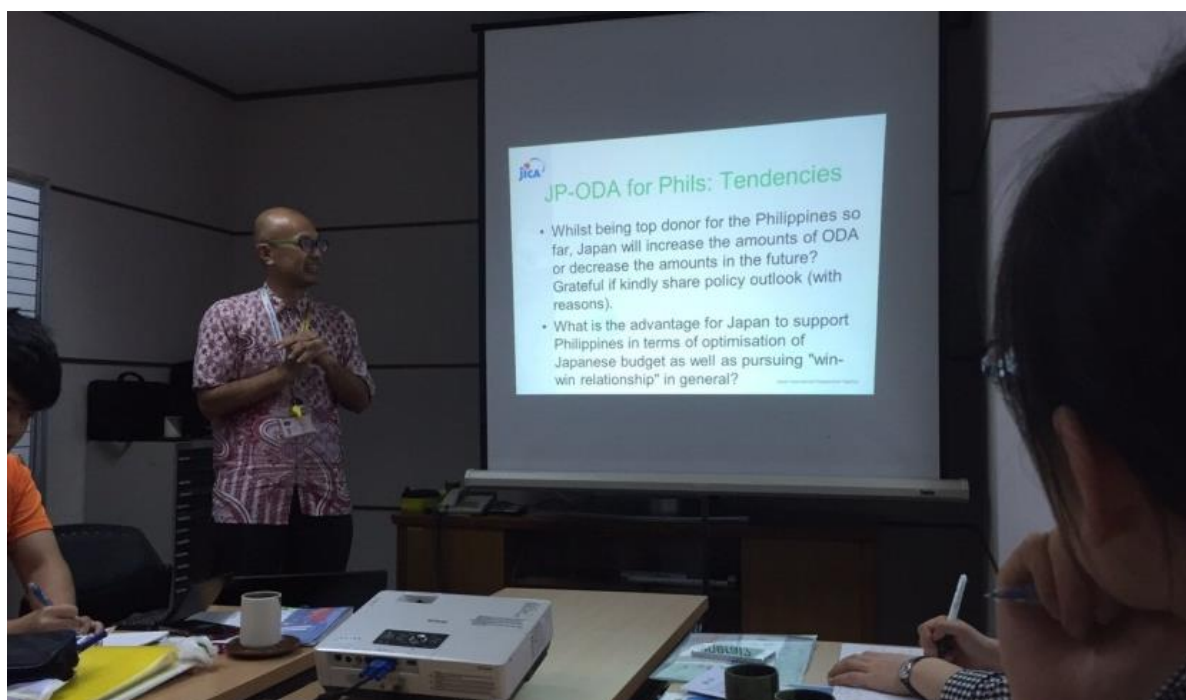




## Japan International Cooperation Agency Philippines

Date and Time: 24 February 2016, 15:30-17:00

Place: 40<sup>th</sup> Floor, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819, Ayala Ave, Makati City



We visited Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter “JICA”) of the Philippines on February 24<sup>th</sup> 2016. JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the

socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions. The Philippines is one of the largest recipients of the technical cooperation provided by the Government of Japan through JICA.

They have following three priority issues on its ODA to the Philippines.

- 1-Sustainable economic growth through father promotion of investment
- 2-Overcoming vulnerability and stabilizing bases for human life and production
- 3-Peace and development in Mindanao

First, staff gave us information what JICA in the Philippines all about. After that, they mainly explained about DRRM (Disaster Risk Management)

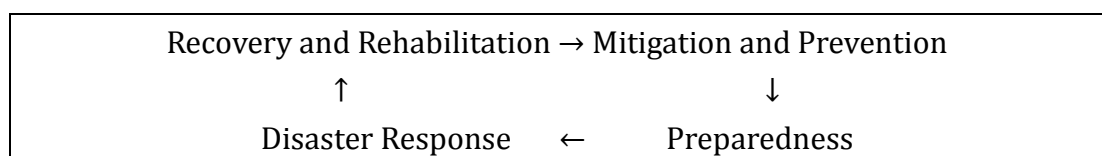
structures and some challenges, and projects for education.

### 1) Disaster Risk Management



RA10121 (Republic Act on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management) and its implementation has been started. According to RA10121

(Philippines DRRM law), following cycle is needed for disaster management.



## 2) Challenges

- Visibility for each projects vs. easy-to-use to meet the urgent needs of the affected countries
- Coordination amongst agencies (Whilst being disbursed for Department of Finance, policy actions should be taken by other departments)
- Pre-arrangement of the condition to

prepare for the estimated disaster effect

- Maintaining constructed infrastructure

## 3) Education

They support Technical Vocational High School. Activities, strategies and promising practices implemented in the SHS modeling will be shared to other TVHSs including the K to 12 modeling TVHS nationwide as a resource reference to develop their School Improvement Plans (SIPs). JICA Project Team works with four technical vocational high schools.

Reported by **Rika Nakano**



***Nihongo Center Foundation  
(Japanese Language School)***

**Date and Time: 26 February 2016, 15:30-17:00**

**Place: 825 Ricardo Papa Street, Sampaloc, Manila**



**W**e visited Nihongo Center Foundation (NCF) Manila campus. The staff explained us school curriculum and showed us classroom.

The Philippines Institute of Japanese Language and Culture Foundation, INC (PIJLC) was therefore established to provide effective and solid Nihongo training for future Filipino exchange student to Japan. It recognizes the fact that the increasing number of Japan graduates from our Southeast Asian neighbors has resulted in a comparative advantage over the Philippines in the fields of business, economic,

cooperation, research and development, science, technology and cultural exchange.



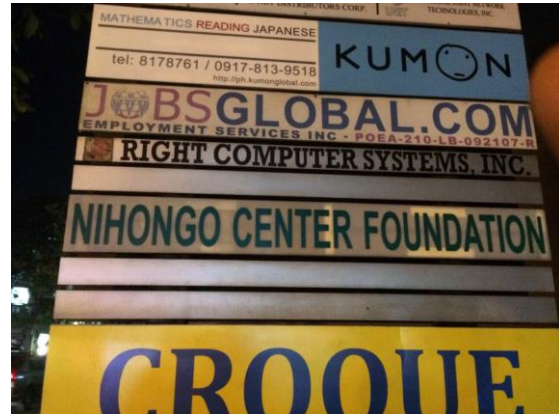
So, there is a need to promote Japanese education among Filipinos, and that

central to this need is a formidable language barrier.

The PIJLC basic course curriculum is therefore deliberately intensive and comprehensive. It attempts to stimulate Nihongo course offerings in Japan for non-Japanese where the students are subjected to Japan's rigid discipline and study-work ethic significant memory work, endless practice drills, constant testing, reading and writing. The program is designed to meet the standards of the Japan foundation.

They have variety of learning courses. Regular courses (Reading and Writing) are Elementary1~4, Intermediate 1~4. The students learn Japanese using Japanese from Elementary3. In addition, there are Conversation course or Business course and more. They have many students. Their age range is 12~69 years old. The most common reason why they learn Japanese is that

they are interested in Japanese culture. Especially, Japanese animation is popular among young Filipinos.



NCF has some difficulties the stuff said. First one is the level of teachers. In their school, teachers are also during the growth. And second one is they have little opportunity to get scholarship for studying in Japan. I want to study more how they can improve the situation.

Reported by **Rika Nakano**



**Fast Retailing Philippines, Inc. (UNIQLO)****Date and Time: 24 February 2016, 13:00-15:00****Place: SM Makati, Ayala Center, Makati City**

ユニクロがフィリピンに進出したのは2012年、それから約4年たった今、その店舗数は27店舗、従業員は約1300人に上ります。そんなファーストリテリング・フィリピンを今回訪問させていただきました。ファーストリテリング・フィリピンCEO久保田勝美氏、マネージャーの斎藤祐太氏にユニクロ店内の見学説明をしていただき、質疑応答をさせていただきました。

フィリピンと日本の違いとして斎藤氏が挙げていたのは「気候」と「収入」でした。一年中夏という環境のフィリピン。四季が明確な日本。日本ではヒートテック等のインナーが売れ筋だということですが、フィリピンでは夏物を含めインナーの売上は低いそうです。店内には、日本ではあまり見かけないポロシャツや柄物の商品が充実していました。常夏だからこそ夏服の嗜好も日本と異なっているという印象でした。現在はリラコなど涼しく柄物の商品が売れているそうです。週に1度新商品を出しているユニクロでは、日本が冬の時期でもフィリピン向けに夏物の商品を売り出すなど、商品開発の努力をされているそうです。

平均収入が日本の1/12といわれるフィリピンでは日本では安いと感じる価格でも高くなって

しまいます。商品は基本日本と同じ生産場所で製造されており、日本とほぼ同じ価格で販売されていました。ですので、フィリピンにおいてユニクロは少し高級品なイメージになっており、今は購入される方は中間層以上の方が多いそうです。しかし低価格の商品も開発されており、店内には同じボトムスでも990ペソ・1990ペソなど、値段の異なる商品が販売されていました。単純に価格と品質を全て下げてしまうのではなく、「本当によい服をすべての人々に届ける」という理念のもと、その実行に向け模索をされている最中だという印象を受けました。

この他にも社員教育や広告、他のアセアン諸国への進出など、大変興味深い話を沢山聞かせていただきました。1時間という限られた時間の中でしたが、参加したメンバー1人1人にとって、本当に充実した熱い時間だったと思います。今回のフィリピン研修でユニクロを訪問するという貴重な機会を与えてくださった梶島先生、ご多忙のところ対応していただいた久保田氏、斎藤氏には感謝してもしきれません。得た学びと新たに生まれた興味をこれからの学習・研究に役立てます。ありがとうございました。

Reported by **Tamao Ito**



**Fast Retailing Philippines, Inc. (UNIQLO)**

**Date and Time: 24 February 2016, 13:00-15:00**

**Place: SM Makati, Ayala Center, Makati City**



Our team visited the UNIQLO(SM Makati) in the afternoon on February 24. Katsumi Kubota, ( Chief Operating Officer ) and Saito welcomed us and patiently led us to visit the store as well as answered a lot of our questions. We had a much more intuitive understanding of the international Japanese company.

**【Background】** The joint venture, formed with SM Retail in January 2012, began opening UNIQLO stores in the Philippines in June 2012. SM Retail is a leading developer of retail outlets in the Philippines including department stores, supermarkets, hypermarkets and furniture stores. UNIQLO stores are located mainly in Manila, with the

network expanding to 27 stores by the end of February 2016.

The points of our visiting as follows:

### **1 Layout and Directly-run stores**

*The layout of the store.* The store is divided into three main areas for women, men and kids. It is the same to the store in Japan. The UNIQLO stores overseas are all directly-run stores and this is a means to improve the competitiveness of the brand.

### **2 About products strategy**

Sato said in the last six months, the fast-selling items in its local stores are jeans and shirts, attesting to the brands' leadership in casual wear clothing. Filipinos, he said, love casual wear and

tend to pick more vivid colors. "In Japan, we have severe winter times, so people tend to wear dark colors, but Filipino customers, who enjoy good weather all throughout the year, like colorful outfits," he observed.

Another reason for the brand's fast success in the country is it offers high-quality merchandise for the middle market. "The type of the product we offer is generally for everybody in the family and we express ourselves as a brand that is "made for all". Since Filipinos tend to have bigger families, I think we hit it off with the crowd easily," Kubota said.

### 3 About the advertisement

With the increasing popularity of online retailing and the so-called Omni-channel strategy, does UNIQLO plan to put up an online shopping portal in the country any time soon?

"Online sales in Japan is very strong. It is doing well in China. It started in the US. Here in the Philippines, however, we need

to think about the infrastructure first and how we can deliver the products. But yes, definitely it is in the pipeline," Kubota said. In the meantime, UNIQLO is concentrating more on its customer touch points via traditional channels such as newspapers and magazines and also largely via Facebook, which he said is much more popular in the Philippines than in Japan.

### 4 About the development of products

To ensure the development of products of exceptional quality, UNIQLO has refined its SPA (Specialty store retailer of Private label Apparel) business model, allowing for control of the entire business process — from planning and design to material procurement and sales. The UNIQLO Material Development Team is able to procure high-quality materials at low costs through direct negotiations with and bulk purchases from material manufacturers globally.

Reported by **Yue Yuan**







### UST-YNU Joint Session

**Date and Time: 27 February 2016,  
09:00-12:00**

**Place: Seminar Workshop Room,  
Thomas Aquinas Research Complex, UST**



The UST-YNU Joint Session was held on February 27, 2016 at the Thomas Aquinas Research Complex, University of Santo Tomas.



The session started at 09:00. This session consisted of two lecture presentations and Dr. Fernando L. Trinidad and

Prof. Ichiro Araki were designated to perform each lecture. Prof. Ichiro Araki was supposed to give a lecture on "Transpacific Partnership and Japan". However, Prof. Ichiro Araki was not in good condition for the lecture and could not attend the joint session on that day. So Prof. Hiromi Kabashima gave us a lecture on "TPP and Food Governance".

The first lecture was on "Transformation of Military Base to a Mixed Industrial/Commercial/Tourism Property Development: The Clark Airbase Experience" by Dr. Fernando L. Trinidad from the

he UST Graduate School. He showed us how previous US Air Force base could be transformed into the new industrial, commercial and tourism attractions. This presentation was part of his Ph.D. dissertation and because Japan still has a lot of US overseas bases, he hoped that the experience in Clark could be helpful when US bases were returned to Japan.

"TPP and Food Governance" was the second lecture by prof. Hiromi Kabashi

ma. Though she did not have enough time for preparing for this presentation, prof. Hiromi Kabashima kindly explained about the TPP and its implications on food governance from a perspective of a social scientist.

After the Joint Session, the certificates of participation were awarded to the YNU delegations and we headed for Payatas, the final destination for our study tour in the Philippines.

Reported by **Kyung Woo Kim**





## Salt Payatas

Date and Time: 27 February 2016, 13:00-17:00

Place: 2nd district of Quezon City, Metro Manila,



**私**はボランティアに興味があったのでインターネットで「ボランティア フィリピン」で検索したところ出てきたのがパヤタスでした。はじめは詳しいことはほとんど何も知らない状態で、貧困層の人たちが住むスラム街だという程度の認識でした。しかし調べていくと、そこに住む多くの人たちがスカベンジャーとして巨大なゴミ山のゴミを集めて何とか生計を立てていること、そしてその生活の糧になっているゴミ山の崩落事故によって亡くなった人や家族を失った人が大勢いるという悲しい現実を知りました。事前に配られたパヤタスの資料にはパヤタスを歩くときに注意しなければいけないことがいくつか書いてあ

り、私はそこは危険な場所であり、住民は言っ  
てしまえば部外者の私たちに敵意を持っている  
のだと受け取りました。パヤタスまで乗ってい  
った車を降りるのさえ緊張しました。しかし実  
際に住民の方と触れ合うといつの間にかその緊  
張感はなくなっていました。もちろん何の関係  
もない私たちが彼らの生活環境、生活空間にお  
邪魔させていただいているという謙遜と感謝の  
気持ちは持っていましたが、資料を読んで私が  
持った印象はなくなっていました。そしてもち  
ろん彼らの生活が経済的に苦しいものであるこ  
とは分かり、実際にゴミ山の崩落事故で家族を  
失った方の話を聞くことでゴミ山の存在によっ  
て辛い思いをした人がいることもわかりました。  
しかしそんな悲惨な状況でも彼らは常に絶望し  
ているわけではありませんでした。お話を聞か  
せていただいた際にはときには笑顔を見せ、夫  
とのなれそめも恥ずかしそうに話してくださり、  
子どもたちは夢を持っていました。私は日本と  
いう豊かな国に生まれながらいまだに夢を持た  
ず、ただ何となく大学に通っていることが恥ず  
かしくなりました。実際にパヤタス出身で大学  
に入った人がいるということには、パヤタスの  
家庭の経済状況を考えると驚きましたが、彼の  
努力を私は心から尊敬しています。そして子ど  
もたちが夢を持ち続けていられるのは彼のよう  
な人の存在も大きいのかもしれないと思いまし  
た。



そのような彼らの前向きな姿を見て、私の貧困層の人々に対するボランティアについての考え方は変わりました。これまでは私の中ではそういったボランティアはその日の生活もままならず、少し大げさかもしれませんが、絶望の中にいる彼らに生きる希望を見出してもらうためにするという考えでした。しかし実際の彼らは生きる希望どころか夢をもって明るく生きていました。貧しくても幸せそうでした。もちろん無理して明るく振舞っていたかもしれませんが、それでも明るく振舞うだけの元気はあったのだと私はポジティブに受け取りたいです。そんな彼らの希望をもっと大きくし、夢を叶える手助け

をするという気持ちでこれからはボランティアに取り組んでいきたいと思いました。また、パヤタスに住む女性たちが取り組んでいる、「Likha」の活動も応援していきたいです。「Likha」は十分な収入のない女性にクロススティッチ刺繍の仕事を提供し、子どもを学校に行かせることを目的としたものです。この仕事はスカベンジャーよりも稼ぐことができ、さらにゴミ山で活動することはないので安全であるというメリットがあります。この活動がもっと広がり、スカベンジャーとして働く人が少しでも減ることを私は願っています。

Reported by **Nami Ishikawa**



## Messages from Students

**M**y main topic in this field trip is about trade and public health related issues. I focused on tobacco related issues and visited several government agencies such as DOH (Department of Health), BIR (Bureau of Internal Revenue), DTI (Department of Trade and Industry) and Supreme Court of the Philippines. I could take a look at how government agencies regulate and enforce the law.



Before this field study trip, I visited the Philippines several times for business trips. I thought I knew a lot about the Philippines but this trip changed my thoughts on this country to different directions. Previously I basically visited and met people from private sectors. Wealthy businessmen from good family background were the typical Filipinos that I encountered. In the past I also witnessed some severe poverty situations

and corruptions prevalent in this country. From the perspective of the private sector, the situations in the developing countries could mean good business opportunities. Taking advantage of societal loopholes and unsecured environments can lead to more business chances and even big success. Focuses will be put on the profitability that we can get in the developing countries and we may condone ourselves that we are now contributing to the economy of the developing countries.

We all know that foreign investments are very important factors for the developing countries' economy and development. However, sometimes we have witnessed some conflicts between the foreign investments and sovereign rights of countries. This field trip made me see the other side of investment and development, that is, the perspectives from public sectors. Bore this field trip I think I see the Philippines from the eyes of investors. This field trip helped me to see from the lenses of regulators. Though I do not have any answers for how to solve current poverty and inequality situation in the Philippines, I do think this field trip made me have a balanced thinking on the developing countries.

With many thanks to the faculty and students from UST who arranged appointments with government agencies and I do appreciate participants from YNU and their supports.

**KYUNG WOO KIM**

Although I was excited about going to Philippines first time, this study tour turned out to be greater experiences than I expected. I was able to meet a lot of wonderful people, learn about my research area deeply, and experience the things I have never done before.



First of all, I visited really various governmental offices and companies. Especially, being able to hear from the officials was precious opportunities since I understood the complicated reasons and causes behind policy-making. Those were

something I never knew through only newspapers and TV news.

Secondly, I learned people's livelihood which was totally different from Japanese one. Visiting indigenous traits gave me a large impact and a chance to think about what is needed and what I could do.

Lastly, it was really nice to meet the people from University of Santo Tomas (UST). They were always supportive, generous, and cheerful! We were able to visit various places mainly because UST people arranged the meetings and transportations. I am really grateful for their hospitable assistance. Also, professors from YNU helped students a lot so that all of students finished this study tour safely and fruitfully. Again, I would like to express my deep gratitude for everyone involved in this wonderful program.

**AYAKO SUZUE**

First of all, I would like to thank for Professor Kabashima for organizing the successful YNU study trip. I am very proud to be one of the participants.

The YNU study trip should be one of the best experiences in my life. I could not believe the ten days study trip has finished. It was a fruitful and unforgettable experience for me and I would never forget every minute that I spent in the Philippines. The visit of local places with the local professors and





students in the Philippines are remarkable. They are from UST and we still keep contact in the moment.

During the ten days study trip, I learnt a lot of things.

Our team visited the UNIQLO(SM Makati) in the afternoon on February 24 2016. We had a much more intuitive understanding of the international Japanese company.

We also visited one of the poorest parts of

the Philippines Barangay-Payatas, with almost 40% of the active population unemployed and nearly half the residents earning less than 4,000 Philippine pesos a month. The challenge is to provide a better quality of life, both physically and socially.

This is really a very meaningful study trip, I hope that it could be hold better and better in the future.

**YUE YUAN**

**A**s a law student I do the research mostly about the antitrust law which makes me curious about the investment and trade in Philippines. Before I visited there, I have totally no idea about Philippines except the beautiful spots there. As we all know, recent years, Philippines has developed quickly as a developed country with the help of other developed countries, especially Japan and USA.



Actually, it is the truth. This is a beautiful country with friendly people and fabulous travel spots. Under the help of other countries, the development is really far

away from my image.

Just as the picture, we visited the slum called "payatas" and some original people living in the mountain. I used to be a volunteer for Africa when I was in college, but I was stopped by my parents. This time I have really chance to see the situation there by my own eyes made me excited and sad. I was excited for feeling there real life and also I was sad for their life. However, each one of them is wonderful. They make their own life and what's more, they even help others who are in trouble. Due to this chance, I realized that I am too small and too weak to do anything for them. Although I can become someone after my hardworking I do not think I can do anything for them. The contradiction between the law and the reality, the government and the people seems not easy to solve.

And the original people who was afraid of outside people at the first. Under the education, they can use English to

communicate with other people. They realized the outside world and become more opening.

In a word, the education is so important everywhere for everyone. Not only them but also for the educational people. Nobody can stop learning since there are too much knowledge we do not know in

**T**his field study trip was wonderful trip because I was really stimulated by all YNU students and UST students. Ever since I arrived at the Philippine, UST students were very friendly and spoke knowledgeably on wide variety of topics about history, politics, economy, and customs. I talked with Joseph Carlo Vergel, a UST student, about the next presidential election of the USA in the bus. Then, I felt strongly that if I could speak English more fluently, I would exchange a wealth of knowledge and information freely. For ten days, I would like to appreciate all people involved in this field study trip, especially, Mr. Tommy Tiu, the Professor of University of Santo Tomas, who supported for our field study trip.

We also could visit many precious places such as DFA, ADB, UST and JICA and so on. I'm interested in the international politics. Of course, it was hard for me to ask DFA staffs and understand in English. But I decided to ask them questions without hesitating. It seems to me that many people in Japan usually mind themselves

the world. And the importance of education is also should be paid attention.

Thanks to the hospitable people and the good situation gave me an unforgettable trip. I have learned a lot not only to myself but also to this world.

**YING HUI ZHAO**

how they look like very carefully, and also judge others by the same way. In Japan, I was not an exception either.



On the other hand, every UST and YNU graduate students have a strong personality and various their career. Some of them had worked a company for some years, so they are older than me. Having studied with them in the Philippines gave me a chance to think about my career in the future.

**YASUHIRO HARADA**

This is my first field study trip in the Philippines. I have been interested in education and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) for a long time. I wanted to see the situation directly. Thus this trip was really fruitful and wonderful for me.

In the Philippines, new basic education program "K to 12" has introduced this year. I am interested in this system and wanted to know how they affect to the school administration or Filipino job hunting. The story about how JICA support this project was also interesting.

During this trip, we visited NCF (Niho ngo Center Foundation). Unfortunately the class had already finished when we visited the office, but it was good time to talk with the teachers. The experience that left the biggest impression on me was visiting Payatas area. I was really shocked at the disparity between the rich and the poor. I did not know what to say. After hearing the situation of there from Salt Payatas, I felt difficulties in changing this situation. However, their story about their efforts has made me want to support them from Japan. I want to visit there again and see their development with my own eyes.

The reason why I joined this tour is related to last-year experiences. Last summer, I visited a small village of musician in Nepal. Then, I thought about a following thing:



In the presentations, some of the academic words were difficult for me, but other members and professors always helped me. My understanding about each field became deeper thanks to them. Also, I could ask questions positively than before. Finally, for 10 days, the professors and students of University of Santo Tomas supported us kindly.

We would never have this trip without them. I do appreciate all of them. Also, I would like to express my appreciation to the professors and students of YNU.

**RIKA NAKANO**

Is there any ways for people in small groups to keep their original lifestyle as well as adapting modern society and making their living? To get keys for solving this question, I decided to join this trip.





People in Aeta Ethnic Community we visited in this trip were quite impressive for me in terms of harmonizing their tradition and modern society. They maintained their tradition on clothes and houses, but at the same time, they made efforts to get connections with modern

“Time flies.” This word does fit this field trip. Each day was filled with interesting and fun moments. Looking back this field trip, however, I also feel like the trip was such a long stay because we have done so many things in this country.

This was actually my first time to visit Philippines and participate in a study trip for over a week. It got more meaning than a trip that I go by myself. Getting very academic and informative presentations, hearing other member’s questions and discussions with friends after each visits. Every moment was very inspiring. The

changing society.

On the other hand, it seems that there are some challenges which should be tackled from the business point of view. For instance, they cannot earn enough money by selling charcoal, and there is quite a few choices of business.

However, their lifestyle contains many significant facts to be adapted to other regions. Still, there are a lot of people called ethnic groups in the world. I believe that harmonizing traditions and modern life like Aeta Ethnic Community would be one of the important keys for ethnic groups to live as they are.

Finally, many thanks for everyone from University of Saint Thomas, who arranged anything of this trip, and for professors and participants from YNU.

**AYAKA NAGATOMO**



event that left an impression on me the most is visiting Payatas. This experience is still making me consider about “What is

government?" "What is volunteer?" etc.

In this stay, I visited lots of places that I wouldn't have got opportunities by myself. Without this trip I would have never touched those interesting experience. Without YNU and UST professors, I could not have visited those places and touched

This trip was the first time for me to have been abroad. Now that I came back to Japan with full of wonderful memories, I am really glad that the destination was Philippines and that I joined this program.



To tell the truth, before I made my decision to join this program, I had already decided to go to Philippines to do volunteer in this March. It is after I applied for the volunteer work that my friend, Rika, asked me to join this

this deep knowledge. Without other YNU and UST students, I could not have got this various shocks and huge motivation. Thank you all for making this amazing trip happened. *Maraming salamat po!*

**TAMAO ITO**

program in this February. Needless to say, I really wondered whether I should apply for this school program or not. Who is so foolish that he visit same place twice in a month? The problems worrying me are expenses and time they cost me.

Finally, however, I joined this program. Now I want to recommend you to join this program even if you have another plan to go to Philippines. In other words, I want you to have chances to go abroad as much as you have if you are interested in the world even slightly. This 10 days program is attractive enough to widen your horizon and must give you fantastic experience which other programs cannot.

First, you could visit many governmental offices like ADB, JICA and many Philippines Departments and listen to valuable lectures. This time we could arrange the destinations and time schedule freely thanks to a lot of UST members. Although the time schedule was a little bit tight, we didn't have any waste of time at all. On the contrary, the more you prepare for each investigation, the more you can spend fruitful time because their explanations are often technical.

If you care about your monetary situation, all the more you should go abroad joining this program. If you want, you can receive scholarship from JASSO which cover more than half of your expenses and cut down all of expenses only 30-40 thousands yen. Compared with other programs you can find on the Internet, it is unbelievably cheap.

While you can talk with many

このフィリピン海外研修に参加したのは、海外に行ってみたいというほんの軽い気持ちからでした。ボランティアには興味があったのでフィリピンの特に発展途上の地域でボランティアをしようぐらいに思っていました。しかしミーティングに行ってみると私と同じ学部1年の子でさえ、フィリピンでこれを学びたいというしっかりした目標をもって参加していることにとても驚き、こんな自分が参加していいのかと怖気づきました。一度は参加辞退しようかとも考えましたが、やらないで後悔するよりやって後悔という私のモットーを思い出し思いとどまりました。

実際に現地に着くと、日本を出たことがないどころか飛行機に乗ったことすらない私にとって、日本とは違った南国の雰囲気はとても新鮮なもので興奮したのを今でも覚えています。興奮も冷めやらぬうちに、1日にいくつものところを訪問させていただき忙しい日々が始まりました。すべて英語で行われるプレゼンを聞くのは初めてのことで、かつ英語にあまり触れていなかったせいもあってか正直内容はほとんどわかりま

governmental officers, you can make friends with Filipino students. They are really energetic and must bring you to new world. Finally, without their help and cooperation, we could not have succeeded this program. Thanks to many UST professors, students, and stuffs, I could spend really valuable time in Philippines. I would appreciate your efforts.

**MOMOKA KUNIYUKI**

せんでした。そのためもちろん質問などできるはずもない私とは対照的に、次々と質問をしていく他の参加者の姿にとっても驚かされました。



プレゼンは聞き取れないし、そもそもフィリピンで特に学びたいことがあったわけでもないでこの研修プログラムを実施した側からすれば、私が参加した意義はなかったと思います。申し訳ありません。しかし私にとってフィリピンの



人たちとの出会いはとても大きなものでした。彼らは初対面の私たちに明るく接し、そして厚くもてなしてくれました。おそらく私がフィリピンで学んだことはフィリピンの人の優しさと明るさです。私にとっては本格的な英語での会話は初めての経験で、相手の言葉を聞き取るのも自分がそれに返すのも一苦労でした。そのため、「yah」と「yes」と笑うことを繰り返すだけの時もよくありました。それでも懲りずに明るく私に話しかけてくれた彼らの優しさがあったからこそ、このフィリピン研修は私にとってとて

も良い思い出になったのだと思います。

プレゼンをしてくださった方々には申し訳ないくらいそこから私が得たものはありませんでしたが、私はこのプログラムに参加して、素晴らしいフィリピンの人たちや多忙な10日間をともに乗り越えた素敵な仲間と出会えて、本当によかったと思っています。これからもやらないで後悔するよりやって後悔の気持ちで、様々なことに挑戦していきたいと思っています。

**NAMI ISHIKAWA**



## Photo Essays











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***Salamat Po!***