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EDSA Ayala -Pasay Road Interchange

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EMBASSY OF JAPAN

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Overview: Japan's Assistance toward the Philippines

Many Filipinos may not recognize when they use the Terminal 2 of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), the EDSA-Ayala Avenue Interchange, or the Batangas Port, that they are actually experiencing first-hand how Japan has worked closely with the Philippines. More than one can imagine, Japan has been cooperating with the Philippines in a broad range of areas.

Japan and the Philippines have more than 60 years of history with extensive work in development cooperation in a broad range of areas including infrastructure, energy, maritime security, disaster management, agriculture, health, education, and peace and development in Mindanao. Japan accounts for 57% of the cumulative ODA commitments the Philippines received from 1966-2017, reaching a total sum of over USD 28 billion, or close to PHP 1.5 trillion. By far, Japan has been and continues to be the biggest donor of the Philippines.

Japan's "Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Republic of the Philippines" outlines Japan's development cooperation toward the Philippines with three pillars at its core:

- Strengthening a Foundation for Sustainable Economic Growth
- Ensuring Human Security for Inclusive Growth
- Peace and Development in Mindanao

In October 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and President Rodrigo Duterte issued the "Japan-Philippines Joint Statement on Bilateral Cooperation for the Next Five Years." In this landmark Joint Statement, Prime Minister Abe emphasized Japan's intention to steadily implement a total contribution of one trillion yen, roughly half a trillion pesos, over the next five years through public and private sector engagement, which was announced in Manila in January 2017.

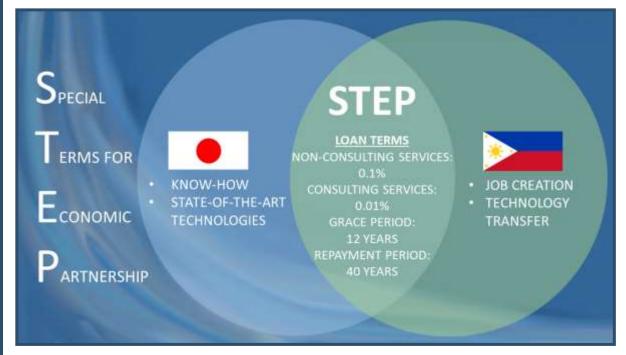
As confirmed in the Joint Statement, Japan will continue to work closely with the Philippines to further strengthen the Strategic Partnership between our countries.

Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP)

Japan is providing assistance to build a 30km subway in Metro Manila, the North South Commuter Railway that stretches 150km from Clark, Pampanga, to Calamba, Laguna, and the new Bohol Panglao International Airport, as well as to provide 44m class and 94m class patrol vessels to the Philippine Coast Guard, among many others. Most of the large-scale projects funded by Japan are on the basis of the Special Terms for Economic Partnership or STEP loan.

Under this financing scheme, loans are extended with 0.1 percent interest for non-consulting services, and 0.01 percent interest for consulting services with a grace period of 12 years and 40 years repayment period.

This scheme presents a window of opportunities for collaboration between Japanese and Filipino companies because the larger proportion of financing usually goes to mostly Filipino companies, while only at least 30 percent of the total contract price shall be used to goods and services provided by Japanese companies. With the state-of-the-art technologies of participating Japanese companies, this scheme serves as an avenue for knowledge and technology transfer, which is deemed essential to the long-term success of Philippine economic development. It will also be instrumental in the creation of quality jobs for Filipinos.



STRENGTHENING A FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

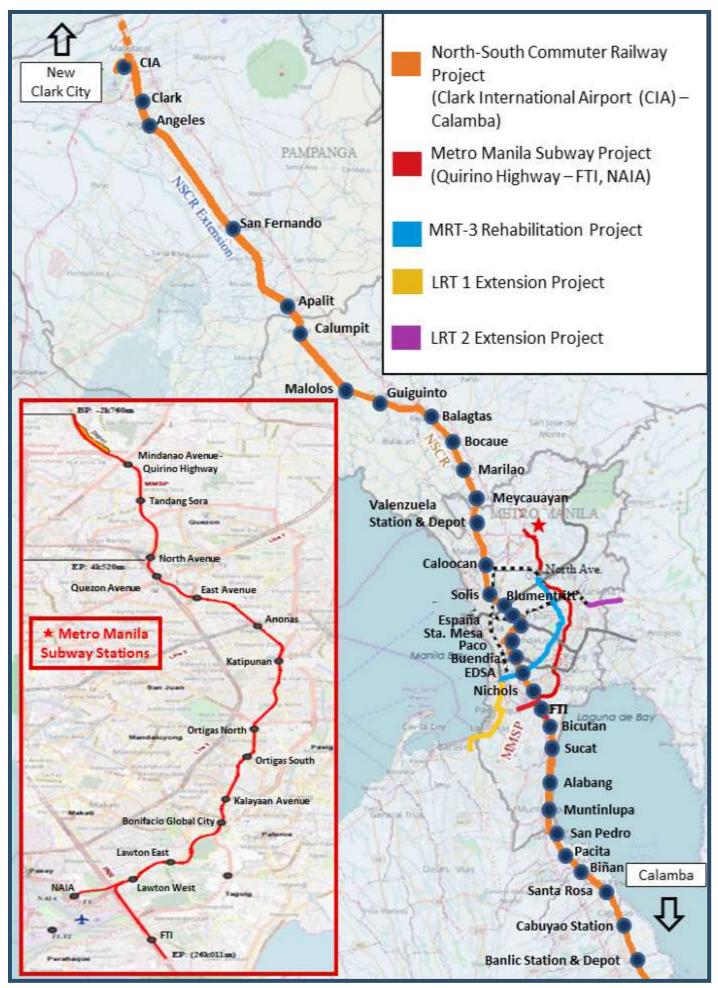


Establishing arterial and efficient infrastructure—such as railways, road networks, and airports/ports,—is vital to further strengthen the Philippines' inclusive and sustainable development.

Japan believes that organized and balanced development plans based on solid economic and social analysis are essential before embarking on a big infrastructure project. From this perspective, Japan conducted the studies for "the Roadmap for Transport Infrastructure for Metro Manila and its Surrounding Areas" (2014, 2018), "Mega Cebu Vision 2050" (2015), "the Master Plan Study on Urban Transport System in Metro Cebu Project" (2018) as well as "the Davao City Infrastructure Development Plan and Capacity Building Project" (2018) to help identify the most needed infrastructure projects in these respective cities. Basically Japan's ongoing projects and projects under formulation are based on these studies.

Bohol Panglao International Airpor Photo by CAAP/Sky Watch Magazine

Metro Manila Railway Projects with Japan's Assistance



RAILWAYS IN METRO MANILA

With Japan's state-of-the-art technology including high-level seismic design and centralized traffic control system, Japan's ODA railway projects seek to effectively address the worsening traffic congestion in the Capital Region, which is estimated to cost 3.5 billion pesos a day. Once operationalized, these railways will provide fast, safe, punctual, and environment-friendly public transportation services, expanding the Metro Manila economic sphere and improving the Philippine investment climate.

Metro Manila Subway (Ongoing)

The first subway in the Philippines targets to start its partial operation in 2022 and full operation in 2025. It will stretch about 30km connecting major business districts from Quirino Highway in Quezon City to the FTI station in Taguig, with a branch line to the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA). It is seen to serve 500,000 people daily.



North-South Commuter Railway (Ongoing)

The North South Commuter Railway stretches about 150km from Clark International Airport (CIA), Pampanga to Calamba, Laguna. All electrified 8 car trains will be operational on the mostly elevated tracks. It is planned to reduce travel time between CIA and Central Manila to around 1 hour.

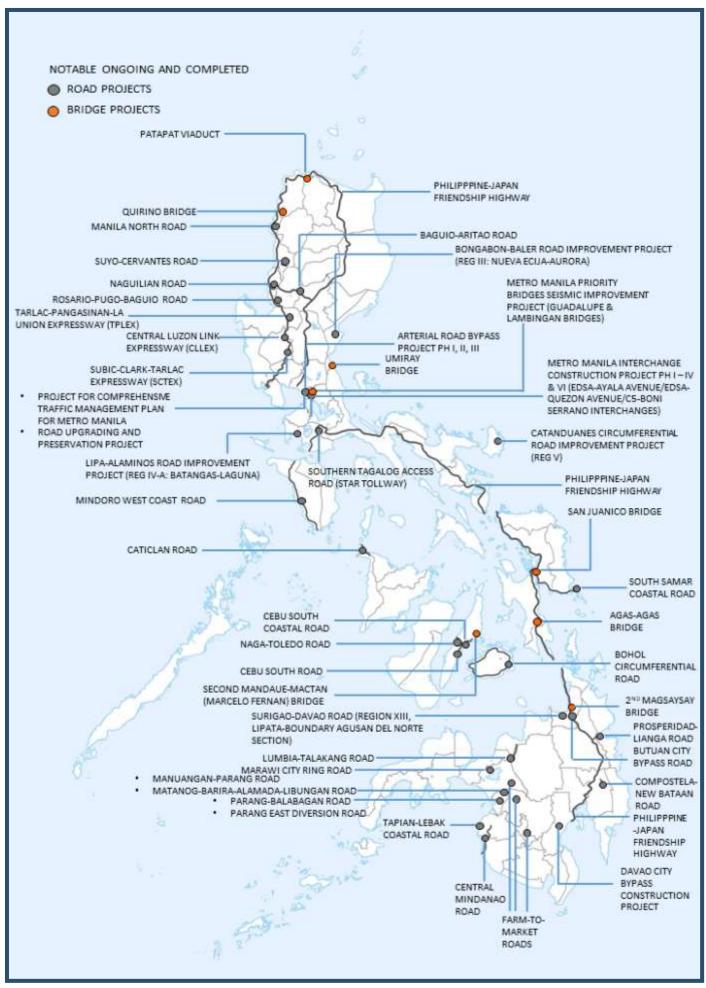


Philippine Railway Institute (Ongoing)

Japan is also embarking on establishing the Philippine Railway Institute to bring Japan's safe and efficient railway operation culture in the Philippines. Japan's top railway operators are providing support to the Institute.



Road & Bridge Projects with Japan's Assistance



ROADS AND BRIDGES THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Japan has been a long-time partner of the Philippines in the construction and rehabilitation of the Philippines-Japan Friendship Highway and other arterial road networks throughout the Philippines.

Philippine - Japan Friendship Highway







Patapat Viaduct (Ilocos Norte)

Naga—Daraga (Bicol Section)

San Juanico Bridge (Samar & Leyte)

The Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway is Japan's first ODA loan project in the Philippines that began in 1968. As the longest highway in the Philippines, it is composed of over 3,000 kilometers of roads and bridges stretching from Allacapan, Cagayan Province in the north to Carmen, Davao del Norte in the south. The 2.2km San Juanico Bridge (1973) connecting the islands of Samar and Leyte still stands as the longest bridge in the Philippines. (All photos by DPWH)

Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway



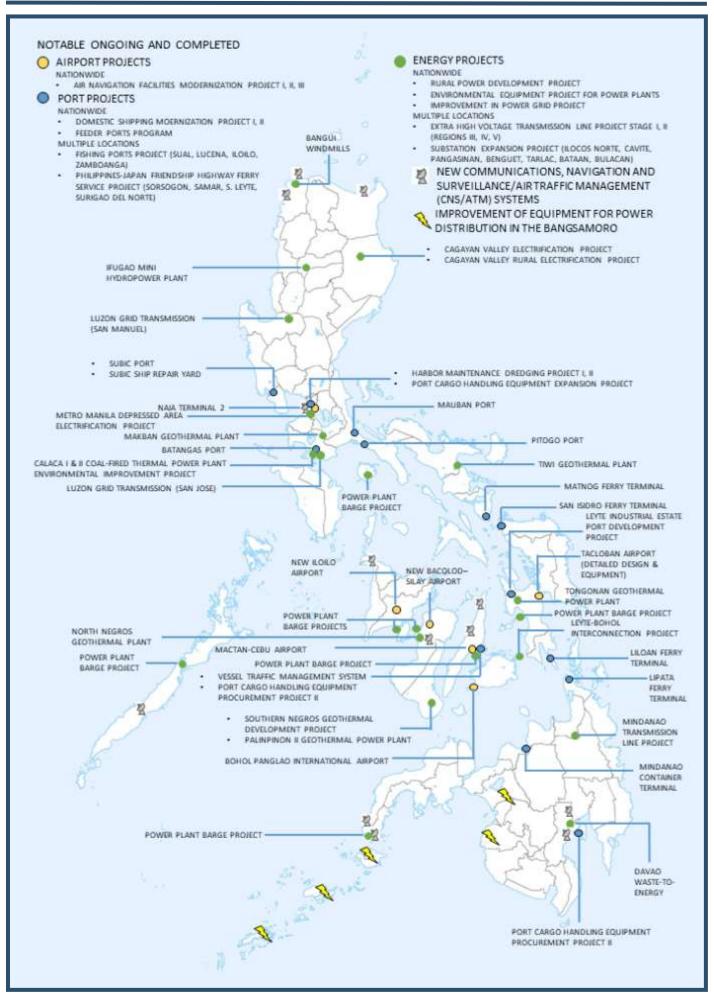
Arterial Road Bypass Project (Ongoing)



After the opening of the 90km, four lane Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway in 2009, the travel time between Subic and Clark was reduced from 120 minutes to 35 minutes, and between Clark and Tarlac minutes to from 90 22 minutes. respectively.

The Plaridel Bypass Road, a new 24.6km arterial road bypass in the province of Bulacan, aims to address transport bottleneck as it connects Metro Manila and northern suburban cities. Japan is currently assisting the widening of this bypass road into four lanes.

Airport/Seaport/Energy Projects with Japan's Assistance



AIRPORTS, SEAPORTS, AND ENERGY

Japan has been cooperating with the Philippines to construct and improve key hubs for air and sea transportation, including Cebu-Mactan Airport, Iloilo Airport, Subic Port and Mindanao Container Terminal.

Japan has also been assisting in building and rehabilitating major power plants as well as the expansion of electricity transmission grid.

Bohol Panglao International Airport (2018)

The new Bohol Panglao International Airport has the capacity to handle nearly three times more flights than the old airport, thereby contributing to the revitalization and sustainable growth of the popular resort island area.



CNS/ATM (2018)

Japan helped establish the New Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) which enables air traffic controllers to communicate with, navigate, and monitor the planes throughout the entire Philippines, thereby improving the safety and punctuality of air transportation.



Waste-to-Energy Facility in Davao City (Ongoing)

An integrated solid waste management facility, the Waste-to-Energy Facility in Davao City will significantly reduce solid waste by converting it to usable energy with minimal environmental impact. This facility is the first of its kind in the Philippines and expected to serve an innovative example of an as ecological and sustainable waste management.



MARITIME SECURITY

Since 1989, Japan has been supporting the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) to enhance its maritime security through capacity building as well as the provision of vessels and equipment.

44m-Class Multi-Role Response Vessels (MRRVs) (2016—2018)

The **PCG** has recently commissioned ten 44m class Multi-Role Response Vessels with (MRRVs) bulletproof navigation bridges and advanced communications monitoring technology. These made-in-Japan vessels enhance the PCG's for and auick capacity



appropriate response to maritime incidents, such as search and rescue, and maritime law enforcement.

94m-Class MRRVs (Ongoing)

Japan is also providing two 94m class vessels to the PCG.

<u>High-Speed Boats and Coastal Monitoring Radars</u> (Ongoing)

Responding to the request of President Duterte, Japan is providing a total of thirteen highspeed boats to the PCG for maritime law enforcement. Japan is also to hand over 11 coastal monitoring radar systems to the PCG for Southwest Mindanao.

The radar systems are integrated with the Automatic Identification System (AIS) to help



the PCG detect and identify any suspicious vessels in these critical regions.

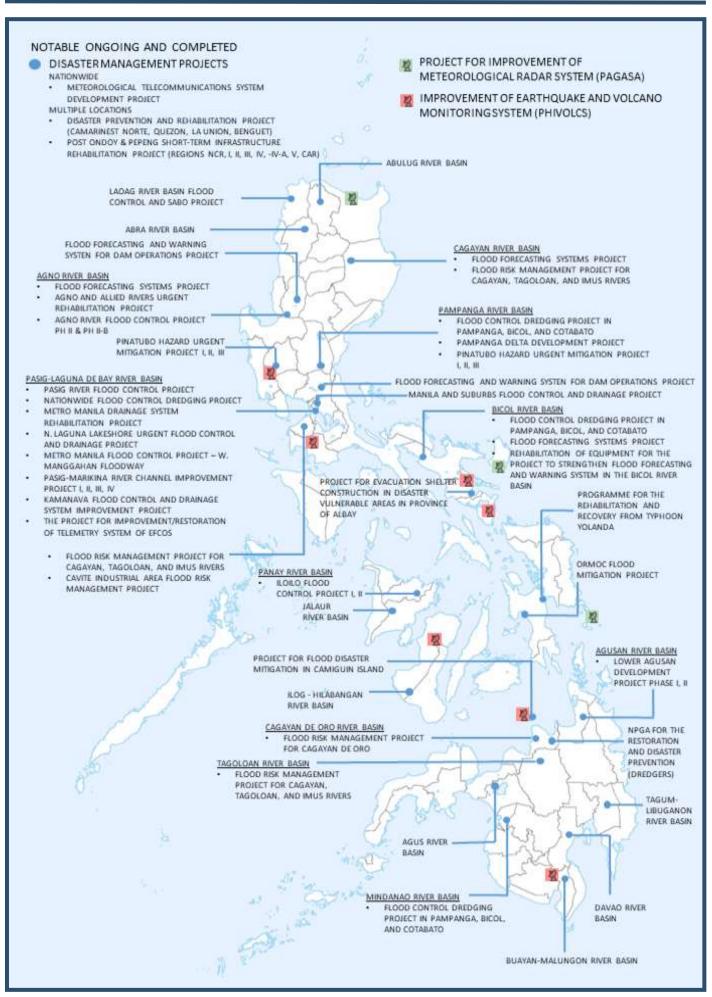
ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH



Human Security, which Japan has long advocated, aims to ensure "the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair," and is based on the idea that "all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential." (UNGA Resolution, 2012)

To help realize Human Security in the Philippines, Japan cooperates in the improvement of both hard and soft social infrastructure for disaster management, in the achievement of universal health coverage, in the agricultural and rural development, and in the resolution of such social issues as illegal drug issues.

Disaster Management Projects with Japan's Assistance



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

With Japan's experience and expertise in disaster management, Japan has long been providing assistance to the Philippines on disaster risk reduction. Over 40 disaster management projects received assistance from Japan.

Ormoc City Flood Mitigation Project

The Ormoc City Flood Mitigation Project was completed in 2001 in response to the tragic flash floods caused by Typhoon Uring in 1991 which claimed over 8000 lives. This project built various structures to prevent flooding, including revetment, sluice gate, and slit dams, among others. It also helped establish a Flood Mitigation Committee that promotes local disaster response efforts. The project proved its effectiveness when the city was hit by Typhoon Yolanda in 2013.



Slit Dam in Ormoc City

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase IV Ongoing)



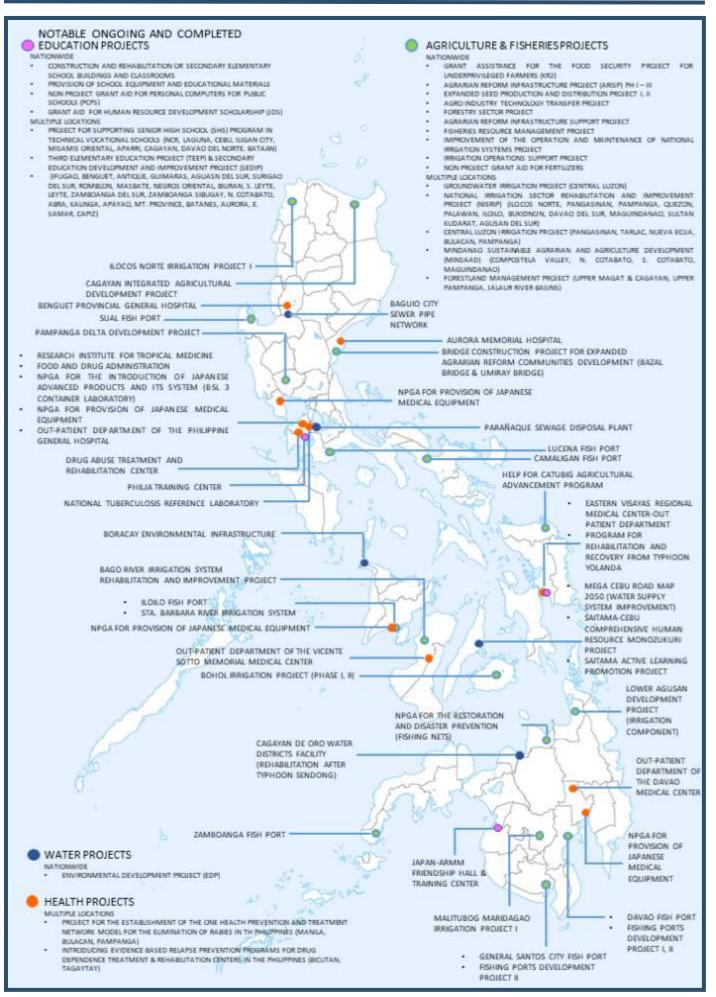
Pasig-Marikina River Phase III

Japan has been providing flood control assistance under the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Projects since 1999. The project involves the construction and improvement of dikes and drainage outlets, as well as the partial dredging of these rivers to significantly reduce flood damage in Metro Manila. The final phase is planned to be completed in 2025.

Assistance to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)

Since 1999, Japan has upgraded equipment, including real-time earthquake and tsunami monitoring systems, and providing training to the personnel of the PHIVOLCS to develop its institutional capabilities for the timely delivery of warning and real-time information about earthquakes and volcanic eruptions to the public.

Health, Agriculture & Fisheries, Education Projects



HEALTH

Japan has provided assistance in the health sector through technical cooperation, including Maternal and Child Health Care and Infectious Disease Control, and the construction of health-related facilities such as the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) and the out-patient building of the Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center.



In addition, Japan is currently providing assistance to the Philippines for an effective treatment of illegal drug users. The support consists of 1) the development and execution of a medium-to-long term action plan, 2) the construction of a drug treatment and rehabilitation center in Cavite, and 3) the introduction of a nationwide evidence-based relapse prevention model through technical cooperation until 2022.

AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES



Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (ARISP), Agusan del Norte



General Santos Fish Port

Japan has supported more than 60% of all irrigation projects countrywide, benefitting roughly 130,000 hectares of farmland. Assistance has also been provided in the construction of eight fish port complexes. Moreover, a number of capacity building projects to boost agricultural productivity has been conducted through technical cooperation projects.

EDUCATION

Japan has long provided assistance in constructing and rehabilitating a total of over 10,000 school buildings, providing educational equipment and materials, and building the capacities of teachers.



PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN MINDANAO



Recognizing that peace in Mindanao is essential for the peace and prosperity of the Philippines, and the entire Asia, Japan has put special importance in supporting the Mindanao peace process.

Given the importance Japan places on the Mindanao peace process, Japan provides intensive development assistance in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao. In 2006, Prime Minister Abe launched an initiative named the Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development, or J-BIRD. Under the banner of J-BIRD, by 2018, Japan provided a total of about 13 billion pesos of assistance since 2006 to all over the Bangsamoro region. In 2019, being cognizant that the peace process is at a critical juncture, Japan announced new assistance worth 12 billion pesos toward the Bangsamoro, thus raising the total amount of J-BIRD assistance to 25 billion pesos to date.

Bangsamoro Transition Aurhority Oath Taking
Photo by: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

JAPAN-BANGSAMORO INITIATIVES FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (J-BIRD)

Through J-BIRD, Japan provides support for 1) capacity development of current and future Bangsamoro leaders, 2) the eradication of poverty, and 3) community development. These three components are designed to create synergy to effectively contribute to a peaceful and prosperous Mindanao.

Japan's New Assistance towards Bangsamoro

With the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) in February 2019, Japan is aware that the peace process in Mindanao is at a critical juncture. In order to strongly support the success of the peace process at this critical juncture, Japan announced new assistance worth 25 billion yen (12 billion pesos) in 2019.

Road Network Development Project in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao

This project constructs 178.4km of roads linking the main cities of Mindanao in Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, and Sultan Kudarat. The road network is expected to improve logistics, stimulate economic activity, and strengthen access to the region, thereby contributing to support foundation of people's the lives, sustainable peace, and economic development of this region.

Support in Water Supply, Livelihood, and Capacity Building

Japan reconstructs the TESDA (Technical Education Skills Development and in Authority) center Marawi and provides equipment to the other two TESDA Centers in Basilan and Maguindanao. Japan also provides wellmachines and underground water detecting machines to improve access to safe water supply. In addition, Japan's technical cooperation supports capacity development of the BTA and livelihood of former MILF soldiers.

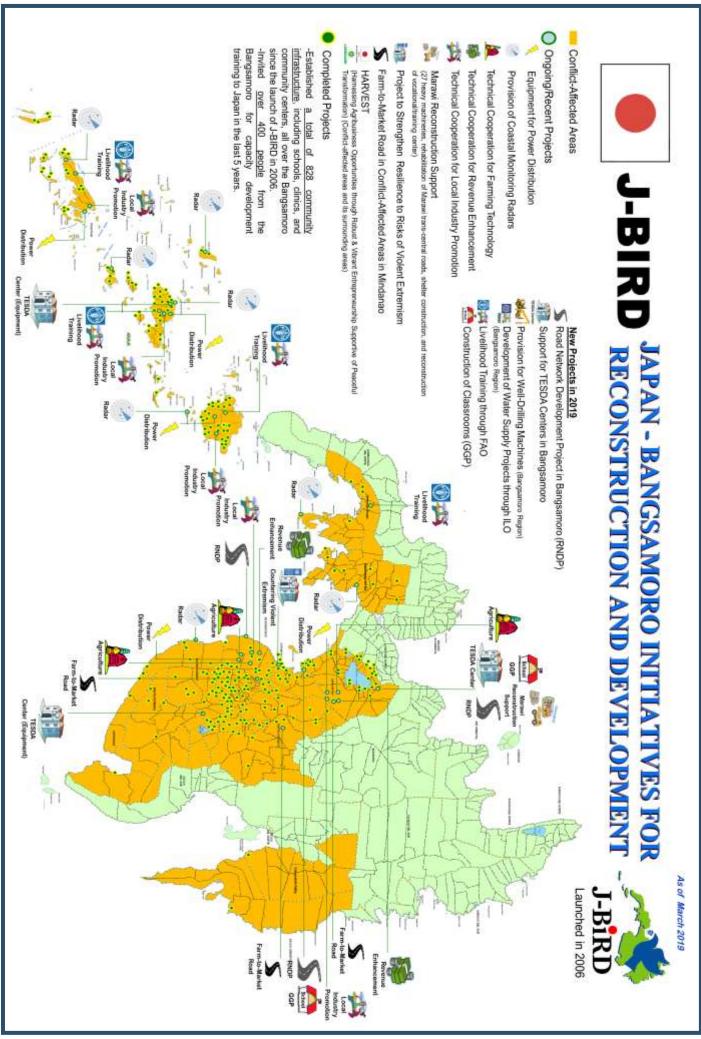
Japan's Assistance for Marawi Reconstruction

Japan provides over 11 billon yen (5.5 billion pesos) of assistance for the reconstruction of Marawi in the road, housing, and vocational training sectors.



INTERIM CHIEF MINISTER AL-HAJJ MURAD EBRAHIM BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY (BTA)

"We really appreciated very much the assistance of Japan in pushing forward the peace process. It gives a strong momentum in order that the peace process will move forward."



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND GRASSROOTS COOPERATION



Recognizing the importance of human resource development for sustainable development, Japan has been providing various training programs including scholarships from the very start of Japan's development cooperation toward the Philippines. In fact, it was 1954, when Japan first provided training programs to Filipinos as part of its assistance.

Japan also provides assistance at the grassroots level through the dispatch of volunteers and support of small-scale projects all over the Philippines in order to directly connect with the people and provide what they truly need.

The Project for the Construction of Classrooms for Dumadalig
Integrated School in Tantangan, South Cotabato

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Since 1954, over 40,000 Filipinos completed Japan's human resource development programs such as the Knowledge Co-Creation Programs.

These training programs not only helped Filipino participants to acquire various skills, but also helped forge the friendship and mutual trust between Japan and the Philippines.

Japan also provides various scholarship opportunities to the people of the Philippines. Over 1,400 Filipinos went to Japan to study as government scholars through a variety of scholarship schemes, including JDS and other Japanese government scholarships (https://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/00_000193.html)

Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)

The JDS is a long-term scholarship program for Philippine government officials to obtain master and doctorate degrees from top Japanese universities and help develop capacities of Philippine government officials. Annually, more than 20 young government officials are selected. This grant aid enables them to gain more expertise in their respective fields, paving their way to leadership roles contributing to the future development of the Philippines. Since 2003,



340 JDS fellows from the Philippines have benefitted from this scholarship.

Knowledge Co-Creation Program

provides Japan numerous training opportunities in Japan to Filipinos. Every year, through the Knowledge Co-Creation Program, over 100 Filipinos visit Japan to attend a variety of public policy training courses in a broad range of sectors, such as education, health. transportation, agricultural development, and disaster managements. To this day, over 40,000 Filipinos have attended the program.



GRASSROOTS COOPERATION

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)



Nutrition volunteer in the community feeding program in Bohol Province



Volunteer and counterpart practising
"5S Continuous Quality Improvement Total Quality
Management" in Leyte Provincial Hospital

Since 1966, more than 1,600 young volunteer experts were dispatched to the Philippines under the JICA Volunteer Program. Going out of their comfort zones to live with local Filipinos, and armed with various skills in areas of agriculture, health, education, among others, these volunteers provide critical technical assistance in the grassroots level. Many valuable friendships were formed in rural communities all over the Philippines. The JOCV was conferred the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2016.

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP)

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) is one of the Japanese ODA schemes, which support small-scale projects directly benefiting the grassroots level as well as contributing to the socio-economic growth of developing countries. In the Philippines, GGP was launched in 1989 and, to date, 543 grassroots projects have been implemented

by non-government organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other non-profit organizations. (https://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/00_000032.html)





"The Project for the Construction of Training Center for the Mangyans in Mindoro"

GGP funded the training center in Naujan, Oriental Mindoro, aimed at empowering the indigenous people especially the women by providing them opportunities to be involved in development activities.







