

Rolling Plan for the Philippines

As of April 2012

1. Basic Assistance Policy	Assistance in Pursuit of Inclusive Growth
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2. Priority Area 1 Achieving Sustainable Economic Growth through the Acceleration of Investment Promotion

	<p>【Issues and Tasks】 East Asia's development experiences have shown that sustainable development, led by Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), is an indispensable condition for attaining inclusive growth that the Philippines government is aiming for. Among major challenges in promoting investment and business in the Philippines are inadequate infrastructure including poor utilization of the existing infrastructure as well as corruption and inefficient governance. This is evident especially in transportation infrastructure which has received the lowest rating among advanced ASEAN-5 (Global Competitiveness Report). The annual economic loss brought about by the traffic congestion is estimated to amount to approximately 2.45 billion dollars.</p> <p>To provide a more favorable investment and business environment, better and more reliable infrastructure must be constructed. In particular, it is imperative to alleviate the congestion in Metro Manila and improve the logistics system by developing highways and a train network in the Greater Capital Region (GCR) which connects the Growth Corridor of Subic-Clark-Manila-Batangas. In addition, various government rules and systems, including Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and a feed-in-tariff for renewable energy, need to be established or improved for attracting more investment to infrastructure projects.</p> <p>The development of infrastructure, as a basis for economic growth, is also meaningful in the perspective of maximizing the opportunities from the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA) that came into effect in 2008. It can facilitate cooperation between the public and private sector, epitomized by PPP, and attract more private investment.</p>	<p>【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】 To accelerate the investment from both domestic and foreign sources that enables the Philippines to attain sustainable growth through job creation, Japan provides assistance for improving the transport network in GCR, developing infrastructure related to energy, water, etc., as well as enhancing the administrative capacity for implementing infrastructure development.</p> <p>Japan also supports the smooth implementation of PPP by enhancing administrative capacity that can lead to proper management in scheme establishment including legal frameworks, as well as formulation, implementation, and management of projects.</p>																																																																																																																							
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Program</th> <th rowspan="2">Program Summary</th> <th rowspan="2">Project</th> <th rowspan="2">Scheme</th> <th colspan="6"></th> <th rowspan="2">Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</th> <th rowspan="2">Note</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Before JFY 2011</th> <th>JFY 2012</th> <th>JFY 2013</th> <th>JFY 2014</th> <th>JFY 2015</th> <th>JFY 2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="10" style="vertical-align: top;"> Development Issue 1 – 1 Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth Infrastructure Development in Greater Capital Region </td> <td rowspan="10" style="vertical-align: top;"> In order to accelerate the investments from domestic and foreign sources, create employment opportunities in the country and achieve inclusive and sustainable economic development, Japan provides assistance to improve the transport network in GCR, and critical infrastructure related to energy, water, etc. Japan also provides assistance to improve the Philippine government's capacity in the implementation of infrastructure development. 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The assistance covers the improvement of project management, the enhancement of administrative and financial management of government-owned and controlled agencies, the facilitation of deregulation, and the establishment of PPP scheme.	Integrated Transport Implementation and Management	IE	—								The Project for Capacity Development on Transportation Planning & Database Management	TCP	—	—	—				2.40		Road Planning Management Advisor	IE	—	—							Road Planning Management Advisor	IE		- - - - -							New CNS/ATM Systems Development Project	YL	—	—					220.49		Improvement of Quality Management for Highway and Bridge Construction & Maintenance (Phase 2)	TCP	—	—	—				2.66		Preparatory Study for LRT 2 Extension Project	PS	—							Support for Climate Change	Study on the Strategic Railway Networks for Greater Capital Region	PS		—							Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase 1) Plaridel and Cabanatuan	YL	—	—					62.23		Road Upgrading Preservation Project	YL	—	—	—				408.47	
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Investment Climate Improvement	PCG Education and Human Resource Management System Development	TCP	■	■						3.60	
	Coast Guard Administration	IE	■	■							
	The Project on Enhancing the Capacity for Collection and Application of Fingerprints	TCP	■	■							
	Program Manager / Advisor to Chief, PNP	IE	■	■	■	■					
	Police Administration	Training		■							
	Initial Investigation	Training		■							
	Forensic Science	Training	■	■							
	Initial Investigation	IE		■	■						
	Forensic Science	IE	■	■							
	Trainers' Training on Scientific Method of Processing Fingerprints	In Country Training	■	■							
	Non-project Grant Aid for the Restoration and Disaster Prevention	GA	●							2.50	
	Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship	GA	■	■						13.20	
	Thematic training (5 items)	Other issue-Specific Training	■	■							
	In Country Training (1)	Training	■	■							

Priority Area 2 Overcoming Vulnerability and Stabilizing Bases for Human Life and Production Activity

Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues						Assistance Amount	Note
				Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016		
Development Issue 2 - 1 Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management	<p>【Issues and Tasks】 The Philippines, being an archipelagic nation and located in the circum-Pacific earthquake and volcanic belt, is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruption. In particular the damage to agricultural and manufacturing industries caused by floods is enormous every year. Moreover, according to the report of the World Bank, the Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. As the number of typhoons increase, damages to the country are expected to grow more. Therefore, it is important to take appropriate actions to reduce the risks and mitigate massive damages brought about by floods and earthquakes.</p> <p>【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】 Considering that the Philippines is prone to natural disasters, it should be equipped with adaptation capacities to various forms of hazards and risks like flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic disasters etc. Japan will actively develop a programme to help the Philippines take measures in both soft and hard aspects against these disasters by introducing Japanese technologies and experiences, paying attention also to the issues related to the Philippine government's governance including the maintainance of related infrastructure and the system of information dissemination for residents.</p>	Integrated River Improvement and Management	EXP	■	■						
		Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (II)	YL	■	■					85.29	Climate Change Support
		Preparatory Survey for Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (III)	PS	■	■						Climate Change Support
		Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (III)	YL		■	■	■	■	■	118.36	Climate Change Support
		Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan River, Tagoloan River and Imus River (FRIMP)	YL		■	■	■	■	■	75.46	Climate Change Support
		Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project (III)	YL	■	■	■	■			76.04	
		Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	GA	■	■					33.50	Climate Change Support
		Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	GA	■	■					10.00	Climate Change Support

Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management	prompt emergency assistance and response to needs of rehabilitation and reconstruction will be considered. Japan also supports watershed management including forestry management which will contribute to mitigate damages by the disaster.	Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction of Camiguin Island	GA							10.13	
		Project for Evacuation Shelter Construction in Disaster Vulnerable Areas in Province of Albay	GA							7.39	Climate Change Support
		Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information	Sci-TCP							4.20	
		Strengthening of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Dam Operation	TCP							2.80	Climate Change Support
		Enhancing the Forecasting and Warning Capabilities of PAGASA through Effective Utilization of Weather Data	TCP								Climate Change Support
		Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Capacity Enhancement	TCP							3.55	Climate Change Support
		Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)	EXP								Climate Change Support
		Post Ondoy and Pepeng Short-Term Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	YL							99.12	Climate Change Support
		Forest Management Project	YL							92.44	Climate Change Support
		Grassroot technical cooperation (1)	Grassroot TC								
		Thematic training (38 items)	Other issue-Specific Training								

<p>【Issues and Tasks】 Since the 1960s, the Philippine government has continued to implement various policies to increase agricultural productivity as well as stabilize the price of rice, aiming for realizing self-sufficiency on its staple grain crop, rice. However, more often than not, the rice supply does not meet the domestic demand due to the low productivity and the high population growth rate (average 2% per year). In addition, the recent abnormal weather patterns epitomized by El Niño, global warming, frequent typhoons and accompanying floods also hinder the growth of agricultural production. As a result, the Philippines has become the biggest rice importer in the world as it imports 10% of its domestic consumption every year. The rising price of rice will seriously affect the lives of the people in the Philippines where poor households account for almost 30% of the whole population and about 60% of their expenditures are allotted to food purchase. Moreover, the farmers, which constitute 33% of the working population, still remain under the poverty line. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the country's agricultural productivity and increase the income of the farmers.</p>	<p>【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】 In order to increase and stabilize agricultural production, enhance agricultural productivity, and increase the income of farmers, Japan provides assistance for the effective utilization of existing irrigation facilities by teaching proper and sustainable maintenance and operation of the facilities, cooperating with the Japanese private sector. Capacity building for farmers and irrigation associations will be also conducted. Japan also supports the promotion of agribusiness as an effective measure to improve and modernize processing and distribution systems from farms to markets, and also increase the income of farmers. In addition, Japan supports the Philippines to prepare for various risks related to water shortage and climate change that are expected to grow, and take measures to the risks, including the improvement of access to agricultural finance, the expansion of the use of agricultural insurance, the diversification of income sources through entrepreneurship, etc.</p>
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Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount	Note
				Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016		
Development Issue 2 - 2 Ensuring Food Security	In order to increase agricultural productivity and income, as well as stabilize agricultural production, the following will be provided: (i) support for effective utilization of irrigation facilities by appropriate and sustainable operation and maintenance; (ii) support for capacity development of farmers and irrigators' association; (iii) support for the improvement and modernization of post-harvest and processing facilities, and logistical infrastructure from farm-to-market; (iv) support for agribusiness as an alternative source of income; (v) support to improve access to agricultural finance and credit, expand of use of agricultural insurance, diversify of income sources through alternative businesses; (vi) minimize the risk of loss of income caused by water shortages and climate change.	Irrigators' Association Strengthening Support Technical Cooperation Project	TCP								
		In-Country Training Course for the Improvement of O&M System and Technology for ARCs in Marginal Areas (Phase II)	TCP								
		Agrarian Reform Support Infrastructure Project (Phase III)	YL							118.00	
		Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development, Phase II (Umiray Bridge)	GA							13.94	
		Irrigation Development Planning and Implementation and Operation	IE								
		Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project	YL							52.10	
		Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project	YL							60.63	
		National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	YL							61.87	
		Extensive Irrigation Technical Management Transfer Project (tentative project name)	TCP								
		Advisor for Agribusiness Investment	IE								
		Planning and Policy Advisor	IE								
		Agricultural Credit Support Program	YL							146.08	
		Ensuring Food Security	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project (2)	Grassroot GA							

		Grassroot Technical Cooperation (3)	Grassroot TC										
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO projects (2)	JNGA										
		ASEAN Young Farm Leaders Training Program in Japan	MAFF-TA										
		Project for Strengthening Capacity Building in Agriculture Sector in ASEAN Countries	ML	•	•	•							Contribution to ASEAN Secretariat
		The 5th year of the 2nd Phase of the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project	ML	•									Contribution to ASEAN Secretariat
		ASEAN+3 Medium-to Long-Term Supply-Demand Information Improvement Project (temporary translation)	ML		•	•	•						Contribution to ASEAN Secretariat
		ASEAN+3 Full-Scale Implementation of Stockpiled Rice for Emergencies Project (temporary translation)	ML	•									Contribution to ASEAN Secretariat
		Funding Support for the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve(APTERR) Preparatory Stage	ML		•								Contribution to ASEAN Secretariat
		JOCV (34)	JOCV										
		Group training (8)	Training										

<p>【Issues and Tasks】 While the Philippines has achieved a relatively high GDP growth and recently joined the group of middle income countries, the poverty incidence of families and the income inequality remain high. The Philippine Development Plan under Aquino Administration (2011-2016) adopts a framework of inclusive growth, and places as important policies, poverty reduction through Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), and enhancement of educational and health care services. While the Philippines is on "track in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on food poverty, gender equality in education, child mortality, malaria, tuberculosis and access to sanitary toilet facilities, it lags behind in achieving universal primary education, improving maternal health, and combatting HIV/AIDS". Providing direct CCT to the poor, is the cornerstone of the Philippine government's strategy to fight poverty and attain the MDGs. The implementation of the CCT is seen to promote poverty reduction, universal health care and education for all.</p>	<p>【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】 Japan supports the attainment of the universal health care which focuses more on health facility enhancement, attainment of MDGs, and community health support. The assistance for establishing a universal social security system will be also considered. With regard to the education sector, Japan considers possible contribution to upgrading the quality of education and facilities under the K+12 program, and the development of industrial human resources.</p>
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Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount	Note
				Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016		
Development Issue 2 — 3 Ensuring Safety Net	In the health sector, Japan provides assistance to the development of health facilities and community-based health care systems that will directly benefit the impoverished sector. In the perspective of regional connectivity, Japan also extends assistance to researches on infectious diseases. With regard to the education sector, Japan considers possible contribution to upgrading the quality of education and facilities under the K+12 program, and the development of industrial human resources.	Project for Cordillera-wide Strengthening of the Local Health System for Effective and Efficient Delivery of Maternal and Child Health Services	TCP							5.29	
		Project for Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services in Eastern Visayas	TCP							4.20	
		Improvement of the Aurora Memorial Hospital	GA							10.89	
		Public Health Program Coordinator	IE								
		Project on Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis	Sci-TCP							3.47	
		Project on Etiological and Epidemiological Study on Acute Respiratory Infections in Children - Providing Evidence for the Prevention and Control of Childhood Pneumonia	Sci-TCP							4.10	
		Creation of Non-Handicapping Environment for Filipinos with Disabilities in the Rural Areas	TCP								
		Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project (13)	Grassroot GA								
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO projects (2)	JNGA								
		Grassroot Technical Cooperation (6)	Grassroot TC								
		Group training (36)	Training								
		JOCV (23)	JOCV								
			Project on the Development of Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities in Urban Areas (temporary translation)	ML	•	•	•				3.27 Million USD

		Providing Priority Sexual and Reproductive Health/HIV Services and Information to Existing and/or Returned Internally Displaced Populations in Mindanao	ML	•	•					0.149 Million USD	Institute of Population and Public Health (IPPH), Japan Trust Fund for HIV/AIDS *also listed at "Peace and Development in Mindanao"
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Priority Area 3 Peace and Development in Mindanao

<p>【Issues and Tasks】 Based on the Strategic Partnership established in 2011, Japan and the Philippines share the recognition that the peace in Mindanao is important for security and stability in the region. The Philippine government is keen on attaining the peace agreement with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the establishment of post-conflict institutions. The eagerness of the Philippine government is shown in following facts. President Aquino and MILF Chair Mr. Al Haj Murad held a historical meeting in August 2011 with the support of the Japanese government. In December 2011, President Aquino appointed Mr. Mujiv Hataman as officer-in-charge Regional Governor for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to, among other things, improve the manner of governance in the region.</p> <p>Due to the long-lasting conflict in the last four decades, the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao (CAAM) are long suffering from the poor administrative and social services and has been the poorest region in the country. It is urgent to eradicate poverty and develop human resources in the areas. In 2006, the Japanese government launched the Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development (J-BIRD) in order to contribute to the peace process and development in CAAM and surrounding areas in the ARMM. Under the J-BIRD, the Japanese government dispatches two Japanese nationals to the Socio-Economic Assistance Component of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and participates in the International Contact Group (ICG), an advisory panel for the peace talks.</p>	<p>【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】 With due consideration to the initiatives of the ARMM Regional Government, Japan continues to provide support to the region that can develop further the positive results of Japanese cooperation. In particular, Japan focuses on (i) the strengthening of the ARMM Regional Government's administrative capacity that can lead to the enhancement of its transparency and accountability; (ii) improvement of people's access to the administrative services; and (iii) confidence building among various stakeholders. Japan also supports the human resource development for promoting local industries, improving livelihoods, and developing social-economic infrastructure by utilizing local resources from central government, university, NGOs, etc. The target of human resource development will be officials from ARMM Regional Government, the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) and the various local government units (LGUs) that will play a crucial role in the future administrative services in the CAAM.</p> <p>The issue of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) will also be paid attention to in the implementation of assistance.</p>
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Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount	Note		
				Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016				
Development Issue 3 – 1 Peace and Development in Mindanao	The ARMM Regional Government is expected to be a basis of the "New Autonomous Political Entity" following the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and MILF. Japan will continue to support the government rules formulation and human resource development of the ARMM Regional Government in order to implement properly the newly established administrative codes. The local resources from the central government, universities, NGOs, etc. will be fully utilized for the human resource development that can promote local industries, improve livelihoods, and develop social-economic infrastructure. In terms of regional development, the projects for infrastructure development, industrial promotion, and community development will be pursued. Mobilization of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations will also be considered to deliver social services to the least served areas.	ARMM Regional Development Senior Advisor	IE	_____									
		ARMM Regional Development Senior Advisor	IE		-----								
		ARMM Human Capacity Development Project	TCP	_____						5.7			
		ARMM Social Fund for Peace and Development	YL	_____						24.7			
		The Rice-Based Farming Technology Extension Project for Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	TCP		_____								
		Topographic Mapping for Peace and Development in Mindanao	TCP	_____						12.9			
		Development Study on the Promotion of Local Industry in ARMM	TCP	_____						2.2			
		The Project for Capacity Building for Community Development in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao	TCP		_____					5.0			
		In-Country Training for the Expansion of Local Governance and Rural Empowerment Project for Davao Region	In Country Training			-----							
		Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project	Grassroot GA	_____									
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO projects (2)	JNGA		_____								
		Grassroot Technical Cooperation (1)	Grassroot TC		_____								
		Consolidation for Peace Seminar	Others	_____						0.8	Implemented by JICA Malaysia		

			Providing Priority Sexual and Reproductive Health/HIV Services and Information to Existing and/or Returned Internally Displaced Populations in Mindanao	ML	•	•					0.149Million USD	Institute of Population and Public Health (IPPH), Japan Trust Fund for HIV/AIDS *also listed at "Overcoming Vulnerability and Stabilizing Bases for Human Life and Production Activity"
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Others

【Issues and Tasks】
 The Philippines is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters, especially by typhoons, floods, droughts, etc. Vulnerability to climate change is considered very high and thus, it is greatly important and necessary to enhance the capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Forest areas are decreasing by 2% every year, and CO2 emission from energy has increased 82.9% compared to the level of the 1990s.
 The Government of the Philippines has strengthened programs and policies against climate change. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has formulated the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and the National Climate Change Action Plan in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The development of renewable energy is also being promoted.

【Japan's Assistance Policy for development issues】
 Japan supports the Philippines to cope with the vulnerabilities brought about by climate change through reducing negative impacts of the climate change and curbing greenhouse gas emissions. Japan focuses on the disaster risk reduction and supports the Philippines' policies on (i)adaptation measures that can reduce the effects of natural disasters, (ii)mitigation measures such as promotion of energy-saving and introduction of renewable energy and low-carbon-emission transportation, (iii)forest management that can alleviate deforestation and land degradation, and also (iv)development of a program loan to support policy issues.

Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount	Note	
				Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016			
【Cross cutting issues】 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Japan supports the Philippines to cope with the vulnerabilities brought about by climate change through reducing negative impacts of the climate change and curbing greenhouse gas emissions. Japan focuses on the disaster risk reduction and supports the Philippines' policies on (i)adaptation measures that can reduce the effects of natural disasters, (ii)mitigation measures such as promotion of energy-saving and introduction of renewable energy and low-carbon-emission transportation, (iii)forest management that can alleviate deforestation and land degradation, and also (iv)development of a program loan to support policy issues.	Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (II)	YL	—	—					85.29	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management	
		Preparatory Survey on Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (III)	PS	—								Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (III)	YL		—	—	—	—	—	—	118.36	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan River, Tagoloan River and Imus River (FRIMP)	YL		—	—	—	—	—	—	75.46	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	GA		—	—	—	—			33.50	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	GA			—					10.00	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Project for Evacuation Shelter Construction in Disaster Vulnerable Areas in Province of Albay	GA		—	—	—				7.39	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Strengthening of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Dam Operation	TCP		—	—					2.80	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Enhancing the Forecasting and Warning Capabilities of PAGASA through Effective Utilisation of Weather Data	TCP			—	—	—	—	—		Climate Change Support
		Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Capacity Enhancement	TCP			—	—	—			3.55	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)	IE			—	—	—				Climate Change Support
		Post Ondoy and Pepeng Short-Term Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	YL		—	—					99.12	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		Environmental Development Program	YL		—	—	—	—			248.46	Infrastructure Development
		Project on Integrated Coastal Ecosystem Conservation and Adaptive Management under Local and Global Environmental Impacts in the Philippines (CECAM)	TCP (SATREPS)		—	—	—				3.83	
		Forest Management Project	YL			—	—	—	—	—	92.44	Support for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management
		System Loss Reduction for Philippine Electric Cooperatives	TCP		—	—						Infrastructure Development
		Resource Inventory in Hydropower Potential in the Philippines	TCP		—							Infrastructure Development
		Project for Study on Energy Efficiency and Conservation	PS		—							Infrastructure Development
		Development/Construction Of Likud Hydropower Project in Ifugao	PS			—						Infrastructure Development
Preparatory Study for LRT Line 2 Extension Project	PS		—							Infrastructure Development		

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [IE] = Individual Expert, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes as indicated above), [YL] = Yen-Loan, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation