

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE OF JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA TO THE PHILIPPINES**

Masters in International Studies (2012-40619)

College of Social Sciences & Philosophy

University of the Philippines Diliman

lisette.manliclic@yahoo.com

*Abstract: When it comes to official development assistance, Japan has been a long established donor, while South Korea is still emerging. Nevertheless, both Japan and South Korea are some of the largest donors especially to Asia. Both have been previous recipients of development aid themselves. This paper aims to compare and contrast the official development assistance of both countries overall, and whether this applies to the Philippine case. It also aims to explore the ODA projects specifically towards the Philippines. It also aims to analyse whether South Korea as an emerging donor is following Japan's footsteps in development aid. The researcher compiled data from the National Economic and Development Authority and listed all the ODA loans and grants of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019, since South Korea became a member of OECD DAC from 2010. The data was classified and analysed. From the analyses, recommendations for further improvement of the ODA system of the Philippines were proposed.*

*Key Terms: ODA, Japan, South Korea, Philippines*

## 1. Introduction

Official development assistance (ODA), according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2018) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), is a “government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries”. There are different types of ODA. It can be either a multilateral assistance where aid is given through the United Nations (UN) or other multilateral development institutions, or bilateral assistance where aid is directly given to a recipient country. Bilateral assistance can be in the form of grants where there is no obligation of repayment, or through loans where there is an obligation of repayment over an extended period of time. Grants can be in the form of technical cooperation or grant aid. (JICA, n.d.) Aid can also be tied or untied. Tied aid has a condition that the recipient country will spend a share of the aid payments on goods and services from the donor country, while untied aid does not have that condition (Petermann, 2013).

Both Japan and South Korea are members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). South Korea is just recently starting to develop its ODA. South Korea has been a recipient of ODA until 1995 and has just become a member of the OECD DAC in 2010 (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018). South Korea is a success story from a former recipient country of aid to now one of the largest donor countries of aid in the world. In 2017, South Korea is the 15<sup>th</sup> largest donor country in the world in terms of net ODA, which corresponds to 0.14% of its gross national income (GNI) (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018). Japan is also a success story, since it has been a recipient country of aid before, and it has now long established its own ODA. Japan is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest donor country in the world in 2017 in terms of net ODA, and also the 1<sup>st</sup> largest donor country in Asia, which corresponds to 0.23% of its GNI (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018).

Japan and South Korea are two of the biggest official development assistance (ODA) donor countries to the Philippines. According to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2018) in its Indicative Total ODA (Loans and Grants) Ranking by Fund Source as of 2018, Japan ranks 1<sup>st</sup> with a 41.20% share of the overall ODA to the Philippines, and South Korea ranks 5<sup>th</sup> with a 4.55% share of overall ODA to the Philippines. These include all kinds of ODA, including grants, loans, tied aid, untied aid, etc. Aside from contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) through development aid, Japan and South Korea also utilize their bilateral aid with the Philippines in order to strengthen bilateral diplomatic ties and relations with the Philippines.

### **1.1.Objectives of the Study**

This research paper aims to answer the main question: How are South Korea's and Japan's official development assistance policy to the Philippines different from each other and are similar with each other? How do these aids affect the sustainable development of the Philippines through their development projects? This study also aims to answer the following sub questions: Does South Korea really follow Japan's model of official development assistance policy to the Philippines? How does South Korea diverge from Japan's model, if it does? If it does diverge, what factors might have contributed to this? What sectors do South Korea and Japan focus on in terms of official development assistance to the Philippines and what are the purposes behind this? How do the kinds of aid (tied vs. untied, grants vs. loans, etc.) of South Korea and Japan to the Philippines are different from each other and are similar with each other, and how do these affect their development projects with the Philippines?

### **1.2.Review of Related Literature**

There are some literatures on the comparative analysis between Japan's and South Korea's ODA, but they are more on a general scale or on other case studies, rather than an

application specifically to the case of the Philippines, which this research paper aims to do. There are some literatures on the comparative analysis of the ODA of East Asian countries, namely, Japan, South Korea, and China, since these countries are major influencers and leading actors in the Asian region. One of these is the “Japan, Korea, and China: Styles of ODA in East Asia” by Barbara Stallings and Eun Mee Kim (2016). This is a comparative analysis of the ODA strategies of the three East Asian countries towards Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. It also shows how they utilize ODA in order to promote their own models of development to the recipient countries. There are also other resources on the comparative analysis of Japan’s and South Korea’s ODA. Some literatures compare both countries’ ODA in terms of how they help achieve the sustainable development goals in terms of particular sectors. Some of these are “Poverty Reduction and ODA Policymaking in Japan and South Korea” by Kim Hyo-sook (2017) which focuses on the ODA’s contribution to poverty reduction, and “Trajectories of Japanese and South Korean Environmental Aid” by Aki Tonami and Anders Riel Müller (2014) which focuses on the ODA’s contribution to environmental development. One of the researches also compares the ODA of Germany, a long-established donor, and South Korea, an emerging donor, in terms of climate protection. It is entitled “Comparing South Korea and Germany’s Official Development Assistance Projects in Climate Protection in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam” by Donata Bessey and Michelle Palumbarit (2015). It analyses the climate change-related ODA projects of South Korea and Germany in 2013 to these four Southeast Asian countries, through the framework of the recipient countries’ need & merit and the donor countries’ self-interest. It compares and contrasts the ODA of the long-established donor and the emerging donor. One of the articles also explore how South Korea as an emerging donor may be following Japan’s footsteps in foreign aid both in the macro level and in the micro level. This article is entitled “Does Korea Follow Japan in Foreign Aid? Relationships Between Aid and Foreign

Investment” by Sung Jin Kang, Hongshik Lee, and Bokyeong Park (2009). The findings show that South Korea and Japan have a lot of resemblances both in the macro and micro levels, and that South Korea has followed Japan’s past path. However, it was also stated in the conclusion that South Korea may diverge from that path based from Japan’s past mistakes. There is also a master’s thesis on both countries’ ODA comparative analysis. This is entitled “Japanese and South Korean Official Development Assistance (ODA): A Comparative Analysis of Rhetoric and Behavior” by Julia Peitl Bakk (2014). This research linked the fields of role theory, foreign policy analysis, and official development assistance. It utilized the role theory through the speeches of Japanese and South Korean policy-makers, and related these to the actual implementation in terms of their foreign aid. It also analysed case studies of their foreign aid to Vietnam and Tanzania. There are also research papers on particular cases of their development aid to recipient countries, most especially to Southeast Asian countries. There are studies on the case of Cambodia, such as the “Trade, FDI, and ODA Between Cambodia and China / Japan / Korea” by Chap Sotharith (2010), and “A Comparative Study on Characteristics of ODA of China-Japan-Korea to Cambodia” by Sereyvath Ky, Cheon-Woo Lee, and Peter Josef Stauvermann (2012). There is also a study on the case of Vietnam. It is a thesis entitled “Comparative Analysis of ODA Policies of South Korea and Japan: Focusing on Vietnam” by Soo Jin Min (2018). It explored whether the newly emerged Korean ODA is really following the footsteps of the long established Japanese ODA in relation to the Flying Geese Paradigm, in the case of Vietnam, since Vietnam is the largest recipient of ODA of both Japan and South Korea.

There are some researches about South Korea’s ODA to the Philippines which analyse South Korea’s ODA strategy, some in a general sense to Southeast Asia, and some particularly to the Philippines. These include the “Dynamic Relationships Between Mega Projects and Official Development Assistance: Case of South Korean Infrastructure

Construction Projects in ASEAN's Developing Countries" by Suk-Won Lee and Jae-Keun Jeon (2018), "South Korea's Development Assistance and Economic Outreach Toward Southeast Asia" by Kwak Sungil (n.d.), "Nurturing Partnership with the Philippines: Korean ODA (Official Development Assistance)" by KOICA Philippine Office (n.d.), and "South Korean ODA to the Philippines: Realities and Possibilities" by Krista Kyla D. Seachon (2015). These studies analyse South Korea as an emerging donor, establishing its name and improving its foreign aid to developing countries.

There are also some researches about Japan's ODA to the Philippines which analyse Japan's ODA strategy, also some in a general sense to Southeast Asia, and some particularly to the Philippines. These include "Values vs. Interest: Strategic Use of Japanese Foreign Aid in Southeast Asia" by André Asplund (2015), "Japanese and U.S. Development Assistance to the Philippines: A Philippine Perspective" by Filologo Pante, Jr. and Romeo A. Reyes (1989), "Evaluation Study On Japan's ODA to the Education Sector in the Philippines: Summary" by NGO-MOFA (2006), "Country Assistance Evaluation of the Philippines" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (2011), "Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership: Where is the Philippines in Japan's Plan?" by Lydia N. Yu-Jose (2004), and "The Dynamics of Philippines-Japan Economic Cooperation: The Case of Japan's ODA to the Philippines" by Jose V. Camacho Jr. and Agham C. Cuevas (2004). Being Japan as the largest donor of the Philippines, these studies discuss about the contributions of Japan's ODA to the development of the Philippines. These include the effectivity, impact, advantages, disadvantages, points of improvement, etc. of Japan's ODA through the years in different sectors of the Philippines.

### **1.3. Conceptual Framework**

The researcher shall utilize a similar conceptual framework as in the "Comparative Analysis of ODA Policies of South Korea and Japan: Focusing on Vietnam" by Soo Jin Min

(2018). The researcher shall first have a comparison of Japan’s and South Korea’s ODA policies overall through their policy-strategy and organization, then see how they are applied to the Philippine case through management and implementation. Through this, the researcher may be able to compare and contrast both donor countries’ ODA, particularly to the Philippines. This framework was chosen in order to be able to analyse the overall ODA policies of Japan and South Korea, and whether these are practised and implemented to the Philippine case. Through this, one could be able to understand Japan and South Korea more and the strategies they employ in foreign development assistance, as well as how this is applied to the Philippines. The conceptual framework is shown in Diagram 1.

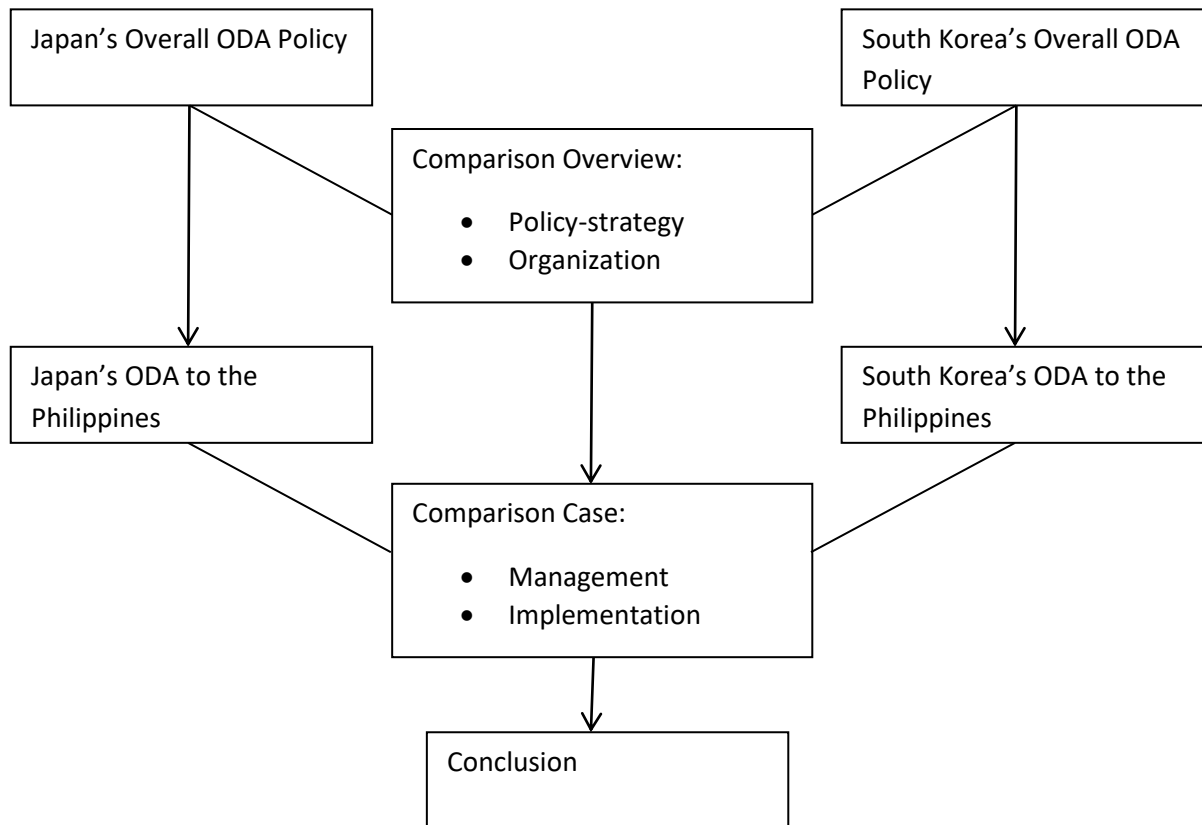


Diagram 1. Conceptual Framework of the ODA of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines.

#### 1.4. Methodology

The researcher shall utilize data analysis and policy analysis of ODA data and policies of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines, based from previous researches, as well as from the documents and data mainly from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) of the Philippines, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines, Embassy of South Korea in the Philippines, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Documents and data from other relevant government agencies of the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan, shall also be utilized, such as from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance of Japan and South Korea. Since South Korea became a member of the OECD DAC on 2010, the paper shall explore ODA projects and programs from 2010 to the present year which is 2019. The researcher shall first analyse the overall strategies and policies of Japan and South Korea in terms of sector and development cooperation system. Then, the researcher shall analyse how these strategies and policies of Japan and South Korea are applied to the Philippine case. Based from the data from NEDA, the researcher shall list the ODA programs and projects of both Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019. These include the project / program title, type of ODA, implementing agency in the Philippines, sector, region implemented in the Philippines, total grant / loan amount (millions in USD), project start date, and project closing date. Based from all these data, the percentage of both countries' ODA by sector, by aid type, and by aid amount, shall be summarized and compared. The ODA data and policies shall then be analysed, as well as the ODA's impact on the development projects of the Philippines. The analyses of the bilateral ODA of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines shall also be compared and contrasted.

## **2. Findings, Discussions, and Analyses**



The researcher shall analyse the official development assistance of Japan and South Korea on a general scale, and on the case of the Philippines. They shall be compared and contrasted.

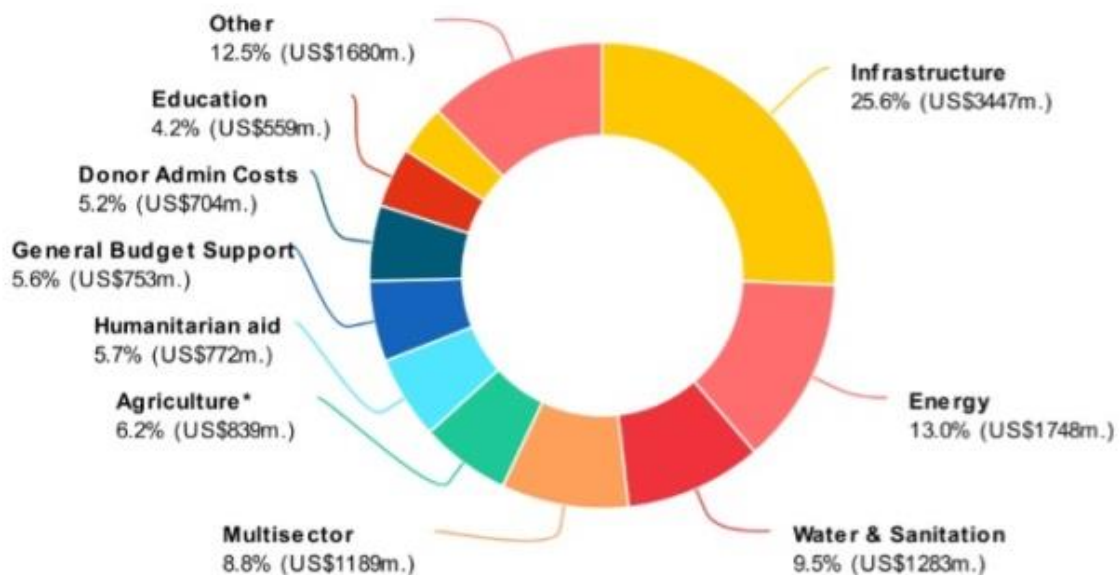
### **2.1. Japan's and South Korea's Overall ODA**

According to data from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Donor Track Organization (2018), both the official development assistance of Japan and South Korea are very similar in a lot of ways. Both countries provide more bilateral aid than multilateral aid. This makes their ODA multi-purpose: to help developing countries and to strengthen bilateral foreign relations with countries. However, they are criticized for this because the donor countries gain more through bilateral aid than through multilateral aid, through tied aid, loans, and other conditions that will benefit the donor country. Both Japan and South Korea are also criticized for the large portion that they allocate for tied aid rather than untied aid, and for loans rather than grants. These do not maximize the aid for the benefit of the recipient countries as they are required to pay the donor countries with interests and to buy the products and services of the donor countries which may be more expensive than other alternatives or the recipient countries' own local products and services. Both countries are also criticized for collaborating with their local and national businesses for aid projects, so that these businesses will profit. Both Japan and South Korea also balance their ODA with their own national interests, the national interests and goals of the recipient countries, and the international / global goals especially the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. Both countries' country partnership strategies are to align their ODA with the recipient countries' national development plans and to help the recipient countries in attaining self-sufficiency. The ODA of both countries are anchored to both the national, international, and global levels.

As shown in Diagram 2, Japan’s ODA focuses largely on infrastructure development projects, which composes 25.6% of its ODA. In order, it spends its ODA on energy by 13%, on water & sanitation by 9.5%, on agriculture by 6.2%, on humanitarian aid by 5.7%, and on education by 4.2%. It spends its ODA multisectorally by 8.8%, on general budget support by 5.6%, on donor administration costs by 5.2%, and on others by 12.5%.

## JAPAN'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2016

Total: US\$13 439 million



OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. \*Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2016 prices.

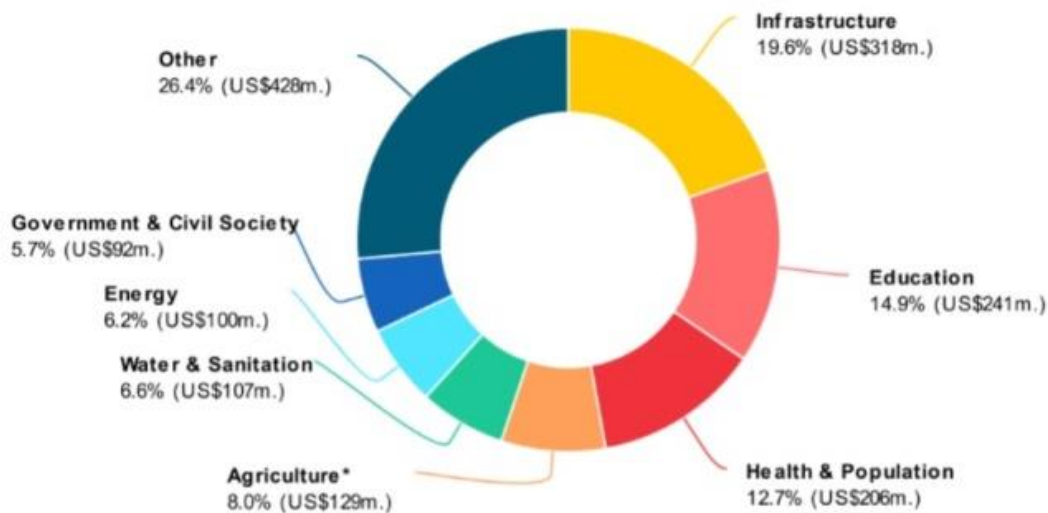
Diagram 2. Japan’s ODA by Sector to Overall Recipient Countries. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

As shown in Diagram 3, South Korea’s ODA focuses largely on infrastructure development projects, which composes 19.6% of its ODA. In order, it spends its ODA on

education by 14.9%, on health & population by 12.7%, on agriculture by 8%, on water & sanitation by 6.6%, on energy by 6.2%, on government & civil society by 5.7%, and on others by 26.4%.

### SOUTH KOREA'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2016

Total: US\$1622 million



OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. \*Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2016 prices.

Diagram 3. South Korea's ODA by Sector to Overall Recipient Countries. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

Japan, as a long-established donor, has a lot more projects and has a much higher amount of aid given, as compared to South Korea which is still an emerging donor. But in terms of the percentage of their overall aid allocation to different sectors, they both have the largest portion allocated to infrastructure development. The other focuses of Japan are on energy, water & sanitation, and agriculture. On the other hand, South Korea focuses on education, health & population, and agriculture. They both overlap on focusing on the

agricultural sector. Japan does not focus much on health and education aid, while South Korea does not focus much on energy aid. Japan focuses on technological advancements while South Korea focuses on social advancements. According to the data, South Korea, unlike Japan, does not give aid multisectorally, on general budget support, on donor administration cost, and on humanitarian aid. On the other hand, South Korea has aid records on government & civil society aid, while Japan does not.

As shown in Diagrams 4 and 5, both Japan and South Korea manage their ODA in a similar way. In both countries, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their own International Cooperation Agencies manage their ODA. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of both countries help supervise their own International Cooperation Agencies, especially when it comes to bilateral aid. Japan has established the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and South Korea has established the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) which both have very similar functions. The Ministry of Finance of both countries generally manages the ODA loans, while JICA and KOICA generally manage the ODA grants. In this way, the systems of both countries in terms of development cooperation and ODA are very similar with each other.

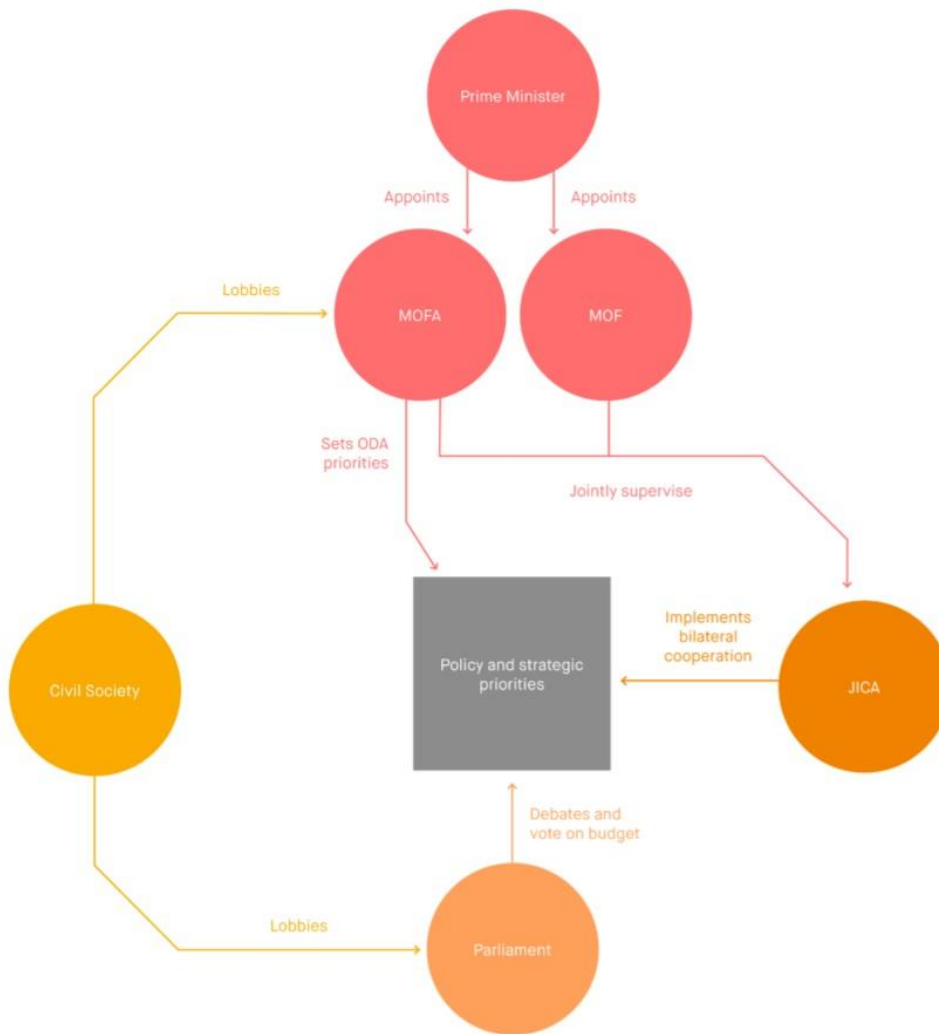


Diagram 4. Japan's Development Cooperation System. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

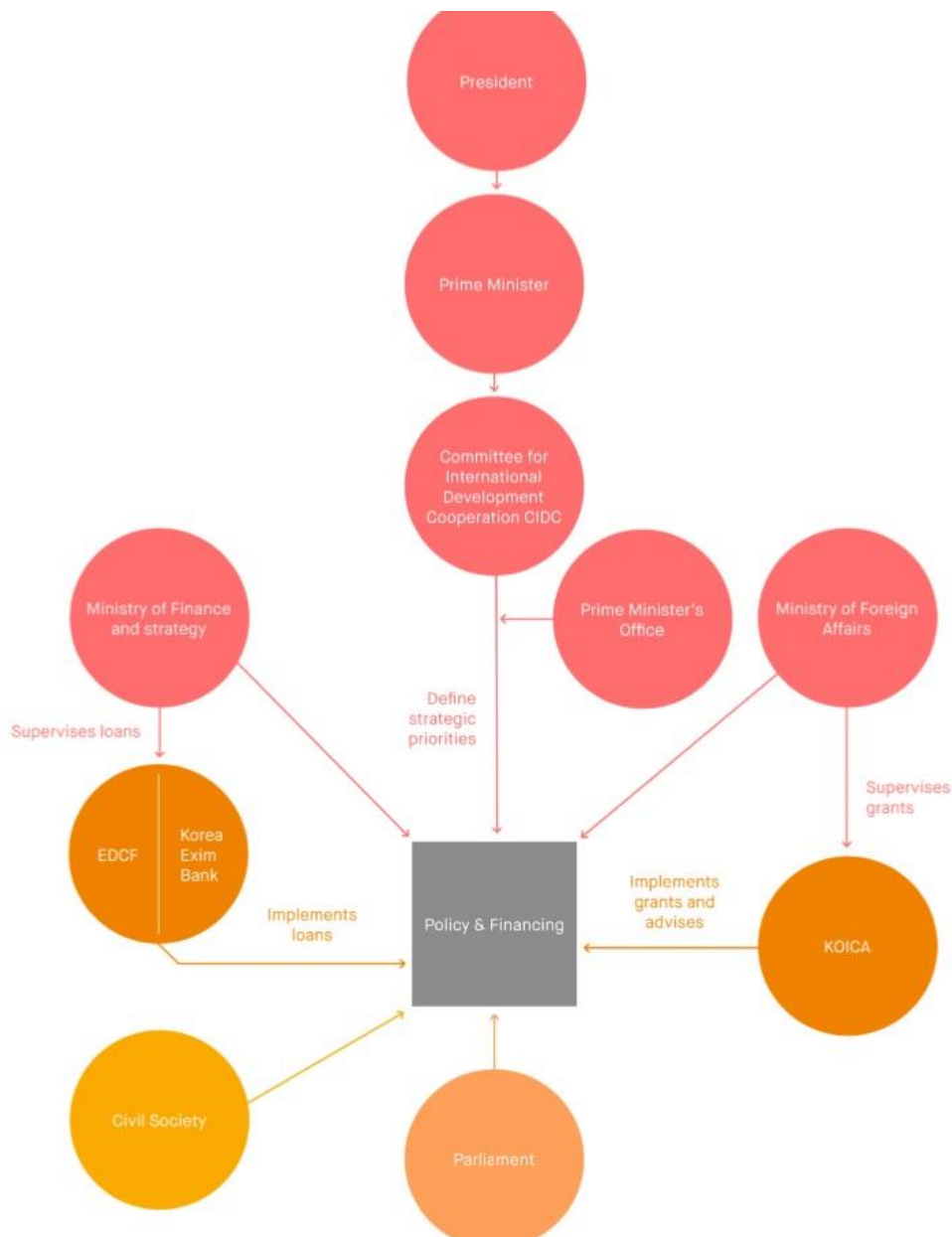


Diagram 5. South Korea's Development Cooperation System. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

As seen in Diagrams 6 and 7, both Japan and South Korea are also very similar in terms of the recipient countries of their ODA. They focus their aid on Asia, particularly on Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asian region is rich in natural resources and both Japan and South Korea import their natural resources from these countries as raw materials for their finished products. They probably would like to protect and develop these natural resources

for their own national interests as well. Both countries would also like to help develop Asia, being both Asian countries as well. Both countries have strong ties with Asian countries. Japan and South Korea are also among the “plus three” in the “ASEAN + 3” countries. Both countries also focus their ODA on lower middle income countries with their abundant natural resources and potential for development. Both Japan’s and South Korea’s top recipient of aid is Vietnam. Philippines is the top five of Japan’s ODA recipient countries and top four of South Korea’s ODA recipient countries. As seen the diagram, a large percentage of Japan’s and South Korea’s ODA is composed of loans with only a small portion of grants, except for Afghanistan and Myanmar.

**THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF JAPAN'S ODA**  
Average 2014-2016, excluding debt relief; US\$ millions.

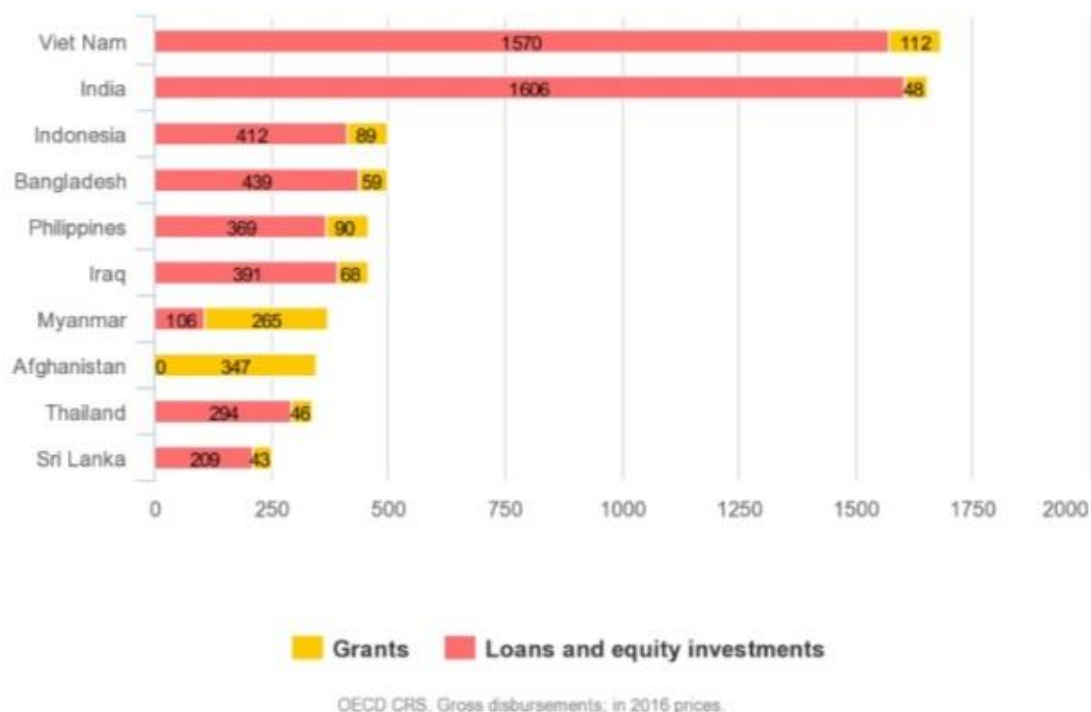


Diagram 6. Recipients of Japan’s ODA. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

## THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF SOUTH KOREA'S ODA

average 2014-2016, excluding debt relief; US\$ millions.

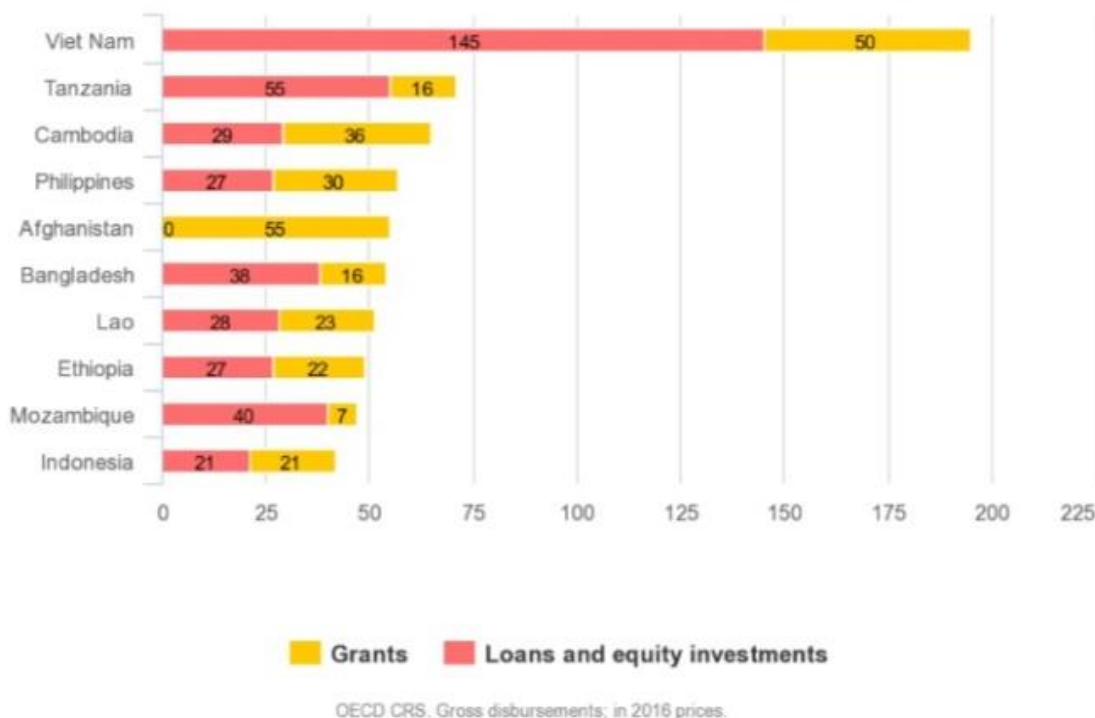


Diagram 7. Recipients of South Korea's ODA. (Donor Tracker Organization, 2018)

As a whole, the overall ODA of Japan and South Korea are very similar with each other, in terms of their development cooperation system, aid type allocation, aid recipient countries, aid goals, and aid strategies. Both countries are also somewhat similar with their aid allocation by sector, although there are some notable differences in their sectoral focus.

### 2.2. Japan's and South Korea's ODA to the Philippines

In exploring and analysing the official development assistance of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines, it is somewhat consistent with both countries' overall ODA. For the complete list of ODA programs and projects of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines, please see the appendices. As shown in Diagrams 8, 9, and 10, both countries allocate the



largest portions of their ODA to the Philippines to the infrastructure development sector. From 2010 to 2019, Japan has 76 projects which is 34.23%, and South Korea has 11 projects which is 36.67%, of their ODA to the Philippines. The second largest sector for their aid allocation is for agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources. For these, Japan has 57 projects which is 25.68%, while South Korea has 10 projects which is 33.33%. Both countries' top two sectors are the same. However, they diverged after these top two sectors. For Japan's ODA projects, there are 39 projects which is 17.57% for governance, and institutional development; 19 projects which is 8.56% for health; 15 projects which is 6.76% for industry, trade, and tourism; 10 projects which is 4.50% for education; 3 projects which is 1.35% for community development; and 3 projects which is 1.35% for social reform. For South Korea's ODA projects, there are 4 projects which is 13.33% for health, 4 projects which is 13.33% for education; and 1 project which is 3.33% for governance, and institutional development. The results are somewhat consistent with the overall top one sector which is infrastructure development. Both countries also focus on agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources sector in the Philippines. South Korea may have followed Japan's footsteps in focusing in all these sectors. They also would like to help preserve and develop the natural resources of the Philippines. But South Korea has diverged when it comes to the other sectors. South Korea focuses on health and education, while Japan focuses on governance, institutional development, industry, trade, tourism, community development, and social reform.

When one analyses all these closely, Japan focuses more on economic and technological development which includes the development of infrastructure, communications, and industries. On the other hand, South Korea focuses more on rural and social development which includes the development of agriculture, health, and education. There is an assumption that both countries follow their own model of development and their

own expertise in their allocation of development aid to the Philippines. Since Japan developed through the development of its infrastructure, communications, and industries, it also focused its aid on these sectors. Japan has a lot of ODA projects for transportation in the Philippines, considering Japan's developed transportation system. Japan also developed its own industries for its economic development. Since Japan's expertise is also on engineering and technology, it also uses its own products and services for these projects, including for the purposes of tied aid. In this way, Japan also profits in these kinds of projects. South Korea also follows its own model of development in its development aid strategy. South Korea has developed through its rural and agricultural development. South Koreans also value education a lot. It has also developed its expertise on rural and agricultural development, which it applies to the Philippines. Same as with Japan, it uses its own products and services for the development of agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources. South Korea also benefits in this way. Both countries' strategies are very similar, in that they apply their own model of development and own area of expertise to their development aid. This strategy is advantageous to both the donor country and the recipient country. The donor country will benefit by using and selling its own products and services, while the recipient country will benefit by learning from the donor country's model and expertise. The divergence is also advantageous to the recipient country, since both countries do not really overlap in their sectoral aid. However, both countries may overlap in giving aid for infrastructure development. But seeing the other side of this, the Philippines is really lagging behind in terms of infrastructure, especially in its transportation system. It may need a lot of development aid for this. The Philippines being an archipelago makes this all the more difficult for the country. For the infrastructure development to the Philippines, both countries focus on transportation, creating train systems, bridges, airports, and other infrastructures for transportation.

Sector	Japan	South Korea
Infrastructure Development	76 (34.23%)	11 (36.67%)
Industry, Trade, and Tourism	15 (6.76%)	0 (0%)
Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	57 (25.68%)	10 (33.33%)
Community Development	3 (1.35%)	0 (0%)
Social Reform	3 (1.35%)	0 (0%)
Health	19 (8.56%)	4 (13.33%)
Education	10 (4.50%)	4 (13.33%)
Governance, and Institutional Development	39 (17.57%)	1 (3.33%)
Total	222 (100%)	30 (100%)

Diagram 8. Summary of ODA by Sector of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019.

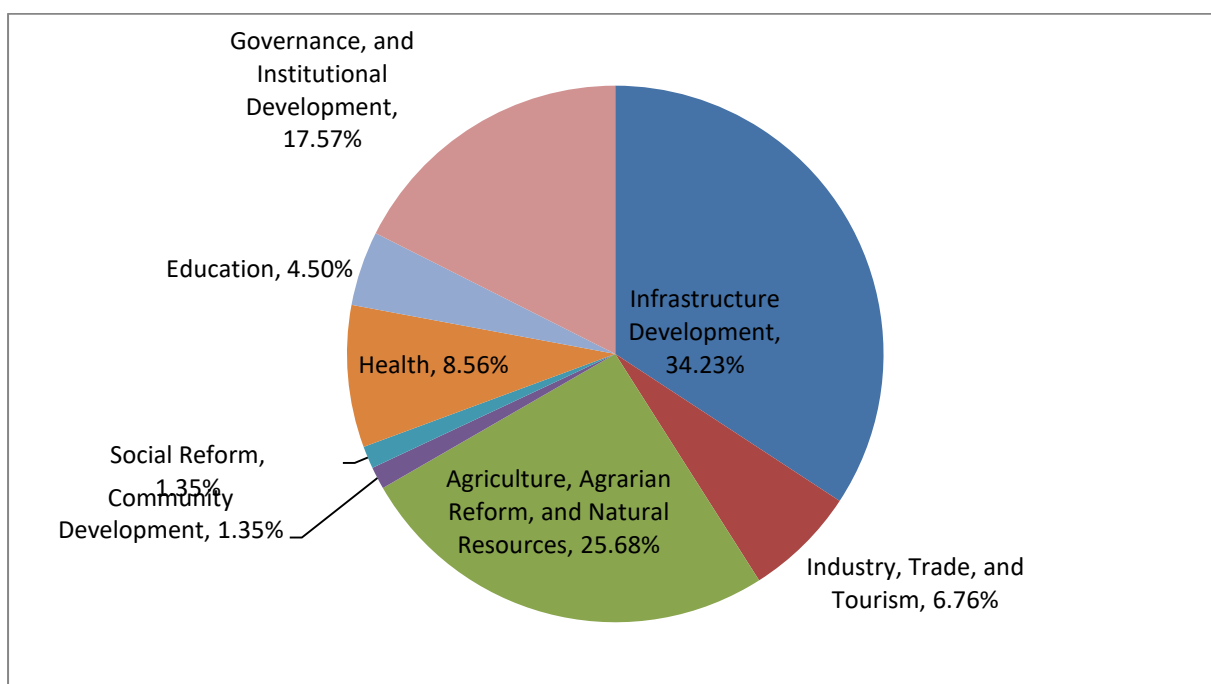


Diagram 9. Percentage of Japan's ODA to the Philippines by Sector from 2010 to 2019.

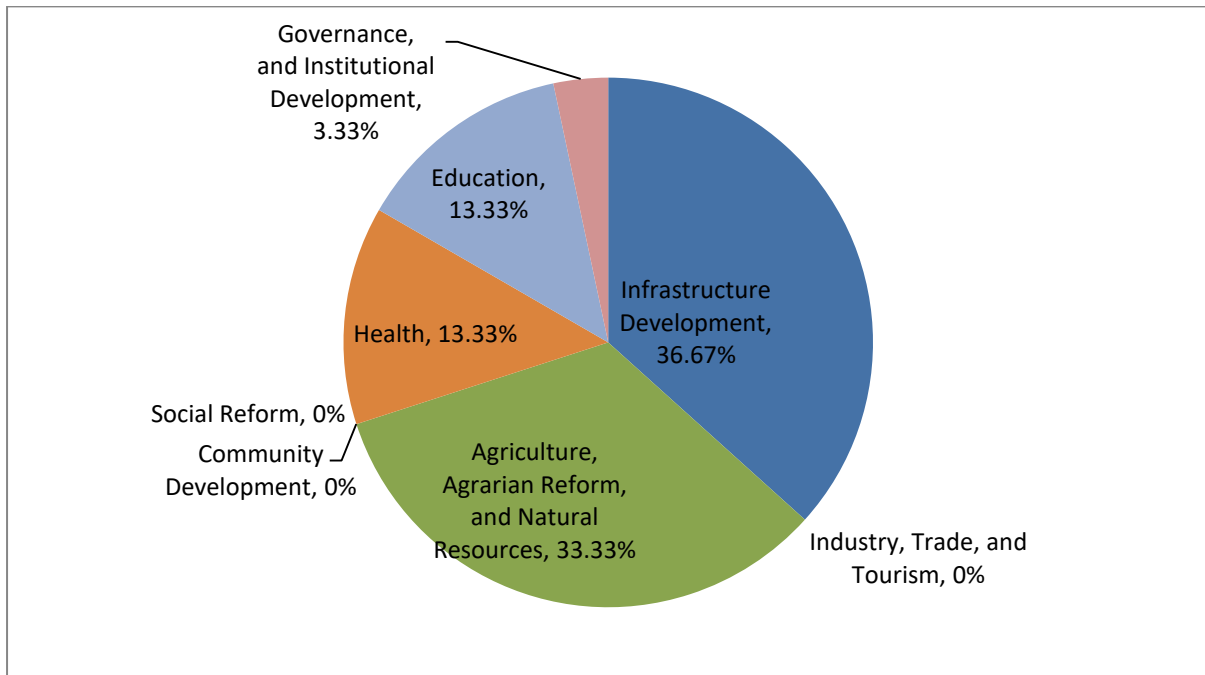


Diagram 10. Percentage of South Korea's ODA to the Philippines by Sector from 2010 to 2019.

Both countries are also very similar to each other in terms of aid type that they provide. When it comes to the number of projects, grants are more plenty than loans in both countries. As shown in Diagrams 11, 12, and 13, Japan has 179 grants to the Philippines which comprises of 80.63% and South Korea has 23 grants to the Philippines which comprises of 76.67%, of aid from 2010 to 2019. Japan has 43 loans which comprises of 19.37% and South Korea has 7 loans which comprises of 23.33%, of aid to the Philippines.

Type of Aid	Japan	South Korea
Grant	179 (80.63%)	23 (76.67%)
Loan	43 (19.37%)	7 (23.33%)
Total	222 (100%)	30 (100%)

Diagram 11. Summary of ODA by Aid Type of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019.

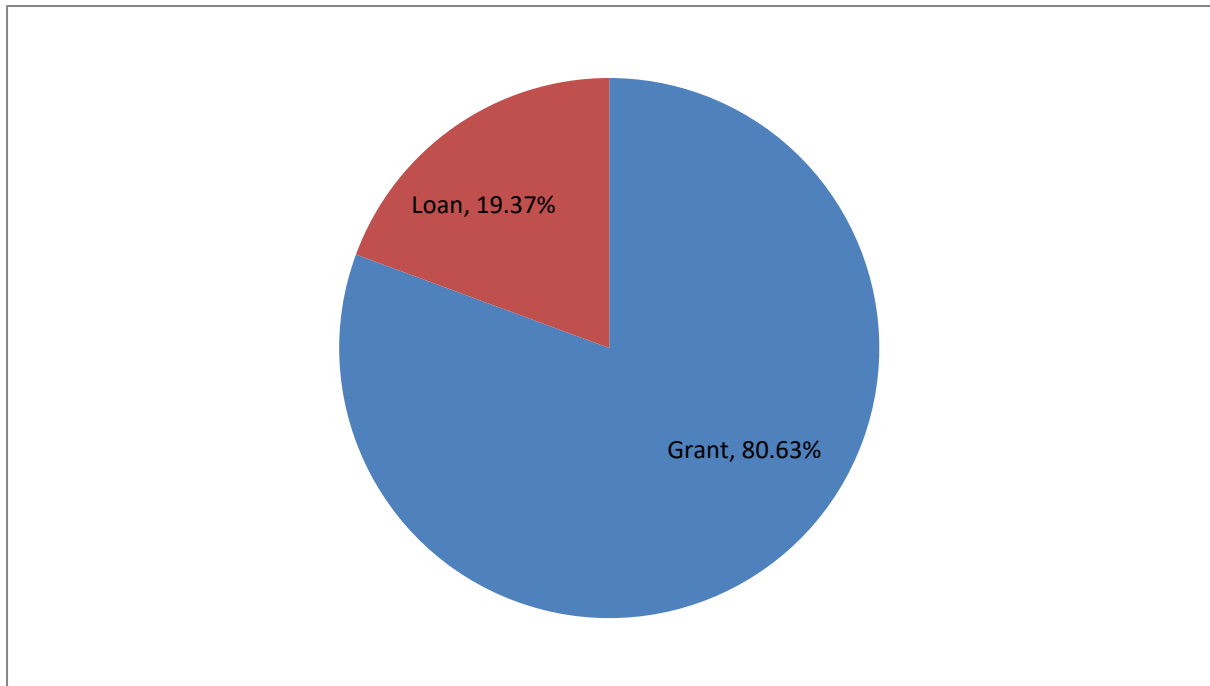
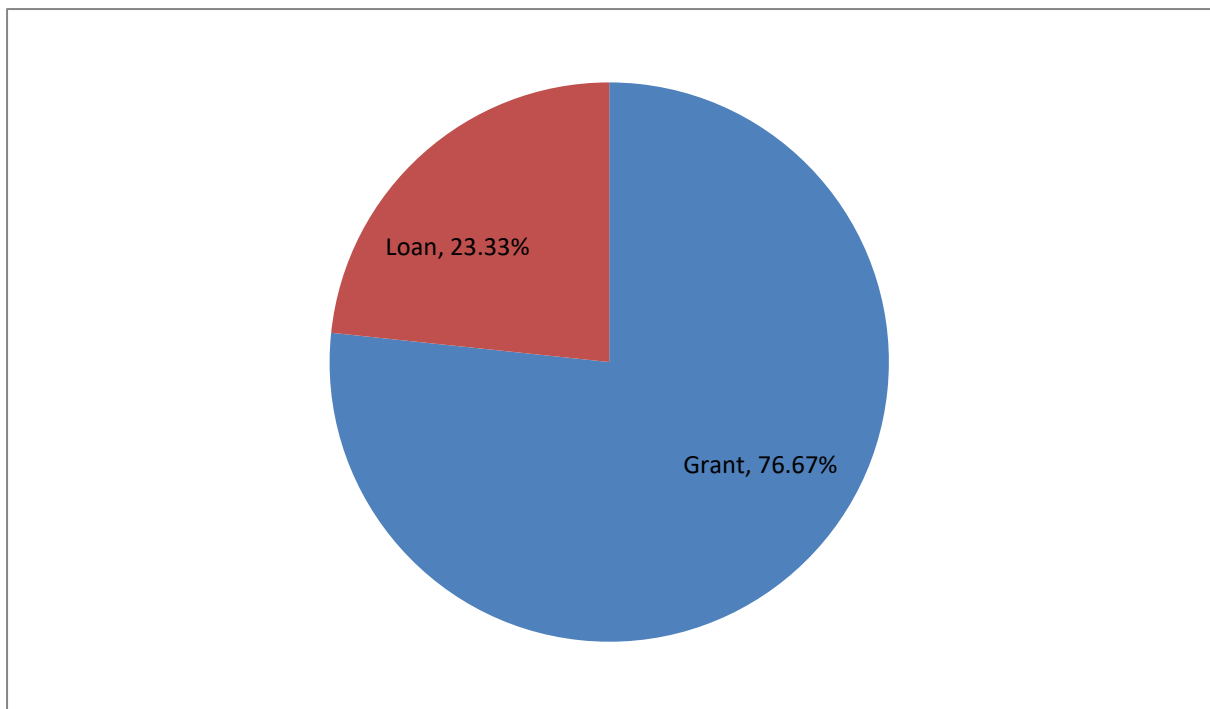


Diagram 12. Percentage of Japan's ODA to the Philippines by Aid Type from 2010 to 2019.



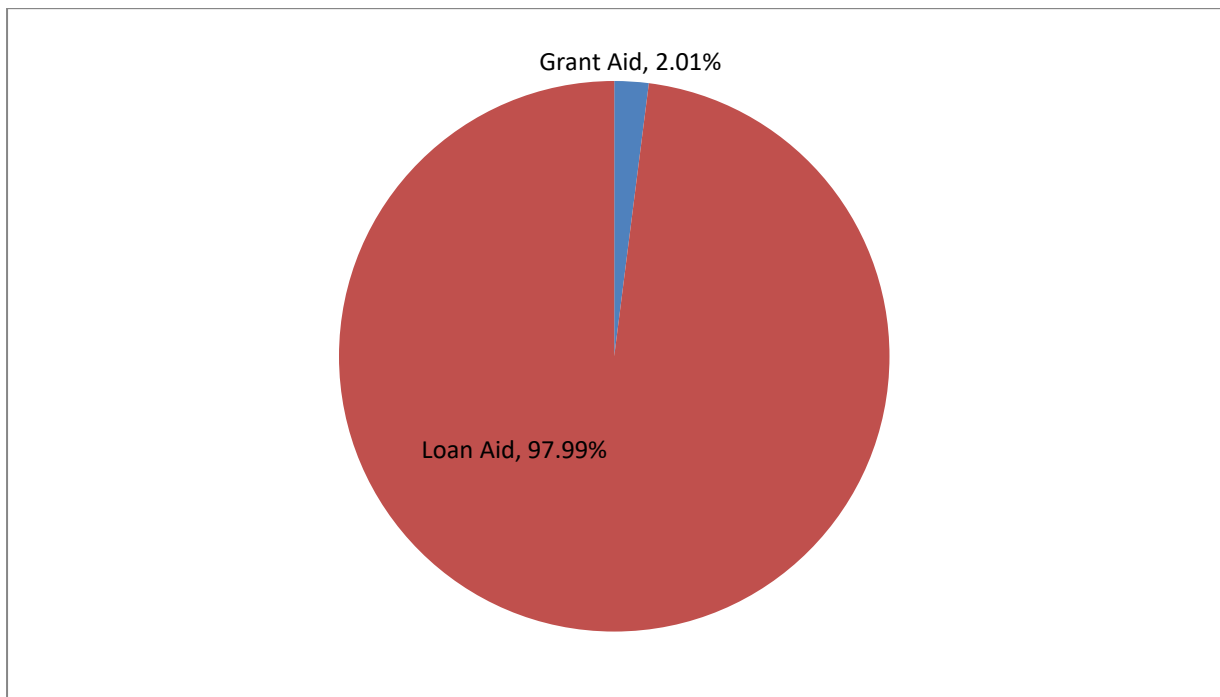
*Diagram 13. Percentage of South Korea's ODA to the Philippines by Aid Type from 2010 to 2019.*

However, in spite of both countries having a very large proportion of grants more than loans in terms of number of ODA projects, when it comes to aid amount, loans have a very large proportion more than grants. This leaves the Philippines under a very large amount of debt. As shown in Diagrams 14, 15, and 16, from 2010 to 2019, the Philippines has accumulated 8,049.86 million US dollars loan aid from Japan which is 97.99% of Japan's aid, and 666.66 million US dollars loan aid from South Korea which is 85.01% of South Korea's aid. Japan granted 165.47741568 million US dollars which is only 2.01% of its aid, and South Korea granted 117.56 million US dollars which is only 14.99% of its aid. All the ODA loans and grants of Japan from 2010 to 2019 amount to 8,215.33741568 million US dollars, while South Korea's aid amount to 784.22 million US dollars. The largest portion of the amount of loans for both Japan and South Korea are for infrastructure development projects.

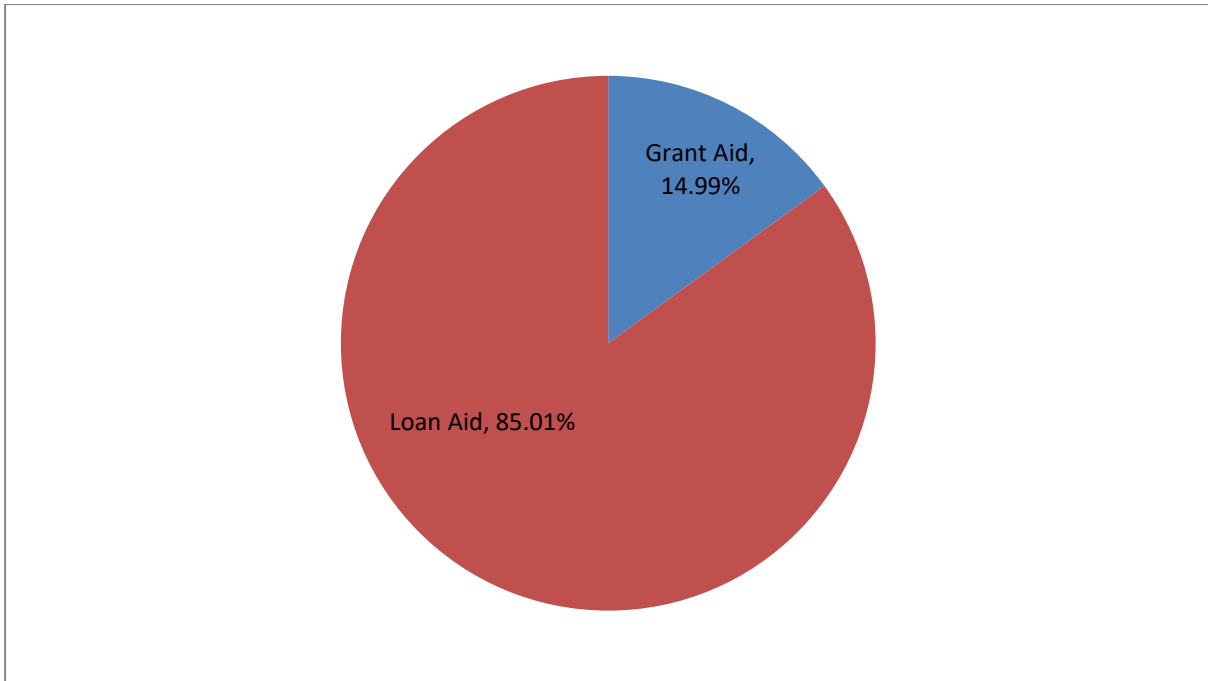
In terms of project number and aid amount, Japan's aid is incomparable to South Korea, as Japan's project number is 740% of South Korea's, and Japan's aid amount is 1,047.58% of South Korea's. But South Korea may be following Japan's strategy in terms of aid type and amount. There are more grants than loans in terms of project number, but there is a higher loan aid than grant aid in terms of aid amount. This can be both countries' strategy so as to reduce their own national losses in giving aid. They can be able to gain more and benefit if a high amount of their aid is loan aid, while they may seem like doing so much help if more of their projects are grant aid. Another reason for having plenty of loans is that they also aim for the recipient countries to be self-sufficient in the future, just like how they have received aid in the past, developed, became self-sufficient, then became donor countries themselves at present.

Amount of Aid	Japan	South Korea
Grant Aid	165.47741568 (2.01%)	117.56 (14.99%)
Loan Aid	8,049.86 (97.99%)	666.66 (85.01%)
Total	8,215.33741568 (100%)	784.22 (100%)

*Diagram 14.* Summary of ODA by Aid Amount of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019 (Estimated Millions in USD).



*Diagram 15.* Percentage of Japan's ODA to the Philippines by Aid Amount from 2010 to 2019 (Estimated Millions in USD).



*Diagram 16.* Percentage of South Korea’s ODA to the Philippines by Aid Amount from 2010 to 2019 (Estimated Millions in USD).

### **2.3. Philippines’ Development with the Support from ODA**

There are a lot of proofs that Japan and South Korea may be utilizing their own model of development as a guide for giving development aid. For instance, South Korea has launched a project in the Philippines which is the “Saemaul Undong” or the New Village Movement, which was a previous rural modernization program of South Korea in the 1970s (Doucette & Müller, 2016). It was not only applied to the Philippines, but also to other development aid recipient countries of South Korea. This project had a huge role in the economic and social development of South Korea, and South Korea believes that it may also help the developing countries. Japan has also helped create the train systems in the Philippines, including the first ever subway in the Philippines. This is following Japan’s model of its very complex and developed transportation system through its train systems. The country is very much advanced in engineering and technology, and it has also helped the



Philippines in the country's urban planning. These are only some of the ODA projects that are anchored to the development model and expertise of Japan and South Korea.

The present administration also launched the 'Build Build Build' program. It has a total of seventy-five projects, and most of these projects require development aid from donor countries. For the complete list of the projects and their information, please see the appendices.

As seen in Diagrams 17 and 18, 2 of these projects which is 2.67% is funded by South Korea and 4 of these projects which is 5.33% is funded by Japan. It is still not yet final whether projects funded by Japan and South Korea will increase, since 31 of these projects which is 41.33% will still be discussed as to which donor will fund them. The donor country who funds the highest number of projects is China. It funds 12 projects which is 16% of the projects. A multilateral development bank, which is the Asian Development Bank, funds 7 projects which is 9.33%. Either the World Bank or the Agence Française de Développement will fund 1 project which is 1.33%. The government will fund 10 projects which is 13.33%, public-private partnership will fund 7 projects which is 9.33%, and a private institution will fund 1 project which is 1.33%. All in all, the projects that are / will be funded by ODA are 57 projects which is 76% of the 75 projects. All of these are loans, except for 2 grants from China. A very large proportion of these are yet again, the debt of the Philippines to donor countries, mainly to China, Japan, and South Korea.

Fund Source	No. of Projects
South Korea	2 (2.67%)
Japan	4 (5.33%)
China	12 (16%)
ADB	7 (9.33%)

PPP	7 (9.33%)
GAA	10 (13.33%)
ODA (to be discussed)	31 (41.33%)
WB / AFD	1 (1.33%)
Private	1 (1.33%)
Total	75 (100%)

Diagram 17. Summary of ‘Build Build Build’ Program Projects by Fund Source.

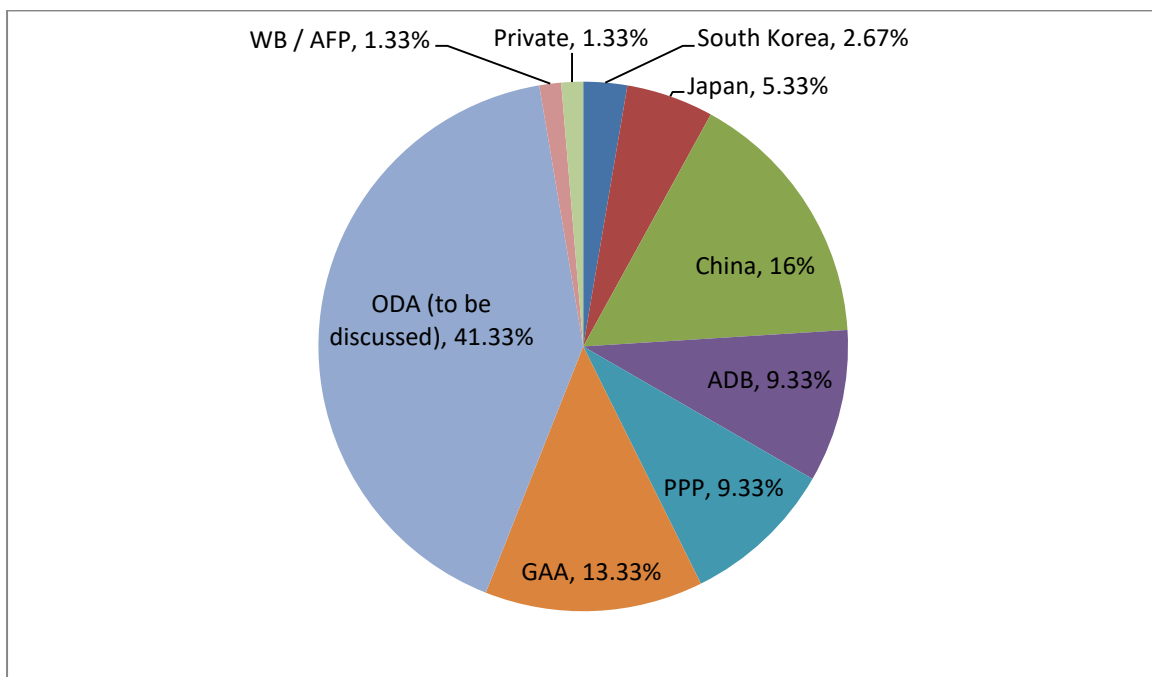


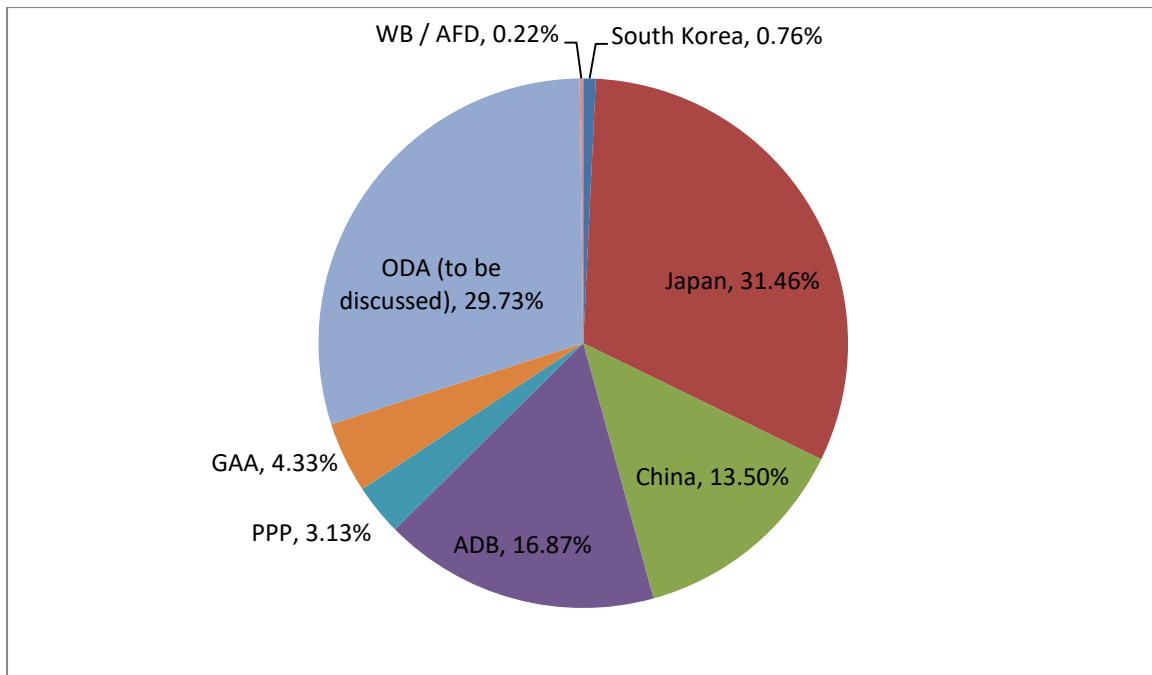
Diagram 18. Percentage of ‘Build Build Build’ Program Projects by Fund Source.

As seen in Diagrams 19 and 20, although China has the largest number of projects, Japan still provides the largest aid amount which is 682,066.17 million pesos or 31.46% of the total amount of the ‘Build Build Build’ projects. This is followed by the Asian Development Bank which provides 365,685.40 million pesos or 16.87% of the amount. China ranks third which provides 292,768.68 million pesos or 13.50%, then South Korea which provides 16,570.34 million pesos or 0.76%, then World Bank or Agence Française de

Développement which provides 4,789.08 or 0.22%. It is still to be discussed as to which donor will fund 644,528.45 million pesos or 29.73% of the ODA projects. The Philippine government spends 93,949.20 million pesos or 4.33% of the projects, the public-private partnership spends 67,856.61 million pesos or 3.13%, and the amount the private shall provide is yet to be discussed. Of all the projects, 2,006,408.12 million pesos will be funded as ODA which is 92.54% of the 75 projects. A very high amount will be added again to the debt of the Philippines. Just like in the overall country partner strategies of both Japan and South Korea, they align their ODA with the Philippines' national development plans. Therefore, the Philippines must plan wisely and strategically its national development plans.

Fund Source	Amount
South Korea	16,570.34 (0.76%)
Japan	682,066.17 (31.46%)
China	292,768.68 (13.50%)
ADB	365,685.40 (16.87%)
PPP	67,856.61 (3.13%)
GAA	93,949.20 (4.33%)
ODA (unknown)	644,528.45 (29.73%)
WB / AFD	4,789.08 (0.22%)
Private	-
Total	2,168,213.93 (100%)

*Diagram 19. Summary of 'Build Build Build' Program Projects by Amount (Estimated Millions in PhP).*



*Diagram 20.* Percentage of ‘Build Build Build’ Program Projects by Amount (Estimated Millions in PhP).

As can be seen from the data and analyses, the Philippines has accumulated a lot of debt through the ODA system, and it shall accumulate more debt through the ODA system and even through the new ‘Build Build Build’ program of the Duterte administration. The strategies of the donor countries in terms of ODA allocation were analysed, and the Philippines also must improve its strategy in the receipt of ODA. The Philippines must carefully analyse each ODA project, whether it will truly be beneficial to the country and whether it will help in the country’s long term sustainable development. Each ODA must be used wisely and strategically. ODA projects must carefully be analysed and it must be ensured that they are productive projects for the sustainable development and the long-term development of the country, and not just a temporary or short-term solution. The country must also negotiate with its partners as well for the conditions of aid given, especially for the untying of aid. Mutual benefit for both the donor country and the recipient country is still achievable, but the recipient country must also make sure that the benefit is equal for both

countries. There should be a balance of the achievement and satisfaction of the recipient country goals, donor country goals, and international / global goals. It is also good to refer to the “The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” (OECD, 2005) in order to ensure right decisions when it comes to receiving ODA. These include ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability of partners. Finally, there must be transparency with regards to the spending of ODA, as there should be no corruption in its use.

### **3. Conclusion and Recommendations**

The official development assistance of Japan and South Korea are very similar with each other both in overall development aid and development aid to the Philippines. They are very similar in terms of focusing on bilateral aid rather than multilateral aid, focusing on Asia particularly Southeast Asia, focusing on lower middle income countries, high tied aid, larger number for ODA grants but higher aid amount for ODA loans, collaboration with national businesses for ODA projects, ODA being in line with own national interests and recipient country national development plans and international sustainable development goals, and focusing on infrastructure projects. For both countries, the infrastructure development projects have the largest portion of loans to the Philippines. South Korea, as an emerging donor, may be following the footsteps of Japan, a long established donor, with regards to these aspects. However, South Korea has somehow diverged in terms of sectoral aid. Japan focuses on energy, transportation, communications, industries, community development, social reform, institutions, and governance, while South Korea focuses on rural development, health, and education. It is assumed that both countries are using their own model of development and expertise in giving development aid. Japan focuses on infrastructure and

technological development while South Korea focuses on rural and social development. Both of these countries developed through these kinds of development that they focus on their development aid to other countries.

The Philippines has accumulated a lot of debt through the ODA system, especially that a very high amount of it is allotted to loans. The Philippines needs to be wise and should invest in projects that are truly for long term sustainable development. Overlapping aid must also be avoided. “The Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness” must also be used as a guide. There must also be transparency and no corruption in the use of aid.

#### **4. References**

- Asplund, A. (2015, May). Values vs. Interest: Strategic use of Japanese Foreign Aid in Southeast Asia. Retrieved February, 2019, from <https://swopec.hhs.se/eijswp/papers/eijswp0241.pdf>.
- Bakk, J. (2014). *Japanese and South Korean Official Development Assistance (ODA): A Comparative Analysis of Rhetoric and Behavior* (Unpublished master's thesis). Wien University.
- Bessey, D., & Palumbarit, M. (2016). Comparing South Korea and Germany’s Official Development Assistance Projects in Climate Protection in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 8(5), 613-631.
- Camacho, J.V., Jr., & Cuevas, A.C. (2004). The Dynamics of Philippines-Japan Economic Cooperation: The Case of Japan’s ODA to the Philippines. *PIDS Discussion Paper Series 2004-35*.
- Donor Tracker Organization. (2018, March). Donors. Retrieved February, 2019, from <https://donortracker.org/>.
- Doucette, J., & Müller, A. (2016). Exporting the Saemaul spirit: South Korea's Knowledge

- Sharing Program and the 'Rendering Technical' of Korean Development. *Geoforum*, 75, 29-39.
- JICA. (n.d.). Q&A of ODA and ODA Loans. Retrieved February, 2019, from [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/jbic\\_archive/annual/oda\\_2004/pdf/loan\\_5.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/jbic_archive/annual/oda_2004/pdf/loan_5.pdf).
- Kang, S., Lee, H., & Park, B. (2009). Does Korea Follow Japan in Foreign Aid? Relationships Between Aid and Foreign Investment. 1-30.
- Kim, H. (2017). Poverty Reduction and ODA Policymaking in Japan and South Korea. *Journal of Inquiry and Research*, 105, 91-108.
- KOICA. (n.d.). *Nurturing Partnership with the Philippines : Korean ODA(Official Development Assistance)* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from [https://pcij.org/blog/wpdocs/KOICA\\_ODA.pdf](https://pcij.org/blog/wpdocs/KOICA_ODA.pdf).
- Ky, S., Lee, C., & Stauvermann, P.J. (2012). A Comparative Study on Characteristics of ODA of China-Japan-Korea to Cambodia.
- Lee, S., & Jeon, J. (2018). Dynamic Relationships Between Mega Projects and Official Development Assistance: Case of South Korean Infrastructure Construction Projects in ASEAN's Developing Countries. *Sustainability*, 10, 1-22.
- Min, S. (2018). *Comparative Analysis of ODA Policies of South Korea and Japan: Focusing on Vietnam* (Unpublished master's thesis). Seoul National University.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (2011, March). *Country Assistance Evaluation of the Philippines: Summary* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2010/text-pdf/philippines.pdf>.
- NEDA. (2011). *CY 2010 ODA Portfolio Review: List of Active ODA Loans (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2011). *CY 2010 ODA Portfolio Review: New Loans (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2011). *CY 2010 ODA Portfolio Review: Closed Loans (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from

- <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2011). *CY 2010 ODA Portfolio Review: List of Grant-Assisted Projects Implemented Monitored by GOP as of December 2010 (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2013). *CY 2012 ODA Portfolio Review: List of Active Loans as of December 2012 (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2013). *CY 2012 ODA Portfolio Review: List of New Loans as of December 2012 (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2013). *CY 2012 ODA Portfolio Review: List of Closed Loans as of December 2012 (Figures in US\$M)* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2016). *Official Development Assistance Portfolio Review Annexes* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.
- NEDA. (2018). *Official Development Assistance (ODA) Pipeline of Programs and Projects as of September 30, 2017* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from [http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Q3-2017-ODA-Pipeline-with-Status-as-of-30-Sept-2017\\_clean.pdf](http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Q3-2017-ODA-Pipeline-with-Status-as-of-30-Sept-2017_clean.pdf).
- NEDA. (2018, May). *List of Active ODA Grants as of December 2017* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/List-of-Active-ODA-Grants-as-of-December-2017.pdf>.
- NEDA. (2018, May). *List of Active ODA Loans as of December 2017* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/List-of-Active-ODA-Loans-as-of-December-2017.pdf>.
- NEDA. (2018, August). *List of Active ODA Grants as of June 2018* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.



development-assistance-page/.

NEDA. (2018, August). *List of Active ODA Loans as of June 2018* (Rep.). Pasig City, Philippines: NEDA. Retrieved April, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/official-development-assistance-page/>.

NEDA. (2018, December). *Updated ODA Ranking and List of Active ODA Programs and Projects as of September 2018* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wpcontent/uploads/2013/10/Updated-ODA-Ranking-and-List-of-Active-ODA-Programs-andProjects-as-of-September-2018.pdf>.

NEDA. (2019, February). *Infrastructure Flagship Projects as of February 28, 2019* (Rep.). Retrieved March, 2019, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/infrastructure-flagship-projects/>.

NGO-MOFA. (2006, March). *Evaluation Study On Japan's ODA to the Education Sector in the Philippines: Summary* (Rep.). Retrieved February, 2019, from <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2005/text-pdf/philippines.pdf>.

OECD. (2005). *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*. Paris, France: OECD.

OECD. (2018, April). Official Development Assistance (ODA). Retrieved February, 2019, from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/What-is-ODA.pdf>.

Pante, F., Jr., & Reyes, R.A. (1989). Japanese and U.S. Development Assistance to the Philippines: A Philippine Perspective. *Working Paper Series No. 89-07*.

Petermann, J. (2013). *Between Export Promotion and Poverty Reduction*. Wiesbaden, Germany: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden.

Seachon, K.K.D. (2015). South Korean ODA to the Philippines: Realities and Possibilities. *Center for International Relations & Strategic Studies*, 2(13).

Sotharitho, C. (2010). Trade, FDI, and ODA Between Cambodia and China / Japan / Korea. *Economic Relations of China, Japan and Korea with the Mekong River Basin Countries*, 10-44.

Stallings, B., & Kim, E. (2016). Japan, Korea, and China: Styles of ODA in East Asia. *Japan's Development Assistance*, 120-134.

Sungil, K. (n.d.). South Korea's Development Assistance and Economic Outreach Toward Southeast Asia. *South Korea's Development Assistance*, 153-179.

Tonami, A., & Müller, A.R. (2014). Trajectories of Japanese and South Korean

Environmental Aid. *Journal of Environment & Development*, 23(2), 191-219.

Yu-Jose, L.N. (2004). Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership: Where Is the Philippines in Japan's Plan?. *PIDS Discussion Paper Series 2004-29*.

## 5. Appendices

### 5.1. List of ODA Programs and Projects of Japan to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019 (Summarized and Compiled from Data from NEDA)

Project / Program Title	Type of ODA	Implementing Agency	Sector	Region	Total Grant / Loan Amount (millions in USD)	Project Start Date	Project Closing Date
The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Power Distribution in Bangsamoro Area	Grant	NEA	Infrastructure Development	ARM	6.83	March 20, 2017	October 31, 2020
The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda	Grant	Multi-agency	Infrastructure Development	VIII	40.75	May 12, 2014	April 30, 2018
The Project for Reconstruction of Municipal Halls in Lawaan and Marabut Municipalities	Grant	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	VIII	4.49	December 29, 2015	February 28, 2018
The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Metropolitan Cebu Water District	Grant	Metropolitan Cebu Water District	Infrastructure Development	VII	10.32	April 24, 2014	March 31, 2017
The Project for Enhancement of Coastal Communications Systems	Grant	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	VII	10.20	April 24, 2014	May 31, 2017
Metro Manila Subway Project, Phase I	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	NCR	937.89	June 25, 2018	June 25, 2025
North-South Railway	Lo	DOTr	Infrastru	NCR,	N/A	N/A	N/A

Project (NSRP)-South Line (Commuter Line)	Loan		Infrastructure Development	V			
Malolos-Clark Railway Project	Loan	DOTr, BCDA	Infrastructure Development	III	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project (CIA-FRMP)	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	IV-A	142.91	March 12, 2018	March 12, 2028
Dalton Pass East Alignment Alternative Road Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	III	N/A	N/A	N/A
Road Network Development Project in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	ARM M	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumferential Road 3 Missing Link Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pasig River-Marikina Channel Improvement Project Phase IV	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	97.45	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2019
Pasig River-Marikina Channel Improvement Project Phase IV	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paranaque Spillway Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Third Mandaue-Mactan Bridge Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	VII	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase II (ARBP II)	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	III	41.19	July 3, 2012	July 2, 2019
Arterial Road Bypass Project Phase III (ARBP III)	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	III	84.33	June 21, 2018	June 21, 2025
Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	Nation wide	168.07	April 9, 2014	April 9, 2022

Coast Guard Phase I			ment				
Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard Phase II	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	147.64	February 16, 2017	February 16, 2026
New Communications, Navigation, and Surveillance / Air Traffic Management Systems Development	Loan	DOTC	Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	181.54	February 21, 2017	November 21, 2019
Road Upgrading and Preservation Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	I, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, XI, XIII	366.50	July 21, 2011	July 21, 2023
Central Luzon Link Expressway Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	III	204.54	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2019
Flood Risk Management Project in Cagayan River, Tagoloan River, and Imus River	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	II, IV-A, X	67.71	July 3, 2012	July 31, 2020
New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	VII	96.74	July 24, 2013	July 24, 2020
Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Line 1	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	NCR, IV-A	388.05	November 22, 2013	November 22, 2020
Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Line 2	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	NCR, IV-A	388.05	November 22, 2013	November 22, 2020
Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	X	103.87	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2024
Flood Risk Management Project along Selected Principal Rivers 2	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	N/A	93.57	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2020
Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project Phase VI	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	71.14	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2022
Davao City Bypass Construction Project (Southern and Center	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	XI	214.50	December 14,	December 14, 2023

Section)			ment			2015	
Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	87.78	December 14, 2015	December 14, 2023
North-South Commuter Railway Project	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	NCR, III	2,171.26	March 23, 2016	March 23, 2025
Post Ondoy and Pepeng Short-term Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	N/A	118.78	September 21, 2010	September 21, 2013
Advanced IT Human Resource Development Project	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.39	March 1, 2010	February 28, 2011
Advanced Maritime Education on Information Technology (Navigation)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.012	May 25, 2010	December 3, 2010
Airport Development Planning for Considering Environment	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.008	September 2, 2010	October 12, 2010
Building Codes and Control Systems (Building Safety and Social/Environmental Consideration)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.007	May 16, 2010	June 25, 2010
Chief Information Officer (CIO) for E-Government Promotion (B)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.006	January 12, 2010	April 22, 2010
Colloquium on Urban Public Transport	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.013	January 14, 2010	February 27, 2010
Comprehensive Management of River and Dam	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.007	September 2, 2010	November 30, 2010
Construction Equipment and Mechanized Construction Management	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.008	August 31, 2010	November 26, 2010
Construction Technology Introduced and/or Applied to Developing	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.009	May 10, 2010	June 25, 2010

Countries			ment				
Database Management for E-Government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.026	January 19, 2010	June 17, 2010
Database Specialist for E-Government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.021	July 6, 2010	December 4, 2010
Development of "National Implementation Plan" under the "ASESAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in the Transport Sector"	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.004	October 3, 2010	October 30, 2010
Disaster Risk Management Technology on Volcanic Eruption, Debris Flow and Landslide	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.029	March 17, 2010	September 13, 2010
Engineering on Water Supply Systems	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.014	May 12, 2010	July 28, 2010
Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information in the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	Nation wide	0.878	February 21, 2010	February 20, 2015
Environmentally Sustainable Transportation (EST)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.016	July 6, 2010	August 20, 2010
ICT Coordinator Training for Utilizing "Information Community (Tele-Center)" Towards the Dissolution of Digital Divide	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.01	January 23, 2010	March 4, 2010
Integrated Water Resources Management	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.006	July 25, 2010	August 7, 2010
International Maritime Convention and Ship Safety Inspection	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.018	August 10, 2010	November 20, 2010

Maritime Safety Management for Engineering Instructors	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.024	May 25, 2010	December 3, 2010
Non-Revenue Water Management	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.004	November 2, 2010	December 27, 2010
Operating Management of Earthquake-Tsunami-Volcano Eruption Observation System	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.016	July 6, 2010	March 30, 2011
Project for the Study on Airport Strategy for the Greater Capital Region in the Republic of the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1.047	November 18, 2010	December 6, 2011
Project Management and Evaluation for Civil Engineers in Public Works	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.007	September 22, 2010	November 19, 2010
Project Management for E-Government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.018	March 9, 2010	June 25, 2010
Railway Management	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.005	January 12, 2010	February 5, 2010
Road Administration	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.003	November 9, 2010	December 8, 2010
Seismology, Earthquake Engineering and Disaster Management Policy	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.019	September 2, 2010	August 31, 2011
Seminar on Aviation Security	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.008	January 14, 2010	February 13, 2010
Seminar on CNS (Communication, Navigation, Surveillance) Technology	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.008	August 22, 2010	September 11, 2010
Seminar on Port Facility Security for ASEAN Countries	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.005	November 8, 2010	November 26, 2010

Shipping Administration for ASEAN Members	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.012	February 2, 2010	February 27, 2010
Sustainable Port Development and Planning	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.011	May 31, 2010	August 6, 2010
Sustainable Road Development (Phase 2)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.004	January 18, 2010	March 31, 2012
The Improvement and Integration of Cargo Transport in Asia Region	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.007	May 11, 2010	June 25, 2010
The Project on System Loss Reduction for Philippine Electric Cooperatives (EC's)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.036	March 1, 2011	March 30, 2013
Urban Development (Focused on Land Readjustment Measure)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.008	May 23, 2010	July 9, 2010
Water Supply Administration for Better Management of Water Supply Services (A)	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.004	July 4, 2010	July 17, 2010
Web Application Development (Open Source) for E-Government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.031	January 5, 2010	June 24, 2010
Web Application Development (Open Source) for E-government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	N/A	0.012	July 6, 2010	December 21, 2010
Cagayan de Oro RiverPasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project Phase III	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	NCR	146.77	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2019
Logistics Infrastructure Development Project	Loan	DBP	Infrastructure Development	N/A	250.13	December 24, 2016	December 24, 2016
The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Peoples's	Grant	PTV	Industry, Trade, and	Nation wide	0.34	April 3, 2017	N/A



Television Network			Tourism				
Advanced Bioindustry	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.014	May 11, 2010	July 16, 2010
Copyright Systems Development	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.008	June 13, 2010	July 6, 2010
Development and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises for Asia: Case Study of Space Technology Development by Cooperative Association of SMEs in Osaka	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.017	January 12, 2010	February 6, 2010
Development Study on Promotion of Local Industry in ARMM	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	ARM M	1.274	March 15, 2010	August 31, 2011
Facility Maintenance Management Focused on Non- destructive Inspection for Life Line Structure	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.016	February 18, 2010	June 11, 2010
Global Mapping for Sustainable Development	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.011	May 2, 2010	July 31, 2010
Manufacturing Technology and Production Management System for Southeast Asian Countries	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.009	January 26, 2010	March 13, 2010
Patent Examination Practice for APEC Economies	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.003	November 23, 2010	December 15, 2010
Product Certification (IECEE/CB Scheme) for ASEAN Countries	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.002	November 7, 2010	March 19, 2011
Project for Improving Competitiveness of Local SMEs through Better Packaging	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.18	February 10, 2010	August 31, 2010
Social and Industrial	Gr	N/A	Industry,	N/A	0.031	June	August

Infrastructure in Legal Metrology	Grant		Trade, and Tourism			2, 2010	31, 2010
Stock exchange development for Asian countries	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.01	June 1, 2010	June 18, 2010
Strategic Port Management	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.005	August 30, 2010	October 1, 2010
Strengthening the Export Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Coffee Producers	Grant	N/A	Industry, Trade, and Tourism	N/A	0.004	September 20, 2010	October 21, 2010
Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project Phase II	Loan	NIA	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	XII, ARM M	N/A	N/A	N/A
Comprehensive Septage Management Project for Metro Cebu Water District's Service Area	Grant	MCWD	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	VII	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Project for Developing Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Cagayan de Oro River Basin	Grant	DOST, PAGASA	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation (HARVEST) Project	Loan	LBP	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, ARM M	44.22	June 9, 2017	June 9, 2024
Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project	Loan	DAR	Agriculture, Agrarian	X, XI, XII	54.40	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2019

(MINSAAD)			Reform, and Natural Resources				
Forestland Management Project	Loan	DENR	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	CAR, II, III, VI	82.94	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2022
National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (NISRIP)	Loan	NIA	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	I, III, IV-A, IV-B, VI, X, XI, XII, XIII	55.51	July 3, 2012	July 3, 2019
Agriculture Credit Support Project	Loan	LBP	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	175.05	March 23, 2010	March 23, 2017
Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement in the Fields for Rural Development	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.019	May 18, 2010	August 7, 2010
Agrobiotechnology	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.019	March 15, 2010	August 7, 2010
Bioagricultural Sciences (Master's or Doctor's Degree: Agriculture)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and	N/A	0.028	March 17, 2010	March 31, 2012

			Natural Resources				
Bond Market Development in ASEAN Countries	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.004	November 28, 2010	December 11, 2010
Cleaner Production through Productive Maintenance (A)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.017	August 2, 2010	November 26, 2010
Climate Change, Energy and the Environment	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.007	January 18, 2010	January 29, 2010
Coastal Fishing Technique for Sustainable Resource Use	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.027	February 24, 2010	June 13, 2010
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.016	January 13, 2010	February 25, 2010
Comprehensive Strategy for Recovery from Natural Disasters for Middle East and Asian countries –Lessons Learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.004	January 13, 2010	March 6, 2010

Earthquake Case			es				
Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland in the Context of Implementing Ramsar Convention and CBD	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.023	May 12, 2010	June 29, 2010
Countermeasure against Automobile Pollution in Urban Area	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.005	September 21, 2010	November 12, 2010
Creation of Recycling Society based on Hazardous Waste Management and Appropriate Disposal in Asia	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.009	November 2, 2010	December 14, 2010
Diagnosis of Avian Influenza at Source	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.003	March 1, 2010	March 31, 2012
Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness and Restoration for Infrastructure	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.012	May 11, 2010	July 23, 2010
Electric Power Forum for Asia	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.007	March 9, 2010	March 13, 2010
Energy Conservation	Gr	N/A	Agricult	N/A	0.074	Januar	April

Technology and Machine Condition Diagnosis Techniques for Asian Countries	Grant		ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources			y 12, 2010	11, 2010
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.005	May 9, 2010	June 5, 2010
Food Processing and Preservation Technology	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.031	January 10, 2010	March 18, 2010
Forest Management Policy in Asia – Sustainable Forest Management with Collaboration between Local Government and Community	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.015	June 28, 2010	July 16, 2010
Installation Method of Small-scale Hydro-power Generation and Wind Power Generation in Rural Area	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.014	January 26, 2010	March 2, 2010
Installation Method of Small-scale Hydro-power Generation and Wind Power Generation in Rural Area	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.007	July 7, 2010	August 9, 2010
Internationally Harmonized Plant Variety Protection System (PVP)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian	N/A	0.007	August 23, 2010	October 29, 2010

System)			Reform, and Natural Resourc es				
Introduction to Solar Power Generation System for Asian Countries	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resourc es	N/A	0.015	Febru ary 1, 2010	Februa ry 26, 2010
KOICA-JICA Joint Training Program: Environmental Protection Technology & Management for Air Pollution Control	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resourc es	N/A	0.005	Septe mber 6, 2010	Septe mber 17, 2010
KOICA-JICA Joint Training Program: Policy and Technology for Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection in East Asia	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resourc es	N/A	0.004	Octob er 16, 2010	Octobe r 29, 2010
Maternal Health (Assistance for Improvement of Regional Level Maternity Care)	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resourc es	N/A	0.003	Septe mber 27, 2010	Decem ber 3, 2010
Mitigation of Climate Change in the Southeast Asia and Oceania Region	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resourc es	N/A	0.007	July 19, 2010	August 21, 2010
Mycotoxin Inspection in Food	Gr ant	N/A	Agricult ure, Agrarian Reform, and	N/A	0.014	Januar y 25, 2010	May 8, 2010

			Natural Resources				
Planning and Management of Eco-tourism in Tropical and Subtropical Area	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.026	April 7, 2010	July 2, 2010
Planning and Management of National Mapping and Surveying	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.021	August 2, 2010	January 31, 2011
Planning and Policy Advisor on Agribusiness Development	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.084	August 1, 2010	July 31, 2012
Pollution Control for Hazardous Substances	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.011394713	June 1, 2010	August 6, 2010
Project on Integrated Coastal Ecosystem Conservation and Adaptive Management under Local and Global Environmental Impacts in the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.816	February 21, 2010	February 21, 2014
Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural	N/A	0.008	September 27, 2010	October 30, 2010



			Resources				
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.008	February 22, 2010	March 5, 2010
Rice Cultivation Techniques Development	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.023	February 7, 2010	November 13, 2010
Risk Management and Residue Analysis of Chemicals for Environmental Safety	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.021	February 15, 2010	August 21, 2010
Rural Development for Small-Scale Farmers Through the Agricultural Cooperatives Activity in Asia	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.012	August 25, 2010	November 15, 2010
Solid Waste Management by Local Government(B)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.01	January 12, 2010	March 5, 2010
Solid Waste Management with Community Participation	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.012	September 21, 2010	November 26, 2010

Study on Education Improvement of Training Course of Teacher	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.004	November 2, 2010	November 26, 2010
Sustainable Development and Public Works Considering Environmental and Social Impact	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.006	September 28, 2010	November 19, 2010
The Integrated Water Management of Coastal Seas / Bays and Catchment Areas	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.009	September 5, 2010	October 30, 2010
Various Forest Conservation with Community Participation	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.027	August 23, 2010	November 12, 2010
Waste Management and 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Policies (A)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.003	November 16, 2010	December 18, 2010
Waste management Technique and Environmental Education (A)	Grant	N/A	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	0.009	June 21, 2010	September 10, 2010
Workshop for Enhancement of the	Grant	N/A	Agriculture,	N/A	0.006	September	October 8,

Governmental Capacity on Water Environment in Asian Countries			Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources			27, 2010	2010
Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III	Loan	DAR	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	97.17	April 15, 2017	April 15, 2017
Environmental Development Project	Loan	DBP	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	204.57	January 1, 2017	January 1, 2017
Improvement of Housing and Living Environments	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Community Development)	N/A	0.01	October 17, 2010	November 27, 2010
Operation Budget for Individual Expert	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Community Development)	N/A	0.179	April 1, 2010	March 31, 2011
Solid Waste Management by Local Government (A)	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Develop	N/A	0.009	August 23, 2010	October 15, 2010

			ment (Community Development)				
Improvement of Social Insurance System – Pension and Health Insurance	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Social Reform)	N/A	0.003	October 4, 2010	October 24, 2010
Improvement of the Social Welfare System	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Social Reform)	N/A	0.005	July 19, 2010	August 12, 2010
Information Security for E-Government Promotion	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Social Reform)	N/A	0.009	August 6, 2010	December 4, 2010
The Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users (CARE)	Grant	DOH	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	IV-A	16.39	April 3, 2017	N/A
Clinical Medicine and Research for Tropical Doctors	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.025	March 29, 2010	March 27, 2011
Comprehensive	Gr	N/A	Social	N/A	0.04	April	March

Etiological and Epidemiological Study on Acute Respiratory Infections in Children	Grant		Reform, and Community Development (Health)			1, 2010	31, 2015
Foodborne Infection Prevention	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.011	February 1, 2010	May 1, 2010
Good Governance of Medicines for Pharmaceutical Regulation Authorities	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.006	November 9, 2010	December 11, 2010
Health Systems Management	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.011	May 5, 2010	July 10, 2010
Hospital Administration and Health Services Management	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.007	August 18, 2010	September 25, 2010
Lifestyle-Related Diseases Prevention	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.01	August 17, 2010	September 28, 2010
Midwifery Course for Safe Motherhood	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and	N/A	0.002	February 2, 2011	March 11, 2011

			Community Development (Health)				
Policy Improvement of Industrial Safety and Healt	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.00497949	September 21, 2010	October 23, 2010
Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis in the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.321	April 1, 2010	March 31, 2015
Public Health Program Coordinator	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.182	May 2, 2010	May 1, 2012
Quality Management of Essential Medicines – Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Inspection-	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.006	November 9, 2010	December 11, 2010
Safe Motherhood Midwifery Course for Asia	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.066	January 27, 2010	February 27, 2010
STOP TB Hands on Laboratory Practice Management for HIV and MDR TB	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community	N/A	0.006	September 21, 2010	December 4, 2010

			Develop ment (Health)				
Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services in Eastern Visayas	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.421	July 15, 2010	July 14, 2014
Study Programme on Communicable Diseases Control	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.005	January 20, 2010	February 5, 2010
The Maternal and Child Health and Welfare Workshop	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.005	February 2, 2010	February 20, 2010
Working Environment Control for Occupational Disease Prevention	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	N/A	0.024	May 26, 2010	July 30, 2010
Coordinator Training for Tertiary Education-Industry-Government (T-I-G) Link to Develop Local Industry Sector	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.018	October 4, 2010	November 12, 2010
Human Resources Development Administration	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development	N/A	0.004	January 16, 2011	January 31, 2011

			ment (Education)				
Leadership Training Program for Future Leaders in Sports for Persons with Disability	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.007	September 28, 2010	November 12, 2010
Promotion of Non-formal Education for Asia	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.02	February 8, 2010	March 14, 2010
Training Program for Young Leaders for The Philippines/Community Tourism Promotion Course	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.06	April 1, 2010	March 31, 2011
Training Program for Young Leaders for The Philippines/Maternal and Child Health Management Course	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.039	April 1, 2010	March 31, 2011
Training Program for Young Leaders for The Philippines/Support System for Persons with Disabilities Course	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.059	April 1, 2010	March 31, 2011
Training Programme for Young Leaders for The	Grant	N/A	Social Reform,	N/A	0.054	January 25,	February 11,



Philippines/Administrative Management Course			and Community Development (Education)			2010	2010
Training Programme for Young Leaders for The Philippines/Legal System Development Course	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.057	January 25, 2010	February 11, 2010
Training Programme for Young Leaders for The Philippines/Science and Mathematics in Basic Education Course	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	0.059	January 25, 2010	February 11, 2010
Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship	Grant	NEDA	Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide	N/A	July 26, 2013	December 31, 2017
Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship	Grant	NEDA	Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide	1.95	July 14, 2014	December 31, 2018
Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship	Grant	NEDA	Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide	2.29	July 29, 2015	December 31, 2019
Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship	Grant	NEDA	Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide	2.43	July 29, 2015	December 31, 2020
Japanese Grant Aid for	Gr	NEDA	Governa	Nation	2.34	July 9,	Decem

Human Resource Development Scholarship	Grant		Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide		2017	December 31, 2022
Technical Cooperation as a Whole	Grant	Multi-agency	Governance, and Institutions Development	Nation wide	58.75	N/A	N/A
Development Policy Support Program III	Loan	DOF	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	103.00	March 25, 2010	March 31, 2010
Development Policy Support Program-Investment Climate	Loan	DOF	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	96.41	December 17, 2012	December 17, 2015
Emergency Budget Support Japanese ODA Loan	Loan	DOF	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	154.51	March 25, 2010	March 31, 2010
An Analytical Study of the Non-Investment Incentive Laws of the Philippines (Phase I)	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.052	March 26, 2010	January 31, 2011
Analysis, Interpretation and Use of Official Statistics	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.007	July 13, 2010	September 18, 2010
Capacity Development of Policy Making in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Water Sector	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.001	December 5, 2010	December 15, 2010
Counterpart Training Program on Criminal Identification	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions	N/A	0.011	September 1,	September 30,

			ns Develop ment			2010	2011
Counterpart Training Program on Initial Investigation	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.007	September 8, 2010	September 18, 2010
Crime Prevention (Senior Seminar)	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.019	January 7, 2010	February 13, 2010
Customs Administration	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.004	November 3, 2010	December 9, 2010
Exchange-Traded Fund Training Program	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.092	February 14, 2010	February 20, 2010
Hazardous and Noxious Substance (HNS) Response Operation	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.011	November 1, 2010	December 30, 2010
Initial Investigation	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.08	March 14, 2010	March 13, 2012
International Seminar on Taxation (General Course)	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.005	August 22, 2010	October 21, 2010
International Seminar on Taxation (Senior Course)	Gr ant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.008	August 30, 2010	September 22, 2010

			ment				
International Taxation for Asian Countries	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.011	May 26, 2010	June 16, 2010
International Terrorism Investigation	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.004	November 28, 2010	December 11, 2010
Japanese ODA Loan Seminar	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.002	November 28, 2010	December 11, 2010
Knowledge-based Management for ASEAN	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.011	November 12, 2010	November 23, 2010
Local Governance	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.008	June 1, 2010	July 17, 2010
Maritime Law Enforcement for Asia and Middle East	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.008	October 19, 2010	November 13, 2010
Maritime Search and Rescue and Disaster Prevention for Policy Planners	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.034	August 17, 2010	November 12, 2010
Master Plan for the Assets and Liabilities Management of PSALM and the Administration of Universal Charge Funds Counterpart Trainings	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.07	March 7, 2010	March 13, 2010

National and Regional Development Policy	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.011	September 8, 2010	October 22, 2010
Police Administration	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.131	June 1, 2010	March 21, 2011
Production and Development of Official Statistics in Support for National Development including the Achievement of MDGs	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.011041477	November 10, 2010	March 19, 2011
Project on Enhancing the Capacity for Collection and Application of Fingerprints	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.108	July 14, 2010	July 13, 2013
Reinforcement of Maritime Safety Capability for Coast Guard Officers in ASEAN Region	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.055	August 11, 2010	March 3, 2011
Seminar on Control of Drug Offences	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.006	September 26, 2010	October 9, 2010
Seminar on Evaluation of Japanese ODA Loan Projects	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.002	November 7, 2010	November 20, 2010
Strengthening for Implementation Capability of Development Training Under South-South Cooperation	Grant	N/A	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	0.005	January 26, 2010	February 3, 2010
The Criminal Justice	Gr	N/A	Governa	N/A	0.006	Octob	Nov

Response to Corruption	Grant		Finance, and Institutions Development			December 15, 2010	December 15, 2010
Post Disaster Stand-by Loan	Loan	DOF	Governance, and Institutions Development	N/A	411.67	March 26, 2017	March 26, 2017

**5.2.List of ODA Programs and Projects of South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019 (Summarized and Compiled from Data from NEDA)**

Project / Program Title	Type of ODA	Implementing Agency	Sector	Region	Total Grant /Loan Amount (millions in USD)	Project Start Date	Project Closing Date
Automation of Flood Early Warning System for Disaster Mitigation in Greater Metro Manila	Grant	DOST	Infrastructure Development	NCR	5.20	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2017
Updating of the Master Plan on the Development of Aids to Navigation in Luzon and Visayas	Grant	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, NCR	2.20	January 1, 2014	December 12, 2017
New Cebu International Container Port Project	Loan	DOTr	Infrastructure Development	VII	172.64	September 21, 2018	August 21, 2022
Samar Pacific Coastal Road Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	VIII	20.63	January 17, 2014	January 17, 2020
Integrated Disaster Risk	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure	III	80.48	February 14, 2014	January 31, 2022

Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Low Lying Areas of Pampanga			Development				
Panguil Bay Bridge Project	Loan	DPWH	Infrastructure Development	X	100.13	August 3, 2016	August 3, 2021
Establishment of Early Warning and Response System for Disaster Mitigation in Metro Manila	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	NCR	3.00	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2012
Laguindingan Airport Air-Navigation System and Support Facilities Supply Project	Loan	DOTC	Infrastructure Development	X	13.29	February 10, 2012	July 10, 2014
Feasibility Study for the New Passenger Terminal and Master Plan of the Mactan-Cebu International Airport	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	VII	1.10	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2011
Feasibility Study on the C-6 Expressway Project	Grant	N/A	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1.30	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2011
Puerto Princesa Airport Development Project	Loan	DOTC	Infrastructure Development	IV-B	71.61	December 21, 2012	June 21, 2017
Adapting to Climate Change	Grant	NIA	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform,	II	21.76	January 1, 2011	December 31, 2017

Impacts through the Construction of Water Impounding Facilities in the Philippines			and Natural Resources				
Panay Island Upland Sustainable Rural Development Project	Grant	DA	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	VI	6.50	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2019
Northern Iloilo Comprehensive Fishery Rehabilitation and Development Project	Grant	LGU	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	VI	5.50	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2018
Quirino Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Grant	LGU	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	II	5.00	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2017
Enhancing the Capacity of Production and Distribution of High-Quality Rice Seeds	Grant	DA	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	I, III	4.00	January 1, 2014	December 31, 2017
Jalaur River Multipurpose Irrigation Project Phase II	Loan	NIA	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	VI	207.88	November 28, 2012	March 28, 2022
Enhancing Philippine Livestock Industry Performance Through an Institutionalized Genetic Improvement System	Grant	N/A	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	3.00	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2012
Establishment of the Algae	Grant	N/A	Agriculture , Agrarian	VII	2.90	January 1, 2010	December 31,



Bioethanol Research Center in Bohol			Reform, and Natural Resources				2011
Integrated Sustainable Wood Pellet Manufacturing and Industrial Tree Plantation Development in the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	N/A	3.40	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2012
Quirino Integrated Rural Development Project Phase II	Grant	LGU	Agriculture , Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	II	9.50	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2022
Integrated, Equity Focused Service Delivery for Accelerated Improvement of Maternal and Newborn Health in Davao Region	Grant	DOH	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	XI	3.00	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2018
Interoperable Health Information System for Region 4A-CALABARZON	Grant	DOH	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	IV-A	5.00	January 1, 2014	December 31, 2017
Rehabilitation and Strengthening of the Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital and the Guiuan InterLocal Health Zone	Grant	DOH	Social Reform, and Community Development (Health)	VIII	4.80	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2018
Improving Disease	Grant	N/A	Social Reform,	NCR	3.00	January 1, 2010	December 31,

Prevention and Control in Cavite through the Construction of a Public Health Collaboration Center			and Community Development (Health)				2012
Better Life for Out-of-School Girls in Tacloban to Fight Against Poverty and Injustice in the Philippines	Grant	DepEd, UNESCO	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	VIII	6.10	July 1, 2017	December 31, 2019
Reconstruction and Strengthening of the Visayas State University Tolosa Campus	Grant	CHED	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	VIII	4.00	January 1, 2014	August 31, 2018
Support to Typhoon Recovery and Resilience in the Visayas: Waste Management, Vocational Training and Cash-for-Livelihoods	Grant	DP-implemented	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	VIII	3.20	January 1, 2014	December 31, 2017
Establishment of HRD Center in the Philippines	Grant	N/A	Social Reform, and Community Development (Education)	N/A	7.50	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2014
Enhancing the Criminal Investigation Capability of the Philippine National Police	Grant	PNP	Governance, and Institutions Development	NCR, CAR, III, VI, VII, XI	6.60	January 1, 2016	December 31, 2020

**5.3. Summary of ODA by Sector of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019**

Sector	Japan	South Korea
Infrastructure Development	76 (34.23%)	11 (36.67%)
Industry, Trade, and Tourism	15 (6.76%)	0 (0%)
Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources	57 (25.68%)	10 (33.33%)
Community Development	3 (1.35%)	0 (0%)
Social Reform	3 (1.35%)	0 (0%)
Health	19 (8.56%)	4 (13.33%)
Education	10 (4.50%)	4 (13.33%)
Governance, and Institutional Development	39 (17.57%)	1 (3.33%)
Total	222 (100%)	30 (100%)

**5.4. Summary of ODA by Aid Type of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019**

Type of Aid	Japan	South Korea
Grant	179 (80.63%)	23 (76.67%)
Loan	43 (19.37%)	7 (23.33%)
Total	222 (100%)	30 (100%)

**5.5. Summary of ODA by Aid Amount of Japan and South Korea to the Philippines from 2010 to 2019 (Estimated Millions in USD)**

Amount of Aid	Japan	South Korea
Grant Aid	165.47741568 (2.01%)	117.56 (14.99%)
Loan Aid	8,049.86 (97.99%)	666.66 (85.01%)
Total	8,215.33741568 (100%)	784.22 (100%)

**5.6. 'Build Build Build' Program Projects (Summarized and Compiled from Data from NEDA)**

Project / Program Title	Type of ODA	Implementing Agency	Funding Source	Sector	Region	Total Amount (millions in PhP)	Project Start Date	Project Closing Date
New Cebu International Container Port	Loan	DOTr	Korea	Infrastructure Development	VII	9,195.00	2018	2022
Subic-Clark	Loa	DOTr /	China	Infrastruct	III	50,031.0	2019	2022

Railway Project	n	BCDA		ure Development		0		
Ambal-Simuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao River Flood Control Projects	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	XII	31,219.68	2020	2025
Palanca-Villegas	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,595.49	2019	2023
Beata-F.Y. Manalo Bridge	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,386.61	2021	2023
Blumentritt-Antipolo Bridge	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,103.34	2021	2023
Marikina-Vista Real Bridge	Loan	DPWH	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,813.78	2020	2023
J.P. Rizal - Lopez Jaena Bridge	Loan	DPWH	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,610.81	2020	2023
J.P. Rizal - St. Mary Bridge	Loan	DPWH	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	5,738.76	2020	2023
Mercury-Evangelista Bridg	Loan	DPWH	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,375.30	2020	2023
East-west Bank Bridge	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,538.04	2021	2023
East-west Bank Bridge 2	Loan	DPWH	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	3,176.25	2020	2023
North and South	Loan	DPWH	China	Infrastructure	NCR	8,029.53	2021	2023

Harbor Bridge				Development				
Clark International Airport Expansion Project	NA	DOTr / BCDA	PPP	Infrastructure Development	III	14,972.41	2018	2044
PNR North 2 (Malolos-Clark International Airport-New Clark City)	Loan	DOTr	Japan; ADB	Infrastructure Development	III, NCR	283,815.00	2019	2025
PNR South Commuter Line (Tutuban-Calamba)	Loan	DOTr	Japan; ADB	Infrastructure Development	IV-A, NCR	344,606.00	2019	2023
Metro Manila Subway Project - Phase 1	Loan	DOTr	Japan	Infrastructure Development	NCR	356,964.17	2019	2025
Binondo-Intramuros Bridge	Grant	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	4,607.04	NA	2020
Estrella-Pantaleon Bridge	Grant	DPWH	China	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,367.04	2018	2020
Panguil Bay Bridge Project	Loan	DPWH	Korea	Infrastructure Development	X	7,375.34	2018	2021
Bonifacio Global City to Ortigas Center Road Link Project , Phase I, IIA & IIB	NA	DPWH	GAA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,896.24	2017	2020
Chico River Pump Irrigation Project	Loan	NIA	China	Infrastructure Development	II, CAR	4,372.90	2018	2021
Malitubo-Maridagao Irrigation	NA	NIA	GAA	Infrastructure Development	XII, ARMM	5,444.84	2011	2019

Project, Phase II				ent				
PNR South Long-haul (Manila-Bicol)	Loan	DOTr	China	Infrastructure Development	IV-A, V	175,318.00	2019	2023
MRT-LRT Common Station Project	NA	DOTr	GAA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	2,800.00	2019	2020
Iloilo International Airport Project	NA	DOTr	GAA	Infrastructure Development	VI	30,400.00	2020	2025
New Bohol Airport - O&M Concession	NA	DOTr	PPP	Infrastructure Development	VII	2,335.20	2019	2054
Bacolod-Silay International Airport Project	NA	DOTr	GAA	Infrastructure Development	VI	20,260.00	2019	2025
Laguindingan International Airport Project	NA	DOTr	GAA	Infrastructure Development	X	14,620.00	2019	2023
Davao International Airport Development Project	NA	DOTr	PPP	Infrastructure Development	XI	40,570.00	2019	2025
Mindanao Rail Project (Phase 1) - Tagum Davao Digos Segment	NA	DOTr	ODA	Infrastructure Development	XI	35,257.00	2019	2022
Cavite Industrial Area Flood Management Project	Loan	DPWH	Japan	Infrastructure Development	IV-A	9,891.50	2020	2024
New Centennial Water Source - Kaliwa Dam	Loan	MWSS	China	Infrastructure Development	IV-A, NCR	12,200.01	2019	2022

Project								
Metro Manila BRT - Line 1 (Quezon Avenue)	Loan	DOTr	WB / AFD	Infrastructure Development	NCR	4,789.08	2021	2022
Metro Manila BRT - Line 2 (EDSA/Central)	Loan	DOTr	ADB	Infrastructure Development	NCR	37,760.00	2018	2021
Road Network Development Project in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	12,862.75	2019	2024
Regional Fish Port Project for Greater Capital Region	NA	DA / PFDA	GAA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	14,065.00	2019	2023
Rehabilitation of all Agus-Pulangi Hydroelectric Plant Units	NA	DOE / NPC / PSALM	ODA	Infrastructure Development	X	NA	2020	2022
Mindanao Railway Project Phase 2	NA	DOTr	ODA	Infrastructure Development	XI, XIII	71,631.63	NA	NA
Mindanao Railway Project Phase 3	NA	DOTr	ODA	Infrastructure Development	X, XI, XII, XIII	NA	2020	NA
Circumferential Road 3 (C3) Missing Link Project	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	10,479.00	2021	2024
North Luzon Expressway East, Phase I and II	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	III	44,610.09	2018	2021
Pasacao - Balatan	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure	V	4,740.00	2018	2024

Tourism Coastal Highway				Development				
Camarines Sur Expressway Project (San Fernando-Pili Section)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	V	2,251.00	2018	2023
Camarines - Catanduanes Friendship Bridge (Nationwide Island Provinces Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	V	22,030.16	2020	2023
Panay-Guimaras-Negros (PGN) Island Bridge Project	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VI	27,156.81	2020	2023
Bohol - Leyte Link Bridge (Nationwide Island Provinces Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VII, VIII	72,061.28	2021	2027
Cebu - Negros Link Bridge (Nationwide Island Provinces Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VI, VII	14,412.26	2021	2030
Cebu - Bohol Link Bridge (Nationwide Island Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VII	56,619.58	2021	2030
Davao City Expressway Project	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	XI	25,625.00	2018	2021



				ent				
Dalton Pass East Alignment Alternative Road Project (East Dalton Bypass Project)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	II, III	4,790.00	2021	2026
Quezon-Bicol Expressway	NA	DPWH	PPP	Infrastructure Development	IV-A, V	4,018.00	2019	NA
Luzon - Samar Link Bridge (Nationwide Island Provinces Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	V, VIII	57,649.02	2021	2027
Leyte - Surigao Link Bridge (Nationwide Island Link Bridges)	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VIII, XIII	47,354.55	2019	NA
Aqueduct No. 7 (AQ-7)	NA	MWSS	ODA	Infrastructure Development	III, NCR	NA	2019	2021
Ipo Dam No. 3	NA	MWSS	ODA	Infrastructure Development	III, NCR	NA	2020	NA
Ilocos Norte Irrigation Project, Stage 2	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	I	22,680.00	2018	2023
Bohol Northeast Basin Multipurpose Project	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VII	4,134.00	2019	2023
Asbang Small Reservoir Irrigation Project	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	XI	1,400.00	2019	2023

Balo-i Plains Flood Control Project	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	X	2,100.00	2020	NA
Tumauini River Multipurpose Project	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	II	4,458.06	2019	2021
Panay River Basin Integrated Development Project	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	VI	19,357.00	2019	2025
Gregorio del Pilar Impounding Project	NA	NIA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	I	3,452.00	2019	2023
Metro Manila BRT - Phase 3 (BGC-NAIA Segment)	NA	DOTr / BCDA	ODA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	46,030.00	NA	NA
Agus 6 Unit 4 Major Rehabilitation Project	NA	DOE / NPC / PSALM	ODA	Infrastructure Development	X	504.00	NA	NA
Mindoro - Batangas Super Bridge	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	IV-A, IV-B	30,883.40	2020	NA
Improvement of Remaining Sections along Pasig River from Delpan Bridge to Napindan Channel	Loan	DPWH	Japan	Infrastructure Development	NCR	1,000.00	2014	2018
Clark Green City Government Center	NA	BCDA	PPP (JV)	Infrastructure Development	III	1,780.00	2018	2022
Clark Green City Commercial Center	NA	BCDA	PPP (JV)	Infrastructure Development	III	850.00	2020	2022
Clark Green	NA	BCDA	PPP	Infrastructure	III	3,331.00	2018	2022

City Mixed-Income Housing			(JV)	ure Development				
Rehabilitation / Improvement of the Zamboanga Fish Port Complex	NA	DA / PFDA	GAA	Infrastructure Development	IX	1,159.00	2020	2022
Nationwide Fish Ports Project Package III	NA	DA / PFDA	GAA	Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	3,059.24	2018	2022
Pulangi 4 Selective Dredging Phase 3	NA	NPC	GAA	Infrastructure Development	X	244.88	2017	2018
Agus 3 Hydroelectric Plant	NA	DOE	Private	Infrastructure Development	X	NA	NA	NA
Sheridan-JP Rizal Bridge	NA	DPWH	ODA	Infrastructure Development	NCR	NA	NA	NA

### 5.7. Summary of 'Build Build Build' Program Projects by Fund Source

Fund Source	No. of Projects
South Korea	2 (2.67%)
Japan	4 (5.33%)
China	12 (16%)
ADB	7 (9.33%)
PPP	7 (9.33%)
GAA	10 (13.33%)
ODA (to be discussed)	31 (41.33%)
WB / AFP	1 (1.33%)
Private	1 (1.33%)
Total	75 (100%)

### 5.8. Summary of 'Build Build Build' Program Projects by Amount (Estimated Millions in PhP)

Fund Source	Amount
South Korea	16,570.34 (0.76%)
Japan	682,066.17 (31.46%)
China	292,768.68 (13.50%)

ADB	365,685.40 (16.87%)
PPP	67,856.61 (3.13%)
GAA	93,949.20 (4.33%)
ODA (unknown)	644,528.45 (29.73%)
WB / AFD	4,789.08 (0.22%)
Private	-
Total	2,168,213.93 (100%)