

# PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PHILIPPINES



Konrad  
Adenauer  
Stiftung





## **PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PHILIPPINES**

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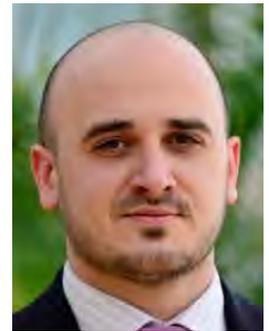
## FOREWORD

BY BENEDIKT SEEMANN

In 1964 the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) opened its first office in Asia. With the birth of KAS' Philippines office we started our very own partnership with the Philippines, promoting democracy, the rule of law and human rights. By the time the Philippines were the number two economic power in Asia and were considered the oldest and freest democracy in the entire region. A lot has changed since then: Today the country is facing severe challenges. So many live in poverty, deprived of any kind of dreams or hopes. But already in 50 years ago spiritual leaders, academic experts, committed civil society representatives and patriotic politicians felt the sterility of the political party system inherited from the American Colonial Power and discussed ideas on how to overcome the exclusiveness of the democratic mechanisms which were dominated by big families through patronage systems.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, connected to the - by that time - young and highly successful German Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in Germany, was requested, to partner up with Christian Democratic and Christian Social Movements in the Philippines - soon also including value oriented Muslim personalities and movements - and political groups in order to help bring about a much more inclusive democracy as well as political visions and concepts based on the Christian social teachings and on its core value of human dignity - not illogical in a country that counts more than 80 percent Catholics among its citizens.

As we celebrate our anniversary, 50 years of partnership have passed, with some ups and many downs. Today, the Philippines are lagging behind all other major Southeast Asian countries with regard to economic competitiveness and productivity, having the highest poverty rate in the region without any improvements for many years. After the dictatorship of President Marcos (1972 - 1986), which had started as a reform approach in order to break up the traditional power structures in the country, but ended in violence, corruption and moral disaster, the democratic restoration under President Cory Aquino also turned out to become a restoration of the traditional patronage system. Bold reform moves under



*Benedikt Seemann  
Resident Representative  
KAS Philippines*

the Ramos Administration in the 1990s opened up perspectives of modernization and democratization for the Philippines. But nearly everything was lost within the 15 years after - due to the lack of institutionalized, structured democratic political powers in the constitutional set up and the political life in the country.

But is all hope lost yet? A new, reform oriented administration under the son of the two democracy heroes Ninoy Aquino and Corazon Aquino, Benigno 'Noynoy' Aquino III, who won the elections with the slogan 'No corruption, no poverty', took over in 2010. A wave of hope swept over the country and did not yet die down until today - in spite of further hardening poverty and unemployment, ongoing violence, impunity and growing inequality as a result of high growth rates without trickle down effects. However, the awareness of civil society and media, the business community and educated leaders of the poor sectors that the problems in the country cannot be solved just by an honest leader, but need deep structural reforms, is growing month by month. And the patronage system with its non-transparent yet very efficient connections of economic and political power is cracking under the revelations of illegal and immoral behavior of huge parts of the elites and political stakeholders.

Today the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Country Program is designed to provide significant assistance to stakeholders advocating fundamental reforms. At first glance, it might seem like the different projects and activities of KAS in the Philippines today are spread out over quite a diverse collection of issues. But when taking a closer look, it will become clear, that **there are two fundamental objectives connecting all of them:**

The first being: **To promote Human Dignity as the core value for every policy, political intervention or reform strategy in the country.**

And the second being: **To help establish political structures and procedures, in which this**

**advocacy does not just stay in the clouds but can be pushed into reality by key stakeholders of the political game.**

The elements of the KAS Philippines Country Program described in this brochure are implemented partly by long-term partners of the KAS:

- (1) **The Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)**, promoting the principle of subsidiarity and working on decentralization of the heavily centralized Philippine state structure as well as the strengthening of local autonomy and improvement of local good governance, has been a partner of the KAS for 25 years already.
- (2) **The AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness**, focusing on the improvement of socio-economic governance - in Germany we would say the political and legal framework of a Social Market Economy - has been a KAS partner now for nearly 20 years as well, and in its recent empiric studies it also focused on the connections between structural economic deficiencies in the country and the political power reality.
- (3) **The Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG)** at the Notre Dame University in Cotabato, the core place of Muslim Mindanao, has been the key partner of the KAS for the last ten years in serving as moderator, facilitator, consultant and capacity building partner to key stakeholders and parties in the difficult peace and democratization process in Muslim Mindanao.
- (4) **The Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI)** with its offices in Davao and Manila, in spite of having been established only in 2010 and partnering with the KAS only since 2011, has the longest relationship with the KAS as its founder, Lito Lorenzana, a follower of Senator Raul Manglapus, cooperated with the Foundation already in the late 1960s and was Chair-





*Benedikt Seemann together with participants of the "Partnerships for Integrity and Job Creation" project launch. Source | KAS Philippines*

person of the Davao-based KAS partner TACDRUP, which helped establish the CDPI, for nearly 30 years.

In addition to these partner cooperation activities, two **quite extensive projects co-funded by the European Union (EU)**

- **DEPADev**, aims at advancing the development and support of genuine political parties and movements under a parliamentary system within the future autonomous region Bangsamoro in Muslim Mindanao
- **Partnerships for Integrity and Job Creation between Local Administrations, Civil Society and the Business Community** with involvement of the European Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines and the major Local Government Leagues

provide strong opportunities for the achievement of both objectives - the promotion of human dignity as core value for political concepts and developments and the establishment of political structures and procedures, in which this advocacy can be pushed into reality by key stakeholders of the political game.

The set up and development of the **Centrist Democratic Party of the Philippines (CDP) during the years 2012 and 2013, accredited by the Philippine Commission on Elections (COMELEC) as a National Political Party in September 2012, has brought a main instrument into place for the establishment of political structures and procedures, in which this advocacy can be pushed into reality by key stakeholders.** The KAS, in accordance to Philippine laws, does not support - neither directly nor indirectly - the development of this party, which, building on Centrist Democratic Ideology, is

considered to become a role model for modern political parties in the Philippines with its dues paying members, internal bottom-up democratic structures and ongoing political activities at local level between the elections.

There are strong synergies between the thematic core areas and results of the project activities carried out by the four institutional partners of the KAS in the Philippines. And the range of thematic and organizational capacity building activities offered to Centrist Democrats creates important development opportunities for the Party.

Last, but not least: In spite of its internal problems with inclusive democracy **the Philippines have for many years been the most committed driver for making ASEAN not only a cooperation of regional partner countries for their own economic benefit and on security issues, but also a vision for a value-based community.** In cooperation with the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific Section (UCLG-ASPAC) and with support of EU-funding, the KAS - building on the long-term regional cooperation of its partner LOGO-DEF - has built a network of local government, civil society, academe and even national government stakeholders on democratic local governance in South-East Asia (DELGOSEA). This network not only provides valuable opportunities and support for transnational exchange of success stories and good local governance models in the region but also helps to improve the legal and political framework for good local governance in the ASEAN member states. Furthermore, it strives to put this topic on the agenda of ASEAN in connection with the scheduled economic community in 2015 and in implementing the visions of the ASEAN Charter of 2008.

We do hope that through all our highly influential partners and with our dialogue-, consultancy- and capacity-building activities we can contribute to improving the political and socio-economic framework, the structures and procedures of democracy and to the rule of law in the Philippines and to reduce the suffering of so many millions of people under poverty, miserable living conditions, injustice, corruption, inequality and lack of perspectives.

  
 Benedikt Seemann  
 Resident Representative of the  
 KAS Philippines

## THE MAKING OF KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

It was on 20 December 1955 that the "Society for Christian Democratic Civic Education" which later became the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) was founded. When what is now known as the KAS held its first educational seminar in Eichholz, Germany in December 1956, nobody even thought of the possibility of working internationally - yet. The Society for Christian Democratic Civic Education mainly aimed at giving young people from Germany a sound civic education. In 1958 the Society changed its name to "Eichholz Political Academy" and the courses offered over the following months pursued similar themes, ranging from German policies after the end of the Second World War, to the concept of the Social Market Economy, to how to organize and set up a political party. And within only a few years the first students not just from Europe but also from Latin America and Africa arrived at Eichholz.



*Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967). Source | KAS*

Very soon the founders of what is now the KAS's European and International Cooperation department did not want to limit themselves to offering civic education within Germany. The idea was to support the educational work of Christian Democrats all over the world. And when in 1960 the first major debates on development assistance in the German Bundestag started, it was only a matter of time before the first resident representatives were posted

to open offices of the KAS abroad. The first countries to see foreign offices of the KAS were Venezuela in April and Chile in November 1963.

The early years of the KAS's International Cooperation department saw a focus on Latin American countries. A reason for that was the fact that it was much more difficult to find suitable partners in Africa, the Middle East and Asia at the time. This was partly due to ties with former colonial powers and partly – especially in the Middle East and Asia – due to the lack of institutions that were based on Christian values and that could be considered as potential partners for the Foundation at the time.

In 1964, the Academy changed its name to 'Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung für politische Bildung und Studienförderung e. V.' (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung for Civic Education and Scholarships). And in the very same year, the KAS set foot in Africa (Cameroon and Tanzania) and in the Philippines – as the very first country in Asia - with the support of Christian trade unions in the country.

From 1967 onwards, humanitarian aid was provided in South Vietnam. A first project was launched in Indonesia in 1968 and the first resident representatives also began their work in India, Sri Lanka and South Korea. By 1970, the KAS was represented



KAS Bildungszentrum (Educational Center) in Eichholz, Germany.  
Source | KAS

in 14 countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, in six countries in Africa and in six countries in Asia, with a total of 60 resident representatives.

In 1976, 'Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung' received its final name, which was to become the hallmark for civic education in Germany and for political development cooperation all around the globe. The initial successes led to a period of development and expansion between 1974 and 1989.

The KAS's work worldwide is based on the principles of freedom, justice and solidarity. The Foundation aspires to make a contribution to the promotion of democracy, the rule of law and a social market economy. To foster peace and freedom it encourages a continuous dialog at the national and international levels as well as the exchange between cultures and religions.

The KAS is a political foundation, closely associated with the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU). As co-founder of the CDU and the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967) united Christian-social, conservative and liberal traditions. His name is synonymous with the democratic reconstruction of Germany, the firm alignment of foreign

*"The political foundations, as they are today, were not designed according to a particular plan, but have taken on their present-day form in the course of their work over the last decades; we can say they have not been made but have grown in line with what has been needed. They have gained respect both at home and abroad. They represent a remarkable achievement for Germany's political culture."*

*Letter from Bruno Heck to Peter Molt, 1989*

Source | KAS. 50 Years. For Democracy and Freedom worldwide. European and International Cooperation of KAS.

policy with the trans-Atlantic community of values, the vision of a unified Europe and an orientation towards the social market economy. His intellectual heritage continues to serve both as the KAS's aim as well as its obligation today.

The KAS's European and international cooperation efforts strive to enable people to live self-determined lives in freedom and dignity. Structurally, the department is based on two kinds of programs: the country programs and the regional sector programs. The country programs are based on fixed partner programs and flexible measures which are chosen by the delegated representative of the KAS in the respective country due to an analysis of demand and in cooperation with the partner organizations. With its regional sector programs, the KAS promotes a long term embodiment of structures that are based on the rule of law as well as a free and independent media in the project countries.

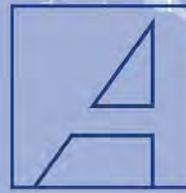
In the rising political and economic world powers China and India, the further development of the rule of law, good governance and poverty reduction are in the focus of the Foundation's activities. Moreover, both countries are becoming dialogue partners in questions on the future world economic order and global security. In Central and Southeast Asia, the KAS provides programs on the establishment and consolidation of democracy and the civil society, on conflict prevention and on the interreligious dialogue.

Currently, the KAS in Germany operates from two conference centers and 16 regional offices across the country with its headquarters being in Sankt Augustin and Berlin. Within Germany alone, it employs almost 500 staff in seven departments. Today, the Foundation hosts more than 200 projects in around 100 countries on four continents with about 80 field offices with more than 400 local staff outside of Germany.

# KAS – WORLDWIDE OFFICES

FIELD AND LIAISON OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | **LATIN AMERICA** 1 Mexico, Mexico City 2 Guatemala, Guatemala City (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 3 Guatemala, Guatemala City (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 4 Guatemala, Guatemala City (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 5 Guatemala, Guatemala City (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 6 Ecuador, Quito 7 Ecuador, Quito 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 10 Chile, Santiago de Chile (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 11 Chile, Santiago de Chile (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 12 Chile, Santiago de Chile (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 13 Argentina, Buenos Aires | **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA** 14 USA, Washington 15 Great Britain, London 16 Great Britain, London 17 Great Britain, London 18 Great Britain, London 19 Great Britain, London 20 Great Britain, London 21 Great Britain, London 22 Belarus, office: Vilnius 23 Belarus, office: Vilnius 24 Poland, Warsaw 25 Czech Republic, Prague 26 Slovak Republic, Bratislava 27 Hungary, Budapest 28 Russian Federation, Moscow 29 Russian Federation, Moscow 30 Russian Federation, Moscow 31 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 32 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 33 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 34 Croatia, Zagreb 35 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo 36 Serbia, Belgrade 37 Montenegro, Podgorica 38 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) 39 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) 40 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) | **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** 41 Senegal, Dakar 42 Senegal, Dakar 43 Senegal, Dakar 44 Senegal, Dakar 45 Senegal, Dakar 46 Ghana, Accra 47 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 48 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 49 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 50 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 51 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 52 Benin, Cotonou (regional project Central Asia) 53 Malawi, Lilongwe 54 Zimbabwe, Harare 55 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 56 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 57 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 58 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 59 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 60 Palestinian Territories, Ramallah 61 Libanon, Beirut (office and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) 62 Jordan, Amman (office and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) 63 Jordan, Amman (office and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) 64 Jordan, Amman (office and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) 65 Jordan, Amman (office and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) 66 Afghanistan, Kabul 67 Pakistan, Islamabad 68 India, New Delhi (office and regional programme SAARC) 69 Bangladesh, Dhaka 70 Bangladesh, Dhaka 71 Bangladesh, Dhaka 72 Bangladesh, Dhaka 73 Bangladesh, Dhaka 74 Bangladesh, Dhaka 75 Bangladesh, Dhaka 76 Bangladesh, Dhaka 77 Cambodia, Phnom Penh 78 Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 79 Singapore, Singapore (3 regional programmes: politics, media, and rule of law) 80 Indonesia, Jakarta

## OFFICES OF THE KAS WORLDWIDE



Konrad  
Adenauer  
Stiftung

Guatemala City 3 Honduras, Tegucigalpa 4 Costa Rica, San José 5 Venezuela, Caracas 6 Colombia, Bogotá (office and regional rule-of-law programme) 7 Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (office and regional programme social order policy, Latin America) 8 Uruguay, Montevideo (office and regional programme political dialogue Latin America) 9 Mexico, Mexico City (office and regional programme political dialogue Latin America) 10 Belgium, Brussels (European office) 11 France, Paris 12 Spain, Madrid 13 Italy, Rome 14 Estonia, Tallinn 15 Latvia, Riga 16 Lithuania, Vilnius 17 Moscow and St Petersburg 18 Ukraine, Kiev 19 Romania, Bucharest (office and regional rule-of-law programme Southeast Europe) 20 Moldova Republic, Chişinău 21 Bulgaria, Sofia 22 North Macedonia, Skopje 23 Albania, Tirana 24 Greece, Athens 25 Armenia, Yerevan 26 Azerbaijan, Baku 27 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme political dialogue West Africa) 28 Nigeria, Abuja 29 D.R. Congo, Kinshasa 30 Uganda, Kampala 31 Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam 32 Kenya, Nairobi (office and regional media programme) 33 Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST** 34 Morocco, Rabat 35 Tunisia, Tunis 36 Israel, Tel Aviv (office and regional programme Gulf States) 37 Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC** 38 Kazakhstan, Astana 39 Uzbekistan, Tashkent (office and regional programme political dialogue Asia) 40 Indonesia, Jakarta 41 PR China, Beijing and Shanghai 42 Mongolia, Ulan Bator 43 Republic of Korea, Seoul 44 Philippines, Manila 45 Vietnam, Hanoi 46 Thailand, Bangkok 47 Indonesia/East Timor, Jakarta 48 Japan, Tokyo (office and regional programme social order policy, Asia)

## GERMAN-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS

The year 2014 marked an important milestone for the KAS as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Foundation's partnership with the Philippines. In order to seize this grand occasion let's take a look at the political as well as the cultural and economic German-Philippine relations and how they evolved.

The relations between the Philippines and Germany go back to the early 19th century, when German trading companies started operating in Manila. Also in the late 1980's, the Philippines' national hero Dr. José Rizal spent a considerable amount of time in Berlin and Heidelberg to pursue his studies. Rizal finished writing one of his most famous novels, 'Noli Me Tangere', during his time in Germany. While the house in which Rizal had lived during his time in Berlin today displays a commemorative plaque, a life-size statue of him stands in a fountain in a small park in Wilhelmsfeld, Heidelberg.<sup>1</sup>

The first consulates were established in 1849 and 1852 by the German ports of Hamburg and Bremen, and in 1867 a consulate was opened in Manila following instructions of then Chancellor of the North German Confederation, Otto von Bismarck. It was presumably due to the two World Wars that actual diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany were only established almost one century later – in 1954. Three years after, Germany upgraded its Mission in Manila to an Embassy. In 1963, then German Federal President Heinrich Lübke visited the Philippines.



Bundesarchiv, B 145 886 F017031-0003  
Foto: Wegmann, Ludwig, 1.03. November 1963

*Heinrich Lübke, President of Germany, and Diosdado Macapagal, President of the Philippines. Source | Deutsches Bundesarchiv<sup>3</sup>*

In turn, the first time a Philippine President visited Germany was when Corazon Aquino arrived in Bonn for a three-day stay in 1989. After the first official visits, more trips of government officials from both countries followed. The most recent one being the visit of then German Foreign Minister Dr. Guido Westerwelle who came to Manila in February 2013 and met Philippine President Benigno Aquino III as well as his Philippine counterpart Albert del Rosario.<sup>2</sup>

Germany is one of the four largest bilateral donors to the Philippines alongside Japan (which is well in the lead), the USA, Australia and Canada. After the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, the EU is the Philippines' most important multilateral partner.

<sup>1</sup> | *German Ambassador helping Philippines from 'sidelines', The Manila Times, 12 March 2008*

<sup>2</sup> | Cf. [http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/04/Bilaterale\\_\\_Beziehungen/timeline\\_20relations.html](http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/04/Bilaterale__Beziehungen/timeline_20relations.html) (accessed 13 Jan, 2014)

<sup>3</sup> | *The image of Lübke and Macapagal was taken by Ludwig Wegmann on 23 November 1963 upon the arrival of Lübke in Manila. The photograph is provided to Wikimedia Commons by the German Federal Archive (Deutsches Bundesarchiv) [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv\\_B\\_145\\_Bild-F017031-0003,\\_Philippinen,\\_Staatsbesuch\\_Bundespr%C3%A4sident\\_L%C3%BCbke.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_B_145_Bild-F017031-0003,_Philippinen,_Staatsbesuch_Bundespr%C3%A4sident_L%C3%BCbke.jpg) (accessed 15 Jan, 2014)*

The priority areas of German-Philippine development cooperation are sustainable economic development, sustainable environment and resource management including the promotion of renewable energy, health care and, as a cross-sectoral task, decentralization, as well as poverty reduction and conflict transformation in Mindanao. Since 2010, the focus of bilateral cooperation has gradually shifted to poverty reduction and conflict transformation in Mindanao (Caraga Region). Since 2008, the German Federal Government has also provided substantial funding to combat climate change. Besides regional projects, nine bilateral projects worth EUR 30 million are now being funded in the Philippines as part of the Federal Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative. The focus here is put on developing climate protection strategies, sustainable management of natural resources and protecting biodiversity.<sup>4</sup>

German political foundations form an important part of German Foreign Policy and besides the KAS, also the Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung are running offices in the Philippines.



*Former German Foreign Minister Dr. Guido Westerwelle together with Philippine President Benigno Aquino III during Dr. Westerwelle's visit to the Philippines in 2013. Source | [photothek.net/Hünerfauth](http://photothek.net/Hünerfauth)*

With regard to economic cooperation, the Philippines today has become a more attractive growth market for German exports than ever. In 2012, the volume of trade between Germany and the Philippines reached EUR 3.81 billion, compared to EUR 3.25 billion in 2011. German imports from the Philippines increased to EUR 2.29 billion and German exports to the Philippines rose to EUR 1.52 billion. Electronic goods and electronic construction machinery are the principal exports, followed by other machinery. Aircraft, chemical and pharmaceutical products also play a major role.

Goods made in Germany enjoy an excellent reputation in the Philippines, but many types of goods are only available in the upper price bracket. As a broader middle class emerges in the country's big cities, long-term market opportunities in the consumer goods sector may improve.

<sup>4</sup> | Cf. [http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=297&limit=1&limitstart=0](http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=297&limit=1&limitstart=0) (accessed 13 Jan, 2014)



*Former German Foreign Minister Dr. Guido Westerwelle together with Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Albert del Rosario, during the visit of Westerwelle to the Philippines in February 2013. Source | [photothek.net/Hünerfauth](http://photothek.net/Hünerfauth)*

The European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP) promotes European interests in the Philippines as well as Philippine interests in Europe. It is a service-oriented organization whose main goal is to foster close economic ties and business relations between the Philippines and Europe. The ECCP does this by providing a wide range of business services and by creating linkages between companies, organizations and individuals with existing or potential business interests in Europe and the Philippines. With more than 700 members, the ECCP offers a strong business network.<sup>5</sup>

The German-Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (GPCCI), which was founded in Manila in 2008, counted 189 members in July 2013 - with the number of members continuously increasing.

Their mission is to promote, facilitate and strengthen the relationship between the Philippines and Germany in the area of commerce and industry. Their office is located in Metro Manila's business district Makati and serves as the 'central organ and mouthpiece of the German business community in the Philippines'.<sup>6</sup>

In terms of cultural exchange, the German-Philippine relations are based on a bilateral Agreement on Cultural Cooperation dated April 1983. The German Embassy coordinates the work of the various German cultural institutions in the Philippines and maintains close contacts with numerous cultural and scientific institutions, groups and artists. For example, it organized chamber music concerts with Filipino and German artists.

In the recent past, the academic and scientific cooperation was further enhanced through additional cooperation agreements between universities, joint research projects and exchange of scientific personnel. So far, more than 300 students and scientists from the Philippines have received scholarships from either the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) or the Alexander-von-Humboldt Foundation (AvH). Every year, about 20 new scholarships are awarded in the different programs. Visiting professors are encouraged and supported by the DAAD. In addition, the DAAD offers several so called short-term lectureships in the Philippines. In addition to that, the German Political Foundations also have a variety of scholarship programmes. For further information about the KAS's scholarships, please turn to page 41 of this brochure.

A substantial number of German-Philippine friendship associations in Germany contribute to the cultural exchange between the two countries in many ways. On their concert tours to Germany, choirs from the Philippines regularly enthrall German audiences and regularly win prizes in choral competitions at national and international level.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> | <http://www.eccp.com/> (accessed 28 Jan, 2014)

<sup>6</sup> | <http://www.gpcci.org/home/about-gpcci/> (accessed 28 Jan, 2014)

<sup>7</sup> | Cf. [http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/07/01\\_20Bilaterale\\_\\_Kulturbeziehungen/Bilaterale\\_\\_Kulturbeziehungen.html](http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/07/01_20Bilaterale__Kulturbeziehungen/Bilaterale__Kulturbeziehungen.html) (accessed 13 Jan, 2014)

## CHRONOLOGY OF GERMAN-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS<sup>8</sup>

1835	German trading companies begin to trade in Manila
1849/1852	Hamburg and Bremen open trade missions in Manila
1867	At the instigation of the German Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, the Norddeutsche Bund opens a consulate in Manila
1886	Dr José Rizal, subsequent founder of the Philippines independence movement, studies in Heidelberg and publishes his political novel, „Noli me tangere“, in Berlin in 1887
1954	The Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany enter into diplomatic relations
1957	A mission opened in the previous year becomes the German Embassy in Manila
1961	The Goethe-Institut (German Cultural Institute) opens in Manila
1963	German Federal President, Heinrich Lübke, visits the Philippines
1980	The German School (José-Rizal-Schule) is founded in Manila
1986	German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hans-Dietrich-Genscher, visits the newly elected democratic government of the Philippines
1989	President Corazon Aquino is the first Philippine head of state to visit Germany
1993	Philippine Minister for Foreign Affairs, Roberto Romulo, travels to Bonn
1994	Philippine President, Fidel Ramos, visits Germany
1995	German Federal Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, visits the Philippines
2000	Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, visits Manila
2002	Philippine Minister for Foreign Affairs, Blas Ople, visits Berlin
2005	A cooperation agreement is concluded focussing on economic reform, health and environment
2008	Establishment of the German-Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GPCCI)
2008	The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) starts funding a long-term lectureship in German at the University of the Philippines
2009	The German Goethe-Institut opens a mediatheque “Deutsche Welle Information Point”
2011	German Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid, Markus Löning and German Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office, Werner Hoyer, hold political talks in Manila
June 2011	German Bundestag Vice-President, Hermann Otto Solms, visits the Philippines
August 2011	A delegation of the German Bundestag’s Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development visits the Philippines
December 2011	Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Albert del Rosario, visits Germany and meets with Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Guido Westerwelle, among others
February 2013	German Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Guido Westerwelle, visits the Philippines accompanied by a German business delegation. He holds talks with Philippine President, Benigno Aquino III and Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary, Albert del Rosario, among others
2014	60th Anniversary of Philippine-German diplomatic relations and 50th Anniversary of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in the Philippines

<sup>8</sup> | Cf. [http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=297&limit=1&limitstart=0](http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=297&limit=1&limitstart=0) (accessed 13 Jan, 2014). Cf. [http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/04/Bilaterale\\_\\_Beziehungen/timeline\\_20relations.html](http://www.manila.diplo.de/Vertretung/manila/en/04/Bilaterale__Beziehungen/timeline_20relations.html) (accessed 13 Jan, 2014)

## THE FIRST OFFICE OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG IN ASIA

It is interesting to look at the circumstances surrounding the choice of the initial locations in Asia. India and Indonesia were among the top five recipients of German development assistance between 1950 and 1975 and therefore seemed to be ideal candidates for the KAS's activities. But, instead, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung opened its first office on the Asian continent in the Philippines. Being a country in which the vast majority of the population ascribe themselves to the Christian faith and where Christian trade unions were already in place and active, it seemed only natural that the Philippines would become the KAS's first hosting country in Asia.

The Foundation's early activities in the Philippines were focused on the support of trade unions, rural development, community development, youth work and, already at that time, the media. Also, right from the start the KAS Philippines supported the Christian/ Muslim democratic movements under Raul S. Manglapus. However, there was a significant setback for the Foundation's activities in the country when President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines (1972-1981).



*Fidel V. Ramos (former President of the Philippines from 1992 to 1998) together with Dr. Gerhard Wahlers (Deputy Secretary General of the KAS) and his wife during a visit to the Philippines in 2011. Source | KAS Philippines*

Asia has undergone enormous changes over the last 50 years and the activities of the KAS in the region have changed accordingly. Turning points for the KAS's involvement in the region were the democracy movements in the region as well as the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and, along with it, the end of the Cold War. Democratization processes in Asia regained strength after 1986 with the removal of the Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos through the people's power revolution (EDSA revolution).

The German government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl was the first Europe-

an government to develop an Asia strategy that took account of the momentous changes that had taken place.<sup>9</sup> Just like the government's understanding of the role of Asia had changed, also the perception within the KAS shifted at the time and an entirely new concept for Asia was developed and introduced by the International Department of the KAS.

The KAS's work from then on focused on issues such as reforms of parliament, committees, political parties and non-governmental organizations. The topic of setting up constitutional structures as well as foreign and security policy thus became increasingly prominent in the KAS's Asia work. In the Philippines, ever since the late

<sup>9</sup> | Dr. Stefan Friedrich: *KAS in Asia. From "Help to help themselves" to a Dialogue between Equals.* 7|2012 KAS International Reports, page 57ff



L-R: Dr. Peter Köppinger (Director KAS Manila); General Jose T. Almonte (former Director-General of the National Security Council); Senator Aquilino Q. Pimentel, Jr.; Member of the German Bundestag Sabine Weiss; Hon. Leila de Lima (Secretary of Philippine Department of Justice) and Dr. Mahar Mangahas (Director Social Weather Station) at the KAS Office in Manila in 2011. Source | KAS Philippines

1980's, the main activities of the KAS have focused on Social Market Economy, Institutional and Political Reform and Peace and Development in Mindanao.

In a Joint Press Briefing in February 2013 during the visit of former Federal Foreign Minister Dr. Guido Westerwelle of Germany, the Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Albert del Rosario specifically expressed his appreciation "for German foundations in the Philippines, including the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Hanns Seidel Foundation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation and Friedrich Ebert Foundation, that are actively working with Philippine government agencies to promote good governance and the rule of law. These foundations are focused on capacity-building for our justice and law enforcement officials."<sup>10</sup>

The KAS Philippines aims to develop programs that help strengthening the democratic institutions and procedures in the country. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung cooperates with governmental institutions, political parties, the academe, civil society organizations and handpicked elites, building strong partnerships along the way. Together with our partners we make a contribution to the creation of an international order that enables every country to develop in freedom and under its own responsibility.

Human beings in their distinctive dignity and with their rights and responsibilities are at the heart of the KAS's work guided by the conviction that human beings are the starting point in the effort to bring about social justice and democratic freedom while promoting sustainable economic activity. By bringing people together who em-

<sup>10</sup> | Cf. [http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1104&Itemid=74&lang=en](http://www.philippine-embassy.de/bln/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1104&Itemid=74&lang=en) (accessed 13 Jan 2014)

brace their responsibilities in society, active networks in the political and economic spheres as well as in society itself are developed. The KAS provides guidance on the basis of political know-how and knowledge and thus contributes to shaping the globalization process along more socially equitable, ecologically sustainable and economically efficient lines.



Elected Members of the House of Representatives at the KAS event 'Strengthening the Legislative Body' in August 2009. Source | KAS Philippines



Standing (L-R): Prof. Ronald Mendoza (Executive Director of AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness), Mr. Benedikt Seemann (Country Representative of Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Ms. Lizanne Uychaco (Senior Vice President of SM Investment Corporation), Prof. Dr. Sebastian Bersick of Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany, Mr. Kwa Chong Guan of S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Prof. Eduardo Araral of National University of Singapore, and Mr. Chito Sta. Romana of Philippine Association of Chinese Studies

Sitting (L-R): Prof. Mario Antonio Lopez of Asian Institute of Management, Prof. K.S. Balakrishnan of University of Malaya, Prof. Wilfrido Villacorta of De La Salle University, Cong. Ashley Acedillo of Magdalo Party List, and Hon. Leticia Ramos-Shahani (former Senator of the Republic of the Philippines)

## THE CENTRIST DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES



### Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI)

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The Centrist Democratic Movement Federation of the Philippines (CDM) was founded in January 2010. It is a nationwide conglomeration of highly astute young Filipino professionals as members of the successor generation through the initiative of Lito M. Lorenzana as President of TACDRUP (Technical Assistance Center for Development of Rural and Urban Poor) in cooperation with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Philippines through its resident representative Dr. Peter Köppinger. Affiliated to the CDM is the **Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI)**, established in October 2010, to

support centrist (Christian-Muslim value-oriented) democratic movements and political parties in the Philippines in their efforts to help shape policies to create major reforms in the country.

The Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI) is created in fulfillment of its mission that is to support Centrist Democratic Political Movements and Parties in the Philippines, to design and implement their political programs on a functioning democracy, a socially and ecologically responsible market economy, a decentralized state structure and on peace and development in Mindanao and all regions of the country. It aims to provide orientation and training to the members of Centrist Democratic Movements and Parties, including specific leadership training that highly promotes centrist democratic values and policies to the Philippine public. It also conducts and pursues research and studies on programmatic issues relevant to Centrist Democratic Policies and publishes programmatic documents, research outputs, literature and other documents relevant to Centrist Democratic Policies.

In addition, it provides a dialogue platform for Centrist Democrats with social movements, academic institutions and other stakeholders in the civil and political society in the Philippines to support Centrist Democratic efforts on promoting peace and development particularly in Mindanao and other areas in the Philippines. Hence, the institute is also responsible for the monitoring, research and evaluation services to projects assisted by funding agencies and other development institutions; thus, it assists in communication, exchange and cooperation between Philippine Centrist Democrats and international Centrist Democratic organizations and institutions.

The institute's vision is that of a Philippines in which all its citizens can live in dignity and have the opportunity to participate actively in the democratic process.

## A RETROSPECTIVE LOOK

BY LITO M. LORENZANA



*Lito M. Lorenzana, Director of CDPI*

### KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG – CHRISTIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENT INTERTWINED

The story of post-world war II presence of Germany in the Philippines is likewise a narrative of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS). The Foundation's progress in the country also portrays the blossoming of political movements and initiatives that pursued closely a philosophy it has championed all over the world – Christian Democracy (CD) and the practice of Good Governance.

In 1945 the “undeclared war” between Germany and the Philippines ended and some years later the Philippine Consulate General in Hamburg was opened. In 1955 embassies in both capitals were established following the signing of a Trade Protocol. Germany sent a very senior Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich L. Freiherr von Fürstenburg as its first Ambassador. To reciprocate the importance given by Germany, the Philippines sent its senior Ambassador to London, Mr. Leon Ma. Guerrero to Bonn.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung started its cooperation with the Philippines soon after. The KAS then came into the sights of the emerging group of Christian Democrats led by Raul Manglapus, Pacifico Ortiz, S.J. Johnny Tan of the labor sector and Jerry Montemayor of the farmers group. This was also around the time when Bruno Heck was elected Chairman of the KAS's Executive Board.

### THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENT (CSM) – 1967

Raul Manglapus was one of the leading political figures of the 1960s having been elected to the Senate at the age of 42. He was a fresh face in the political scene and was endowed with a genius making him attractive to the children of the era. It was logical that we, the young people at that time rushed to his side when he ran for the Philippine Presidency. It was also a first hard lesson for us, the young idealists, that we were no match for the organized traditional political machinery that propelled his opponent, Ferdinand Marcos, to power.

Raul's main attraction to us was his persona, but his campaign sorties perhaps gave him a platform to develop and expound his ideas on Christian Democracy. One indelible idea was the elimination of the politics of patronage and the creation of a genuine political party. This resonated with us young political activists in need of a compelling idea.

Raul followed through his failed run for Presidency by establishing the CSM outside of Metro Manila first in Northern Mindanao, principally in Cagayan de Oro in 1967 and in Davao City.

## MARTIAL LAW YEAR 1972-1981: KAS PHILIPPINES SHUTTERED

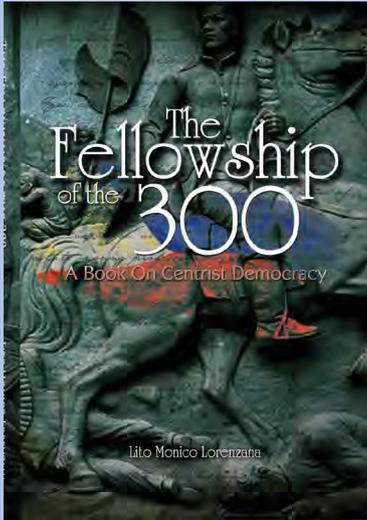
During the Martial Law years (1972-1981), the KAS office in Manila was closed. But our relations continued in some other ways. Rey Teves and I, members of Young Christian Socialist of the Philippines (YCSP) & CSM respectively, needed to involve ourselves in the protest against martial rule and we did that at every opportunity. We initiated through the help of our old CSM friends in Manila, with the special help of Ramon "Mon" Tagle, to re-establish contact with the KAS. Günter Wehner, then resident representative of the KAS Indonesia, visited Davao City in 1978 and we started talks on pushing through with political education through similar NGO's. Over the years, I kept in touch with Mr. Wehner and have had very pleasant encounters with him during my visits to the KAS's Headquarters in Bonn.

A seed of a project which was planted throughout the years was the creation of a Political Institute that would help in the various initiatives toward the formation of a Christian Democratic based political party in the Philippines. This was first broached by CSM founder Raul Manglapus in the late 1960s together with the KAS. After the KAS office in the Philippines was closed during the martial law regime of President Marcos, Manglapus, who was in exile in the United States, persuaded me to continue pushing for the idea of a Political Institute with the KAS.

In several encounters with Bruno Heck, Chairman of the KAS at the time, we reiterated our requests starting in 1982 when I handed over a personal letter from Manglapus to Heck in Bonn. We met Bruno Heck again in October 1983 at the KAS's Headquarters in Bonn together with a group of PDP-Laban Party functionaries and again in May 1988 in Bonn when the Political Institute was discussed with Bruno Heck during a dinner he hosted for Philippine Local Government officials who were members of the PDP-Laban. On these three occasions, it was already obvious that he was in favor of the idea to establish a Political Institute but its actual fruition came only in 2010 when the new Country Representative of the KAS Philippines, Dr. Peter Köppinger, pushed for its creation successfully.

Today, the Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI) is faring well after the idea was first broached to Bruno Heck 32 years ago. The vision we set for ourselves is the "mission to support the ideals of centrist democratic individuals, movements and parties in the Philippines and help design and implement their political programs in a functioning democracy; a socially and ecologically responsible market economy; a decentralized state structure; and the pursuit of a lasting peace and sustainable development in Mindanao and all regions of the country."

And we keep true to our vision of a "Philippines where all its citizens can live in dignity and are given the opportunity to participate actively in the democratic process."



*In his book 'The Fellowship of the 300: A book on Centrist Democracy' Lito M. Lorenzana traces the founding and growth of the Centrist Democratic Movement (CDM) and its transformation into the Centrist Democratic Party (CDP).*

*The book shall be the first part of a planned trilogy, It has four chapters, culminating in the current initiatives of the author to launch the "Fellowship of the 300" under the program of the Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI). The four chapters explain the raison d'être of the Centrist Democratic philosophy, as well as the logic behind the founding of the Centrist Democratic Movement (CDM) that metamorphosed into the Centrist Democratic Party (CDP) – Ang Partido ng Tunay na Demokrasya.*

*This book is intended to become a guidebook as source material for Basic and/or Centrist Orientation Seminars and party work.*

Since its inception, CDPI has conducted nationwide leadership and trainers' training seminars for young professional leaders and active citizens strengthening their understanding of the social, political and economic realities - with the end in view of disseminating the same to their communities. To date, 350 politically astute professionals were trained across the country developing their skills in organizing and leadership formation.



*Participants at a CDPI Leadership Training and Trainer's Training Seminar in 2011.*  
Source | CDPI



*At a CDPI /KAS event on the Role of member- and program based political parties in February 2011: L-R: Francis Manglapus (son of Senator Raul S. Manglapus), Günther Winands (former Secretary of State for Education and Science of North Rhine-Westphalia), Congressman Rufus Rodriguez, Congressman Randolph Ting and Lito M. Lorenzana. Source | CDPI*

## PROMOTING PUBLIC POLICY FOR MINDANAO PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



### Institute for Autonomy and Governance

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Twitter: @IAGorgph

The **Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG)**<sup>11</sup>, based in Cotabato City in the west of the island of Mindanao, was established in 2001 because of want and necessity. The early 2000 was a period of instability and uncertainty for Mindanao. Back then, the implementation of the 1996 peace agreement of the Philippine government with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was precarious under the administration of President Joseph Estrada who launched in 2000 an all-out war against the other Moro revolutionary group, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The Autonomous Region in Muslim

Mindanao (ARMM) which was envisioned as the political structure for Moro self-governance in line with the 1996 Peace Agreement was ineffective and its leadership was generally perceived as lacking in capacities, corrupt and driven by their own political and economic interests.

The failures of the ARMM to promote peace and economic development fuelled people's disbelief of autonomy as a solution to the Moro rebellion. Instead of forcing submission of the Moro people to government's brand of autonomy, Estrada's all-out war further radicalized the revolutionary fronts to revert to its historical demand for independence. It is in this context of deadlock, uncertainty and hopelessness in Mindanao's future that the Institute for Autonomy and Governance was born. Started as a program under the College of Law of Notre Dame University under Law Dean Benedicto Bacani and inspired by University President Fr. Eliseo Mercado, Jr., OMI, IAG developed into an independent institute devoted to research, training and technical assistance to evolve genuine autonomy and good governance as a way to peace and development in the southern Philippines. An institutional partnership agreement with the KAS Philippines was then forged in 2004, which enabled IAG to sustainably implement its core programs. To date, this institutional partnership with the KAS remains strong and robust.

With the renewed push for genuine autonomy in the comprehensive peace agreement with the MILF, IAG's advocacy remains relevant and responsive as ever. All signs point to an agreement with the MILF that will lay down the roadmap, mechanisms and processes to make Moro autonomy effective and workable. For all the failures and inadequacies of the ARMM, autonomy is the one and only formula in the horizon for Moro self-governance.

IAG's reputation for independence, consistency, inclusiveness and scholarship is domestically and internationally acknowledged. The Institute's regular quarterly

<sup>11</sup> | This contribution was kindly provided by Atty. Benedicto Bacani, the founding director and current Executive Director of IAG



Father Eliseo R.  
Mercado, Jr., OMI,  
Director and Senior  
Policy Adviser of IAG



Atty. Benedicto Ba-  
cani, founding director  
and current Executive  
Director of IAG



*IAG and its partners formally turned over to the Office of the Senate Secretary on Dec. 10, 2015 in Makati City the 7-part Policy Report on Muslim Mindanao Autonomy culled from a series of experts' roundtable discussions for the Senate technical and legal staff at the Senate of the Philippines from June to September 2015. Shown in the photo are: Dr. Chetan Kumar, Governance and Peacebuilding Advisor with the United Nations Development Programme; Com. Abdulla Camlian of the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC); Ms. Putli Suharni Samanodi Candao, founding chair of SMAPP; and SEPO Executive Director Merwin Salazar handing over the policy reports to the Office of the Senate Secretary represented by Atty. Levi Ordonez, Director. The event was witnessed by GPH Peace Panel Chair Miriam Coronel-Ferrer. Source | IAG*

reviews, policy briefs, monographs and discussion proceeding are widely acknowledged as primary resource materials on Mindanao.

This reputation emboldened support and participation in IAG programs of groups and leaders from a broad spectrum of ideological and political leanings. By involving all stakeholders in discourses and capacity building on autonomy, governance and political solutions to the Mindanao conflict, IAG has contributed to the robust and constructive debate towards building the foundation for the hard task of evolving an autonomous, democratic, just and accountable political structure in the southern Philippines.

#### IAG'S PROGRAMS ARE GUIDED BY THESE FRAMEWORKS

- Promoting autonomy and good governance** as a means for sustainable peace and development in Mindanao. This is the primary mandate of IAG. In partnership with the KAS, IAG is taking the lead in training, advocacy and research for meaningful decentralization of powers and administration to regional and local government units in the ARMM. This is the rationale for programs to capacitate Local Government units in the ARMM and the Iranun Development Council, an area in one of its provinces. In promoting meaningful autonomy and good governance in local levels and local communities, IAG provides the platform towards productive relations between local government units (LGUs) and the regional autonomous government especially in

the light of the establishment of the new political entity for the Bangsamoro. In cooperation with the KAS, IAG is providing technical assistance in crafting the Bangsamoro Basic Law particularly in the areas of political autonomy and structures of government, political parties and elections. The KAS together with IAG conducted a series of seminars on the ministerial system, political party and electoral systems for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), which is crafting the Basic Law for the new Bangsamoro political entity. The KAS Philippines' Dr. Peter Köppinger has on numerous occasions lend his expertise on parliamentary, electoral political party and decentralized governmental systems in the crafting of the Basic Law.

- Inclusive and holistic peace process** that culminates in policies and structures that will promote social cohesion as key to peace and development. IAG provides the platform where stakeholders can discuss, dialogue and debate on the substance and form of the structures for meaningful Bangsamoro self-governance. Together with the KAS, the European Union (EU) and Development Consultants (DEVCON), IAG implements the three-year, EU co-funded project IPDEV, to promote the rights and welfare of the indigenous peoples in the ARMM (read more on IPDEV on pages 32-33). It is also taking the lead in the research and discussions that will inform the drafting of the Basic Law for the Bangsamoro that is inclusive, participatory and democratic in process, form and substance. Through "Transition Watch", IAG convenes discussions, provides regular updates and information, analysis and recommendation for the successful implementation and further negotiations of the Framework Agreement. IAG is making full use of social media (IAG website, twitter, Facebook and blogs) to disseminate relevant information and analysis to stakeholders.
- Security Reform, normalization and policing in the area of autonomy.** In partnership with the KAS, IAG has been involved in crafting policies and capacity building for the security sector in the region. It has developed modules on the role and contribution of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in Mindanao peace building. The Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) and the new basic

law shape the structures and policies on how to bring and maintain peace and security in the communities. The roles of the security sector such as the military and the police in the new political entity are subject of discussions and debate. IAG contributes to open and robust discussions in the local and national level on the best ways to structure policing in the proposed new political entity.

## MOVING FORWARD

A crucial element in making autonomy work is to raise the quality of relationships between the national government and the autonomous region and the region with its LGUs. The quality of the totality of these relationships will spell the success and failure of Moro autonomy. IAG together with the KAS will continue to be active in the National Capital Region in advocating for national laws and policies to promote Moro autonomy. Likewise, it will promote regional autonomy by promoting unity of action and purpose between the autonomous government and its LGUs. Regional autonomy will be promoted using the state-building framework where the autonomous government effectively exercising decentralized political powers from the central government devolves delivery of social services to its LGUs. Improving local governance will remain part of IAG's strategy as a facilitator of improved autonomous government-LGU relationship.



*Dr. Paul Hutchcroft, LOGODEF's Prof. Edmund Tayao, Sulu Vice Governor Abdusakur Tan, IAG's Atty. Benedicto Bacani, and security analyst Prof. Rommel Banlaoi on the sidelines of the Dialogue on House and Senate Substitute Bills on the BBL, Aug. 20, 2015, Makati City. Source | IAG*



*IAG senior policy adviser Fr. Eliseo Mercado is the chair of Kusog Mindanaw. Source | IAG*



### Philippine Center For Islam And Democracy (PCID)

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## THE KAS'S LONGSTANDING COOPERATION WITH THE PHILIPPINE CENTER FOR ISLAM AND DEMOCRACY (PCID)

Established in 2002, the Center is a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to the study of Islamic and democratic political thought and the search for peace, democracy and equitable and sustainable development in Muslim communities. PCID is an independent think tank grounded on the belief that any attempt to address the problems of Muslim Mindanao should include and should occur within the context of democracy. It is seen as an objective and independent party with a track record of bringing together all sectors in the democratic dialogue for peace and development. The KAS Philippines and PCID look back over years of successful cooperation in activities, research assignments and lecture series aiming at promoting democracy, peace and tolerance.



*Amina Rasul, President of PCID. Source | PCID*



Jamil Paolo S. Francisco PhD,  
Executive Director of  
the AIM Rizalino S.  
Navarro Policy Center  
for Competitiveness

## PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH - PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED REFORMS TOWARD INCLUSIVE GROWTH



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Established in 1996 amidst a policy environment of sweeping reforms in the Philippines, the **AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness**<sup>12</sup>

was meant to serve as the public policy research arm of the Institute. The Center was tasked with responding to emerging international economic trends and the demands of an increasingly integrated and competitive global trade and finance environment. It has since carried out its mandate to produce cutting-edge policy

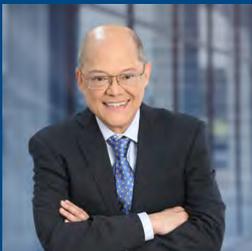
research, provide technical assistance to public and private sector actors engaged in reforms and host evidence-based policy discussions in support of the long-term growth and development of the Asian region and the Philippines.

### COMPETITIVENESS AND FAIR COMPETITION

The Center is one of the KAS's longtime partners notably in the analysis of reforms linked to economic competitiveness and competition. It has been intimately involved in developing and collecting competitiveness indicators for the Philippines, along with analyses to explore and promote sustained reforms in competitiveness and competition promotion. In collaboration with the KAS and other partners, the Center has explored concrete channels through which competitiveness could be further advanced, including in specific sectors such as the maritime economy, extractive industries, energy, agriculture and manufacturing.

In recent years, a growing part of the Center's policy work has focused on how small and medium sized enterprises (SME's) could more strongly contribute to high and inclusive growth. SME's are hampered by many obstacles that disadvantage them compared to much larger firms—in the Philippines, despite promising returns, the formal financial sector is unable (or unwilling) to channel resources to SME's. This biases the benefits of the country's credit upgrades and improved investor climate in favor of larger firms. It also creates a bifurcated growth pattern that leaves behind the vast majority of the country's smaller firms. Not surprising, then, that robust growth posted in recent years has failed to translate to broader benefits since the vast majority of the country's entrepreneurs and workers—well over 95 percent—is

<sup>12</sup> | This contribution was kindly provided by Ronald U. Mendoza PhD, the Executive Director of the AIM Policy Center and Associate Professor of Economics



Francisco L. Roman Jr,  
DBA Head, AIM  
Office of Research and  
Publications



*Panel discussion on "Fostering Inclusive Growth in East Asia" at the Global Development Network Annual Meeting held at the Asian Development Bank in Manila. Source | AIM Policy Center*

accounted for by SME's. There is growing evidence that improving the productivity and competitiveness of SME's holds the key to breaking free from the "middle income country trap".

The KAS has focused its activities in the Philippines on Social Market Economy as well as institutional and political reform. This paradigm shift strengthened the cooperation between the APC and the KAS in creating awareness and action on deeper institutional reforms governing economics, politics and business.

#### AN EMERGING FRAMEWORK FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

In 2011, APC expanded its research to tackle the roots of inequality and how these hinder sustained reforms toward inclusive growth. In many developing and underdeveloped countries in the world, inequality in its various forms—economic, social and political—constitutes a major

barrier to development. The initiatives of the Center are now motivated by the thesis that inclusive growth can only take place in a sustained manner if these fundamental inequalities are sufficiently addressed.

The Center's work is focused on three pillars – promoting an inclusive economy and inclusive society, as well as an inclusive democracy. Ultimately, enhanced equity in these areas could be mutually supportive, producing a self-sustaining dynamic whereby an inclusive economy empowers households to break free from poverty, an inclusive social protection system ensures citizens are protected from shocks and empowered to recover and finally empowered voters hold their leaders accountable to these continued reforms.

- **An inclusive economy.** Impressive gains in economic competitiveness rankings and the continued growth of the Philippine economy in recent year did not translate into poverty reduction and the improvement in the lives of the vast majority of the population. There are various possible reasons for this. Financial investments are highly skewed geographically, concentrated overwhelmingly in Luzon. In turn, millions fail to gain access to decent employment opportunities, with approximately 3 million unemployed, 7 million underemployed and 21 million employed in the informal sector. Policies which promote fair competition and which facilitate the creation of more and better-compensated jobs are crucial to bringing about a truly inclusive economy. The credit upgrades, for instance, could be an avenue for the pursuit of inclusive growth, if these translated into expanded credit access to more entrepreneurs and this in turn translated into many more jobs.
- **An inclusive society.** Policies to protect and empower the most marginalized members of society are likewise crucial to prevent the inter-generational transmission of poverty. Investments in human capital—notably in health and education—are among the most potent means to help individuals escape from poverty and participate in the market economy. Without such initial investments, economic growth and job creation could ultimately become unsustainable as weak human capital constitutes a poor foundation for economic progress and development. This is particularly critical for the Philippines and many parts of Asia, which are still anticipating many young people—in the case of the Philippines, its "youth bulge" (the peak share of young people in its total population) will take place some 25-30 years from now. Human capital investments for the children already born and to be born in the coming decades will be immensely important. One such policy currently being undertaken, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), is presently a focus of policy research at the Center. The 4Ps Program seeks to address

the root causes of poverty – poor health, weak education and other characteristics which hinder access to decent employment. The key intervention of the 4Ps consists of cash transfers given to mothers, conditional on their commitment to ensure their children go to school, get deworming, vaccination and regular health check-ups. As our research seeks to emphasize, the 4Ps is critically important not just because of its outcomes but also in the way the program is structured. Its components are subjected to robust impact evaluation and designed to help Philippine society break free from traditional patron-client relationships which are not guided by poverty reduction goals, nor geared towards breaking dependency. Hence the 4Ps program is also an innovative way of holding all parties accountable to the over-all target of reducing poverty and empowerment.

- An inclusive democracy.** The rise of elected officials with familial ties to present and past politicians signals a growing inequality in access to power and political influence. Such political inequality could represent a major barrier to sustained policy reforms and development as it could perpetuate social and economic divides. The Center’s empirical research in this area is underpinned by the most extensive dataset on political dynasties and its socio-economic correlates in the Philippines. Among the findings, well over 70 percent of Congress is dynastic and dynasties are concentrated in Philippine provinces with the highest poverty and human deprivation. In certain provinces, specific political clans could create severe weaknesses in the checks and balances of government due to family members in various branches of local government. Political dynasties also tend to dominate the major political parties, comprising anywhere from 60-80 percent of each of the major parties.



*Source | AIM Policy*

In the 2013 elections, political dynasties ran unopposed or against other political dynasties in the majority of Philippine provinces for key positions like Governor and Vice Governor. This has profound implications for democracy in the Philippines as the lack of genuine political parties remains a major challenge in the political sphere—new leaders are not generated based on merit and expertise; and candidates for elections are hardly providing voters with alternative choices. The Center’s work in this area seeks to promote evidence on how the political landscape is linked to socio-economic outcomes, with particular focus on the first two pillars of inclusiveness already mentioned earlier.

Underpinned by this framework of mutually reinforcing reforms toward inclusive growth, the policy research portfolio of the AIM Policy Center aims to contribute to the country’s (and the Asian region’s) reform agenda.

## WORKING TOWARDS GOOD LOCAL GOVERNANCE



### Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)

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Strengthening local authorities and promoting local governance is one of the KAS's top priorities in the Philippines and worldwide. For 25 years, working towards this aim has been the basis of the KAS Philippines' longstanding institutional partnership with the **Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)**.<sup>13</sup>

Over the years, LOGODEF, which was established in March 1989, has worked closely with other international development organizations, such as the European

Union (EU), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the German International Cooperation (GIZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asia Foundation and many more.

With their primary objective of promoting local governance in the Philippines, they have been active in various interdependent activities of capacity building, research and development, as well as advocacy and lobbying. LOGODEF works in close coordination with various local government stakeholders in the country especially the leagues of Philippine cities, municipalities and provinces, the Department of the Interior and Local Government and other National Government Agencies with related functions and the policy-making bodies, including the academe and civil society. Because of this, they have been instrumental in the formation of the Philippine Consortium on Good Local Governance (PCGLG), an alliance of local government stakeholders in the country in 2009.

### TRENDSETTING DEVELOPMENT WORK

Right from the start, LOGODEF has been the first non-government organization to work on local governance and it has always been guided by the maxim "Building Institutions for the Future." Indeed, the Foundation set standards for governance, especially at local level, contributing significantly in the formulation of the key pillar of Philippine Democratization, the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC). This law actualized the principle of decentralization provided in the 1987 Philippine Constitution and subsequently ushered a new age in politics and governance in the country.

Decentralization proved to be pivotal in furthering democracy as a key element of expanded representation and deterrent to consolidated national political power crucial in establishing dictatorships. However, it also brought about much needed development in the countryside, providing drivers of investment and industry with the leeway given to new and creative local political leaders. With this new envi-

<sup>13</sup> | This contribution was kindly provided by Professor Edmund Tayao, the Director of LOGODEF



Prof. Edmund S. Tayao, Executive Director of LOGODEF

LOGODEF



L-R: Mr. Arthur Capule (Driver/Messenger), Dr. Gaudioso Sosmena, Jr. (Founding Executive Director and Chairman of the Board), Ms. Rosita Aquino (Finance and Admin Officer), Carissa Lacson (Program Officer) and Aubrey Bahala (Program Officer)  
Source | LOGODEF

ronment, the need was to transition local government officials from largely following and implementing what the national government directs to rather shaping their own future and therefore determining the best policies and programs for their people. To this end, LOGODEF formulated various capacity-building programs, such as legislative agenda setting, comprehensive development planning, local economic development and even promoting the latest technologies to local governments training modules and seminars. LOGODEF also made sure that research is made integral to policy making and established the Strategic Studies Council.

With all these initiatives, it also led to the establishment for the first ever award system for local governments, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Medal of Excellence (KAME), which was subsequently officially recognized by the Senate of the Philippines. This recognized trailblazing local governments represented by the chief executives who in turn were also recognized nationally as models for good governance, proving the indispensable role local governance plays in the country's development.

2008 marked a turning point in LOGODEF's work as it inaugurated the new maxim "Good Governance is Local Governance." This signifies that good governance can be achieved only with Local Governance and has already been shown with more than two decades of decentralization in the country. After LOGODEF's founding Executive Director, Dr. Gaudioso Sosmena, Jr., passed on the leadership to Prof. Edmund Tayao, LOGODEF continued the trendsetting work on capacitating local governments, formulating more training modules, organizing seminars and doing more research to further decentralization and local governance. Yet, what was still needed then, considering various findings evaluating decentralization in the country and also referenced from the results

of previous interventions of the Foundation in various local governments in the country, was to push for policy changes at national level. The impact of decentralization has been largely mixed as successes and failures in local governance depended significantly on the character and background of local chief executives.

Despite the mandated official review of the LGC many of the needed reforms simply took too long. Key local government stakeholders, led by leagues of local governments, have different and often conflicting positions on key reform areas of intergovernmental relations and fiscal decentralization. A more intense dialogue with stakeholders and increased lobbying with policy makers was needed to review existing laws, most especially the 1991 LGC, as well as the introduction of needed reforms. LOGODEF, at the time, vigorously pushed for a network of stakeholders and the Foundation thus organized the Philippine Consortium on Good Local Governance (PCGLG) in 2009. PCGLG works closely with key leading civil society, the academe, international development organizations and even national government agencies and it has since aggressively pushed for key legislations and joint memorandum circulars.

LOGODEF has now embarked on the promotion of new approaches to local governance at national and local level. The national government has to consider a re-orientation and it has to ensure the consistency of national programs to decentralization as well as cooperation with local governments as partners and not merely as implementers of directives by the national government, which is consistent with the days before the LGC. The national government therefore, especially key agencies responsible for implementing important programs, should instead ensure that local governments are provided with technical assistance so that they are aptly trusted to competently and adequately formulate needed programs.

There is also a need to ensure coordination between these agencies both at the national and local level to avoid duplication of work and at the same time allow better documentation and access to government resources and information. This advocacy is based from LOGODEF's experience working on the ground.

The work of promoting local governance is ongoing. What is needed further is to strengthen cooperation among stakeholders and for the KAS's partners to work

together. LOGODEF has been cooperating with other partners of the KAS ever since and has been continuously working with key local governance stakeholders. Determining more effective ways of governance will also be a continuing initiative and we have been developing new tools, from a more integrated use of Information and Communications Technology for public service delivery to the popularization of alternative energy. LOGODEF will continue to set the trend in promoting good governance, which is local governance.

Drawing from its rich experience in the field of local governance, LOGODEF significantly contributed to the formulation, design and implementation of the EU co-funded project DELGOSEA. It also successfully brought together key local governance stakeholders and provided overall direction critical to the smooth execution of project activities (see page 37-39 for more details on DELGOSEA).



*Ed Tayao with Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. and Dr. Herwig Mayer, Program Manager of the GIZ Decentralization Program.  
Source | LOGODEF*

Last but not least, LOGODEF's work also covers the topic of climate change as its effects can no longer be neither denied nor ignored. The erratic change in weather patterns have resulted into decreased access to water, high disease risk and damage to agricultural lands and crops. In spite of the legal framework in place, many sectors and systems remain highly vulnerable to climate change, especially the local government units. The aim to empower local government units to translate local community action in saving lives and reducing disaster risks and economic losses remains a challenge. In line with this, LOGODEF launched a campaign to boost disaster risk reduction and mitigation. Its network of various stakeholders composed of local governments through their local leagues, the academe, civil society and relevant national government agencies, enabled the Foundation to assess the need to strengthen the existing legal framework through the revision of the 2010 Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act and lobbying for the Forest Resource Management Act. It also created a working template of assessment and approach for Climate Change Preparation for Local Governments that focuses on the use of planning and participatory tools, as well as integration of disaster risk reduction across all sectors. It continues to aim to disseminate disaster risk information at a level that is meaningful for all stakeholders and develop process-oriented and concrete goals that are forward-looking and anticipatory.

## MEDIA WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES



Konrad  
Adenauer  
**Asian  
Center  
for  
Journalism**  
at the  
Ateneo de Manila  
University

### **Konrad Adenauer Asian Center for Journalism (ACFJ)**

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Website: <http://acfj.ateneo.edu/>

More than three decades ago, the media sector became a more prominent area for the work of the KAS. The Foundation has already been working with the forerunner of the Communication Foundation for Asia (CFA) which was founded in 1973 and is based in the Philippines. One of the key concepts at the time was Development Communication and, by the end of the 1970s, the CFA started to set itself up as a regional center for it in Asia.

It is therefore no surprise that the first office of the KAS hosting the KAS Media Program Asia was in Manila. The program, which was launched in 1996, only later moved to Singapore and was able to build upon experiences gained through earlier media policy projects (see pages 29-30 for more on the KAS's regional programs). However, the KAS's main partner for training journalists in Asia is still based in the Philippine capital: the **Konrad Adenauer Asian Center for Journalism (ACFJ)** at the Ateneo de Manila University.

The ACFJ is dedicated to the promotion of excellence in journalism in Southeast Asia and is the preeminent Asian hub for journalism education, provides journalists training in the leading edge competencies and in the theoretical and ethical foundations of journalism relevant to the culture and aspirations of Asian societies. Inaugurated in June 2000 with the help of the KAS Philippines, ACFJ aims to foster a free, viable and responsible press that will nurture the public discourse essential to an informed practice of citizenship and democracy.

The Center's three main priorities are 1) to promote excellence and professionalism in journalism; 2) to ensure continuing professional growth of Southeast Asian journalists through training and education and 3) to foster unity among Southeast Asian nations.

### FELLOWSHIPS & HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES

The Center offers a diverse range of onsite seminars and workshops as well as Higher Education courses, such as a Master of Arts Program in Journalism, which was launched in 2003. Another course offered is the Diploma in Photojournalism Program, which graduated its first batch of students in 2007. Later, in 2011, another course was introduced: the Diploma in Multimedia Journalism Program. Asian jour-

nalists pursuing ACFJ programs may obtain financial support through the ACFJ Fellow-ships and the financial assistance program. Fifteen fellowship grants are awarded annually to students of the M.A. Journalism while a varying number of fellowships and scholarships are awarded in the other programs.

An important field of cooperation between the KAS Philippines, the KAS's Regional Media Program, the ACFJ and the KAS Headquarters in Germany are the study and information trips that allow alumni of the Center to visit Germany for short-term exchange.

## ACFJ: SERVING JOURNALISTS SERVING ASIA<sup>14</sup>



*Luz R. Rimban,  
Executive Director  
Konrad Adenauer  
Asian Center for Jour-  
nalism at the Ateneo  
de Manila University*

Human trafficking. Diasporic communities. Changing climate patterns. Terrorism threats. These and many more stories and issues have implications that breach national boundaries. Since they know the terrain best, Asian journalists are expected to be well positioned to cover these stories for Asian audiences and for an international public that is increasingly drawn to Asia. Often however, Asian journalists fall short of expectations as they grapple with new media technology, open and veiled threats to their independence and the ever growing intricacy of social issues and institutions.

The ACFJ has provided Asian editors and reporters the learning environment that allows them to face up to challenges and be at the forefront of innovations in the newsroom. Through its programmes, ACFJ seeks to hone among Asian journalists the competencies and values that are the foundations of good journalism and to nurture the Asian perspective they bring into their work.

More than 300 reporters, editors and newsroom managers working in print, broadcast, online and multimedia publications across Asia have taken ACFJ's comprehensive training programs and hundreds more have taken short courses since 2000. Male and female participants have come from 15 countries including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines. About 70 percent of students in the comprehensive programs pursue their studies on an ACFJ scholarship or fellowship grant that covers tuition, travel and other expenses.

ACFJ takes pride that invariably, there is an ACFJ alumnus in the newsrooms of many of Asia's leading news outlets today.



*ACFJ alumni at the 7th Annual Forum of Emerging Leaders in Asian Journalism in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.  
Source | ACFJ*



*MA Journalism graduates in 2013. Source | ACFJ*

<sup>14</sup> | This contribution was kindly provided by Dr. Violet B. Valdez, Associate Professor & Executive Director of the Konrad Adenauer Asian Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University

## KAS REGIONAL PROGRAMS IN ASIA

### REGIONAL COOPERATION OF THE KAS IN ASIA

In addition to the country office of the KAS in the Philippines, the regional cooperation programs of the KAS have touched upon the Philippines in a regional perspective. While the KAS has continuously expanded its work in individual countries in Asia, concepts were also being developed to underpin the Foundation's key activities in the region. In the beginning, working together with the ASEAN nations was central to the programs' activities. Since then, all of our regional programs shifted the focus to incorporate the whole of the ASEAN+3 region (i.e. China, South Korea and Japan) as well as South Asia and, in recent years, also North- and Central Asia.

#### REGIONAL PROGRAM POLITICAL DIALOGUE ASIA

This is the Foundation's oldest regional project in Asia as it has been set up as far back as 1981, with the goal of monitoring political developments in the region.

Part of this regional program is the virtual Konrad Adenauer School for Young Politicians (KASYP) that provides support and training for reform-oriented and politically-active young people, both at a national level within the framework of country programs and at the regional level.

Ultimately, the aim of this initiative is to promote an understanding of the importance of program-based political parties in Asia, without being reliant on already having a partner party in each individual country.

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#### MEDIA PROGRAM ASIA

The Media Program Asia was established in 1996 to promote a free, responsible and ethical press in the region. This is achieved by strengthening dialogue amongst leading editors and journalists through regional conferences and meetings and by two key initiatives: the Asia News Network (ANN) and the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism (ACFJ) at Ateneo de Manila University.

The ACFJ at the Ateneo de Manila University embodies the vision and mission of the Media Program Asia with regard to journalism development in Asia as it recruits students from all over Asia (read more on the ACFJ on pages 27-28).

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## RULE OF LAW PROGRAM ASIA

In 2005, the KAS started a regional program to support the development of the Rule of Law in Asian countries. With this project, the Foundation's long-term goal is to contribute to the development and enhancement of efficient legal systems, based on the rule of law, as a core element of a democratic polity in the countries of Asia. Main issues are the establishment or stabilization of those institutions/ organizations which guarantee the constitutional order and the enforcement of citizens' rights in accordance with the Rule of Law.

The regional approach is considered a supplement to the KAS's national programs in this sector with the aim of creating broader networks to further improve the effectiveness of the work in individual countries.

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## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE PROGRAM ASIA

The KAS's most recently launched regional program is the Social and Economic Governance program that was created in 2011. The program is designed to not only help to bring more expertise relating to social market economy issues into the KAS's work in Asia, but also to contribute to the debate on the future architecture of the global financial system. The Social and Economic Governance program seeks to approach discussions with the KAS's Asian partners on the basis of creating a dialogue among equals.

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## REGIONAL PROJECT ENERGY SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ASIA-PACIFIC

The Regional Project Energy Security and Climate Change Asia-Pacific, based in SAR Hong Kong, PR China, supports the political dialogue between decision makers in the region and with Europe concerning challenges of the energy and climate policy. The project develops solutions and concrete projects of sustainability in politics, economy and society. The project develops solutions and concrete projects of sustainability in politics, economy and society.

### **Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Regional Project Energy Security and Climate Change Asia-Pacific (RECAP)**

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## COOPERATION WITH THE DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO THE PHILIPPINES



EUROPEAN UNION

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The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been carrying out EU co-funded projects and has actively been participating in European programs in the fields of democracy promotion, governance and development cooperation since 1990.

Among the partners were a number of national and local parliaments and governments, political parties, universities and research institutes, civil society organizations, media companies, employers associations and trade unions.

The KAS's international partnership concept with private organizations, public institutions and think tanks allows it to

contribute to drafting strategies, to conduct institution building, to participate in capacity building, to engage in political dialogue and to organize exchange programs.

The KAS Philippines has also had the opportunity to carry out projects co-funded by the EU in the past. Currently, there are two EU co-funded projects that are being implemented together with respective project implementing partners. The two current EU co-funded projects shall be introduced here briefly.



**CONTRACT TITLE: BANGSAMORO  
POLITICAL PARTY BUILDING**

**ACRONYM: DEPADEV | DEMOCRATIC  
PARTY DEVELOPMENT BANGSAMORO**

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#### **DEPAdev Implementing Office**

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In September 2015, the KAS Philippines together with its institutional partner, the Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG), started the project "Democratic Party Development Bangsamoro" (DEPAdev). It aims at advancing the development and support of genuine political parties and movements under a parliamentary system within the new autonomous political entity (the future Bangsamoro) in Muslim Mindanao. The project is completely funded by the European Union for a period of 18 months.

#### **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

The DEPAdev project strives for setting the preconditions of a pluralistic political landscape in the future autonomous Bangsamoro entity. For this reason, it is necessary to build a foundation on which civil society actors can actively participate in political decision-making processes as these processes are at the basis of political pluralism.

Since the start of DEPAdev, the project team started the preparatory work as part of the inception phase which included an in-depth examination of the project content as well as a team-internal training on EU project management by specialists from KAS headquarters. For the purpose of reaching public attention, the DEPAdev got officially launched during a public conference in Manila. For this occasion, representatives from the EU Delegation in Manila, KAS and IAG directors as well as selected representatives from Mindanao and both national and international experts were invited.

With the beginning of the implementation phase seminars and training activities are offered to the various target groups. These programs address existing political parties, members of civil society groups and members of both, religious and non-religious groups inside the future Bangsamoro entity.



*Hendrik Mollenhauer,  
Project Manager EU  
Project 'Democratic  
Party Development  
Bangsamoro'*

Against this background, it is of vital importance that these training programs cater for the specific needs of each group. These individual specializations are a priority for the success of the project since the members of already existing political parties, groups and other movements of the future Bangsamoro have a different state of knowledge in civic education than new formed civil society actors. For this reason, national and international trainers will be invited to lecture on both basic and more advanced political issues.

In order to ensure lasting sustainability of the project, it also provides trainings of qualified members of the target groups. In this context, more seminars can internally be organized even after the duration of the initial funding period.



*Strategy meeting with the Consortium of Bangsamoro Women in November 2015. Source | DEPAdev*



*A DEPAdev strategy meeting with Chairman Mohagher Iqbal, chairman of the Bangsamoro Transition commission (BTC) November 2015. Source | DEPAdev*

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR INTEGRITY AND JOB CREATION<sup>15</sup>

### AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FEATURED THE 9 PILOT AREAS

More than a hundred participants from local government units, local government associations, business and CSOs across Southeast Asia convened on August 25, 2015 at the Bayleaf Hotel in Intramuros, Manila, demonstrating that transcending the culture of corruption is indeed possible.

Focusing on the theme “Local Partnerships for Integrity and Job Creation in ASEAN: Learning from the Philippine Example”, the nine pilot areas of the Partnerships for Integrity and Job Creation (Project i4J) showcased models of integrity and business promotion mechanisms that they have created and implemented under the project.



*Civil servants from the Province of South Cotabato answering the Integrity Self Assessment Tool (January 2015, Davao City). Source | KAS*

Representatives from DTI, Shell Companies in the Philippines and Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Oscar Moreno discussed on ways in achieving sustainable culture of integrity on the local government level. Participants from the key countries in the ASEAN including Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam exchange experiences and best practices on efforts geared towards improving transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of local government processes in order to attract business and investments in their respect localities.

The “Partnership for Integrity and Jobs,” focuses on the development of integrity mechanisms in local government unit (LGUs) pilot sites. The project also aims to develop models of transparent and effective procedures of registration, and promotion of small businesses and investments, and the development of a lasting business policy environment. Project i4J aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Philippines through integrity and the sustainable creation of jobs.

### IN THE WORKS: REGIONAL POLICY PAPERS ON INVESTMENT CONDITIONS

At the heart of Project I4J’s objectives of increasing the investment in the locality through the development of integrity mechanisms and models of transparent and effective small business and investment registration procedures is the need to identify the investment climate and conditions in the three regions of the Philippines. The project, therefore, has organized three Regional Working Groups composed of selected representatives of local and international investors. The meetings were done through a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held on Oct. 9 in Cebu, Oct. 15 in Manila and Oct. 20 in Davao. Thirty-four business representatives actively participated in the FGDs. The participants came from Laoag, Clark, Puerto Princesa, Albay,

<sup>15</sup> | This contribution was kindly provided by Cristita Giangan, the Project Manager of the Integrity project



*Cristita Giangan, Project Manager of the Integrity Project*

Oriental Mindoro, Cebu, Bacolod, Bohol, Davao, Cagayan de Oro, South Cotabato, Maguindanao and ARMM. The main objective of the Regional Working Group is to draft suggestions for systematic improvement of investment climate and conditions in the region. In these suggestions, they have taken into account the special conditions in some focus sectors for prospective future investments. The Project intends to produce one General and three Regional Policy Papers on the improvement of investment climate and conditions. These will be specifically used for the activities in the 9 Pilot LGUs, 80 replicating LGUs and the policy recommendations increasing the security of investments independent from changes in the political leadership of LGU. The results of the first round of FGDs will be sent to other business groups in regions not represented in the meetings to validate the results. Printed copies of the policy papers are expected to be produced by March 2016.



*From left to right: Vice Governor Humerlito Dolor (Oriental Mindoro), Governor Daisy Avance Fuentes (South Cotabato) and Governor Hilario Davide III (Cebu) signs the Integrity Pledge during the Orientation Seminar for the Political Officials of the Pilot Provinces (November 2014, Tagaytay City). Source | KAS*

#### GETTING READY FOR REPLICATION

Following the successful piloting phase, Project I4J is in deep work getting ready for the dissemination phase which will start on December 2015. The project has engaged representatives from the three partner Leagues, CDPI facilitators, ECCP and integrity champions from the nine pilot areas to provide the initial batch of I4J facilitators. These facilitators underwent intensive training and orientation of the integrity mechanism and business promotion models and the replication process. LGUs are now being invited to join the project in order to help them develop and implement, based on the experiences of the pilot areas, their own "Integrity and Business Promotion Mechanism". Participating LGUs will attend a one day orientation and training workshop. Attendees of the said training should be composed of the LCE and two leading civil servants.



#### **The Coordination Office for this project is located at the office of the KAS Philippines**

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**KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG PHILIPPINES** AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL PARTNER, THE **CENTRIST DEMOCRACY POLITICAL INSTITUTE (CDPI)**, IMPLEMENT THE INTEGRITY AND JOB CREATION PROJECT TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:



The European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP) is a bilateral foreign chamber that promotes European interests

in the Philippines as well as Philippine interests in Europe. With its extensive experience in the field of business and investment registration and promotion in the Philippines, it is the initiator and partner coordinator of the "Integrity Initiative", a private-sector led effort to help the Philippines level the playing field for business.

#### **European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines**

19/F Philippine AXA Life Center  
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Makati City, Metro Manila, 1200 Philippines  
Phone +63 (0)2 845 1324; +63 (0)2 759 6680  
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Email [info@eccp.com](mailto:info@eccp.com)  
Website <http://www.eccp.com/index.php>



The League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) is a local government association that is committed to bringing local urban governance agenda at the forefront of the country's development

strategies. As the mandated organization of the Philippine cities, the LCP believes effective change in the national consciousness starts with the primary visions of the local government units.

#### **League of Cities of the Philippines**

7th Floor, Unit J & K, Cyberone Building  
Eastwood Avenue, Brgy. Bagumbayan  
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Fax +63 (0)2 470 7210  
Email [league.cities.philippines@gmail.com](mailto:league.cities.philippines@gmail.com)  
Website <http://www.lcp.org.ph>



The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) is a local government organization that provides municipalities with relevant and adaptive best practices, linkages with pertinent

international and local organizations, capacity development, research and advocacy services.

#### **The League of Municipalities of the Philippines**

2nd Flr. LMP Bldg  
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Email [president@lmp.org.ph](mailto:president@lmp.org.ph)  
Website <http://www.lmp-online.org/default/>



The League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP) is a local government organization that primarily aims to ventilate, articulate and crystallize issues affecting provincial

and metropolitan government administrations. It likewise serves to secure, through proper and legal means, solutions to problems confronting the locales.

#### **The League of Provinces of the Philippines**

Unit 1510 West Tower  
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Exchange Road, Ortigas Center  
Pasig City, Philippines  
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Website <http://www.lpp.gov.ph/about>

## NETWORK FOR DEMOCRATIC LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA - DELGOSEA



### Partnership for Democratic Local Governance in South-East Asia (DELGOSEA)

Email: [communications-office@delgosea.eu](mailto:communications-office@delgosea.eu)  
 Newsletter: [Network-News@DELGOSEA.eu](mailto:Network-News@DELGOSEA.eu)  
 Facebook: [www.facebook.com/DELGOSEA](http://www.facebook.com/DELGOSEA)  
 Twitter: [www.twitter.com/DELGOSEA](http://www.twitter.com/DELGOSEA)

The network for Democratic Local Governance in Southeast Asia has been in existence for nearly four years by now. It began as an EU co-financed project developed by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), the Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF) in the Philippines, the United Cities and Local Governments for Asia and Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) and the Association of Indonesian Regency Governments (APKASI), the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), the Association of Cities in Vietnam (ACVN) and the National League of Communes/ Sangkats of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NCL/S).

The original project – or the ‘first phase’ of the DELGOSEA network – ran for 32 months, from early 2010 until late 2012. At the heart of this endeavour was the exchange of best practices on good local governance across five Southeast Asian countries. A total of 16 best practices of good governance were selected and offered for replication in 16 pilot cities in the five partner countries. Both the best practices and the experiences of the pilot cities during the replication have been extensively documented. These documentations, together with a variety of training materials are available from the website.



*Participants of the regional DELGOSEA Conference in Bangkok in January 2014.  
 Source | DELGOSEA*



*Alaminos in Luzon at the beginning of the construction of 'wetlands for wastewater' in 2012. Source | DELGOSEA*



*Former Bacolod City Mayor Evelio Leoardia and Councilor Emy Ang in March 2013 upon receiving a cheque from the DILG for a proposed Bacolod Youth Home. Source | DELGOSEA*



*Salvador Almire (Municipal Planning and Development Officer of Naawan Municipality) together with Ponciano Caberte (DILG Provincial Director), Rene Burdeos (DILG Regional Director), Manticao Mayor Roberto Lagrosas, Marion Fischer (external project evaluator), Bruce Colao (current DILG Provincial Director of Misamis Oriental) and Antonio Avila Jr. (DELGOSEA National Coordinator). Source | DELGOSEA*

Originally, DELGOSEA was a network of cities from five countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. It was supported by local government associations and various other stakeholders from government, civil society, academia and media. It focused on transnational exchange of sustainable good governance practices in four main areas: people's participation in planning and decision-making; institutional governance; urban environment; and fiscal management and investment promotion strategies.

Since 2013, in its 'second phase' the network has started to expand to more ASEAN countries, aiming to have members from all 10 countries by the end of 2014. The DELGOSEA remit has also expanded: the network is working on gaining accreditation to ASEAN and in that way influence ASEAN decision-making on local governance. The DELGOSEA Standing Committee – formally part of UCLG ASPAC, the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific – has been set up as a steering instrument for the network, representing it in negotiations with ASEAN and other bodies.

The strongest criteria for a good governance best practice were its adaptability and transferability to different countries' environment, since the replication is transnational in nature. The pilot cities could modify or improve the original best practice to better suit their conditions. A city in Vietnam could select a best practice from Thailand, for example, and would be able to adjust the best practice model into its own set of social, political and cultural backgrounds. DELGOSEA acknowledges the diverse form of good governance practices while at the same time it upholds the main principles of peoples participation to be implemented across the region.

Of course, the exchange of good practices, information and knowledge remains a strong feature of DELGOSEA. A recent highlight was the first conference of DELGOSEA II that took place in Bangkok on 15 and 16 January 2014. 80 participants from nine ASEAN countries came together to promote public discussion about ASEAN as a value-based community of nations in Southeast Asia. The conference theme was 'Five years ASEAN Charter' with Article 1 of the ASEAN Charter providing the starting point for the debate, stating that one of the purposes of ASEAN is 'to strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and the rule of law, and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms' and another one 'to promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sections of society are encouraged to participate in and benefit from the process of ASEAN integration and community building.' The keynote speeches were by Hon. Adolfo Severino, former Secretary General of ASEAN and Mr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions of the EU. Three panel discussions looked at issues such as people's participation, transparency and accountability as well as financial and administrative decentralisation in the ASEAN region.

## PROGRAMS OF THE KAS IN GERMANY

The Domestic Programs Division of the European and International Department of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin supports and supplements the work of the KAS's offices worldwide through visit to and educational programs in Germany, and through scholarships in Germany and in the respective host countries of the KAS worldwide.

The department's main focus is on study and dialogue programs that deal with party and parliament issues, administrative and constitutional law as well as internal security and the fight against corruption. In Germany alone 50 of such visiting programs take place every year, designed mainly for high-ranking individuals from developing countries and EU-member states.

In addition to that, ten annually held workshops are designed to deepen the understanding of political education for the KAS's partners and multipliers.

Also, the Domestic Programs Division in collaboration with the KAS country offices organizes various international expert meetings in which current developments of European policy, democracy, rule of law and development policies are discussed. These meetings contribute to a better understanding through the exchange of ideas and experiences and also offer an arena for shaping public opinion.

A recent cooperation between the KAS Philippines and the Domestic Programs Division allowed for a study trip of a group of young politicians of the "Centrist Democratic Youth Association" in the Philippines who were invited to visit Berlin for one week in August 2013.



*A delegation of elected officials of the "Centrist Democratic Party" in the Philippines visited Berlin for one week in March 2014. Photo taken in CDU Headquarters. Source | KAS*

Advised by the KAS, a National Founding Council of the "Centrist Democratic Youth Association of the Philippines" (CDYAP) was constituted in September 2012. It currently coordinates founding activities for regional and local associations of CDYAP which take place in all 16 regions of the Philippines.

As one out of the four currently set up associations in cooperation with the Centrist Democratic Party of the Philippines (CDP), CDYAP is particularly important for the nationwide linkages of the CDP - especially since almost 70 percent of the Philippine's population is younger than 35 and the youth in particular seeks for alternatives to corrupt patronage and money-dominated traditional pseudo-parties. The KAS and its partner, the Centrist Democracy Political Institute (CDPI), both assist the orientation and qualification of the CDYAP's executives.

During their stay the participants learned about the work of youth organizations of a democratic people's party and about the challenges of running such an organization. Especially the exchange with the members of the CDU's youth organization, the Junge Union, on federal and national level was very enriching for the participants.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

As a direct support for the KAS's international offices the Domestic Programs Division of the KAS in Berlin provides scholarships for individuals who are linked to projects of the KAS worldwide and who are willing to serve as multipliers in their home countries. Mainly individuals from the areas of journalism, politics and economics are considered.

The KAS awards its scholarships to students and graduates of exceptional academic achievement and outstanding political or social commitment. Currently, the KAS provides financial support for about 2,000 students worldwide. An extensive seminar program is part of the numerous activities offered to our scholars.

The scholarships are open to young German students, journalists and graduate students as well as to young graduate students from abroad who study in Germany.

More than 10.000 alumni worldwide are keeping in touch with each other and with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. They are organized in 50 local groups in Germany and abroad.

Filipinos who are related to the KAS projects or objectives in the Philippines and who are interested in applying for a scholarship from the KAS, should contact the office of the KAS Philippines as the applications are collected directly by the KAS's offices worldwide.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS BY KAS PHILIPPINES



The Peace Process in Mindanao (German only)

By Dr. Peter Köppinger, January 2013

ABSTRACT: On 7 October 2012 President Aquino announced the signing of the Framework Agreement with the MILF, which according to him paves the way to lasting peace in Mindanao. In this article, Dr Peter Köppinger comments on some of the most important points in the agreements.

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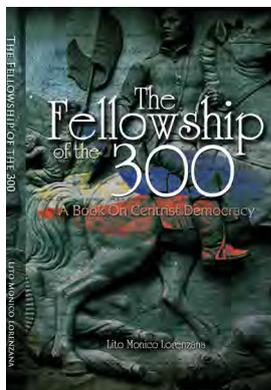


Democracy without Parties – The Philippines in the Patronage Trap

By Dr. Peter Köppinger, August 2013

ABSTRACT: During the mid-term elections in the Philippines on 13 May 2013, as expected the old patronage parties came out on top. Once again, the electoral system offered the opportunity for candidature nearly exclusively to well-known personalities and wealthy families during the country-wide senatorial election. Vote-buying and controlled voting in polling stations turned the election into a farce in many ways.

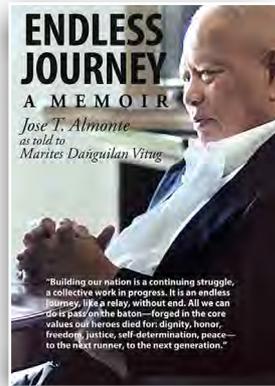
for candidature nearly exclusively to well-known personalities and wealthy families during the country-wide senatorial election. Vote-buying and controlled voting in polling stations turned the election into a farce.



The Fellowship of the 300: A book on Centrist Democracy

By Lito M. Lorenzana, CDPI & KAS, February 2014

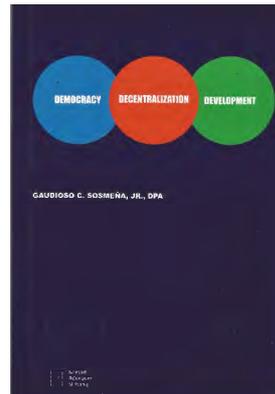
ABSTRACT: In his book, Lito M. Lorenzana traces the founding and growth of the Centrist Democratic Movement (CDM) and its transformation into the Centrist Democratic Party (CDP).



Endless Journey: A Memoir

ABSTRACT: Seen by many to the gray eminence, Jose T. Almonte -- audacious, uncommon, otherwise known as "JoAl" or "the General"-- recounts, in his words, the steps that brought him to the corridors of power, and the steps he and his principals took to address age-

old inequities in Philippine society and to level the playing field in business and politics. The book contains many stunning revelations, but none more absorbing than the heart and mind of Almonte himself --as soldier, as commando, as warrior, as citizen, as reformer, as thinker, and as crafter of national policy in some of contemporary Philippines' most critical years.



Democracy, Decentralization, Development.

ABSTRACT: Democracy Decentralization Development are fundamental guides for good governance in a free society. This publication aims to translate the three concepts into practical understandable interpretations.



The Philippine Diaspora

By Benedict Seemann & Miriam Fischer, March 2015

ABSTRACT: The everyday reality of about twelve million Filipinos overseas vary tremendously. While many have succeeded in the U.S., migrant workers in the Gulf States face inhumane working conditions and exploitation. In that respect, the Philippine government is aiming for stricter laws. However, creating better and sustainable living conditions in the Philippines is far more important for people to have an alternative to migration.

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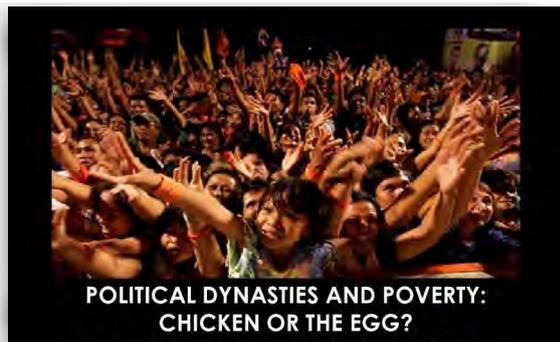


### **Institutions in the future Bangsamoro New Political Entity - Options and Considerations**

By Cristita Giangan, December 2013

**Abstract:** This book aims to detail the options on how the institutions of the future Bangsamoro may look like and the considerations that

are essential guideposts towards making the decisions on which forms to adopt. Specifically, it will post key questions on four major concerns – on the electoral system, on the ministerial form of government, the participation in the governance process of minorities, specifically, indigenous minorities in the region and on the relations between the local and regional governments.



### **Political dynasties and poverty: Resolving the "chicken or the egg" question**

By Ronald U. Mendoza, Edsel L. Beja Jr., Victor S. Venida, David Barua Yap II, July 2013

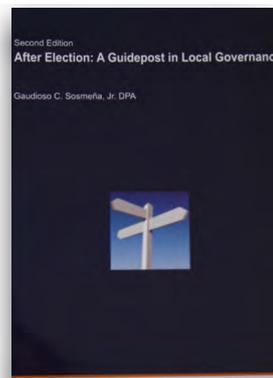
**ABSTRACT:** In the Philippines, political dynasties are prevalent in areas with more severe poverty. Two explanations for this situation have been proposed: poverty brings about political dynasties, or political dynasties engender poverty. Yet, their causal relationship is an empirical issue. Using province-level data from the Philippines, the authors developed novel metrics in order to examine the direction of causality between political dynasties and poverty. The results are striking: poverty entrenches political dynasties; education appears to have no bearing on political dynasties; and the media affects only the largest political dynasties. There is less evidence that political dynasties bring about poverty.



### **Local Government Reform Agenda**

By Dr Gaudioso C. Sosmeña, Jr, February 2014

**ABSTRACT:** In this book Dr Gaudioso C. Sosmeña, Jr adds to the body of knowledge on local governments in the Philippines. He tackles their history, status and their way forward.

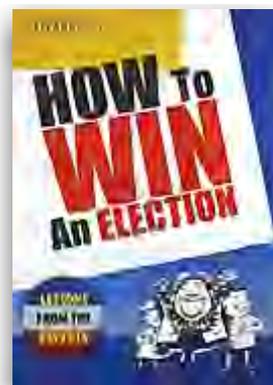


### **After Elections: A Guidepost in Local Governance** Second Edition

By Dr Gaudioso C. Sosmeña, Jr, April 2013

**ABSTRACT:** The first edition of this book was published by the KAS shortly before the 2010 elections. After receiving positive comments from local officials on the original

publication, this second edition is published, including 4 additional and new parts. This book has been made available for the newly elected local officials in the May 2013 elections.



### **How to Win an Election – 2nd edition**

By Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) & KAS, 2009

**ABSTRACT:** This was an update of the very successful How to Win an Election: Lessons from the Experts that assisted candidates and campaigners in planning and conducting successful

and meaningful election campaigns.

## PUBLICATIONS BY I4J



Publications from Project I4J include the integrity mechanisms and models of business and investment promotion developed by the nine pilot areas, an introductory brochure and booklet containing relevant information about the Project, and an Integrity and Business Promotion Guidebook documenting the Project's approach and experiences on integrity building at the local government level.

All publications are available for download at the Project website. These are also available as paper copies upon request.

PUBLICATIONS  
BY DELGOSEA



- The Pilot Cities Share their Experiences - Documentation of the Transfer Processes
- Textbook for the Transnational Exchange and Replication of Best Practices on Local Governance in South-east-Asia
- Advocacy for Democratic Local Governance
- DELGOSEA Handbook - The Replication Methodology
- 'Best Practices at a Glance' - A compilation of 16 DELGOSEA Best Practices
- DELGOSEA Training Textbook
- DELGOSEA Teaching Guidelines & Guidelines
- DELGOSEA Pilot Cities – Documentation
- DELGOSEA Best Practices - Thematic Area Volume 1: Peoples' Participation in Planning and Decision Making
- DELGOSEA Best Practices - Thematic Area Volume 2: Institutional Governance in Southeast Asia
- DELGOSEA Best Practices - Thematic Area Volume 3: Local Governance in Urban Public Service Delivery in Southeast Asia
- DELGOSEA Best Practices - Thematic Area Volume 4: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning in Southeast- Asian Local Governance

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