

第 A-4 場：地方創生與民間活力
Regional Revitalization & Civil Vitality

主持人：

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主講人：

何培鈞 創辦人

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與談人：

- 張力亞 助理教授／國立暨南國際大學通識教育中心
- 黃柏鈞 創辦人／臺灣藍鵲茶創辦人
- 日本會議地方議員聯合會（JLCA）本多健信 議員
- 泰國曼谷市議會（BMC）Porntep Siriwanarangsun 衛生委員會主席
- 菲律賓議員聯盟（PCL）Oliver Owen Garcia
- 菲律賓議員聯盟（PCL）Helario Caminero

司儀：

我們現在開始 A4 場次，我們要討論的是地方創生與民間活力，我們的主持人是林崇偉，他是國立交通大學建築研究所的研究員，也是眾社會企業的創辦人。主講人是何培鈞先生，何培鈞先生是小鎮文創股份有限公司的創辦人，現在我們把時間交給林崇偉先生。

林崇偉：



各位先生，各位女士，大家還醒著嗎？在剛剛一段那麼美好的午餐過後，現在大家一定有一點睏了，有一點想睡覺，為了對抗這個問題，主辦單位為大家準備了非常精彩的內容。我叫林崇偉，我是交通大學的研究員，另外大家可能也聽到了介紹，我創辦了一個社會企

業叫做眾社會企業，希望能夠造福台灣這個社會。



今天這個場次，要討論一個非常重要，也是越來越多得到重視的議題，也就是我們要如何兼顧城市及鄉村的發展，這將是我們今天要討論的重點。今天這個場次，我也希望大家注意到一點，有時我們去飛機，飛行的時間可能會稍有延遲，但是無論如何，飛機都會準時抵達目的地，那麼今天我們這個場次也是一樣，我們 3:10 安排了茶敘，所以我現在想要邀請我們的主講人何培鈞先生開始跟大家分享，他要跟我們談談竹山小鎮的狀況，我給他十五分鐘的時間。

接下來，要請我們的與談人黃柏鈞先生及張力亞教授，來分享他們的意見，他們每個人有五到六分鐘的時間。我們還有國外的與會代表分享他們的意見，我請國外的與會代表每個人控制自己的發言時間，每個人大概也是五分鐘左右。這樣一來，我們的飛機即便是晚起飛，還是可以準時抵達目的地—3:10 的茶敘。好的，我們現在就來邀請我們今天的演講人何培鈞先生來為我們作演講。

何培鈞：

各位在亞州各國的議員，各位長官，非常歡迎你們來到台灣，我先簡單的自我介紹一下，我是來自台灣南投竹山，他是 921 大地震的重災區的一個鄉鎮，我在這個小鎮今年已經邁入十四年工作經驗。

我從大學畢業當兵退伍之後就到這個鎮上來創業，從文化社區到社區小鎮的社會實踐之路，變成接下來跟大家分享的議題。你們可以看一下，這是在南投海拔一千公尺山上，當時我大學二年級，發現了這一座占地九百多坪的建築廢墟，在當時我看到這個場景，就讓我意識到台灣社會很可能是在經濟高度發展的過程中，忽略了一些重要的地方文化的價值。

所以我在大學畢業當兵退伍之後，就決定來到南投竹山海拔一千公尺的山上，當時就跟銀行貸款，舉債山中修屋，把這房子的文化加以保存，你們看翻修了一年，它就變成這個樣子。這是在當時十四年前，我們對台灣老屋做翻修的第一個案子的作品，你們可以看到外觀是古蹟修復無法整修，室內就融入了現代化的設計，也就是台灣早期文創的觀念，把一個舊的房子加入一個新的設計，變成這個封山村莊的第一個民宿，在開幕的第一個月，整個村莊是沒有公車，沒有第四台，沒有人的狀態，所以又舉債了一千五百多萬，也這樣所以就要經歷經營上的困難，開始要跑業務，寫了很多的信件，跟台灣的政府從中央到地方政府溝通，為什麼在我們這樣的年紀，要做文化保存的工作。

後來我非常幸運，我的民宿因為南投的文化局局長親自到我這個地方，還帶了一個加拿大的環保音樂家叫馬修連恩，在當時他看到這個破敗的房子能夠翻修成這個樣子，他就跟唱片公司合作，幫我的民宿做了一個〈天空的院子〉的音樂同名專輯，這張專輯就入圍了當年的金曲獎，是最佳古典音樂專輯，金曲獎是台



灣最大的音樂盛事的一個活動。一入圍的時候，因為這電視轉播的緣故，全台灣就知道了我這間民宿，所以我差點倒閉的民宿，就忽然被所有的主流媒體發現，開始有人住，就繳得起貸款，一個夥伴、兩個、三個、四個、五個、六個、七個、八個。在十幾年前深山的村莊，這間民宿能夠活下來，我是覺得是受到全台灣的人的祝福才能留下來，這需要很多人的幫忙，從中央到地方整個社會的祝福，才留下一間民宿。

所以當這間民宿被保存下來以後，我在這個村子就花了四年的時間，我們做社區的陪伴工作，因為在台灣非常強調所謂的社區營造，包括我們在南投暨南大學張老師都經常從國小國中高中，給我們當地的社區的孩子對於這種社區觀念的教育，所以我們自然而然地跟當地的社區也溝通，怎麼樣能夠回到自己的家鄉。



主講人:何培鈞

可以看到花了四年的時間，開始有居民回到自己的家鄉，翻修自己的百年的祖厝後，也翻修出第二間老屋民宿，也有三代同堂的種香菇的菇農，也有三代同堂種茶的茶農，也有三代同堂做材燒麥芽的一家人。

我幾乎這四年從旁觀察，發現幾乎都是自發性地回到

自己的家鄉，所以在那樣子的條件之下，在當地的居民可以散發出這樣自信的微笑，就是最好的台灣，所以我就一個人來到這個村子，從創業、文化、民宿，到社區，慢慢地把他連動起來。連動起來之後，山上慢慢地出現了一個群居，隔年就被政府看到，隔年從山下到山上就一天有了三班公車，我們的村子自從有了大眾交通工具進來之後，就進入了觀光產業發展的全盛時期，正好我們碰到台灣國民旅遊週休二日的年代，開始有了很多政府對民宿的輔導，餐廳的輔導，然後各種企業的輔導，我們村莊的民宿，就從一家、十家，變二十家；餐廳，也是從一家到十家、二十家；遊客從一年一萬、兩萬、三萬一路的在往上成長，後來我們南投縣政府在這裡做了一個天梯風景區，就是蓋了一個縣級的景區，整個遊客就大量地增加。

可是在遊客最多的那一年，我到當地的戶政事務所把當地的人口拿來一看，我卻意外發現，當地的人口這幾年反而從原來的八萬多人減少到五萬多人，當時我就在想為什麼我們當地的遊客增加了，我們觀光的產值也增加了，人口為什麼還是一直往下降呢？做了大概三四年的研究，我才開始意識到原來不能只有靠觀



光振興這樣子的概念進去。如果我們對一個地方的發展都只是在關注地方一年只來了多少的遊客，一年這地方只賺了多少錢，只是過度地關注人潮和錢潮這兩個指標的話，整個區域發展裡面，超過很大的比例裡面賣的產品跟服務跟當地是沒有太多關係的。

裡面超過 50% 業態都是批外面的貨進來賣給外來遊客，因為這樣的速度是最快的，可是賣的產品跟服務都跟當地居民毫無關係，當地居民根本賺不到錢，他是離開居民的貿易型態經濟，加上政府經常辦了很多短期的熱鬧活動。短期熱鬧的活動間接讓他們的房價快速往上漲，這樣的環境不利於讓居民住在當地，居民很快就會把家裡的房子賣了或租出去，他就搬走了，所以一個地方只要一快速地發展起來，你就可以發現本地人很快地搬走了，他拿到了他的租金和房價，得到了第三個收入就離開。第二個階段，外地人就衝進來做生意了，你觀察他一年兩年之後，文化不見了，生態破壞了，人都走光了，最後，回過頭帶給政府更大的預算跟成本要重建這些失去的文化的指標，生態的指標，居民要能參與回到家鄉地所有的指標，全部要重建才能再回來。

所以我們在五年前的時候，在這個竹山鎮上，我們每一年帶進來的遊客就是要保護當地的文化用的，我們每一年帶進來的遊客，是要帶進當地的生態的幫助用的，每一年帶進來的遊客，是要幫本地的居民能獲得經濟的支持的。

所以我民宿中 60% 以上的產品跟服務都是跟當地生產，我用當地的點心生產，當地的老店做成我店裡的點心，用當地的竹子做成燈飾，我們民宿裡面的盤子、籃子、碗、筷子等等，都是用當地的竹子做成的，我的床單被單都是八十幾歲的奶奶、百年的老棉被店一件件幫我車的，所有的東西都能夠在當地生產，所有的東西都能夠賣給房客來用，這個就是我們當時在想的，就是我們不要只是一間民宿而已，要能結合社區產業，加上他的人文地指標，轉化成你的產品跟服務。所以兩年前，我們就把這樣子的經驗從海拔一千公尺的村子帶到這個鎮上。

這是兩年前我做的另外一個示範的項目，竹山鎮上最老的一個車站。這個車站已經停駛很多年了，車站也沒有營運了，當時正考慮要把它打掉重建要蓋房子，但是他是當地鎮上最老的台西車站。當時我們就在想能不能也把這樣的經驗帶到這個鎮上，兩年前我把這個車站承租下來避免它消失，二樓是他們公車司機的住宿的宿舍，我先花了半年的時間改造了二樓的空間，再花了半年的時間把他改造成一間餐廳。你看這個二樓，因為竹山產竹子，我們用 5500 多條的竹編編成了一個像鳥巢的空間餐廳。農夫種甚麼菜，你就盡量出甚麼樣的菜單，所以你只要在樓上吃一頓飯，從產地、餐桌、空間、建築，到竹編的手工藝、當地的農業，你支持我社區很多的問題，所以商業的發展來自地方社區問題的演化，變成有溫度的包裝，再加上文創的設計進去的時候，他就出現了一個有教育意義的商業發



展方向。

二樓是吃飯的地方，一樓我就把他改造成吃冰的場所，我開了一家叫「台西冰菓室」，把竹山的竹林種在冰淇淋上，你吃的冰淇淋，這個竹子都可以免費送給你的，所以我用當地的茶葉變成當地的口味。竹子有大的有小的，也用當地生產的餅乾，所以你買了一個冰淇淋，我就把你的錢拿來給竹農買他的竹子，跟茶農買他的茶葉，跟當地的餅店買餅乾，所以買了一個冰淇淋，可以支持我們鎮上三個單位。

然後每一個月，我們都會在這個車站辦一個藝文的策展活動，邀請當地的媽媽帶著你的孩子，用書法寫好你自己的名字，等於是把這個殘破的車站重建人跟人，人跟社會，人跟地方的美好關係，所以做了這件事情之後，五個月前公車居然回來了！這個車站已經很久沒有公車了，沒想到五個月前公車居然回來了，一回來之後，也就說現在不是只有我們公司在這個空間經營，而是他是活回來這個鎮上的車站，這是真實的車站。當這個消息一出去的時候，馬上傳到當地的國小、國中、高中老師帶著學生來看，看自己家鄉的老車站翻修。

所以我感覺這幾年，慢慢地這麼樣重建起這個鎮，從 921 地震的那種衝擊，慢慢地讓當地的居民可以感覺得到在家鄉的生活仍然有一些幸福的感受，這個大概就是我們在這邊努力的方向。

也因為做了這幾件事情，我就開始在想這個鎮上大概有幾百個社會問題，只是由一個地方政府或者或是一間公司可能都很難解決，所以不能仰賴當地的腦袋跟當地的人來解決問題。五年前，我在想我要借用全台灣社會的腦袋來解決我們這個鎮上的問題。五年前，我做了一個實驗，我租下了竹山市區的一間寬房子，在竹山市區中心裡，兩個店面 120 坪那麼大的空間，房東算我一個月的租金，一個月只要七千塊，非常便宜，因為他沒落的很嚴重了。

我把那麼大房子租下來，然後樓上稍做整理，開放第一年免費，讓全台灣的年輕人用專長跟專業來跟我交換住宿，用你的興趣跟你擅長的事情，來跟我交換住宿。

第一年，這棟房子在這個鎮上換了六百多個人住過這裡，下半年新加坡人、香港、中國大陸、印度，還有法國，這些大量來自各地的年輕人用他的專業來跟我交換。第一年這棟房子幫我的公司拍了十二部的廣告微電影不用錢，幫我公司設計了四個文創產品不用錢，還幫我的公司架了兩個網站不用錢，中間一個網站，我還賣給另外一家公司，我公司還因此賺到錢，那是一個法國人幫我架的網站。

因為沒落，所以租金就便宜，一個月只要七千塊，一棟房子整棟可以住到十



五個人。我花七千塊，一個月可以換到十五個腦袋，十五種專業，十五個人力，這對我公司來講，是非常非常划算的投資。

我給大家來看一下七千塊的房子可以做些甚麼東西。大家可以看一下，這是用竹山的竹編編成的一個竹編的 QR Code，是一個商家 A4 大小的智慧招牌，百分百都是用當地竹子做的，三所大學不同專業的學生一起合作，學美術的就到這個鎮上的社區做環境美化，專業的攝影師，從竹山到台北，一個月幫我拍了三百張的照片，讓我們在網路上可以做很好的行銷。從印度到竹山，用舞蹈跟表演，跟我換了兩個禮拜的朋友，這是朝陽大學的學生，用很多當地喜歡聊天的老闆分布在哪裡這樣一個有個性的地圖，做了大量的交換。

所以大家可能都沒有想到，這些被大家遺忘在鄉鎮沒落的房子所創造出來的驚人的能量跟魅力，是我們在城市的房子他們所做不到的，所以我們不能用城市的優點去看這種農村鄉下部落的缺點，這個是我們在教育上要去大量的思考，要去改變的方向。

我從這裡就感到相對的劣勢都有相對的優勢隱藏在裡面，所以也因為有這樣的經驗下來之後，我開始有很多外地的年輕人進到這個鎮上，人越來越多的時候，來到這個鎮上要做甚麼呢？五年前的年底，我就在當地成立了一個社區教室。我這個教室就是每個月一個晚上鼓勵當地的社區居民，要自發性地來到我們的教室，提出你們需要被專業協助的地方是甚麼？所以大家要準備十五分鐘的簡報上台，分享你是誰？你在做甚麼？你需要甚麼樣的專業來幫助你？然後我們就會將這簡報的內容，用文字、圖片、照片、錄影的方式，丟到一個互聯網的平台，一個一個由社區提出來需要被幫助的專案。我是透過這個專案，透過這個互聯網的平台，讓社會大眾進到這個網站認識當地社區居民，然後解決他們的問題，我們公司才變成在地和外界的仲介角色。

有了這樣的一個系統之後，我們兩年前在當地這個社區能夠孵化出六個人物，六個產品，跟他們家鄉的故事，每一年開始都有社區不同的故事，變成我們經營很好的一個動能，所以我給你們看一下這樣的一個動能可以做出甚麼？

比如說竹山的小農——這是我們去年的農夫，原本都是一級的農作，可是我們透過這樣的運作，找到好的設計師，好的農業加工專家，就可以把他們的筍子變成韓式泡菜的醬筍，可以把這些茶葉變成茶釀醋，讓餐廳來用，小玉米設計出好的包裝，然後我們可以在車站的一樓提供免費的場所，在那裏來免費販售一年。如果他們有信心，隔一年他們就可以自己在外租一個空間自己來販售，如果沒有信心也沒有關係，可以回到我們的社區教室提出他們的需求，看是需要哪部分的幫助，所以我們可以讓當地居民積極地參與，同時也是一個失敗的風險很低的



機制和做法。

有了這樣一個概念出現之後，這是前年我們也做了很多年輕人回鄉發展的品牌。年輕人回到家鄉，做了竹子的兒童餐具，竹子的藍芽喇叭，竹子的牙刷，竹子的杯子，還有竹子做的大型裝置藝術，這就是我們這兩年每一年可以做的社區內容，然後跟市場可以做一個很好的對接，所以開始有很多的人，不管是當地的人還是外地的人，因為這樣都願意來到竹山發展。

第二個，我們在探討的是竹山的數位人口。這是我今年在竹山成立的第二家公司，叫做「小鎮智能」，它所做的是使用區塊鏈技術做竹山的鎮民計畫。它講的是全世界的人都可以變成竹山人，你只要手機拿出來，QR Code 一掃進去，竹山的身分證就會進入到你手機裡面。然後我們有社區的錢包發行竹山區塊鏈社區的貨幣，然後這個貨幣讓你銷售的東西都跟竹山鎮社區的人文地產景是有關係的，你只要能夠支持到一定社區貨幣的積分，你的身分證 2.0 就會有竹山的創業就業跟退休移居的一些資料，希望你能夠透過這樣的參與，超過的那個分數可以來竹山找工作，來竹山創業，你也可以來竹山買房子退休。我們就是希望用這樣資訊的開放能夠吸引更多的外地人到這個沒落的小鎮來工作。

我可以給你們看一下，它整個在使用的介面上比較大的不一樣的地方。這是我最近在使用將近半年的時間所追蹤出來的，而現在身分證發行大概已經有七千多人領身分證，累積的社區有兩萬多筆的資料庫。所以你們可以看到，當這一些人進到竹山，我不再只是知道一年來了多少的遊客跟賺了多少的錢，而是我可以監測出進來竹山社區的貨幣，這半年的時間跟當地的各個指標的關係跟比例，然後我們可以正式進入所謂社區發展的數據分析。這樣讓我們就可以知道哪些比例是比較弱的，我們明年就加強哪些地方，哪些是重複的，明年我們就可以不要做，讓它回到一個更有效率的治理。我這裡還有一個影片可以大家來看一下我們整個系統。

我要盡快做一個總結了，我們大概這幾年的時間開始把這些經驗輸往海外，這是我們從中國大陸的一些項目落地，還有馬來西亞都用我們公司在那邊工作的一些項目，往海外輸出。這是我今年在馬來西亞巡迴的演講，然後這是在中國大陸一些巡迴的演講。這是在南投的竹山，我生活的地方，也希望大家有時間能夠多到台灣來，跟我們一起，我們也跟大家一起學習跟交流，謝謝！

林崇偉：

各位先生，各位女士，我們謝謝何先生剛剛分享他台灣成功的案例，我們看到他現在也是要把他的服務及想法推廣到其他的國家，讓我們彼此可以建立連結。我們大概還有四十分鐘的時間，因此我要請與談人把握時間，我們總共有六位與



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談人，請大家掌握發言時間，控制在五分鐘以內。接下來，我們歡迎黃柏鈞創辦人，來自台灣藍鵲茶，讓我們熱烈地以掌聲歡迎他。

黃先生他其實也是一個獨特的例子，他提供的是農業的服務，同時也結合了觀光服務，這是在台北的近郊。

黃柏鈞：



我想我直接用比較快的方式，跟大家說一下我們在做的事情，我們是台灣藍鵲茶 Blue Magpie Tea，我們台灣藍鵲茶比較強調的是我們都是坪林的茶葉，坪林是台灣一個小的山村，透過這樣的一個模式，我們去所謂茶的地域的創生，我這邊很快的用五分鐘時間來做

一個清楚的簡報。

整個坪林的位置是在台北是跟宜蘭的中間，他是一個小小的山城。很特別的是，他是整個翡翠水庫的集水區，翡翠水庫是大台北地區上游。也就是說，大台北地區，各位在使用的水，就是用這地方的水庫，也就是說這裡完全是翡翠水庫的集水區。

我們的宗旨是，要推動台灣第一個沒有使用農藥的「生態村」，我們可以稱他是「生態村」是因為我們用比較簡單的語言跟我們的農家說，我們的茶園要沒有農藥，沒有化肥，關鍵就在於很多的山裡的物種，包括穿山甲、山羌、台灣藍鵲，他們生活的棲息地絕不只是一個茶園就足夠，而是整個集水區，整個流域都沒有農藥，都沒有化肥，然後整個生態才可以回來。

特別是因為我是一個喝茶的人，我知道喝茶最關鍵的時候，喝的是春茶，但是春天正是動物的繁殖季節，在動物的繁殖季，如果我們的山上的山林水庫有很多的農藥化肥，對生物是傷害的。所以我想用這樣的方式去創造一個生態村，也就是以北勢溪為示範地區，推動為流域收復，透過所謂社會企業的運作，也就是商業的運作，去創造出這樣子的價值。

坪林全部總共有十二個集水區，散佈在七個鄉鎮。這個鄉鎮，我們鎖定就是尚德、大粗坑、漁光三個區域，成為我所謂的集中區域，我們說服農家一步一步



來，達到沒有農藥，沒有化肥。

這個地方可以看得出來，這三個集水區很明顯這個地方是尚德，這個地方是大粗坑，那邊是漁光，我們要讓這邊的一個一個茶園沒有農藥，沒有化肥，這裡才會是生物的家。

我們現在總共有十四個農家參與我們的畜業計畫，年紀最長的，甚至有 93 歲，最年輕的才剛大學畢業。我們透過所謂的核心策略，也就是所謂的流域收復的方式，去找到所謂的茶園分布，更關鍵的事情是透過這樣一個 PPGIS 工作坊的推動，PP 這兩個字就「公眾參與」(public participation)，這樣 GIS 系統的工作坊的推動在我們的茶農之間，可以透過 empowerment 圖利當地，對當地的情感，參與品牌，然後成就整個地區沒有農藥，沒有化肥。也就是說，我們透過剛剛的工作坊要去推動讓坪林的生態村成形，透過消費把茶葉賣出去，更多的農家參與品牌，用這樣的方式讓更多的人了解什麼是生態農業，而茶農才能複製。

在坪林這個地方，有一個很明顯的機能的狀況，就是這個地方因為是水庫的興建，所以限制茶產業的發展，然後中間有一個雪山隧道，高速公路的開通，可是高速公路的開通並沒有創造更多的經濟價值，反而很多人離開坪林直接到台北市去上班。還有一個是外來茶業的進來造成本土茶業的下滑，他是一個惡性的循環，所以我才發現透過一個品牌的創造，似乎可以達成一個模式，就是讓農家因為自己賣的好茶業，透過這種流域收復的概念，甚至是下游的消費者認同，保護上游這個水土—因為我們喝的水，就是從上游來的一透過這樣的方式去操作這樣的品牌。

我們做了非常多的環境教育活動，包括古法製茶，包括打工度假，包括採茶生態之旅，關鍵是一定是當地的農家來帶領這樣的活動。我們也做了很多跟大企業的 CSR 部門去契作，也就是這邊的茶園透過插牌的儀式，員工進來做 working holiday，產出變成這個企業的伴手禮，透過這個模式創造出價值。現在總共有 24 家大型企業來參與，包括花旗銀行、家樂福、Epson、鴻海。以去年來說，我們也辦了很多的環境教育旅行，很關鍵的一定是農家來帶領我們的活動，農家就是透過這樣的方式才發現原來我們的農業，可以從一級產業變成三級產業，讓農家增加更多的自信心。

我們的 slogan「台灣藍鵲為你選茶」，象徵萬物大自然享用一切以後剩下的是人類的茶葉。

我這邊很快做一個 ending，我用一個數字來追，一公頃大概是台灣的一甲，一甲的春茶大概是兩百斤，一年大概可收七百斤，這個是大約的數字，我的目的是後面，如果要用一甲的地完成三年的友善耕作，農友沒有負擔，三年的原因是



法律規定，從有農藥到沒有農藥變成有機，要有三年的轉作。我們發現要一人承諾有 2100 斤這樣的收購，如果換算成一人一斤的話是 2100 人。現在坪林有農藥的茶園總共是 983 公頃，有機只有 34 公頃，相減之後乘以 2100，發現是 190 多萬人，整個大台北地區，也就是下游是 260 多萬人，如果我們向居民所有的人都去買坪林環境友善茶葉的話，透過下游的消費可以撼動上游的農家轉作成為有機茶園，也就是說透過消費，竟然可以讓上游的水土保持的呼籲完整的達成！這樣的方式，翡翠水庫的農藥就會消失，所以我們認為透過消費去改變的事情是非常多的，也就是說透過棲地圈護、環境教育、地域經濟來達到這個地方成為生態村的目的。謝謝各位！

林崇偉：

謝謝柏鈞的分享，我們可以看到身為社會企業家，他希望能夠連結起自然環境的保護以及地方經濟的活化，他的方法就是連結到我們一般消費者的日常消費，是一個非常好的點子。我們接下來的與談人是張教授，來自於國立暨南大學。他也會就地方活力跟我們做分享，他會談到地方創生與民間活力。

張力亞：

我今天來做這樣的分享，首先，因為是與談，我大概會從幾個面相來分享一下我所看到的台灣青年操作的案例。

第一個，我們在談地方的振興，地方的創生，他是一個地方發展的現象，這個事情我必須要去真實面對，但是往往大家在談地方發展的議題多半會把它視為一個政策或是一個計劃，但是這可能會是短期性的狀況。我們可以回顧到整個台灣，在傳統的地方發展上面，大概可以分成兩個時代我覺得非常有趣。

第一個，是 1990 年代到 2010 年左右，在這二十年底下台灣有非常多的地方 NPO，非營利組織進入地方的環境系統裡面，去從事非常多的地方發展工作，這裡面包括嘉義的新港文教基金會，還有像我們埔里的新故鄉文教基金會，或是像在高雄有美濃愛鄉協進會。

接下來還有經過二十年之後，現在越來越多的年輕人有感於地方的需求，就像剛剛柏鈞一樣，回到自己的家鄉去投入這樣子的公共事務，去帶動地方創新的發展跟各創業的推動，其實這些都是這幾年來地方發展很重要的支持的力道。但是到了三十年的現在，從 1990 年到 2020 年的現在，我們必須要去思考的一個問題就是，這一批舊的 90 年代回到家鄉推動地方發展的組織，以及這一批新投入地方發展的年輕人，他們在地方可持續發展到底會是甚麼？最近台灣的教育部就鼓勵各個大學必須要去扮演地方發展活力推進的支持系統，在推進的過程當中就希



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望鼓勵大學可以對地方的振興發展扮演幾個角色：第一個，扮演地方政府行動策略的智庫角色。第二個，是希望大學可以協助地方，發展出所謂學習型城鎮的一個發展模式，另外也為地方去打造所謂創意城鎮人才的培育基地，另外也希望大學可以跟地方去合作，創造地方的光榮感。

這幾年我個人在南投埔里跟地方的 NGO 組織、青年團體、地方政府，其實也合作了相關的案例，包括地方環境發展問題、產業發展問題、社區長照、兒童照顧，針對這些不同的面相進行一些方案的設計和推動。

最後一個我想要跟各位分享的是整個地方創生地方發展的推動過程底下，我們必須要去打開創造一個比較屬於開放性的政府，鼓勵民間共同去參與，過程中以一個社群營造做為一個基礎，希望能夠打造一個公共治理的模式。這裡面大學跟地方的 NGO 組織的合作，就是一個非常重要的關鍵點。

最後我要提的就是地方的發展重點在地方生活者的自覺，因為有生活者的自覺，我們才能去開展出不同的團體之間，彼此的合作關係做一個推展。地方不是談的只有就業，更重要的是在鄉村發展過程底下，去尋找一個適當適合的生活模式，希望我們有機會從地方的共同價值開始，去尋找我們地方發展的一些生存的機會。以上是我簡單的與談，謝謝！

林崇偉：

謝謝張教授，我們已經有三位講者，分享了他們的經驗和想法。這裡主要就是地方創生的部分，再來我自己也想多說幾句，張教授和何先生他們是從台灣中部來的，二十年前的時候，就是有 921 大地震，這場大地震，可以說影響到了這邊將近有上萬人的生命。

在這裡他們所謂的「地方創生」，它們其實是要連結到地方不同的資源，包括社區的資源、政府的資源，他們都一起努力，所以你可以看到他們的案例裡面有一股很強的參與感，而且是從公部門和我們所謂的公民社會，都有很深度的參與，所以可以有這麼成功的案例。

接下來我們要邀請的是我們各國的與會代表，來跟我分享一下他們的經驗跟想法，有關地方創生的挑戰，我們先請日本的代表跟我們分享一下他們的想法，我要邀請的是本多健信議員，歡迎！

本多健信：

我是從東京市品川區來的，我的名字叫做本多健信，我是品川區議會議員，品川有兩個案例，我要來跟大家做一個介紹。



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三年前我們推廣地方創生，我們有一個綜合戰略的制定，包括經濟的活化和養育小孩的資源等等，另外還有一個綜合戰略，希望能夠提升地區的魅力，讓更多的日本其他地區的人士能夠認識我們，這些都是能夠加速地方創生很好的例子。



本多健信(日本)

2016 年十月，地方創生城市介紹的相關人員也為此相聚一堂，來舉行這個會議，當時這個會場是在福井縣的坂井市來召開。這個全國的都市的介紹大會有日本全國很多非常先進的例子，不只是地方政府而已，包括地方創生合作的相關系統等等，我們把它跟地方

創生連結在一起也得到很多企業的合作，其中福井縣的坂井市和品川區這個合作，其實有很多項目。

我舉幾個例子來做介紹，一個是品川區的水族館，叫做螃蟹的展覽館，越前的螃蟹還有黃金螃蟹的一個展示館，我們也跟坂井市去做觀摩之旅，在品川區有一個坂井市的展示館，在銀座裡面的商店也有坂井市的展示館，還有包括這個坂井市也有品川區的相關的物品展等等，來進行地方的交流，包括坂井市的物品展等等，坂井市的文化美術展，還有品川區我們有很多的美術館，我們品川區的美術館也來對坂井市的美術文化進行特展，也大量使用坂井市生產的產品，包括麵包舉辦促銷活動和展示會，也利用坂井市生產的百合花來裝飾我們的街道等等，包括對坂井市的蕎麥麵的介紹、稻米的介紹、酒的介紹。2019 年，我們在品川區公所，跟坂井市也簽訂合作協定，來對品川跟坂井市產品的做促銷跟宣傳，也邀請坂井市的藝術家來進行公演等等。此外，品川區學校的營養午餐也使用坂井市生產的稻米來進行合作。

另外一個例子，我也要來介紹，就是去年品川區跟高知縣締結交流協定的案例。今年正好是日本明治維新 150 周年，江戶時期幕末到明治維新，有一個非常重要的人物叫做坂本龍馬，他的功績非常偉大，但是坂本在三十五歲的時候就被不知名的人士在京都刺殺身亡，究竟是誰暗殺他的？其實有很多的說法，小說也有相關題材的介紹，但究竟是誰暗殺他的還是不知道。

坂本龍馬就是出生在高知縣，他二十歲的時候其實就是在品川度過的，然後從事於維護外國船艦的工作，後來從事政治活動，可以說是牽動日本近代化非常



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重要的一個人物，現代還有很多坂本龍馬的粉絲分散在日本的全國各地。

坂本龍馬時代到今年正好 150 年，在品川區就有坂本龍馬的銅像，還有當時他維護外國船艦使用的大砲模型，也放在品川區，還有一個舞蹈的慶典，我們也跟高知縣來合作宣傳。我們也有開設高知縣的展示館來紀念明治維新 150 周年，也激起坂本龍馬的粉絲來參加這個紀念活動。明治維新 150 周年的成年禮也在品川區來舉行，還有也在品川區舉行高知縣的物品展、高知縣的啤酒，以及在高知縣進行品川的啤酒的介紹等等。品川區還有一個大型的賽馬場，去年的五月，我們品川區的大型賽馬場也跟高知縣舉辦一個歷時三天的賽馬比賽，包括高知的賽馬跟東京的賽馬共同進行友誼的賽馬比賽。總而言之，就是互相進行高知縣的宣傳還有當地物品的特展，還有高知縣的特使也來品川做宣傳。我僅舉以上兩個例子，來跟各位做報告跟介紹，謝謝。

林崇偉：

我們謝謝本多議員，介紹這些城市與城市的交流，剛剛張教授也有提到，包括大學和非營利組織，試著幫助這些偏遠鄉村區解決他們棘手的問題。下一位國際講者，是從泰國來的 Porntep Siriwanarangsun，他是曼谷首都議會的健康委員會的主席。

Porntep Siriwanarangsun：

其實我是有準備十五分鐘的演講內容，可是你說只能講五分鐘，那我用個五分三十秒好了。

首先謝謝你們，邀請我們曼谷首都議會來參加這次的論壇，我的主題是地方創生跟民間活力。我們在泰國所面臨的問題，其實就是在泰國幾乎 50% 的人口都集中在都市地區，在都市地區大該就有一千萬人。另外還有移工的問題，不單單只是本地的居民，還有外來的移工，有上百萬從寮國、柬埔寨等等來到泰國，這些外來移工也是湧入都會地區，所以這就會造成一些複雜的情況還有一些公共衛生的問題，所以我們必須要有一些機制，現有的機制可能還不夠去預防這些問題。

所以你從這兩張圖表可以看出，在泰國，我們的鄉村人口是有在減少的趨勢，

這個交叉點在 2020 年，也就是說在 2020 年之後，都市的人口就會超過鄉村了。你如果看這邊的話，這是泰國和其他的東南亞國家，還有亞洲國家來做比較，現在在泰國，都市地區



Helario Caminero
(泰國)



的人口比例已經高過了整個亞洲的平均了，所以就造成很多的問題，像是健康衛生的問題，還有一些社會問題，比如疾病的風險、登革熱等等的傳染病問題，還有其他非傳染性的疾病。問題就是在於很多慢性疾病像是呼吸道感染(Respiratory tract infection, RTI)，或是一些因為生活習慣所造成的疾病。

還有今天早上講到的，我們也面臨到人口老化的問題。泰國也有這些人口的問題。母親、小孩、兒童、青少年、成人，甚至是老化人口，各個年齡層都有一些問題，另外在曼谷這樣的都會區，他是很多的市組成的，很多不同的政府部門。我們的都會公共衛生系統是根據世衛組織的建議來去作建構，主要有五大部分，因為時間的關係，我就不去一一做介紹了。

我們怎麼樣去處理這些問題呢？就是要改革我們的公共醫療系統。除此之外，我們也希望以人為本，我們的健康醫療要以人為本進行改革，比如說，從自我照顧到金字塔的頂端，從一級醫療，二級醫療，到三級醫療等等，這個非常的重要，這個是我們的憲法所規定的，我們希望進行基層醫療體系的改革，我們的目標是可以大家都變得更加的健康，不需要經常去醫院。如果需要去醫院，也要從基層醫療開始著手。這是我們成立的委員會，來研究我們怎麼樣處理都市的健康醫療問題。

最後我列出來就是我們的結論，我們在曼谷的每一個區都應該有每一個區的「健康委員會」，會包括社會公共醫療的問題。這個是曼谷每一個區都要有，曼谷有五十個區，每一個區我們都成立了這樣的委員會。

首先是人，我們要照顧的是老年人以及領退休年金的人。再來講到的是公部門，包括地方的領袖，還有私部門以及不同領域的人，有國營事業的人。再來私部門可能包括宗教領袖，或者是伊斯蘭教還是基督教的領袖。我們的委員會成員就有這些人士，這是根據法律規定所成立的，不是自願性的組織，這是根據法律所要求必須成立的委員會。

我們得到的結論，在任何一個區，我們所遇到的問題基本上可以分成這幾大類。比如說，老年人的健康醫療問題、環境衛生、廢棄物處理問題，還有非傳染性疾病的問題，像是糖尿病、高血壓，這些都是社會問題，在任何一個區都有這樣共通的問題，所以我們就必須一起來著手解決這五大社會議題，不只是醫療衛生的問題，也是社會議題。重點是甚麼呢？不只是委員會依法成立，我們把所有的利害關係人，都帶進來每一個相關的部會，中央政府下面的每一個部會都要參與其中。

我們是希望以社區為基礎的醫療體系，比如說獨居老人的問題，還有在家臥床的問題，我們需要社區的成員一起來解決這些問題。舉例來說，社區裡面有哪



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些人可以幫上忙呢？像是社區的領袖、社區的藥房、社區的學校、社區的 NGO、親朋好友等等，他們都可以來協助，也就是說整個社區一起來做。我們也可以有志願者、義工來幫忙，這就是社區型、以家為主的醫療體系，最重要的就是，他是以社區為基礎。

最後我們來講到個人在曼谷。我們希望曼谷的每一個市民都能改變他們的生活型態，這個很重要，其實在座的每一個人也是一樣，我們希望大家了解一下我們在泰國做了一些什麼？

第一、希望大家改變生活型態，還有運動的方式。第二、健康食物。第三、管理壓力。第四、睡得好。大家昨天晚上都睡得好嗎？睡覺非常重要，不能夠睡不到六小時，至少要睡滿六小時，也要維持理想的體重，要重視心理健康、要靜坐等等，這個就是所謂生活型態的改變。

我們希望所有的曼谷人都能夠調整成更健康的生活型態，這是非常重要的結論。大家都應該多走路，要吃好的食物，多動手，睡得好，減少壓力，同時，也別忘了要照顧身邊的枕邊人，每天都要向枕邊人表達愛意。

最後總結來說，我們的這些健康問題其實是可以解決的，只要大家能夠接受我建議，包括在座各位也要接受。非常好！十五的分鐘簡報，五分鐘就講完，太厲害了！下一次請給我六分鐘，謝謝！

林崇偉：

其實是超過五分鐘了，但是還是做得非常好。泰國的簡報非常的激勵人心，城鄉失衡的問題，現在真的是各國都遇到的共通問題。接下來邀請來自菲律賓講者，我們菲律賓有兩位講者，他會跟我們分享菲律賓的經驗，他們同時也代表菲律賓議員聯盟，大家熱烈的掌聲歡迎菲律賓的兩位講者。

Attorney Oliver Owen Garcia：



Attorney Oliver Owen Garcia (菲律賓)

大家下午好，大家醒著嗎？今天要談的是公民參與，在菲律賓其實已經立法，而且有二十年歷史，我們現任總統杜特蒂也希望我們能強化地方政府的治理，地方政府也要更多的公民參與。



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講到地方治理，牽涉到不止是市長和議員，其實也要討論到政策，討論到公民團體，像是獅子會、扶輪社、青年商會(JC)等等，不同的公民團體，還有一些農民團體，以及其他的公共利益團體，他們都應該要透過市議會作出提案，然後市長也會指派他們參與重要的會議，比如說，地方的健康委員會，地方的教育委員會等等，還有地方的安全維持委員會等等。在這些地方的組織當中，他們扮演的角色就是支持市政府的施政，輔助地方社區的發展，如果沒有這些公民團體的參與的話，那就只剩下政治人物在做事，比如說市長、副市長、市議員。

如果有了這些公民團體，他們會更落實市民真正想要的需求。總之，這個就是我們地方政府法律面所規定的，也是根據我們總統最新的行政命令所要加以強化的，這是我們要在九月份達成的，今年五月的時候，我們才有地方的選舉，我們新的市長要在 180 天內，指派新的公民團體代表，這個就是我們地方治理公民團體參與。

林崇偉：

哇！真是強而有力，我們一定要去菲律賓看看公民團體的參與。接下來，我們想要邀請 Helario Caminero 博士來跟我們談談，他來自菲律賓議員聯盟，謝謝！

Helario Caminero：

大家午安，謝謝主持人，今天下午我想跟大家談的是，菲律賓議員聯盟的創新，包括在立法方面，還有學術方面。我們這邊談的是 PCL 議員議事立法學院，PCL 就是我們菲律賓地方議員聯盟，我們談的創新是在能力建置方面的創新，這是我的演講大綱。

首先要談的是能力建置，法律框架，還有為甚麼我們 PCL 要進行改革及創新？我們接下來會有怎麼樣的發展？

根據字典的解釋，能力就是心智方面的能力，能力建置就是提高能力。要建置能力，這也是國際組織會使用的做法，比如說聯合國有一個降低天災風險的辦公室，還有加拿大的國際發展組織，也都使用同樣的概念。另外，世界銀行在非洲也有這類能力建置的做法。

再來談一下法律的框架，我們菲律賓議員聯盟要進行改革的法律框架是甚麼呢？在我們的憲法裡面，有講到許多重點，我們身為議員或者是政府官員，其實就是我們要為菲律賓人民服務，這是根據我們菲律賓地方政府法 1991 年版本的第 164 條。我們這邊也有提到要提倡非正式的教育，那麼 PCL 方面的創新就是要進行一些驗證，就是我們政府官員，即便沒有大學的學歷，但是透過經驗也累積了很多的知識。



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根據我們 1996 年行政命令 330 第二段，這邊也說到我們會鼓勵菲律賓議員聯盟，也要有相關的教育認證制度，那麼我們在菲律賓議員聯盟怎麼做呢？我們有我們自己的創新，因為像是我們有超過一萬名的議員，沒有辦法都讓他們來上課，我們要有創新的作法才能夠持續的教育。而這當中，

我們每一年在這方面的花費是 12 億菲律賓比索。

這是以前訓練的情況，有時候是在體育館裡更大的場地，或是在一個會議中心，有一千人、兩千人，甚至有時候有五千個議員，來參加這些訓練，這些培訓，因為我們了解到那些做法非常沒有效率，所以我們才推出了一些改革。在我們的改革計畫裡面，我們希望有一個自己的所謂學術的部門，另外我們也跟大學院校去擬定一些標準，這是我們的概念架構。在我們的這個改革中，我們是希望從政府這邊確保，從內政部這邊我們要拿到主導權，他們也授權給我們，我們的合作計畫在這個我們內部的備忘錄 180。另外我們也簽了合作的協議，跟很多的大專院校來合作，希望他們可以幫助我們做很多能力建構的工作。我們所謂的輸出就是有更多工作坊，其中也會有更多的學員。

這是我們內部的備忘錄，他就是讓我們這個議員聯盟有這樣一個舉辦教育的能力，讓我們跟這些合作夥伴及大專院校一起在這些場域提供學習的機會，所以他們很多時候就是參與到不同的工作坊。因為我們有上萬的議員，他們沒有大學學歷，他們在加入這樣一年的訓練之後獲得了大專的文憑，甚至有的獲得了碩士的學位，另外我們也有超過一百個博士學位。我們是在一個教室的環境，不管是講座也好，還是工作坊，它都是小班制，所以更有這種的互動性、更有效。

其中一個學生的主題，他是一個市長，他們也都有參加我們的教育學院。其中一個市長，上個月他們有一個破土儀式，他是一個 40 億披索的專案，等於是一個造鎮的工作，他要在他們的城市當中再去造鎮，所以希望能夠吸引更多的投資人來這個小城市裡面參與造鎮的計畫。

這些是我們學院畢業的人，像這位女士就是我們其中一個委員會的主委。我們下一個星期有畢業典禮，其中的一位就是我們的傳奇拳擊手 Manny Pacquiao，他也會畢業，他是十二月這梯次的，他可以獲得大專的文憑。我們現在大概有五



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千名的畢業生了。好了，謝謝！這個就是我們菲律賓議員聯盟創新計劃。

林崇偉：

謝謝 Helario Caminero 博士的這個案例，也帶給我們一個全新架構的啟發，讓我們能夠去審視我們的問題並有所解決。接下來，我所要邀請上來的是巴基斯坦旁遮普省地方議員聯盟會長 Fozia Khalid Waraich。

Fozia Khalid Waraich：

好，本來我準備的是今天早上才要上台報告，因為飛機的關係，我中午才趕到台灣這裡，所以不好意思。以下就來跟各位談一談女性角色的解放，也謝謝主辦單位給我這個機會跟大家分享。

在巴基斯坦，我們的憲法的第 25 條跟第 26 條是有特別鼓勵女性，也對女性有特別的保護，鼓勵我們的國家政府去採取相關的措施。第 34 條要求女性可以積極參與生活的各個面相。另外聯合國防止對女性歧視的憲章 CEDAW，我們也是 1996 年就通過了，我們也有些特別的措施來去加速男女權的平等，這是符合 CEDAW 第 4 條第一項。



響到女性在生活上的權益。

另外，我憲法的第 51 條、第 59 條、第 106 條也有規定我們的議會跟國會有女性保障席次。為什麼我們要來關注地方政府女權的問題呢？我們都知道，全世界的女性占了總人口的一半，但是不管是在投票或者是民選代表，我們女性的聲音卻是遠遠的不足，代表性也遠遠的不夠，所以就影

更多時候，地方政府對女性會帶來更多的影響，不管是在地的影響，或者是往上延伸到全國的層級也好，甚至可能影響到每一個人的每天的家庭生活，透過我們所謂的醫療、教育、基礎建設等等，這些都會影響到女性在政治上的參與。所以根據社會跟文化的不同情況，還有女性的經濟環境的關係、地理關係、政治的脈絡跟體系等等，都會影響到女性的參與。我們通常可以看到，為什麼女性不能去積極地參與到政治裡面？很大的原因就是這種性別歧視，或者是個人所面對的困難，包括缺少自信，和一般文化上傳統上對於女性角色的定位。另外，就是



比較低的教育程度，還有我們的投票系統和政治體制，也都多多少少會影響到女性的參與。同時它沒有確保女性可以在公眾生活，以及政治生涯去取得平衡，即便全世界有很多這種以權力為基礎的架構，大家也都是希望能夠在所謂政治的決策上可以看到男女平等的參與。

當然時至今日，我們進展還是非常地緩慢。當然全球都有做出很大的承諾，希望可以確保女性權益受到保障，增加他們在任何政治上的參與，像是北京行動平台、聯合國經濟及社會理事會(ECOSOC)，但是平均起來，像是在這種國家議會層級女性的民代，也僅僅是超過 17%的總人數。

目前來講，北歐的國家他們是距離平等最接近的，但是在其他的國家，其他的地區相比之下，比例還是非常的小，特別是中東還有北非的部分，另外還有拉丁美洲現在已經有碰到憲法——他們已經開始保障女性在議會至少應有 20%的席次。在巴基斯坦，女性在議會的席次達到 17.8%，我們在上議院和下議是 17.8%，另外在地方政府的話大概是 23%左右。而在旁遮普省，我們的政府最高是達到 15%的女性的參與，比如說像是公會等等。其實很多時候，我們都認為要做出這種重大的改變才可以達到 30%的女性參與。

聯合國持續的去提倡所謂的男女平權，而且必須要很快地達到 30%這樣的里程碑，特別是在地方政府地方議會裡面，這樣子女性才可以有效地在政治上為地方發聲。女性他們就算有更好的代表之後，也不盡然表示女性在政治上更有影響力、會影響到政治的決策、讓平權更容易達到、或是女權更容易達到伸張。我們先要去增加他們的政治參與以及代表，甚至是說只看這個百分比的數字遠遠不夠，而是要更確保有一些更正面的成果。這些成果包括讓女性的聲音及他們的視野被聽到、被看到，特別是在政治決策時可以反映出來我們女性的想法，另外也要去確保所有的服務是要去適合女性的需求還有利益，就是男女之間都要獲得平等，這些服務是不管我到哪一個論壇都會提出的觀點。這是我們的論點，謝謝！

林崇偉：

謝謝 Waraich 會長，Waraich 會長提醒我們，應該有更多的女性參與政治是很重要的，要讓女性的聲音能夠發出來，讓我們的生活能夠過得更好。現在時間已經快到這個場次的終點了，現在是三點十三分，讓我們休息一下，我們用掌聲謝謝所有的發言人，謝謝！我也想請所有的講者來到台前，讓我們來照一張合照，所有這個場次的與談人請都站到台前，何先生、黃先生、張教授還有所有的國際與談人。

第 A-4 場：地方創生與民間活力

Regional Revitalization & Civil Vitality

Moderator:

Chong-wei LIN 林崇偉

Researcher, Graduate Institute of Architecture, National Chiao Tung University

Founder of OurCityLove Social Enterprise Taiwan

Keynote Speaker:

Pei-jun HO 何培鈞

Founder of Townway Cultural and Creative Corporation

Discussants:

- Li-ya CHANG 張力亞

Assistant Professor of Center for General Education, National Chi Nan University

- Po-chun HUANG 黃柏鈞

Founder of Taiwan BlueMagpie Tea

- Honda TAKENOBU 本多健信

Representative of Japanese Local Councilors Alliance (JLCA)

- Porntep SIRIWANARANGSUN

Chairman of the Committee for Health of Bangkok Metropolitan Council (BMC) of THAILAND

- Oliver Owen GARCIA

General Legal Counsel of Philippine Councilors League (PCL)

- Helario CAMINERO

Executive Director of PCL Legislative Academy

Moderator Chong-wei LIN (林崇偉):

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. So, are you awake? Yes, yes, yes. After the wonderful lunch, it must be a little bit tiring, a little bit exhausting. But for this problem, the conference has prepared a very wonderful session at the beginning of this afternoon. I'm Chong-wei Lin. I'm a professor at National Chiao Tung University in Taiwan. And also, as you may heard, I have started a social enterprise which focuses on the accessibility improvement in Taiwan.

So in this session, we're going to discuss a very important and also an emergent issue in most of the Asian cities and countries, and that is, how should we balance the development between city urban and also rural areas, and that is the topic of this

session. For this session, I also want to have your attention and that is, you know, sometimes if we go to take an airplane, right? And the flying time may be a little bit delayed. But still, the airplane will arrive the destination at the right time.

So for this session, because we're going to have a coffee break at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and therefore, I will like to invite our keynote speaker, Mr. Ho Pei-jun, to share about his experience in the township of Zhushan, which is located in Central Taiwan for only about 15 minutes. And after these 15 minutes, I'm going to invite the co-speakers, Mr. Huang and also Professor Chang, to share their feedbacks for about 5 to 6 minutes. And then, we also have the foreign delegates. They're going to share their own opinions, and I would like to also ask you to control your speaking time in about 5 minutes approximately so that we could arrive our coffee break at the right time and at the right place. Okay, so let's give a big applause to invite the keynote speaker, Mr. Ho Pei-jun, to deliver his speech.

Keynote Speaker Pei-jun HO:

First of all, a warm welcome to all speakers, representatives from Asia. A few words about myself. I am Ho Pei-jun, from Zhushan Township in Nantou. Our township was heavily devastated by 921 Earthquake. I've been working in this township for 14 years.

I went to this township to start my business back when I finished my military service. My business focuses on cultural creatives. That's the topic. It's about how we can have social contributions to the township. This is a relic site that I discovered when I was in university. I realized back then that while Taiwan's economy had been developing fast, we ignored these historically significant sites.

I actually took a loan from the bank to restore these houses. After a year of restoration, the site looks like this. This is what we did 14 years ago. This is our first restoration project and the interior is quite modern. This is the first generation of culture creative in Taiwan to renovate old houses. And at the time, we did not have good transportation link, so I took another loan of 15 million Taiwan dollars to further develop the business. I wrote a lot of letters to the government of Taiwan, both central government and local government, telling them the importance of preserving cultural heritage.

And the Department of Culture from Nantou County actually took Miss Lian from Canada, the artist from Canada, to our site. And so, he published an album called Sky

Yard, and this album was nominated for the Golden Melody Award. And because of this, a lot of buzz was created. Everybody in Taiwan knew about my B&B, so my B&B was on the brink of bankruptcy, but I was able to turn it around. It was a miracle that this B&B could survive. We got a lot of help and blessings from people around the world, from different parts of the government.

Now, I spent 4 years in the village for community building effort. In Taiwan, community building is very important. We also got the help from Professor Chang of National Chi Nan University, telling young children the importance of community. We tried to empower the local community.

We spent 4 years and some of the results include that people actually came back to their hometown to renovate their old houses, and you see here, mushroom farmers, tea farmers, 3 generations are working together.

And these are people that took the initiative themselves. And you see, these are community residents, now exude confidence. So that was the beginning of my work project. So I came here alone. I started working on my own and eventually I was able to connect with the community. And after we achieved some results, the government saw the results of our efforts and they started to provide public transportation. And with public transportation, we have a lot of tourists coming to our village, so we thrived because at the time, we started having 2 days off in a week and the government subsidized different experiences, activities, restaurants and so on. So the number of B&Bs and number of restaurants increased from a dozen to 2, 3, 4 dozens. And we started to attract tens and thousands of visitors. And then, the government even built a tourist attraction.

However, I went to the district office and I realized that the population of the village decreased from 80 thousand to 50 thousand and I was wondering why we have more visitors, and we have thriving industries, yet we are losing population. And after a few years of research, I realized that we could not rely simply on revitalization of tourism.

If you measure a place by how much money it makes a year and how many people it attracts a year, we won't be able to facilitate the local population because over 50% of the products are imported from elsewhere and over 50% of the services is invested by the people. And the local people are not associated with all the business and commercial activities. And then the government organized many short-term

events and eventually, it caused a hike in terms of real estate prices. So many people just simply sold their houses and they moved out of the village, or they rent their houses and they moved out of the village. And you see all these people from outside of the village who came in and they started doing their own business. So, in order to revitalize this local culture, the government has to pay more in order to revitalize the region.

So about a few years ago in Zhushan Township, we started talking about how many tourists we need to attract in order to preserve local culture and local ecosystem and in order for local people to sustain their way of life so over 60% of the products and services are produced locally. We used local snacks. We sell local produce. We use bamboo to make lamps and even the comforters. I purchased these comforters from a local business. So everything is produced locally and everything is sold to visitors. So, at the time, we hoped that in addition to B&Bs, we want to connect with local industries to develop our own products and services. But 2 years ago, we started to share our experience with another village.

This is one of the, this is the oldest station, abandoned station in Zhushan Township. At the time, the plan was to take it down and build a new building, and this is called the Taishi bus terminal. And we decided to preserve this historic building. We rent the place. On the second floor, it used to be the dormitory of bus drivers and it took me 6 months to renovate this space on second floor. And we remodeled it into a restaurant. You can see here on the second floor, because Zhushan is known for bamboos, so we used woven bamboo strips for renovation, for decoration. So basically, at this restaurant, we provide all the local produce. So when you come here, you are supporting the local businesses. So I think this, in addition to incorporating culture and creative design, we are able to facilitate the development of local culture.

And on the ground floor, I remodeled it into an ice cream shop. I plant many bamboos. I used the bamboo as containers and after you're done with the ice cream, you can take the bamboo container with you. And I also sell cookies made by local bakery.

I purchase all the raw materials, all the containers and so on from local producers, and every month we will curate an art event, for example, like inviting parents to bring their children here to learn calligraphy. We try to reconnect the people and reconnect the people with the place through this abandoned terminal. And 5 months

ago, this terminal was once again being used. Buses are coming back to the terminal. So now, it's not just us operating in this space. We have revitalized this bus terminal and it's once again in operation. And then, many local high school students and junior high school students were brought back by their teachers to revisit the old memories. I think after the devastation of the earthquake, slowly but surely, we are able to bring happiness back to the township, and that's what we were working for.

And because of these projects, I start to think that there are hundreds of social issues in this township and it's impossible for us to overcome all these challenges, fighting alone. So, we cannot just rely on local brains. And 5 years ago, I decided to pick the brains of all the people from all around Taiwan.

So, a few years back, I rented a house. It's a 4-story house. It's only 7000NT per month because it wasn't in a busy area and no one really wanted to rent the place. So, I rented a house and for the fourth floor, I invited young people from all around Taiwan to exchange for residence.

They come here. I was able to attract over 600 people, not just from Taiwan. They're from India, Mainland China, Singapore, and France. They came here, they lived here, and exchanged their knowledge. They even helped me shoot 12 micro films. They designed 4 different merchandises and established 2 websites. I even sold one of them and made some money to another company. It was established by a French engineer.

And because this place experienced decline and that's why it was very cheap, it was only 7000 dollars a month and I only have to pay 7000 dollars to pick the brains of people from all around the world.

So what exactly did we do? For example, here you can see a bamboo weaving. It's a QR code. And this is a culture and art merchandise shop and we involved university students. They came into the community for different activities. I had a photographer from Taipei. He shot many pictures and help us to promote online. And we have people from India, and we have Taoyuan university students. They developed a map for us, a map of all the business activities in the township.

I think sometimes we overlook this abandoned house, but it was able to generate unbelievable energy and it cannot be achieved by a building in the city. We have to change our mindset. We can't judge whether or not a building is good and it doesn't matter where they are, it has its own potentials. After all these experiences, I started

to see more young people coming to the township and what are they doing here? 5 years ago, I founded a community classroom. One night every month, I encouraged all the people to come to our classroom and to propose issues they need resolutions. And so, they have to prepare about a 15-minute presentation, share with us who they are, what they do and what kind of issues they need us to help them to resolve. We tried to make animations and videos, and then we put this onto the internet platform so that more people can come in and see the problems and offer solutions. And my company become the medium connecting local community and the outside world.

We're able to develop stories of 6 figures and then we were able to develop 6 different products and we were able to generate great growth dynamism. And so, I would like to share with you one example.

These are some local farmers, but we also invited designers and businesses. They came in and designed the package for their corns, and they were able to produce, preserve bamboo shoots for them. And we even encouraged them to rent a small space to sell their products and if they don't succeed, they can always come back for more help at our classroom. We encourage them to participate in low-risk business opportunities.

We also developed many different brands. These brands are established by young people returning to hometown. We have bamboo utensils, bamboo cups, bamboo Bluetooth speakers. These are some of the things we did over the past 2 or 3 years, trying to connect local products with the market in Taiwan.

This is a signal company we established. It's called TownWay Digital. It's a community digital ID. Everyone can come here and be a citizen of Zhushan and you just have to scan the QR code and you will get an ID card. And we also issue a blockchain Zhushan currency. So everything you sell here must be related to the landscape and culture of Zhushan. And if you can accumulate enough scores, then on the second page of your website, you can accumulate your resume of Zhushan. You can accumulate enough points in order for you to come to Zhushan to even purchase a house for your retirement. We just want to attract as many people as possible to come to this village.

And this data, it took me 7 months, oh sorry, 6 months and I've accumulated data of 7000 people who visited Zhushan. It's not just about how much money we made off

of these people. I can also track how they utilize the so-called Zhushan currency and I can also study the different relationships they had with the different aspects of the township. And we can see where we need more improvement and we can see where we have overlapped effort. Here, I want to show you a short video of our system.

Video:

Anybody can become a Zhushan resident. Welcome. We have attracted a lot of people. It's no easy feat to attract people back, so we would like to do it digitally, virtually to begin with. This is a blockchain based technology. Transactions happening in the township can be tracked on the platform. This is creating demand for skilled labor. With demand, supply will come eventually. We want to drive people back to Zhushan Township. We've been able to attract people from around the world and this is our vision. We want people to experience life in the township, to have new imaginations of how things can be.

Keynote Speaker Pei-jun HO:

Thank you. I need to summarize as quickly as possible. In the past few years, we've started to export our experience. For example, we have some projects in Mainland China, as well as in Malaysia. This is a lecture that I gave in Malaysia and these are photos from my lecture in Mainland China. And this is Nantou, Zhushan Township in Nantou County. This is where I live. I invite you to come to our township. We can learn from one another. Thank you very much.

Moderator Chong-wei LIN (林崇偉) :

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, we thank Mr. Ho for his wonderful sharing about his successful experience in Taiwan. And as we can see that, he's now also trying to stretching his services and new ideas to different countries so that we could link every one of us together. So, we still have about 40 minutes for the following session, and therefore, I have to ask the co-speakers, because we have totally around 6 co-speakers, so you have to control your speaking in about 5 minutes. So next, let's welcome Mr. Huang from the Taiwan Lan Que Cha. So please give him a big applause. Please limit your remarks to within 5 minutes.

Mr. Huang also represents a very unique example of developing the community agriculture services to touristic service in the near neighborhood of Taipei.

Po-chun HUANG (黃柏鈞) :

Good afternoon. I will quickly go over what we are doing. We are Taiwan BlueMagpie Tea. We are all about tea from Pinglin. Pinglin is a small township in Taiwan. This is our way of implementing local revitalization.

Pinglin is located here. Pinglin district is within New Taipei City. It's a mountainous township between Taipei City and Yilan County. What's unique about Pinglin is that it's in the catchment area of Feitsui Reservoir. All the drinking water of Taipei City comes from Feitsui Reservoir, and Pinglin is in the catchment area of Feitsui Reservoir.

Our mission is to have the first pesticide-free biological village. We use pesticide-free as a simple way to explain to farmers what we are trying to achieve. We want to make sure local animals can thrive on their natural habitat. Of course, this requires more effort than just effort from tea farmers. It requires all residents to make an effort.

I'm a tea drinker. I understand that spring tea is the most significant, most important tea variety. And spring is also the time when animals are breeding. However, if we can go pesticide-free, we can provide a more natural habitat for animals and creatures to thrive. And while we go about it, the way we go about it is through social enterprise.

In Pinglin District, there are 7 detailed catchment areas. We focus on Sheung Tak, Dacukeng and Yu Guang streams. We convince local farmers here to go pesticide-free.

This is Sheung Tak and this is Dacukeng stream and this is Yu Guang stream.

We want to go from one tea plantation to next tea plantation to convince farmers to go pesticide-free. And our oldest farmer is 93 years old, the youngest just graduated from college. Our strategy is river base and recovery by contract. We first identify where tea farms are located and then through our PPGIS Workshop, PP stands for public participation. With PPGIS, we empower tea farmers and then they can get involved with brand building. Eventually, we want to make sure the entire area can go pesticide-free. Through workshops, we educate tea farmers. Through consumption, helping farmers sell tea, we can convince more tea farmers to get on board. This way, we can also disseminate information and then replicate the model elsewhere.

In Pinglin, as I said, this is a catchment area. This is a very important water resource and there's also a highway that goes through this. However, this highway has not created new business opportunities. Instead, because of this better transportation link, a lot of people actually left their local hometown to work in Taipei and this has led to a vicious cycle of lowering prices of tea and fewer people in the township. What we try to do with our brand, Taiwan BlueMagpie Tea, is to recover the catchment area by contract.

We convince consumers to join us by protecting the reservoir since the waters you drink come from this reservoir. These are different methods that we use. For example, teaching people the old way of making tea. We also offer working holidays. The most important thing is these things, measures are all led by local residents. And a lot of corporations have also participated in our contract farming, and the employees of these corporations can also come here for working holidays. As of now, 24 corporations are participating. For example, from Citibank, Carrefour, and Foxconn among others. Last year, we hosted a lot of educational tours. The most important thing is that we let farmers lead these tours. So, agriculture is not just the primary industry. It can also be the service industry.

This is our slogan: BlueMagpie from Taiwan can help you with tea selection.

Now, I'll quickly summarize. Let me give you some numbers. With one hectare of land, we can produce 200 Taiwanese kilo of spring tea. About 1 year, we can produce about 700 Taiwanese kilo. We want to make sure that people can go organic within 3 years. And to do that, we need to have a commitment of 21 hundred Taiwanese kilos. Right now, about 983 hectare of tea plantation uses pesticides, and organic only accounts for 34 hectare. To turn it all organic, we need a lot of consumers. Say all the consumers in Taipei City, 2.6 million of them. If they can go organic first, then they can convince farmers to go organic. This is how you can vote with your consumption. This is also a way for you to make sure the water you drink comes from a clean reservoir. We protect the habitats. We provide education in terms of environmental protection. This is how we revitalize the local economy. Thank you very much.

Moderator Chong-wey LIN (林崇偉):

Thank you, Po-chun for your wonderful sharing. As we can see, that as a social entrepreneur, he tried to link up the idea of the natural preservation and also the revitalization of the local agriculture by trying to link this idea with the daily

consumptions in Taiwan's society. I think it's a pretty good idea. And then next, we're going to invite Professor Chang from the Chi Nan University to share his feedbacks on this topic, the regional revitalization and civil vitality. Professor Chang, please.

Professor Li-ya CHANG (張力亞):

Okay, thank you. I am glad to have this opportunity. Since I'm a discussant, I will talk about this topic from several aspects. I'll share with you my observations of what young people in Taiwan are doing.

First aspect, local or regional revitalization is a social phenomenon. This is something we need to take a hard look at. However, when people talk about local revitalization, most people treat it as a policy or program. However, that's a narrow and myopic view. Looking back at the history of Taiwan, you can put the history into 2 different stages.

In the 1990s till early 2000, during those 2 decades, a lot of NPOs in Taiwan were involved with local community building, as well as environmental protection. For example, in Yilan, we have Hsin Kang Foundation. In Puli, there's another foundation for community building. In Kaohsiung, there is the Meinung Association.

After 2 decades of community building, these days, a lot of young people are doing something new. As Mr. Ho mentioned, there are a lot of examples. Like him, they go back to their hometown to participate in local affairs to revitalize their hometown. They also start new businesses in their hometown. In recent years, these have been important drivers for local community. So, from 1990s till 2020, it's been about 3 decades. We have to think about the old practices. For example, what we did in the 1990s and this new wave of young people. So what's the future prospect for them to sustain their operation. So, the Ministry of Education asked universities to develop these systems to support local revitalization, and they asked the universities to play key roles in terms of local revitalization. First of all, it's the action think tank of the government. And second, the universities should help local areas to develop the model of learning town and to turn these local areas into incubation centers of talent and to jointly create a sense of glory and pride with the townships.

So personally, in Puli, I work with NGOs, NPOs and universities and we've developed some successful projects dealing with the industrial issues, developmental issues, and welfare issues. So, we designed some actions and launched some actions in terms of long-term care and so on.

What I want to say is, through the process of promoting local revitalization, we really need to establish an open government, and encourage social participation. And on the basis of community building, we want to establish a new model of governance. And within this system, universities and NGOs should, the key is the cooperation between universities and NGOs.

I want to say that the development of a place is dependent on the awareness of those who live there. And only with this awareness, we can establish collaborative ties between different parties for the promotion. And it's not just about employment for rural areas. Their development should be driven by a suitable lifestyle. I think we should always focus and respect local values, and find survival opportunities for our places. Thank you.

Moderator Chong-wey LIN (林崇偉):

Thank you, Professor Huang. You know, dear colleagues, we already have 3 speakers share their experiences and their ideas on the regional revitalization. Here, I would like to say something more. You see, actually, Professor Chang and Mr. Ho, they were from the central part of Taiwan. Around 20 years ago, there was a huge earthquake in Taiwan and that had taken more than 10 thousand people. They passed away in these townships, and therefore, while they were trying to rebuild the township, rebuild their hometown, they tried to link up different resources, both the government and also the communities. They were working together, and therefore, as you can see, in their examples, there is a very strong participation from both the government and the civil society. And that has led to the success of these areas.

And again, in the following session, we are going to invite our international speakers to share their ideas and their experiences. And facing the challenges of the regional revitalization, Japan will offer their ideas and their experiences. Let's welcome Mr. Honda Takenobu.

JLCA Mr. Honda Takenobu:

I'm from Shinagawa, Tokyo. My name is Honda Takenobu. I'm a local councilor. There are 2 cases from Shinagawa I would like to share with you.

About 3 years ago, we launched a comprehensive strategy for economic revitalization. And we have a comprehensive strategy to enhance local attractiveness to attract more people to come to Shinagawa. And so, all these things can speed up the

process of revitalization.

So, in October 2016, we organized a National City Promotion Summit in Sakai City, in Fukui Prefecture and all the local interested parties gathered to discuss local creation and city promotion and they discussed many cases of local revitalization and innovative projects. And we received support from the many enterprises. And the Sakai City, we want to show with you the cooperation between Sakai City and Shinagawa City.

And first of all, Shinagawa City, we have an aquarium and we have a crab museum. It's Echizen crab and Golden crab and we went to Sakai City for a tour. In Shinagawa City, we also have a display hall, exhibition hall of Sakai City and in Ginza, we also have a Sakai City exhibition hall. And in Sakai City, we have a Shinagawa-related merchandise exhibition. Through these activities, we carry out intercity exchange. We also promote arts and merchandise. And in Shinagawa, we have many art galleries and museums, and we also carry special exhibitions of Sakai City. And we also promote sales events for bread produce in Sakai City. And also, we also use lily flowers produced by Sakai City to decorate our city. And we also introduce sake, introduce many other local produces. And this September, at our city office, we also signed an MOU with Sakai City, and we are going to promote each other's products. And we're also inviting Sakai City artists to come to Shinagawa for public performance. And for the school lunch, we're also using rice from Sakai City.

I have another example to share with you. Last year, we signed a cooperation agreement with Kōchi Prefecture. This year marks the 150 years of the Meiji Reform and this is Ryōma, was born 150 years ago in Kochi, and he made great contribution to the reformation. But he was assassinated when he was only 31 in Kyoto. And obviously, there are many theories about who the assassin was, but we still don't know who killed him. And he was born in Kōchi Prefecture. When he was 20, he actually spent some time in Shinagawa and he guarded against foreign ships. So he is a key figure during the Meiji reformation and there are many fans in Japan who, so this year is the 150th anniversary of his birth and we have many statues and posters and works of art depicting Ryōma Sakamoto.

And then, we also have a dancing event called Nakanobu Yosakoi. We organized this event in cooperation with Kōchi City. And we also launched an exhibition of Kōchi Prefecture to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Meiji Reformation. We also received many fans of Ryōma. And we also have the Tsukuba Matsuri Festival and the

exhibits and sales of Kochi products organized. We also introduce some local beer and sake. And in Kochi Prefecture, we had a Kōchi horse racing and Tokyo horse racing 3-day event. So we had a cooperation in terms of horse racing. It was a friendly match. So we continued to promote tourism for Kōchi Prefecture and they are also promoting for Shinagawa City. And we also have a tourist ambassador coming to Shinagawa to promote for Kochi Prefecture. These are 2 examples of our intercity exchange.

Moderator Chong-wei LIN (林崇偉) :

Also, in Taiwan, as what has been mentioned by Professor Chang, he also said about, you know, recently, Taiwan is pushing a project, which is called University Social Responsibility, which tried to help the small townships in Taiwan link up to their urgent issues. Okay, the next international speakers, I would like to invite Mr. Porntep Siriwanarangsun. He's a chairman of the Committee for Health of Bangkok Metropolitan Council. Please give him a big applause.

BMC Mr. Porntep Siriwanarangsun:

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Actually, I have prepared for 15 minutes, but finally, you said 5 minutes. I only have five and a half minutes for my presentation.

First of all, thank you for inviting Thai Medicare from Bangkok Council to be here. My topic will pay attention to the urban revitalization and civil vitality. The problem in Bangkok is that our population is more than 50% of Thai populace stay in urban setting throughout the country. Especially, in urban, we have more than 10 million in about 15 population of Thailand. And so, the problem. Worker from even from not only Thai foreigner. We have more than 1 million population of immigrants from around Thailand from many countries and a lot of tourists come to Thailand. So this increase a lot of complication, both social and public health. So our mechanism to prevent our problem is not work very well.

And you look at these 2 pictures. You can see that in Thailand, our rural population is reducing. See now, we are in this 2020. This is urban setting. Our people stay in urban setting more than rural setting. Look at this picture. You can see that this is Thailand. Compared to Asia and Southeastern Asia, this red line, now Thai population is staying in urban more than in rural area. And this increase a lot of problem, like health problem and social problem, like disease and this, right? Infectious disease. We have dengue fever, vaccination disease, new emerging tuberculosis and AIDs. And also,

very important that we have non-communicable disease. And the problem is our road traffic injury, RTI, lifestyle problem disease and alcohol and drugs.

And the next is, our problem is, like this morning, you are talking about the elderly problem. Thailand, we also have the aged group problem, like mother, child, children, adolescent, adult and senior. These age group still have problem, not only the elderly problem. And we also have our urban area Bangkok because this is very special area that we have local government, like we are the cultural member. And we follow the urban public health and social system in accordance to WHO citation. I will not talk about the 5 citations of World Health Organization.

And this is also, we coping with these problems by reform our health system reform agenda. And we also have reform our people-centered and area-based health system reform. We reform our primary care, secondary care, social care and self-care. This is ongoing reform of our health service system. And also, this is also very important by law, by our constitution, that we are moving toward primary health care system reform. It means that everybody has to go to get keeper before going to hospital. And most of all, our member in the Bangkok Council, we set up through the council member, have a committee. We set up a committee to study how we cope with the urban problems.

And finally, we come up with conclusion that we should have every district in Bangkok to have district health board or district social health board member. We set up this kind of committee in every district. Bangkok, we have 50 districts. So every district, we set up this committee.

The first is people who are senior and official on pension, this is the board member, public sector, local leader, local executive, private sector, government for many ministry, state enterprise and leader including Buddhism and many religion leaders like Islam and also the Christian. We set up this kind of district health board. This is by law, not only voluntary or, this is by registration.

And we come up with conclusion that in any district, the main problem that we confront, the common problem is elderly problem and environmental vast accidents, food safety and communicable and non-communicable disease, like diabetes, hypertension. This is a social problem. In any district, we have a common problem that we are going to solve these 5 very important problems. Social problem, not only health problem. So we reform from our hospital base to community base. This very

important that not only the committee that we are set up by law, we also call on all the participants party to participate in many ministries. Every ministry that is central government, we have to call them to check their participation. At the community base, we call everybody, allow any problem, like we have elderly at home, stay on bed at home. We call on every party in the community set out their home to help. Like, for example, a community leader, pharmacy, a teacher in the school, neighbor, NGO, and all the ad hoc group and all the religion leader, they come to help. Especially the committee, we have a volunteer. Every 10 household, we have 1 volunteer, health volunteer. They come to help. This kind of community home based networking will help any elderly at home, for example, or problem. And this is the second approach, community-based approach.

Finally, individual. In our Bangkok, every individual person, we request them to change their lifestyle. This is very important because, including everybody in this room that you have to start to learn what we have done in Thailand is that healthy lifestyle is in chain. The first is lifestyle and exercise regularly, healthy food, managing stress, appropriate sleep. Last night, did you sleep well? Everybody, did you sleep well? It's very important. Not less than 6 hours. Did you sleep enough? Okay, that's good. You have to manage state and sleep very well, maintain normal body weight, mental and meditation practice, maintain healthy physical and so on and so forth.

This is the lifestyle is we ask everybody in Bangkok to change their lifestyle. Next, please. And this is the same, like healthy lifestyle. Next, next. This is very important conclusion that everybody has to walk on feet, eat by good food by your fork, use your finger, sleep very well straight and love. Don't forget to hug your partner that sleep at your left and right hand side every night. You will be healthy and healthier.

Finally, in conclusion, our problem can be solved if everybody follows our recommendation, including you. Thank you very much.

Moderator Chong-vey LIN (林崇偉):

Thank you. You did a wonderful job. 15 minutes presentation in 5 minutes. It's awesome. The presentation from Thailand is really inspiring. As we can see that, so the unbalanced problems between the urban and rural areas is now really an emergent issue for many different countries in Asia. So finally, we would like to invite 2 speakers from Philippines, that is, the attorney, Oliver Owen Garcia and Dr. Helario Caminero. They are going to share their ideas from Philippines, and also they

represent the General Legal Council of Philippine Councilors League. Let's give them a big applause. Attorney Oliver Owen Garcia, please.

PCL Mr. Oliver Owen Garcia:

Thank you very much, and good afternoon everybody. Are you awake? Are you with me? Alright. Now, my topic would be on the civic participation in the Philippines. In the Philippines, civil participation in local governance is already enshrined in the local government code, which is about 20 years old. And with the present president, President Duterte, he has issued a memorandum through the Department of Interior and Local Government to strengthen the active participation of civil society organizations in the aspect of local governance.

You know, in local governance, it's not only the mayor, the councilors who promote policy relative to progress and development. It also includes civil societies, like professional groups, Lions club, Rotary club, J.C.'s. We have farmers groups and other public interest groups. They are accredited through the Sangguniang or the city council. They submit all their documents, and they're given accreditation, and the mayor appoints them to local special buddies, like the local development council, the Local Health Board, the local school board, and the Local Peace and Order Councils. In these particular local special buddies, they perform their task of supporting in the development and progress of a local community. Without the participation of these civil society organizations, it would be limited to politicians, like the city councilors, vice mayors, and mayors.

With civil society organization, then the demand from the people of the development that they want will be properly addressed. So this is already enshrined in the code, in the local government code and revitalized through the issuance of a new circular from the president. So, we need to finish accrediting all civil society organizations by September. We had just our election this year, oh yes, this last May and we have accredited all of them by September so that the mayor, in the first 100 days of his job, can appoint them. So, ladies and gentlemen, this is how the civil society organizations in the Philippines participate in local development. So thank you very much and good afternoon.

Moderator Chong-wei LIN (林崇偉):

Wow, short and strong. Yes, we're going to go to Philippine and enjoy and to witness the participation of the civil society. And also, we want to invite Dr. Helario Caminero.

PCL Mr. Helario Caminero:

Good afternoon. Thank you, Mr. moderator. This afternoon, I'm presenting to you an innovation of the Philippine Councilors League Legislative Academy.

The PCL of the Philippine Councilors League is composed of 17 thousand councilors all over the Philippines. It's about an innovation on capacity building.

My outline is what is capacity building and its legal frameworks, and why we reform our own capacity development, what is happening now, and what will be going next.

In the Webster Dictionary, capacity means intellectual ability, and the development illustrates the act of developing. So it's about capacity building even enshrined in the Webster Dictionary. Next. Capacity building is also adopted by international bodies, like United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office and the Canadian International Development Agency. Next. United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank African Region defines also, capacity development or capacity building.

It's the legal frameworks of our reform agenda of the Philippine Councilors League. In the Philippine constitution, there are 2 systems of education, the formal and the non-formal one. Why we councilors or government officials and employees of the Philippines attending training and seminars? We are allowed because under Section 164B of the local government code RA 7160. Our permission on higher education is mandated to promote nonformal education. And it's about the innovation of the PCL, it's about the equivalence activation, meaning government officials and employees, whether they are not college graduates, but they have already learned through their experience in the workplace.

Section 2 of Executive Order no.330, it's a law that also encourages further, the organizations, colleges and universities, including Philippine Councilors League to also employ or adopt equivalence accreditation or credit to life experience. Why in our own Philippine Councilors League, we have our own innovation? Because the past trainings and seminars of the 17 thousand councilors cannot be quantified well whether it's effective or not. And we, 17 thousand councilors of the Philippines, spent 1.2 billion pesos annually just to attend training seminars and conferences.

In the past, this is the situation of the trainings and seminars of the PCL. Sometimes, in one bigger place, in one gymnasium, in one convention center, sometimes 1000, 2000, 3000 or 5000 councilors converge together and attend a seminar, which that

the DILG says, or the Department of the Interior and Local Government of national government says that it's not more effective. That's why, that's one of our decision that reform agenda. Now, a spark of our reform agenda of the PCL, we supplace our own academic arm, the PCL Legislative Academy on June 24, 2010. We also did benchmarks with the colleges and universities. This is the conceptual framework, a spark of our import of the reform agenda. We secure authority from the national government, through the Department of the Interior and Local Government, and we were granted an honorable authority under DILJ Memorandum Circular 180, series of 2010. And a spark of our process, we also signed a memorandum agreement with the different colleges and universities to help us reform our capacity building. And a part of our output now, spark of our output, for the past 50 years, from our reform initiative, we did trainings and seminars nationwide, and we produce graduates.

This is our memorandum circular from the national government granted to PCL. These are our partner universities working with us in our training seminars and conferences in our capacity building. Our graduates will attend training and seminars because the customized majors are aligned with the curricular offerings of the colleges and universities. Thousands of councilors in the Philippines who are not college graduates were attending trainings and seminars with us. After one year, they finish their college degree. And others got their Master's degree. And we even have more than 100 got their Doctoral degree. Now, classroom type is being employed in the conduct of our trainings and seminars. It's more group training programs so that it can be a close contact approach and more effective.

One of the thesis or dissertations of our student. In his research, because he is a mayor, not only councilors, urban mayors, vice mayors, board members, congressmen and senators are attending with our training program now with PCL. One of the mayor's, part of his research is, just last month, there was a groundbreaking ceremony of the 4 billion pesos, a 4 billion pesos program by creating his own township program called Creating a City Within the Municipality by launching a mechanism in order to entice investors and create a city within a small municipality or town.

Part of our graduates is now a commissioner of the Philippine Civil Service Commission, regional directors. And next week, we'll have a graduation with our known boxing legend, Manny Pacquiao, our Philippine senator Manny Pacquiao will attend a graduation on December 11 next week to get his college degree with us. We

have now around 5000 graduates. Thank you and this is the renovation of the PCL.

Moderator Chong-wey LIN (林崇偉) :

Wow, thank you for Dr. Caminero's wonderful sharing. You see, his case also gives us a really inspiring new framework to reconsider the problems that we could do together. And last but not least, there's someone I would like to invite to speak, and that is the president of the Local Councils Association of the Punjab in Pakistan, and that is the President, Fozia Khalid Wariach.

LCAP President Fozia Khalid Wariach:

Asalaam-walaikum (hello). I was expecting my speech as tomorrow morning, but due to my flight schedule, I was not able to come early. So, I want to share something about the role of women in local revitalizations and I'm really thankful the president, Mr. Sunny, to give me the opportunity.

In over Pakistan, Article 25 and 26 of the constitution of Pakistan call for special production for women, encourage the state of to take such measure. Article 24 further mandate the full participation of women in all parts of natural life. Pakistan also find the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against women CEDAW on 12, March, 1996, which indicate that state can adopt temporary special measure aimed at accelerating defect equality between men and women. See Article 4.1 of CEDAW.

Article 51 and 59 and 106 of the constitution of Pakistan further stipulate that there be reserved seats for women in the parliament and the provincial assemblies. The question is, why women equality in local government is an issue for concern. All the women comprise over 50% of the world's population. They continue to be underrepresented as world leader and as elected official, including at the local level, as a result, women don't have equal influence on the policy decision that defect their lives.

The participation of women in local government can have a particular influence on local and national development, global affair, and on social issue that affect that families' daily lives, such as health care, education and infrastructure. Factors that limit or don't facilitate women participation in political process, as world advocate activist and decision-maker. According to social or culture circumstances, economy situations, geographic and political contest and systems, the factor commonly

identified as the barriers to women's participation include gender struggle as wives and outright discrimination, personal abstract, such as lack of confidence, culturally prescribed domestic rule, lower education, woman's development, lack of financial and social economic capital, winner take all. Electoral system and political institution that are not conducted to balance family and public life.

Although internationally, a strong right based framework exists, which call for the equal participation of women and men in political decision-making, including on the global level, progress has been uneven and slow. Despite various committee met by the international community to empower women through increase women's political participation, Beijing Platform, correction, ECOSOS, the Sustainable Development Goals, the world average proportion of women members of national level legislative stand at just over 17%.

Not only countries have come close to 30, other women's national political representation remain low in other regions, particularly in the Middle East and the North Africa. Most encouraging is the constitution progress in Latin America, at the Caribbean where women hold 20% of the parliamentary seat. In Pakistan, women representative is 17.8% together in lower and upper house, while 33%, at all tiers of local government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, 22% in seat. And other than Union Council, which is 11%. And in Punjab, it varies for each day of local government, with maximum 15% for Union Council. It has often been argued that "critical mass" of over 30% women is needed before major changes in legislative institution behavior and policy occur.

While UN country continue to urge for party. There's an urgent need to meet at the minimum, the 30% milestone in order for progress to be made. Local government, in particular, offer an important entry point for women seeking to represent their local community at the political level. While women numeric representation in local institution may be critical, it does not guarantee that women have more influence over all policy decision or that women's rights and gender equality are addressed in government policies and programs. Initiatives aimed at increased women's political participation and representation must take into account the need to go beyond number and ensure more positive outcomes for women. These outcomes include enabling women's voices and perspectives to be heard in decision-making, and ensuring that service address women's needs and interest as well as those of men. This is my home and this is my desire and this is also my request to all forums. Thank

you.

Moderator Chong-wey LIN (林崇偉) :

Yeah, thank you, the President Wariach, and this is also a very important reminding to us, that we should recognize and to encourage the positive participation of the female citizens and then try to leverage their resources and power to make our societies and cities better. Okay, finally, we successfully arrived our destination. So now is 3 o'clock 13 and we're going to have our coffee break. Let's give a big applause to all the speakers and all the sharing participants.



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何培鈞 | 南投 竹山

文化，社區，到小鎮的社會實踐省思之路。

2

百年文化



3

新舊融合



4

意外序曲



5

社區陪伴



6

永續發展



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場域活化



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友善商業



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開放參與



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數位參與足跡數據收集



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竹山社區數位身份証



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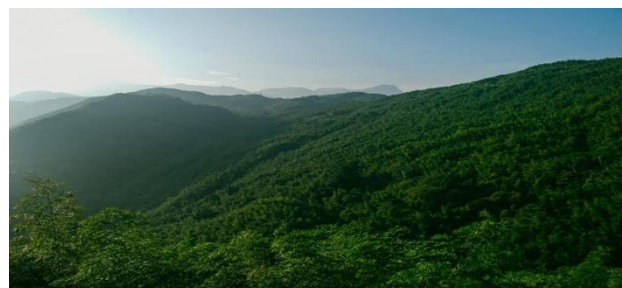
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台灣社會，有很多事情，並非有機會才努力，而是我們必須，努力到有機會為止 - 何培鈞

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日本会議
地方議員連盟

I am Takenobu Honda from Shinagawa City, Tokyo. I am a member of the Shinagawa City Assembly.

In October 2016, Shinagawa City and Sakai City, Fukui Prefecture organized the National City Promotion Summit in Sakai City. All the local interested parties gathered to discuss local creation and city promotion. Since then, the local creation developed from integrated strategies to creating projects such as economic activation and supporting child care. A question how to let people know local appeals is also raised.

We received support not only from local organizations already accomplished success but from cooperation from many industries involved in local creation as needed.

I would like to report two examples of the Shinagawa City working with other local groups.

Shinagawa City and Sakai City have had many cooperation projects such as the Shinagawa Aquarium Crab Exhibit included *Echizen* Crab and Golden Crab, Sakai City Special Tour for Shinagawa citizens, Sakai City Antenna Shop opening at Shinagawa Togoshi-Ginza Shopping District, Sakai City Exhibit at Shinagawa *Yume –Sambashi* Event, Sakai City Product Exhibit, Sakai City culture and arts Exhibit at Shinagawa Art Museum, developing and selling bread using Sakai City product, Promoting *Echizen* noodle, *Koshihikari* rice and *Sake* etc. Sakai City offered their Lillies to plant in Shinagawa City streets. We have lot more!

In September, this year, the two cities had a Ceremony for Establishing Cooperation. We had promotion of Sakai products and famous artist's demonstration. Since then, Sakai City provided their rice for Shinagawa School lunch program. Our relationship is growing.

The other example is last year we established cooperation with Kohchi Prefecture.

About a hundred and fifty years ago, Japan was changing political system from Shogunate government to Emperor led government. It was a great historical event. One of the key people of the change was Ryoma Sakamoto. He was a great leader but, was assassinated in Kyoto when he was only 31 years old. It is a mystery who assassinated him. He was born in Kohchi. When he was around 20 years old, Ryoma was working in Shinagawa guarding against foreign ships. Many people regard his political activism changed Japan. Even today many people all over Japan consider him a hero. Thus two Cities feel there is 150 years connection with each other. In Shinagawa there is a statue of Ryoma Sakamoto. We had made model Cannon of the

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era as well.

Our projects include Dancing Event called *Nakanobu Yosakoi*. Commemorating 150 years of the Meiji Era began, we had gathering for Ryoma fans, and had a special ceremony for people who became 20 years old that year. At Shinagawa *Shukuba Matsuri* Festival, and other events, we have exhibits and sales of Kohchi products. In Kohchi, they sold Shinagawa local beer.

There is a horse racing arena at *Ohi Keibajoh* in Shinagawa. In May, 2018, we had a 3-day event called “Kohchi Horse Racing and Tokyo Horse Racing.” We had Kohchi sightseeing PR, sales of Kohchi products. Kohchi provided entertainments on the stage, such as local mascot show, talk show by the Kohchi Tourism Special Envoy and o-mo-te-na-shi hospitality *Kaientai* show.

I have shared with you two of our relationships in Shinagawa. We hope for the future developments.

Thank you very much.

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日本会議 地方議員連盟

東京、品川区より参りました、本多たけのぶと申します。

私は品川区議会議員をしております。品川区の事例を二つお知らせいたします。3年前より地方創生は、総合戦略の策定から経済の活性化や子育て支援などの本格的な事業推進に入りました。一方で総合戦略によって高まる地域の魅力をいかに伝えていくかという点も問われるようになりました。これらの強化は地方創生を加速するものです。

2016年10月、地方創生とシティプロモーションの自治体関係者が一堂に会する会議で、その会場となりました、福井県坂井市で全国シティプロモーションサミットが開催されました。全国の先進事例を持つ自治体のみならず、地方創生での連携ニーズに合わせ、地方創生に取り組む多くの企業の協力も得ました。その坂井市とシティプロモーションサミットを共催したのが品川区でした。品川区と坂井市との連携事業は、これまで数多くあります。例を挙げます。しながわ水族館カニ事業、越前ガニ、黄金ガニの展示。坂井市モニターツアー、品川区民を対象とした坂井市へのモニターツアー。坂井市アンテナショップ、品川区内にあります、戸越銀座商店街での坂井市アンテナショップの開店。しながわ夢さん橋出店、品川区内イベントの一つであるしながわ夢さん橋での坂井市出展。地方交流物産展、坂井市の物産展を開催。坂井市の文化・美術展、品川区内にあります〇美術館での坂井市の文化・美術等の展示。他にも坂井市産品を使用したパンの商品開発と販売。坂井市の花ユリを花街道に提供いただき、種植えをする。

坂井市の越前そばのPR。お米コシヒカリのPR。お酒のPR。など他にも沢山あります。そして2019年、今年の9月、品川区役所にて品川区と坂井市は、連携協定締結式を実施し、物産販売とPRと坂井市ゆかりのアーティストのライブを行いました。その後も品川区の学校に食材、給食用にお米の提供を頂き、連携は、広がりを見せております。

もう一つの事例は、昨年、品川区と連携協定締結しました、高知県との連携事業です。

今からおよそ150年前、日本は明治維新という大きな歴史が動いた時期でした。江戸時代の幕末から明治維新までのキーマン、たて役者となった坂本龍馬という人物がいました。

彼の功績は、偉大でした。しかし31歳という若さで何者かに京都で暗殺されてしまいました。誰が暗殺したかは、諸説ありますが、謎めいた所も多くあり、真相は、わかりません。坂本龍馬の生誕地は高知県です。彼は、20歳の頃、品川で過ごし外国船に対する警護をしていましたが、その後の政治活動により、日本を動かした言われております。現代においても坂本龍馬のファンは日本全国にいます。こうした龍馬で育んだ150年の縁があり今日を迎えています。品川区には、坂本龍馬の銅像もあります。警護の際の大砲も作られました。もちろん模型です。そして連携事業は、中延よ

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さこいという、踊りのイベントを高知県でPRを行い、中延では高知県のアンテナショップを行うなど。大政奉還 150 周年記念全国龍馬ファンの集いの開催。明治維新 150 年プロジェクト品川区成人式。しながわ宿場まつりに高知県物産展。高知県で品川の地ビール、品川けんビールを販売。他にも品川区内のイベントでの高知県物産展の開催。そして品川区には、大井競馬場があります。昨年 5 月には、品川区大井競馬場における高知県特別レースおよびイベントまるごと高知県 3 日間、高知競馬とトーキョーシティ競馬というタイトルで実施されました。高知県観光PR。物産品販売。ご当地キャラステージ。高知県観光特使によるトークショー。おもてなし海援隊ショーなどでした。以上品川区における取組二つを紹介させて頂きました。更なる発展を願うものです。ご静聴ありがとうございました。

第 A-4 場次之演講資料

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1

Regional Revitalization & Civil Vitality

Porntep Siriwanarangsarn, M.D., Ph.D.
Chairman of the Committee for Health
7 December 2019



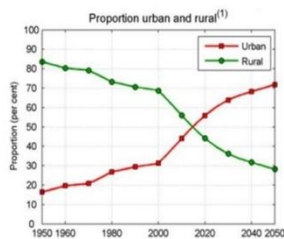
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Background

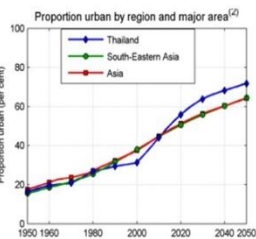
- Increasing world population residing in the city
- Up to 50% of Thailand's population are residing in urban area
- Migrant workers move towards cities for job opportunity (Thai and foreigners)
- Abundant of short stay tourism
- Increasing complicated problems; both socials and public health
- Existing preventive mechanism can not respond to emerging disease effectively

3

Proportion of urban and rural population of overall Thailand during 1950 – 2050



Proportion of urban area in Thailand and Asian during 1950 – 2050



4

Health Problems in 21st Century

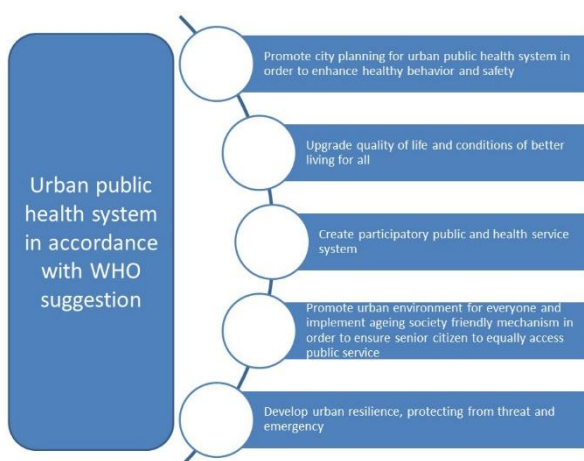
Health problems in mega city

- 1. Diseases and Risks**
 - Infectious diseases
 - Dengue fever
 - Vaccination
 - Newly Emerging
 - TB
 - AIDS
- 2. Non-communicable disease**
 - RTI
 - Life Style
 - Alcohol and Drugs

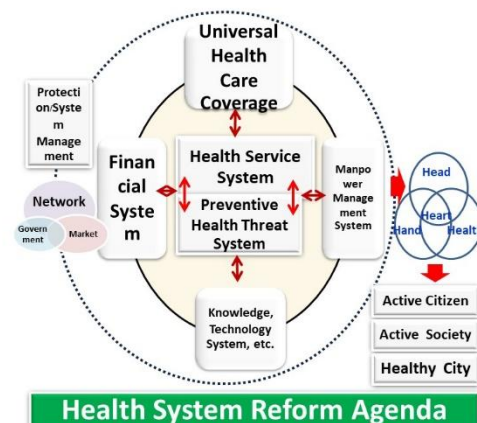
- Age Groups**
- Mother and Child
 - Children
 - Adolescence
 - Adult
 - Senior

Specific character of an area :
Urban area in Bangkok is distinct from municipalities and rural areas.

5



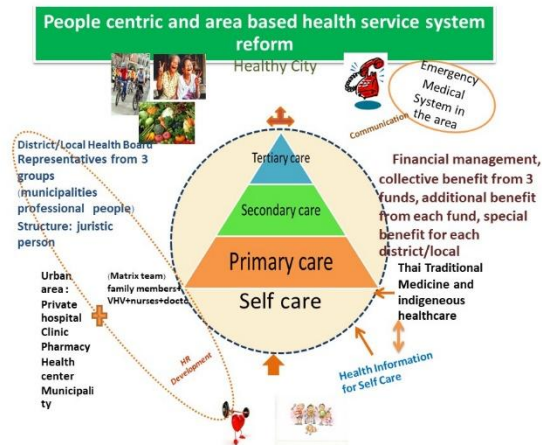
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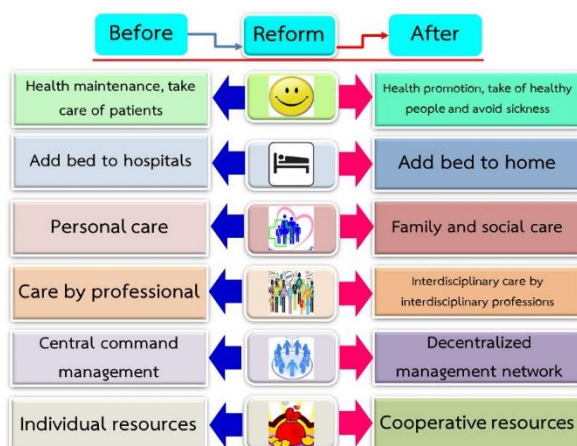


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District Health Board Members

- 1) People : wise senior /officers on pension
- 2) Public sector : VHV/associations (senior, women, farmers)
- 3) Local leaders : PAO /SAO / municipalities
- 4) Local executive : headman / village headman
- 5) Private sector: health care, etc.
- 6) Government : MOI /MOD / MOE / MOAC / MSDHS / MOC / MOIN / MOPH
- 7) State enterprise : banks
- 8) Spiritual leaders : Buddhism / Islam

11



8

“Primary Care System. Reform”

“Hospital” as a “Base”

change/develop to

“Area” as a “Base”

“Diseases” as a “Center”

move forward >>> reform

“People” as a “Center”

Pioneer areas (15 areas) in the search for appropriate model (Local health committee mechanism, service/matrix team, financial mechanism, information system)

10

Focal Issues



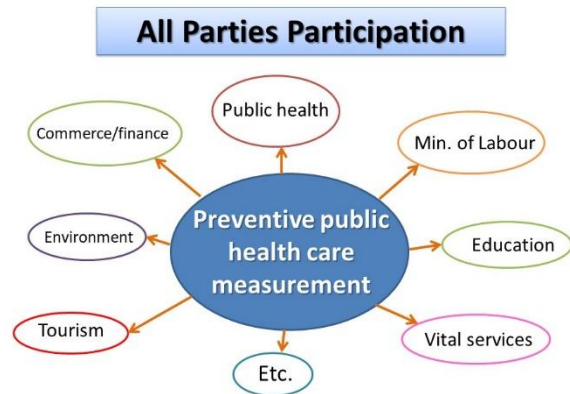
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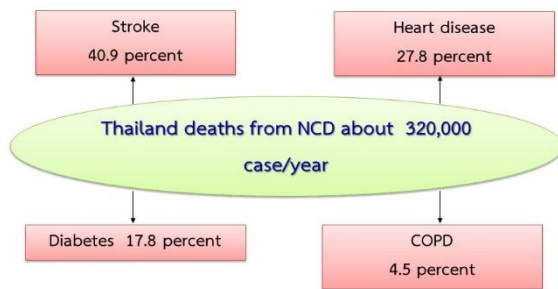
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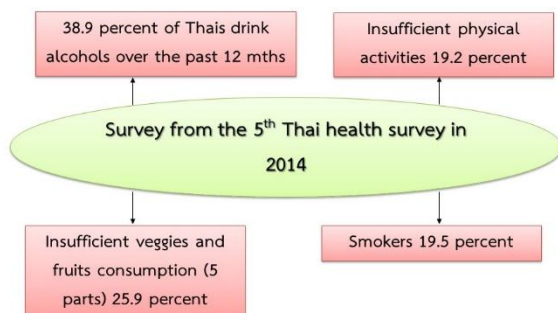
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Background and significance of the problem

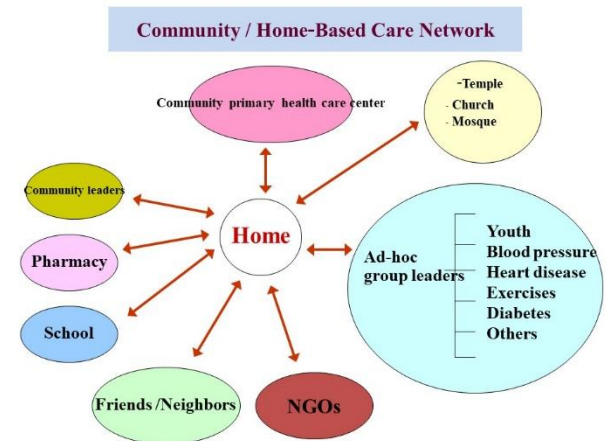


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Background and significance of the problem



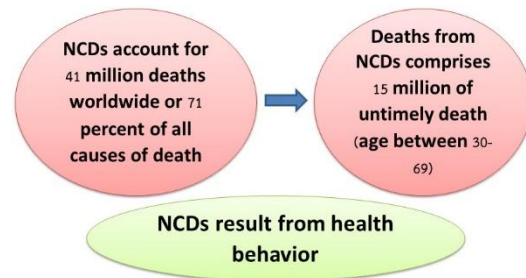
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16

Background and significance of the problem

Prevalence and causes of NCD



18

Lifestyle Medicine

1. Healthy Life Style and Exercise Regimens
2. Health Food
3. Managing Stress
4. Appropriate sleep behavior
5. Maintain normal body weight
6. Mental and meditation practice
7. Maintain healthy physical ability and potential
8. Reduce, restrict, and refrain from narcotics

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How can we implement Lifestyle change in our lives and the world around us?

- Feet
- Forks
- Fingers
- Sleep
- Stress
- Love

20



22

Summary

- Chronic diseases are not the cause of our healthcare crisis in our world. Our lifestyle choices are!
- We can in fact nurture nature. Our genes are not our destiny.
- This is a gradual process, any changes we make to be healthier will benefit us. Small incremental lifestyle changes will bring Big results if given time.

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1



CIVIL PARTICIPATION in the PHILIPPINES

ATTY. OLIVER OWEN GARCIA
General Legal Counsel
Island Vice-Chairman, PCL Mindanao

2

Background

The Philippines has long tradition of civic engagement especially at the Barangay Level.


This serves as a mediating mechanism to channel the socio-economic demands of marginalized groups.



3

LGU Partners with the following as members of Local Development Councils (LDC):

- Civil Society Organizations
- Non-Government Organizations
- Cooperatives
- Homeowners' Association




4

The building of empowered, responsible and responsive LGUs through strengthening of LDCs as able partners in national development, provide a revitalized thrust to government's efforts to contribute to the realization of a responsive national priorities and budget.



5

Participation of non-government/civil society organizations promotes transparent, accountable, participatory local governance, ensuring that local development councils, are fully functional and independent third party monitoring and evaluation are conducted.



6

Philippines ranks 5th in the world in the OBS pillar on public engagement:

- Developed the Principles of Constructive Engagement with CSOs to jumpstart the process of creating opportunities for participation in the budget process
- Introduced the Budget Partnership Agreements (BPAs) between agencies and CSOs
- Implemented the Bottom-up Budgeting (BuB) to empower citizens in identifying and implementing poverty reduction projects with their local government units
- COA introduced the Citizens' Participatory Audit (CPA) or the performance audits in government projects




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Youth Participation

15-18 years old can be voted into the local governing SK and are given full powers and authority as any other member of the council. The SK enables young people to gain leadership skills by serving as leaders in their communities. There is also a SK-Youth Council, which works to establish community projects and fundraisers, as well as local and national collaboration. The SK-Youth Council has been operational since 1991 and targets those between the ages of 15-21.



8

People's Alternative

- People's participation in decision-making;
- The creation of an office for social development;
- Employment generation for the urban poor;
- Local government control over the police;
- The distribution of stalls among vendors in the city central market;
- Sectoral representation of the urban poor in the city council; and
- Implementation of traffic regulations without discrimination.



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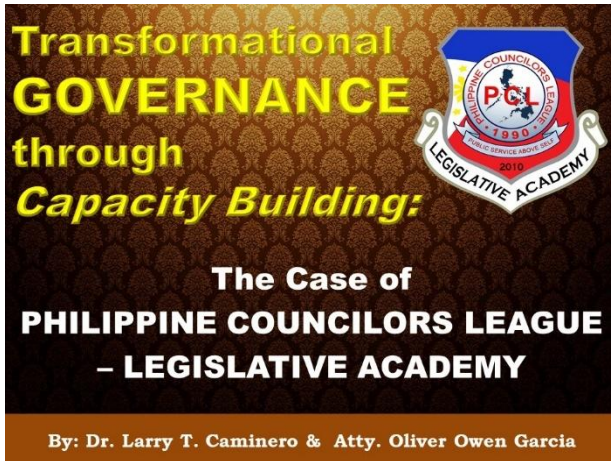
"PUBLIC SERVICE ABOVE SELF"



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1



3

The word **Capacity** means “intellectual ability”; while the word **Development** stresses “the act of developing” (Webster’s Dictionary). The term **Capacity Development** bespeaks of effectiveness and efficiency, which may result to good public governance and sustainable development.

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- It is the process through individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives (United Nations Development Program).
- The World Bank – African Region defines capacity as the proven ability of key actors in a society to achieve socio-economic goals on their own. This is demonstrated through the functional presence of a combination of most of the following factors: viable institutions and respective organizations; commitment and vision of leadership; financial and material resources; skilled human resources.

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Outline

- I. **Capacity Building and Legal Frameworks**
- II. **Why Reform and Innovation in PCL CapDev?** (Practices, Gaps and Challenges)
- III. **What now?** (The Current Reform in PCL Capacity Development)
- IV. **What’s next?** (Enrollment/Registration 4.0; and Impact Study)

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- It is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capability to achieve social and economic goals, including through the improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, institutions- within a wider social and cultural enabling environment (United Nations – Disaster Risk Reduction Office)
- The activities, approaches, strategies, and methodologies which help organizations, groups and generate development benefits and achieve their objectives (Canadian International Development Agency)

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LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

- **Section 2, Article XIV of the 1987 Philippine Constitution**
The State shall establish, maintain, and support a complete, adequate and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of the people and society and the State shall encourage non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning independent and out-of-school study programs particularly those that respond to community needs.
- **Article 164 (b) of RA 7160 Philippine Local Government Code of 1991**
The Local Chief Executive to be responsible in the human resource management and development in his Local Government Unit..., and is encouraged to avail of the Services of the Local Government Academy and other Learning Institutions.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

- **Section 1 of Executive Order No. 330 dated May 10, 1996**
The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to expand and strengthen the Tertiary Education Equivalency & Accreditation Program.
- **Section 2 of Executive Order 330 dated May 10, 1996**
Encourages the CHED to deputize and/or accredit agencies, organizations and higher education institutions which will conduct equivalency assessments, develop assessment instruments, provide academic supplementation and/or award degrees within their areas.

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PCL-LA's Benchmarks for Reform and Innovation

- Open University/Online Schools
- Philippine Educational Placement Test (PEPT)
- Alternative Learning System (ALS)
- Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalency & Accreditation Program (ETEEAP)
- Bachelors Degree for Executives
- PCL-LA's Customized Innovative Capacity Development – Degree Earning Program for Public Sector (CD-DEP-PS)

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Why Reform and Innovation?

- Difficult to quantify the overall impact of the PCL CapDev activities for the past 21 years.
- Councilors/Local Legislators/Policy Makers spend P1.2B Annually for Capacity Development Activities.
- Government Officials & Employees also deserve personal Academic development.
- Quality assurance of CapDev activities.

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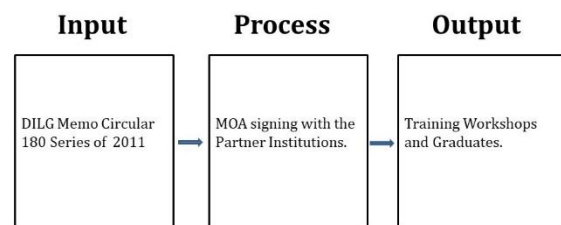
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Conceptual Framework



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Partners/Allied Institutions

- University of Makati
- Lyceum Northwestern University
- Don Mariano Marcos State University
- Baguio Central University
- West Visayas State University
- Davao del Norte State College
- Bukidnon State University
- Isabela State University
- Philippine Christian University
- Siliman University
- Cagayan State University

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PCL-LA OUTPUT

Baccalaureate Enrollees	Graduates	Percentage
1,523	1,440	94%
MA Diploma (18 units)	Graduates	Percentage
441	378	85%
Full MA with Thesis	Graduates	Percentage
1,456	1,330	91%
Doctoral	Graduates	Percentage
102	82	80%

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18

Economic Game Changer

Php 4B groundbreaking ceremony of 800 hectares mixed used township of Eastern Petroleum at the Municipality of Buenavista, Agusan del Norte, Philippines.



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Implementation Challenges

Gaps, Hubs, Clientele

a) Address Implementation Gaps

- Admission & Retention System
- Attendance/Participation System
- Financial Management System
- Partnership Mechanism with the granting Institutions

b) Improvement of Customized Curricular Offerings

c) One-Region-One-Hub Approach

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What's next?

- Enrollment/Registration 4.0
(<https://sites.google.com/clcgi.com/drecc/home>)
- Impact Study

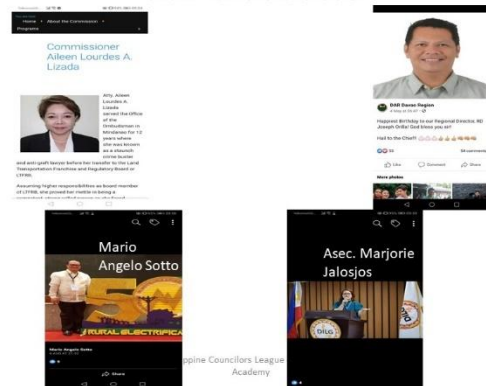
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Our Graduates



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Our Latest Graduate

