

資源環境経済学特別演習 II 議事録 (11 月)

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報告題名		Policy Analysis on the promotion of Organic Agriculture in selected prefectures/provinces in Japan and the Philippines	
報告者	U-Nichols Asis Manalo	日時	11 月 17 日 午後 3 時～
(所属分野)	農業経営経済学分野	場所	第二講義室
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出席者 長谷部、米澤、米倉、冬木、高篠、伊藤、石井、阿部、韓、スチン、神浦、水木、宮里、易思、威廉、王、金、タンボウニ、中村、山口、林、泉井、金、黄、今井、渋谷、畠山、室井、ナスンムンク、徐、趙、Manalo、劉、王偉、池畑、伊坂、薄井、菅野、庄司、西田、門馬、菅原			
報告要旨 For so many years, conventional agriculture production systems have been viewed as the key to producing adequate food for the human population. However, based on studies conducted, conventional agriculture is no longer sustainable given the ecological impacts and health concerns for the people added to that the issues on the growing population, shrinking agricultural lands, and effects of climate change. A UNFAO Report in 2007 cited that Organic Agriculture offers an alternative food system that improves agricultural performance to better provide access to food, nutritional adequacy, environmental quality, economic efficiency, and social equity. This study aims to analyze the Japanese approach in the promotion of Organic Agriculture in terms of the implementation of various government policies and laws and to be able to gather good lessons and practices that the government of the Philippines can replicate. Actual field visits, surveys, interviews and focus group discussion will be done as methods of data collection both in Japan and the Philippines.			

質疑・応答

(高篠) About your interview survey, how many samples are you going to collect?

(Manalo) I am going to interview farmers in Akita, Miyagi and Fukushima. I think I will interview about 25 farmers in Oogata-mura. And in the Philippines, I will ask assistance from my Office in the conduct of farmer survey. I am planning to do survey for at least 5 regions all over Philippines, and maybe around 100-150 farmers as respondents. I am planning to interview the 4 local government units who are under a new program funded by our office. They are planning to shift their rice production into organic rice within the next 5 year period.

(高篠) When will you conduct the survey? Will you ask for some assistance?

(Manalo) Of course, I will ask assistance of my supervisor. In Oogata-mura, the Director of Agricultural extension center is my friend.

(高篠) How and what will you analyze the data?

(Manalo) In terms of the level of awareness, the organic farmers in Japan were aware of the organic farming before it became a legislation. That's the same case in Philippines. But in terms of involvement of the government, the Japanese diet passed the law in 2006. And in the Philippines we passed our own law just last year (2010). There are long periods between the awareness of farmers and the legislation. That's also the same in Philippines. I want to know the activities of farmers before and after the legislation. I will make a sort of comparison in terms of what and how will the government do for promoting organic farming.

(米倉) I think you postulate the organic farming is economically efficient and reduce the production cost. Is this true?

(Manalo) Yes Sensei, But in terms of acceptance worldwide, I think Organic Agriculture receives less attention. However, I think Organic Agriculture is the only farming system that can provide safe food and at the same time help sustain the environment. Also, in the Philippines, this was started to help small farmers against the high prices of production inputs such as fertilizers because these are petroleum/oil-based, and when prices of crude oil in the world market increase the prices also of these fertilizers increase. And I decide to propose this research because the government in Philippines is really pushing organic farming and I want to support government activities.

(米倉) In Indonesia, organic farming attract many farmers. Most organic fertilizer is prepared by farmers, and that is a very good business. I think industrial development of organic fertilizer should be based on rural development. So you need concentrate on not only government policy but also business side of organic fertilizer.

(Manalo) In Philippines, the government provide the facility to make organic fertilizer.

(米倉) You want to analyze the policy means for organic farming. You should consider that the policy means for development of organic fertilizer are not only farming technology but something like credit or subsidies scheme, accelerating business scheme. You should investigate the topic with much wider scope of view.

(冬木) I think Tohoku organic farmers are under very sensitive conditions now. How will you be able to interview them?

(Manalo) I was able to talk with the vice president of the JOAA. The JOAA advocate and promote the “teikei” movement which is the sort of family-relationship between farmers and consumers. Organic farmers in Ibaraki-ken continue to plant crops. Because they have mutual agreement, the consumer will continue to buy the products as long as the radiations of the crops are below the dangerous levels. And I am planning to interview farmers in Minami-Soma who migrated to other areas.

