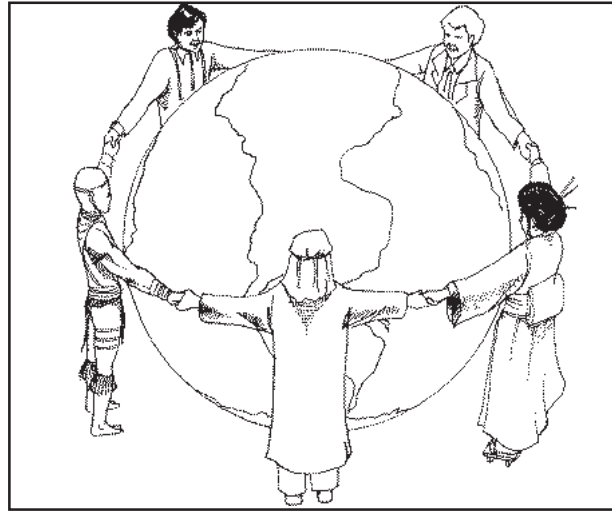




What Is This Module About?

People say that the world is one global community. Do you know what this means? It means that the world is made up of many countries and people of different cultures.

It is also one big community where people help one another. In a community, people readily assist those who need food or clothing. When disasters and calamities like earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and war strike, people come and work together.



Countries should help one another in times of crisis. All nations in the world must work together for peace and prosperity. The practice of helping one another among countries is called **international aid**.

This module will help you understand international aid. It is divided into two lessons:

Lesson 1 — *What Is International Aid?*

Lesson 2 — *The Impact of International Aid*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ explain the meaning of international aid;
- ◆ describe the different types of international aid;
- ◆ describe how international aid affects your daily life; and
- ◆ analyze the benefits and problems of international aid.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before studying the module, answer the questions below to see how much you already know about international aid. Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if it is not.

- _____ 1. International aid is given only for emergency relief.
- _____ 2. Multilateral aid is given by one country to another.
- _____ 3. Development aid is given for the improvement of a country's economy and basic services.
- _____ 4. Aid can be given through goods, services or money.
- _____ 5. Aid only comes in the form of loans.
- _____ 6. Humanitarian aid is given to ensure the well-being of others.
- _____ 7. Goods are aids in the form of food, clothing, medicines and other materials.
- _____ 8. A donor is the one receiving the aid.
- _____ 9. A recipient is the one giving the aid.
- _____ 10. Bilateral aid is given by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40 to find out.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topics in this module. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand some important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may now go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

What Is International Aid?

This lesson will teach you about international aid and how countries help each other in times of crisis. You will also learn how more developed countries are now helping smaller and poorer countries.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

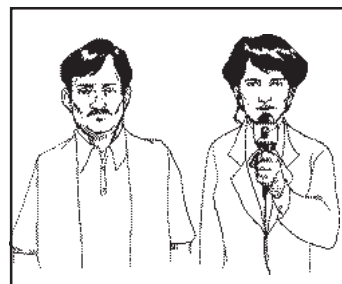
- ◆ explain the meaning of international aid;
- ◆ describe the different types and sources of international aid; and
- ◆ identify situations where international aid is needed.



Let's Read

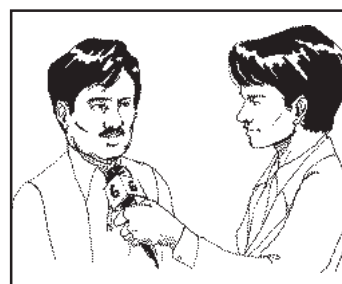
In 1991, Mt. Pinatubo erupted. This caused massive buildups of ashfall or lahar in Zambales. When the rains came months after the eruption, the lahar reached the province of Pampanga. The residents there were affected by this disaster because it destroyed everything on its path. It caused the destruction of communities and the loss of many lives. Read the story below to learn more.

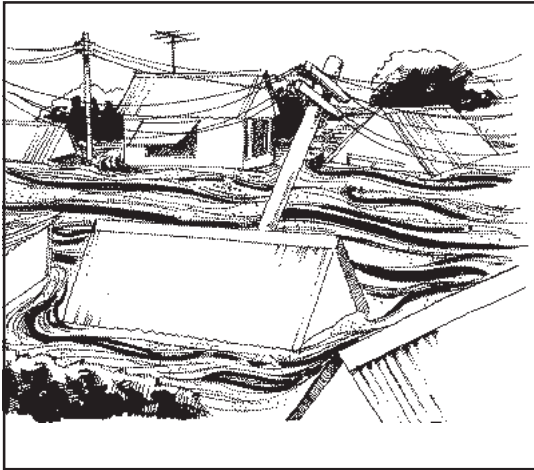
Ana Balita : Good morning! This is Ana Balita reporting live from the town of Bacolor, Pampanga. Here, we can see that Bacolor is seriously affected by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. Let's talk to one of the barangay captains, Kapitan Bert Pimentel of Barangay Cabalantian.



Good morning, Kapitan. Can you tell our viewers how the eruption affected your barangay?

Kap. Bert : Good morning, Ana. Our barangay is now affected by lahar or ashfalls.





Many houses and buildings are buried underneath the lahar. This left many families homeless.

There is hardly any food and drinking water for the people of Bacolor. They are hungry and thirsty. They are also cold and wet because of the continuous rains. We need clothing, blankets and mats for them to sleep on.

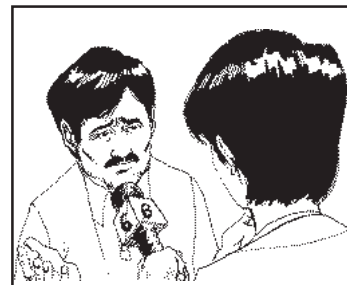
Ana Balita : How about the rescue operations for those still trapped in their homes?

Kap. Bert : As of now, the lahar has buried almost all the homes in Barangay Cabalantian. We have lost many lives because of the lahar. Some of the residents are staying on top of their roofs waiting for help. The government is doing everything it can to evacuate these people.



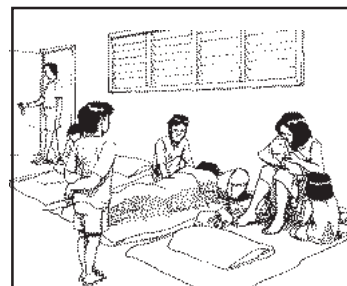
Ana Balita : Where are the evacuees staying?

Kap. Bert : There is no place for them to sleep yet. We do not have enough money to put up tents and temporary shelters. As of now, the homeless are sleeping in makeshift evacuation centers in the nearby schools.



Ana Balita : How about the health of those affected?

Kap. Bert : That is another problem. Many people have colds and fever. Many of them also have injuries. We badly need medicines and health care.



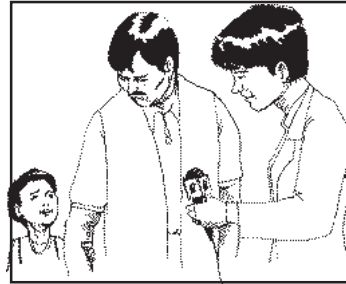
Ana Balita : How about infrastructure like roads and bridges?

Kap. Bert : Because of the lahar, all of the roads and bridges have been destroyed. Most homes and buildings are also buried underneath it.



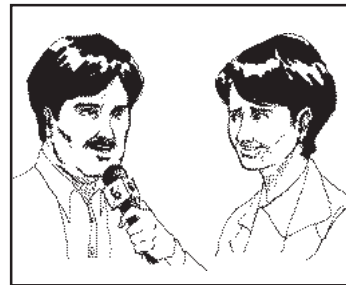
Boy : Kapitan Bert! Kapitan Bert! There are some trucks arriving with food and other materials!

Kap. Bert : That must be the international aid we have been waiting for!

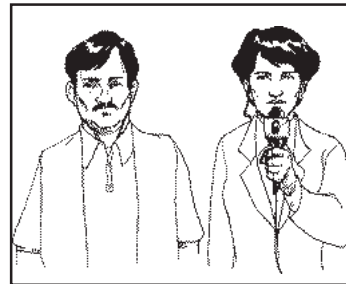


Ana Balita : This is a new development! Kapitan, can you explain to our viewers what international aid is?

Kap. Bert : The government has been very good in helping us out. But we still need money and goods. Fortunately, there is international aid. This is help from other countries and international organizations. But, excuse me for now, I must attend to this first.



Ana Balita : Thank you very much, Kapitan. To those watching this program, you have seen how Bacolor has been affected by the eruption. I'll be giving you more updates. This is Ana Balita reporting for "News Daily." Please stay tuned!





Let's Review

You have just read about the disaster brought about by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991. Answer the questions below.

1. What are the needs of the people of Bacolor?

2. What is international aid?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



Let's Learn

The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991 was a calamity that affected a lot of our countrymen. People lost their homes and livelihood. Many were injured and they got sick because of poor sanitary conditions in evacuation centers. Food, clothing, medicines and adequate shelter were badly needed. It's a good thing that many foreign countries and international organizations helped us.

International aid is assistance given by one country to another. Countries help one another in the same way that you would help your neighbor during a crisis. When calamities and disasters occur or a country does not have enough money for development, international aid is given. It is important to remember that **emergency relief** or **humanitarian aid** is given whenever human lives are suffering or endangered due to a calamity or war.

Emergency relief is given during:

- ◆ earthquakes;
- ◆ floods;
- ◆ storms;
- ◆ wars;
- ◆ volcanic eruptions; and
- ◆ landslides; etc.



Let's Think About This

What comes to your mind when you hear the word **aid**? Most people usually connect it with money. So, when aid is given, we expect that it's in the form of money. But is money the only kind of aid that organizations and countries give? What about clothing, medicine and other basic necessities that must be provided? Do they also give aid or assistance with regard to these basic needs?

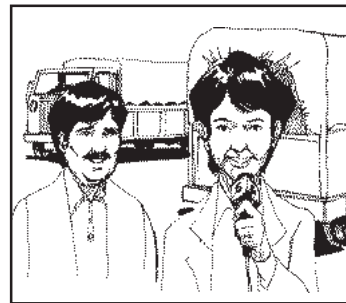
Try to reflect on your answers to these questions. Then read our next section to learn the answers.



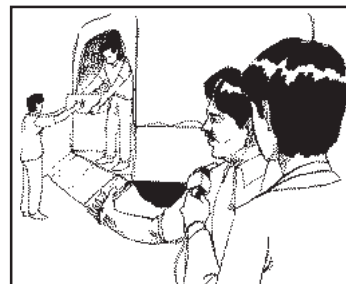
Let's Read

Read more about Ana Balita as she delivers news and information related to international aid.

Ana Balita : Good afternoon. This is Ana Balita, reporting from the evacuation centers in Pampanga. Today, many trucks and people arrived to help the citizens who were affected by the eruption and the lahar. Let's talk to Kapitan Bert to learn more.

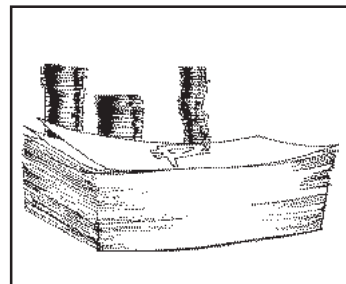


Kap. Bert : Yes, Ana. Today many people arrived to help us. Some of them are representatives of other countries.



Ana Balita : Kapitan, can you explain to us the different types of international aid that they are giving you here?

Kap. Bert : Certainly, I'll be glad to explain. There are three types of international aid.



First, aid may be given in the form of **capital**. It is defined as funds or assets or, to put it simply, money. Money is given as a form of assistance. The people of Barangay Cabalantian have received money to buy the things needed for those affected by the calamity.

The second type of aid is **goods**. These are commodities or actual things given by a donor to a recipient, like medicine, clothing, food and construction and medical supplies. Educational materials like books, office supplies, appliances and other equipment like machinery and hardware are also examples of goods. We have also received this kind of aid from our donors.



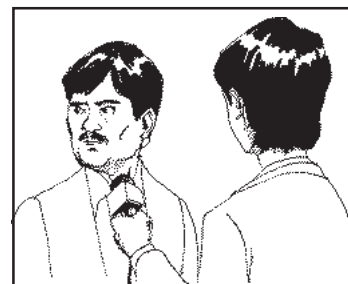
Ana Balita : So, goods are given to you in the form of medicine, food, blankets, clothes and tents?

Kap. Bert : That's right, Ana. But that's not all. Aid can also be given in the form of **services**. This is work performed for others like those given by health workers, doctors, nurses and medical professionals. Emergency and relief workers also give their services. Even the work done by teachers, engineers, researchers and economists are considered as services.

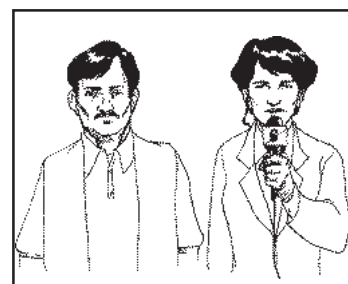


Ana Balita : What services have been given to Bacolor?

Kap. Bert : Here in Bacolor, you can see emergency relief officers and rescue operations workers. They help those living in affected areas evacuate from their homes. They also rescue those who are stranded in dangerous areas. There are also doctors and nurses attending to the sick and injured people.



Ana Balita : There you have it, folks. Now you know the different types of international aid. Reporting live from Pampanga, this is Ana Balita. Stay tuned!





Let's Try This

You have read about the three different types of aid — capital, goods and services. See if you can identify the types of aid in the given situations below. Write **C** for capital, **G** for goods, and **S** for services on the lines provided.

- ____ 1. When an earthquake occurred in Baguio in 1990, many relief operations workers arrived to rescue those trapped under the buildings.
- ____ 2. Many boxes of canned goods were also sent to Pampanga for the people who lost their homes and farms.
- ____ 3. A sum of ₱ 300,000.00 was given by different countries to help the government buy more blankets and mats for those staying in the evacuation centers.
- ____ 4. Due to the lack of buildings and equipment in Mindanao, many children cannot go to school, so teachers went to the evacuation centers to teach them.
- ____ 5. Japan donated ₱2 million to help the local government of Pampanga build roads.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40. If all your answers are correct, very good! But do not feel bad if you made some mistakes. Just keep on reading to learn more.

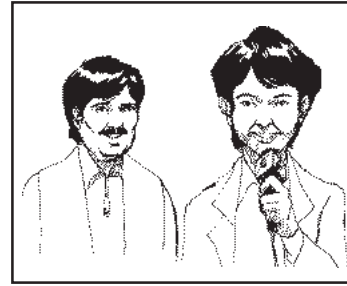
Aside from emergency relief or humanitarian aid, do you know the other types of international aid given to poor and developing countries? Read on to learn the answers.



Let's Read

Many countries helped the people of Bacolor, Pampanga. They received food, clothing and medicine. Medical services were also made available to the people. But, there were still some problems for the people of Barangay Cabalantian. Learn about them on the next page.

Ana Balita : Good morning. This is Ana Balita reporting for News Daily. Last year, I was here during the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo and we have witnessed how the town was destroyed by the lahar, especially Barangay Cabalantian. We also saw how countries all over the world helped this barangay and its residents.



Let's see if international aid is still helping the people of Bacolor. Let's talk to Kapitan Bert Pimentel. Good morning, Kapitan Bert.



Kap. Bert : Good morning, Ana.

Ana Balita : Kapitan, are you still receiving help from other countries?

Kap. Bert : Well, they were here before but most of the rescue operations workers have already left.



Ana Balita : I see. So, is this the last of the international aid for the people of Barangay Cabalantian?

Kap. Bert : No, not at all. International aid can be given not only during times of crisis but also for the development of a country.



The lahar did not just take away our homes, it also took away our sources of income and livelihood. People lost their farms and small businesses. So most of the residents here have no money to support their needs. It's a good thing there is international aid for development.



Let's Think About This

After the rescue operations, what other problems of the people of Bacolor should still be met? Will the government be able to help them? How? Do you think international aid is again needed to solve these problems? Think of your answers to these questions and write them below.

Finished? Compare your answers with this:

After the rescue operations, the people of Bacolor need to rebuild their town. Homes, schools, bridges and other infrastructure are needed so that the people will be able to resume their normal lives. There is also a need for livelihood programs since the people no longer have work and sources of income. In other words, the town needs to be developed again. And this is the responsibility of the government. But we know that the government cannot do this alone. They need help to fund these projects. International aid is again needed in rebuilding the town of Bacolor.



Let's Learn

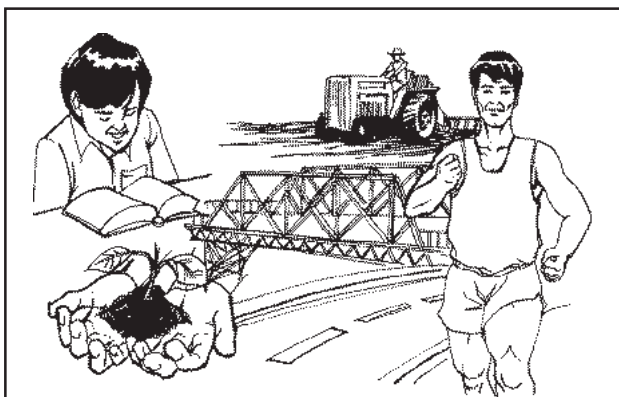
International aid is also given for development. There are countries with poor roads and bridges, health problems, insufficient livelihood programs and others. Some countries need more schools and hospitals. For all these, a country needs the assistance of other countries in the form of grants or loans.

Here are the general areas of development which can receive aid:

- ◆ Education
- ◆ Infrastructure (roads, bridges, buildings)
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Environment
- ◆ Science and technology
- ◆ Food and agriculture

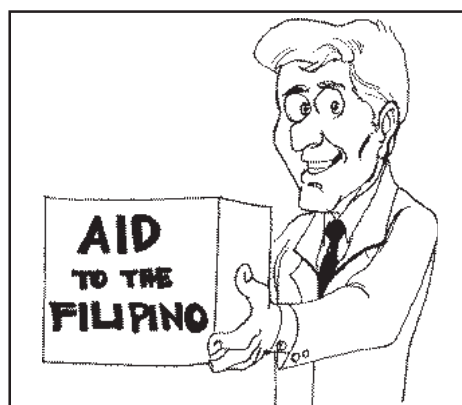
Here's how development aid works:

Aid for the development of health care facilities, good roads and bridges, improvement in education, caring for the environment, better ways of farming and more is needed by the Philippines.

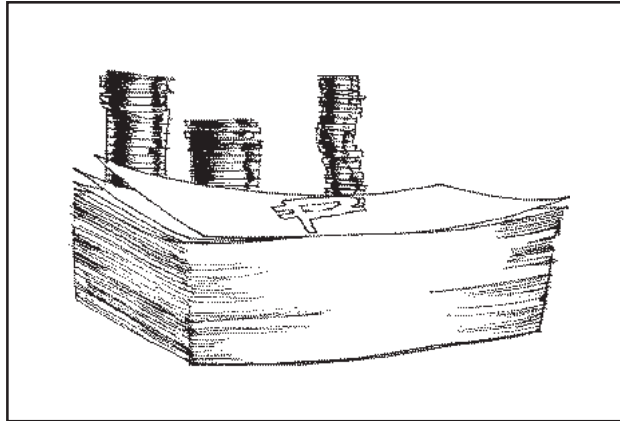


Usually, the Philippine government does not have the money to fund projects for development.

This is where international aid comes in. Donors give aid through grants and loans for special projects.



A **loan** is money borrowed from the donor which the recipient has to pay. A **grant** is a kind of aid that does not need to be paid back.



Through a development aid, the government can rebuild the roads, bridges, hospitals, schools and homes that were destroyed by lahar.

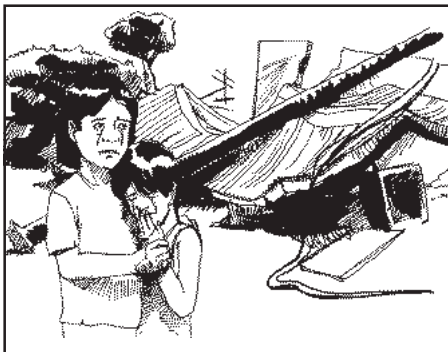


Let's Try This

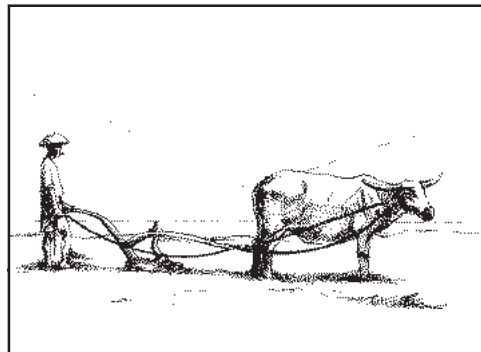
There are many reasons why our country needs aid. Look at words inside the box below, then at the pictures. What kind of need does each picture show? Choose from the answers inside the box. Write down the letter of your choice in the blank below each picture.

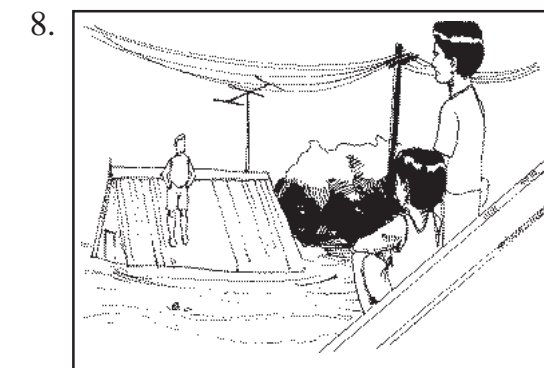
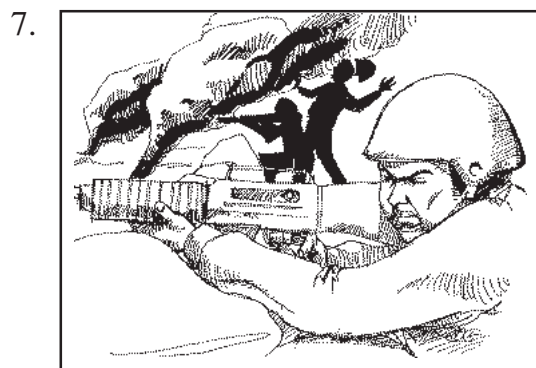
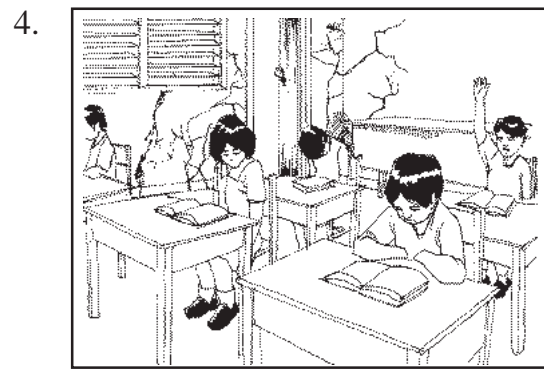
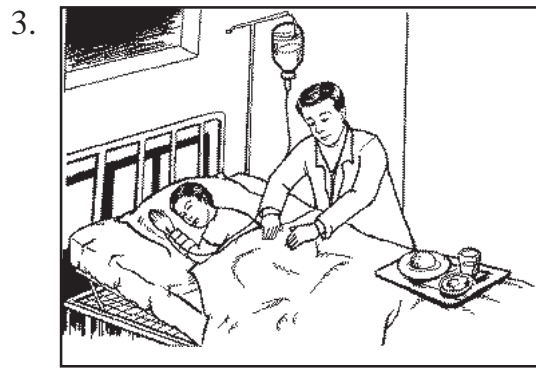
- a. aid for infrastructure
- b. aid for education
- c. emergency relief during earthquakes
- d. aid for the environment
- e. aid for food and agriculture
- f. emergency relief during floods
- g. emergency relief during wars
- h. emergency relief during volcanic eruptions
- i. aid for health

1.



2.





Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.

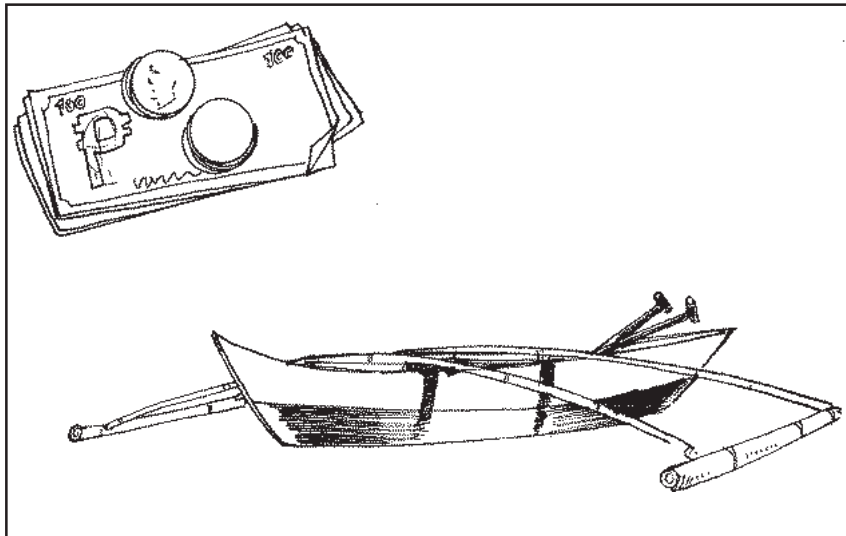


Let's Learn

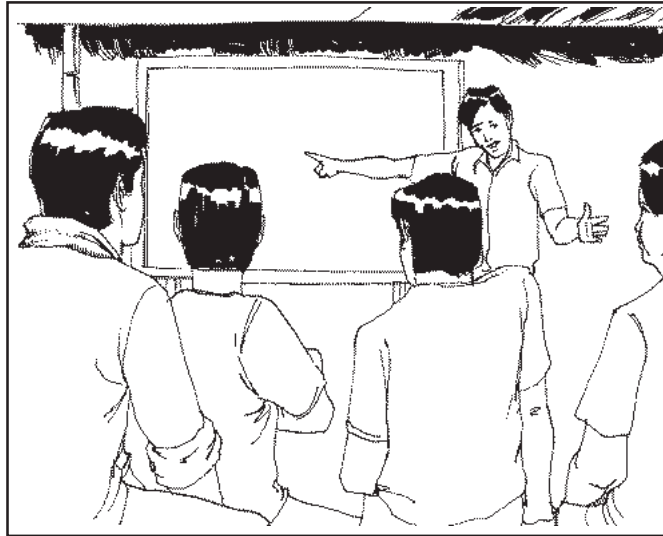
Learn more about international aid for development. Read the stories of Sitio Asul and Barangay Niyog.



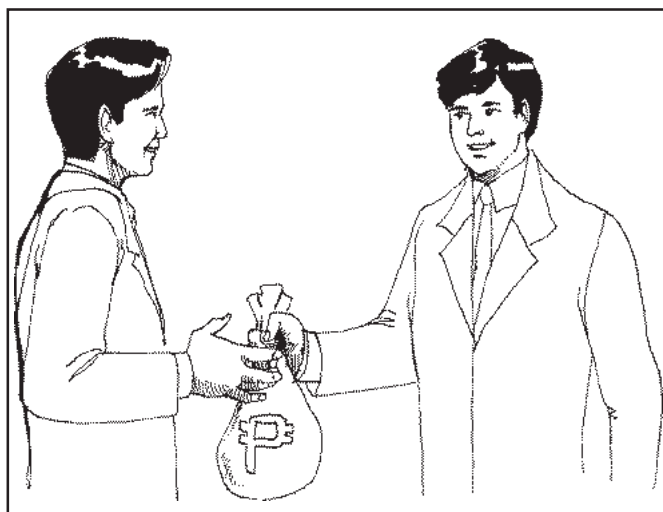
Sitio Asul is a community by the seashore. Its residents are mostly fishermen. The sea is abundant with fishes and other sea products like seaweed. However, most of the fishermen are poor and cannot afford to buy their own boats and fishing equipment. In this case, international aid can help in the development of Sitio Asul.



To give aid through a grant, the donor may donate goods like fishing boats and equipment to the people of Sitio Asul. The donor may also give capital or money to a government agency such as the Bureau of Fisheries. This bureau will then create projects to help the fishermen earn money for a living.



The fishermen of Sitio Asul can also develop their community by learning to take care of the environment and its resources. Environment experts, engineers, scientists and teachers can give their services to the people of Sitio Asul.



If the aid is given through a loan, the donor country or organization lends the money to the government. The government uses the money to create projects for the fishermen in Sitio Asul. After some time, the money should be paid back by the recipient country.

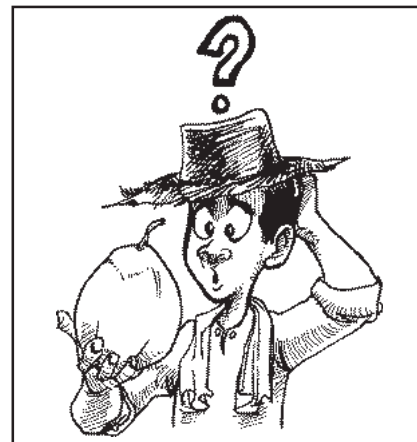
Now, read about Barangay Niyog and see how the residents receive aid for development.

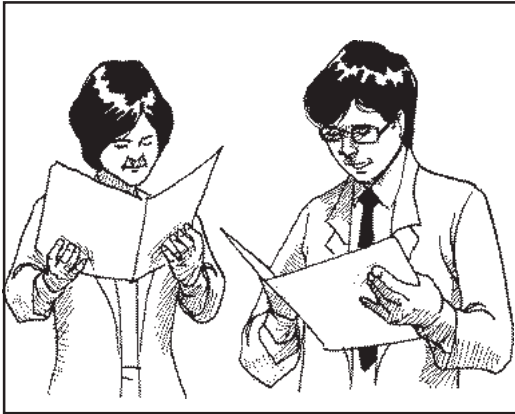


Barangay Niyog has many coconut trees. The coconut is popularly known as the “tree of life” for its many uses. It can be used to make soap, oil, food products like *bukayo* and *nata de coco* and many others. But the residents of Barangay Niyog only makes copra out of coconuts. If they know the other uses of the coconut tree, they will earn more money.

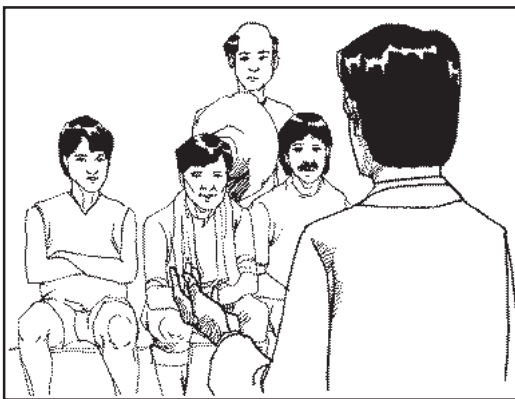
Unfortunately, the farmers have no knowledge of the new technology that they can use. No one in Barangay Niyog knows how to make other products from coconuts. How can international aid be of use to the farmers?

Services may be given by donors. In this case, the service given is called **technical assistance**. It is assistance in carrying out policy studies, providing advice and supporting projects.





If Barangay Niyog receives technical assistance from a donor, this can come in different forms. A donor may help the recipient government create a study on how to help the farmers in Barangay Niyog. This study is called a **policy study**. Researchers, economists, engineers and other professionals can think of a project and their services can become part of the technical assistance.



When the project is implemented, services are continuously given. The technical assistance given by the engineers, scientists and technicians from the donor country or organization will help the farmers and give them advice on how to develop products from coconuts.

These services may be financed by the donor through grants, loans or a combination of both.



Let's Review

Based on what you have read, answer the following questions.

1. How did Sitio Asul receive aid for development?

2. What is the difference between a grant and a loan?

3. What is technical assistance? How did Barangay Niyog receive technical assistance?

To find out if you answered correctly, go back to the previous discussion.



Let's Try This

Do you want to know where international aid comes from? Well, before we discuss this topic, do this activity first. Enjoy hunting on the Word Find puzzle below!

Word Find

Look for the following words in the puzzle. Encircle the words you find. The words can be spelled vertically, horizontally, diagonally or even backwards.

UNITED NATIONS

ADB

AUSAID

USAID

WORLD BANK

UNDP

PNRC

JAPAN

RED CROSS

UNICEF

CANADA

I	L	A	G	N	U	P	S	G	Y
S	Q	B	F	I	K	S	Z	X	T
T	U	W	E	N	O	O	Q	F	E
O	N	M	G	R	S	U	S	A	I
P	I	M	C	Z	U	L	B	U	P
L	T	D	R	X	C	I	R	N	N
K	E	E	K	N	A	B	D	L	R
R	D	M	C	F	N	H	D	H	C
U	N	C	V	E	A	Y	T	V	R
G	A	D	B	C	D	B	N	M	L
M	T	P	O	I	A	P	Z	X	C
V	I	S	I	N	U	Y	T	R	E
Z	O	R	A	U	S	A	I	D	W
X	N	W	Q	A	S	G	D	F	H
F	S	E	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.

Did you have fun looking for the words you needed? These are the different countries and organizations that give aid to the people around the world. Let's learn more about the different international donors.



Let's Learn

In the setup of international aid, there is a donor and a recipient.

- ◆ A **donor** is the organization or country that is giving the aid.
- ◆ A **recipient** is the country that receives the aid.

The donors of international aid are classified into three — *multilateral*, *bilateral* and *humanitarian*.

Multilateral International Aid

When we use the term **multilateral**, we are referring to a lot of countries helping out. A multilateral organization is composed of different countries.

There are many different multilateral organizations that offer assistance. The most prominent and active organizations that give aid to the Philippines are the following:

1. United Nations



The United Nations or UN is an international organization that was established after World War II. Today, it has 189 countries as members.

To respond to problems and issues around the world, the UN established many different agencies for giving direct assistance.

2. World Bank



The World Bank is a specialized agency of the United Nations which gives loans and financial assistance to countries in need. It also offers many programs and projects for development to different countries.

The agency is composed of many countries from which the capital comes from. Think of the World Bank as a giant piggy bank where countries put in money for safekeeping. Then other countries can borrow this money for development.

3. Asian Development Bank (ADB)



The Asian Development Bank or ADB is an international development finance institution composed of 57 countries. It was built to encourage economic growth in the Asia-Pacific Region. Like the World Bank, the member countries can avail of loans and grants for development.

How does the ADB work? Like the World Bank, it grants loans for development. For example, if a country needs more roads and bridges but has no money to build them, the ADB can lend them the money. The ADB can also provide technical assistance and make development plans with the member country.

Bilateral International Aid

Bilateral means aid is given from only one country to another. The following are the biggest aid givers and the agencies that they created for international aid.

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The United States is one of the world's biggest and richest countries. Throughout history, it has given assistance to the Philippines through the USAID—the agency that extends aid to developing countries.

The USAID works with the government of the country it is extending aid to. It offers long-term loans to fund projects. The agency's money comes from the federal budget of the United States.

2. Japan Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Japan is the richest and most progressive Asian country. It started the process of delivering aid to developing countries in Asia in 1954 through the Official Development Assistance (ODA). Since then, Japan has been a steady donor to many countries around the world. At present, Japan assists developing countries through its agency, Japan International Cooperation Agency or JICA.

3. Australia Aid (AusAID)

AusAID stands for the Australian Agency for International Development. It is responsible for the management of the overseas aid program of the Australian government. It was formerly known as the Australian Development Assistance Agency (ADAA), then the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) and then later still as the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), before its name was changed to its present form. The agency, under the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, now has representatives in 25 diplomatic missions overseas.

4. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

This Canadian agency supports sustainable development activities worldwide to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. It supports foreign aid projects in more than 100 of the poorest countries of the world.

Humanitarian International Aid

Whenever there is a calamity or an emergency, countries need a lot of money for aid and assistance. That's why there are organizations that provide humanitarian aid.

A humanitarian organization is one that promotes human welfare. This means it is concerned about the well-being of people all over the world. There are many humanitarian organizations such as the widely known International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The following are two of the well-known international humanitarian aid institutions:

1. **International Committee of the Red Cross**

This institution is devoted to carrying out assistance in times of war or armed conflict by providing aid and protection to military and civilian victims during these times.

2. **International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

The federation coordinates international relief operations in times of natural disasters like typhoons, floods, earthquakes, etc. It organizes the creation of National Societies of Red Cross Organizations in every member country. In Islamic countries, the cross is replaced by a red crescent because of religious orientations.

The Philippine National Red Cross is a member of the federation. It carries out emergency relief like medical services and social work, which includes first aid, training of nurses, youth programs, blood transfusions, etc. The PNRC works closely with the ICRC on humanitarian assistance to Mindanao where many Muslims usually suffer.



Let's Think About This

You know that our country is considered a third world or developing country. This means that our government can barely meet the needs of the Filipino people. This is one reason why we ask for international aid from other countries. But isn't there anything that we can do so that we can also help other countries? Do you think we can give international aid to other countries? How? Try to reflect on your answers to these questions.



Let's Read

The Philippines Gives Aid Too!



The Philippines is a good member of the global community. Like other nations, it also helps other countries as we are a member of the organizations that give aid for development like the United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

In times of crisis, the Philippines is also ready to donate money, goods and services to other countries. For example, in 1998, our country gave medicines to the tidal wave victims in Aitape, Papua New Guinea. During the periods of violence occurring in East Timor in 1999, teams of Filipino doctors and nurses were sent to take care of the injured.

We should remember that our country is a responsible member of the global community. As a good neighbor, we should help other countries out in times of need.



Let's Review

1. How does the Philippines give aid for development to other countries?

2. How does the Philippines give aid for emergency relief to other countries?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 42.



Let's Remember

- ◆ International aid is assistance given by one country to another in the form of:
 - capital or money;
 - goods or materials, food, equipment, clothing, medicines, etc.; and
 - professional services like medical, educational, environmental and technical assistance.
- ◆ International aid involves a donor and a recipient. A donor is the one giving the aid. A recipient is the one receiving the aid.
- ◆ International aid is given for:
 1. Development—to develop the economy through improvements in agriculture, education, infrastructure, health, etc.
 2. Emergency relief—in times of war, calamities and natural disasters
- ◆ Depending on the donor, the kinds of international aid include the following:
 1. Multilateral—aid given by many countries through an organization. Examples of multilateral organizations include the World Bank, ADB and UN.
 2. Bilateral—aid given by one country to another. Countries usually give aid through their own agencies. The US has USAID, AUSAID for Australia, JICA for Japan and CIDA for Canada.
 3. Humanitarian—aid given for the welfare and well-being of others during times of wars or calamities.



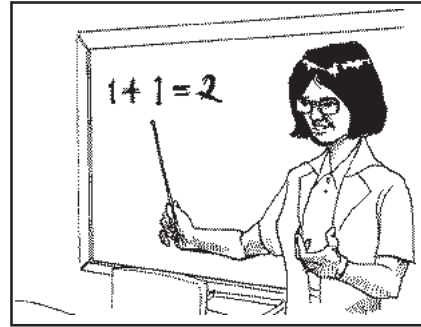
Let's See What You Have Learned

- A. Read the following statements. Write **True** in the blank if the statement is correct and **False** if it is not.
- _____ 1. Bilateral aid is aid given by many countries and organizations.
 - _____ 2. The USAID is an example of an agency that gives bilateral aid.
 - _____ 3. Services are aids in the form of money.

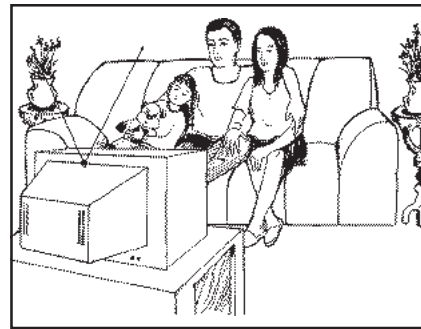
- _____ 4. Humanitarian aid is aid given for the welfare and well-being of others.
- _____ 5. Aid is also given for development projects such as health and education.

B. Listed below are some of the programs of aid donors. Identify whether the donor is multilateral, bilateral or humanitarian.

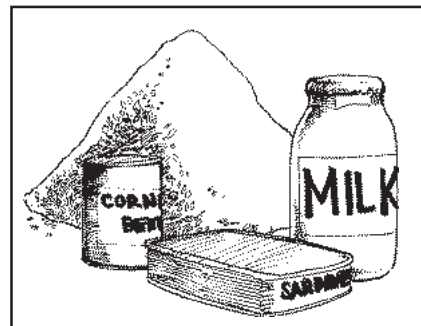
1. Schools all over the country receive teaching and learning materials to improve the skills of instructors. This project is called PA-PROBE which is funded by AusAID.
- _____



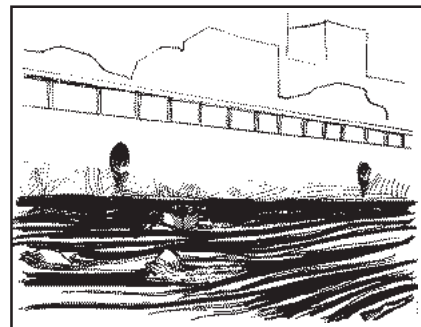
2. Family planning is a program of the Department of Health. Health centers are tasked to give out information on health through books, pamphlets and lessons. The United Nations contributes \$30 million to the government and local organizations that deal with family planning.
- _____



3. The fighting in Mindanao has affected the people badly. Many families became homeless and lost their sources of income. Canada donated \$30,000 for food aid for the children in Central Mindanao.
- _____



4. Pasig River in Manila is one of the dirtiest rivers in the country. The Asian Development Bank has contributed money and technical assistance to help clean up the river.
- _____



5. When a typhoon hit the province of Ormoc, Leyte, volunteers from the Red Cross helped rescue the people affected by floods. The organization also donated food, tents, blankets and medicine.



C. Read the following situations and indicate what form/s of aid is/are needed—capital, goods or services.

1. Barangay Bata is a community with a lot of children. Many mothers want health services for their children but the local health center lacks medicines and medical equipment.

2. Barangay Linis is a beautiful community near a river. The residents always make sure that their community is clean and green. But lately they have been having problems with their garbage disposal. So, the residents want to learn about proper waste management. How can international aid help in this situation?

3. Barangay Isda is a fishing village by the sea. One night, a storm hit the small barangay. Many of the residents lost their homes and many people become wet, cold and hungry. How can international aid be of help?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 42. If you got all the answers right, very good! If you made some mistakes, don't worry! You just need to read the parts of the lesson that you didn't understand.

The Impact of International Aid

In Lesson 1, you learned about the different donors and purposes of giving international aid. In this lesson, you will learn how international aid affects people's daily lives.

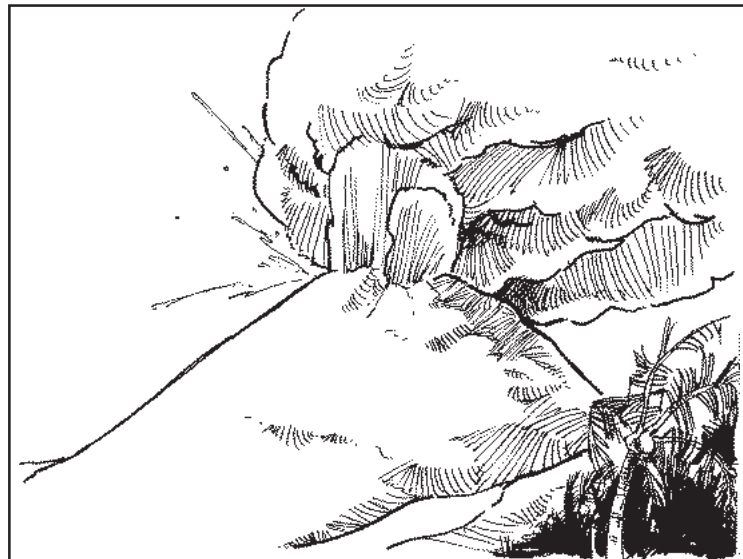
After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify and describe how international aid affects its recipients; and
- ◆ analyze the benefits and problems of international aid.



Let's Read

When Mount Pinatubo erupted in 1991, it caused destruction and claimed many lives. Many countries and international organizations helped the people of Bacolor, Pampanga to develop the small communities. Barangay Cabalantian was one of those who received aid for development.



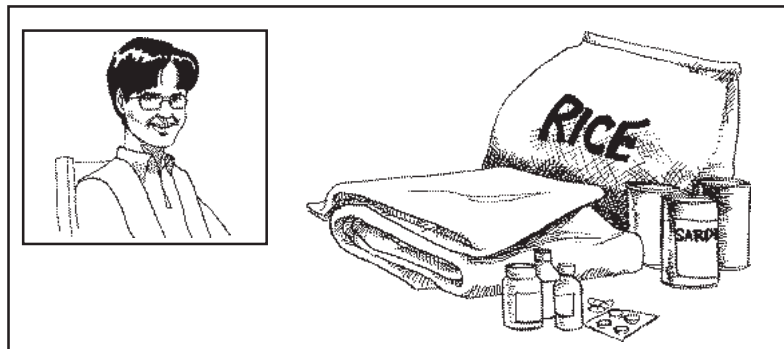
After a year, the barangay captains of Bacolor met together to discuss the development of their communities. Present at the meeting were Kapitan Bert, Kapitan Greg, Kapitan Jose, Kapitan Ana and some members of the community. At the meeting . . .

Kap. Bert : Thank you everyone for coming to this meeting. I am glad we are all here to discuss the development plans for the people of Bacolor. Today, let us talk about how our barangays are doing. Let's start with Kapitan Jose of Barangay Sikap.



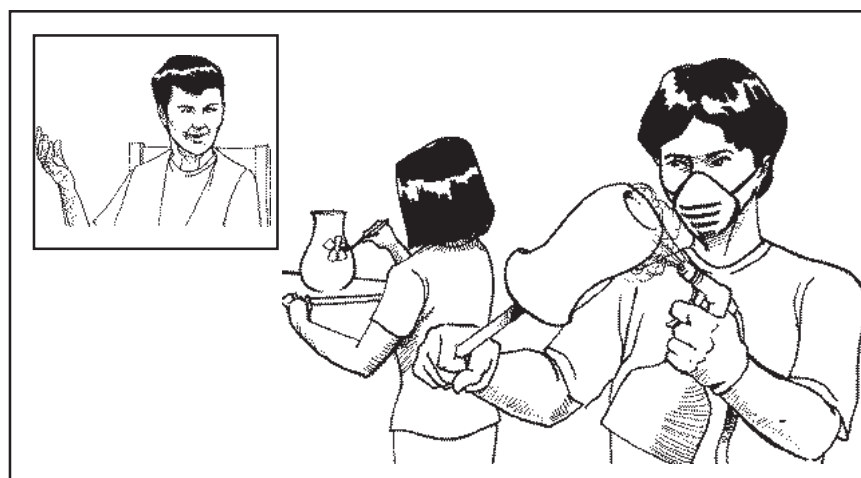
Kap. Jose : The residents of our barangay are very thankful for the presence of relief officers who helped us during the calamity.

Through them, we received food, clothing and tents for shelter. The money given for food was really helpful. What about your barangay, Greg?



Kap. Greg : Our residents are very happy because they have found a new way to earn money. Teachers and scientists from other countries have taught us how to use the lahar.

We can make pottery, ceramic figures and hollow blocks that we can sell. We are even planning to export our products.



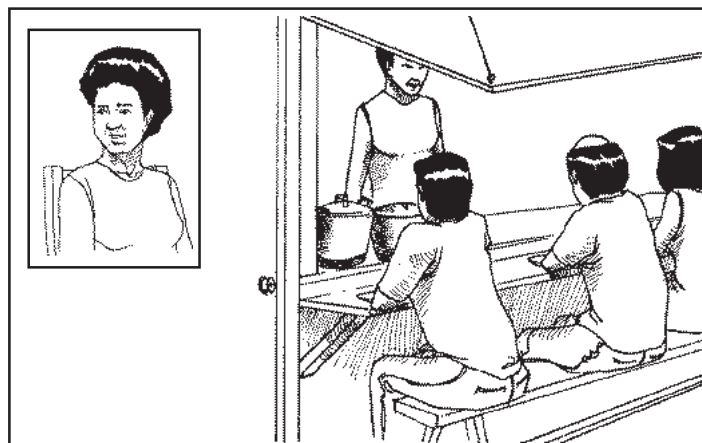
Kap. Bert : That's very good! For the residents of Cabalantian, we are interested in availing of the World Bank's development program. You all know that because of the lahar, we lost our farms and businesses.



This program allows small rural banks and cooperatives to lend us some money. This will help us get loans to put up small businesses once again. In fact, many of our residents have already availed of this loan, like Aling Cely.

Aling Cely : That's right. I used to feel so bad because I lost my home and my small piggery.

But I was able to borrow a small amount of money to put up my small eatery. This eatery has been helping me send my children to school. My earnings also helped me buy a tricycle which my husband drives to earn extra money for our family.



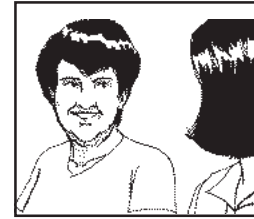
Kap. Ana : I am happy for those who feel that the aid has really helped. But I cannot say the same for my barangay. The residents were so used to receiving aid that they have become too dependent on them.



Mang Emong: I think Kapitan Ana is right. Some people have become too dependent on the free food and medicines that were donated to us. In our evacuation center, I have neighbors who do not even want to look for work anymore. They just rely on the canned goods that they receive.



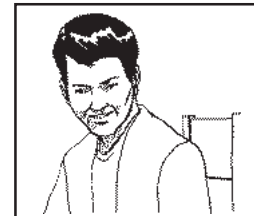
Aling Ditas : I am not impressed with the development aid too. For example, look at the loan program of the World Bank. How can our country pay back ₱50 million? This will be another debt, I'm sure. Because of this, we will have to pay higher taxes.



Aling Sita : That's right! I have also heard that one country is helping us on the condition that we buy goods and agricultural products from them. What about our own products? Why are there conditions if what they are giving us is supposed to be aid?



Kap. Greg : I understand how you feel but let us look at the good things that international aid has done. We have money to buy sandbags to divert the flow of the lahar. There are also plans of building a dam and this will be helpful for us. In addition, there will be more roads and bridges that will be built.



Kap. Bert : There's no need to argue over this, my friends. We may have different opinions on the aid that we have received. But what is important is that we can work together so that we can have better lives.



Let's Try This

From what you have read, explain how international aid affected the different barangays.

What were the different opinions on international aid?

Think about the different opinions of the people of Bacolor. Whom do you agree with? Explain your answer.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 45.

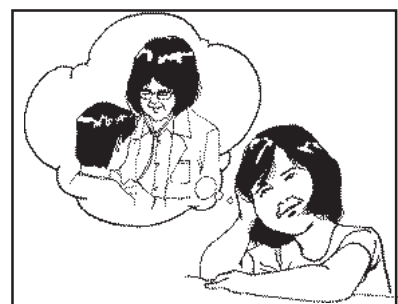


Let's Think About This

There are many different ways in which international aid can affect our lives. In the Philippines, we have received aid for developing Mindanao and the various sectors of society like the environment, education and health. Here are two examples of development aids our country received. Find out how these kinds of aid affect people like you and me.

Mayette wants to become a successful doctor. But in her small school in the province, there are only a few books and instructional materials. The building where she studies is old and dilapidated. How can she achieve her dream?

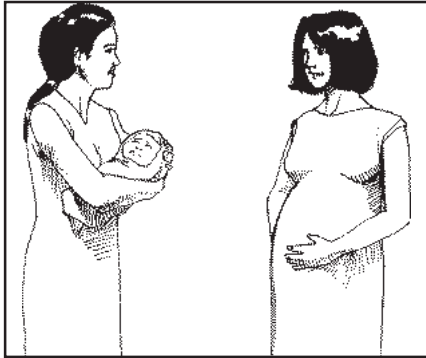
International aid can be helpful because it has programs for improving education like building schools and classrooms and donating books and teaching materials. Teachers and school staff are also trained on the latest teaching methods.



The government has received international aid for education from the Asian Development Bank. It granted a loan of \$53 million for the Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project, which aims to improve high school education in poor areas of the country. Other international loans and grants for this program reached up to \$57.19 million.

Because of international aid, instructional materials and books on better teaching methods became available to teachers and school principals. School buildings are being put up in the provinces. There is also money to buy more equipment for classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other school facilities.

How can international aid help Mayette and other schoolchildren fulfill their dreams?



Delia and Ellen are both mothers. They live in Barangay Saya, a small community with no clinics or health care programs to speak of. Delia is five months pregnant with her third child. She wants to know all about taking care of her baby and having a safe pregnancy. Ellen, on the other hand, wants to know how to avoid breast cancer because her mother and some aunts died from this disease.

But Barangay Saya has no doctors, nurses or medical professionals. How can Delia, Ellen and the other women of this barangay know about proper health care?

The Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project is a government project on women's health. However, to make this effective the government needs money to build health clinics and centers and to publish books, pamphlets and other teaching materials. Money is also needed to pay for the salaries of doctors, nurses and teachers who will be working there.

The government received international aid for this project from the USAID and World Bank, which allocated an amount of US \$13.70 million. In total, the loan reaches around US \$120 million. Now that this project has funds, the local government of Barangay Saya can put up a small health center. Delia and Ellen can avail of free medical checkups anytime. Delia can also get free vitamins to keep her healthy and strong. On Tuesdays, the women can attend the lectures on breast cancer. So, the women of Barangay Saya now will know how to take care of their health.

What are the health needs of the women of Barangay Saya?

Did international aid help the women of Barangay Saya?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 43.



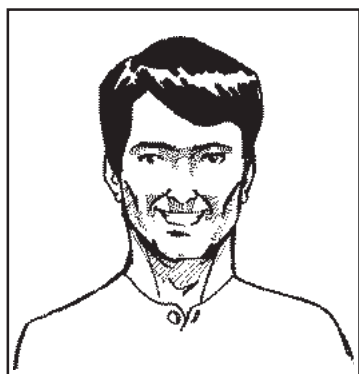
Let's Talk About This

Do a research in your community. Talk to your barangay officials. See if your community has already been a recipient of international aid. Discuss your findings with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.



Let's Study and Analyze

You learned in Lesson 1 that seeking development aid usually involves making loans or borrowing money. Do you agree with this? Here are two opinions on securing development aid. Listen to the opinions of Pedro Gusto and Ana Ayaw.



PEDRO GUSTO

International aid for development is very good for us. The government will not be able to build more roads, schools, hospitals and bridges without the help of other countries. Loans are used for improving the environment, health care, education, agriculture, infrastructure and many more. Without it, development may be slow and we will not be able to get the services we need.



ANA AYAW

I am not in favor of securing international aid. Borrowing more money for development will only make our country dependent on loans. Our government will just keep on paying the debts through the people's taxes instead of using the money for other important purposes.

So, what do you think? Who do you agree with? Write your opinion in the space provided below. Do not worry, there is no right or wrong answer to this. What you will write is your personal belief on the matter. To know more about foreign debt and loans, you can read the module *International Debt in the Philippine Context*.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Analyze the following situations. Write down the effects of international aid and your personal opinion on whether the aid helped or not.

1. In 1991, volunteers from all over the world went to Baguio and Dagupan City to help those affected by the earthquake. Experts from different countries came to search for the missing people and rescue those trapped under the buildings. These volunteers worked hand in hand with the Philippine government.

2. The Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP) is funded by the USAID. It seeks to help the former members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The MNLF is a separatist group fighting against the Philippine government. However, some of their members do not want to fight anymore, instead they want to have their own sources of livelihood.

Through ELAP, former MNLF commander Elol Salim has a new business, cultivating seaweed and abalones. Other Muslim families have other businesses like growing corn and raising tilapia. ELAP helps former fighters become farmers. They are given training and technical support on how to produce and sell crops.

The USAID allocated \$107.2 million for the projects in Mindanao so that the Philippine government can lend the money to the former MNLF members.

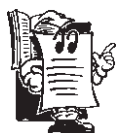
Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44. Do not worry if your answers are different. This activity is intended for you to be able to express your own opinion on international aid.



Let's Remember

International aid affects the lives of many Filipinos. Through this, poor communities are developed by building schools, hospitals, roads and bridges. This also gives countries a chance to help each other in times of crisis by sending relief goods and services.

But there is also another side to international aid. Aid for development involves borrowing huge amounts of money for projects. Some people believe that borrowing money will only put our country deeper in debt. Others believe that relying on international aid will only make us more dependent on other countries.



Let's Sum Up

International aid is assistance given by one country to another. This may be in the form of goods, services or capital. Donors may be classified as either multilateral or bilateral. The Philippines also participates in giving and receiving aid.

Aid is given during times of crisis like earthquakes, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, wars, etc. This kind of aid is called emergency relief. Aid can also be given to help a country improve its education, health, environment, agriculture, and infrastructure. This is called aid for development, which may be given as a grant or loan.

International aid can change the lives of many people. It gives countries a chance to become good neighbors and help each other during difficult situations. Aid can help children who do not have good education, farmers who want to earn more and sick people who need medicines and good health care. Aid can also be used to build bridges, roads, dams, health centers, clinics and schools.

However, aid for development also means borrowing money because this kind of help is mostly granted as loans. These even have accompanying conditions that a recipient must follow. Some people believe that relying too much on aids will just make a country dependent. It is for these reasons that some people do not like international aid.



What Have You Learned?

Read the cases presented below. After reading them, do the following:
(5 points for each case)

1. Identify the:
 - kind of aid needed (for emergency relief or for development);
 - type of aid given (goods, services or capital); and
 - kind of donor (multilateral, bilateral or humanitarian).
2. After identifying them, analyze the impact of the aid. Write your analysis in the spaces provided. Then present your opinion, whether you think the aid has been helpful or not.

Case A

Barangay Pula is a small community in the city. It is near a dirty and smelly river which got badly polluted because everyone throws their garbage into it so that the residents are getting sick from drinking contaminated water. The children are also suffering from skin infections and other illnesses because of playing near the river.

The local government had very little money to clean up the river. This is why it asked for assistance from the ADB, which has an environmental program. The organization lent the Philippine government \$30 million to buy equipment for cleaning up the river. Through the loan, a waste disposal system was put up. Aside from that, ADB also sent teachers and specialists like engineers and scientists to help the people of Barangay Pula keep the river clean.

Today, the residents of the barangay know how to keep their community clean. Their wastes are disposed of properly and the children no longer get sick. The river is now cleaner and does not smell bad anymore.

Kind of aid: _____

Type of aid: _____

Kind of donor: _____

Impact of aid: _____

Your opinion: _____

Case B

A strong typhoon hit a fishing community in Eastern Samar. Many people died and became homeless because of the flood and continuous rains. The local school and clinic were also completely destroyed. People needed food, medicines, blankets, tents and clothing.

The Red Cross responded to this crisis by sending emergency relief workers to help the people. Doctors and nurses visited the sick and gave them medicines. Relief workers helped put up tents for shelter. Other countries, like Japan and Australia, gave help and money for food and medicines.

The USAID was also concerned that the schools were destroyed. So it lent the government \$2 million to help rebuild the schools destroyed by the typhoon.

Because of all these aids, the people of the fishing community were able to slowly recover from the calamity.

Kind of aid: _____
Type of aid: _____
Kind of donor: _____

Impact of aid: _____

Your opinion: _____

Well, how was it? Were you able to answer all the questions? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44. If you scored:

- 0–5 You should carefully study the entire module again.
- 6–7 Go back to the parts of the module that you did not understand.
- 8–9 Very good! Just review the parts of the module that you did not understand.
- 10 Excellent! You learned a lot from this module. You can now move on to the next module.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know *(page 2)*

1. **False.** International aid is given for emergency relief and development of poor countries.
2. **False.** Multilateral aid comes from a lot of countries who are offering their assistance.
3. **True**
4. **True**
5. **False.** An aid can be given either as a loan or as a grant.
6. **True**
7. **True**
8. **False.** A donor is the one giving the aid.
9. **False.** A recipient is the one receiving the aid.
10. **True**

B. Lesson 1

Let's Review (page 6)

Your answers must be similar to these:

1. The people of Bacolor need food, medicines, shelter, clothing and others.
2. International aid is given by other countries and international organizations to a country needing help.

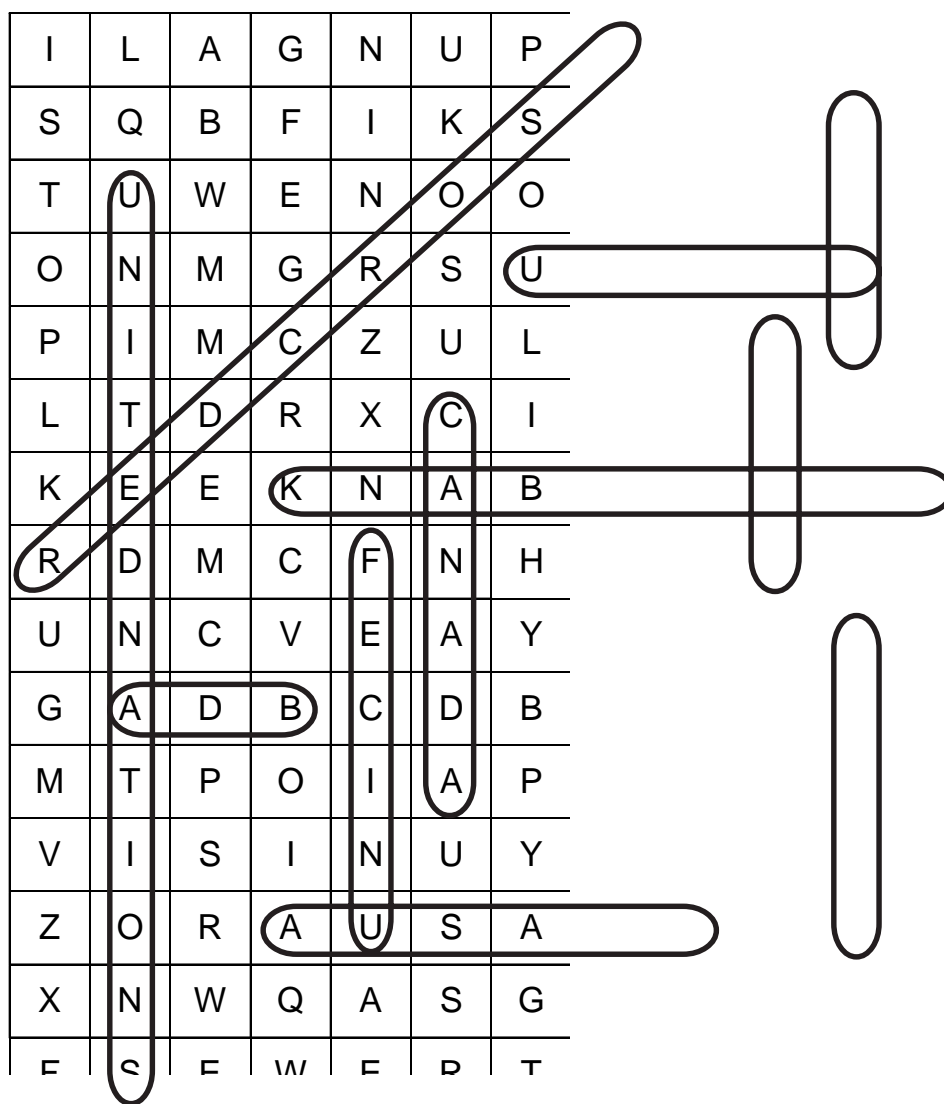
Let's Try This (page 9)

1. S
2. G
3. C
4. S
5. C

Let's Try This (pages 13–14)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 6. h |
| 2. e | 7. g |
| 3. i | 8. f |
| 4. b | 9. a |
| 5. d | |

Let's Try This (page 19)



Let's Review (pages 23)

1. The Philippines helps in the development of other poor and developing countries by being a member of the United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. This means that we should help other countries since we are a member of the said organizations.
2. We give aid for emergency relief to other countries in the form of capital or money, goods and services.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 24–26)

- A.
 1. **False.** Bilateral aid is given by only one country to another country.
 2. **True**
 3. **False.** Services are aids in the form of work performed for others.
 4. **True**
 5. **True**
- B.
 1. Bilateral
 2. Multilateral
 3. Humanitarian
 4. Multilateral
 5. Humanitarian
- C.
 1. Aids may be given in the form of goods such as medicines, medical equipment and other health care products. The services of doctors, nurses and dentists are also important.
 2. Development aid in the form of services or technical assistance may be given to improve the environment of Barangay Linis.
 3. Emergency relief or humanitarian aid may be given in the form of capital or money, goods and services.

C. Lesson 2

Let's Try This (pages 30–31)

Each learner is expected to give different answers. Here are some sample answers:

1. The barangay of Kapitan Jose received aid in the form of goods such as food, clothing and tents during the rescue operation. The barangay of Kapitan Greg received aid in the form of technical assistance from teachers and scientists from other countries on the different uses of lahar as a source of livelihood. On the other hand, the people of Cabalantian are looking forward to acquiring a loan from the World Bank to start small businesses.
2. Some of the barangay captains felt happy and satisfied about the international aid that they received. Some are not too glad since they observed that their fellow barangay members have become too dependent on the aids that were given to them. They also saw the aid from the World Bank as a debt that the government needs to pay and which the people will also pay in the form of taxes.
3. I agree with those who felt happy for the aids that they received. These aids are really a great help to our country. On the other hand, what we should do is make sure that these aids will be used for the projects that they were intended for.

Let's Think About This (pages 31–33)

1. Mayette and other schoolchildren in the country need additional classrooms, books, libraries and other facilities. International aid can help by giving our country grants or loans to supply these needs and also by providing teachers training on the latest teaching methods.
2. Barangay Saya needs the services of doctors, nurses and other medical professionals. The women of this barangay need additional information on diseases and proper health care during pregnancy.
3. International aid helped by granting loans to build health centers in the different parts of the country. The money was also used to pay the salaries of medical professionals.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 34–35)

Each learner is expected to give different answers. Here are possible answers:

1. Through the services of foreign rescue volunteers, many Filipinos were saved. I think this really helped the people of Baguio and the rest of our country during this calamity.
2. I think that the aid given by the two organizations can help our Muslim brothers in their goal toward having a better life. This will also help improve the peace and order situation in Mindanao.

D. What Have You Learned? *(pages 37–38)*

Case A

- Kind of aid: Development program for the environment
- Type of aid: Capital and services
- Kind of donor: Multilateral
- Impact of aid: The community is now cleaner. The people, especially the children, are no longer getting sick.
- Your opinion: The international aid given by the ADB really helped the people to have cleaner surroundings.

Case B

- Kind of aid: Humanitarian and development aids
- Type of aid: Capital and services
- Kind of donor: Humanitarian and bilateral
- Impact of aid: The people of the fishing community received the needed food, clothing and medicines. A new school was built to replace the one destroyed.
- Your opinion: In this case, two organizations helped the people of Eastern Samar. The aids that they gave were really a great help to the people.



Glossary

Bilateral aid Aid given by one country to another country

Capital aid Given in the form of money

Development aid Aid given for building infrastructure and developing areas of health, environment, and science and technology

Donor Organization or country that gives the aid

Goods Aid given in the form of products such as clothing, food, medicine, etc.

International aid Help or assistance given by foreign countries and international organizations

Grant Aid that does not need to be paid back

Humanitarian aid Also known as emergency relief which is given to ensure the welfare and well-being of the recipient

Loan Money borrowed from the donor which the recipient will have to pay back

Multilateral aid Aid given by many countries to poor and developing countries

Recipient Country that receives the aid

Services Aid given in the form of work performed for others



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