

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. According to the Government of the Philippines' foreign aid tracking website (FAiTH), foreign aid pledges had reached \$319.5 million as of 20 November 2013.¹ According to the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' Financial Tracking System, a total of \$241 million has been contributed in response to Typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan). Of this, \$111.8 million (37%) has been contributed to the Haiyan (Philippines name Yolanda) Action Plan.² The Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan is a UN-led initiative aimed at ensuring people with typhoon-induced needs, where these exceed the immediate national response capacity, receive necessary materials and services, and live in a safe and healthy environment until reconstruction restores normality and self-reliance. The 6-month action plan includes the following as preliminary objectives: (i) bringing mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition levels to pre-typhoon levels within 2 months of the disaster; (ii) providing transitory shelter solutions to people who were made homeless by the typhoon within 1 month; and (iii) ensuring people with lost or reduced livelihoods start to reestablish their livelihoods and regain self-reliance, starting with immediate short-term employment, within 4 months.

2. The action plan estimates a funding requirement of \$301 million to meet these objectives. Forty-three international donors have pledged or already sent assistance to support the ongoing relief and recovery operations in the affected areas. The current estimated value of international assistance includes in-kind contributions to which the donors assigned a monetary value and for which the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines has undertaken a verification process.

3. The response of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the typhoon has included the immediate creation of the Typhoon Yolanda Response Team (TYRS) and several financing facilities. These include (i) a \$3 million Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund that was granted and disbursed on November 14, just days after the typhoon; (ii) a \$20 million special grant from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction that is being processed and is expected to be approved by mid-December; and (iii) the proposed \$500 million emergency assistance loan that will lend support to immediate post-disaster efforts, led by the Government of the Philippines.

¹ Government of the Philippines. Foreign Aid Transparency Hub. <http://www.gov.ph/faith/>

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>

Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
ADB	Emergency Assistance Loan	2013–2014	500.0
ADB	Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund	2013–2014	3.0
ADB	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	2013–2014	20.0
Australia	UN Flash Appeal – Haiyan Plan	2013–2014	13.0
Australia	Australian NGOs	2013–2014	13.0
Australia	AusMAT and Others	2013–2014	3.6
European Commission	Relief and Reconstruction	2013–2014	27.0
Japan	Emergency Grant Aid and Emergency Relief Goods	2013	32.0
Japan/JICA	Emergency Assistance Loan		100.0
USA	USAID/OFDA – Haiyan Plan	2013–2014	20.0
	USA/FFP	2013–2014	10.0
	US Department of Defense	2013	7.2
UN Coordinated	Haiyan Action Plan (Excluding USA and Australia) (Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid Office [ECHO])	2013–2014	39.0
World Bank	Emergency Assistance Loan	2013	500.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AusMAT = Australian Medical Assistance Team, FFP = Food for Peace, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, NGO = nongovernment organization, OFDA = Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, UN = United Nations, USA = United States of America, USAID = United States Agency for International Development

Sources: ADB and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

4. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) formed an interagency task force on 14 November 2013 to prepare a Yolanda recovery and rehabilitation plan (YRRP) that will serve as the blueprint to restore normalcy in regions that have been devastated.

5. The National Risk Reduction and Management Council produces regular (often more than once a day) situational reports to guide relief and recovery efforts. The reports also serve to coordinate the policies of national government agencies in assisting the victims of Yolanda. As a result, several measures have been taken to facilitate the provision of relief: (i) one-stop shops have been placed in the offices of the Bureau of Customs in the Manila Ninoy Aquino International Airport and the Mactan Airport to speed up the processing of foreign donations, (ii) the Department of Health is implementing a price freeze on about 200 essential medicines to ensure their availability to thousands of typhoon victims, and (iii) the Government Procurement Policy Board has given the go signal for emergency procurement for agencies involved in disaster response activities (under Resolution No. 34-2013) to speed up the delivery of aid. Agencies directly involved in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation operations may now procure goods and services through negotiated procurement, which is faster than standard procedures.

6. The Department of Budget and Management also launched the FAiTH website. The purpose of the website is to promote information and transparency to the public in the receipt of foreign assistance from multilateral institutions, bilateral donors and civil society organizations. It also serves as part of the government monitoring mechanism for coordinating assistance.

7. The UN Humanitarian Country Team conducts daily briefings on the situation in the affected areas. An interagency unit composed of UN and government agencies is being formed to strengthen the coordination of aid efforts between the government and international donors. Contributions to relief operations are being recorded by the UN's Financial Tracking Service. Sustained efforts to ensure the highest level of coordination among development partners and with government agencies will be required.

C. Achievements and Issues

8. The international community has responded promptly and efficiently to the challenges posed by Typhoon Yolanda. The response of the community, coordinated by government agencies and joint task forces, has included financial, in-kind, and logistic contributions aimed at addressing the immediate needs of affected populations. Accessing those affected by the typhoon in isolated areas, and restoring basic services and living standards remains the foremost immediate priority. Relief operations continue to scale-up with additional delivery-transport assets, including a United States aircraft carrier that is positioned in Leyte Gulf to assist the government in Eastern Visayas.

9. Beyond the immediate relief, a post-disaster needs assessment is required to evaluate the damage and draw an effective medium-term strategy that allows the affected areas to return to pre-disaster levels as quickly as possible.

D. Summary and Recommendations

10. ADB and other development partners are supporting the Government of the Philippines by assessing damages and needs, and contributing to the formulation of the government's YRRP. ADB will remain a leading partner at development partner coordination forums.

11. ADB has applied simplified processing procedures for the preparation of the proposed emergency assistance loan and the associated Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction. ADB will continue to identify additional sources of financing to assist with the rehabilitation and recovery efforts.