



## Philippines: Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda

Project Name	Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda	
Project Number	47338-001	
Country	Philippines	
Project Status	Active	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Grant	
Source of Funding / Amount	<b>Grant 9175-PHI: Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda</b>	
	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	US\$ 20.00 million
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Partnerships	
Sector / Subsector	<b>Multisector</b> - Multisector	
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Effective gender mainstreaming	
Description	The grant aims at mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts on the poor resulting from Typhoon Yolanda in the Eastern Visayas. The outcome will be that the populations in 74 poor municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda have access to emergency support and early recovery systems and are more resilient during future disasters. The grant outputs are in 3 components: (i) local government unit infrastructure is restored, and access to emergency employment and livelihood support is provided; (ii) basic emergency maternal and child health care services are provided; (iii) improved resilience to future disasters and effective project management, coordination, monitoring, and reporting are achieved.	

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy

Typhoon Yolanda was one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded and left a path of destruction in the central part of the Philippines. The typhoon made its first of six land falls in the Central Philippines on 8 November 2013 and left the Philippine area of responsibility on 9 November 2013. The government declared a national state of emergency on 11 November 2013.

On November 13, 2013, ADB announced a comprehensive package of assistance to the government, consisting of (i) a \$500 million emergency loan, (ii) a \$3 million quick-disbursing grant under the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund, and (iii) a proposed JFPR emergency grant of \$20 million. It was emphasized at the outset that the JFPR grant would be designed in a way to minimize demands on government capacities while at the same time ensuring alignment with government plans and full coordination with relevant government agencies.

In the area hit by Typhoon Yolanda, about 10 million people have been affected, with about 4.3 million internally displaced persons, of whom 380,000 are living in 1,500 evacuation centers. The Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) was one of the worst affected regions by the disaster. As of 21 November, about a third of the total population affected by the typhoon was in Region VIII (3.5 million people). Even before Typhoon Yolanda hit the Eastern Visayas, Region VIII was one of the poorest regions in the country. The poverty incidence has steadily risen since 2006 and was recorded at 45.4% of the population as of the first semester of 2012. In Eastern and Northern Samar more than half of the population is poor. The Eastern Visayas contributed 2% of the country's gross domestic product and 5% of total agricultural production (2010\_2012 average). According to the 21 November 2013 report of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the majority of the casualties caused by Typhoon Yolanda were in Region VIII (3,725 out of 4,011). Region VIII also reported 17,821 injured and 1,573 missing persons.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the estimated cost of damages is about \$18.4 million for roads, \$148 million for agriculture, and \$4.2 million for health facilities. Estimates for schools are not yet available. Most of the damage was caused by tsunami-like storm surges, strong winds, and heavy rain resulting in loss of lives, property, and infrastructure. There is a need for (i) recovery of the most affected population, contributing at the same time to strengthening resilience; and (ii) creating an enabling environment for better reconstruction. While a government-led needs assessment has only recently been initiated, initial assessments and international experience with previous disasters point at a need for (i) small grants to rebuild community infrastructure that is resilient, is prioritized by communities, and uses local skills and local materials; (ii) repairing of schools that have been used as emergency shelters, so that the schools can reopen as soon as possible; (iii) restoring of temporal infrastructure; (iv) skills development of local masons in constructing resilient housing; (v) support for the development/update of risk-sensitive spatial plans that can better guide land use planning and the reconstruction process; and (f) capacity development for local governments on how to effectively manage reconstruction activities and ensure that they are contributing to long-term resilience. In particular, local governments will need support in developing detailed designs so that the features take into consideration current and future risks (including long-term climate risk).

One of the four key support areas included in the Country Partnership Strategy, 2011\_2016 is \_reduced environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change and disasters.\_ The Project will contribute to this key support area and is fully in line with the Country Partnership Strategy and the Government of the Philippines' Philippine Development Plan, 2011\_2016 and Region VIII's Regional Development Plan, 2011-2016. The grant is being processed in parallel with a proposed Emergency Assistance Loan (EAL) that aims at the revitalization of the Visayas regional economies. The outcome will be the adverse social impact of the typhoon on the poor is mitigated. The proposed EAL will provide \$500 million in immediate short term financial support to the government to meet its additional financing gap arising from tax collection revenue shortfalls and new spending initiatives under the government's Yolanda Recovery and Reconstruction Plan and other public expenditures in 2014. The JFPR grant will be stand alone, but magnify the impact of the EAL.

Impact	Adverse social and economic impacts on the poor resulting from Typhoon Yolanda mitigated in the Eastern Visayas
--------	---

## Project Outcome

Description of Outcome	The populations in 74 poor municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda have access to emergency support and early recovery systems, and are more resilient during future disasters
------------------------	---

Progress Toward Outcome

### Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LGU infrastructure restored and access to emergency employment and livelihood support available</li> <li>2. Basic emergency maternal and child care health services provided</li> <li>3. Improved resilience to disasters and effective project management, coordination, monitoring and reporting is achieved</li> </ol>
--------------------------------	---

Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)	Plan International contracted for the construction of classrooms, livelihood initiatives and DRR capacity building. Delivery of expected outputs ongoing. 100 of the 113 subprojects under the JFPR Kalahi CIDSS have funds downloaded. Contract with IFRC ongoing and Phase 1 on the assessment has been completed. Procurement for the medical equipment completed. Distribution of procured items in the final stages of completion. Contract negotiations with Land Equity Inc. failed. Revising selection method from SSS to QCBS. Concep Inc, joint venture with Geos, Inc. and in association with ASSURE, Inc. was contracted to undertake component C1.
---	--

Geographical Location

## Safeguard Categories

Environment	C
Involuntary Resettlement	C
Indigenous Peoples	C

## Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects	<p>The project interventions are rehabilitation of existing small scale irrigation canals, rural roads, school buildings, footbridges etc., so it is expected these considerations were already taken into account during prior construction as per national regulations. However, any implications on site selection will be reviewed and addressed so as not to impact any environmentally sensitive areas. Due to small scale nature of rehabilitation activities, minimal impacts are expected on a site specific basis which can be easily mitigated with proper housekeeping. These are small scale community-based operations, no heavy equipment or machineries are expected to be involved.</p> <p>The project implementing agencies will review the aspects on risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation based on broader recovery efforts and provide safety precautions and equipment wherever and whenever a risk is found as part of broader recovery efforts. The project will use non-toxic and non-hazardous materials and any disposal of toxic materials present in the sites will be disposed by project implementing agencies, and national and local government agencies as per existing regulations and as part of the broader recovery effort. No explosive or toxic materials will be used; or if fuel etc. are used, that may be of such small quantities that will not cause any accident or potential explosion. Solid waste or hazard wastes are not expected to be generated other than site specific debris which will be disposed as per the broader recovery effort. The project activities is not expected to generate wastewater during construction or operation; but on the other hand, sanitation systems constructed are expected to mitigate these impacts during operation.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement	Not applicable.
Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable.

## Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design	The Project was discussed with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Embassy of Japan to inform them about it, ensure coordination, and discuss its suitability for JFPR funding. It received the full support of JICA and the Japanese Embassy in Manila. During project preparation, contacts were established (on a noncommittal basis) with various national NGOs and INGOs, private sector organizations, and other development partners. The Project was well received by all stakeholders consulted, and the support of the Government of Japan was seen as timely and appropriately designed. Several stakeholders specifically highlighted the opportunity to learn from the experience with tsunami recovery in Japan following the disaster in 2011.
During Project Implementation	Component A1 follows the DSWD Kalahi CIDSS community driven development procedures

## Business Opportunities

Consulting Services	<p>Given the need to mobilize consultants immediately, two international nongovernment organizations and one consultant firm will be recruited as implementing partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Plan International for subcomponents 2 and 3 of component A;</li> <li>(ii) the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for component B; and</li> <li>(iii) Land Equity International for subcomponent 1 of component C.</li> </ul> <p>NEDA Regional Office 8 will also recruit a firm to conduct the third-party monitoring, and four individual consultants to work in the project monitoring unit. ADB will recruit four staff to work in the grant supervising unit.</p>
---------------------	---

Procurement All procurement and recruitment activities under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) grant will be conducted in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2013, as amended from time to time) and Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). Because of the emergency nature of the grant, and the need for immediate mobilization of consultants, NEDA is requesting ADB to select the consultants. For components A and C, the implementing agencies will negotiate and sign the contract. For component B, the government requested ADB, on an exceptional basis, to select, negotiate and sign a contract, and recruit an international nongovernment organization (i.e., sign the contract); the disbursement for component B will generally be done in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time). The consultants are expected to procure the necessary equipment in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines. For the emergency operation, retroactive financing up to 30% is permitted. This may be needed for all outputs. Eligible expenses must have been incurred and paid for after 10 November 2013. The government has requested advance contracting for all components. The DSWD will implement subcomponent A.1 and will provide counterpart staff and related costs.

## Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Teoh, Su Chin
Responsible ADB Department	Southeast Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Philippines Country Office
Executing Agencies	<i>Department of Finance DOF Building Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Complex Roxas Blvd., Manila, Philippines</i>

## Timetable

Concept Clearance	05 Dec 2013
Fact Finding	13 Nov 2013 to 15 Nov 2013
MRM	-
Approval	13 Dec 2013
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	30 Sep 2016

## Grant 9175-PHI

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
13 Dec 2013	12 Mar 2014	12 Mar 2014	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2017	-

Financing Plan			Grant Utilization			
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)		Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	20.00		Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	0.00		13 Dec 2013	0.00	17.53	88%
Counterpart	0.00		Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	20.00		13 Dec 2013	0.00	15.11	76%

Project Page	<a href="https://www.adb.org/projects/47338-001/main">https://www.adb.org/projects/47338-001/main</a>
Request for Information	<a href="http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=47338-001">http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=47338-001</a>
Date Generated	06 July 2017

ADB provides the information contained in this project data sheet (PDS) solely as a resource for its users without any form of assurance. Whilst ADB tries to provide high quality content, the information are provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including without limitation warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. ADB specifically does not make any warranties or representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any such information.