



### Philippines: KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project

Project Name	KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project	
Project Number	46420-002	
Country	Philippines	
Project Status	Active	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Grant Loan	
Source of Funding / Amount	<b>Loan 3100-PHI: KALAHI_CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project</b>	
	Ordinary capital resources	US\$ 372.10 million
	<b>Loan: KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project</b>	
	World Bank (IBRD)	US\$ 479.00 million
	<b>Grant 0472-PHI: KALAHI_CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project - Additional Financing</b>	
	Typhoon Yolanda Multi-Donor Trust Fund	US\$ 5.00 million
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development	
Sector / Subsector	<b>Education</b> - Pre-primary and primary <b>Public sector management</b> - Decentralization - Social protection initiatives	
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Gender equity	
Description	<p>The project will support the implementation of the government's KALAHI CIDSS- National Community-Driven Development Project (KC-NCDDP) to restore basic social services and rebuild communities affected by Typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan).</p> <p>The impact will be improved resiliency of poor communities to natural hazards. The outcome will be improved access to services and infrastructure for communities in affected provinces and their participation in more inclusive local disaster risk reduction and management planning, budgeting, and implementation.</p> <p>The outputs are (i) community-driven development subprojects selected, implemented, and completed; (ii) institutional and organizational capacity strengthened; and (iii) program management and monitoring and evaluation systems enhanced.</p>	

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy

On 8 November 2013, Typhoon Yolanda hit the central Philippines, leaving behind an unprecedented path of destruction. The death toll stood at 5,632, with another 1,759 still missing, 26,136 injured, and about 890,000 families or 4.11 million people displaced as of 1 December 2013. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimated that an additional 1.5 million persons may have fallen into poverty immediately after Typhoon Yolanda, a 24% increase in the number of poor in central Philippines and 7.1% nationwide. Preliminary government estimates indicate that Typhoon Yolanda and other recent disasters may have cut the national economic growth rate by 0.3-0.8 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2013 alone, which is equivalent to \$900 million-\$2.5 billion of lost GDP in 2013. ADB's preliminary forecast for 2014 is that the drop in the GDP growth rate could be as high as 1 percentage point. The combined regional economies of Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Western Visayas which account for 12.5% of the country's GDP could shrink by 4.0%-8.0% in 2014. The Eastern Visayas economy could contract by 30.0% or more in 2014.

Community-driven development (CDD) approaches have been used to address bottlenecks in the local delivery of basic services. The CDD principles of participatory planning and community control of investment resources are being applied in the Philippines by the governments Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (Linking Arms Against Poverty) Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) project, managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). KALAHI-CIDSS has improved basic service delivery, effectively targeted poor communities, and responded to the needs of poor households, lessening the influence of patronage in resource allocation and job creation. The government identifies CDD as a pillar of the country's development and poverty reduction strategy, and is expanding KALAHI-CIDSS operations into the KC-NCDDP.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda, the KC-NCDDP will use CDD to support recovery and rehabilitation efforts in affected communities. International experience demonstrates the effectiveness of CDD in responding to disaster situations and reducing disaster risks. CDD is useful in emergency and post-calamity situations for the following reasons: (i) a community is the first to experience a disaster and the first to respond, (ii) communities have indigenous knowledge of hazards and mitigation, (iii) involving affected communities in determining needs and priorities helps ensure the appropriateness and sustainability of disaster responses, and (iv) organized communities are better able to demand downward accountability.

The presence of CDD projects, especially in poor, remote, and disaster-prone areas, also makes them well positioned to urgently respond to post-disaster needs and facilitate the coordination and cohesiveness of assistance. CDD projects that have established efficient management systems, including flexible procurement and disbursement procedures, can be tapped to quickly mobilize resources after a disaster. Indonesia expanded CDD programs to respond to urgent recovery needs after five major disasters from 2004 to 2010. The post-disaster experience of Aceh and Nias highlighted the following outcomes of CDD programs: (i) fully disbursed funds ahead of schedule, (ii) more outputs delivered than other programs, and (iii) greater transparency and accountability than most other government projects.

With the presence of KALAHI-CIDSS in about 90% of the Yolanda-affected areas, and building on the long-running KALAHI-CIDSS management systems, the KC-NCDDP will be well positioned to address the post-disaster needs of communities. The KC-NCDDP will provide support for recovery and rehabilitation activities in more than 14,000 barangays (villages) in more than 500 municipalities across 39 provinces affected by the typhoon, covering about 3.3 million households. It will provide (i) grants for planning and implementing CDD subprojects, (ii) capacity building and implementation support, and (iii) program management monitoring and evaluation.

Impact	Improved resiliency of poor communities to natural hazards
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**Project Outcome**

Description of Outcome	Improved access to services and infrastructure for communities in affected provinces and their participation in more inclusive local disaster risk reduction and management planning, budgeting, and implementation
Progress Toward Outcome	Around 2.5 million households directly benefiting from completed community sub-projects (target: 900,000 households) Note: Upcoming household survey will measure the other outcome indicators.

**Implementation Progress**

Description of Project Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CDD subprojects selected, implemented, and completed</li> <li>2. Institutional and organizational capacity strengthened</li> <li>3. Program management and M&amp;E systems enhanced</li> </ol>
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Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)	<p>1. CDD subprojects selected, implemented, and completed</p> <p>" Of the 11,739 prioritized community sub-projects, 9,364 (80%) were completed and met basic financial standards in accordance to the KC-NCDDP Finance and Management Sub-manual; technical plans; and schedule and budget (target: 85% meet standards)</p> <p>" Of the 830 reported SET results, 822 or 99% have satisfactory or better sustainability evaluation rating (target: 85%)</p> <p>" Of the total number of workers during sub-project implementation, 21% or 64,003 are women (target: 20-30%)</p> <p>2. Institutional and organizational capacity strengthened</p> <p>" All 775 enrolled municipalities have resolutions expanding the membership of POs and CSOs in Municipal Development Council (target: 85%).</p> <p>" 414,389 women volunteers participated in KC-NCDDP training or average of 36 CVs per village, of which 63% is women (target: 10 per village, 50% women)</p> <p>" Out of the 168,890 community volunteers that have held position as committee Chairperson, 61% or 103,574 are women (target: 50%)</p> <p>3. Program management and M&amp;E systems enhanced</p> <p>" E-RFR system installed and fully operational in all regions.</p> <p>" A total of 272 new KC-NCDDP municipalities (Yolanda affected) are generating sex-disaggregated data using the CDD forms and database which require sex-disaggregation (target: 189 municipalities)</p> <p>" Ongoing implementation of Gender Action Plan (26 out of 29 actions/targets achieved)</p> <p>" Study regarding effectiveness completed, including a review of gender equality dimension by 2017 to be conducted in 2018</p>
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Geographical Location	Nationwide
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## Safeguard Categories

Environment	B
Involuntary Resettlement	B
Indigenous Peoples	A

## Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects	<p>During the field visit to Sorsogon on 17-20 August 2016, the subprojects visited were found to have no adverse negative environmental impacts. Recommendations for further capacity building particularly on ESMP preparation and monitoring will be implemented in cycles 2 and 3.</p> <p>During the loan review mission on 21-29 November 2016, safeguards implementation was found to be satisfactory as shown by the high percentage of subprojects (93%) with Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). ESMPs for the remaining 7% of subprojects were being prepared.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement	<p>During the field visit in Sorsogon on 17-20 August 2016, ADB and EA agreed to further strengthen documentation of land ownership for subprojects to avoid potential problems in the future.</p> <p>In November 2016, the mission noted three pending grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement and requested the EA to closely monitor these. Overall, 99.9 % of grievances were resolved.</p>
Indigenous Peoples	<p>As of November 2016, the participation rate of IP households met the target of 45%. The EA finalized the simplified ESMP template. TORs for external monitors have been finalized and mobilization is set by Q2 2017.</p>

## Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design	Conducted consultations with different stakeholders and coordination with development partners.
During Project Implementation	Participation of communities, local government units, and civil society organizations is a key feature of project implementation.

## Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Mangahas, Joel V.
Responsible ADB Department	Southeast Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Human and Social Development Division, SERD
Executing Agencies	<p><i>Department of Social Welfare and Development</i>  <i>NPMO@ECD.GOV.PH</i>  <i>Batasan Pambansa Complex</i>  <i>Constitution Hills, Quezon City</i>  <i>Philippines</i></p>

## Timetable

Concept Clearance	17 Dec 2012
Fact Finding	11 Feb 2013 to 22 Feb 2013
MRM	18 Apr 2013
Approval	16 Dec 2013
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	24 Mar 2017

## Grant 0472-PHI

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
04 Mar 2016	21 Mar 2016	11 May 2016	30 Jun 2018	-	-

Financing Plan			Grant Utilization			
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)		Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	5.47	Cumulative Contract Awards				
ADB	0.00	04 Mar 2016	0.00	0.56	11%	
Counterpart	0.47	Cumulative Disbursements				
Cofinancing	5.00	04 Mar 2016	0.00	8.98	180%	

## Loan 3100-PHI

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
16 Dec 2013	26 Mar 2014	10 Jun 2014	30 Jun 2018	-	-

Financing Plan			Loan Utilization			
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)		Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	663.66	Cumulative Contract Awards				
ADB	372.10	16 Dec 2013	283.42	0.00	76%	
Counterpart	291.56	Cumulative Disbursements				
Cofinancing	0.00	16 Dec 2013	314.04	0.00	84%	

Project Page	<a href="https://www.adb.org/projects/46420-002/main">https://www.adb.org/projects/46420-002/main</a>
Request for Information	<a href="http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=46420-002">http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=46420-002</a>
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