

## DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

### A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Focus and Key Activities

1. Development partners have supported community-driven development (CDD) to empower poor communities and improve access to basic services. Since 2003, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has adopted CDD features in its assistance to the Philippines, particularly for agrarian reform, coastal resource management, and urban community development. In 2002, the World Bank cofinanced the government's *Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan*–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI–CIDSS) project, with an initial amount of \$100 million. In 2010, the World Bank provided additional financing of \$59 million, while the Millennium Challenge Corporation provided parallel financing of \$120 million. The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation also provided \$13 million to the KALAHI–CIDSS project under the Empowerment and Development of Communities project in 2004. The World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency have adopted a CDD model for agrarian reform, agriculture, and multisector social development projects in Mindanao. They have also provided technical assistance (TA) to the government to develop a framework on community-driven enterprise development to link poor communities to microfinance institutions and business development services.

2. The KALAHI–CIDSS project complements the supply-side needs of the government's ongoing conditional cash transfer program under the social welfare and development reform agenda of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).<sup>1</sup> The conditional cash transfer program received \$400 million in financing from ADB and \$405 million from the World Bank, followed by additional financing of \$100 million. The Government of Australia funds the DSWD's TA facility, which streamlines and strengthens coordination and supports analysis and policy dialogues on social protection. The Australia–World Bank Philippines Development Trust Fund supports early childhood and basic education using the KALAHI–CIDSS project approach.

3. The government seeks financing to support the early recovery of areas affected by typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan) under the KALAHI–CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project (KC-NCDDP), which covers assistance to disaster-affected communities. Development partners enhanced the design of the KC-NCDDP particularly on how it can respond to unique circumstances of communities including those affected by conflict, disasters, and climate change using the CDD approach. ADB is implementing policy and advisory TA and small-scale project preparatory TA and will provide capacity development TA to strengthen the government's capacity to implement the KC-NCDDP.<sup>2</sup>

4. In the aftermath of typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan), one of the strongest typhoons recorded in the Philippines, the international community and nongovernment organizations have responded quickly to support the government's emergency and relief operations. A typhoon Haiyan action plan, an emergency relief initiative led by the United Nations, was announced soon after the disaster. Forty-three international donors have pledged or have already sent assistance to support the ongoing relief and recovery operations in the

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<sup>1</sup> The KALAHI–CIDSS project provided health centers and school in communities covered by the Conditional Cash Transfer program.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2012. *Policy and Advisory Technical Assistance to the Philippines for Enhancing Social Protection through Community-Driven Development Approach*. Manila; ADB. 2013. *Small-Scale Project Preparatory Technical Assistance to the Philippines for Preparing Support for National Community-Driven Development Program*. Manila; ADB. 2010. *Regional Capacity Technical Assistance for Sharing Knowledge on Community-Driven Development in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

areas affected by typhoon Yolanda. Private foundations, both domestic and international, have also contributed substantial amounts to provide relief support to victims. ADB has immediately provided \$3 million from the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund and is providing the following assistance (i) \$20 million special grant from Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, and (ii) \$500 million emergency assistance loan to support the government's post-disaster efforts. In addition, ADB and the World Bank are providing support through the proposed KC-NCDDP to assist in rebuilding community infrastructure and livelihood using the CDD approach.

### Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (million)
<b>Disaster Response and Rehabilitation</b>			
ADB	Emergency Assistance Loan	2013–2014	500.00
ADB	Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund	2013–2014	3.00
ADB	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	2013–2014	20.0
Australia	UN Flash Appeal – Haiyan Plan	2013–2014	13.00
Australia	Australian NGOs	2013–2014	13.00
Australia	AusMAT and Others	2013–2014	13.00
European Commission	Relief and Reconstruction	2013–2014	27.00
Japan	Emergency Grant aid and Emergency Relief Goods	2013	32.00
Japan/JICA	Emergency Assistance Loan		100.00
USA	USAID/ OFDA – Haiyan Plan	2013–2014	20.00
USA	USA/FFP	2013–2014	10.00
USA	US Department of Defense	2013	7.2
UN Coordinated	Haiyan Action Plan (excluding USA and Australia)		
<b>Multisector (Community-Driven Development)</b>			
ADB	Enhancing Social Protection through Community-Driven Development Approach	2012–2015	\$1.05
ADB	Preparing Support for National Community-Driven Development Program	2012–2013	\$0.23
ADB	Promoting Partnerships and Innovation in Poor and Underserved Communities	2012–2015	\$1.50
World Bank	Additional Financing for the KALAHÍ–CIDSS Project	2010–2014	\$59.10
World Bank	KALAHÍ–CIDSS Project	2002–2011	\$100.00
MCC	KALAHÍ–CIDSS Project	2010–2014	\$120.00
AECID	Empowerment and Development of Communities	2004–2014	\$13.00
World Bank	ARMM Social Fund (Additional Financing) Project	2010–2013	\$30.00
World Bank	ARMM Social Fund Project	2002–2010	\$33.60
JICA	ARMM Social Fund for Peace and Development	2003–2012	¥2,470.00
World Bank	Mindanao Rural Development Project (Phase 2)	2007–2014	\$83.75
JICA	Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project	2012–2016	¥ 6,063.00
World Bank	Additional Financing for the Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	2009–2010	\$10.00
World Bank	Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	2002–2010	\$50.00
JICA	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III	2007–2014	¥11,802.00
ADB	Agrarian Reform Communities Project II	2008–2015	\$70.00
ADB	Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project	2003–2010	\$25.60
World Bank	Community Enterprise Development as Pathway Out of Poverty	2012–2016	\$2.90
JICA	Development of Community-Driven Enterprise Development Framework for Social Protection Reform	2010	¥10.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AECID = Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, ARMM = Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, AusMAT = Australian Medical Assistance Team, FFP = Food for Peace, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, KALAHÍ–CIDSS = Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services, MCC = Millennium Challenge Corporation, NGO = nongovernment organization, OFDA = Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, PETF = Philippines Development Trust Fund. UN = United Nations,

USA = United States of America, USAID = United States Agency for International Development

Sources: Asian Development Bank, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Websites of development partners (accessed on 18 February 2013).

## **B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination**

5. At the national level, the government created a cabinet task group that coordinates the rehabilitation efforts in the areas devastated by typhoon Yolanda. As part of the task group, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) oversees and coordinates all proposed programs and projects and has formulated the Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan. ADB and other development partners have assisted NEDA in the preparation of this plan. The Department of Budget and Management has launched the Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH) website to make available information on foreign assistance for the typhoon-devastated areas and to serve as a mechanism for coordinating assistance. At the international level, the creation of an interagency unit composed of UN and government agencies will strengthen coordination of aid efforts between the government and donors. The UN's Financial Tracking Service records the contributions to relief operations. ADB will closely coordinate with the government and development partners in the finalization and implementation of the government's Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan.

6. The assistance of ADB and the World Bank through the proposed KC-NCDDP will be coordinated by the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster of the cabinet. The TA facility steering committee chaired by the DSWD and composed of ADB, World Bank, Government of Australia, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other development partners, will harmonize and coordinate TA support. ADB and the World Bank have coordinated closely, conducting a joint fact-finding and pre-appraisal mission to support joint implementation arrangements for the KC-NCDDP. Joint supervision and review missions will be continued, to the extent possible, to ensure coordination and ease the administrative burden on the government. ADB, the World Bank, and the Government of Australia have coordinated the required preparation and analysis for designing the KC-NCDDP. While collaborating with the DSWD, the Government of Australia, the World Bank, and ADB will lead the capacity development needs assessment for KC-NCDDP implementation.

## **C. Achievements and Issues**

7. Development partners including the international community have promptly responded to emergency needs in the aftermath of the disaster and offered assistance for the recovery and rehabilitation of the typhoon-affected areas. The government is at the helm of coordinating the logistical, in-kind, and financial contributions, mobilizing government agencies to focus on rehabilitation and coordinating with development partners for harmonizing assistance. With many development partners providing support, there is a need for closer coordination of their initiatives to ensure complementation and avoid duplication of rehabilitation efforts.

## **D. Summary and Recommendations**

8. ADB is a key partner of the government in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and in implementing its social development and poverty reduction agenda. ADB and other development partners will continue to support the government's ongoing and future initiatives for post-disaster rehabilitation, including the use of CDD approach for rebuilding disaster-affected communities. Development coordination will be intensified and sustained in KC-NCDDP implementation, particularly in disaster affected areas.