Public Disclosure Authorized

Program Information Document (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Apr-2023| Report No: PIDC35571

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Philippines	P180585	Philippines Disaster Risk Management and Climate Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred-Drawdown Option (P1	
Region	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**	**Financing Instrument**
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Sep 21, 2023	Urban, Resilience and Land	Development Policy Financing
Borrower(s)	**Implementing Agency**		
Republic of the Philippines	Department of Finance		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to strengthen the Government of the Philippines' capacity to manage disaster and climate risks including those in the education and health systems.

Financing (in US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Financing	500.00

DETAILS

Total World Bank Group Financing	500.00
World Bank Lending	500.00

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world because of its unique geography. The World Risk Index 2022 ranks the Philippines 1st globally for having the highest disaster risks[1] while the Global Climate Risk Index Report 2021 positions the country as fourth among the countries most affected by weather-related events from 2000-2019.[2] Around 60 percent of the country's total land area and at least 74 percent of Filipinos are vulnerable to multiple hazards. In the last 12 years, the country has been experiencing very strong, expansive, and highly destructive typhoons almost every year (with wind strength of >220 kilometers per hour).[3] The country is also vulnerable to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions.[4]

Disasters have grave human, social, and economic costs. From 2010 to 2019, disasters killed 10,888 persons, affected around 103 million people, incurred economic losses amounting to Php 409 billion (US$ 7.4 billion).[5] The impact of rare events such as Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) was more catastrophic. Over 6,500 lives were lost, more than 16 million people were affected, with 2.3 million people falling below the poverty line. Economic losses reached Php 571.1 billion (US$ 10.37 billion), or 4.6 percent of the 2013 Gross Domestic Product (GDP).[6] In 2021, Super Typhoon Odette (Rai), the most destructive typhoon since Super Typhoon Yolanda, affected over 12 million people. Its impact was concentrated in the poorest regions, where the cumulative poverty incidence is 25.9 percent, higher than the 18.1 percent national average.

Disasters have serious effects on existing human capital stock and on building new human capital. In 2020, the Philippines Human Capital Index (HCI) is 0.52, which means that Filipino children born today could only be expected to achieve half their potential as they would be if they receive complete education and have full health.[7] The 2020 HCI is below the global average of 0.56 and East Asia average of 0.59. It is also lower compared to the Philippine 2015 HCI of 0.55. Disasters, climate shocks, and public health emergencies are among the key factors that adversely affect human capital accumulation. Between 2020-2022, disasters damaged almost 28 percent of educational facilities, affecting around 7.8 million learners. In the same period, disasters damaged around 1,000 health facilities worth Php 1 billion (US$1.2 million).[8] Anttila-Hughes and Hsiang (2013) find that tropical cyclones in the Philippines reduce annual household income by 6.6 percent in the short run that have direct impact on human capital investments with reduced spending on food, medical care and education.[9] Moreover, disasters have serious secondary effects, which are often overlooked like increased incidence of disease outbreaks, injury, and prolonged displacement of communities, increased absenteeism and prolonged closure of schools that result in lower academic performance and overall reduction in educational attainment of affected learners. Herrera-Almanaz and Ava Cas (2020)[10] highlight that children exposed to super typhoons suffered

[1] World Risk Report. 2022. Germany: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. https://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/WorldRiskReport-2022_Online.pdf
[2] Germanwatch. 2021. Global Climate Risk Index 2021: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000-2019. https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri.
[3] Department of Science and Technology. 2022. DOST-PAGASA Modifies Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal (TCWS) System. https://www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/press-release/108
[4] The most recent destructive events include the earthquakes in Davao and Cotabato (2019) and Abra (2022); Super Typhoon Odette (2021) and Severe Tropical Storm Paeng (2022); and the volcanic eruptions of Taal (2020-2022) and Bulusan (2022).
[5] Philippine Statistics Authority. 2021. Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics 2012 – 2021 Component 4: Extreme Events and Disasters. https://psa.gov.ph/content/compendium-philippine-environment-statistics-component-4.
[6] National Economic and Development Authority. 2013. Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY): Build Back Better.
[7] World Bank Human Capital Project. 2020. Philippines Human Capital Index 2020. https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/hci/HCI_2pager_PHL.pdf.
[8] DOH - Health Emergency Management Bureau
[9] Jesse K. Anttila-Hughes and Solomon M. Hsiang. 2023. Destruction, Disinvestment, and Death: Economic and Human Losses Following Environmental Disaster.
[10] Herrera-almanza, C., & Cas, A. (2021). Mitigation of Long-Term Human Capital Losses from Natural Disasters: Evidence from the Philippines. *World Bank Economic Review*, *35*(2), 436-460.

reduction in schooling of 0.3 years and were less likely to enter and complete high school. In the long-term, these combined impacts can impair their income-generating capacity, which can erode economic growth and further perpetuate poverty and inequality even across generations.

Climate change is amplifying the frequency and intensity of adverse natural events. The Philippines continues to experience increased climate variability. From 1951-2015, the country recorded mean temperature increase of 0.68°C. Based on the International Panel for Climate Change model, the Philippines' temperature is projected to further increase by about 1–2°C by the end of the 21st century, depending on the climate scenario. While the average rainfall may not significantly change, its variability and intensity are likely to increase. Extreme events will also become stronger and more frequent. The magnitude will likely differ geographically with the northern and central parts of the Philippines becoming wetter while the southern part turning drier throughout the year. According to the Philippines CCDR (2022), the losses associated with climate change may amount to up to 7.6 percent of GDP by 2030 and 13.6 percent of GDP by 2040.[11]

The proposed Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Development Policy Loan (DPL) with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT-DDO) of US$500 million aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Philippines (GOP) to manage disaster and climate risks in the education and health sectors. It builds on the recommendations of the 2022 Philippines Country Climate Development Report (CCDR) and on the achievements and lessons from the decade-long partnership between the World Bank (WB) and the GOP in DRM and climate change adaptation. The proposed program focuses on policy reforms aimed at strengthening the resilience of the education and health systems given their high exposure and vulnerability to disasters, climate change, and public health emergencies, and their essential role in human capital accumulation, economic growth, and poverty reduction.

The macroeconomic policy framework is adequate for the proposed operation. The growth outlook is positive, anchored on domestic demand, a recovering services sector, and a public infrastructure investment agenda that will gain steam over the forecast horizon. The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas has responded to rising inflation with monetary tightening, consistent with its inflation-targeting objective and responsive to global interest rate movements. Under its helm, the country has accumulated adequate foreign reserves that provide a cushion against the impact of global shocks. It is expected to maintain a market-determined exchange rate regime as the first line of defense against external shocks. On fiscal policy, the authorities have publicly laid out its medium-term expenditure plan, reflecting a steadily declining share of expenditures to GDP, and is expected to gradually raise revenues through tax reforms. The government's commitment to accelerate the pace of structural reforms as part of the recovery will further promote competitiveness and support growth. Public debt is sustainable owing to the expected growth recovery and fiscal consolidation. However, inaction on the climate adaptation agenda threatens the country's post-pandemic recovery and long-term inclusive growth prospects.

Relationship to CPF

The proposed DRM and Climate CAT-DDO is fully aligned with the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and current Country Partnership Framework of the World Bank Group for the Philippines (CPF, Report No. 24605- PH for FY2019-2023). The SCD highlighted the need for (i) investments in education quality to help boost learning outcomes and enhance the efficiency of the school system, (ii) ensuring access to affordable health services, and (iii) ramping up disaster resilience and climate adaptation efforts to the country's high exposure to natural hazards and intense vulnerability to the impacts of climate change pose serious threats to economic growth and inclusion. This proposed operation supports the CPF Focus Area #1 (Investing in Filipinos), particularly on CPF objective #1, which seeks to improve access to education services, and CPF objective #3, which intends to increase access to affordable health services. Moreover, it supports CPF Focus Area #3

[11] World Bank Group. 2022. Philippines Country Climate and Development Report. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/38280

on reducing core vulnerabilities by building peace and resilience. This focus area aims to address the country's core vulnerabilities of conflict alongside climate change and natural disasters, which pose the most significant risks to future growth in the Philippines. It specifically supports CPF Objective #10 on increased resilience to natural disasters and climate change. The proposed operation also supports the country's Nationally Determined Contribution priorities, including DRM and CCA.

The proposed CAT-DDO, directly and indirectly, contributes to the achievement of the WB's Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. A strong link exists between enhancing resilience and poverty reduction. The impact of natural disasters, climate change, and disease outbreaks on the poor in terms of losses of assets and well-being are substantial. The increased frequency of recurrence and higher magnitude of disasters and public health emergencies keep or move people back into poverty. Human capital development is a pathway to achieving the WBG twin goals. However, uneven human capital investment, compounded by disasters and climate change, is driving inequality, undercutting individual productivity, and eroding the future demographic advantage. This DRM and Climate CAT-DDO intends to help address the key constraints to building human capital by addressing the high exposure and vulnerability of the education and health systems to disasters, climate and public health risks.

The proposed operation directly supports WBG-supported investment projects, including the Philippines Seismic Risk Reduction and Resilience Project (P171419, US$ 300 million, ongoing) supporting the Government's Earthquake Resiliency Program for Greater Metro Manila Area (GMMA); and Infrastructure for Safer and Resilient Schools (P180936, US$500 million, pipeline) aiming to rehabilitate and increase resilience of school infrastructure, and enhance the Department of Education's (DepEd) capacity to manage green, resilient, inclusive and learning-conducive school infrastructure. It also complements the Technical Assistance for Safer Schools (P171419, US$ 0.5 million), which aims to support the GOP in identifying intervention options and priorities to reduce the vulnerability of school infrastructure against earthquakes, typhoons, and flood hazards in selected regions in the Philippines. Moreover, it complements several development policy operations. including the (i) Fourth DRM-DPL with CAT-DDO (P177125, US$ 500 million, ongoing), which aims to strengthen the GOP's institutional and financial capacity to manage risks from climate change, natural disasters, and disease outbreaks, (ii) Philippines First Sustainable Recovery Development Policy Financing (P178634, US$ 750 million), which supports the GOP in accelerating the economic recovery, protecting the environment and improve climate resilience, and improving fiscal management; (iii) Philippines Second Financial Sector Reform Development Policy Financing (P175360, US$ 600 million, under preparation), which provides continuing support in strengthening financial sector stability, integrity, and resilience and expanding financial inclusion; and (iv) Philippine Digital Transformation Project (P176317, US$ 300 million, pipeline), which aims to improve broadband connectivity, strengthening resilience of digital environment, and supporting digital infrastructure foundation for government services delivery.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to strengthen the Government of the Philippines' capacity to manage disaster and climate risks including those in the education and health systems.

Key Results

The proposed DRM and Climate CAT-DDO will support the GOP in continuing the DRM reform process by strengthening the disaster and climate resilience of the education and health systems. The proposed operation will continue to support the GOP efforts to mitigate the short and long-term impacts of disasters, climate change, and public health emergencies on human capital accumulation, economic growth, and poverty reduction. The proposed reforms are organized under two

pillars. Pillar A (Strengthening the Resilience of the Education System) seeks to enhance the resilience of school infrastructure, protect all learners and personnel from natural hazards, enhance emergency preparedness, and promote learning continuity in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency. Pillar B (Strengthening the Resilience of the Health System) intends to enhance the resilience of health infrastructure, minimize the disruption in health services, and protect people from public health threats. These reforms are vital in ensuring that the country is able to maintain continuity in critical sectors.

D. Concept Description

Prior Action #1: To enhance the resilience of school infrastructure from the impacts of natural hazards, the Government has mandated the DepEd to integrate disaster and climate resilience measures and innovative solutions in planning, programming, infrastructure design, and asset management through the issuance of a Presidential Executive Order adopting Outcome 1, Chapter 12 of the PDP 2023-2028.

Building disaster and climate-resilient school infrastructure is critical to the country's socio-economic development. The DepEd data show that the country is facing serious shortage of school infrastructure of around 170,000 classrooms.[12] Almost three-fourths (68 percent) of the existing school buildings are not in good condition.[13] The condition of school infrastructure is further aggravated by disasters and climate change. Over the last 6 years, around 21,018 schools were destroyed by disasters and the number has been significantly increasing.[14] This makes learners most vulnerable to disasters and climate change. They are exposed to unsafe learning environment and repeatedly experience class disruptions, which may have long-term adverse and irreversible consequences. DepEd recognizes the urgency to develop a planning platform that allows the: (i) systematic collection and consolidation of baseline data including the locations, conditions, and capacities of public school infrastructure, including socio-demographic profiles of learners and personnel, among others; (ii) regular conduct of hazard and risk assessments; and (iii) selection and prioritization of school infrastructure interventions based on vulnerability measures, resilience elements as well as evidence-based criteria that optimize learning outcomes. Moreover, DepEd recognizes the need to update the Education Facilities Manual to integrate resilient, green, inclusive, and learning-conducive elements in the policies, standards, design, and operation of education facilities. This would help reduce reconstruction costs and avert long-term economic losses.[15]

The program is targeting that a risk-informed and evidence-based platform[16] would be used by xx divisions in xx regions for school infrastructure planning, investment programming, and asset management. Likewise, the target is to have an updated Education Facilities Manual integrating disaster and climate resilience measures that is adopted and implemented in xx divisions in xx regions.

Prior Action #2. To protect all learners and personnel from natural and human-induced hazards and to ensure learning continuity in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency, the Government has mandated the development of risk-informed contingency plans through the issuance of DepEd Order adopting Sub-intermediate Outcome 4.2, Chapter 5,

[12] The shortage in classrooms mainly results from the normal ageing of schools, severe damage due to disasters, and the need for new classrooms due to population growth.

[13] Department of Education. Forthcoming Report. Basic Education Report 2023. https://ovp.gov.ph/post/basic-education-report-2023-speech

[14] Department of Education. 2022. Regional Memorandum No. 159, Series of 2022. https://region8.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/RM-s2022-159.pdf

[15] The Education Facilities Manual lays down the policies and standards for the management of educational facilities in the context of climate change and disasters. It was developed in 2010 and governed by the 2005 National Building Code of the Philippines.

[16] The risk-informed and evidence-based platform refers to the use of hazard and risk information to inform school investment planning and allow a systematic selection and prioritization of resources based on a resiliency criteria to be formulated by the government.

Sub-chapter 5.4 of the BEDP 2023.

A school-based disaster and climate contingency plan is crucial in saving lives and ensuring the continuous delivery of educational services in the aftermath of a disaster. The large-scale disasters in the Philippines and in other countries such as the recent 7.8 and 7.5 magnitude earthquakes that hit Turkey and Syria in February 2023 emphasize the urgency for structural robustness of school infrastructure and preparedness for extreme events. Based on DepEd data, 96 percent of the 28 million learners in the country are exposed to multiple hazards. Approximately a third of these learners (10 million) are in the GMMA.[17] To reduce the exposure and vulnerability of these learners, schools need to be capacitated to prepare for and respond to intensifying disaster and climate risks. Lessons learned over the years show that the impacts of these disasters and emergencies are not just short-term but also include long-term learning loss that can severely constrain children's potential and productivity.[18] A well-institutionalized, risk-informed, and inclusive contingency plan can serve as a benchmark for a resilient education system. Therefore, institutionalizing emergency preparedness and response plans, which describe the processes, procedures, and responsibilities of schools, learners, and personnel before, during, and after a disaster or emergency, can enhance the capacity of the school community to prepare for, as well as respond to disasters and emergencies. These plans could be further complemented by hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessments, and customized based on the prevailing contexts, capacities, and resources of schools. Mechanisms to ensure learning continuity through the preparation, pre-positioning, and deployment of temporary learning spaces and modules also need to be considered as part of contingency planning. With these measures in place, any reduction of time between the beginning and end of a disaster or emergency can ultimately save lives.

The target is that 80 percent of schools in GMMA and XX percent of schools nationwide implemented disaster and climate preparedness and response plans.

Prior Action #3: To better withstand the impact of hazards and minimize disruption of health services, the Government has mandated the DOH and local government units (LGUs) to integrate disaster and climate resilience measures in the construction, rehabilitation, improvement, or repair of all (health) infrastructure projects in all areas and zones through the passage of Republic Act 11936 adopting and implementing Section 29, General Provisions of the General Appropriations Act of 2023.

Disasters and climate change cause damage to health infrastructure, disrupt the delivery of health services, and strain health care resources and capacity. On one hand, health facilities bear the impact of disasters and climate change. The increased frequency and intensity of disasters affects the structural integrity of health facilities, and damage equipment and supplies. On the other hand, health facilities can also be contributing to climate change. Hospitals are among the largest consumers of energy and have a large environmental footprint that adds to the country's carbon emissions. Adopting climate smart technologies in the multi-year investment planning, design, construction and operation of health facilities is critical to strengthen resilience of health facilities to the impacts of disasters and minimize carbon emissions while continuing to provide quality health and safety to the people amidst disasters. This entails reducing exposure of health facilities to different hazards, implementing disaster and climate resilient design standards, green and safe design principles and practices, and ensuring that health facilities develop policies and programs that adapt to different hazards

[17] The Greater Metro Manila Area, which is composed of NCR, Region IV-A, and III, is considered as a confluence of urban centers, and is considered as the economic center of the Philippines. It is densely populated and one of the most disaster-prone regions in the Philippines because of its high exposure to geological and hydrometeorological hazards. Department of Education. 2022. Data Bits Enrollment Data, SY 2021-2022. https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/5-Data-Bits-Enrollment-Data-May.pdf

[18] Cho, Yoonyoung; Kataoka, Sachiko; Piza, Sharon. 2021. Philippine Basic Education System: Strengthening Effective Learning During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35649

and mitigate carbon emissions.

The target is the development of a multi-year investment plan by the DOH that integrates disaster, climate, and public health emergency resilience measures in the health facilities with annual budget submitted to the Department of Budget and Management for endorsement to Congress (2024 to 2026).

Prior Action #4: To enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of communities to natural hazards and climate change, the National Government is mandated to establish multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems and services, and develop protocols for climate, weather, and risk communication, early warning dissemination, and implementation of early action procedures through the approval of Republic Act 11936 (General Appropriations Act of 2023) Section 44.

Disasters pose substantial public health risks to communities. Disasters damage health infrastructure and facilities and disrupt the delivery of basic health services. Besides the immediate physical impacts, disasters create wide-ranging secondary effects, such as increased morbidity and mortality resulting from outbreaks of water-borne diseases or transmission of communicable diseases that aggravate the socio-economic impacts on affected communities. Climate change further compounds the impacts of disasters by expanding the risk of vector-borne diseases and facilitating the emergence of new zoonotic diseases. Efforts to manage these public health risks, however, remain largely reactive and siloed, as health-related information necessary for risk-informed disaster risk reduction and management and CCA planning for the health sector is fragmented at the national, sectoral, and local levels. There is a need for a platform that can help the DOH and LGUs to (i) systematically collect and consolidate health-related data, including the locations, capacities, and conditions of health facilities, and the communities' exposure to hazards and existing vulnerabilities, among others; (ii) conduct of multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessment and forecasting regularly; (iii) develop protocols for early warning and risk communication and dissemination to allow the LGUs and communities to take proactive actions; and (iv) develop risk-informed interventions to ensure continued delivery of health services; reduce health impacts and meet the basic health needs of the affected communities during or immediately after an emergency or disaster; and avert preventable morbidities and mortalities secondary to an emergency or disaster.

.

The program is targeting that a risk-informed and evidence-based platform would be used by XX LGUs and XX DOH regional offices for DRRM and CCA planning for the health sector.

Prior Action #5: To boost health and enhance its resilience to public health emergencies and anticipatory governance, the Government has mandated the NGAs and LGUs to increase its capacity and capability for basic epidemiology, disease surveillance, and event-based surveillance through the issuance of a Presidential Executive Order adopting Outcome 4, Chapter 2, Sub-chapter 2.1 of the PDP 2023-2028.

Rising global temperatures are expected to increase the breeding areas of insects and other vectors carrying diseases. Studies show that countries and communities that are historically not exposed to malaria and dengue are now reporting cases. As flooding and drought become more frequent, access to clean water becomes a challenge leading to diarrheal diseases such as cholera and food poisoning. These and other impacts of disasters and climate change affect disease patterns globally and in the Philippines. This includes the potential for another pandemic like COVID-19. As the Philippines emerges from the ravages of COVID-19 pandemic, it is essential for the country to be prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging and re-emerging diseases. The Philippines currently has a disease surveillance system that is siloed with a long turnaround time for reporting and response initiation. Currently, the turnaround time from the onset of symptoms to reporting and response for vaccine preventable diseases such as measles could take more than seven days.

Each hospital, healthcare provider or laboratory has different systems to collect data and specimens; and use manual paper-based data encoding and submission. Reports pass through several local and regional offices before they reach the national center. There is a need to address the siloed surveillance system, streamline the surveillance process, and ensure timely reporting to allow an analysis of outbreak patterns, anticipate potential impacts and speed up response initiation.

The target is to have a reporting mechanism of NGAs and LGUs for event-based surveillance streamlined with event-based reporting and response initiation reduced from seven days to two days.

E. Poverty and Social Impacts, and Environmental, Forests, and Other Natural Resource Aspects

Poverty and Social Impacts

The reforms supported by the proposed operation are likely to have positive impacts on poverty and inequality. This CAT-DDO will continue to support GOP efforts to mitigate the short and long-term impacts of climate change, disasters, and public health emergencies which has adversely affected those at the bottom of the distribution. The proposed operation aims to strengthen the resilience of the education and health sectors through (i) improvements in infrastructure planning and programming, (ii) improvements in data and information processing (forecasting and early warning systems, health surveillance), and (ii) implementation of contingency plans to ensure business continuity, particularly in the education sector.

The DRM and Climate CAT-DDO will advance interventions that protect human capital, reduce inequalities, and abate education and health deprivation of vulnerable groups. In the Philippines, inequality is a cycle that starts even before birth, and is usually aggravated by multidimensional deprivations. Deprivation in education, health and nutrition accounts for 75 percent of multidimensional deprivation in the country as evidenced from Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES 2018). Worsening this cycle of inequality and aggravating education and health deprivations is the compounding effects of COVID 19 and climate shocks, thus the heightened urgency of addressing these factors. According to the 2022 World Bank report on Poverty and Inequality in the Philippines, increasing access to health facilities and expanding education infrastructure are among the key to promote equality of opportunity.[19] The two pillars of the DRM and Climate CAT-DDO are aimed at enhancing risk informed planning and decision making. These interventions are targeted to improve education and health service provision, especially to vulnerable groups. This can help ensure equal opportunities to improve well-being and optimize the Philippines' collective human capital as a catalyst for economic growth.

The proposed operation will support actions that address existing gender inequalities in disaster and climate policy and planning. The poor, especially women and girls, are hit hardest in disasters. When a disaster strikes, studies show that women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men.[20] In the Philippines, the lack of gender-disaggregated information on disasters and climate risk poses a key challenge in making interventions that are geared towards the specific needs and concerns of women and children. Developing a risk-informed automated database for the education and health sectors under this proposed operation entails the inclusion of gender-disaggregated data, which is a strong determinant in building a robust and socially inclusive information system. The integration of disaster and climate resilience measures, coupled with gender-disaggregated data and gender-responsive interventions, can contribute to raising gender equality by increasing women's role in DRM and climate change adaptation measures. Building child, disability, and gender-sensitive infrastructure are critical elements in ensuring inclusive education and health systems.

[19] World Bank Group. 2022. Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in the Philippines: Past, Present, and Prospects for the Future. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/38346

[20] UN Development Fund for Women & Corner, L. 2008. Making the MDGs Work for All. Gender-Responsive Rights-Based Approaches to the MDGs.

Environmental, Forests, and Other Natural Resource Aspects

The DRM and Climate CAT-DDO supports reforms with overall positive impact on the environment and contributions in enhancing the resilience of individuals, institutions, and ecosystems. The proposed reforms will aid the government in advancing a climate resilience-driven perspective in the planning, programming, and implementation of its programs. The reforms will likewise help the government mobilize and access resources for an evidence-based and context-specific disaster and climate resilience measures in the education and health systems. Key investment areas in building green and safe schools and health facilities through the integration of CCA and mitigation and disaster preparedness measures are expected to contribute to increased resilience of vulnerable communities, optimize investment programming and asset management of critical public infrastructure. Developing risk-informed and evidence-based platform is also expected to contribute to an enhanced knowledge and access to information and increased institutional capacities on climate-proofing and reducing environmental footprints in school and health infrastructure planning, design and construction.

The GOP has existing environmental regulations that will help assess, monitor, and address the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed reforms. The Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS) outlines the essential elements of good environmental assessment, which involves screening, scoping, environmental and social impact assessment, independent review, public participation and full disclosure of relevant information, and monitoring. Environmentally Critical Projects or projects located in Environmentally Critical Areas will be subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment process[21] and will require an Environmental Compliance Certificate[22]. Further, the PEISS requires project proponents to design and implement appropriate prevention and mitigation measures to enhance the positive impacts or minimize potentially adverse environmental and social effects of proposed interventions.

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Lesley Jeanne Yu Cordero, Marilyn Tolosa Martinez
Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Republic of the Philippines
Mark Dennis Joven
Undersecretary
mdjoven@dof.gov.ph

[21] The EIA is the government's primary tool in evaluating and predicting the potential environmental hazards, socio-economic impact, and cumulative effects of a proposed project. In 2022, the DENR issued an updated EIA Guidelines integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures as part of the CAT-DDO 4 policy reforms.

[22] Without an ECC, projects classified as ECPs or located in ECAs cannot operate. If any of the terms and conditions in the issuance of an ECC are not complied with or violated, then the proponent's license can be cancelled or suspended and a fine for every violation can be imposed.

Implementing Agencies

Department of Finance
Mark Dennis Joven
Undersecretary
mdjoven@dof.gov.ph

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Lesley Jeanne Yu Cordero, Marilyn Tolosa Martinez

Approved By

Country Director:	Ndiame Diop	09-May-2023