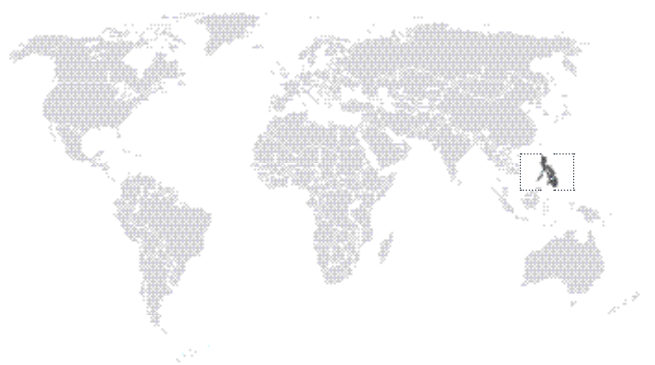


THE PHILIPPINES



CONTEXT

Since 1990, the Philippines has been affected by 565 natural disaster events, which have claimed the lives of nearly 70,000 Filipinos and caused an estimated \$23 billion in damages, making it one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Apart from frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, an average of 20 typhoons make landfall every year in the Philippines. Located along the “Pacific Ring of Fire,” at least 60% of the total land area of the country is exposed to multiple hazards and 74% of the population is vulnerable to their impact.

Threats from natural disasters in the Philippines have been increasing, and over the last decade, typhoons making landfall have become stronger and more devastating. The

Philippines was recently struck by category 5 storms, with winds exceeding 250 km per hour in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), the strongest storm ever recorded at landfall, caused over 6,000 reported fatalities and damaged 1.1 million homes in nine regions. The extensive damage also resulted into 2.3 million Filipinos falling below the poverty line, particularly in highly affected areas.

Climate change is also exacerbating the impact of weather-related events in the Philippines. Unregulated urban expansion has also aggravated flooding risk and is expected to worsen in the future. The country is witnessing longer episodes of drought and El Niño, disrupting the volume of agricultural production and affecting GDP.

GFDRR ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

The Philippines has made strides in disaster and climate resilience over the past decade. In the aftermath of Tropical Storm Ondoy and Typhoon Pepeng in 2009, with support

from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the World Bank, the Government of the Philippines and other partners, conducted a post-disaster needs assessment

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

COUNTRY INDICATORS¹

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,873 (2014)
Total Population	99.14 million
Income Level	Lower middle
Urban Population	44%
Poverty ²	25% (2012)

RISK PROFILE³

Lack of coping capacity	<div style="width: 44%;"></div> 4.4
Vulnerability	<div style="width: 37%;"></div> 3.7
Hazard and exposure	<div style="width: 81%;"></div> 8.1
Overall risk	<div style="width: 51%;"></div> 5.1

GFDRR ENGAGEMENT

Active Projects: 4 (\$6.95 million in grants)

Total Projects: 13 (\$12.9 million in grants)

Major Partners: World Bank; Government of the Philippines

¹ World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

² Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

³ INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk). <http://www.inform-index.org/>

(PDNA), which resulted in a series of recommendations to strengthen the country's disaster resilience. Following these disasters, the Philippines initiated a policy shift from post-disaster response to prevention and mitigation. GFDRR has provided the Philippines with technical support in implementing an innovative disaster risk management reform agenda, including local capacity building in DRM planning, institutional capacity building for the Office of Civil Defense, and helping formulate a new risk financing policy strategy and action plan to enable the government to implement related reforms.

Based on the 2009 PDNA recommendations, GFDRR provided analytical support to formulate a disaster risk financing strategy to reduce the fiscal burden from increasing costs of disasters, including the use of an innovative financing mechanism that provides contingency financing in the event of a large-scale disaster. This financing mechanism, the Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO), was the first of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region. It provides the government with up to \$500 million in rapid liquidity in the

aftermath of natural disaster, and was disbursed in December 2011 after Tropical Storm Sendong (Washi). At a municipal level, the 2009 PDNA recommendations also leveraged on GFDRR technical expertise to develop a flood management master plan for Manila and the surrounding areas to build resilience to future flood events.

Immediately after Typhoon Yolanda, GFDRR and the World Bank provided advisory services on principles and policies for reconstruction, with specific technical guidance based on international post-disaster experience. Support was provided to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in developing the Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) plan, which was developed in an unprecedented five weeks after Yolanda made landfall.

More recently, the World Bank approved a second \$500 million Cat-DDO for the Philippines in December 2015, which the government can utilize in preparing for or responding to natural disasters, but also for strengthening investment planning and regulations that reduce disaster risks.

LOOKING AHEAD

GFDRR anticipates continued demand to strengthen the Philippine's disaster and climate resilience and will continue to supporting this innovative DRM reform agenda. Strategic priorities to structure GFDRR engagement are organized

under: (i) strengthening risk reduction investment planning and regulations; and (ii) enhancing the financial capacity to manage natural disaster risk.

PROJECTS AWARDED FY07-FY16

Implementation Support for the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Strategy in the Philippines

Grant: \$4.4 million | Start date: 2014 (Ongoing)

Partners: UK Department for International Development; Asian Development Bank (ADB); Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Department of Finance (DoF); Insurance Commission; Government Service Insurance System (GSIS); Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); Philippines Insurance and Reinsurance Association (PIRA)

The project will help enhance the Government of the Philippine's capacity to finance post-disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction through the use of market based catastrophe risk insurance solutions at the national as well as subnational government level, based on an improved understanding of its risk. Among activities, this project will do so through quantifying and clarifying the contingent liabilities faced by the government, setting up a local government catastrophe risk insurance facility, and developing an emergency income support program.

Monitoring |  

Enabling Scaled-Up Risk Reduction Investments in the Philippines

Grant: \$1.85 million | Start date: 2014 (Ongoing)

Partners: DoF; DPWH; the Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Tourism

This project will help strengthen DRM institutional systems and sectoral agency capacity to allow phased implementation of risk reduction programs for key public buildings and infrastructure in the Philippines. It will do so through providing

technical assistance in four areas: (i) strengthening institutional and legal frameworks for DRM; (ii) developing methodology and analytical tools for disaster and climate risk-informed socio-economic planning and public investment programming; (iii) technical support for revising the national building code to integrate and mainstream disaster risk reduction measures; and, (iv) technical support for resilient investments in priority sectors.

Monitoring | 

Support to Institutionalization of Post-Yolanda Recovery

Grant: \$0.2 million | Start date: 2014 (Ongoing)

Partners: National Economic and Development Authority; Shelter Reconstruction Agencies

This initiative supports the Government of the Philippines to systematize and institutionalize disaster recovery policies and processes for planning, programming, and implementation of reconstruction and recovery, based on experiences from Typhoon Yolanda. This includes technical assistance for the development of a policy framework for post-disaster shelter assistance through recovery and reconstruction phases.

Monitoring | 

Philippines Post-Yolanda Recovery Live Case Study

Grant: \$0.2 million | 2014-2015 (Completed)

Partners: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); European Commission (EC); Office of Civil Defense/ the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (OCD/NDRRMC); DepEd; DPWH; Department of Social Welfare and Development; Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR); NEDA

As a complement to recovery planning after Typhoon Yolanda, this case study documented two aspects of recovery and reconstruction: (i) institutional arrangements; and (ii) building back better. The case study is available as a stand-alone publication to inform future reconstruction efforts.

Monitoring | 

Central Visayas Region Damage and Vulnerability Assessment for Sustainable Recovery

Grant: \$2.0 million | 2013-2015 (Completed)

Partners: DPWH; Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology; JICA

This project provided emergency technical assistance to help government authorities conduct damage and vulnerability assessments of public buildings and cultural heritage assets to assist in overall reconstruction and sustainable recovery efforts following the Central Visayas earthquake.

Monitoring | 

Capacity Building Post-Disaster Assessment of Disaster-Related Expenses

Grant: \$0.5 million | 2011-2014 (Completed)

Partners: OCD/NDRRMC; Department of Budget and Management; NEDA

This project helped with government capacity building to better manage resources for disaster risk reduction. Key activities were informed by the results of the 2009 PDNA, including developing a project monitoring and evaluation system, PDNA trainings, developing a disaster risk financing strategy, and developing a project monitoring and evaluation system for Disaster Risk Management.

Monitoring | 

Supporting the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Agenda

Grant: \$2.6 million | Start date: 2012 (Ongoing)

Partners: Lead partners included DoF; Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG); OCD/NDRRMC; DPWH; Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA); DepEd; Department of Health; Philippines Institute of Civil Engineers; Association of Structural Engineers of the Philippines; NEDA; Department of Science and Technology; National Climate Change Commission; Department of Budget and Management (DBM); ADB

This project has positively impacted several DRM policy areas and helped enhance the government's capacity to manage natural hazards and solidify the gains achieved under the first tranche of GFDRR support to the Philippines. With technical support from GFDRR, the Department of Finance prepared its disaster risk financing and insurance strategy in consultation with representatives

of government agencies and other relevant stakeholders. The project supported policy dialogue with the DPWH, the Department of Education, and other key line agencies on improving the resilience of critical infrastructure and public facilities to natural disasters. These activities drew on global best practices to develop technical guidelines for earthquake strengthening and upgrading public buildings in Metro Manila and guidelines for earthquake and wind reconstruction and strengthening.

Monitoring |    

Reducing Vulnerability to Flooding in Metro Manila—Flood Management Master Plan

Grant: \$1.4 million | 2011-2014 (Completed)

Partners: Lead partners include the DPWH; MMDA; Metro Manila Local Governance Units. Additional partners also include OCD/NDRRMC; NEDA; DBM; DOF; the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission; Laguna Lake Development Authority; Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); JICA; AusAID.

This project helped support a master plan for flood management in Manila and surrounding areas based on recommendations in the 2009 PDNA. The plan clearly identifies solutions to the frequent flooding issue in Manila, with proposals that would make the city and its 17 million residents safe against floods with a 100-year return period. It includes a 25-year program with structural and non-structural investments amounting to about \$8.6 billion. The master plan was approved in September 2012, with \$120 million allocated for immediate investments.

Monitoring |  

Supporting Local Government Capacity to Manage Natural Disaster Risks

Grant: \$1.14 million | 2008-2012 (Completed)

Partners: DILG; Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology; Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration; Mines and Geosciences Bureau; Office of Civil Defence (OCD)

This project helped strengthened the capacity of high-risk local government units (LGU) in the Philippines, with a focus on risk financing and transfer, as well as tools to enhance planning and early warning. It helped develop integrated plans have been to ensure that LGUs have capacity to handle DRM with respect to preparedness, mitigation, response and rehabilitation/reconstruction. Outputs to date include: (i) a diagnosis of gaps; (ii) a framework for integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in local government systems and processes; (iii) DRM action plans and atlases for 22 pilot LGUs; (iv) an Action Plan for the recovery of Iloilo City; and (v) a risk financing study.

Monitoring |      

Philippines Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

Grant: \$0.43 million | 2009-2011 (Completed)

Partners: ADB; UNDP; EU; JICA

This project supported the government-led PDNA after the Philippines was hit by Tropical Storm Ondoy and Typhoon Pepeng in October 2009. In the PDNA report, recommendations included exploring risk transfer options for the government. Following on this, as part of this project, a technical study was funded that recommended developing a contingency financing mechanism the government could use in case of a national catastrophe.

Monitoring |  

City-to-City Sharing Initiative for Developing Countries

Grant: \$0.41 | 2008-2013 (Completed)

Partners: City of Makati; Kathmandu Metropolitan City; Quito Municipality; Earthquake and Megacities Initiatives

This project supported a South-South sharing initiative in the cities of Kathmandu, Nepal; Makati, Philippines; and Quito, Ecuador. Activities included exchanging best practices for land use planning and sharing information on implementing local-level DRM.

Monitoring |  

Legend



SFDRR Priorities for Action GFDRR Pillars of Action Gender