



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

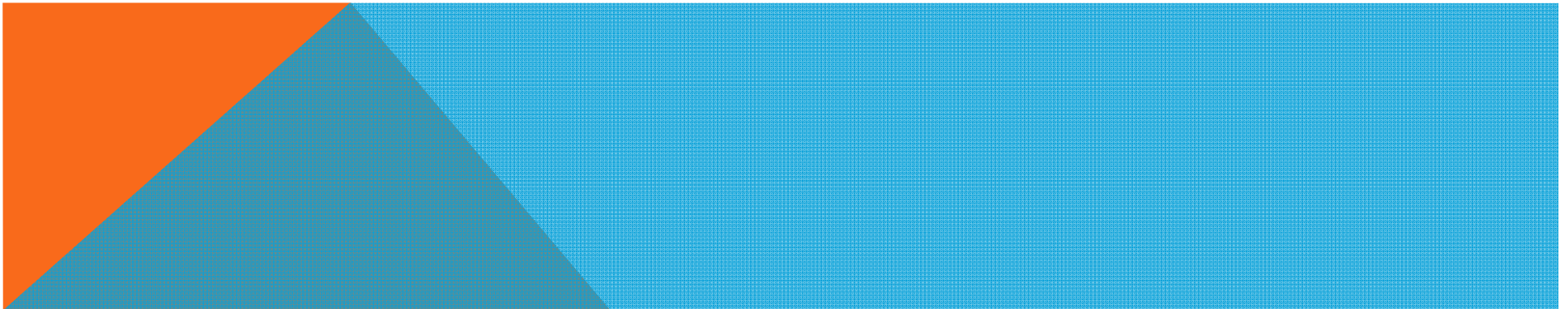
**UNDP YOLANDA RESPONSE PROJECT:
RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE IN SELECTED TYPHOON YOLANDA-
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE VISAYAS – A UNDP PARTNERSHIP
WITH EU AND KOICA**

**PRESENTATION AT THE *"FOUR YEARS ON: REBUILDING DISASTER
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE"*, A SEMINAR
WORKSHOP ON POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POVERTY
ALLEVIATION AFTER TYPHOON YOLANDA**

07 NOVEMBER 2017

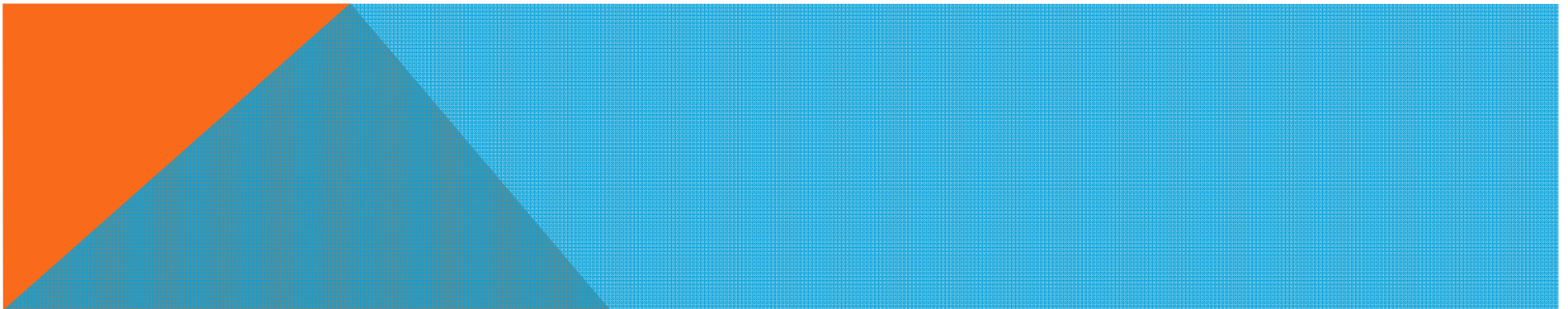
BALAY KALINAW, UP DILIMAN

PROJECT OVERVIEW



GOAL

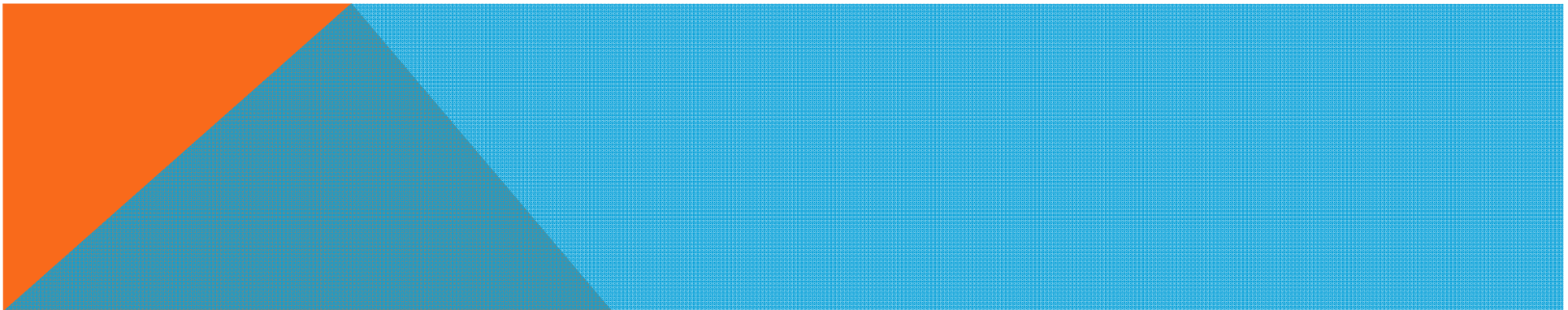
Strengthened capacity of national and local governments as well as partner communities in facilitating the timely and sustainable recovery of affected families in the Visayas devastated by Typhoon Haiyan.



PROJECT PURPOSE

To complement the efforts of national and local governments in enabling the timely and sustainable recovery of selected communities in the Visayas (Region 8) devastated by Typhoon Yolanda, while building their resilience to future natural disasters

- Within the framework of capacity building/strengthening



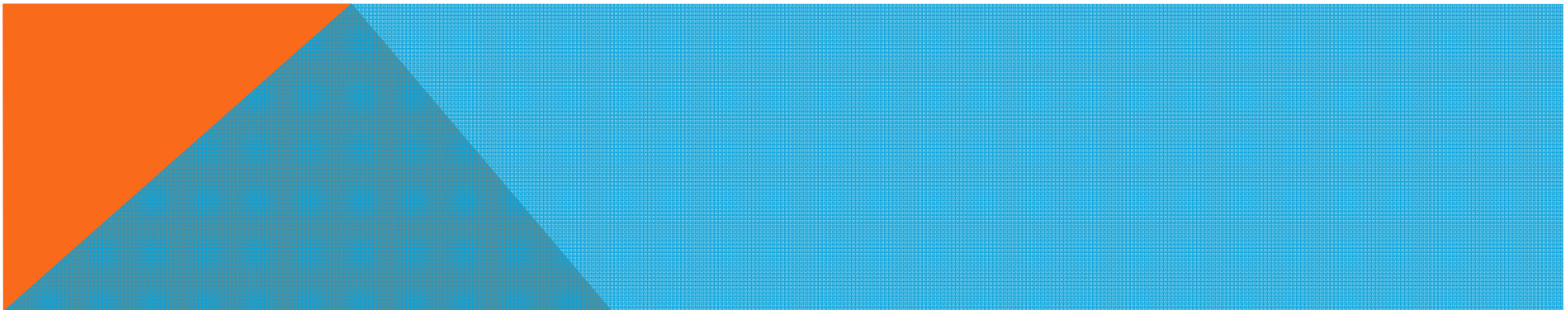
EXPECTED RESULTS

COMPONENT 1: DISASTER-RESILIENT PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure rebuilt in a disaster-resilient way and to higher standards, including model public buildings constructed as evacuation centers

COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Livelihoods in farming and fishing communities restored and sustainable decent jobs created



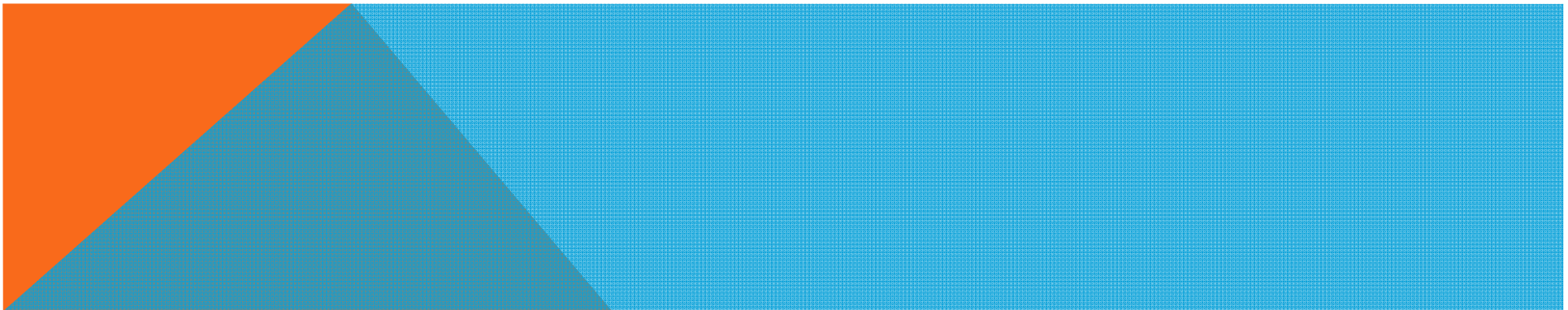
EXPECTED RESULTS

COMPONENT 3: RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Land management issues and shelter construction models addressed to ensure relocation of displaced populations

COMPONENT 4: SUPPORT TO RECOVERY COORDINATION AND DRRM

Strengthened capacities for local governance disaster response and preparedness, including effective link to national level



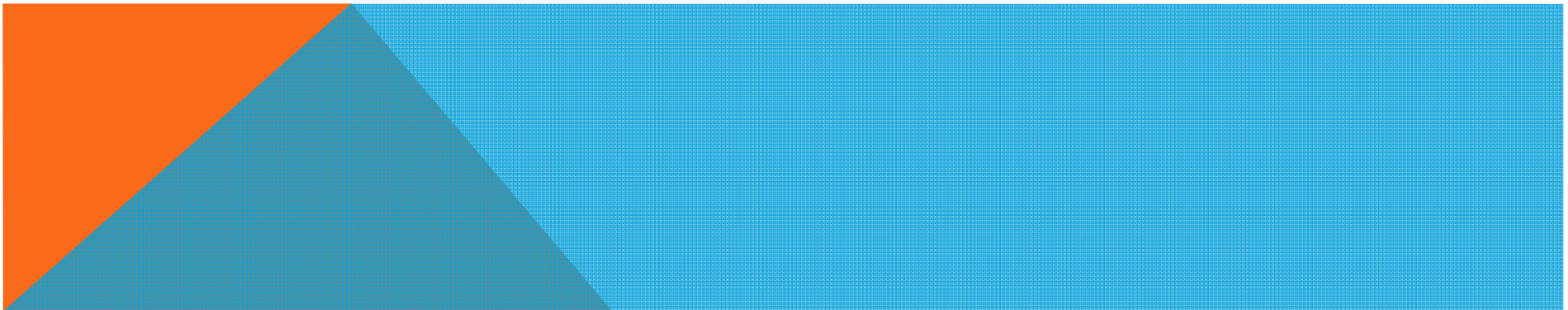
EXPECTED RESULTS

KOICA- funded component

Component 5: improved waste management system

- Sanitary landfill – Basey
- Eco-waste Management Center (alternative to landfill) – Guiuan and Hernani
- ✓ MRF
- ✓ Composting - windrow and vermi-composting

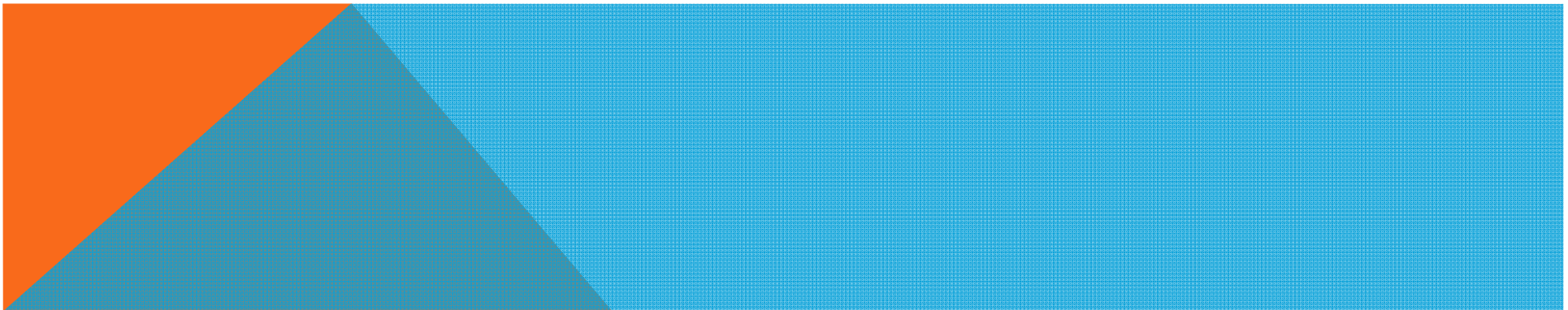
- Training on Solid Waste Management – segregation at source



COMPONENT 1 – RESILIENT INFRA

Features of resilience and capacity

1. Structure strength – 20mm steel bars; can withstand 300kph wind and intensity 9 earthquake
2. Concrete gutter
3. Concrete canopy
4. Use of j-bolt for roofing
5. Solar powered
6. Generator set
7. Water system
8. Gender- sensitive WASH
9. Accommodate 250 people; 500 people for Tacloban CEC
10. Multi-purpose facility



Areas covered

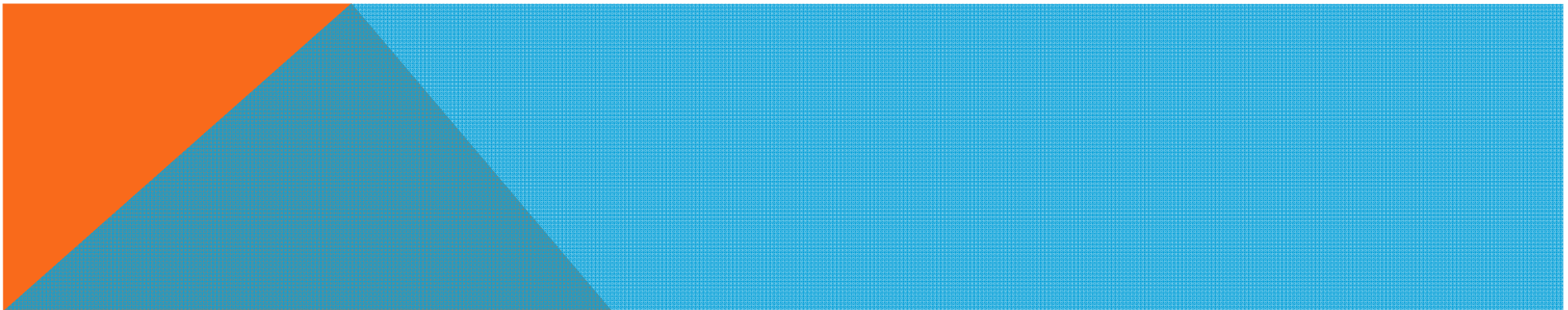
Tacloban City – 500 people capacity

Ormoc City – 250 people capacity

Biliran Province – Naval, Biliran, Cabucgayan – 250 people capacity

Eastern Samar – Balangkayan, Hernani, Salcedo, Mercedes, Quinapondan, Lawaan –
250 people capacity

Western Samar – Basey – 250 people capacity







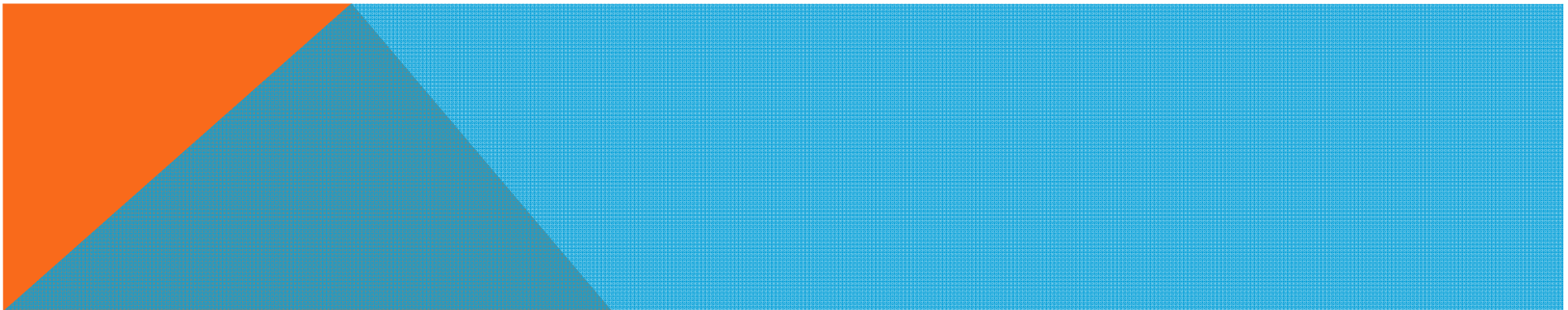




COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Bottom line: Economic Resilience

- Family/individual level
- Community/Association level



PRINCIPLES

Resource-based, Ecologically-sound, Demand-/Market-driven, Empowerment at all levels, Diversification, Gender-sensitive, CRRP-consistent

**Safer, Adaptive and Resilient Communities
Sustainable and Resilient Local Economy**

- ⇒ Improved farm productivity & profitability
- ⇒ Vibrant local business environment
- ⇒ Increased and stable income
- ⇒ Improved food security
- ⇒ Improved well being
- ⇒ Balanced agro-ecological systems



**Livelihoods in Farming and
Fishing Communities Restored
and
Sustainable Decent Jobs Created**



**Sustainable Agriculture and Fishery
Community Enterprise Development
Livelihood Diversification**

- Multi-targeting
- Organizing and Capacity Building
- Linkage and Partnership Building
- Micro-insurance and Savings Mobilization

Agri-based & On-Resource Livelihoods

- ♦ Diversified, integrated and natural farming systems
- ♦ Self-sufficiency and home-based production
- ♦ Sustainable commercial production
 - ⇒ Demand-driven production
 - ⇒ High value farming and fishing
 - ⇒ Value addition and processing
- Value chain development
- ♦ Agri-entrepreneurship
- ♦ Post-production and market support
- ♦ Community-managed agri-eco-tourism



Non-Agri. & Off-Resource Livelihoods

- ♦ Skills training and competency
 - ⇒ Labor-market driven
 - ⇒ Wage employment
 - ⇒ Self-employment
- ♦ Upgrading and multi-skilling
- ♦ Entrepreneurship

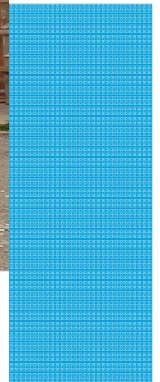
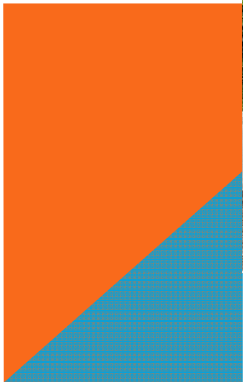


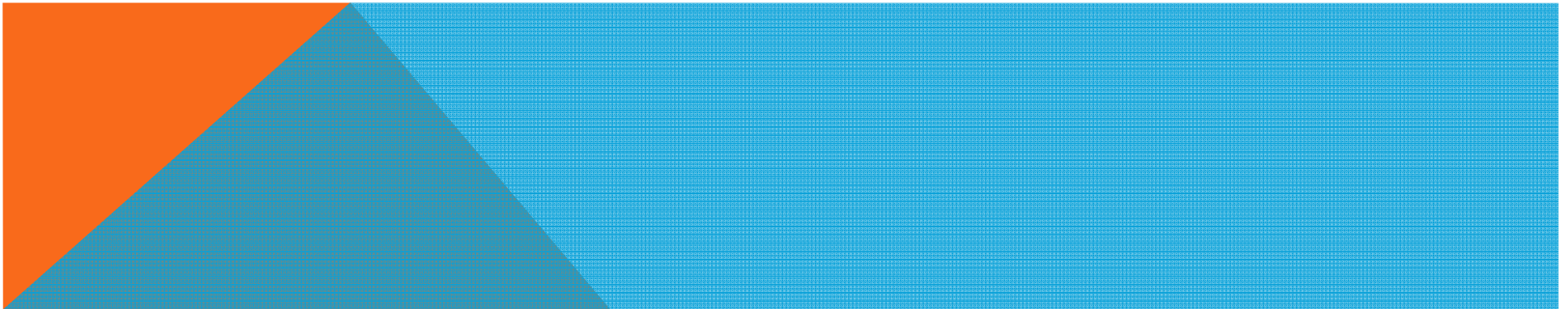










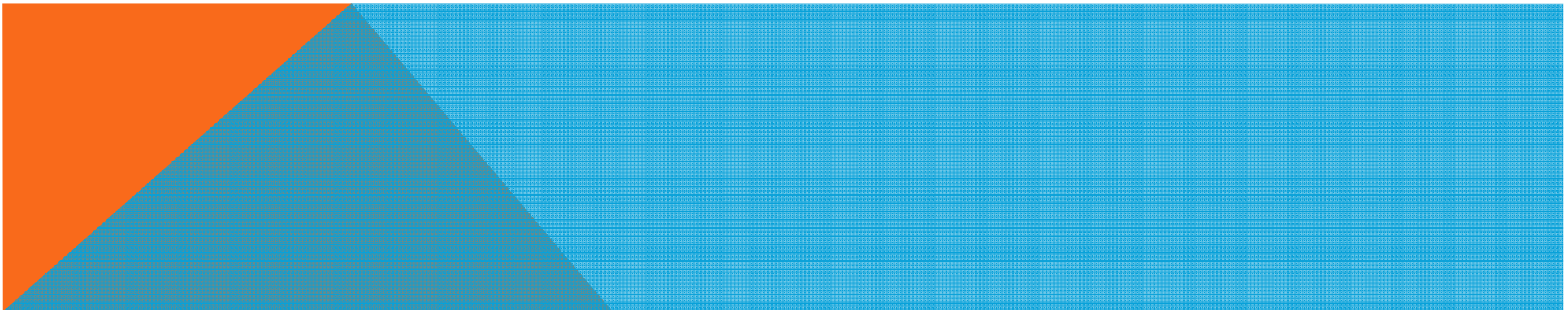


COMPONENT 3: RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

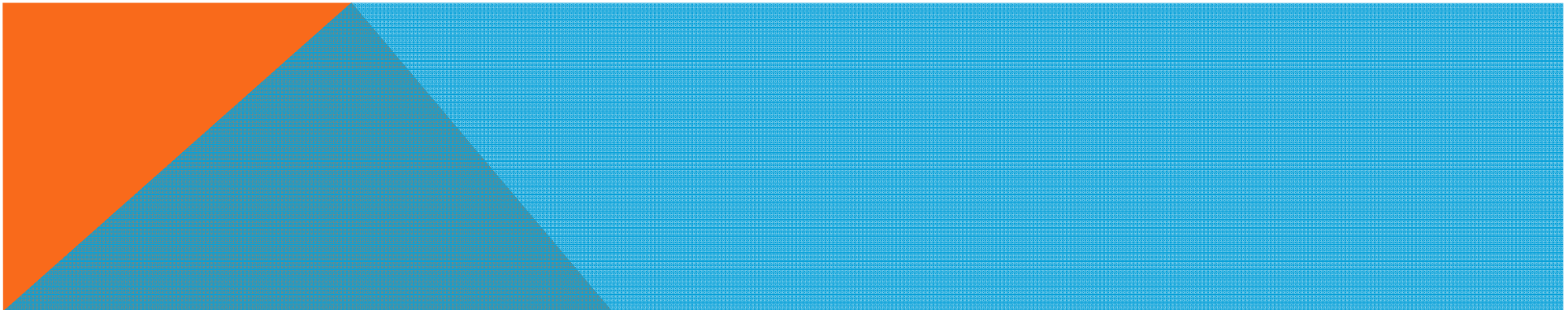
Vision: Resilient and Sustainable Resettlement Community

Components

- ❖ Shelter construction and Site development – 35 sq m floor area with 2 m easement and 2 m setback; finished with paint but not divisions
- ✓ Horizontal infra – roads, alleys, drainage, waste water treatment
- ❖ Basic utilities - water system, power plus rain water catchment
- ❖ Livelihood
 - ✓ agri self-sufficiency urban gardens, alternative livelihood (skills training, manpower association)
 - ✓ Strengthening of manpower association – labor contracting
 - ✓ Savings movement and capital build-up



- ❖ Secure tenure – ownership of land and house structure – usufruct
- ❖ Capacity Building and Partnership – Organizational, Project, Financial, and estate management
- ❖ Livelihood training – business plan = Affordability to PAY
- ❖ Operation and maintenance
- ❖ Ecological sustainability - DRR/CC – siting (non-hazardous areas); resilient design and construction to withstand strength of Yolanda; RAIN WATER CATCHMENT

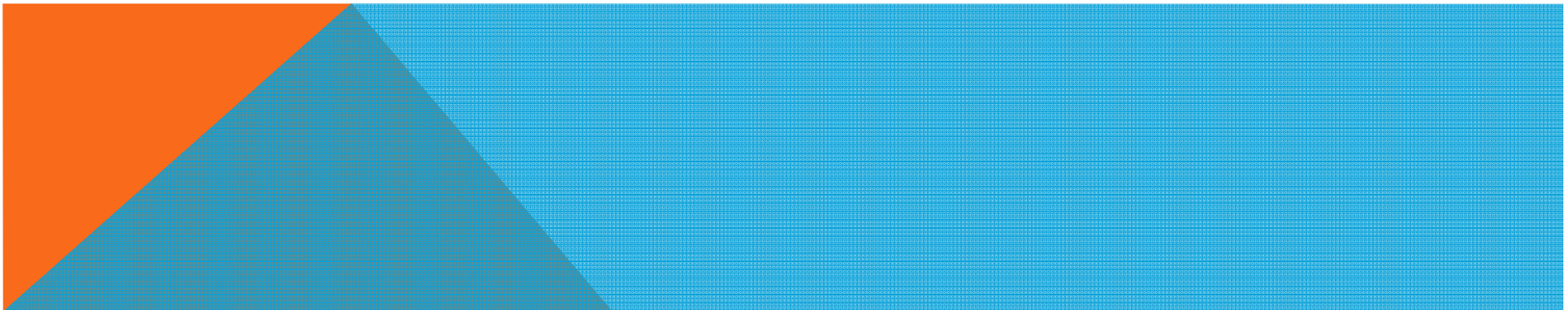






RESILIENCE FEATURES

1. Concrete gutter
2. Use of thicker hollow blocks (6 inches) and bigger steel bars (16 mm)
3. Lower roof pitch
4. Use of j-bolts instead of Tex screw

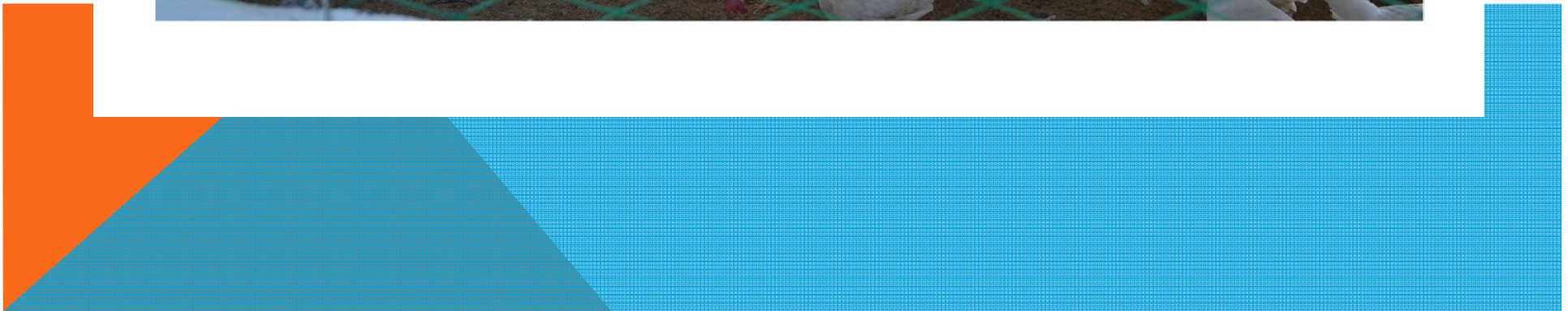


LIVE! UOOD DDJECTS. DESETTI EMENT







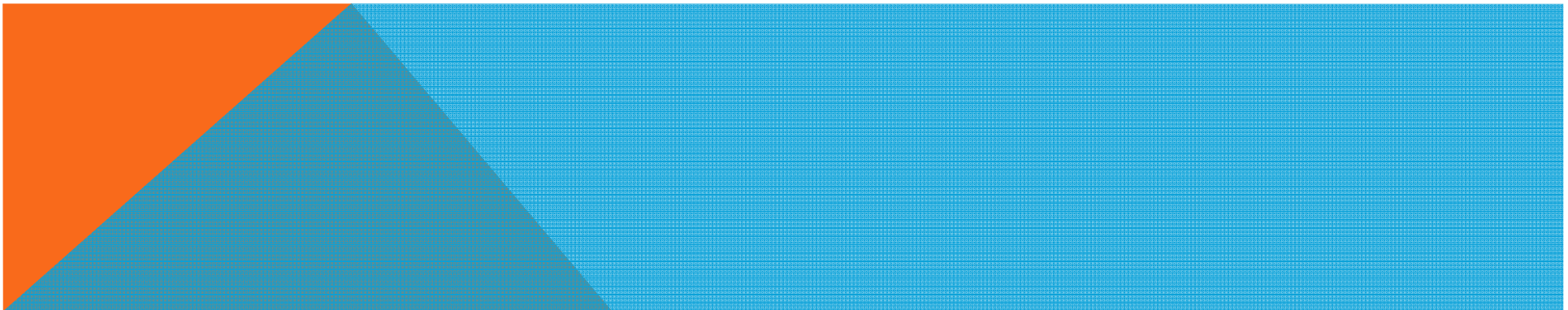




KOICA-FUNDED: ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH PROPER WASTE MANAGEMENT

Basey Ecological Park

1. Materials Recovery Facility
2. Sanitary Landfill
3. Waste Water Treatment Facility



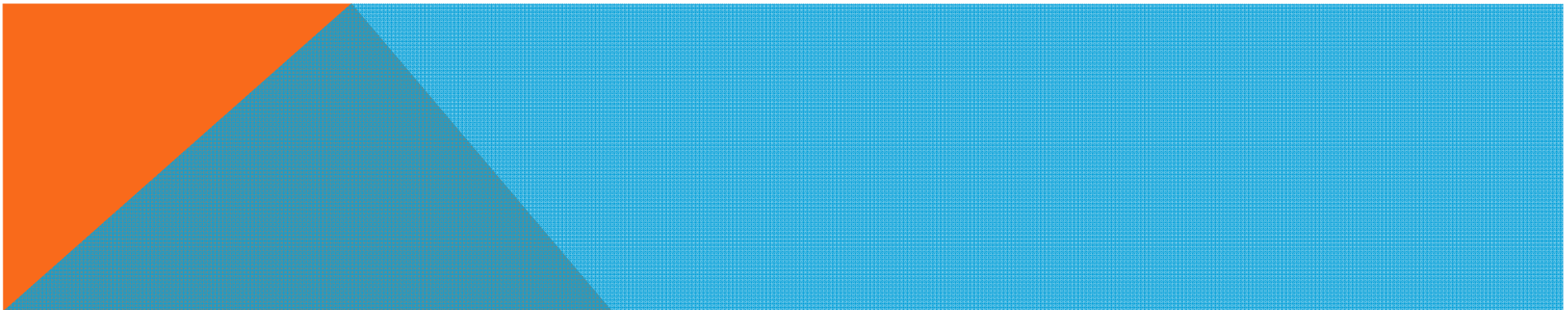
Guiuan Waste Management Center – MRF, hazardous waste disposal chamber,
composting area

Training of Waste Management – Municipal and barangay level

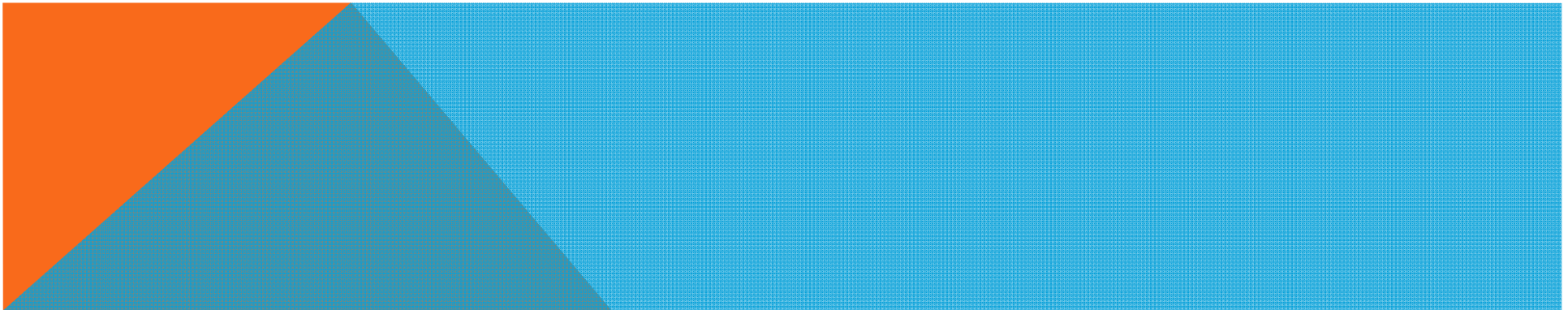
Construction of barangay level MRFs

Dumpsite management – reduction of footprint, capping, vegetation

Waste reduction/recycling-related livelihood – support to rehab of junkshops





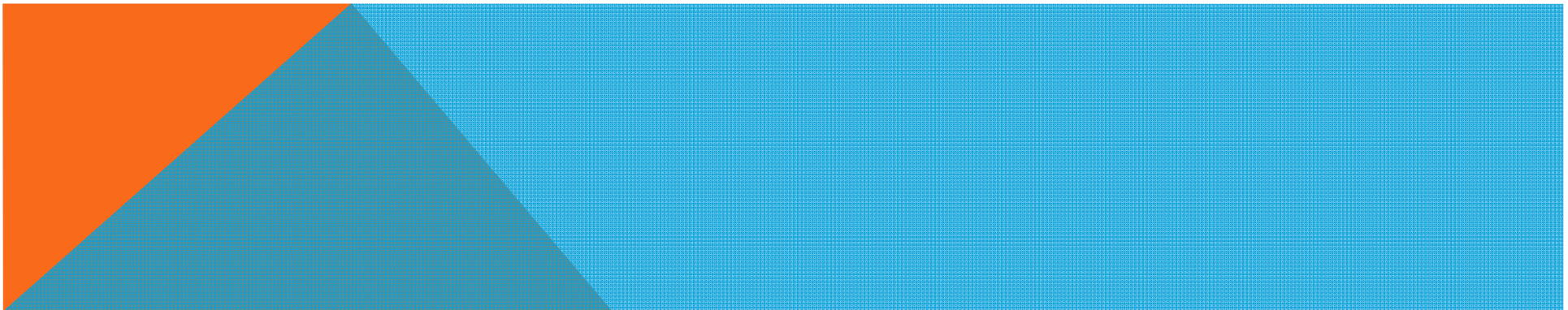


COMPONENT 4: DRR AND IMPROVED COORDINATION

Goal: Institutional resilience

Strengthened preparedness response readiness of municipalities and barangays

- ❖ Training of municipality and barangay LGUs on assessment of hazards, planning (CRRM and contingency planning), integrating /maintreaming DRR and CC into CLUP, CDP, BDP = structure and budget), response and rescue – 8 LGUs in E. Samar, Tacloban, Ormoc and 3 Biliran provinces
- Operational Municipal DRRM Office – assignment of permanent Officer, provision of budget, clear mandate, structure and workplan
- ❖ Provision of equipment for response and rescue – communications (radios), rescue boat, first aid equipment, 4x4 vehicle – all LGUs and barangays and OCD



TARGET AREAS

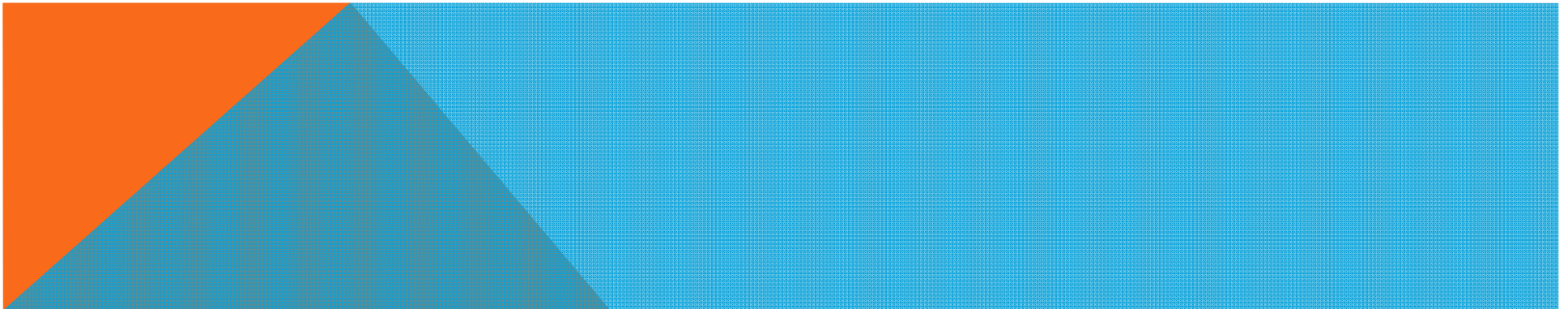
Leyte

Eastern and
Western Samar










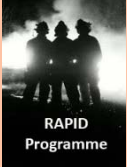


Biliran

Total

2 cities and 14
municipalities



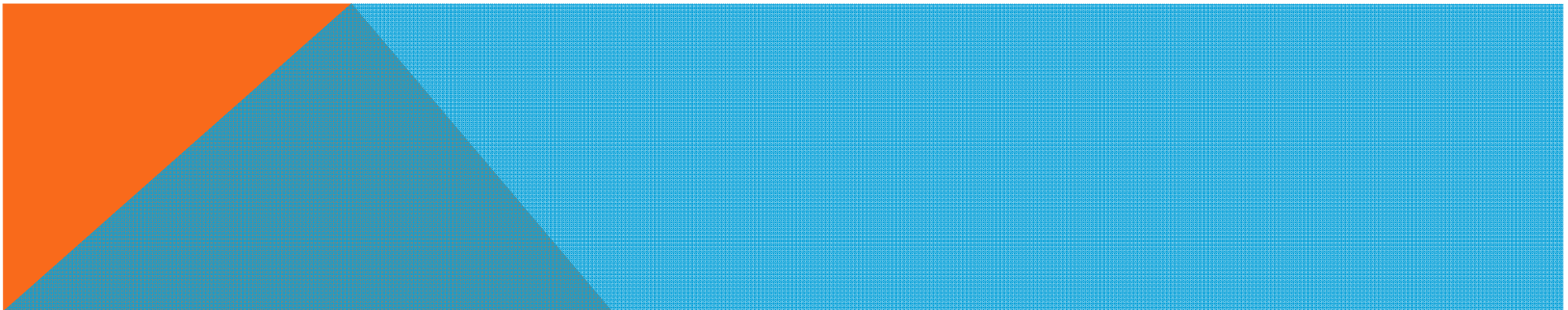
PARTNERS

<p>LGUs</p> 	<p>OPARR</p> 	<p>DTI</p> 	<p>OCD</p> 
<p>DENR</p> 	<p>PCA</p> 	<p>DA</p> 	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>TESDA</p> 	<p>DSWD</p> 	<p>DILG</p> 	<p>RAPID</p> 
<p>Private sector</p> 		<p>Civil society</p> 	

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PROJECT OUTPUTS

COMPONENT 1: DISASTER-RESILIENT PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE – 100% achievement

- ❖ 12 multi-purpose Community Evacuation Shelters (CES) equipped with solar power and WASH facilities
- ❖ 10 man-made coastal infrastructures (including mangroves)
- ❖ At least 5 critical public infrastructure built or repaired
- ❖ At least 1 cold-storage facility established in coastal areas



PROJECT OUTPUTS

COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS – 100% achieved

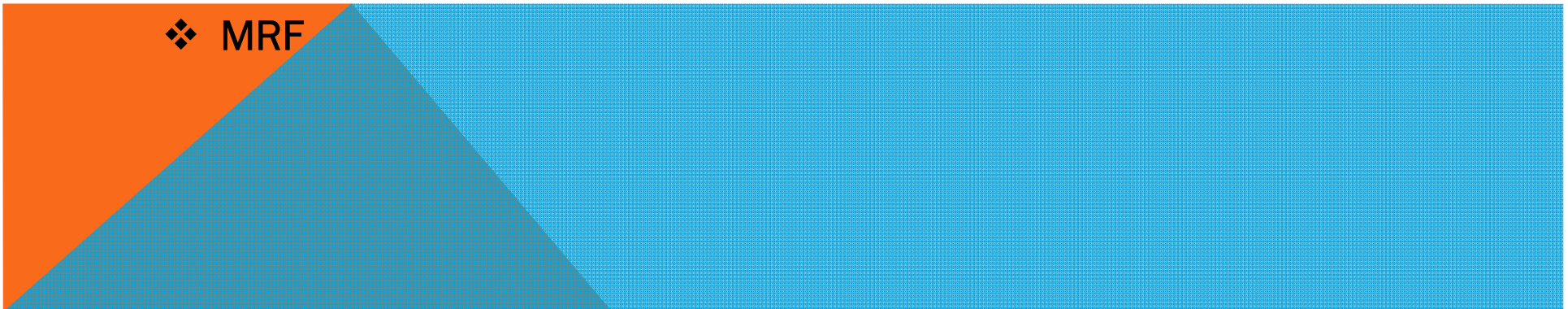
- ❖ 2,000 persons employed thru coco lumber processing
- ❖ 5,000 small farming households provided with agricultural inputs
- ❖ 5,000 men and women trained in alternative livelihood
- ❖ 5,000 men and women trained in sustainable agriculture management
- ❖ 5 communities supported in the establishment of agri-based enterprises
- ❖ 300 hectares of farmlands devoted to high value crops
- ❖ 5 women's organizations provided with microenterprise assistance for marine/fishery- based products



PROJECT OUTPUTS

COMPONENT 3: RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS – more than 100% achieved

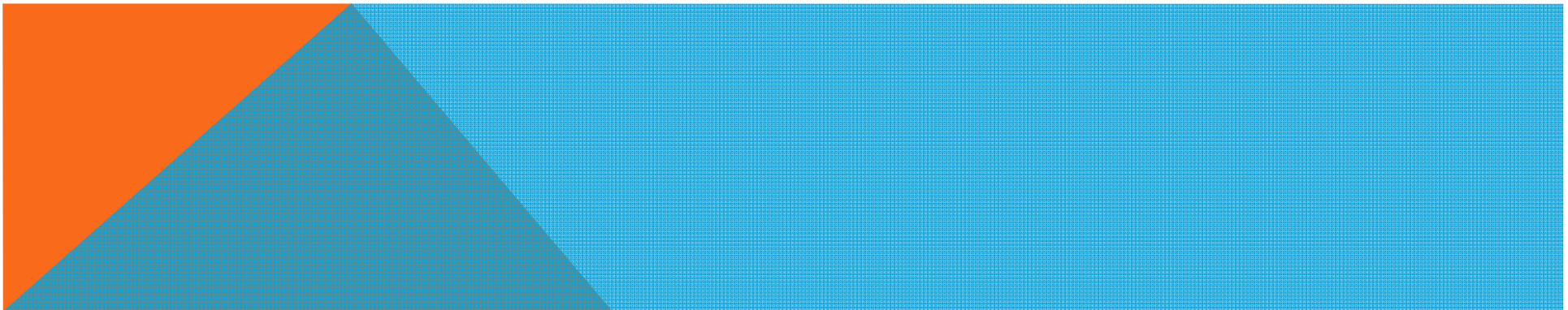
- ❖ 4 resettlement areas with model disaster-resilient core shelters and community facilities
- ❖ 232 disaster-resilient shelters – additional 12 units due to savings
- ❖ 8 Level III water systems – originally level 2
- ❖ Livelihood and skills training for employment – individual and association
- ❖ Capacity building – organizational, project, and estate management
- ❖ MRF



PROJECT OUTPUTS

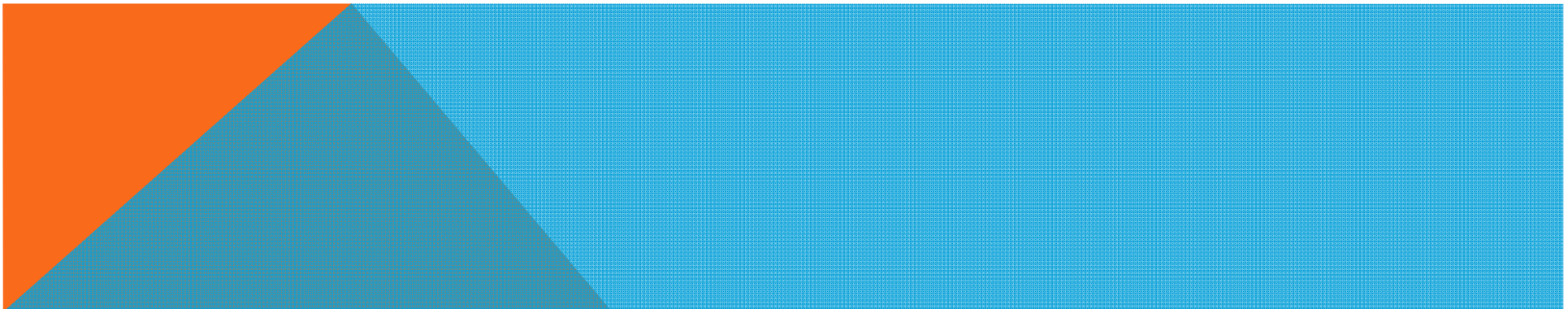
COMPONENT 4: SUPPORT TO RECOVERY COORDINATION AND DRRM

- ❖ 15 LGUs provided with comprehensive DRRM capacity building package
- ❖ Human resource and operational support provided to the Office of the Presidential Assistant on Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR) in the performance of its mandate
- ❖ Support to the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in policy development



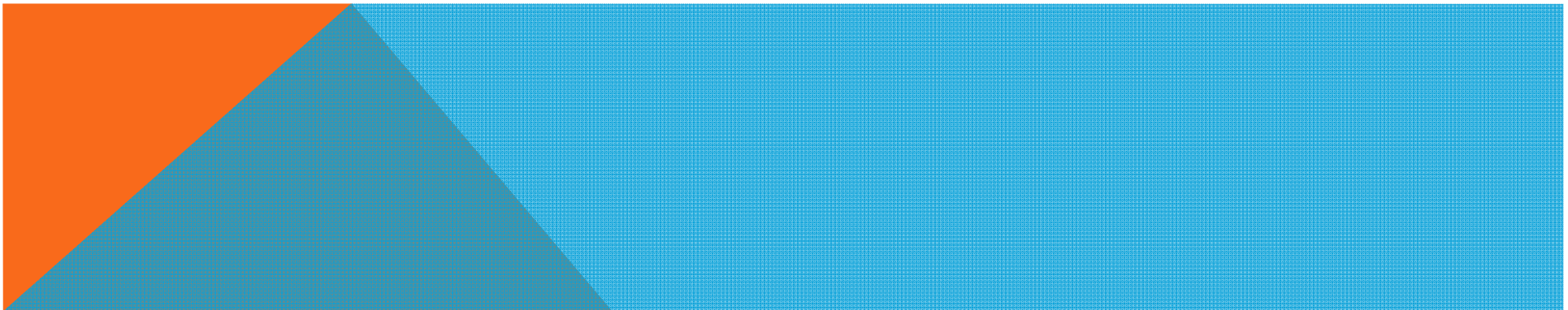
GOOD OUTCOMES/PRACTICES

1. Poverty incidence lowered – at the regional level
2. Improved quality of life
3. Improved skills
4. Highly participatory and consultative approach
5. Innovative approaches to livelihood and employment
6. New networks
7. Indications of improved governance
8. Improved leadership and participation of women
9. Complementarity of programs, initiatives / convergence strategies
10. Higher level of preparedness
11. Importance of LCE leadership and political will
12. Clear exit and sustainability mechanism and structure from the start of the programme



WHAT TO IMPROVE AND DO DIFFERENTLY

1. Coordination (national and local)
2. Timeliness of delivery of goods / services
3. process to get the appropriate materials; needs-based approaches to tailor interventions
4. Advanced planning for allocation of resources (especially land)
5. Need to develop sense of collective purpose
6. LGU's role in developing the correct mind sets

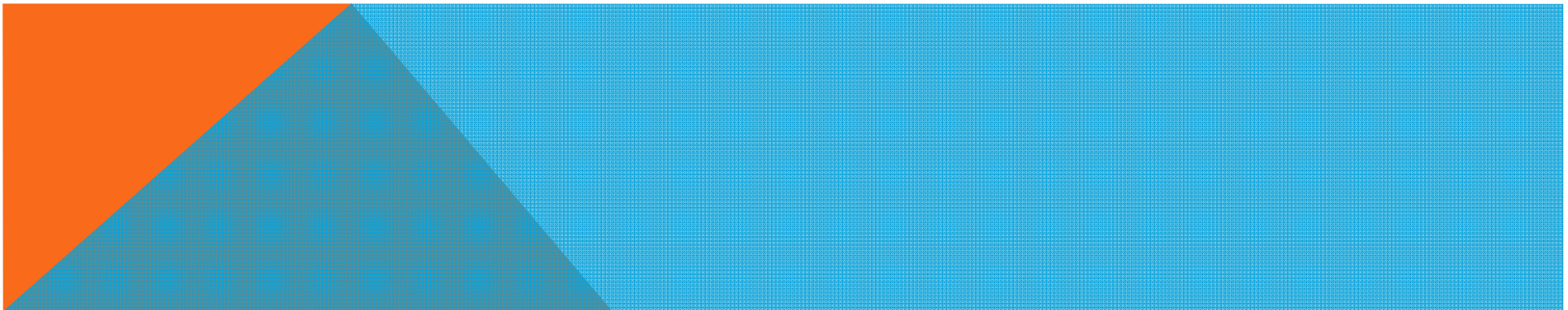


RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION: POLICY AND APPROACHES

1. Economic development at micro and industry levels, should be integral to recovery and rehabilitation programmes, thus budget should be allocated. Economic resilience is one of the key bottom lines that should be achieved at the local level.
2. Approach – comprehensive (adoption of natural/organic farming tech/practices in view of CC), integrated, and inclusive
3. Key principles and elements – market-driven, resource-based, use of natural technology and practices (i.e. sustainable agriculture in support of build back better principle), diversification, skills and interest-based, family-focused through multi-targeting, gender balance, sustained capacity building
4. Link the support to local industries that are in the priority list of government (i.e., cassava, seaweeds, jackfruit, coffee, and cacao) not just for rehabilitation of production but for forward and backward linkages like natural/organic production, drying, processing, and working capital and trucking/logistics support for consolidation/marketing.
5. Livelihood and employment – for both individuals and association levels – income is realized at both levels; discipline for feasibility study/analysis especially that the projects are already introduces during the recovery
6. Resettlement should be accompanied by a comprehensive livelihood and employment package

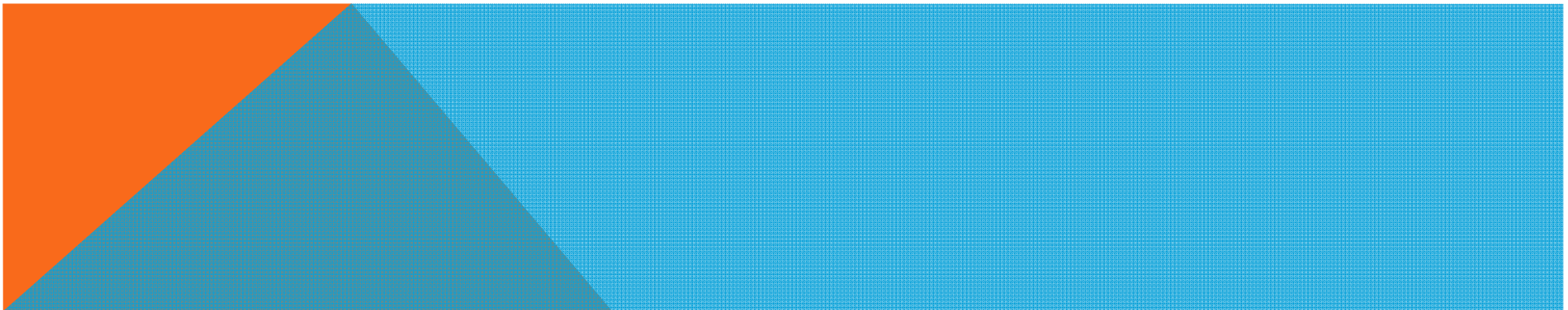
CONTINUATION: RECOMMENDATIONS

7. Other project interventions like mangroves, infrastructure (i.e. board walk), should be develop within the larger framework of eco-tourism to optimize the benefits to the community
8. Capacity building for both individual beneficiaries, associations and even LGUs should be integral to recovery and rehab efforts, thus budget has to be allocated for this component not only for formal trainings but also on-the-job coaching/mentoring.
9. Monitoring and reporting need to be strictly enforced by designated government agency to require all partners to share progress, good practices and lessons learned during the course of implementation and find areas for complementation.
10. LGU oversight and technical assistance especially in areas of expertise like natural/organic farming technologies/practices should be in place from the start.



CONTINUATION: RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Risk transfer mechanisms/programmes – more responsive insurance coverage system that will bring back the trust of the farmers/fishers into the programme; community-managed savings and capital building schemes
12. Formation of Manpower Association from among the trained skilled workers – sustainability strategy – link with private companies and individuals for contracts beyond the projects of UNDP
13. Review orientation of government agencies – from supply to demand-driven
14. Scale up/replicate models proven to have worked – designate a government agency to oversee and ensure that this happens



THANK YOU!

