

EIIP



Employment Intensive Investment Programme



Philippines Project Brief:

Local Resource-based approach to mitigate the impact of Typhoon Bopha (2013)

This project brief describes the livelihood recovery and employment creation initiatives that the ILO implemented in the Philippines to mitigate the impact of the Category 5 Typhoon Bopha that hit the country on the 4th of December 2012.

By using a local-resource based strategy, the ILO was able to assist successfully in the clean-up activities and contribute to the transition towards livelihoods recovery.

In December 2012, the Typhoon Bopha devastated the municipalities of Baganga, Cateel, and Boston in Davao Oriental, in the South-eastern region of the Philippines. International humanitarian assistance was immediately mobilized to bring assistance to the affected areas, as part of the emergency response phase. The International Labour Organization was granted US\$597,060 from the Central Emergency Response Fund through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The ILO's first efforts were to implement employment-intensive rebuilding activities in the municipality of Baganga.

Following this, the ILO further sought and was granted AUD 1,200,000 or US\$1,179,122 funding assistance from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to implement two projects and contribute to livelihoods recovery in the fragile municipalities of Baganga, Cateel, and Boston.

Background

The Department of Agriculture reported that 115,575 ha of cropland were degraded by the Typhoon and estimated at US\$30.27 Million the losses in the agriculture sector in the three towns. Furthermore, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council estimated that as much as 75% of infrastructure were affected in the province with damages to infrastructure amounting to an estimated US\$39.82 Million. The typhoon also brought massive amounts of debris into coastal areas/villages.

ILO estimated that one million workers were impacted of which 35% were women and 37% of them were in vulnerable employment, being self-employed or unpaid family workers.

The Project

The two projects engaged with local partners to rebuild destroyed agriculture, irrigation and transport infrastructure, local government facilities as well as community and environmental assets. The ILO also promoted and applied the use of local resource-based methods as well as followed the core concepts of the rights-based approach to ensure equality, non-discrimination, inclusiveness and participation, accountability, and rule of law.

Projects	CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT MITIGATION AND POST CALAMITY INTERVENTIONS: APPLICATION OF LOCAL RESOURCE-BASED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION APPROACH	TYPHOON BOPHA PHILIPPINES: JOINT RESPONSE TO POST-CALAMITY INTERVENTIONS, LOCAL RESOURCE-BASED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY
Immediate objective/s	Regenerate incomes through medium-term employment intensive reconstruction works that will lead to longer term livelihoods restoration	Increase access to income earning opportunities and improved livelihoods (particularly on agriculture) for disaster affected households
Duration	March 27, 2013 to September 30, 2014	May 3, 2013 to September 30, 2014
Amount granted	AUD300,000 (US\$299,552)	AUD900,000 (US\$879,570)
Coverage	Baganga	Cateel and Boston
UN partners	None	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Target beneficiaries	1 000	2 000
Target work days	18 750	30 000

Summary of the projects

Achievements

The projects contributed to developing an enabling environment for rehabilitating local livelihoods, reconstructing agricultural infrastructure and developing local technical capacities. Both projects addressed the immediate, high priority needs to be articulated under the Livelihood Section in the Post Disaster

Needs Assessment, such as debris clearance and management, provision and distribution of seeds and planting materials, and capability building of farmers on upland technology.

The two projects generated a total of 51'087 workdays and employed 2 956 workers, 31 % of them women. This income helped improve household's livelihoods and allow them to purchase food supplies, provide school enrolment and school supplies and overall stimulate the local economy. On-the-job skills training programs were also deployed for workers engaged in recovery and construction work, ensuring that women, youth and diverse ethnic groups were also able to participate.

The project provided livelihood support services, such as small hand tools and equipment, green agricultural inputs, entrepreneurship and skills training, and a start-up fund for micro-enterprises; and mobilize, organize and develop small community contractors from among the participants.

Farmers of 14 villages trained in Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) were able to engage in low-cost methods of upland farming. Legumes and trees were planted to form hedgerows. Alleys between contoured soils were alternately planted with corn, peanut, chili, and root crops. Construction of lobster production facilities created an alternative source of livelihood among fisher folks. About 1,760 farmers were provided with agricultural packages consisting of rice, corn, vegetable and fruit trees seeds, organic fertilizers and hand tools.

The project in Baganga helped restore about 17 km of irrigation canals and planted 15,000 mangrove propagule in 50 ha as well as 83 hectares of root crops (Peanut/Cassava/Potato),

established vermicompost facilities for Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries and reconstructed 60-meter long Mikit's hanging bridge. In Cateel and Boston the project supported the electrification of devastated barangays, trained farmers on SALT in 3 barangays, planted 12 hectares of chili, restored the school canteen and kitchen in barangay Abejod, improved the access road to Mantuano Eco-Park and, rehabilitated the Municipal Nursery Carmen-Boston, as well as the Central Nursery in Purok Tagadao Cateel.

Furthermore, the local capacity at barangay and municipal level to adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce future impacts on livelihoods and living conditions were increased.

The Employment-Intensive Investment Program

EIIP supports ILO member States in the design, formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies and programmes aiming to address unemployment and underemployment through public investment, typically in infrastructure development.

EIIP is part of the ILO's Employment Policy Department and has evolved over the past 40 years from a series of labour-intensive infrastructure programmes to a comprehensive and integrated package of interventions which contributes to both the provision of improved and climate resilient infrastructure, and the creation of decent jobs. EIIP influences public investments to become more employment-oriented through knowledge development, capacity building, and technical advisory services at policy, institutional and operational levels.

Key ILO resources

- Employment-Intensive Infrastructure Programmes: Capacity Building for Contracting in the Construction Sector Geneva, International Labour Office, 1999
- Employment-Intensive Investment In Rural Infrastructure for Economic Development, Social and Environmental Protection and Inclusive Growth. Geneva, International Labour Office, 2015
- Local Resource-Based Approaches for Infrastructure Investments – Source Book. Employment-Intensive Investment Programme, Advisory Support Information Services Regional Programme for Africa, 2009
- Typhoon Bopha: local resource-based employment generation, climate change impact mitigation and livelihood recovery interventions in Davao Oriental, Philippines / International Labour Organization, ILO Country Office for the Philippines. - Makati City: ILO, 2014
- Promoting decent work for indigenous and tribal people through employment and investment programs, Employment Policy Briefs 2018

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For more information on Local resource-based approaches and community infrastructure, visit our web site of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-intensive-investment/lang--en/index.htm>

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