



# YOLANDA UPDATES

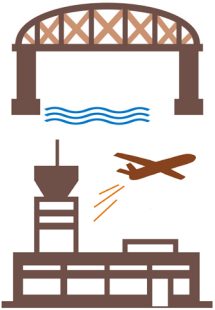
## REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAMS

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Compiled by the Yolanda Program Monitoring Office of the National Economic and Development Authority

The Philippine government continues to undertake programs, projects and activities (PPA) that aim to build back better from the devastation wrought by the strongest typhoon to ever hit land. As the recovery and rehabilitation work enters its medium-term phase (2015-2017), targets are steadily accomplished even as implementation and policy issues are still being addressed. Through coordinated action among national and local agencies, released funds from 2013-2014 totalling PhP80.38 billion were used for four primary rehabilitation areas — infrastructure, social services, resettlement and livelihood.

### INFRASTRUCTURE



National roads reconstructed/rehabilitated  
 National bridges reconstructed/rehabilitated  
 Airports rehabilitated  
 Seaport facilities rehabilitated  
 Classrooms newly constructed  
 Classrooms rehabilitated  
 State colleges and universities  
 Provincial/city/municipal halls rehabilitated  
 Public markets rehabilitated  
 Communal irrigation systems restored  
 Flood control structures reconstructed/rehabilitated

### SOCIAL SERVICES



Textbooks and learning materials provided  
 Learning kits provided  
 School furniture\* provided  
 School children given supplemental feeding  
 Children given zinc and micronutrients  
 Water disinfectants provided  
 Plantations established\*

### RESETTLEMENT



Housing units constructed  
 Emergency shelter assistance provided

### LIVELIHOOD



Fishing boats repaired/replaced  
 Fishing gears and paraphernalia distributed  
 Postharvest facilities and equipment provided  
 Rice and corn seeds distributed  
 Coconut areas replanted\*  
 Coconut intercropping areas established\*  
 Various livelihood programs provided\*\*  
 Livelihood trainings provided\*\*

Completed	Ongoing
54.30 km	42.16 km
1,094.09 km	118.64 km
12 new buildings and 35 airport facilities	
22 seaport facilities	
607 classrooms	1,140 classrooms
4,127 classrooms	4,998 classrooms
358 subprojects	246
98 halls	13
98 public markets	13
2,396 hectares	
69 structures	23
3,780,661 copies	2,689,817 copies
339,745 kits	
121,950 (unit)	
309,358 children	18,487
283,934 pieces	
176,522 families	
10,227 hectares	
11,247	73,442 houses
717,404 families	311,043
46,719 boats	8,106
75,948 sets	4,779
12,956 pieces	5,964
102,473 bags of seeds	3,800
26,453 hectares replanted	
51,665 hectares	
88,271 DOLE beneficiaries	3,688 starter kits
14,636 DSWD family beneficiaries	
31,130 TESDA graduates	104 DTI trainings

\*Balance for these items were either under procurement or not yet started  
 \*\*Remaining DOLE and DTI livelihood programs were not yet started, while DSWD had ongoing 3,469; remaining trainings were not yet started

## Farmers, fishers and micro-entrepers regain income streams swept by Yolanda

It appears almost business as usual after 20 months for people affected by typhoon Yolanda, as they either regained or started new livelihoods to earn income. As agriculture and fisheries were the predominant sources of income in the provinces wrought by Typhoon Yolanda in 2013, which includes Leyte, Samar, Iloilo and North Cebu, livelihood assistance given to beneficiaries were on farming, fishing and product processing. Livelihood support under the inter-agency Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Programs of government were given as immediate income, livelihood package, farm and fishing inputs, and skills trainings. As of August reporting period, major provisions for livelihood include 46,719 fishing boats, 6,992 hectares of replanted coconut areas, livelihood program for 14,636 families, and 31,130 trained beneficiaries.

### Iloilo, Leyte fisherfolk earn income anew

Three barangays in Sicogon Island off Iloilo revived their fishing trade and jumpstarted a dried fish livelihood of a women association after being given 10 motorized boats and P100,000 capital by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). The women association recovered the capital in 2014 and has gained initial income later on.

Similarly, 42 members of an association of fisherfolk in the coastal barangay of Bislig in Tanauan-Leyte are back in their old trade before typhoon Yolanda devastated their main income source. The fishermen are now earning monthly income of up to P10,000.00 from producing dried and salted fish. The association received a livelihood grant of P475,880 under the Yolanda rehabilitation effort. Association members are envisioning to expand their operations through infusion of additional capital.



### Leyte coconut farmers find new income in cash crops

Reviving the coconut industry will take about five years, according to coconut farmers in Tolosa town in Leyte, but they have started replanting their lands nonetheless through the support of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA). About 6,992 hectares of coconut were replanted as of August reporting by the PCA. Meantime, 51,665 hectares of coconut areas were intercropped with plants that could be more quickly harvested like *pinakbet* vegetables, mungbean and cassava.

These are cash crops that can provide immediate income for coconut farmers as they await their main crop to bear fruit.

### Samar micro entrepreneurs revive pasalubong center

The *pasalubong* center in Guiuan-Eastern Samar is the hub of an association of small entrepreneurs where they are able to sell various products that they themselves produced. Thirty eight members of the association each received P5,000 from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to start their enterprises. Officers of the association also participated in trainings on enterprise management like bookkeeping and business planning. The small

enterprises have provided jobs for 50 people, and the *pasalubong* center has been generating as much as P150,000 monthly income, divided among members of the association.

Damages left by Typhoon Yolanda in the economic sector was estimated at P31,130 million including losses to the agriculture and fisheries sectors. About 600,000 hectares of agricultural lands were affected, with the biggest damage on coconut plantations of more than 400,000 hectares.

