


# PHILIPPINES



**TYPHOONS  
ONDOY AND PEPENG:  
Post-Disaster  
Needs Assessment**

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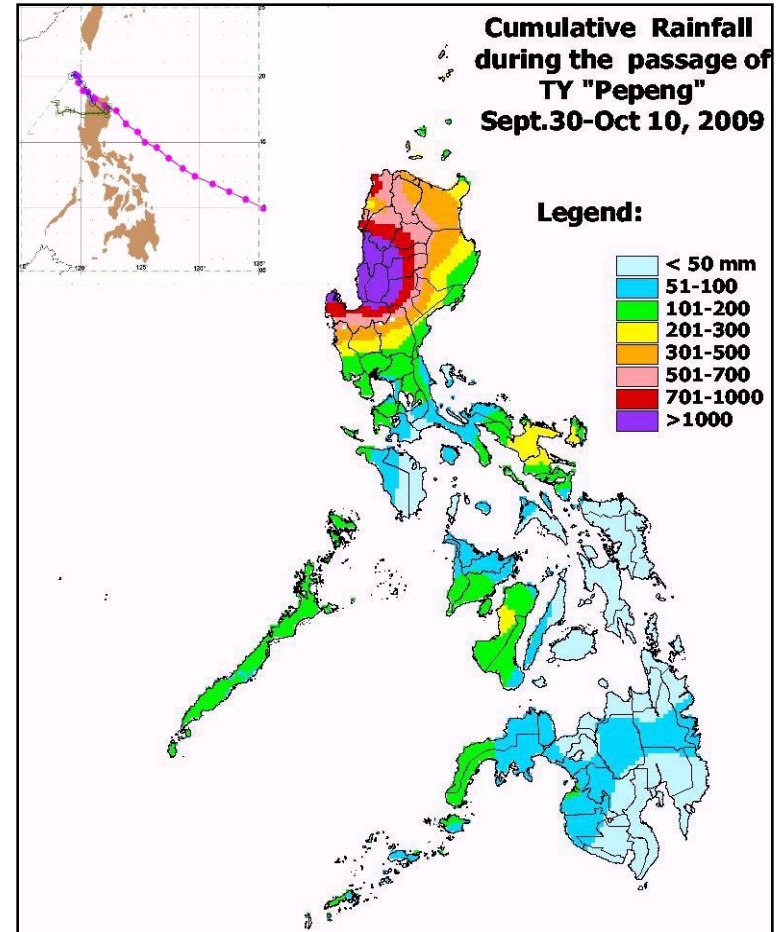
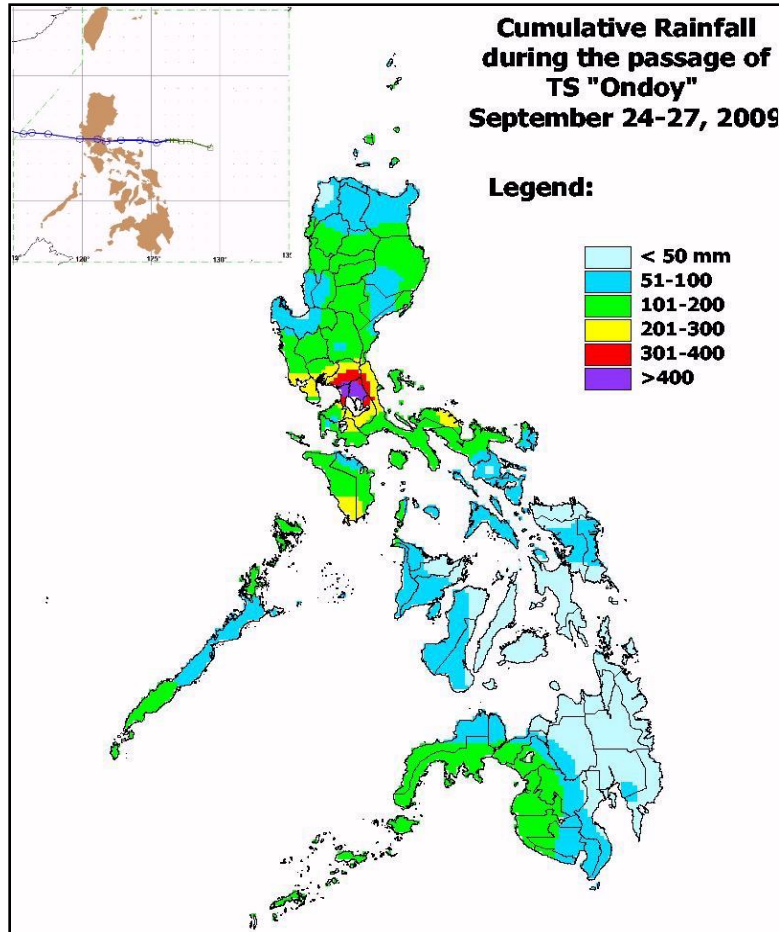
Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Post-Disaster Assistance

December 2, 2009

# The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

- **Objective:**
  - To estimate the total damage and losses to the Philippines due to the typhoon disasters, by sector, to establish the parameters for a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction program.
- **Process:**
  - Multiple sectoral-teams, including central and local governments, civil society, private sector and international development partners.
  - Assessment used existing government data and field visits to develop comprehensive assessment of damage, losses, and needs for each sector, as well as analysis of socio-economic impacts.
- **Methodology:**
  - Damage (direct impact): Impact on assets, stock, and property.
  - Losses (indirect impact): Impact on flows that will be affected, such as production declines, reduced incomes, increased expenditures, etc. over a time period until economy and assets are recovered.
  - Recovery and Reconstruction Needs: Recovery of all economic activities to pre-disaster levels and Reconstruction of destroyed or damaged physical assets.

# The Disaster



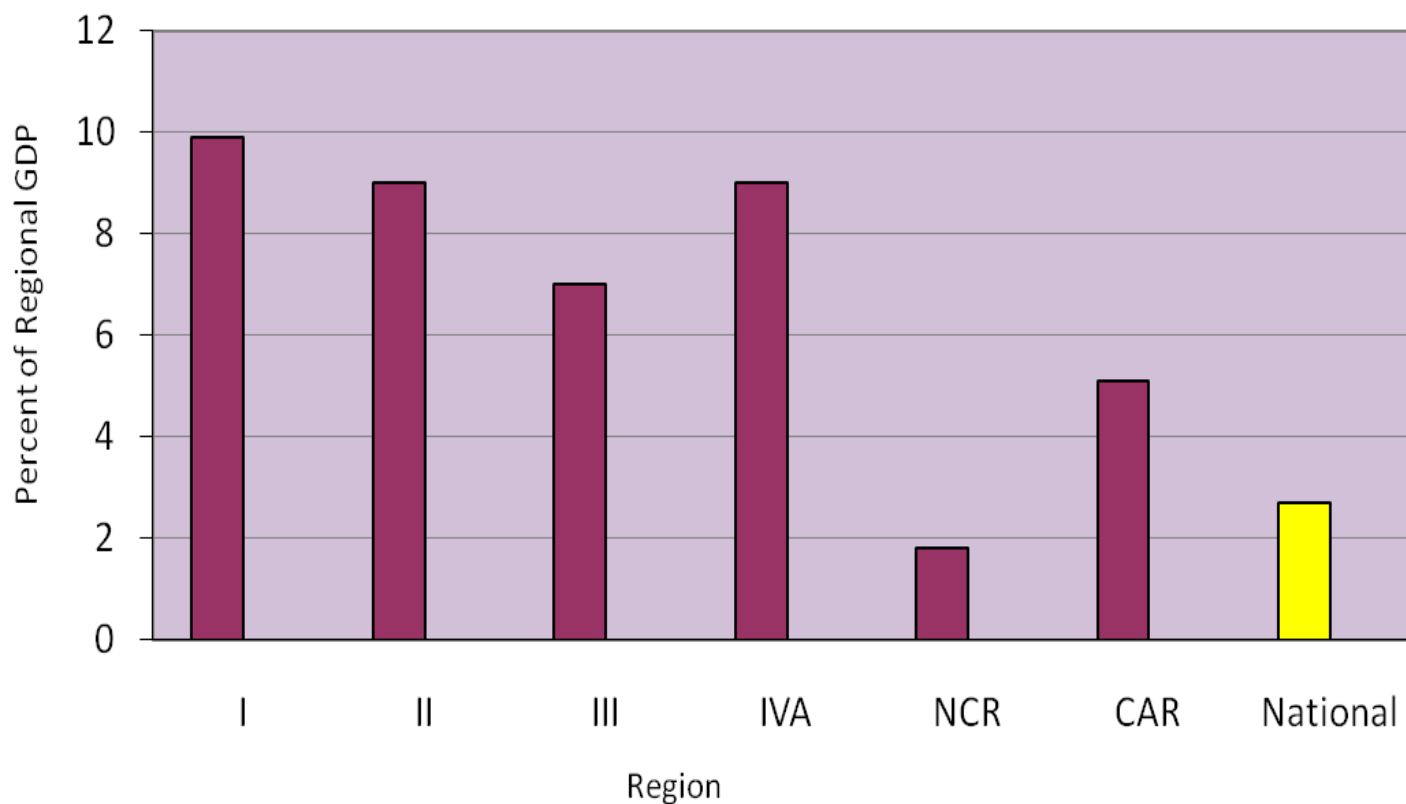
- 9.3 million people affected
- 956 deaths, 736 injured, and 84 missing persons

# Damage and Losses

- Total damage and losses is estimated at \$4.38 billion (Php206.0 billion), or 2.7 percent of GDP
- Large but comparable as share of GDP to other large recent disasters in countries, such as Bangladesh, Madagascar, Myanmar, Indonesia
- Main differences from NDCC estimates are
  - (i) Inclusion of private sector damages and losses
  - (ii) Accounting of losses in full

# Regional Impact of the Disaster

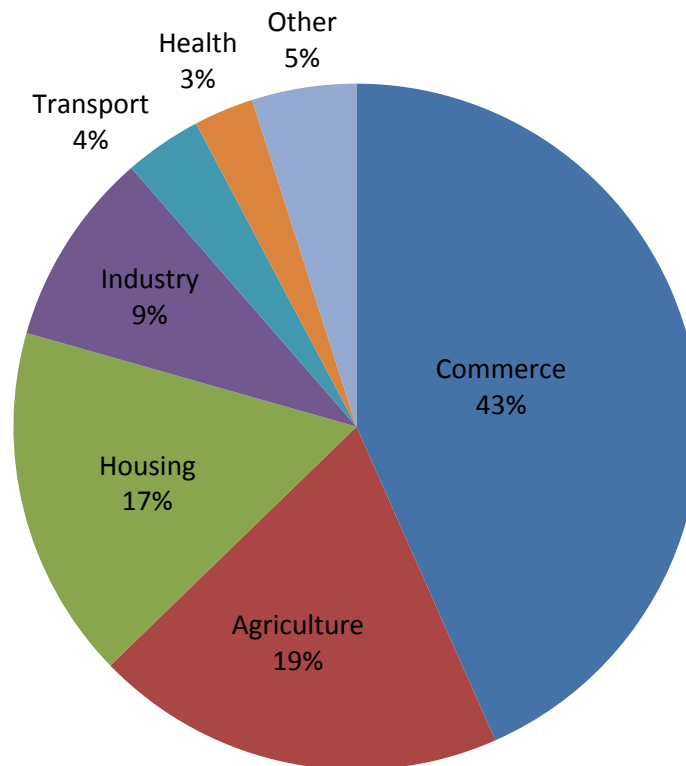
Damage and Losses by Region (as a Share of Regional GDP)



# Damage and Losses by Sector

- Productive and social sectors account for about 95 percent of total damage and losses

**Damages and Losses by Sector Share**



# Needs for Recovery and Reconstruction

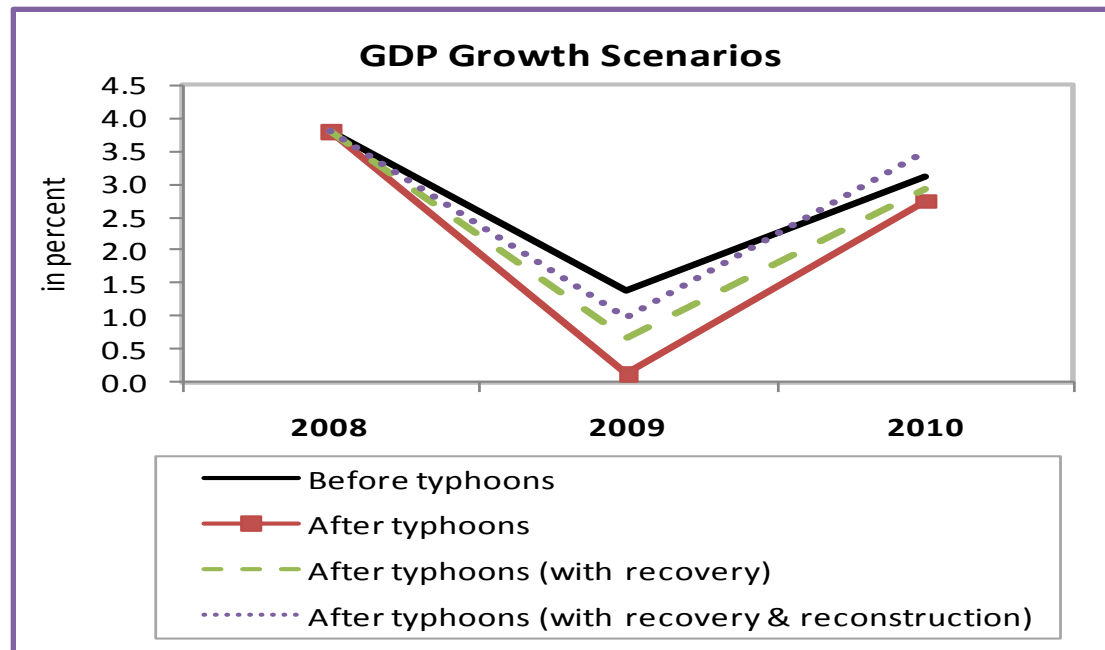
- Needs estimated at \$4.42 billion (Php207.88 billion) over 2009 to 2012
  - Public sector share is estimated at up to 55 percent, or \$2.44 billion (Php114.49 billion)
  - Private sector share is estimated at 45 percent, or \$1.99 billion (Php93.39 billion)

# Public Policy Choices for Financing Needs

- Government needs to decide:
  - (i) the timing of assistance for the next 3 years,
  - (ii) the share of public efforts that can be financed from resources from National Government, LGUs, and Government Financial Institutions,
  - (iii) the extent to which the disaster should lead to reprioritization on next year's budget within existing deficit targets, and
  - (iv) to what extent the government is willing to accept a larger deficit

# Socio-economic Impacts of the Disaster

- **On GDP:** With reconstruction and recovery, GDP growth to decline by 0.4 percentage point from pre-disaster baseline in 2009, followed by an increase of 0.4 percentage points relative to pre-disaster baseline in 2010.



- **On Poverty:** The disaster is estimated to increase poverty incidence in most affected regions by as much as 3 percentage points, and poverty incidence nation-wide by 0.5 percentage point.

# Priorities for Recovery and Reconstruction

- Enterprise Sector
- Rural Production
- Flood Management
- Housing
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- Local Governance

# Guiding Principles for Recovery and Reconstruction

Principles to enhance the effectiveness of recovery and reconstruction efforts, increase transparency and accountability, and ensure that resources are translated into results on the ground:

1. A transparent, accountable, and results-based recovery and reconstruction program
2. Community-based, people-centered, and equitable approaches
3. Reduction of future risks

*Thank you!*