



**Canada**

Program undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada provided through Global Affairs Canada

## TYPHOON HAIYAN (YOLANDA) RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

*This brief covers the project's major accomplishments and milestones as of September 2017. This also presents good practices, issues and challenges, and lessons learned.*

The Typhoon Haiyan Reconstruction Assistance (THRA) in the Philippines project is a four-year initiative implemented by CARE with funding from the Government of Canada through the Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

The project supports the economic reconstruction of people affected by typhoon Haiyan which struck the Visayas Region in November 2013. The THRA project aims to address the root causes that are preventing men and women's access to knowledge, skills, products and services, with a particular focus on strengthening women entrepreneurs and group-owned and managed enterprises. CARE's interventions intend to contribute to the economic well-being of women and men living in remote rural areas where economy and infrastructure were severely affected by typhoon Haiyan.

THRA applies the Value Chain Framework as an effective approach to gain a deeper understanding of market dynamics, demand, supply and inter-firm relationships, with an aim to promote ethical business practices and for producers to extract more value and facilitate the development of more equitable relationships in the value chain.

The project is focusing on specific value chains -cassava and other root crops, abaca, herbs, vegetables, and seaweeds-with identified market demand and can involve the largest number of vulnerable households. In adherence to CARE's strategies, the project is strengthening local implementing partners' technical capacity in enterprise development, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), value chain approach, gender, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

Local government units (LGUs) and private sector capacity are being enhanced to effectively integrate DRR, gender and governance into the business support environment and to provide appropriate business development and financial services at the municipal level.

### LOCAL PARTNERS



### NOTABLE OUTCOMES

- Increased knowledge and skills among women and men beneficiaries from a package of four basic entrepreneurial trainings: Community-Based Enterprise Development (CBED); Financial literacy; Values formation; Value Chain Orientation.
- Improved knowledge and skills on good agricultural practices (GAP), farming techniques, planning and management through demonstration farms that served as farmers' field schools.
- Strengthened appreciation of DRR and CCA themes in agriculture and aquaculture activities through the season-long training and demo farms.
- Increased production and value of products and improved labor productivity through process line balancing, clustered production approach, prototyping of improved tools and equipment, ergonomics study and product classification and grading (e.g., cassava production increased from 120 metric tons in 2015 to 1,454 within eight months of 2017, with 5,280 farmers participating and about 3,000 hectares planted).
- Gained technical skills on value-addition processing along the stages of value chain (e.g., seaweed pickles and crackers, abaca fiber knotting and twining).
- Increased access to business development and financial products and services (BDS and FS) (e.g. input and output markets, micro-insurance, technical assistance from national government agencies and local government units) through collective efforts.
- Expanded outreach of BDS and FS providers to project beneficiaries [Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), CLIMBS Life and General Insurance Cooperative, Philippine Rootcrops Research and Training Center (PhilRootcrops), Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and Department of Science and Technology (DOST)].
- Executive orders and resolutions passed by LGUs in support of the focus value chain commodities (e.g., included in Economic Development Plan, allocating technical and financial resources.



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Enterprise Development



**22,007** Producers and entrepreneurs (68% females) trained on Community-Based Enterprise Development (C-BED)



**31,045** Producers and entrepreneurs (69% females) attended gender-responsive, risk-informed enterprise awareness sessions.



**89** Community-based Development Facilitators (CBDFs) (64% females) trained are currently providing services.



**12** Micro-insurance and micro-finance products promoted and modified.



**21** Technology and common services (9 in production and 12 in processing) accessed by beneficiaries

### Enterprise participation in the Value Chain



**6** Commodity value chain studies completed; Abaca, Cassava, Seaweeds, Vegetables, Herbs and Moringa.



**11,525** Project participants (66% females) trained on value chain and analysis workshops.



**19,664** Project participants (59% females) provided with technical assistance on value chain-related challenges. Example, good agricultural practices (GAP) and others.



**103** Community-based organizations clustered and operational for specific purpose such as production, processing, others.



**23** Formal agreements signed for marketing provision of farm tools and equipment, and use of common service facilities.

### Business Development (BDS) and Financial Services (FS) Capacity Building

**20** BDS and FS providers identified for partnerships in providing risk-informed and gender-responsive products and services to assisted communities.

**5** BDS and FS providers partnership developed; 176 (78% females) BDS and FS staff trained.

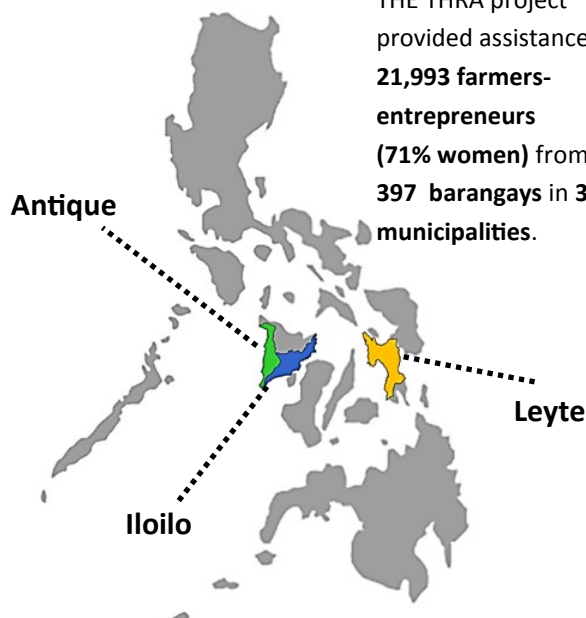
### Local Government Unit (LGU) Capacity Building

**24** CBDFs (63% females) formally recognized by LGUs.

**15** Enterprise-supportive policies passed.

**401** Key LGU staff (62% females)

### Covered Areas



THE THRA project provided assistance to **21,993 farmers-entrepreneurs (71% women)** from **397 barangays** in **33 municipalities**.





## MAINSTREAMING OF CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

- Mainstreaming gender and disaster risk reduction-climate change adaptation-environmental management (DRR-CCA-EM) in training modules and business continuity plans.
- Active engagement with the business development service and financial service providers and the various local government units towards delivery of gender-responsive and risk-informed projects, products and services.
- Increased awareness and active involvement of key stakeholders (as actors and enablers) about the value chain approaches, available opportunities and services.

## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1. Low productivity in value chain stages
2. Low responsiveness of some stakeholders for timely support/assistance to the challenges of value chain actors
3. Inefficient design of equipment (solar drier, chipping tools, stripping tools, tools for knotting)
4. Limited capacity in the value-addition processes
5. Reluctance to adopt new technologies; resistance to change; wait and see attitude among beneficiaries
6. Negative effects of disasters and changing weather patterns on farm and enterprise productivity
7. Slow adoption of knowledge and skills from training due to limited resources of women and men actors in the value chains



## ACTIONS TAKEN

1. Conduct of studies to analyze causes of low productivity and design solutions to improve productivity (in terms of quality, volume, timeliness and cost).
2. Regular Technical Quality Working Group (TQWG) meetings at provincial and municipal levels with project stakeholders (LGUs, non-government organizations, national government agencies (NGAs), community-based organizations, farmers, business development service or financial service providers); active follow up on agreed actions.
3. Design and prototyping of improved tools/equipment in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Metals Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC) and private fabricators.
4. Undertake pilot or model enterprises to produce value-added products (e.g., feedmill, cassava grates, vegetable and herb post-harvest processing of veggies, herb, seaweed, abaca and cassava).
5. On-site and hands-on training through demonstration farms, and cross visits to model farms.
6. Promote and facilitate access to crop insurance
7. Conduct of disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and community-based vulnerability and capacity assessment (CVCA) studies to analyze risks, form strategies and inform preparedness actions and business continuity planning.
8. Provide technical supervision and material support for adoption/replication initiatives to demonstrate application of knowledge and skills.

## SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERVENTIONS (Building on Good Practices and Learning)

1. Continue with productivity improvement initiatives (e.g., crop and product diversification)
2. Critical infrastructure such as: equipment common services facilities, processing facilities established and operate on costs recovery basis
3. Established market linkages and other market-oriented initiatives and mechanism in place, conducted and functioning
4. Marketing mechanism/facilities operate on business-like manner providing affordable yet economically feasible services to communities and being managed by collectives
5. Capacity building initiatives to strengthen lead enterprises in the value chain
6. Business Continuity Planning (BCP) or resiliency planning for CBOs- create systems of prevention and recovery to deal with potential threats to their enterprises, help avert or mitigate impact of disasters
7. Appropriate micro-insurance and risk mitigation and education measures built into community-managed initiatives
8. Informal networks of Gender and Development (GAD) focal persons actively engaged in gender assessment in value chains
9. Policy proposals or enhanced implementation of existing relevant ordinance or policy
10. Executive order recognizing CBDFs as local development resource. CBDFs trained and actively engaged in community training and extension work.
11. Established linkages and partnerships
  - a. Department of Agriculture—assigned agri-technicians exclusive for vegetables in Lemery; cassava in Carigara and Villaba; provision of equipment/supplies (e.g., cassava grater, dryer and granulator; tractor; demonstration farm set-up);
  - b. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)-Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)- processing facility for herbs in Iloilo, marketing funds for cassava groups in Leyte; ongoing discussions in Antique and Iloilo for abaca and vegetables;
  - c. DA, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philrootcrops and PhilFIDA— extension services, technical assistance on cultural management practices and diversified farming; tools and equipment;
  - d. Fatima Multi-purpose Cooperative (FMPC) and Taytay Sa Kauswagan Incorporated (TSKI) – provision of micro agri-loan, micro finance, PCIC crop insurance, savings;
  - e. Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) and Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) - technical and financial support for the development of the value chain (i.e., PRDP, local technicians, facilities, local funds);
  - f. Industrial buyers [San Miguel Corporation, Manila Cordage, NewTech Pulp, Maximum Commitment to Pilipino Interests (MCPI)], Sunlight Foods Corp, Remnant Institute of Alternative Medicine Inc. (RIAM Inc.)



*CARE Philippines welcomes comments and suggestions from our key stakeholders—individuals and communities with whom we work, local partners, and wider public. Send us your feedback.*

## CARE PHILIPPINES



Unit 512 Cedar Executive Bldg., #26 Tobias St. corner  
Timog Avenue, Quezon City 1100



+63 2 351 6458



+63 917 510 7699



[carephl.info@care.org](mailto:carephl.info@care.org)



[www.care-philippines.org](http://www.care-philippines.org)



[www.care.org](http://www.care.org)



CARE Philippines



@CAREPhl