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ADB – JAPAN FUNDS WEEK

27 JUNE – 1 JULY 2022

TOWARDS A PROSPEROUS AND
RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



From
the People of Japan

Session 1: Panel Discussion on Resilient Recoveries, JFPR Lessons

□ Ramesh Subramaniam, Director General, SERD

28 June 2022, Tuesday, 9:35-10:55am

1

Overview: ADB's policy and strategy relating to disasters

2

ADB and JFPR disaster-related responses and how they complement one another

3

Results, lessons learned and recommendations for future interventions



ADB-JAPAN FUNDS WEEK

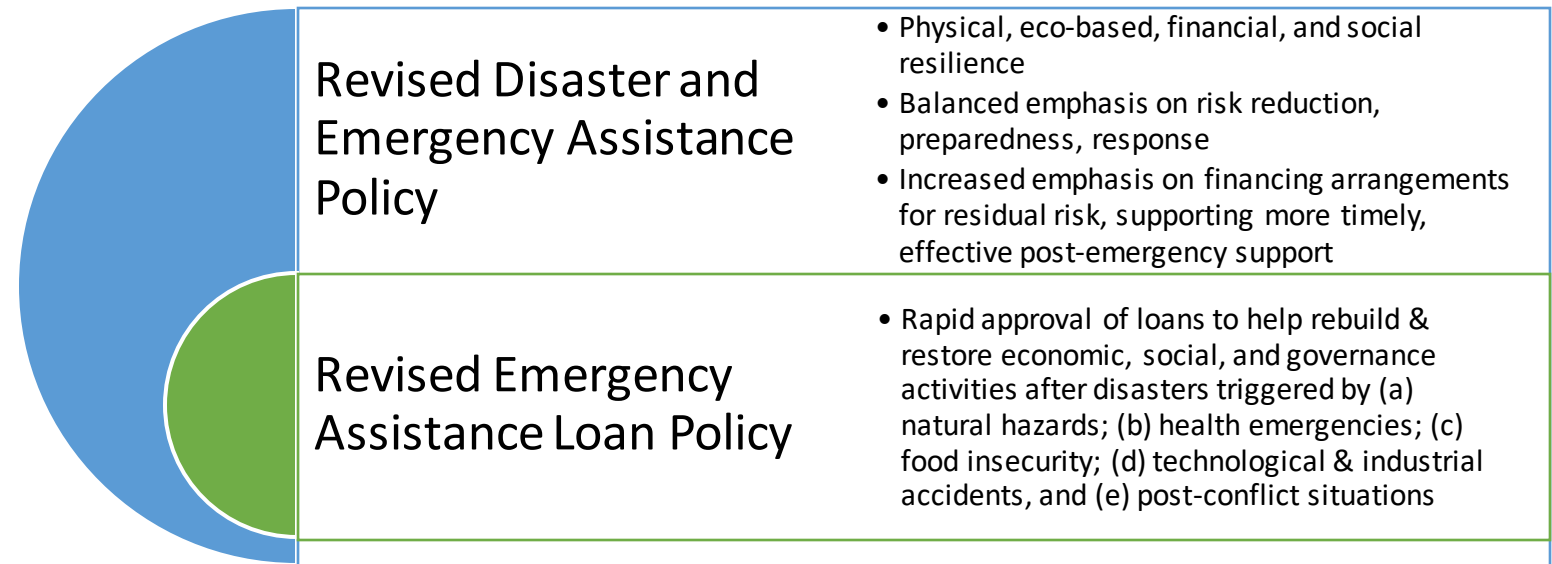
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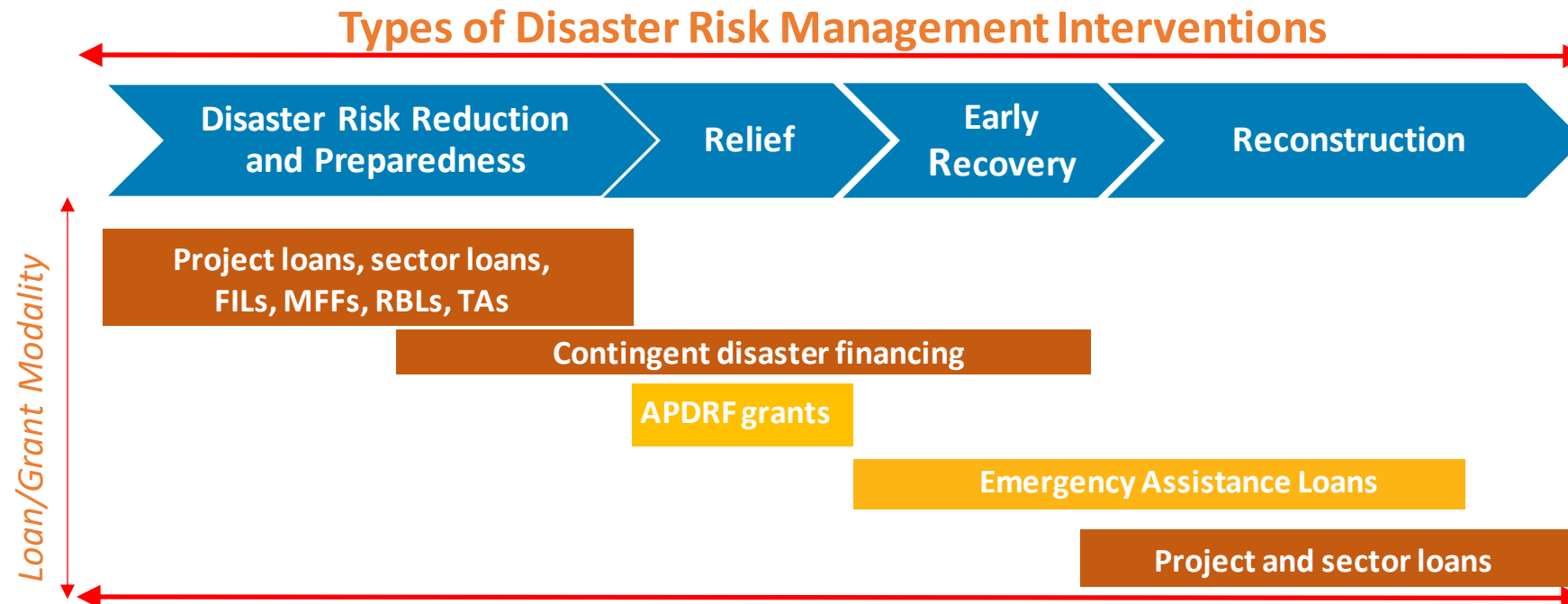


From
the People of Japan

ADB Disaster Policy and Strategy (October 2021)



Source: ADB Revised Policy on Disaster and Emergency Assistance [Paper](#) (October 2021)



How ADB and JFPR disaster response complement each other

❑ JFPR provides a flexible but focused instrument complementing ADB's investment support for disasters and emergencies, including:

- Post disaster support: technical support for post-disaster needs assessment, small-scale humanitarian assistance, fast-tracked early recovery, longer-term reconstruction
- TA: knowledge sharing, local & national capacity building

❑ JFPR support is aligned with and cuts across ADB's sector priorities



❑ JFPR is able to help ADB quickly respond to all types of disasters across Asia and Pacific

JFPR Grants and TAs supporting ADB's disaster and emergency response by region, 2000–2022

SOUTHEAST ASIA

1. INO: Seismically Upgraded Housing in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatera
2. INO: Rehabilitation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Resources in the Special Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
3. INO: Restoration of Microenterprise and Microfinance in Aceh
4. MYA: Emergency Support for Chin State Livelihoods Restoration
5. PHI: Restoring Livelihood and Learnings in Marawi
6. PHI: Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda
7. PHI: Southern Leyte Landslide

SOUTH ASIA

8. BHU: Upgrading Schools and Integrated Disaster Education Project
9. IND: Restoration and Diversification of Livelihoods for Tsunami-Affected Poor and Marginalized People in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala
10. MLD: Restoration of Livelihoods of the Tsunami-Affected Farmers
11. NEP: Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Restoration for Earthquake Affected Communities
12. SRI: Post-Tsunami Utility Connections for the Poor
13. SRI: Public Works Restoration and Rehabilitation of Line Drainage Systems of Tsunami-Affected Local Government Roads

CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA

14. PAK: Immediate Support to Poor and Vulnerable Households in Inaccessible Areas Devastated by the 2005 Earthquake

PACIFIC

15. VAN: Cyclone Pam School Reconstruction Project

JFPR interventions: \$80M (15 projects)

- ☐ Early recovery and reconstruction
- ☐ Disaster risk financing

Disasters

Indian Ocean Tsunami – Indonesia, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka (2004)

Earthquakes – Pakistan (2005), Nepal (2015)

Typhoon Haiyan – Philippines (Yolanda) (2013)

Cyclone Komen – Myanmar (2015)

Cyclone Pam – Vanuatu (2015)

Results and lessons learned (1)

MYA Emergency Support for Chin State Livelihoods

Restoration Project (\$10M, 2016–2020)

- Video

Results and lessons learned (2)

PHI Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda (\$20M, 2013–2022)

- [Photo Essay and Videos](#)



Results and lessons learned (3)

SRI: Post-Tsunami Utility Connections for the Poor (\$2M, 2005–2007)



Results and lessons learned (4)

PAK: Immediate Support to Poor and Vulnerable Households in Inaccessible Areas Devastated by the 2005 Earthquake (\$5M, 2006–2010)



Results and lessons learned (5)

VAN: Cyclone Pam School Reconstruction Project (\$5M, 2015–2020)



Summary of Results

JFPR disaster response

2000–2022



Summary of Lessons Learned



Addressing gaps in
DMCs' DRM
ecosystem is
critical



Need for DMCs to have
a robust policy, legal
and institutional
framework to manage
disasters

Project M&E requires closer
engagement of all stakeholders
(CSOs, communities) to ensure
delivery of quality infrastructure
& needs of target beneficiaries
are addressed



Timeliness of support
requires immediate
access to funds for
quick project
preparation



Recommendations for future interventions

- Use JFPR as an anchor for regional technical assistance projects to:
 - Facilitate wider mobilization of funds for disaster response, including from philanthropies and other donors
 - Strengthen upstream arrangements and capabilities for disaster response, including upstream financial preparedness and recovery planning
- Such regional TA could support:
 - Upstream recovery planning
 - Adoption of effective build back better approaches during post-disaster reconstruction (e.g., disaster resilient engineering designs, nature-based solutions)
 - Development and implementation of national disaster risk financing strategies
 - Sharing of good resilient recovery practices