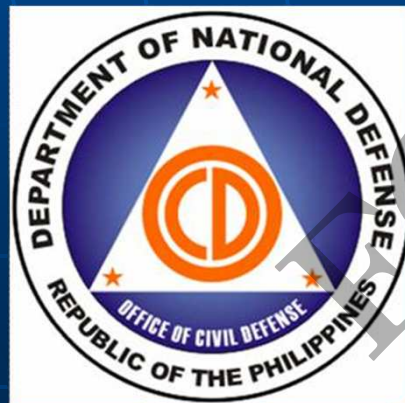


DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Taipei, Taiwan

23-27 May 2011



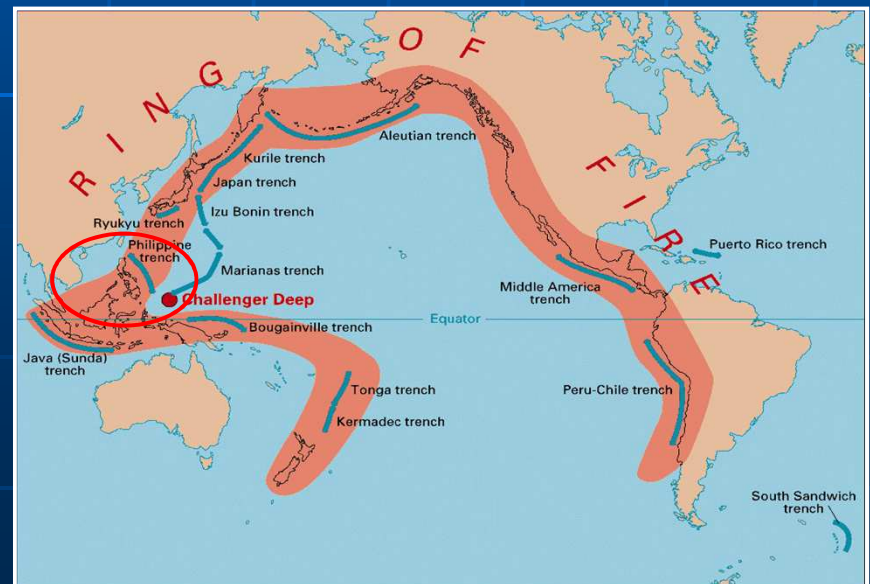
DIR EUGENE CABRERA
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The Hazardscape

The proneness of the Phil Archipelago to hazards is defined by its location and natural attributes.

It is situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire where two (2) Major tectonic plates meet.

It is located along the Typhoon Belt on the Western North Pacific Basin where 66% of Tropical Cyclones enter or originate.



The Hazardscape

**20 Trop Cyclones per year
5-7 can be rather destructive**

**300 volcanoes
22 classified as active**

**Eastern seaboard is exposed
to TCs w/ wind speeds greater
Than 150kph**

**Extreme rainfall events trigger
landslides and lahar flows and
recurrent flood in low lying
areas**



The Hazardscape

**Annual direct damage from 1990-2006 amounts to P20B
.5% of the GDP**

Flooding is the most prevalent disaster since 2000

Earthquakes kill the most per event and cause the highest economic loss



Last Quarter Storms of 2009: TS 'Ondoy', TY 'Pepeng' & TY 'Santi'

Areas Affected: Twelve (12) Regions in Central, Northern and Southern Luzon

**Dead – 956 persons Missing – 84
Injured – 736**

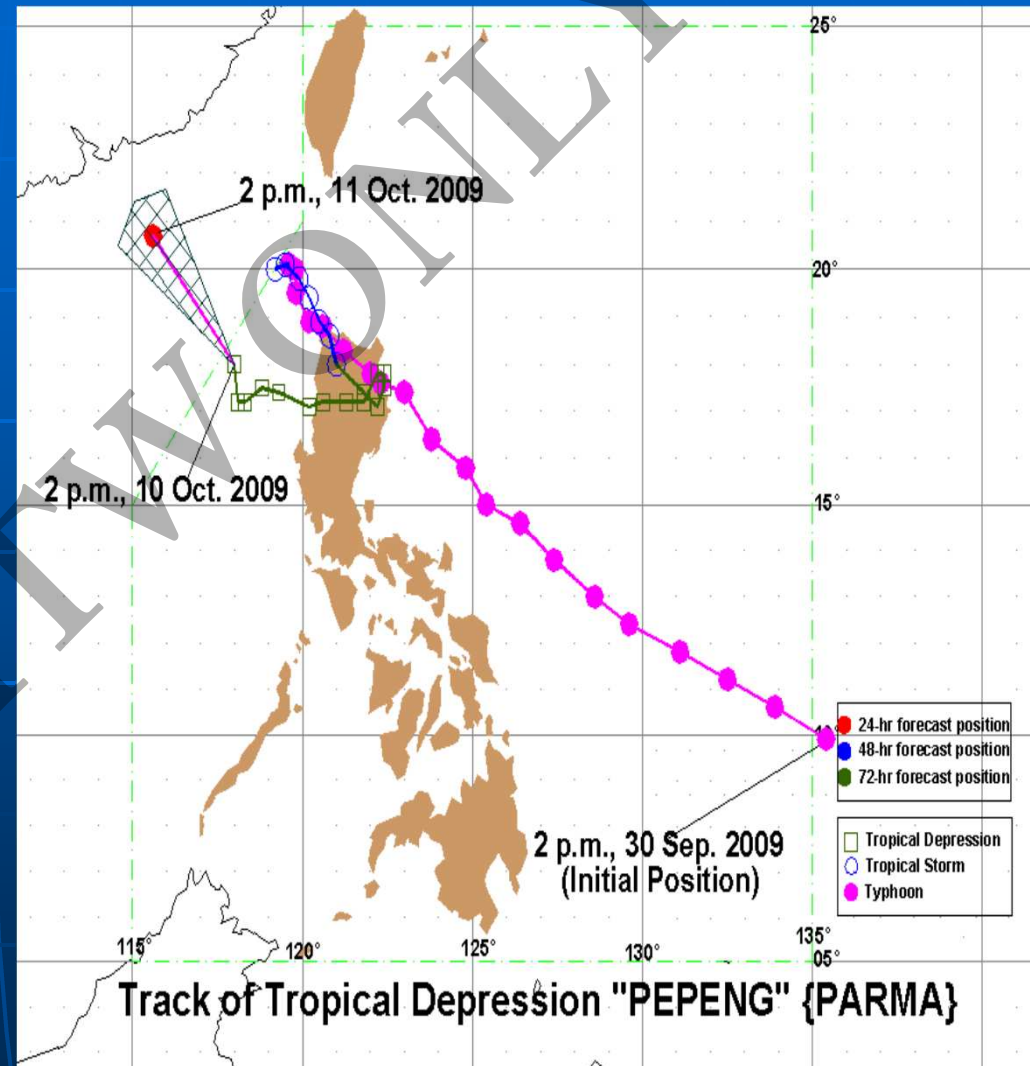
Severely Affected Population: 9.3 M out of the 43.2 M population in affected regions

Total Estimated Damage & Losses: P 206 Billion or USD 4.38 Billion (equivalent to about 2.7% of GDP)

More than 90% of the damage and losses were suffered by the private sector

Biggest damage: Housing – P25.5B; Businesses- P22.4B; Transport- P6.5

Largest Losses: Businesses- P88.9B; Agriculture- P47.5B; Housing – P8.9B



Overview of Tropical Cyclones That Affected PHL in 2010

**TC BASYANG (CONSON),
JUAN (MEGI), CALOY (CHANTU)
& ESTER (DIANMU)**

AFFECTED POPULATION:

FAMILY- 543,311

PERSON- 2,596,587

CASUALTIES:

DEAD- 136

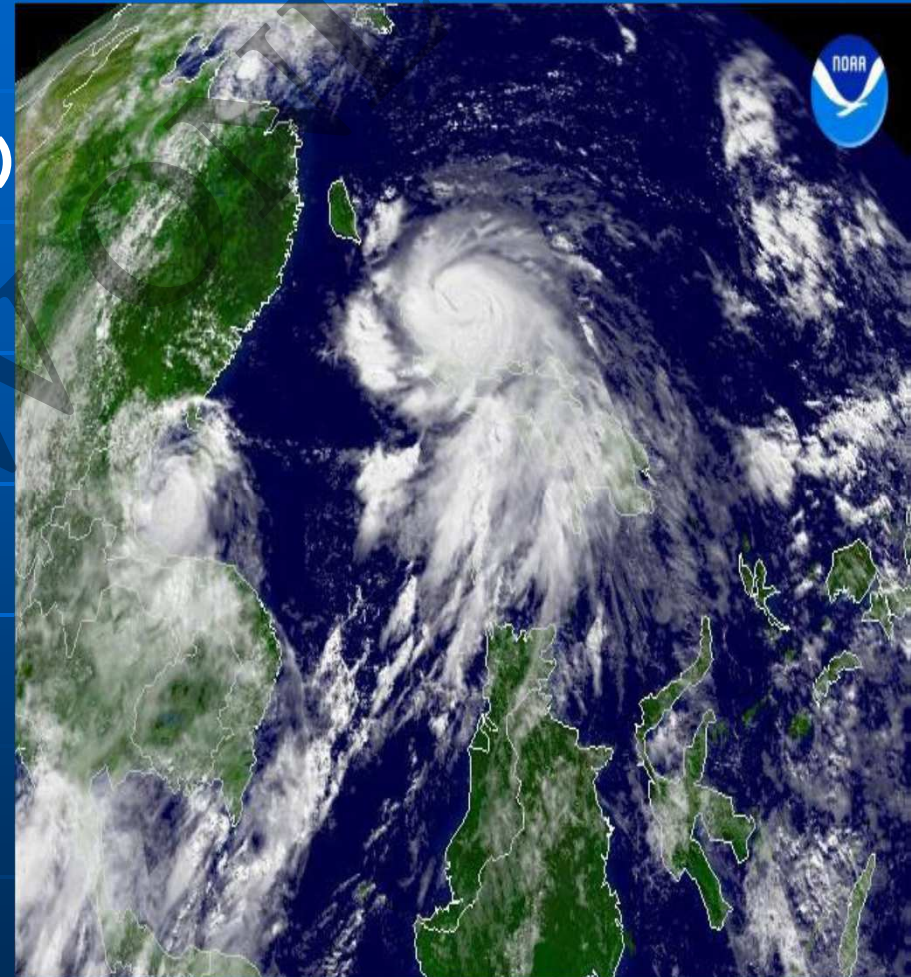
INJURED- 133

MISSING- 85

EVACUATED

FAMILY- 19,014

PERSONS- 76,056



Overview of Tropical Cyclones That Affected PHIL in 2010

**TC BASYANG, JUAN, CALOY
& DOMENG**

DAMAGED HOUSES:

TOTALLY- 103,334

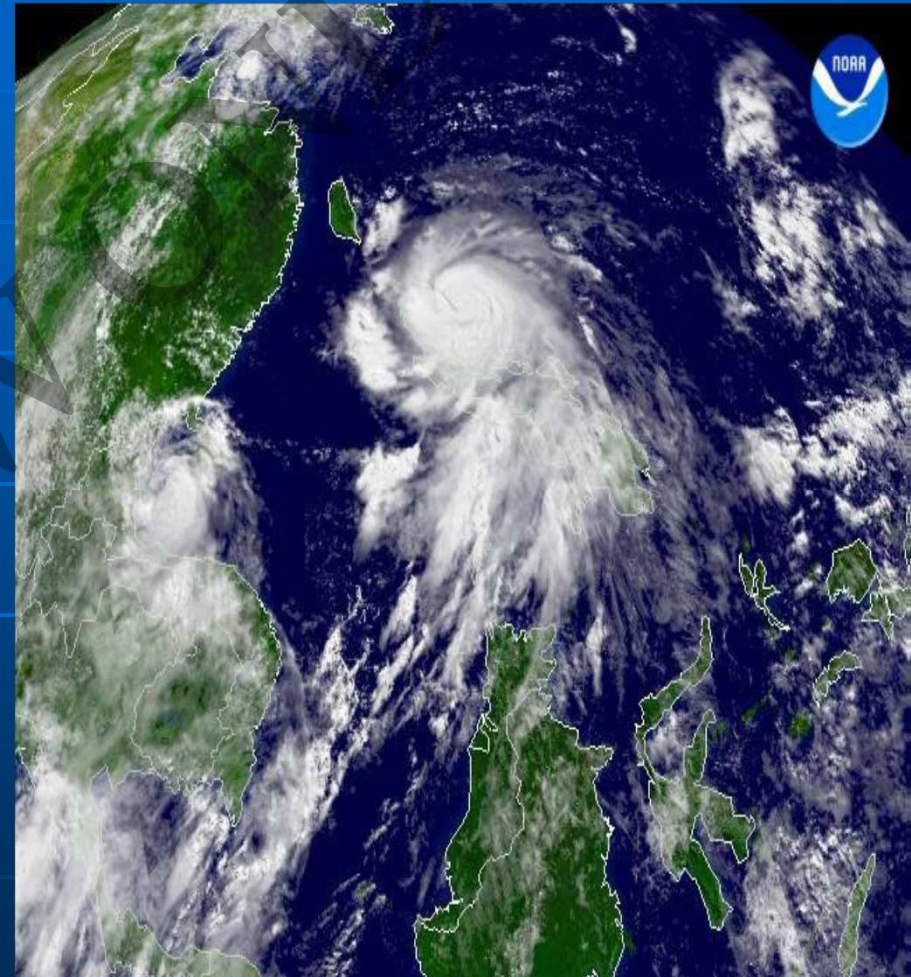
PARTIALLY- 184,082

INFRASTRUCTURE

P625 MILLION (US\$14.2M)

AGRICULTURE

P12 BILLION (US\$273M)



DRRM Act of 2010

- The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010

“Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes”

Basic Principles

- Proactive, comprehensive, integrated, community-based, multi-sector approach in DRM
- Respect to people's rights
- Adherence to universal norms, principles and standards of humanitarian assistance and DRR
- Mainstreaming of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in development, peace and conflict resolution processes
- Keen support to knowledge management and education (e.g. setting-up of training institutes)

Basic Principles

- Engage participation of CSOs, private sector and volunteers in DRR programs
- Recognize and strengthen LGU capacity
- Ensure that DRR and CC measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems and respectful of human rights
- Adopt a holistic, comprehensive, integrated and proactive DRR approach
- Provide maximum care to individuals and families affected by disasters

National Level Organization

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

- Chairperson: S, DND
- V-Chairpersons: S, DILG (Preparedness)
S, DSWD (Response)
S, DOST (Prevention and Mitigation)
DG, NEDA (Rehabilitation & Recovery)
- Members: 14 line agencies, the ES, Press Secretary, OPAPP, CHED, AFP, PNP, PNRC, NAPC-VDC, NCRFW, HUDCC, Climate Change Commission, GSIS, SSS, Phil Health Corp, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, LMB, 4 Reps from the Civil Society Organizations and 1 Rep from the Private Sector and the OCD Administrator

Regional Level Organization

Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

- Chairperson: RD, OCD
- V-Chairpersons: RD, DILG (Preparedness)
RD, DSWD (Response)
RD, DOST (Prevention and Mitigation)
RD, NEDA (Rehabilitation & Recovery)
- Members: Executives of regional offices and field stations of govt agencies that are members of the national council
- Secretariat: OCD Regional Office

Local Level Organization

Provincial/City/Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

- Chairperson: Governor / Mayor
- Members: Eighteen (18) Member Agencies - Local Planning and Development Officer; Head of the LDRRMO, Head of the Local Social Welfare and Development Office, Head of the Local Health Office, Head of the Local Agriculture Office, Head of the Gender and Development Office, Head of the Local Engineering Office,,Head of the Local Veterinary Office, Head of the Local Budget Office, Division Head / Superintendent of Schools of the DepEd, Highest-ranking Officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines assigned in the area, Provincial Director/City/Municipal Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Director/City/ Municipal Fire Marshall of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), President of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC), Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), Four (4) accredited CSOs, and One (1) private sector representative

Local Level Organization

Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO)

- In every Province, City, Municipality,
- Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee in every barangay (village)
- Responsibility - setting the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction.
- LDRRMO shall be under the office of the governor, city or municipal mayor, and the punong barangay in case of the BDRRMC. The LDRRMOs shall be initially organized and composed of a DRRMO to be assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: (1) administrative and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning. The LDRRMOs and the BDRRMCs shall organize, train and directly supervise the local emergency response teams and the Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers (ACDV).

Coordination During Emergencies

The LDRRMCs shall take the lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of any disaster based on the ff criteria:

- a) The BDC, if a barangay is affected;
- b) The City/Municipal DRRMCs, if two or more Barangays are affected;
- c) The Provincial DRRMC, if two or more cities/municipalities are affected;
- d) The Regional DRRMC, if two or more provinces are affected;
- e) The NDRRMC, if two or more regions are affected.

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

- Adviser to the national council
- Formulate/implement NDRRM plan
- Identify, assess, prioritize hazards and risks
- Develop/implement national standards
- Review/evaluate local DRRM plans. Ensure integration into CLUP/CDP
- Develop SOPs on DANA, infosharing and coordination
- Develop commo SOPs among in different govt levels
- Establish DRRM training institutes
- Encourage CSOs, private sector participation
- Establish NDRRMOC
- Prepare volunteer accreditation criteria
- Create necessary offices
- Conduct early recovery and PDNA
- Conduct periodic assessment and performance monitoring of member agencies

Funding

- National DRMM Fund (formerly known as the National Calamity Fund) can be used for DRR or mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities (e.g. but not limited to training of personnel, procurement of equipment and capital expenditures; can be used for relief, recovery and reconstruction activities)
- Quick Response Fund (QRF) - 30% of the NDRMRF as standby fund for relief and recovery programs
- Local DRRM Fund – not less than 5% of the estimated revenue from the regular sources can now be used to support DRM activities, 30% of which shall be allocated as QRF
 - To support:
 - Pre-disaster preparedness programs, e.g. training purchase of lifesaving rescue equipment, supplies, medicines
 - Post-disaster activities, e.g. relief and rehabilitation
 - Payment of Premiums on calamity insurance

Prohibited Acts

- Dereliction of Duty
- Preventing the entry/distribution of relief goods and disaster teams/experts in disaster-stricken areas
- Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for distribution to disaster affected communities
- Buying, for consumption or resale, from the recipient disaster affected persons any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them
- Selling of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for distribution to disaster victims
- Forcibly seizing of relief goods
- Diverting/misdelivery of relief goods
- Repacking of relief goods, equipment and other aid
- Substitution of relief goods
- Illegal solicitations by persons/organizations
- Deliberate use of false or inflated data
- Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness equipment and paraphernalia

Penal Clause

Violators of those prohibited acts shall suffer a fine of not less than PhP50,00.00 or any amount not to exceed PhP500,000.00 or imprisonment of not less than 6 years and 1 day or not more than 12 years or BOTH

Vision

S N A P

Reduction of disaster losses in lives,
in the social, economic and
environmental assets of
communities and the country...

Strategic Objectives

S N A P

1. **Enabling Environment:** Adopt a responsive policy and legal framework which creates an enabling environment for all Filipino citizens and the government and guides them towards reducing losses from disaster risk.
2. **Financial and Economic Soundness:** Pursue cost-effective ways and means to off-set socio-economic losses from disasters and prepare the nation for disaster recovery.
3. **Supportive Decision-Making for an Enlightened Citizenry:** Use the best available and practicable tools and technologies from social and natural sciences to support decisions by stakeholders in avoiding, preventing, and reducing disaster impacts.

Strategic Objectives

S N A P

- 4. Safety and Well-Being Enhancement:** Increase capacity, reduce vulnerability and achieve improved public safety and well-being.
- 5. Implementation and Evaluation of DRR:** Monitor and assess progress on DRR and prepare better for disasters in terms of identified risks and early warning.

Priority for Action

S N A P

- 1. Governance:** national policy and legal framework; national planning instruments; community participation and decentralization; national multi-sectoral platform, resource allocation
- 2. Risk ID, assessment, monitoring and early warning-improving risk info and early warning:** data analysis and dissemination; risk assessment and maps; early warning systems and info mgmt; intl coordination
- 3. Knowledge Management-Building a culture of safety and resilience:** public info/awareness; network devt; formal education, professional & multi-sectoral training

Priority for Action

S N A P

- 4. Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction- Reducing the Risks in Key sectors:** environmental mgmt/integration w/ DRR practices; social devt; reducing economic vulnerability; incorporating DRR in planning and mgmt of human settlements; integrating DRR in post-disaster recovery and rehab process
- 5. Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response:** strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for DRM; prepare and review of disaster preparedness and contingency plans; financial reserves and contingency mechanisms; info exchange during hazard events and undertake post-event reviews

Cluster Approach in the PDMS

CLUSTER

GOVERNMENT LEAD

- Food and NFIs DSWD
- Camp/IDP Mgmt
Emer Shelter & Protection DSWD
- Permanent Shelter
& Livelihood DSWD
- WASH/Health/Nutrition
& Psychosocial Services DOH
- Logistics & Emer Telecoms OCD
- Education DepEd
- Agriculture DA
- Early Recovery OCD

Camp Management

Overall Objective:

To identify & address the
Immediate and basic needs
Of IDPs thru effective & efficient
Coordination and matching
Of needs and resources & to
Maintain an adequate standard
Of living for IDPs in camps



Camp Management

- Suitable Camp ID
- Protection of Rights
- Provision of Food/NFIs
- Health/WASH
- Provision of Educational programs
- Peace & Order
- Involvement of IDPs in camp activities
- Establishment of tracing system
- Determine needs and gaps



Shelter

Overall Objective:

To address the shelter needs of the affected population in a harmonized and coordinated manner



Shelter

- Provision of decent and adequate shelter to affected population
- Provision of temporary teaching and learning space
- Development of needs assessment tools



Protection

Overall Objective:

To ensure that the rights of the affected population are respected, fulfilled and protected. These include the right to: 1) life, properties, physical, mental and moral integrity; 2) basic necessities of life; 3) economic, social and cultural rights; and 4) other civil and political rights.



Protection

- Ensure equal access to humanitarian assistance
- Ensure protection from violence
- Ensure protection of rights
- Ensure Zero Tolerance against sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children



Evacuation

Objective: To ensure the movement of communities likely to be affected by a hazard from an unsafe location into safety.

- Evacuation is an LGU-led activity
- Higher DRRMCs exist to address gaps
- Preemptive evacuation is encouraged

THANK YOU

