2011 to 2028

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan **NDRRMP**

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Accronyms and Abbreviations

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CDRRMC	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepED	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IEC	Information, Eduction and Communication
LDRRMF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
LGUs	Local Government Units
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MDRRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
NCCAP	Nationa Climate Change Action Plan
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NDRRMF	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAR	Philippine Area of Responsibility
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PDRRMC	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RDRRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The enactment of Republic Act 10121 otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 has laid the basis for a paradigm shift from just disaster preparedness and response to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).The National DRRM Plan serves as the national guide on how sustainable development can be achieved through inclusive growth while building the adaptive capacities of communities; increasing the resilience of vulnerable sectors; and optimizing disaster mitigation opportunities with the end in view of promoting people's welfare and security towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

Over the past several years, the country has gained a lot of attention and momentum in the area of disaster risk reduction. Numerous projects and activities have been undertaken by various Philippine stakeholders and agencies in DRRM. However, sustaining the positive results and scaling them up to effect rippling positive changes in the lives of the poeple have been constant challenges. Threats remain. Disasters and people's risk to disasters are still present.

This is because the underlying causes of people's vulnerability has yet to be fully fully recognized and addressed. For years, DRR has focused more on efforts around disaster preparedness and response and not so much in identifying the hazard-prone areas and other factors which contribute to people's exposure to disasters; incorporating risk analysis to development plans; building people's capacities towards sustainable livelihood options; and the like. Although DRR has been gaining attention among peoples and institutions, complete paradigm shift from "disasters as an immediate product of hazards" to "disasters as a function of people's vulnerability" has not yet fully happened. Also, converging DRR and CCA remains to be a challenge, both in understading, mainstreaming into plans and policies, including institutional mechanisms. Lastly, gaps in terms of increased knowledge, understanding and capacities remain and cause a big challenge for the country in terms of DRRM.

The NDRRMP outlines the activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the national government and the local government units (LGUs) together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks and enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels. It highlights, among others, the importance of mainstream DRRM and CCA in the development processes such as policy formulation, socioeconoimc development planning, budgeting and governance particularly in the area of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning and public infrastructure and housing among others. Mainstreaming also puts to forth the need to develop common tools to analyze the various hazards and vulnerability factors which put our communities and people into harms way.

The NDRRMP also highlights the need for institutionalizing DRRM policies, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with continuing budget appropriation on DRR from national down to local levels. Through permanent mechanisms, competency and science-based capacity building activities can be done, alongside the nurturing of continuous learning through knowledge development and management of good DRRM practices on the ground.

Last but not least, the NDRRMP adheres to the principles of good governance within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection. It is about partnerships and workshing together – engaging the participation of CSOs, the private sector and volunteers in the government's DRRM programs towards compelementation of resources and effective delivery of services to the citizenry.

In accordance with the NDRRMF, through the NDRRMP, the country will have ***"Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development."*** This will be achieved through the four distinct yet mutually reinforcing prioirty areas, namely, (a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (b) Disaster Preparedness; (c) Disaster Response; and (d) Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation. Each priority area has its own long term goal, which when put together will lead to the attainment of our country's over goal/vision in DRRM.

These priority areas are not autonomous from the other nor do they have clear start and end points. The 4 priority areas are NOT seen as a mere cycle which starts in prevention and mitigation and ends in rehabilitation and recovery. They...

(a) Mutual reinforce each other and are interoperable.
(b) DO NOT, SHOULD NOT and CANNOT stand alone.
(c) Have no clear starting nor ending points between each of the aspects and overlaps are to be expected.
(d) Are problem-needs and asset-strengths centered.
(e) All point to one direction → reduce people's vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities.

In summary, the NDRRMP has 4 priority areas with 4 long term goals; 14 objectives; 24 outcomes; 56 outputs; and 93 activities.

Priority Area	Long Term Goals	Objectives
Prevention and Mitigation	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities	Reduce vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards
		Enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards
Disaster Preparedness	Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	Increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities
		Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster
		Increase the capacity of institutions
		Develop and implement comprehensive national and local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems
Disaster Response	Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster	To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries
		To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population
		To immediately restore basic social services
Rehabilitation and Recovery	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better"	To restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business
		To restore shelter and other buildings/installation
		To reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities;
		To assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the

Priority Area	Long Term Goals	Objectives
	principle	effects of disaster

The priority area on ***Disaster Prevention and Mitigation*** provides key strategic actions that give importance toactivities revolving around hazards evaluation and mitigation, vulnerability analyses, identification of hazard-prone areas and mainstreaming DRRM into development plans. It is based on sound and scientific analysis of the different underlying factors which contribute to the vulnerability of the people and eventually, their risks and exposure to hazards and disasters.

Disaster Preparednessprovides for the key strategic actions that give importance toactivities revolving around community awareness and understanding; contingency planning; conduct of local drills and the development of a national disaster response plan. Risk-related information coming from the prevention and mitigation aspect is necessary in order for the preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, the policies, budget and institutional mechanisms established under the prevention and mitigation priority area will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms. Through these, coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured. Behavioral change created by the preparedness aspect is eventually measured by how well people responded to the disasters. At the frontlines of preparedness are the local government units, local chief executives and communities.

Disaster Response gives importance toactivities during the actual disaster response operations from needs assessment to search and rescue to relief operations to early recovery activities are emphasized. The success and realization of this priority area rely heavily on the completion of the activities under both the prevention and mitigation and preparedness aspects, including among others the coordination and communication mechanisms to be developed. On-the-ground partnerships and the vertical and horizontal coordination work between and among key stakeholders will contribute to successful disaster response operations and its smooth transition towards early and long term recovery work.

The ***Rehabilitation and Recovery***priority area cover areas like employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, housing and resettlement, among others. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

The NDRRMP recognizes that certain ***concerns cut across*** the 4 DRRM priority areas. These include health, human-induced disasters, gender mainstreaming, environmental protection, cultural sensitivity or indigenous practices, and the rights based approach. They are a combination of issues and approaches that should be taken into consideration in each of the priority areas.

The NDRRMP is scheduled to commence in 2011, immediately after its approval from the members of the National DRRM Council members. In general, the set of activities are divided into ***three timelines***, with the first two having 2years interval while the last one with 5 years, to wit:

Short term	2011 – 2013
Medium term	2014 – 2016
Long term	2017 – 2028

However, specifically for the the priority areas on Response and Rehabilitation and Recovery, **Operational Timelines**were used primarity to give an overall guidance on “rapid” time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from the disasters. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan’s implementation and monitoring activities for the two priority areas. These operational timelines are as follows:

Immediate Term (IT)	within 1 year after the occurrence of the disaster
Short Term (ST)	within 1 to 3 years after the occurrence of the disaster
Medium Term (MT)	within 3 to 6 years after the occurrence of the disaster
Long Term (LT)	beyond 6 yearsafter the occurrence of the disaster

Althroughout the NDRRMP, various strategies were identified to be used in order to achieve the desired key result areas under each DRRM aspect. These are:

- Advocacy and Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Competency-based capability building
- Contingency Planning
- Education on DRRM and CCA for ALL
- Institutionalization of DRRMCs and LDRRMOs
- Mainstreaming of DRR in ALL plans
- Research, Technology Development and Knowledge Management
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Networking and partnership building between and among stakeholders, media and tiers of government

In each of the activities under the NDRRMP, ***agency leads and implementing partner agencies*** and/or groups were identified. Following RA 10121, the overall lead or focal agency for each of the four priority areas are the vice-chairpersons of the National DRRM Council.

The NDRRMP also identified areas where ***resources*** can be tapped for the implementation of the activities. These are both for the national and local levels. However, because mainstreaming of DRRM into policies and plans is the primary thrust of the NDRRMP, these activities will not have separate funding sources but will be mainstreamed into the activities of the agencies and offices. Sources identified include the General Appropriations Act (GAA); National and Local DRRM Funds; Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA); Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF); Donor Funds; Adaptation and Risk Financing, among others. Aside from the fund sources, the NDRRMP will also tap into the non-monetary resources available which can help attain the targets identified in this plan. These are the community-based good practices for replication and scaling up; indigenous practices on DRRM; Public-Private-Partnerships; and the different networks (DRR and CCA) of key stakeholders

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of results-based programming in DRRM as these will ensure that the plan's on-time implementation and that learnings from past experiences become input to the plan altogether. Also, through monitoring and evaluation activities, appropriate and needed revisions and/or changes can be identified, from the identified activities to the implementation mechanisms, in case more appropriate ones are realized. These will be led by the the Office of Civil Defense, in close coordination with the four vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC by focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. A standard monitoring and evaluation template will be developed by the OCD together with the members of the Technical Management Group.

The NDRRMP was developed in partnership with the key stakeholders in DRRM in the country. Likewise, the success of the plan and the attainment of its targets and objective can only happen if an all-of-government and all-of society approach is done. By working together and working hand-in-hand, we can achieve ***safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development***.

RISK PROFILEand STATE OF DRRM

There are compelling reasons why the Philippines should adopt disaster risk reduction and management(DRRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA). It is exposed to disasters and hazards due to its geography and geology as well as the presence of internal disputes in some areas.

Tropical cyclones and its sequential effects of rain and windstorms, as well as floods are the most prevalent types of hydro-meteorological hazards in the country. Between 1997 and 2007, eighty-four (84) tropical cyclones entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). These typhoons resulted to a total of 13,155 in human casualty and more than 51 million families have been affected. Economic losses due to typhoon damages in agriculture, infrastructures and private properties are estimated to reach P158.242-B. Some of the most devastating floods and landslides are triggered by these typhoons that happened also within this period. The El Nino Southern Oscillation which is a periodic disaster recorded high economic costs in just a single occurrence. In 2010, out of the almost PhP 25-M worth of damages to properties caused by natural disasters, tropical cyclones contributed to more than half. These affected more than 3 million people in that year alone.

Environmental factors such as denuded forests aggravate flood risks. The pace of deforestation since the 1930s accelerated in the 1950s and 1960s, before falling slightly in the 1980s. Even now, the effects of loose soil and reduced forest cover from past forestry activities are felt in frequent landslides and floods. Recent events show that the annual monsoon season in the country has brought severe flooding in most areas. In 2011, most of the disasters that claimed the lives of people and affected properties and livelihoods of the most vulnerable were brought about by increased rainfall which caused massive flash flooding in areas which don't normally experience such. Between January to September 2011, more than 50 incidents of flash flooding and flooding and more than 30 landslides occurred, mostly caused by increased rainfall and illegal logging. Typhoon Sendong alone caused the lives of more than 1,000 people and damaged properties amounting to billions of pesos.

In addition, the Philippines is situated along a highly seismic area lying along the Pacific Ring of Fire and is highly-prone to earthquakes. According to the Philippine Institute on Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVLOCS), the counrty experiences an average of five (5) earthquakes a day. Earthquake disasters are not as frequent as the typhoons and flooding that take place in the Philippines. Nevertheless, the impact generated on affected communities is usually massive and devastating. Earthquake-induced disasters were few in numbers and in terms of casualties. Within the 10-year period five (5) destructive earthquakes were recorded and human casualty included 15 deaths and 119 persons injured. Damage to the economy was estimated to reach P0.207-B. The 1990 Luzon Earthquake, the Moro Gulf Tsunami and the collapse of the Ruby Tower were the most notably devastating earthquake disasters in the Philippines.The Philippines is also prone to volcanic eruptions being situated along the the Pacific Ring of Fire where two major tectonic plates (Philippine Sea and Eurasian) meet. This explains the occurrence of earthquakes and tsunamis and the existence of around 300 volcanoes of which 22 are active.

Based on the data from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), between 1990 and 2006, annual direct damages caused by disasters amount to PhP20-B per year. This is roughly 0.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on the average per year. In 2009 alone, tropical storm Ondoy and typhoon Pepeng caused substantial damages and losses equivalent to about 2.7% of the country's GDP.

Hazards become disasters only if vulnerable people and resources are exposed to them. People who live in poverty and adverse socio-economic considitions are highly vulnerable to disasters, especially those who live in river pathways and along the most hazard-prone areas. This explains why some parts of the country are more prone to specific hazards than others; some parts are exposed to more hazards than others.In an analysis of natural disaster hotspots by the Hazard Management Unit of the World Bank in 2005, the Philippines is among the countries where large percentages of population reside in disaster prone areas. In the 2011 World Risk Report published by United Nations University and the Institute of Environment and Human Security, looking into the four components of risk (exposure, susceptibility, coping and adapt capacities), the Philippines is the third most disaster risk country worldwide.

Aside from natural causes, the country also experiences human-induced disasters. These are brought about by hazards that are of political and socio-economic origins, among others. Many are forced to evacuate during times of conflict. Violence continue to plague the country, with most of the fighting in the South. Intense fighting between government forces and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) during the first half of year 2009 resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians. The government and the MILF decided to lay down their arms and work toward peace accord that had failed in 2009 in Malaysia. On the other hand, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), labelled a terrorist organization, continued to carry out bombings and rebels were killed during clashes with the military in the latter part of 2009. These human-induced disasters caused by armed fightings in the South continue to threaten the security of civilian communities which result into the displacement of thousands of civilians. So long as there is no peace settlement mechanism in Mindanao, internally displaced civilians will remain a given collateral damage of every armed conflicts. Such disasters consequently cause public anxiety, lost of lives, destruction of properties and sometimes socio-political stability.

Progress on the Implementation of HFA and SNAP

Because of the country's susceptibility to natural and human-induced disasters, efforts have been made for the past several years to build people's capacities and resilience to disasters. This is in line with the country's commitment to achieve the targets set by the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and its commitment to build resilient communities as expressed by its adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005. The HFA was formulated and adopted by 168 governments at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan and is aimed at building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters and reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. It aims to have (a) effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels – disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction; (b) development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels; and (c) systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the recontsruction of affected communities.

These three (3) strategic goals are to be achieved through the five (5) priorities of action, namely:

On June 21, 2010, through Executive Order Number 888, the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) on DRR 2009-2019 was adopted by then President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. The SNAP is a *road map* indicating the vision and strategic objectives on disaster risk reduction of the country for the next 10 years and was based on (a) an assessment of the disaster risks, vulnerability, and capacity; (b) gap analysis that identifies and maps out significant on-going initiatives; and (c) DRR acivities based on the HFA that are considered by stakeholders as achieveable priorities for country, with adequate relevant resources and capacity for implementation over the next three to ten years.

The SNAP for disaster risk reduction (DRR) was developed using a set of assumptions, scenarios and related information up to the year 2006. Its development and implementation were based on two guiding principles, namely:

1. DRR is directly linked to poverty alleviation and sustainable development; and
2. DRR entails the participation of various stakeholders in order to mainstream DRR in relevant sectors in the society.

Consistent with the global commitment, the Philippine SNAP aims to build the resilience of communities to disasters in order to ***"reduce disaster losses in lives, in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries."***The SNAP has five strategic objectives and 18 priority programs, with identified target for implementation of either short term (2009-2010); medium term (2011-2015); and long term (2016-2019).

From 2007 to 2010, stakeholder consultations were conducted to develop the SNAP. However, the finalization of this document came in side-by-side with the discussions and deliberations on the new DRR law in the country especially since the latter is number one in the list of priority actions identified in the SNAP.

And so, in May 27, 2010, Republic Act 10121 or the Philippine DRRM Act was passed into law and

paved the way for the need to ***"adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socio-economic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community."***The Act provides for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery.

Because of this, even if the SNAP priority projects have not yet fully taken off, they have been integrated into the development of this document. Likewise, the learnings and gaps from the SNAP were also taken into consideration (i.e., inclusion of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism). As part of the development of the NDRRM Plan, a general review of the SNAP's implementation was conducted in order to see which among the 18 projects have been implemented, at what stage and when. The review assessed if the five (5) strategic objectives, eighteen (18) projects, twenty two (22) outputs, three (3) sets of timelines, and one hundred six (106) activitiesare still aligned with the paradigm shift called for by RA 10121 and the new NDRRM Framework and vis-a-vis the country's progress on its commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Based on both the HFA progress reports and the SNAP review and using the four (4) DRRM aspects under RA 10121, the following are the country's ***successes*** in DRRM:

I. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

- Conduct of risk assessments in various areas in the country
- Development and establishment of several early warning systems
- Development of tools on risk assessment
- Increasing involvement of communities and local government units (LGUs) in disaster risk management
- Development of DRRM mainstreaming tools into the national and sub-national planning systems
- National institutional and legal frameworks in DRRM
- Presence of functional multi-sectoral platforms
- Resource allocation

II. Disaster Preparedness

- Conduct of DRRMvarious research work
- Conduct of multi-stakeholders dialogues
- Conduct of various capacity building activities
- Development and regular review of contingency plans
- Development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials
- Development of information and database generation
- Inclusion of DRRM into school curricula (especially in basic education)
- Existence of procedures on disaster communication

III. Disaster Response

- Established insititutional mechanisms for disaster response operations
- Improved skills in search, rescue and retrieval operations

IV. Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Mainstreaming of DRR in social, economic, and human settlements development plans
- Conduct of post disaster assessments

- Integration of DRR into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes
- Incorporating DRR elements in planning and management of human settlements

Lessons Learned and Gaps Identified

DRR has gained a lot of attention and momentum in the country over the past several years. Numerous projects and activities have been undertaken by various Philippine stakeholders and agencies in DRRM. However, sustaining the positive results and scaling them up to effect rippling positive changes in the lives and livelihoods of the people have been constant challenges. Threats remain. Disasters and people's risk to disasters are still present.

Addressing the underlying causes vulnerable

At the heart of DRR is addressing the underlying causes of people's vulnerabilities. For the past several years, DRR in the country has focused more on efforts around disaster preparedness and response and not so much in identifying the hazard-prone areas and other factors which contribute to people's exposure to disasters; incorporating risk analysis to development plans; and building people's capacities towards sustainable livelihood options. Although DRR has been gaining attention among peoples and institutions, complete paradigm shift from "disasters as an immediate product of hazards" to "disasters as a function of people's vulnerability" has not yet fully happened. To be able to reduce the risks of people to disasters, more attention must be given towards proper, continuous and sustained conduct of disaster risk assesments (hazards, vulnerability, exposure) and using them to mainstream into development plans DRRM and CCA activities and priority areas which will address the underlying causes of vulnerabilities of the people. To address these causes, the availablity of different livelihood options for people should also be seen as a way of reducing their vulnerability especially in times of disasters.

DRR vs CCA

Although these two accronyms are essentially linked, conceptual and operational divides exist. Understanding that these two, when converged only mean one thing – increasing people's capacity to adapt to the changes and hazards brought about by the climate and reducing their vulnerabilities. In the country, DRR and CCA are not only seen, in general, as two opposing concepts but they are likewise divided by institutional arrangements and have worked in isolation from each other. Because of the effects of climate change, more hazards are expected to hit the country, which in turn will affect the most vulnerable communities, exposing their lives and livelihoods to more risks. By increasing the resilience of people to disasters through risk reduction efforts, people will be able to adapt to the effects of climate changes and become less vulnerable.

Mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into development plans

Because DRRM and CCA are not viewed within a sustainable development framework by most agencies and communities, the development of programs are done intermittently or only when there are disasters. Also, programs and projects are not sustained because they are not mainstreamed into the development plans and more importantly, into national and local policies – both of which will secure sustained funding and political support.

Information, capacities and skillson DRRM and CCA

Even if a number of IEC materials have already been produced on disasters, most of them still highlight just disaster preparedness and response. Development of information and campaign materials which will help people understand DRRM and CCA, how they link together, and how these two concepts contribute to the reduction of their risks to future disasters are of utmost importance soonest. Likewise, having institutionalized mechanisms for knowledge development, sharing and

management will contribute to the documentation, replication and scaling up of good practices on DRRM and CCA.

DRRM and Disaster Response complement each other (and it is not either or)
With increased and sustained efforts in DRRM, lesser disaster response in the future is envisioned. However, in a country like the Philippines, where more and new hazards continue to be present, disaster response operations need to be continuously enhanced within a risk reduction approach. By ensuring that the country does disaster risk mitigation, prevention, preparedness, recovery and rehabilitation; creation of better, more and more sustainable institutional mechansims, and applying the learnings from good practices in DRRM, better, more effective and efficient and lesser disaster response will take place.

Building capacities of peoples and institutions
Continuous, targetted and competency-based capacity building programs on DRRM and CCA should be developed and conducted in order to be effective and responsive to the needs of peoples, communities and institutions. These capacity building acivities will help build understanding and skills with the end in view of really applying DRRM and CCA principles, concepts, and concrete action steps towards building their resilience.

Building back better
The combination of increased knowledge and capacities; mainstreaming into development plans and progams; and building institutional mechanisms through monitoring, evaluation and learning, building back better can be achieved. Over time, improvements in the way DRRM and CCA are addressed should be seen. DRRM can and will happen if acts are put together and each stakeholder becomes a better and more capable and more resilient to disaster and climate risks.

DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Philippine Development Plan

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 is the development roadmap of the country. It translates the country's development agenda -- ***"Social Contract with the Filipino People"***– into priority actions and projects.The current PDP envisions a country with an organized and widely shared rapid expansion of the economy through a government dedicated to honing and mobilizing the people's skills and energies as well as the responsible harnessing of the country's natural resources. The attainment of the vision entails changes among each and every Filipino towards ***"doing the right things, giving value to excellence and integrity and rejecting mediocrity and dishonesty, and giving priority to others over ourselves."***

Bottom line is to **achieve inclusive growth, create employment opportunities and reduce poverty**.Inclusive growth means higher economic growth of 7-8% per year for at least six years; generation of mass employment; and achieving or surpassing the Millennium Development Goals.

The target outcomes of poverty reduction and increased employment will be achieved through three broad strategies, namely: (a) high and sustained economic growth; (b) equal access to development opportunities; and (c) effective and responsive social safety nets. Specifically, these include having a stable macroeconomic environment; mitigating potential impacts of environment factors; and advancing peace process and guarantee national security.

The PDP has identified DRRM and CCA as main cross-cutting concerns. Assuch, these have been integrated into the different sectors and sub-sectors using various strategies in order to address the underlying causes of people's vulnerabilities and contribute to the reduction of people's risks to disasters. In general, the PDP's approaches to DRRM and CCA revolve around the following:

- Mainstream DRRM and CCA into existing policies (i.e., land-use, building code, GAA), plans (i.e., CLUP) and programs (i.e., researches, school curricula,)
- Reduce vulnerability through continued and sustained assessments especially in high-risk areas. These will be done through geo-hazard mapping and risk assessments especially for highly susceptible communities and/or areas and be used as basis for the formulation and implementation of DRRM plans. Furthermore, this includes the reduction of CC-related risks and vulnerability of natural ecosystems and biodiversity through ecosystem-based management approaches, conservation efforts and sustainable environment.
- Integrate DRRM and CCA in all educations levels and in specialized technical training and research programs. In addition, use science-based tools and technologies to support decisions in identifying, preventing and mitigating potential disaster impacts
- Raise public awareness of DRR and mitigating the impacts of natural disasters through the formulation and implementation of a communication plan for DRR and CCA. This also includes the conduct of extensive IEC campaigns for increased public awareness of DRR and enhancement of disaster-preparedness through multi-stakeholder coordination
- Increase resilience of communities through the development of CC-sensitive technologies and systems and the provision of support services to the most vulnerable communities
- Strengthen the capacity of communities to respond effectively to climate and other natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. This includes the strengthening of civil society-basic sector participation and PPP; encourage volunteerism and enhance competence of institutions in social services delivery.
- Institutionalize DRRM and CCA in various sectors and increase local government and community participation in DRRM and CCA activities
- Push for the practice and use of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and prioritize the construction of flood management structures in highly vulnerable areas, while applying DRRM and CCA strategies in the planning and design of flood management structures
- Intensify development and utilization of renewable energy and environment-friendly alternative energy resources/technologies. This include the assessment of the vulnerability of energy facilities to climate change and natural disasters (e.g., El Niño and La Niña)

Through these, the PDP hopes to attain transparent and accountable governance; uplift and empower the poor and vulnerable; achieve economic growth through infrastructure development, strategic public-private partnerships, and policy environment for greater governance; and create a sustainable development.

The National Climate Change Action Plan

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) outlines the agenda for climate change adaptation and mitigation for 2011 to 2038. Consistent with the Climate Change Adaptation Framework, the NCCAP's ultimate goal is to ***"build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender-resposive and rights-based sustainable development."***Within the 2 long-term objectives of adaptation and mitigation, NCCAP will pursue seven (7) strategic priorities:

1. Food security

2. Water efficiency
3. Ecosystem and environmental stability
4. Human security
5. Climate-smart industries and services
6. Sustainable energy
7. Knowledge and capacity development

Among the seven strategic objectives, ***Ecosystem and Environmental Stability*** and ***Human Security*** directly interphases with DRRM.

The ecosystem provides services to man resulting in the reduction of disaster risk. Human well-being is highly dependent on ecosystems and the benefits they provide. Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Maintaining healthy and stable ecosystems is therefore a necessity especially n the midst of changing climates. But the service the ecosystem provides in the field of DRRM cannot be sustained if man continually degrades his environment.

The PDP defines human security as the state where the rights of the Filipino family and individuals, especially the poor and vulnerable, are protected and promoted through access to education, health, housing and social protection, while ensuring environmental sustainability. Security concerns associated with CC include the potential conflict over natural resources, population displacement and migration as the result of sea-level rise or other large-scale humanitarian disasters as the result of extreme climate events. The notion of human security amidst climate change risks, therefore, considers a state or condition where individuals and communities have the options necesary to end, mitigate or adapt to threats to their human, environmental and social rights; have the capacity and freedom to exercise these options, and actively participate in pursuing these options (O'Brien, et al. 2008). The growing recognition that there may be an increasing number of disasters linked to floods, droughts and other climate influenced events calls for a much deeper and broader assessment of the connections between DRRM, CCA and human security (O'Brien, et al. 2008).

Consequently, there is a call for a convergence of approaches and programmes between DRRM and CCA especially since climate and weather-based hazards can lead to large scale disasters if processes and communities are not prepared adn the risksa are not reduced. With climate change and the expected increase in the severity and frequency of extreme weather events, DRRM will not be sufficient. However, unlike in the NCCAP wherein DRRM is only mainstreamed or linked under 2 of its 7 objectives, in the NDRRMP, total convergence between DRRM and CCA is ensured from start to finish. This is because primarily because both have the same bottomlines → vulnerability reduction to disasters.

The National Security Policy

Aggravating the many natural disasters are human-induced disasters like terrorist activities, civil disturbances, hijacking and hostage taking incidents. These disasters and crises cause public anxiety, loss of lives, destruction of properties and even socio-political stability.The country continues to be confronted with internal security threats coming from a protracted communist insurgency and a secessionist rebellion in parts of Mindanao as well as the proliferation of private armed groups (PAGs). This is further aggravated by the existence of the terrorist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) with its links to international terror group.

The National Security Policy (NSP) provides the overarching framework for the promotion of people's welfare and for the posterity of the nation. The national security policy objectives define

the strategy and programs in response to threats of opportunities that would have bearing on the peace and stability of the nation as well as on the well-being of Filipinos. It is anchored on four (4) key elements, namely, governance, delivery of basic services, economic reconstruction, and sustainable development, and security sector reforms.

With the main objective of promoting internal socio-political stability, the NSP will use the following strategies:

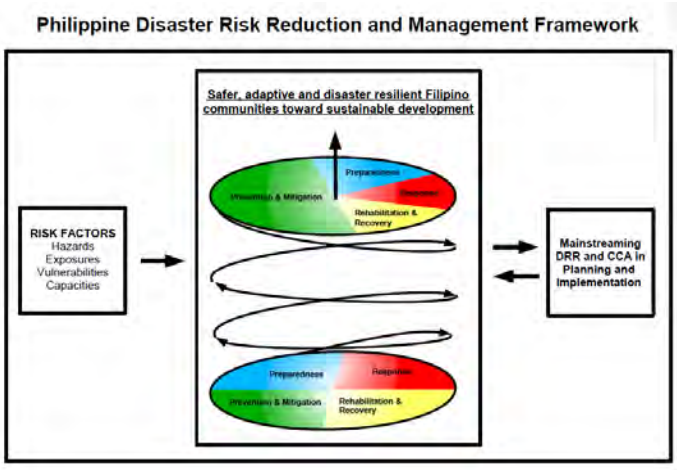
1. To win the hearts and minds of those with valid grievances and retain the allegiance of the rest;
2. Strengthen the Integrity of national institutions and promote good governance;
3. Promote the peace process as the centerpiece of our internal security program; and
4. Launch a proactive and holistic program to combat terrorism

The National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF)

On June 16, 2011, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF) was approved by the executive committee of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The framework is in conformity with and captures the essesence and priorities of Republic Act 10121.

The Framework envisions a country which have ***"safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development."*** The goal is to have a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive DRRM wherein men and women have increased their awareness, understanding on DRRM with the end in view of increasing people's resilience and decreasing their vulnerabilities. Our aim is to empowerleaders and communities and to develop the "right" mindset and positive behavioral changes towards reducing and managing risks and lessening the effects of disasters. This term is about building back better or building on from our learnings, good practices, research and experiences, helping us address the underlying causes of our vulnerbility and increasing our ability to adjust to the situation before us. By being adaptive, we learn to innovate and go to the next level.

Disaster-resilient communities are achieved when the risk reduction efforts have been successful and have made the people stronger (in a positive way and not just in terms of their coping mechanism), increasing their ability to bounce back after a disaster. It is important to instill the culture of safety by increasing people's capacity to bounce back and decrease disaster losses and impact. In the end, DRRM is all about addressing the underlying causes of people's vulnerability; building their individual, collective and institutional capacities and building back better wherein people's lives become sustainably better.



The country is challenged by increasing disaster and climate risks caused by dynamic combinations of natural and human-induced hazards, exposure, and people's vulnerabilities and capacities. There is an urgent need for the country to work together through multi-stakeholder partnerships and robust institutional mechanisms and processes so that Filipinos will be able to live in safer, adaptive and disaster resilient communities on the path to developing sustainably.

This DRRM framework emphasizes that through time, resources invested in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and climate change adaptation will be more effective towards attaining the goal of adaptive, disaster resilient communities and sustainable development. The Framework shows that mitigating the potential impacts of existing disaster and climate risks, preventing hazards and small emergencies from becoming disasters, and being prepared for disasters, will substantially reduce loss of life and damage to social, economic and environmental assets. It also highlights the need for effective and coordinated humanitarian assistance and disaster response to save lives and protect the more vulnerable groups during and immediately after a disaster. Further, building back better and building better lives after a disaster will lead to sustainable development after the recovery and reconstruction process.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP)

Given all these, it is imperative for the country to have a national plan that will serve a road map on how disaster risk reduction and management will contribute to the attainment of sustainable development through inclusive growth and build the adaptive capacities of communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and optimize disaster mitigation opportunities with the end in view of promoting people's welfare and security towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

Overall, the NDRRMP outlines the activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the national government and the LGUs together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks and enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels. It highlights, among others, the importance of mainstream DRRM and CCA in the development processes such as policy formulation, socioeconoimc development planning, budgeting and governance particularly in the area of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning and public infrastructure and housing among others. Mainstreaming also puts to forth the need to develop common tools to analyze the various hazards and vulnerability factors which put our communities and people into harms way.

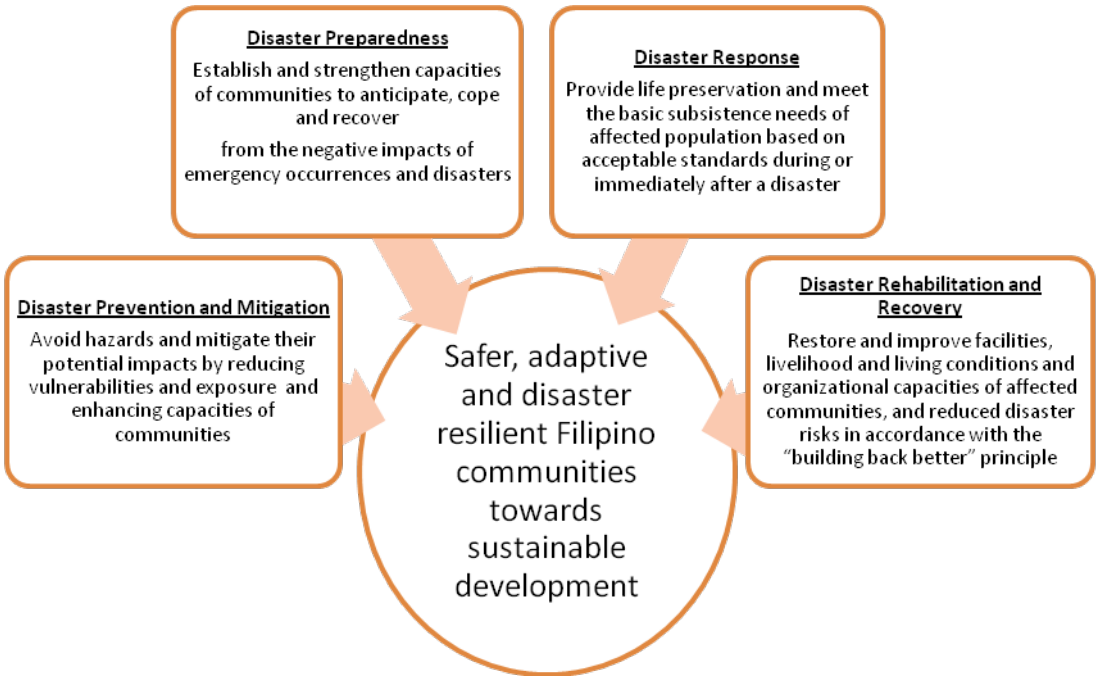
The NDRRMP also highlights the need for institutionalizing DRRM policies, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with continuing budget appropriation on DRR from national down to local levels. Through permanent mechanisms, competency and science-based capacity building activities can be done, alongside the nurturing of continuous learning through knowledge development and management of good DRRM practices on the ground.

Unique to the country is the inclusion of human-induced disasters in the area of DRRM, based on RA 10121. This means that mainstreaming DRRM into the peace process and conflict resolution approaches is also included in the national DRRM plan. Through this, losses in lives and damages to properties will be minimized and communities in hazards and conflict zones can immediately go back to their normal lives after.

Last but not least, the NDRRMP adheres to the principles of good governance within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection. It is about partnerships, working together and all of government/community approach– engaging the participation of CSOs, the private sector and volunteers in the government's DRRM programs towards compelementation of resources and effective delivery of services to the citizenry.

DRRM Priority Areas and Long-Term Goals

In accordance with the NDRRMF, through the NDRRMP, the country will have ***"Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development."*** This will be achieved through the four distinct yet mutually reinforcing prioirty areas, namely, (a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (b) Disaster Preparedness; (c) Disaster Response; and (d) Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation. Each priority area has its own long term goal, which when put together will lead to the attainment of our country's over goal/vision in DRRM.



These priority areas are not autonomous from the other nor do they have clear start and end points. The 4 priority areas are NOT seen as a mere cycle which starts in prevention and mitigation and ends in rehabilitation and recovery. They...

(f) ***Mutual reinforce each other and are interoperable***. This means that whatever we do in one aspect will have a direct or indirect effect on the activities identified under the other aspects. Furthermore, this means that it is assumed that the level of preparedness and intensity of response activities we conduct are lessened because proper prevention and mitigation activities have been done already.

(g) ***DO NOT, SHOULD NOT and CANNOT stand alone***. Because they are inter-linked, one cannot just focus on one aspect without considering the others.

(h) ***Have no clear starting nor ending points between each of the aspects and overlaps are to be expected***. There are some areas which are divided very thinly by gray areas. These are activities which need to be smoothly integrated into two aspects. However, for purposes of

this document, the overlapping activities were put into the specific aspect which could better capture its essence using the lens of that specific DRRM area and to correspond to the given parameters whithin which these aspects focus on. Some of these ovearlapping points are the following:

Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Rehabilitation and Recovery	Prevention and Mitigation
DRR and CCA mainstreaming into national and local plans and programs; LDRRMO institutionalization Hazard and risk mapping Early Warning Systems	Activities related to ensuring that (a) people are prepared and (b) response will be carried out efficiently and effectively	Restoration of life lines and basic infrastructure Early recovery Psychosocial care	Long term recovery and prevention and mitigation – building back better	

(i) ***Are problem-needs and asset-strengths centered.*** With the identification of the different factors which contribute to the vulnerabilities of the people, the NDRRMP focuses on how the underlying causes of the problems can be addressed. Likewise, this document will aslo present existing and inherent assets and strengths of the Filipino community and nation which will help attain the targets set herein.

(j) ***All point to one direction → reduce people's vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities.*** The outcomes, outputs and activities may be focused on the specific aspect but one should look into the document in totality, bearing in mind that all of the efforts combined will lead to the realization and achievement of the country's vision of safer, adaptive and more resilient Filipino communities.

In summary, the NDRRMP has

Prevention and Mitigation

Under Section 3 of Republic Act 10121, disaster prevention and disaster mitigation are defined as:

> ***Disaster Prevention*** – the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction or dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake
>
> ***Disaster Mitigation*** – the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resilient constructtion as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness

The Prevention and Mitigation (P&M) provides key strategic actions that give importance toactivities revolving around hazards evaluation and mitigation, vulnerability analyses, identification of hazard-prone areas and mainstreaming DRRM into development plans. It is based on sound and scientific analysis of the different underlying factors which contribute to the vulnerability of the people and eventually, their risks and exposure to hazards and disasters.

Long Term Goal	**Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities**	
Objectives	**Reduce vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards**	**Enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards**

To achieve these objectives, the NDRRMP identified the following outcomes:

1. **DRRM and CCA mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional and local development policies, plans and budget**
   DRRM is not and should not be a stand-alone program in any government or country. Hence, it should be integrated and mainstreamed into national and local policies, plans and programs, including budgets. At the local level, DRRM and CCA need to be mainstreamed into the LGUs' provincial development and physical framework plans (PDPFPs), Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs)

   Key activities
   - ✓ Mainstreaming and integration of DRRM and CCA into national, sectoral, regional and local development policies, plans, programs and budget, especially in RPFPs, PDPFPs, CDPs and CLUPs)
   - ✓ Development of science-based mainstreaming tools for DRRM and CCA
   - ✓ Institutionalization of DRRMCs and DRRMOs
   - ✓ Utilization of the Local DRRM Funds

2. **DRRM and CCA-sensitive environmental management**
   Disaster risk reduction should be an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Key activities

- ✓ Integration of DRRM and CCA in the different environment-related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management
- ✓ Development of a joint work-plan and alignment of the NDRRMP and the National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (NCCAAP)

3. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure systems

Urban disasters are among the country's growing concerns in DRRM. With the exponential increase of poor people living in highly congested urban communities surrounded by old, unstable and highly vulnerable buildings, attention to how risks can be reduced in infrastructure systems need to be emphasized.

Key activities

- ✓ Conduct of inventory, vulnerability and risk assessments of critical facilities
- ✓ Develop guidelines on the redesign, retrofitting or operational modifications of infrastructure
- ✓ Integration of DRRM and CCA in the building code
- ✓ Advocacy for the implementation of the building code and use of green technology

4. Community based and scientific DRR-CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring

To be a more effective guide in national and local planning, a combination of community-based and scientific DRR/CCA hazard and risk mapping will be a priority. Through this, not only will the findings be validated, communities will be able to participate and take part in knowing about the different factors which increase their risks and exposure to disasters as well as be involved in the process of assessment, analysis and the conduct of monitoring activities.

Key activities

- ✓ Conduct of hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments
- ✓ Conduct of studies on disaster risk prevention interventions for armed conflict situation and climate change effects
- ✓ Establishment of a knowledge management center within the OCD which will also conduct capacity building and research activities on DRRM
- ✓ Information dissemination through partnerships with various media

5. Communities have access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance

Risk transfer mechanisms through disaster risk financing and insurance contributes to the prevention and mitigation of disasters, especially at the community level. Through this, their vulnerabilities are lessened through the options and buffers available for them.

Key activities

- ✓ Conduct of research and develop new modalities for risk financing schemes
- ✓ Develop advocacy and risk communication plan to encourage communities to avail risk financing options
- ✓ Update the directory of available risk financing windows of LGUs

6. End-to-End monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems are established and/or improved

As defined under Republic Act 10121, EWS is the set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and

organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. A people-centered EWS is about having (a) the knowledge of the risks; (b) monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; (c) communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; (d) and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. "End-to-end warning system" is emphasized which incorporates all steps from hazard detection to community response.

Key activities

- ✓ Develop and institutionalize EWS information sharing and communication systems between LGUs, communities and national government
- ✓ Develop criteria for accreditation and/or standardized EWS
- ✓ Procure equipment and establish EWS facilities
- ✓ Develop community-based and local early warning systems for various hazards

Disaster Preparedness

Under Section 3 of Republic Act 10121, disaster preparedness is defined as

> ***Disaster Preparedness*** -- the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from teh impacts of likely, imminent or currrent hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of DRRM and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of DRR and good linkaes with early warning systems and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal, institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

This priority area provides for the key strategic actions that give importance toactivities revolving around community awareness and understanding; contingency planning; conduct of local drills and the development of a national disaster response plan. Likewise, in preparing our communities and governments for possible disasters, predetermined needs based on information available are crucial. Risk-related information coming from the prevention and mitigation aspect is necessary in order for the preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, the policies (and budget) and institutional mechanisms established under the prevention and mitigation priority area will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms and the like. Through these, coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured.

It should be noted that the activities under this priority area are not linear but they are cyclical and anticipate improvements over time. Behavioral change created by the preparedness aspect is eventually measured by how well people responded to the disasters. At the frontlines of preparedness are the local government units, local chief executives and communities. Overall, the bottomline is, having more prepared citizenry and governments.

Long Term Goal	**Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters**				
Objectives	**Increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities**	**Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster**	**Increase the capacity of institutions**	**Develop and implement comprehensive national and local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems**	**Strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders**

To achieve these objectives, the NDRRMP identified the following outcomes:

7. **Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards**
   In most cases, people and communities are vulnerable to disasters because of lack of information about the hazards; how to prepare for them; and how to reduce the risks of the hazards affecting their lives and livelihoods. When their level of awareness and understanding are increased, people are more prepared.

   Key activities
   - ✓ Develop DRRM and CCA information, education, communication (IEC) and advocacy plans

8. **Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters**
   Being aware is not enough. People, communities and governments need to be equipped with skills and capability to help them prepare for disasters. This includes, among others, development of contingency plans, pre-emptive evacuation, incident command systems, stockpiling and equipment pre-positioning. Doing disaster preparedness entails a process that analyzes a potential event that threatens a community and the environment and defines the root cause/s of the potential event. It not only establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations but it, too, identifies and plans for DRR strategies to address an imminent threat to life and property.

   Key activities
   - ✓ Development of standard DRRM training modules
   - ✓ Conduct of trainings and simulation exercises
   - ✓ Customized and specialized DRRM capacity building activities for specific groups (i.e., decision makers, responders, children, public sector employees, etc.)
   - ✓ Integration of DRRM and CCA in school curricula, textbooks, manuals

9. **Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of local DRRM councils and offices and operations centers at all levels**
   In order for the community to be equipped with necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster, skills and capacity building and conduct of various drills are necessary. Through these, people will become prepared and at the same time lessen their fear of not knowing what to do and where to go when disasters strike.

   Key activities

- ✓ Selection and accreditation of NGO representatives
- ✓ Development of the Local DRRM plan
- ✓ Development of contingency plans
- ✓ Inventory of resources of the Local DRRM Councils and Offices
- ✓ Stockpiling and pre-positioning of resources
- ✓ Establishment of DRRM Operations Center

10. **Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness policies, plans and systems**

The actions and responses of communities and governments during disasters lie heavily on the amount of preparedness activities they do before the disaster happens. The development and implementation of comprehensive and coordinated preparedness policies, plans and systems spell out the difference between reduced and increased risks. When the capacity of institutions is increased, response operations will become more efficient, effective, and timely.

Key activities

- ✓ Develop and/or enhance and simulate scenario-based preparedness and response plans
- ✓ Develop and/or enhance ICS coordination and communication systems
- ✓ Develop and/or enhance a manual of operations for Disaster Operations Centers
- ✓ Develop and/or enhance guidelines for emergency response teams
- ✓ Develop and/or enhance agreed protocols for information gathering and reporting
- ✓ Develop and/or enhance common and integrated response assessment tools and mechanisms
- ✓ Conduct inventory of resources for disaster operations and response

11. **Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders**

For DRRM to succeed, an all-of-government approach is needed. Key DRRM players and stakeholders should work together and complement their activities, strengths and resources in order to aptly prepare for and reduce the risks to disasters.

Key activities

- ✓ Development, maintenance and update of a partners and key stakeholders database for DRRM
- ✓ Formulate coordination mechanisms and guidelines in the contingency plan for partnership arrangements
- ✓ Increased participation of CSOs in preparedness activities

Disaster Response

Republic Act 10121 defines Response as

> ***Disaster Response*** – the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safetly and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief."

This aspect will likewise include Early Recovery which means, under IRR Rule 2 Section 1:

Early Recovery -- multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyze sustainable developemnt opportunities. It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally-owned, resilient processes for post=crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, r , governnace, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including reintegration of displaced populations.

This priority area under the NDRRMP provides for key actions that give importance toactivities during the actual disaster response operations from needs assessment to search and rescue to relief operations to early recovery activities. The activities identified below will either be done before the actual response operations or during. For those activities which need to be completed prior actual response operations, they will be linked to the activities earlier identified in the preparedness aspect. However, to ensure that the proper response "lens" is issued in doing the said activities, they were included in this aspect. Overall, the success and realization of this aspect rely heavily on the completion of the activities under both the prevention and mitigation and preparedness aspects, including among others the coordination and communication mechanisms to be developed. On-the-ground partnerships and the vertical and horizontal coordination work between and among key stakeholders will contribute to successful disaster response operations and its smooth transition towards early and long term recovery work.

Long Term Goal	**Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster**		
Objectives	**To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries**	**To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population**	**To immediately restore basic social services**

To achieve these objectives, the NDRRMP identified the following outcomes:

12. Well-established disaster response and relief operations

Key to effective disaster response operations is the recognition of the importance of a seamless flow of information especially during calamities. This will ensure that reliable, accurate data are collected and shared in a timely manner in order to contribute to effective disaster response operations.

Key activities

- ✓ Activation of the Incident Command Systems (ICS), C3 and the cluster approach at the national and local levels
- ✓ Issuances of public advisories in accordance with protocols developed
- ✓ Establishment of coordination systems for effective and efficient relief and response operations
- ✓ Activation of relief distribution points/centers

13. Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages

Adequate and prompt assessment of damage and needs during and after a disaster is called for. Accordingly, this includes a timeframe (i.e., 24-48 hrs.) for a DANA to be considered as "rapid." In order to gather data, interviews, ocular inspection and creation of reports are among the key activities. In order to promptly produce and submit DANA Report, a DANA Team must be pre-created during normal times (under preparedness) and activated during disasters. The

effectiveness of disaster response operations lies on the efficient and prompt information collection, consolidation, analysis, and use.

Key activities

- ✓ Activation of assessment teams at all levels
- ✓ Conduct assessment using the latest DANA tool and use of the information by the appropriate DRRM council

14. Integrated and coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) capacity

Management of the dead and missing may be one of the most difficult aspects under disaster response. It has deep and long-lasting impact to victims, survivors, families, and communities. Accordingly, the care of the dead and missing must never be overlooked in disaster planning. There must be integrated and coordinated services for the dead and missing to ensure that the dead maintain its dignity and the missing found.

Key activities

- ✓ Develop and implement systems for SRR with concerned agencies

15. Evacuated safely and on time affected communities

The decision to evacuate an area must be done promptly. Timing is essential to an orderly, safe, and effective evacuation. Authorities must ensure that no person gets stranded; all those who want/need evacuation must be attended to. Though timing is essential, it is not only the factor that contributes to successful evacuation operations. The availability of logistics is also a key consideration; the scale disaster itself (e.g., inclement weather) is also important. Accordingly, there must be regular coordination with relevant agencies to ensure seamless activation of evacuation system/procedures.

Key activities

- ✓ Activate an evacuation system and/or set of procedures

16. Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed

Disasters leave many people homeless. Temporary shelters in some ways provide a measure of comfort safety for victims. The provision of adequate temporary shelters is of invaluable importance during cataclysmic times. It is about a temporary "home" where people, their sources of livelihoods and important valuables find refuge in times of disasters. Temporary shelters are not just about structures – a lot of things need to be considered both before, during and after a disaster happens.

Key activities

- ✓ Identification of standard-based relief shelters and sites
- ✓ Provision of tents and other temporary shelter facilities
- ✓ Development and implementation of a set of minimum standards on temporary shelters
- ✓ Establishment of child-friendly spaces and other learning areas in the evacuation centers
- ✓ Provision of spaces for people's livestock, poultry and pets in the ECs
- ✓ Conduct of livelihood-oriented activities for internally displaced persons

17. Basic social services provided to affected population (whether inside or outside ECs)

After a calamity, there is always a possibility that critical lifelines (e.g. water system) will get paralyzed. People living in evacuation centers may also have no access to proper nutrition. Ultimately, these compromise the overall wellness of affected people. There is a need to ensure that the health status of affected communities is maintained.

Key activities

- ✓ Conduct o medical consultation and nutritional assessment
- ✓ Assessment of water quality and conduct of quick damage repairs and road clearing operations
- ✓ Determination of existing and available hospital services
- ✓ Immediate restoration of lifelines

18. Psychosocial needs of affected population addressed

After a disaster, some of the victims may need help from professional help to normalize their feelings, overcome trauma and find ways to cope with their ongoing stress. Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MPHSS) must therefore be provided in order to address the psychosocial needs of affected population. Aside from ensuring the physical and mental wellness of disaster victims, it is equally important to preserve the dignity of evacuees especially the elderly, person with disabilities, women and children. Gender roles and rights should always be ensured.

Key activities

- ✓ Ensure coordination among heads of MPHSS
- ✓ Development and conduct of psychosocial programs and/or referral systems
- ✓ Conduct of traumatic and/or psychological stress debriefings

19. Coordinated and integrated system for early recovery

There must be a functional, integrated, and coordinated system to assist victims all the way through their early recovery. Success of such is endeavor is dependent on both the local and national governments' level of political commitment. Early recovery is about transition which starts immediately after the onset of the disaster and priorities are to produce immediate results for vulnerable populations and to promote opportunities for recovery, a response that evolves over time into longer term recovery.

Key activities

- ✓ Conduct of post-DANA
- ✓ Develop and implement a system for early recovery, to include specific activities addressing the needs identified
- ✓ Develop partnership mechanisms with utility providers and key stakeholders
- ✓ Design and implement temporary livelihood and/or income generating activities (i.e., cash/ food for work; micro and small enterprise recovery)

Rehabilitation and Recovery

Under Section 3 of Republic Act 10121, rehabilitation and recovery are defined as

> ***Rehabilitation*** – measures that ensure the ability of affecting communities and/or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructure and increasing the communities' organizational capacity

IRR Rule 2 Section 1

> (ee) ***Post Disaster Recovery*** – the restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance with the principles of "build back better"

The Rehabilitation and Recovery aspect of DRRM cover areas like employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, housing and resettlement, among others. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

Long Term Goal	**Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle**			
Objectives	**To restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business**	**To restore shelter and other buildings/installation**	**To reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities;**	**To assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disaster**

To achieve these objectives, the NDRRMP identified the following outcomes:

20. Damages, Losses and Needs Assessed

An assessment or accounting of damages, losses and needswill be the basis for identifying programs, projects and activities for the disaster-affected areas.

Key activity

- ✓ Conduct Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)one month after the occurrence of a disaster, with the OCD taking the lead and using as basis the preliminary data gathered from the field by OCD regional offices.
- ✓ Coordinate the formulation of the Strategic Action Plan for disaster-affected areas

21. Economic activities restored and if possible, strengthened or expanded

The ability of people affected by disasters to bounce back easily lie heavily on the restoration of their sources of income and livelihood opportunities. By identifying what the existing situation is, the government can respond with the appropriate programs that will enable the people to build back better after the disaster.

Key activities

- ✓ Identify the needed assistance and formulate and implement appropriate programs
- ✓ Identify and mobilize funding sources

22. DRRM and CCA elements are mainstreamed in human settlement

This is about the development of disaster-resilient housing designs and introduction of improved and modernized building systems and programs. It also includes, among others, the identification of secure relocation sites for people displaced by natural and human-induced disaster of those living in hazardous areas.

Key activities

- ✓ Design and construct disaster resilient housing
- ✓ Identify and provide suitable relocation sites for affected population

- ✓ Conduct trainings for social preparation of host communities and those who will be relocated to reduce conflict

23. Disaster and climate change resilient infrastructure constructed/reconstructed

Long term recovery ensures that the rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructures is disaster and climate-proof.

Key activities

- ✓ Undertake the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damaged infrastructure
- ✓ Implement the building code and promote green technology
- ✓ Conduct monitoring and/or tracking of approval of infrastructure projects and permits

24. An psychologically sound, safe and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters are able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster

Disasters are devastating and usually leave a trail of human agoniesincluding loss of human life, livestock, property, and livelihood loss, physicalinjuries and damages to development works. Along with relief, rehabilitationand care of physical health and injuries, psychosocial and mental healthissues are also important and they need to be addressed.Emergencies also create a wide range of problems experienced at the individual, family,community and societal levels.

Key activities

- ✓ Develop systems for appropriate risk protection measures
- ✓ Conduct of post-disaster/conflict needs analyses with affected communities
- ✓ Develop systems of support and communication among key stakeholders
- ✓ Build capacities of psychosocial care providers

Priority Projects

The following are the priority and/or flagship projects of the NDRRMP. These are pilot projects and demonstrate sites which aim to either replicate of good DRRM practices or implement projects in areas which need them most. All priority projects are to be implemented within the immediate or short term period or between 2011 to 2013.

In identifying the priority project should be doable; fundable; high impact; interconnected and interdependent; and sustainable

- Development of the following plans:
  - ✓ Joint workplan for DRRM and CCA
  - ✓ Local DRRM plans
  - ✓ National Disaster Response Plan (to include a systm for Search, Rescue and Retrieval SRR; scenario-based preparedness and response plans)
  - ✓ Risk financing
- Development of understandable and consistent IEC and advocacy materials on RA 10121, DRRM and CCA
- Development of guidelines on
  - ✓ Communications and information protocol before, during and after disasters
  - ✓ Creation of DRRM teams
  - ✓ Criteria/standards for local flood early warning systems
  - ✓ Evacuation
  - ✓ Infrastructue redesign and/or modifications
  - ✓ Manual of operations of disaster operations centers

- Development of tools on
  - ✓ DRRM and CCA mainstreaming in the national and local-level planning
  - ✓ DANA and Post-DANA
  - ✓ Psychosocial concerns
- Establishment of
  - ✓ DRRM Training Institutes
  - ✓ End-to-End local flood early warning systemsthroughintegrated and sustainable management river basins and water sheds in areas like Bulacan, Leyte, Albay, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Butuan City, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan city
- Establishment of local DRRM Councils and Offices and theri operations centers, as prescribed by RA 10121
- Conduct inventory of existing DRRM and CCA resources and services
- Development and implementation of DRRM and CCA activities using the 5% of government agency's GAA;
- Hazard and risk mapping in the most high-risk areas in the country (i.e., Community-based DRRM and CCA risk mapping in the municipalities of Kitcharao and Santiago, Agusan del Norte and Butuan City)
- Institutional capability program on DRRM and CCA for decision makers, local chief executives, public sector employees, and key stakeholders
- Mainstreaming DRRM and CCA (i.e., Esperenza Municipality in Agusan del Sur in CARAGA and in San Francisco Municipality in Camotes Island)
- PDNA capacity building for national government agencies, regional line agencies, and local offices.
- Review, amend and/or revise the following
  - ✓ Building Code and integrate DRRM and CCA
  - ✓ Executive Order no. 72 s. 1993, which provides for the preparation and implementation of the CLUPs of local government units
  - ✓ Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10121
  - ✓ Various environmental policies (i.e., EO 26, etc) to integrate DRRM and CCA

Cross-Cutting Concerns

The NDRRMP recognizes that certain concerns cut across the 4 DRRM priority areas. These include health, human-induced disasters, gender mainstreaming, environmental protection, cultural sensitivity or indigenous practices, and the rights based approach. They are a combination of issues and approaches that should be taken into consideration in each of the priority areas.

Health

People's vulnerability to disaster has become more complex with the onset of Climate Change. Single hazard events such as floods and heat waves can overlap resulting in a broad range of impact scenarios. Minor disturbances in the environment surrounding the ecosystem can have far reaching consequences on the exposure of humans to health-related hazards like avian influenza (which is related to the changes in habitate of migratory birds); malaria and dengue (which increases mosquito abundance in areas experiencing warmer and damper temperatures respectively). Likewise, rising sea-level and increasing flooding events disproportionately affect the poor through sanitation of their water sources. It is thus important to look at these concerns in each of the priority areas under the NDRRMP.

Human-induced disasters

In the Philippines, people are vulnerable not only because of natural hazards but also due to disasters more commonly associated with armed conflict, terrorism and war. In the entire NDRRMP,

consideration to the factors which contribute to these risks are important and should be looked into at all times, taking cognizance of the underlying causes of people's vulnerabilities.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is about the recognition, acceptance, identification and addressingof the different roles, needs, capacities and vulnerabilities of men, women, children, people with disabilities, older persons and other groups. The NDRRMP is committed to promoting gender-sensitive vulnerability and capacity analysis in all disaster risk reduction and management activities. It encourages balancing the roles, responsibilities, needs, interests, capacities of and effect to both genders in contingency plans as well as implementation of community-based activities. Gender mainstreaming is about reducing the vulnerabilities and encourages a balance in the participation and decision making roles in DRRM.

Environmental protection

Care for the environment and making sure that current activities do not create stress on our natural resources should be considered in all the four aspects of DRRM

Cultural sensitivity/indigenous practices

The NDRRMP recognizes the importance of culturally-sensitive risk reduction measures at all levels. People's vulnerability to disasters as well as their capacities to adapt to the changing realities are more often than not related to the cultural and indigenous practices. By beting sensitive to the indigenous practices and local knowledge, DRRM approaches will become more effective and more easily understood and embraced by the people.

Rights-based

DRRM is our country's priority because people have the right to live, safety, information, education, cultural beliefs and right to better lives.

General Considerations and Planning Assumptions

In the development of the NDRRMP, a number of external factors were considered which are likely to influence the success of the plan and its components. These are factors which the national government has little control over.

The ***assumptions*** include the following:

- Availability of international and/or local assistance
- Enabling policy mechanisms are in place
- Established parameters for effective and efficient operations
- Full-mission capabilities of Search and Rescue (SAR) Units
- Good governance
- Presence of project management capacity
- Resource availability
- Strong political will and leadership
- Strong public-private partnership
- Strong support from LGUs and national government
- Sustainability of socio-economic support

The ***risks***include the following:

- Access to timely release of funding
- Cultural differences
- Delayed program, project implementation

- Disruption in peace and order
- Lack of political will and leadership
- No action given to recommended corrective measures
- Non-implementation of policy
- Recurrence of disaster
- Search and Rescue units/teams are not full-mission capable
- Weak leadership
- Weakened delivery mechanisms and structures

Likewise, a number of ways were identified to help ***verify*** the completion or non-completion of the activities in each of the priority areas. These are information or data required to assess the progress against the indicators and theirs sources, to include:

- Attendance sheets
- Database
- Documents produced(i.e., teachers' manual, textbooks; plans; IECs; training materials)
- DRRM and CCA related laws, policies and/or ordinances
- Evaluation reports (status) and feedback
- IEC materials developed
- Interviews
- Inventory report
- MC/Joint MC or publication of the policy
- Memo and/or resolutions
- Minutes of meeting
- Post training evaluations
- Resolutions, ordinances issued by LGUs
- Signed MOUs/MOAs
- Validated reports

Time Lines

The NDRRMP is scheduled to commence in 2011, immediately after its approval from the members of the National DRRM Council members. In general, the set of activities are divided into three timelines, with the first two having 2years interval while the last one with 5 years, to wit:

Short term	2011 – 2013
Medium term	2014 – 2016
Long term	2017 – 2028

The short and medium terms coincide with elections – national and local on 2013 and presidential, national and local on 2016. This will help national leaders and local chief executives to ensure that within their DRR mainstreamed national and local plans, specific DRRM-related activities are completed.

Midway the implementation of the medium-term projects/activities, or by 2015, the NDRRMP hopes to fulfill its obligations and meet its targets on the MDGs and HFA commitments.

Also, the activities identified under the short and medium terms coincide with and complement the targets made under the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016.

The Long Term projects are expected to be completed at the same time as that of the National Climate Change Action Plan. This reinforces the fact that the convergence of the 2 is an essential component to our national and sustainable development.

For Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

However, specifically for the the priority areas on Response and Rehabilitation and Recovery, **Operational Timelines**were used primarity to give an overall guidance on "rapid" time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from the disasters. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan's implementation and monitoring activities for the two priority areas. These operational timelines are as follows:

Immediate Term (IT)	within 1 year after the occurrence of the disaster
Short Term (ST)	within 1 to 3 years after the occurrence of the disaster
Medium Term (MT)	within 3 to 6 years after the occurrence of the disaster
Long Term (LT)	beyond 6 yearsafter the occurrence of the disaster

Implementation Strategies and Mechanisms

Althroughout the NDRRMP, various strategies were identified to be used in order to achieve the desired key result areas under each DRRM aspect. These are:

Advocacy and Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
A strong national and local commitment is required to save lives and livelihoods threatened by natural and human-induced disasters. Achieving this will need increasing visibility and understanding of DRRM and CCA issues, mobilize partnerships, encourage actions and gather public support for successful implementation of the different activities. The NDRRMP will use evidence-based advocacy to influence people, policies, structures and systems in order to build resilient Filipino communities by raising awareness, working with the media and key stakeholders. The NDRRM will develop advocacy, IEC and various communication strategies based on risk assessments and good DRRM practices.

Competency-based capability building
Conducting customized training programs should be developed to ensure that people are trained based on the needed skills in the different DRRM aspects. Different people have different needs and capacities and developing competency-based capability building programs ensures that knowledge, skills and attitudes are enhanced and built upon further.

Contingency Planning
More commonly useed before as only part of disaster preparedness activities, contingency planning is now a living document which is updated and used in all the different the priority areas of DRRM. Learnings from past experiences and complementary actions between and across areas should be taken into consideration in developing contingency planning at all levels.

Education on DRRM and CCA for ALL
Mainstreaming DRRM into formal education through the integration of DRRM and CCA concepts in the curriculum for basic education, NSTP, and bachelors' degree programs. This also includes the conduct of DRRM and CCA training to all public sector employees as mandated by law.

Institutionalization of DRRMCs and LDRRMOs

The creation of permanent local DRRM offices and functioning councils at the local level are some of the ways to ensure that all DRRM-related activities, plans and prograsm will be implemented and sustained, especially at the local level. Having a point of convergence is important to ensure that risk reduction measures complement one another and are institutionalized with the end in view of reducing people and institional vulnerabilities to disasters. Thsis will likewise promote the paradigm shift into local planning by investing into risk-reduction measures and not just be reactionary and conduct response operations when the disaster strikes.

Mainstreaming of DRR in ALL plans
In all 4 priority areas under the NDRRMP, ensuring the mainstreaming of DRRM and CCA in the various programs, plans, projects of either national or local government units, including the private sector groups and other members of the community is a must. This primarily means that disaster risks analysis and impacts are integrated and taken into consideration in the development of policies and plans by the different agencies, organizations and sectors.

Research, Technology Development and Knowledge Management
With the changes in the climate and technological advances, regularly conducting research and technology development will contribute to more innovative and adaptive mechanisms and approaches towards DRRM and CCA. Along side new information, knowledge management through database development, documentation, replication and recognition of good practices will help achieve the objectivesand targets of the NDRRMP through more efficient use of resources, learnings and experiences.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning
Feedback mechanisms are important aspects of gauging performance targets and learning from our experiences on the ground. The NDRRMP, being a long plan which transcends various administrations and leaderships, need to be constantly looked into in terms of its relevance and impact on the changing situations on the ground.

Networking and partnership building between and among stakeholders, media and tiers of government
Building resilient communities cannot and should not be done by a single agency or organization. Its success is highly dependent on the close collaboration and coperation of the different stakeholders. Building effective and mutually reinforcing parterships and evolving networks ensure the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral participation of the different players in DRRM.

Agency Leads and Implementing Partners

In each of the activities under the NDRRMP, agency leads and implementing partner agencies and/or groups were identified. Their roles will primarily be:

Vice-Chairpersons of the NDRRMC
Following RA 10121, the overall lead or focal agency for each of the four priority areas are the vice-chairpersons of the National DRRM Council, namely:

- V-Chairperson for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation → DOST
- V-Chairperson for Disaster Preparedness → DILG
- V-Chairperson for Disaster Response → DSWD
- V-Chairperson for Rehabilitation and Recovery → NEDA

Agency Leads

- Takes the lead in initiating the implementation of the activities

- Coordinate and collaborate with the different implementing partners to ensure that the activities are operationalized
- Monitor the progress of the activities
- Evaluate the implementation development and program efficiency
- Consolidate reports from the implementing partners and submit to the respective vice chairperson of the DRRM priority area

Implementing Partners

- Perform the activities to achieve the specific outcomes
- Work with other implementing partners within the context of coordination, collaboration and partnership
- Submit report to the Agency Leads

National Level

At the national level, convergence planning through the integration of DRRM into the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) as well through the development of national line and government agencies' DRRM plans along the 4 DRRM aspects. By mainstreaming of DRRM into various national and local programs aimed at addressing the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters, we will be able to approach DRRM as an integral and important component of sustainable development and NOT just within the context of disaster response or preparedness to response. This is the very heart of the country's paradigm shift from a reactive to a proactive approach to disasters.

However, current government programs especially at the national level are already contributing to the achievement of the DRRM goals but may be still currently termed differently. The identification of specific programs and projects under the NDRRMP as well as their lead and partner agencies will help pinpoint specific budgets and will enable better planning and effective investments in DRRM at the national and local levels. It will also bring in synergies between different government programmed/schemes in terms of planning process and implementation.

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)

As explicitly stated under Republic Act 10121, the NDRRMC has the overall responsibility of approving the NDRRMP and ensuring it is consistent with the NDRRMF. It also has the main responsibility of monitoring the development and enforcement by agencies and organizations of the various laws, guidelines, codes or technical standards required by this Act; managing and mobilizing resources for DRRM, including the National DRRM Fund (NDRRMF); monitoring and providing the necessary guidelines and procedures on the Local DRRM Fund (LDRRMF) releases as well as utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.

Office of Civil Defense

As prescribed in RA 10121, the Office of Civil Defense has the main responsiblity in ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the NDRRMP. Specifically, it is tasked conduct periodic assessments and performance monitoring of the member-agencies of the NDRRMC and the RDRRMCs as defined in the NDRRMP. The OCD is the agency responsible for ensuring that the physical framework, social, economic and environmental plans of communities, cities, municipalities and provinces are consistent with the NDRRMP. OCD needs to ensure that all DRR programs, projects and activities requiring regional and internatioanl support shall be in accordance with duly established national policies and aligned with international agreements

At the regional and local levels, the OCD needs to review and evaluate the Local DRRM Plans (LDRRMPs) to facilitate the integration of disaster risk reduction measures into the local Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)

Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMCs)
At the regional level, the RDRRMCs shall be responsible in ensuring that DRRM-sensitive regional development plans contribute to and are aligned with the NDRRMP. The RDRRMC chairperson shall be the overall lead.

Provincial, City, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (P/C/MDRRMCs or Local DRRMCs)
At the local government level, it is the primary duty of the Local DRRM Council to ensure that DRRM is mainstreamed into their respective CDP and CLUP and other local plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction. By doing so, the LGUs will be sure that their respective DRRM-programs will be included in their local budgets for each fiscal year.But before DRRM can be mainstreamed into the CDP and CLUP, the local DRRM Plan will have to be developed by the Local DRRM Office and using the National DRRM Plan as an overall guide.

Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (LDRRMOs)
The Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMOs) at the provincial, city and municipal levels and the Baranagay Development Councils shall design, program and coordinate DRRM activities consistent with the NDRRMP and develop the Local DRRM Plan of their respective LGUs. The LDRRMPs shall be consistent and aligned with the targets set by the NDRRMP. Likewise, this office shall take the lead in implementing the LDRRMP.

To do this, the office shall

1. Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level;
2. Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities and climate change risks and maintain a local risk map;
3. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework and policies on DRR in close coordination with the local development councils (LDCs)
4. Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the LDRRMC and the LDC the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the LDRRMF, other dedicated DRRM resources and other regular funding source/s and budgetary support of the LDRRMO/BDRRMC.
5. Conduct continuous disaster monitoring
6. Identify, assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality
7. Disseminate information and raise public awareness
8. Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/strategies
9. Maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories and local of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers
10. Develop, strengthen and operationlize mechanisms for partnerhsip or networking with the private sector, CSOs, and volunteer groups

Resource Mobilization

At the National and Local Levels, the following sources can be tapped to fund the various DRRM programs and projects:

1. General Appropriations Act (GAA) – through the exsiting budgets of the national line and government agencies
2. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF)

3. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)
4. Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)
5. Donor Funds
6. Adaptation and Risk Financing
7. Disaster Management Assistnace Fund (DMAF)

Other Resources

Aside from the fund sources, the NDRRMP will also tap into the non-monetary resources available which can help attain the targets identified in this plan, namely:

1. Community-based good practices for replication and scaling up
2. Indigenous practices on DRRM
3. Publi-Private-Partnerships
4. Networks (DRR and CCA) of key stakeholders

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of results-based programming in DRRM as these will ensure that the plan's on-time implementation and that learnings from past experiences become input to the plan altogether. Also, through monitoring and evaluation activities, appropriate and needed revisions and/or changes can be identified, from the identified activities to the implementation mechanisms, in case more appropriate ones are realized. These will be led by the the Office of Civil Defense, in close coordination with the four vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC by focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. A standard monitoring and evaluation template will be developed by the OCD together with the members of the Technical Management Group.

Primarily, monitoring and evaluation will be based on the indicators, targets and activities identified in each of the four priority areas on DRRM. The indicators set in the NDRRMP will be applicable to both the national and local levels. The national level targets will be monitored by the lead and implementing agencies, in close coordination with the regional and local DRRM councils. Each lead agency will in turn submit reports to the respective vice chairperson of the NDRRMC in charge of the specific priority area.

The local level targets will be operationalized depending on the needs and situation on the LGU. These will be captured in the respective local DRRM plans which the LGUs need to develop through their respective local DRRM offices and councils. Customization of the targets will depend on the risk assessments and analysis done in their respective local areas. The local DRRM plan will be mainstreamed into the the CDP and CLUP and will form part of the LGU mandated plans.

Monitoring and evaluation will also include an audit report on the use and status of the National DRRM Fund and how the said fund contributed to the attainment of the NDRRMP.

Throughout all activities, ensuring "Safer, Adaptive and Disaster-Resilient Filipino Communities toward Sustainable Development" will be the main focus. It will be essential that this learning is captured and shared amongst the various stakeholders, leads and partners. Relatedly, throughout its implementation, reporting on the progress on the NDRRMP will be communicated through various media and partners, making sure that we are able to share the learnings effectively. These will then feed-into the NDRRMP, making it adaptive to the changing environment and needs on the

ground. In the Monitoring and Evaluation activities, it will be essential to link up the learning from this NDRRMP with that of the NCCAP and other related plans.

RA 10121 requires the National DRRM Council through the OCD to submit to the Office of the President, Senate and House of Representatives, ***within the first quarter of the succeeding year***, an annual report relating to the progress of the implementation of the NDRRMP.

The sugggested steps for monitoring and evaluating the NDRRMP are presented in Annex G of this document.

HFA Monitoring Tool

Section 2-B of RA 10121 states that as a policy, the State needs to adhere to and adopt the universal norms, principles and standards of humanitarian assistance and the global effort on risk reduction as a concrete expression of the country's commitment to overcome human sufferings due to recurring disasters.

In line with this, the NDRRMP will likewise make use of the HFA Monitor online tool to capture the information on progress in HFA, generated through the multi stakeholder review process. The primary purpose of the tool is to assist the countries to monitor and review their progress and challenges in the implementation of disaster risk reduction and recovery actions undertaken at the national level, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework's priorities.

The National DRRM Council will use this as a working format to undertake national multi stakeholder consultation processes to review progress and challenges in implementation of risk reduction and recovery actions. The template will help the national coordinating authority to discuss and record inputs from various partners in a systematic manner.

The alignment of the 4 priority areas under the NDRRMP with the HFA is summarized in Annex F of this document.

Annex A – Development of the NDRRMP

The NDRRMP was developed right after the approval of the NDRRMF by the executive committee of the National DRRM Council on June 16, 2011. A ___-member National DRRM Plan Task Force was created by the members of the Technical Management Group of the NDRRMC. To ensure multistakeholder participation, representatives from the national government and line agencies (especially the 4 vice chair persons as prescribed by RA 10121), leagues of local government units, civil society organizations through the DRR Network Philippines, and regional DRRM Councils through the regional directors of the Office of Civil Defense were chosen to become members of the Task Force.

The Task Force first did a review the SNAP vis-a-vis RA 10121 and the NDRRMF and the HFA – looking into the progress of the SNAP implementation from 2009 to 2011 as well as the various country and agency reports on DRR-related activities. Alignments of these initiatives were then undertaken since most of these documents did not have a one-to-one correspondence in terms of monitoring and reporting progress.

With a working draft of the NDRRMP already done, a 3-day national workshop was conducted in Tagaytay on July 11 to 13, 2011 to gather all the members of the TMG and discuss and develop national DRRM Plan's logical framework, including the various outcomes, outputs and activities under each priority area. After the writeshop, the first draft of the NDRRMP was developed.

Since the first draft was submitted, the plan has undergone rigorous discussions and revisions by the members of the Task Force's Core Group. The Core Group, composed of ____ members, was created in order to have more in-depth discussion under each of the priority areas and across them, ensuring the mutual reinforcement and complementation of the four DRRM aspects with each other. The Core Group also discussed and developed the different parts of the Plan to include, among others, the monitoring and evaluation processes; implementation arrangements; resource mobilization and other key parts of the NDRRMP.

Once adopted by the members of the TMG, draft #3 of the NDRRMP will then be presented to the members of the executive committee National DRRM Council for their approval.

AnnexB – Definition of Terms

This document adopts the UNSIDR definitions, which were also the bases for the definition of terms under RA 10121. Those not included in the latter and will be used in this document are defined below, to wit:

Terminology	Definition
Capacity development	The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems and institutions. It extends the term of capacity building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacty growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider social adn cultural enabling environment. (UNISDR, 2009)
Contingency Plan	A plan which includes management processes that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations. It is a set of responses you will do based on valid information even before the disaster strikes. It is a sub-set of the comprehensive plan.
Crisis	From the greek word *krises,* means "to separate." It is a turning point in progress of an affair or a series of events.A progressive sequence of events, build-up of instability and growth of tension
Critical facilities	The primary physical structures, technical facilities and systems which are socially, economically or operationally essential to the functioning of a society or community, both in routine circumstances and in the extreme circumstances of an emergency. They include such things as transport systems, air and sea ports, electricity, water and communications systems, hospitals and health clinics, and centers for fire, police, and public administration services (Terminology on DRR. UNISDR, 2009)
Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA)	This methodology was developed by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) and is used to estimate the effects and impacts of natural hazards. It bases the assessment of disaster impacts on the overall economy of the affected country as well as on household level and provides a basis for defining the needs for recovery and reconstruction following any disaster. It estimates (a) the replacement value of totally or partially destroyed physical assets that must be included in the reconstruction program; (b) losses in the flows of the economy that arise from the temporary absence of the damaged assets; and (c) the resulting impact on post-disaster economic

Terminology	Definition
	performance growth, the government's fiscal position and the balance of payments. (Focus. ECLAC Newsletter Issue 4, October – December 2008)
Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA)	Damage assessment is of the greatest importance in obtaiing a rapid diagnosis of the remaining functions and operational capacity of the systems, the damage suffered, its causes and required repairs and rehabilitation. Such an assessment will help to locate and quantify the needs that must be met in order to establish key services and to estimate the time needed until they can be back in operation. (PAHO/WHO)
Emergency	From the Latin word *emergentia* meaning a dipping or plunging. A sudden condition or state of affairs calling for immediate action.
Hazard Mapping	Process of establishing geographically where and to what extent particular hazards/phenomena are likely to pose a threat to people, property, infrastructure and economic activities
Humanitarian Principles	The UNOCHA definse humanitarian through the following principles which provide the fundamental foundations for humanitarian action: (a) Humanity – Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings; (b) Neutrality – Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature; (c) Impartiality – Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions; (d) Operational Independence – Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, militray or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented
Incident Command System (ICS)	A systematic tool used for the command, control, and coordination of emergency response. It is a set of personnel, policies, procedures, facilities, and equipment, integrated into a common organizational structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities. It is based upon a flexible, scalable response organization providing a common framework within which people can work together effectively. ICS has been summarized as a "first-on-scene" structure, where the first responder of a scene has charge of the scene until the incident has been declared resolved, a superior-ranking responder arrives on scene and receives command, or the Incident Commander appoints another individual Incident Commander. (US Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance)

Terminology	Definition
Preparedness Plans	There are 2 types of disaster preparedness plans. One is focused on the various activities that need to be done to ensure proper and timely disaster response operations. The other one is focused on the safety of the people and plans to increase their level of awareness and preparedness in case disasters happen.
Risk communication	Interactive exchange of information about risks among risk assessors, managers, news, media, interested groups and the general public (IPCS Risk Assessment Terminology. WHO, Geneva 2004)

AnnexC -- Detailed NDRRMP

Prevention and Mitigation

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: **DOST**

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Outcomes
I. Reduce vulnerability and exposure of communities of all hazards	% of reduction of loss of lives, livelihood and assets % of communities in high risks areas reduced % of reduction in poverty incidence	i. DRRM and CCA mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional and local development policies, plans and budget ii. DRRM and CCA-sensitive environmental management iii. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure systems
II. Enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards.	# of communities participating in risk reduction activities # of communities with increased awareness.	iv. Community based and scientific DRR-CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring v. Communities have access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance vi. End-to-End monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems are established and/or improved

Outcome i.	**DRRM and CCA mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional and local development policies, plans and budget**
Indicators	▪ At the national level, 100% utilization of the 5% agency budget dedicated for DRRM and CCA activities ▪ At the LGU level, 100% utilization of the 5% LDRRMF for the implementation of DRRM-responsive CLUP and CDP and related activities ▪ DRRM and CCA mainstreamed in various plans (CDP and CLUP), laws, policies and/or ordinances enacted ▪ Local DRRM Councils and Offices created and functional
Lead Agency	OCD
Implementing Partners	CCC, CSOs, DA, DBM, DENR, DILG, DOST, HLURB, NEDA

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
A. Impacts of risks on development programs and projects are well recognized in government plans and budgets	1. Inclusion a provision in the GAA guidelines on the 5% per agency's budget dedicated on DRRM and CCA activities	100%	100%	100%
B. Decisions supported by tools and technologies that facilitate the financial and economically sound mainstreaming of DRRM and CCA	2. Develop science-based mainstreaming tools for DRRM and CCA 3. Build capacities to effectively	30%	60%	100%

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
	mainstream DRRM and CCA in development planning, investment programming, project development and evaluation			
C. Enhanced CSO participation in national and local DRRMCs	4. Develop selection criteria and accreditation for NGO participation in the DRRM Councils a. National Level b. Local Level	 100% 30%	 60%	 100%
D. Measures to reduce vulnerability and to increase capacity to cope with disasters are integrated in plans, programs and projects	5. Review and amend EO 72 Section 2 to include OCD, DOST and CCC as members of the PLUC and the Board of Commissioners	100%		
E. Measures identified to ensure that programs and projects do not contribute to further risks	6. Assist the PLUC in the review of CLUPs and CDPs of component cities (including database methods for disaster risk assessment and management) through regional ties a. PDPFPs b. CLUP and CDP	 100% 30%	 60%	 100%
F. Decisions supported by tools and technologies that facilitate the financial and economically sound DRRM and CCA mainstreaming	7. Apply science and evidenced-based scenarios in mainstreaming DRRM and CCA into plans, policies, programs a. National and Regional Level b. Local Level	 70% 30%	 100% 60%	 100%
G. Local DRRM Councils established	8. Convene Local DRRM Councils per RA 10121	100%		
H. Local DRRM Offices established (facility, manpower and budget)	9. Institutionalize DRRM offices with permanent plantilla positions for the DRRM officers and budget	30%	60%	100% (2019)

Outcome ii. **DRRM and CCA-sensitive environmental management**

Indicators
i. At the national level, DRRM and CCA are integral objectives of environment-related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management
ii. NDRRMP and NCCAP alignment

Lead Agency DENR

Implementing Partners CCC, DA, CSOs, HLURB, OCD

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
I. Environmental policies with DRRM and CCA lens and component	10. Review and integrate DRRM and CCA into various environmental policies, plans, programs and projects (i.e., EO 26 or The National Greening Program)	100%		
J. Joint work-plan of NDRRMC and	11. Review DRRM and CCA laws and	30%	60%	100%

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
CCC	implementing rules and regulations; and national plans to develop a joint work-plan			

Outcome iii. **Increased disaster resilience of infrastructure systems**

Indicators
i. At the national and local levels, social and structural development policies and plans implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk
ii. Number of critical infrastructures assessed
iii. Number of critical infrastructures retrofitted

Lead Agency DPWH

Implementing Partners AFP, BFP, CCC, CSOs, DEPED, DILG, DOH, LGU, PNP

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
K. Enhanced disaster mitigation and preparedness strategies for infrastructure systems	12. Advocacy for the implementation of the building code and use of green technology 13. Conduct inventory, vulnerability and risk assessments for critical facilities and infra 14. Develop guidelines on the redesign, retro-fitting or operational modification of infrastructure 15. Integrate DRRM and CCA in the building code	All govt. bldgs., schools and hospitals and other critical facilities esp. the DRRMC members	Nationwide	

Outcome iv. **Community based and scientific DRRM and CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring**

Indicators
i. Hazards and risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors
ii. Systems are in place to monitor and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities
iii. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened
iv. Fully functioning knowledge management center to act as a repository of data, products and information from development partners
v. Capacity enhancement for LGUs and communities on vulnerability assessment, analysis and monitoring activities

Lead Agency OCD

Implementing Partners CCC, CSOs, DEPED, DILG, DOST, DPWH, DSWD, LDRRMO, LGUs, MGB

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
L. DRRM and CCA assessment and mapping tools	16. Conduct vulnerability assessment on a regular basis (every 1st quarter on election year – per existing DILG policy) and as the need arises			

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
	a. National level b. Local level	50% 30%	50% 60%	 100%
M. Readily usable and accessible knowledge product as DRRM and CCA planning tools;	17. Conduct hazards mapping and assessment at town/city to barangay levels a. National level b. Local level	 50% 30%	 50% 60%	 100%
N. Peace-building, conflict resolution strategies with climate change affecting scarcity of resources which may lead to conflict;	18. Conduct of studies on disaster prevention interventions for armed conflict situation and climate change effects	50%	50%	
O. Collection of various DRRM and CCA products for sharing	19. Establishment of aknowledge management center within the OCD 20. Information dissemination through partnership with various media	100%		
P. Enhanced use of vulnerability and assessment tools by LGUs and communities	21. Conduct of capacity building research activities	30%	60%	100%

Outcome v. **Communities have access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance**

Indicators
- Government assets are insured
- Accessible and available risk financing options for communities

Lead Agency DOF

Implementing Partners BSP, DBM, DTI, FFIs, GFIs, OCD, PFIs, Private /Public insurance institutions

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
Q. Availability and access to various disaster risk financing and insurance schemes for vulnerable groups and/or communities	22. Produce IECs to encourage hazard insurance coverage for government, private infrastructures, and other business establishments 23. Update the directory of available financing windows for LGUs 24. Promote insurance schemes among production sector, supply sector, local communities and responders	100%		
R. Mechanisms developed for increased risk financing modalities	25. Conduct research and develop new modalities for risk financing schemes 26. Develop an advocacy and risk communication plan to encourage communities to avail risk financing options	30%	60%	100%

Outcome vi. **End-to-End monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems are established and/or improved**

Indicators
i. Number of EWS established
ii. National and local policies on early warning systems

Lead Agency DOST

Implementing Partners DENR, DILG, DOH, LGUs, OCD, PIA, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
S. Enhanced monitoring, forecasting and hazard warning	27. Develop and institutionalize EWS information sharing and communication systems between LGUs, communities and national government 28. Criteria development and /or accreditation standard for CBEWS 29. Procure equipment and establish facilities for EWS	100%		
	30. Develop localized disaster EWS 31. Establish community-based EWS for various hazards 32. Train and tap LGUs for hazard monitoring	30%	60%	100%

Disaster Preparedness

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: **DILG**

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Outcome
III. To increase level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities		vii. Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards
IV. To equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster		viii. Communities are equipped with necessary skills and capability to cope with the impacts of disasters
V. To increase the capacity of institutions		ix. Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of LDRRM Councils and Offices and Operations Center at all levels
VI. To develop and implement comprehensive national and local disaster preparedness policies, plans and system		x. Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness policies, plans, and systems

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Outcome
VII. To strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders		xi. Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders

Outcome vii. **Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards**

Indicators
- Number of IEC materials developed
- Number of IEC campaigns conducted
- Target population reached

Lead Agency PIA

Implementing Partners AFP, CHED, CSOs, DEPED, DOH, MGB, NAMRIA, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, PNP, PNRI, ULAP

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
T. A comprehensive national DRRM IEC program developed and implemented	33. Develop DRRM and CCA IEC and advocacy plan and program			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%

Outcome viii. **Communities are equipped with necessary skills and capability to cope with the impacts of disasters**

Indicators
- Number of communities trained on disaster preparedness and response
- Number of teams with specialized training trained for response
- Number of DRRM managers and key decision makers trained
- Number of DRRM training institutions established at various levels/areas
- Number of DRRM and CCA materials developed for formal education and training programs

Lead Agency DILG (to coordinate) and OCD (to implement)

Implementing Partners AFP, BFP, CSOs, DEPED, DOH, DSWD, LGA, LGUs WITH PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS, PCG, PNP, PNRI, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
U. Increased understanding and application of risk reduction measures and better prepared communities	34. Formulation of standard POIs, training modules			
	35. Conduct of trainings and simulation exercises on disaster preparedness and response			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
V. DRRM is mainstreamed and taken into consideration in decision making	36. Customized capacity building activities for disaster risk managers and key decision makers			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
W. Sustained DRRM education and	37. Establishment DRRM Training	50%	50%	

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
research through permanent training institutions	Institutes to conduct education, training, research and publication programs			
X. Increased awareness of students through DRRM and Climate proofing of educational materials and equipment	38. Integrate DRRM and CCA school curricula, textbooks and teachers' guides and manuals 39. Conduct of DRRM and CCA education and training for the public and private sectors	30%	60%	100%

Outcome ix. **Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of Local DRRM Councils and Offices at all levels**

Indicators
- Number of operational and self-reliant local DRRM councils
- Number of fully-functioning local DRRM offices

Lead Agency DILG

Implementing Partners AFP, BFP, CSOs, DEPED, DOH, DSWD, LGA, LGUs WITH PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS, PCG, PNP, PNRI, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
Y. Self-reliant and operational local DRRM councils	40. Accreditation of NGOs	100%		
Z. Fully-functioning, adequately staffed and financially capable local DRRM Offices	41. Develop the local DRRM plan 42. Conduct risk assessments, contingency planning, knowledge management and training activities 43. Inventory of resources 44. Stockpiling and prepositioning of resources 45. Establish the DRRM Operations Center	100%		

Outcome x. **Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans, and systems**

Indicators
- Number of approved disaster risk preparedness and response plans
- Number of Incident Command Systems (ICS) institutionalized at all levels
- Number of DRRM Preparedness Teams institutionalized
- Number of integrated information system, protocols and procedures established
- Continuity of operations of essential services plan integrated

Lead Agency DILG and OCD

Implementing Partners DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, Local DRRM Offices, CSOs

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
AA. Enhanced preparedness and response strategies, including	46. Develop and/or enhance and simulate scenario-based			

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028
coordination mechanisms and infrastructure	preparedness and response plans			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
BB. Increased coordination through the incident command systems	47. Develop and/or enhance ICS coordination and communication systems			
	48. Develop and/or enhance a standard manual of operations for Operations Centers			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
CC. Better prepared citizenry	49. Develop and/or enhance guidelines for emergency response teams			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
DD. Increased coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM	50. Develop and/or enhance agreed protocols for information gathering and reporting			
	51. Develop and/or enhance common and integrated response assessment tools and mechanisms (i.e., SOPs for deployment for and coordination with rapid assessment teams, SRR, evacuation)			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%
EE. Integrated operations and essential services ensured	52. Conduct an inventory of existing resources and services			
	a. National level	100%		
	b. Local level	30%	60%	100%

Outcome xi. **Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders**

Indicators
- Number of MOUs/MOAs signed with CSOs and the private sector
- Increased participation of CSOs in preparedness activities
- Number of coordination mechanisms formulated
- Partnership mechanisms are included in the contingency plan

Lead Agency DILG

Implementing Partners CSOs, Leagues of local governments

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2011-2013	2014-2016	2017-2028

FF. Partnership arrangements among stakeholders established	53. Creation, maintenance and update of a directory or database of key players and stakeholders 54. Formulate coordination mechanisms and guidelines for partnership arrangements in the contingency plan a. National level b. Local level	 100% 30%	 60%	 100%

Disaster Response

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: **DSWD**

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Outcomes
VIII. To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries	Number of deaths, injured, and missing	xii. Well-established disaster response operations xiii. Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages at all levels xiv. Integrated and coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) capacity xv. Affected communities are evacuated safely and on time
IX. To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population	Number of persons served Number of restored basic services	xvi. Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed xvii. Basic social services provided to affected population whether inside or outside ECs xviii. Psychosocial needs of affected population addressed
X. To immediately restore basic social services		xix. Coordinated and integrated system for early recovery

Outcome xii.	**Well-established disaster response operations**
Indicators	▪ Activated functional Incident Command System (ICS) by the first responder on site ▪ Availability of timely, accurate and reliable information during response ▪ Rate of affected persons served ▪ Use of relief distribution mechanisms
Lead Agency	DSWD
Implementing Partners	AFP, BRP, CSOs, DA, DILG, DOE, DOTC, LGUs, OCD, MMDA, NTC, PHILVOLCS, PAGASA, PIA, PCG, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
GG. Activated functional ICS on site	55. Activation of the ICS and C3 at the national and local levels	Slow onset disaster: activate 24 hours prior to the incident Rapid onset disasters: within 12 hours after impact		
HH. Well-established system of information gathering, reporting and dissemination	56. Issue public advisories in accordance with the protocols developed	X		
II. Established and functioning system for coordinated and efficient relief operations	57. Activation of relief distribution points/centers	X		

Outcome xiii. **Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages at all levels**

Indicators
- Rapid needs assessment conducted in all affected areas
- Damage assessment and needs analysis conducted covering all areas affected
- Integrated assessment from national to local levels

Lead Agency DRRMCs, OCD and DSWD

Implementing Partners AFP, AFPRESCOM, ATO, BFP, CSOs, DA, DepEd, DPWH, LGUs, PCG, PNP, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
II. Timely and appropriate and consolidated needs assessment reports	58. Activation of assessment teams at all levels, as needed	Within 12 hours		
	59. Using the latest DANA assessment tool, consolidate, analyze and disseminate data by the local and national DRRM Councils	Within 24 to 48 hours		

Outcome xiv. **Integrated and coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) capacity**

Indicators
- Number of persons rescued;
- Number of bodies retrieved, identified and turned-over to their respective families

Lead Agency DND, DILG,DOH

Implementing Partners AFP, BFP, CSOs, DILG, DSWD, NBI, PCG, PNP, PRC, Volunteers

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
JJ. Communities found, retrieved & reconnected with their families	60. Develop and implement a system for SRR and proper disposal with concerned agencies	Within 48 hours		

Outcome xv. **Evacuated safely and on time affected communities**

Indicators
- Number of persons transported and/or evacuated by voluntary, pre-emptive and mandatory actions

Lead Agency LGUs

Implementing Partners AFP, CSOs, PNP

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
KK. Safe and timely evacuation of affected communities	61. Coordination with appropriate agencies 62. Activate an evacuation system and/or set of procedures	Within # of hours		

Outcome xvi. **Temporary shelter needs are adequately addressed**

Indicators
- Number of temporary shelters vis-à-vis number of people needing them
- Restored education services when evacuation are schools
- Number of evacuation centers with areas for nursing mothers
- Separate area provided for the poultry, livestock and pets
- Number of evacuation centers with livelihood training programs for the people

Lead Agency DSWD

Implementing Partners AFP, CSOs, DepEd, LGUs, NGOs, PCG, PNP

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
LL. All evacuees are sheltered in adequately equipped facilities for all (including areas for lactating mothers)	63. Identification of standard-based relief shelters and sites 64. Provision of tents and other temporary shelter facilities 65. Implement a set of minimum standard for temporary shelters	X	X	
MM. Child-friendly spaces or temporary learning area in the evacuation center for continuity of education	66. Establishment of child-friendly spaces/temporary learning area in the evacuation center for continuity of education	X	X	
NN. Safety for the sources of livelihood of the people	67. Provide spaces for people's livestock, poultry and pets in the ECs	X	X	
OO. Increased and diversified people's livelihood skills	68. Conduct livelihood-oriented activities for internally displaced persons	X	X	

Outcome xvii. **Basic social services provided to affected population whether inside or outside ECs**

Indicators
- Number of patients seen, treated and served
- Number of identified high risk children enrolled in the nutrition in-emergencies program
- Water and sanitation services based on standards

Lead Agency DOH

Implementing Partners DSWD and Health Sector Partners

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
PP. All patients seen/treated and epidemics prevented	69. Medical consultation & nutritional assessment	X	X	
QQ. Water-borne diseases prevented	70. Assessment of water quality and conduct of quick damage repairs and road clearing operations;	X	X	
RR. Database of hospitals and other health care providers	71. Determination if there is enough hospital to address the casualties	X	X	
SS. Lifelines restored	72. Immediate restoration of lifelines	X	X	

Outcome xviii **Psychosocial well-being promoted and mental health problems and risks reduced**

Indicators
- Number of affected population which were provided w/ MHPSSS (mental health and psychosocial services)
- # of people who are undergoing trauma debriefing (critical incident stress debriefing)
- % of the population undergoing psychological stress debriefing

Lead Agency DOH

Implementing Partners CSOs , DILG, DND, DSWD, NBI, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
TT. Disaster-affected population are in good mental and psychological state	73. Coordination among heads of MPHSS 74. Psychosocial programs and referral 75. Conduct of traumatic and/or psychological stress debriefings	With different phases; adopt the DOH guidelines and/or protocols		

Outcome xix. **Coordinated, Integrated System for Early Recovery implemented on the national and local levels**

Indicators
- Number of persons w/ continuing assistance (financial, livelihood)
- % of vulnerable population provided with adequate and appropriate risk protection measures

Lead Agency DSWD

Implementing Partners CSOs, DA, DPWH, NFA, PRC

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
UU. Mechanisms for coordinated	76. Conduct of post-DANA			X

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3months
and integrated early recovery established and essential services restored	77. Develop and implement a system for early recovery, to include specific activities addressing the needs identified 78. Develop partnership mechanisms with utility providers and key stakeholders 79. Design and implement temporary livelihood and/or income generating activities (i.e., case for food or work; micro and small enterprise recovery)			

Rehabilitation and Recovery

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: **NEDA**

	Objectives	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**		**Outcome**
XI.	To restore the people means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business	Assistance provided to sectors affected (e.g., for agriculture, assistance will be in terms of credit and technical support)	xx.	Economic activities restored and if possible, strengthened or expanded
XII.	To restore shelter and other buildings/installation	Government housing assistance provided such as loans for housing repair Population of people from hazard-prone areas relocated to safe areas	xxi.	Houses rebuilt or repaired to be more resilient to hazard events; safer sites for housing
XIII.	To reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities;	Essential services such as electricity, water and communications restored Infrastructures facilities rehabilitated or reconstructed	xxii.	Disaster and climate change-resilient infrastructure constructed/reconstructed
XIV.	To assist in the physicaland psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disaster.	No. of people who are undergoing traumatic debriefing Percentage of the population undergoing psychological stress debriefing Percentage of vulnerable population provided with adequate and appropriate risk protection	xxiii.	A psychologically sound, safe and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Outcome
	measures	

Outcome xx **Damages, Losses and Needs Assessed**

Indicators
- % of livelihood activities restored/revived through government /LGU support
- % increase in livelihoods established through government/ LGU support
- % of approved credit for affected sectors

Lead Agency OCD

Implementing Partners National government agencies, regional line agencies and local offices

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
VV. Post Disaster Needs Assessment	80. Conduct Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)	X			
WW. Strategic Action Plan	81. Coordinate the formulation of the Strategic Action Plan for disaster-affected areas	X			

Outcome xxi **Economic activities restored and, if possible, strengthened or expanded**

Indicators
- % of livelihood activities restored/revived through government /LGU support
- % increase in livelihoods established through government/ LGU support
- % of approved credit for affected sectors

Lead Agency Agency to be determined based on the sectors affected

Implementing Partners AFP, CSO, DA, DBM, DILG, DSWD, DTI, LGU, MINDA, OP, Congressional Development Authorities

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
XX. Livelihood programs and projects	82. Identify the needed assistance and formulate/ implement appropriate programs	X			
YY. Credit facilities for affected sectors	83. Identify/ mobilize funding sources	X	X		

Outcome xxii. **DRRM/CCA elements mainstreamed in human settlement**

Indicators
- % of affected LGUs implementing appropriate safety codes
- % of affected LGUs providing safe relocation and resettlement areas
- Relevant government housing programs developed or implemented

Lead Agency NHA

Implementing Partners AFP, DAR, DENR, DILG, DOST, DPWH, DSWD, HLURB, LGU, NEDA, PAGIBIG

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
ZZ. Safe relocation sites	84. Identify and provide suitable relocation sites for affected population	X	X		
AAA. Disaster-resilient housing designed and reconstructed	85. Design/construction of disaster resilient housing	X	X	X	
BBB. Self-sufficient communities with access to basic social services	86. Conduct trainings for social preparation of host communities and those that will be relocated to reduce conflict.	X	X		

Outcome xxiii. **Disaster and climate change-resilient and infrastructure reconstructed**

Indicators
- % of disaster-resilient transport infrastructure facilities rehabilitated/ reconstructed
- % of constructed/ reconstructed social infrastructure (hospitals and schools) following safety standards
- % of applications approved within the prescribed time (linked to risk transfer mechanism and anti-red tape act RA 9485)

Lead Agency DPWH

Implementing Partners AFP, ASEP, CSC, DENR, DepEd, DILG, DOJ, LGUs, PICE

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
CCC. Infrastructure facilities restored / rehabilitated according to safety and resiliency standards development permits approved within prescribed timeline	87. Undertake the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damaged infrastructures		X	X	X
	88. Implement building code and promotion of green technology		X	X	X
	89. Close monitoring and/ or tracking of approval of infrastructure projects and permits		X	X	X

Outcome xxiv. A psychologically sound, safe and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster

Indicators
- % of vulnerable population provided with adequate and appropriate risk protection measures

Lead Agency DOH and DSWD

Implementing Partners AFP, CSOs, DILG, NBI, PNP, PRC, OPAPP

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
DDD. Vulnerable population provided with adequate and appropriate risk protection measures	90. Develop systems for appropriate risk protection measures	X			
	91. Conduct of post-disaster/conflict needs analyses with affected communities	X			
	92. Develop systems of support and	X			

Outputs	Activities	Operational Timeline			
		Within 1yr	Within 1-3yrs	Within 3-6yrs	Beyond 6yrs
	communication among key stakeholders				
	93. Build capacities of psychosocial care providers	X	X		

AnnexD – The PDP and the NDRRMP

2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan's Goals and Strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

Vision/Objective	Goal	DRR/CCA Strategies	Incorporated in the DRRM Priority Areas
Chapter 3- *Competitive Industry and Services Sector*			
Globally competitive and innovative industry and services sectors contributing to inclusive growth and employment generation	Create a better business environment	Establish compliance mechanisms for business sector on DRR standards Strengthen the implementation of or reform existing laws on land-use and related laws such as building code for disaster-resilient industry and services sectors; and Assess the level of DRR awareness and activities among the private sector and disseminate IEC materials on DRR to ensure their support, participation and cooperation.	Prevention & Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness
Chapter 4- *Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Sector*			
Competitive, sustainable and technology-based agriculture and fishery sector, driven by productive and progressive farmers and fisherfolks, supported by efficient value chains, and well-integrated in the domestic and international markets, contributing to inclusive growth and poverty reduction	Increase sector resilience to climate change risks	Reduce climate change-related risks and the vulnerability of natural ecosystems and biodiversity through ecosystem-based management approaches, conservation efforts, and sustainable environment and natural resources-based economic endeavours; Increase the resilience of the agriculture communities through the development of CC-sensitive technologies, establishment of climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure and climate-responsive food production systems, and provision of support services to the most vulnerable communities; Strengthen the agriculture and fisheries insurance system as an important risk sharing mechanism; Incorporate natural hazards and climate risk in the agricultural land use plan or the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP); Strengthen the capacity of communities to respond effectively to climate risks	Prevention &Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness

Vision/Objective	Goal	DRR/CCA Strategies	Incorporated in the DRRM Priority Areas
		and natural hazards; and Continue vulnerability and adaptation assessments especially in food production areas.	Prevention & Mitigation
Chapter 5- *Accelerating Infrastructure Development*			
Speed up the provision of safe, efficient, adequate, reliable, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure	To adapt to climate change and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters	Institutionalize DRR and CCA in infrastructure sector ***Water*** ▪ Practice Integrated Water Resources Management; ▪ Prioritize construction of flood management structures in highly vulnerable areas; ▪ Apply DRR and CCA strategies in the planning and design of flood management structures; ▪ Develop a mechanism to expedite immediate financing for the rehabilitation of flood management structures; and ▪ Increase local government and community participation in DRR and CCA activities. ***Energy*** ▪ Intensify development and utilization of renewable energy and environment-friendly alternative energy resources/ technologies; and ▪ Assess the vulnerability of energy facilities to climate change and natural disasters (e.g., El Niño and La Niña) ***Transport*** ▪ Institutionalize DRR and CCA strategies in the National Transport Policy ***Social Infrastructure*** ▪ Develop and implement the appropriate standards in the construction of the housing units; ▪ Explore the use of indigenous and recyclable materials that are environment-friendly to reduce costs and incorporate DRR and CCA concepts in building health facilities;	Prevention &Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness Prevention &Mitigation Rehabilitation &Recovery

Vision/Objective	Goal	DRR/CCA Strategies	Incorporated in the DRRM Priority Areas
		and ▪ Design and construction of disaster-resilient school buildings and classrooms	
Chapter 8 – *Social Development*			
Improve general welfare through equitable access to adequate and quality social services and assets	Social protection – to empower and protect the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities from individual life cycle,	Mainstream DRR and CCA in social development interventions ▪ Mainstream DRR and CCA on on-going researches on impact of climate change on diseases, like dengue; and ▪ Introduce DRR and CCA in school curricula, alongside the promotion of green technology in constructing houses and social infrastructure and social safety nets for vulnerable groups, like farmers dependent on agriculture	Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness
Chapter 9– *Peace and Security*			
Advance peace process and guarantee national security	Improve response capability to non-traditional security concerns	Strengthen the role of the security sector in emergency relief and rescue operations to maintain public order and safety during calamities; and Enhance mechanisms to improve alert warning and monitoring before and during disasters.	Preparedness Response Prevention & Mitigation
Chapter 10 - *Conservation, Protection, & Rehabilitation of Environment & Natural Resources Towards Sustainable Development*			
An environment that is healthy, ecologically-balanced, sustainably productive, climate-change resilient and provides for present and future generations of Filipinos	Enhance resilience of natural systems and improved adaptive capacities of human communities to cope with environmental hazards including climate-related risks	***Strengthen institutional capacities of national and local governments for DRR and CCA:*** ▪ Mainstream and integrate DRR and CCA in national, sectoral, regional and local development plans; ▪ Grant a priority to mainstreaming DRR and CCA initiatives in budget allocation; ▪ Adopt a responsive national and local legal and policy framework through multi-stakeholder dialogues; ▪ Enhance the self-reliance of local DRRM councils	Prevention &Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness

Vision/Objective	Goal	DRR/CCA Strategies	Incorporated in the DRRM Priority Areas
		and their ability to implement the program;	
		▪ Devise cost-effective means to offset socio-economic losses from disasters;	Rehabilitation &Recovery
		▪ Enhance national and local capacities for monitoring, forecasting, hazard identification, early warning, and risk evaluation and management;	Prevention &Mitigation
		▪ Improve the post-disaster rehabilitation and development process;	Rehabilitation &Recovery
		▪ Make the newly-established national DRRM fund more accessible to poor LGUs; and	Preparedness
		▪ Harmonize the implementation of the DRRM Act and the Climate Change Act.	Prevention &Mitigation
		Enhance the resilience of the natural systems	
		▪ Conduct vulnerability assessment and mapping of different ecosystems;	Prevention &Mitigation
		▪ Issue guidelines for height review and approval of design proposals and projects that are climate change-resilient; under the EIA and risk assessment system of the EMB; and	Prevention &Mitigation
		▪ Establish a network of protected areas in coordination with other LGUs based on ecological, social and economic considerations to address the impacts of human-induced factors and climate change.	Prevention & Mitigation
		Improve adaptive capacities of communities	

Vision/Objective	Goal	DRR/CCA Strategies	Incorporated in the DRRM Priority Areas
		▪ Conduct geo-hazard mapping and risk assessments especially for highly susceptible communities and areas for the formulation and implementation of DRRM plans;	Prevention &Mitigation
		▪ Integrate DRR and CCA in all educations levels and in specialized technical training and research programs;	Preparedness
		▪ Raise public awareness of DRR and formulate and implement a communication plan for DRR and CCA;	Preparedness
		▪ Use science-based tools and technologies to support decisions in identifying, preventing and mitigating potential disaster impacts;	Prevention &Mitigation
		▪ Enhance disaster preparedness through multi-stakeholder coordination; and	In all 4 priority areas
		▪ Conduct an extensive IEC campaign for increased public awareness of DRR.	Preparedness

ANNEX E – The NCCAAP and the NDRRMP

The table below summarizes the priority areas and actions under the Human Security and Ecosystem and Environmental Stability and how they are reflected in the NDRRMP:

NCAAP	NDRRMP
Human Security Agenda	
Conduct of provincial-level vulnerability and risk assessments	Prevention &Mitigation
Mainstream and implement local plans based on information from the vulnerability and risk assessment	Prevention &Mitigation
Develop and impelment knowledge management on CC and disaster risks	Cross-Cutting Concerns Strategies Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
Increase local and community capacities for CCA-DRRM	
Integrate CC and DRR in the training of health personnel and community workers	
Improve system for health emergency preparedness and response for climate and disaster risks	
Improve system for post-disaster health management	
Develop a long term plan for adaptation of highly CC vulnerable population and climate refugees	Prevention &Mitigation
Extensive IEC program on CC risks and population management	Strategies Prevention &Mitigation Preparedness
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	
Conduct a nationwide gendered ecosystem vulnerability and risk assessment	Cross-Cutting Concerns Prevention & Mitigation
Derive and implement mitigation and adaptation strategies for key ecosystems	
Implement the national REDD Plus Strategy (NRPS)	Prevention & Mitigation
Expand the network of protected areas (PAs) and key biodiversity areas (KBAs)	Prevention & Mitigation
Establish ecosystem towns or ecotowns in protected areas and key biodiversity areas	Prevention & Mitigation
Design gender-fair innovative financing mechanisms and a bundle of CC adaptation assistance for ecotowns communities	Cross-Cutting Concerns
Implement moratorium on polluting and extractive industries in PAs, KBAs and other environmentally critical areas	Prevention and Mitigation
Increase knowledge and capacity for integrated ecosystem-based management at the national, local and community levels	Strategies Prevention and Mitigation Preparedness
Review and revise Philippine Economic-Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting	Prevention & Mitigation
Implement training program on wealth accounting or ENRA for key government agencies	Prevention & Mitigation

ANNEX F – HFA and the NDRRMP

HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA)				ALIGNMENT WITH THE 4 PRIORITY AREAS
Priority Areas		Indicators		
1	Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	1.1	National policy and legal framework for DRR exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
		1.2	Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
		1.3	Community participation and decentralization is assured through the delegation of authority and resoruces to local levels	In all 4 priority areas
		1.4	A national and multi-sectoral platform for DRR is functioning	Prevention & Mitigation
2	Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	2.1	National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors	Prevention & Mitigation
		2.2	Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
		2.3	Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards with outreach to communities	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
		2.4	National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation and risk reduction	Prevention & Mitigation
3	Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	3.1	Relevant information on disasters is avialable and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
		3.2	School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include DRR and recovery concept and practices	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness Rehabilitation & Recovery
		3.3	Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened	Prevention & Mitigation
		3.4	Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness
4	Reduce the underlying risk factors	4.1	DRR is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change	Prevention & Mitigation
		4.2	Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the	Prevention & Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery

HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA)				ALIGNMENT WITH THE 4 PRIORITY AREAS
Priority Areas		Indicators		
			vulnerability of populations at risk	
		4.3	Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reuce the vulnerability of economic activities	Prevention & Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery
		4.4	Planning and management of human settlements incorporate DRR elements, including enforcement of building codes	Prevention & Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery
		4.5	DRR measures are incorporated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes	Prevention & Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery
		4.6	Procedures are in place to assess disaster risks of major development projects, especially infrastructure	Prevention & Mitigation Rehabilitation & Recovery
5	Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	5.1	Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place	Preparedness
		5.2	Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes	Preparedness Response
		5.3	Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required	In all 4 priority areas
		5.4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters and to undertake post event reviews	Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness Response

ANNEX G – Monitoring and Evaluating the NDRRMP

Below are the suggested steps for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDRRMP. This will be further enhanced by the NDRRMC through the Office of Civil Defense and in partnership with key stakeholders.

Level	Step	Lead
LGU Level	1. Local DRRM Offices, together with key relevant stakeholders and partners will take the lead in the process by looking into their progress vis-a-vis their local DRRM plan's targets. A report will be submitted to the Local DRRM Council	Local DRRM Office
	2. The Local DRRM Council will validation report through their respective DRRM committees. Once finalized, a report will be submitted to the Regional DRRM Council	Local DRRM Council
Regional Level	3. The Regional DRRM Councils, through their four DRRM committees, will monitor and evaluate at the regional level. A consolidated regional DRRM report will be submitted to the National DRRM Office through the Office of Civil Defense.	Regional DRRM Council
National Level	4. The implementing partners in each of the outcomes and/or activities identified under the NDRRMP will submit a report on the progress of the implementation to the lead agency in each of the activities	Implementing Partners
	5. The Lead Agency will consolidate the reports and submit to the appropriate National DRRM Committee	Lead Agency
	6. The National DRRM Committtees will evaluate and come up with a consolidated report for each of the priority areas. The report will be submitted to the respective Vice Chairperson on DRRM (i.e., DOST, DILG, DSWD and NEDA)	National DRRM Committees
	7. The Office of Civil Defense will consolidate all the reports from the regional DRRM councils and the national DRRM committees to come up with a consolidated monitoring, evaluation and progress report on the NDRRMP.	Office of Civil Defense
	8. Based on the report on the progress of the NDRRMP implementation, the OCD will likewise use these information to look into the country's implementation progress on the HFA commitments and targets using the matrix below as a guide.	
	9. Once completed, the reports will be presented to multistakeholder workshops/meetings for further inputs and validation	

Level	Step	Lead
	10. Finalization of the NDRRMP progress and evaluation report and the country's HFA implementation	