

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 - 2030

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NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (NDRRMP) 2020 – 2030

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Acknowledgement

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More importantly, the updating of the NDRRMP owes its success to the participation of the following government agencies, local government units, and CSOs in the process: *NDRRMC Vice Chairs*: Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for Disaster Prevention/Mitigation; Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) for Disaster Preparedness; Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for Disaster Response and Early Recovery; and, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery.

Government Agencies: Department of National Defense – Office of Civil Defense (DND-OCD), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Office of the Executive Secretary (ES), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Transportation (DOTr), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Tourism (DOT), Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO), Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Red Cross (PRC), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines (ULAP), Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA), National Mapping and Resource Information Agency (NAMRIA), National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), Philippine Information Agency (PIA), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Local Government Units: PDRRMOs of Albay, Batangas, Bohol, Bulacan, Cagayan, Catanduanes, Capiz, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Masbate, Occidental Mindoro, Ormoc, Palawan, Quirino, Samar, Sorsogon, and Surigao del Sur. LDRRMOs of Alaminos, Apayao Baguio City, Borongan, Calapan, Dumaguete City, Kalinga, Naga, Puerto Princesa, Quezon City, Santiago, Tabuk, Tuguegarao City, and Vigan.

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Development Partners: UNDP, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), UN-Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Australian Embassy, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Food Programme (WFP).



Message of the President



My warmest greetings to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) as it published the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2020 – 2030.

The completion and adoption of the NDRRMP 2020 – 2030 is a timely development as it will bolster the government’s efforts in attaining our vision of a safer, climate change-adaptive and disaster-resilient nation.

May this document help in the successful implementation of the NDRRMC’s initiatives, especially as we overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. With your help, I am certain that we can build back better from its adverse effects and from other disasters that have affected our people.

Together, let us do our part so we can achieve the goals of the NDRRMP 2020 – 2030 and ensure a more dignified and comfortable life for all Filipinos.

I wish you the best in your endeavors.

A handwritten signature in white ink, reading 'Rodrigo Roa Duterte', written in a cursive style.

RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
President

Foreword

Department of National Defense



Integral to the success of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) is the continuous and consistent updating of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP), the country's blueprint for implementing a proactive disaster risk reduction and management and preparedness system. This is to keep its programs relevant, responsive, and effective by enhancing them with the lessons learned from our actual experiences in managing the effects of natural and human-induced hazards and climate change.

Since the NDRRMP aims to provide strategic guidance to national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and development partners on disaster and climate-resilience actions, the NDRRMP 2020 – 2030 further strengthened the four thematic pillars of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). It also harmonizes national and global frameworks and commitments towards achieving our vision of a more inclusive and progressive Philippines.

As the NDRRMC Chairperson, I proudly congratulate all NDRRMC member agencies for successfully undertaking this essential activity. I likewise commend everyone who contributed to the completion of the NDRRMP 2020 – 2030, especially our partners from the CSOs and the private sector as well as the Office of Civil Defense that spearheaded this endeavor.

With targets well set and roles clearly defined, all we need to do now is focus on doing our collective and individual tasks towards a whole-of-nation approach to disaster and climate resilience – one that converges the efforts, linkages and resources of the government and the society to sustain synergy.

Sa lahat ng oras, sama-sama nating panatiliing ligtas at panatag ang Pilipinas!

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Delfin N. Lorenzana'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Secretary

Message from the Department of Science and Technology



Disasters are usually intractable, multi-causal, multi-dimensional, and with many possible root causes. Addressing the risk factors leading to a disaster requires the convergence of minds, talents, and resources.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council's work is supported by so-called four pillars namely Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response, and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery.

The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (P&M) pillar employs three major strategies – knowing the risks, communicating those risks, and implementing prevention and mitigation measures. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST), which chairs this pillar, strongly advocates the use of Science, Technology and Innovations to generate the knowledge that lead to policies on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).

Since the enactment of the DRRM Law in 2010, the P&M pillar has been moving forward from building early warning systems to engaging communities to be part of the warning system; from indicative images of hazard prone areas to customized hazard assessment specific to user needs; from developing building standards to developing risk-sensitive building designs; from unplanned centers of urban settlements to climate-and-disaster-risk sensitive settlements; from donor-led humanitarian actions to citizen-led preventive actions, among others.

This document is a critical input that is needed for convergence leading to positive transformation. An updated National DRRM Plan is needed now more than ever.

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'F. T. Dela Peña', written in a cursive style.

FORTUNATO T. DELA PEÑA

Secretary

Vice Chairperson for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Message from the Department of the Interior and Local Government



I would like to congratulate the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for coming up with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Plan 2020 – 2030 of the Philippines.

I also thank the members of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and select implementing partners who took part in the extensive and rigorous process of reviewing and updating the NDRRM Plan.

The publication of the NDRRM 2020 – 2030 could not have come at a better time as it complements and strengthens the government efforts to transform our country into a more disaster prepared and resilient nation.

These reforms lay down a smoother organizational structure through well-defined mandates and a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities.

As the Vice Chair of the NDRRMC, we at the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) are determined to implement and monitor the implementation of the roadmap and ensure that the socio-economic and environmental plans of our local governments are consistent with our NDRRM guidelines.

May the whole-of-government, in partnership with various civil society organizations, private entities, and our citizenry, find the NDRRM plan successful as we dare to attain our vision of “*safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development.*”

Together, let us persevere in protecting Filipino communities, families, and individuals from the adverse effects of natural hazards-and human-induced disasters that our generation may see our nation thrive in near future and in the long years ahead.

Again, congratulations. *Mabuhay!*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Año', with a small upward-pointing arrow below it.

EDUARDO M. AÑO

Secretary

Vice Chairperson for Disaster Preparedness

Message from the Department of Social Welfare and Development



On behalf of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), I would like to congratulate the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), under the able leadership of Chairperson and Department of National Defense (DND) Secretary Delfin N. Lorenzana, for the publication of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2020 – 2030.

The State has a duty to build the resilience of local communities and citizens so they can mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of disasters. The NDRRMP, institutionalized through Republic Act 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, focuses on this.

The DSWD, as the lead agency in social protection and as Vice Chair for Disaster Response of the NDRRMC, acknowledges the need to revise the current NDRRMP. This is to make sure it more responsive and relevant to the evolving risks in the country and to ensure it adheres to and adopts the universal norms, principles, and standards of humanitarian assistance and disaster risk management.

The NDRRMP 2020 – 2030 will help DSWD as it steers the Disaster Response Cluster in addressing that basic, life-preservation, and immediate needs of the affected population, especially the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized, based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster.

Again, congratulations to all of the member-agencies of NDRRMC. Let us continue to provide dedicated and untiring service to our fellow citizens and work together towards the implementation of people-centered and culture- and gender-sensitive disaster mitigation, risk mitigation, risk reduction, and management measures that would help build strong and resilient families and communities.

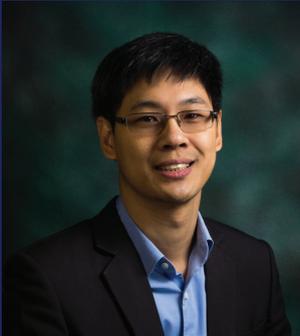
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rolando J. Bautista', with a stylized flourish at the end.

ROLANDO JOSELITO D. BAUTISTA

Secretary

Vice Chairperson for Disaster Response

Message from the National Economic and Development Authority



As one of the countries most vulnerable to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate change, the Philippines recognizes the need for more effective and responsive disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) policies and processes. These policies are expected to improve the country's resilience, as well as protect and support our growth sectors and resource-dependent communities amidst the threat of climate change and disaster events.

As part of its mandate, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) pushes for sustainable development geared towards the attainment of *Ambisyon Natin 2040*. Aligned with this long-term vision representing the collective aspiration of Filipinos, the updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017 – 2022 aims to build a healthy and resilient Philippines. It emphasizes strategies that will improve the health system to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as enhance DRRM and climate change adaptation (CCA) to ensure socioeconomic resilience and the safety of communities.

As a strategic action plan, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) contributes to the attainment of the PDP goals on DRRM and CCA by laying down the key outputs and activities for resilience building. It also defines the arrangements and responsibilities among agencies and partner organizations in plan implementation. This will guide government agencies in prioritizing and implementing programs and projects. With its updating, we expect a more responsive NDRRMP 2020 – 2030 that takes into consideration recent trends and innovative practices in DRRM to address the country's vulnerabilities and risks.

The goals of the NDRRMP will be fully realized through the combined efforts of all stakeholders. As Vice Chair of the NDRRMC, NEDA takes an active role in leading the thematic pillar on rehabilitation and recovery, particularly in providing clear policy directions on post-disaster rehabilitation efforts. Building our resilience to disasters will enable us to achieve steady growth, and bring about *safer, adaptive, and disaster-resilient Filipino communities*.

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'Karl Kendrick T. Chua'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

KARL KENDRICK T. CHUA

Acting Secretary

Vice Chairperson for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Message from the Office of Civil Defense



The Philippines is amongst the world’s most vulnerable when it comes to natural hazards with regular occurrences of typhoons, floods, drought, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions – all of which are further exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change. As a response, the Philippines recognizes the need and further emphasis for more responsive disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) policies and measures.

In fulfillment of the legal mandate of RA 10121, the publication of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2020- 2030 ensures the relevance and responsiveness of the plan to the evolving risks the country continuously faces. Consequently, the updating of the NDRRM Framework provides with a better conceptual framework as to how we should approach our work in strengthening our country’s disaster resilience.

The NDRRMP 2020-2030 highlights the revised outcomes, key activities, and agencies’ responsibilities across all of the thematic areas for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response and Early Recovery, and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. The plan also better aligns the Government’s DRRM and CCA priorities with the following: (i) global policy frameworks and agreements including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); (ii) regional frameworks such as the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER); and lastly (iii) national plans and policies such as Ambisyon Natin 2040, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to name a few.

As the Executive Director of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), I congratulate and commend all of the members of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as well as our partners from the CSOs, NGOs, Private Sector, Academe, and development partners including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their unwavering support in making this initiative possible.

Along with all of the members of the NDRRMC and the men and women of the Office of Civil Defense, let us continuously strive in the attainment and pursuit of “safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development” for the safety, security, and enjoyment of all Filipinos in decades to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ricardo B. Jalad'.

RICARDO B. JALAD

Administrator

Executive Director, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

Message from the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines, Inc.



As the umbrella organization of all leagues of local government units (LGUs) and local government officials, the UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES (ULAP) expresses its support and commitment to the Updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Plan 2020-2030.

We acknowledge the vital part LGUs play in the successful implementation of the aforesaid plan. With this, we convey our appreciation for giving LGUs substantive role in the national framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), with ULAP and the LGU leagues as support member-organizations in all the Thematic Pillars. This will certainly help in the realization of our aspiration of a national-local playbook to facilitate the harmony, synchronicity and complementarity of our strategies, plans and efforts. On this note, we enjoin our LGUs all over the country to rally behind and anchor our local plans on the NDRRM Plan.

Likewise, we express our profound gratitude to the President and to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) for the unfaltering, ready support and apposite guidance to LGUs, especially during difficult situations such as the deadly COVID-19 pandemic and the onslaught of destructive typhoons, earthquakes and other natural calamities. I passionately believe that there is no challenge so big that we cannot overcome if we converge and work together in the spirit of “Bayanihan”.

Our congratulations to the NDRRMC and its Secretariat, led by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), for this remarkable milestone and looking forward to a more robust partnership and collaboration in continuously reinforcing the DRRM capabilities and resilience of our country and of the Filipino people.

A stylized, handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'Dax'.

DAKILA CARLO “DAX” E. CUA
National President
ULAP

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Acronyms

<i>AADMER</i>	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
<i>ACCORD</i>	Assistance and Cooperation for Resilience and Development
<i>AFP</i>	Armed Forces of the Philippines
<i>AFPRESCOM</i>	Armed Forces of the Philippines Reserve Command
<i>AMCDRR</i>	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
<i>APEC</i>	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
<i>ASEAN</i>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<i>ASEP</i>	Association of Structural Engineers of the Philippines, Inc.
<i>BFP</i>	Bureau of Fire Protection
<i>BGI</i>	Blue-Green Infrastructure
<i>CBDRRM</i>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
<i>CBO</i>	Community-Based Organization
<i>CCA</i>	Climate Change Adaptation
<i>CCC</i>	Climate Change Commission
<i>CDA</i>	Cooperative Development Authority
<i>CDP</i>	Comprehensive Development Plan
<i>CDRA</i>	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
<i>CHED</i>	Commission on Higher Education
<i>CHS</i>	Commission on Human Security
<i>CLUP</i>	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
<i>COA</i>	Commission on Audit
<i>CP</i>	Contingency Plan
<i>CSC</i>	Civil Service Commission
<i>CSO</i>	Civil Society Organization
<i>DA</i>	Department of Agriculture
<i>DANA</i>	Damage and Needs Assessment
<i>DBM</i>	Department of Budget and Management
<i>DENR</i>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<i>DENR-MGB</i>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Mines and Geosciences Bureau
<i>DepEd</i>	Department of Education
<i>DFA</i>	Department of Foreign Affairs
<i>DHSUD</i>	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
<i>DICT</i>	Department of Information and Communications Technology
<i>DILG</i>	Department of the Interior and Local Government
<i>DRIS</i>	Disaster Risk Information System
<i>DRRMC</i>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<i>DRRNetPhils</i>	Disaster Risk Reduction Network - Philippines
<i>DOE</i>	Department of Energy
<i>DOF</i>	Department of Finance
<i>DOH</i>	Department of Health
<i>DOLE</i>	Department of Labor and Employment
<i>DOST</i>	Department of Science and Technology
<i>DOT</i>	Department of Tourism

<i>DOTr</i>	Department of Transportation
<i>DPWH</i>	Department of Public Works and Highways
<i>DRR</i>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<i>DRRM</i>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
<i>DSWD</i>	Department of Social Welfare and Development
<i>DTI</i>	Department of Trade and Industry
<i>EC</i>	Evacuation Center
<i>EWS</i>	Early Warning System
<i>GDP</i>	Gross Domestic Product
<i>GHG</i>	Greenhouse Gas
<i>GSIS</i>	Government Service Insurance System
<i>HFA</i>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<i>HMDF</i>	Home Development Mutual Fund
<i>HUC</i>	Highly Urbanized Cities
<i>IASC</i>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<i>ICC</i>	Independent Component Cities
<i>ICS</i>	Incident Command System
<i>IEC</i>	Information, Education and Communication
<i>INDC</i>	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
<i>IP</i>	Indigenous People
<i>IPCC</i>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<i>IRP</i>	International Recovery Platform
<i>LCP</i>	League of Cities of the Philippines
<i>LDRRMC</i>	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<i>LDRRMF</i>	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund
<i>LDRRMO</i>	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<i>LGA</i>	Local Government Academy
<i>LGU</i>	Local Government Unit
<i>LMB</i>	Land Management Bureau
<i>LMP</i>	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
<i>LPP</i>	League of Provinces of the Philippine
<i>MDGs</i>	Millennium Development Goals
<i>MDM</i>	Management of the Dead and Missing
<i>MHPSS</i>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support System
<i>MISP-SRH</i>	Minimum Initial Service Package for Sexual and Reproductive Health
<i>MMDA</i>	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
<i>MOA</i>	Memorandum of Agreement
<i>MSME</i>	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
<i>M&E</i>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<i>NAMRIA</i>	National Mapping and Resource Information Agency
<i>NAPC-VDC</i>	National Anti-Poverty Commission- Victims of Disaster and Calamities
<i>NAPC</i>	National Anti-Poverty Commission
<i>NBI</i>	National Bureau of Investigation
<i>NCCA</i>	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
<i>NCCAP</i>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<i>NCDA</i>	National Council on Disability Affairs
<i>NDPP</i>	National Disaster Preparedness Plan
<i>NCR</i>	National Capital Region

<i>NDRP</i>	National Disaster Response Plan
<i>NDRRMC</i>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<i>NDRRMF</i>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework
<i>NDRRM Fund</i>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
<i>NDRRMTI</i>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training Institute
<i>NDRRMP</i>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
<i>NEDA</i>	National Economic and Development Authority
<i>NFA</i>	National Food Authority
<i>NGA</i>	National Government Agency
<i>NGO</i>	Non-Government Organization
<i>NHA</i>	National Housing Authority
<i>NHI</i>	National Historical Institute
<i>NHMF</i>	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
<i>NSS</i>	National Security Strategy
<i>NUA</i>	New Urban Agenda
<i>OCD</i>	Office of Civil Defense
<i>OSM</i>	OpenStreetMap
<i>PAGASA</i>	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
<i>PCCI</i>	Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<i>PCG</i>	Presidential Communication Group
<i>PCIEERD</i>	Philippine Council for Industry, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development
<i>PCOO</i>	Presidential Communications Operations Office
<i>PCW</i>	Philippine Commission on Women
<i>PDNA</i>	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
<i>PDP</i>	Philippine Development Plan
<i>PDRA</i>	Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment
<i>PHIVOLCS</i>	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
<i>PIA</i>	Philippine Information Agency
<i>PICE</i>	Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers
<i>PIEP</i>	Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners
<i>PIHA</i>	Philippine International Humanitarian Assistance
<i>PMS</i>	Presidential Management Staff
<i>PNP</i>	Philippine National Police
<i>PNRI</i>	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
<i>PRC</i>	Philippine Red Cross
<i>PSA</i>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<i>QRF</i>	Quick Response Fund
<i>RA</i>	Republic Act
<i>RBMES</i>	Results based Monitoring and Evaluation System
<i>RDANA</i>	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
<i>RTM</i>	Risk Transfer Mechanism
<i>SDGs</i>	Sustainable Development Goals
<i>SEC</i>	Securities and Exchange Commission
<i>SFDRR</i>	Social Housing Finance Corporation
<i>SHFC</i>	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
<i>SOP</i>	Standard Operating Procedure
<i>SRR</i>	Search, Rescue and Retrieval

<i>SSS</i>	Social Security System
<i>TESDA</i>	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
<i>UAP</i>	United Architects of the Philippines
<i>ULAP</i>	Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines
<i>UNDP</i>	United Nations Development Programme
<i>UNDRR</i>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<i>UNFCCC</i>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<i>WASH</i>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<i>WHO</i>	World Health Organization

Definition of Terms

<i>Adaptation</i>	The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (Republic Act (RA) 10121).
<i>Adaptive Capacity</i>	In the context of climate change, refers to the ability of ecological, social or economic systems to adjust to climate change including climate variability and extremes, to moderate or offset potential damages and to take advantage of associated opportunities with changes in climate or to cope with the consequences thereof (RA 9729).
<i>All Hazards Approach</i>	This means to strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030).
<i>Basic Sectors</i>	Refers to the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society including farmer-peasants, fisherfolk, workers in the formal sector including migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, indigenous peoples and cultural communities, women, persons with disability, senior citizens, victims of calamities/natural and human-induced disasters, youth and students, children, urban poor and members of cooperatives (RA 11291)
<i>Capacity</i>	It is a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability (RA 10121).
<i>Civil Society Organizations</i>	These are non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include non-government organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions (RA 10121).
<i>Climate Change</i>	A change in climate that can' be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity (RA 9729).
<i>Climate Risk</i>	This refers to the product of climate and related hazards working over the vulnerability of human and natural ecosystems (RA 9729).

<i>Climate Variability</i>	This refers to the variations in the average state and in other statistics of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events (RA 9729).
<i>Command and Control</i>	Exercise of authority and direction by the Incident Commander over resources checked-in to accomplish the objectives (NDRP).
<i>Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management</i>	It is a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities (RA 10121).
<i>Complex Emergency</i>	A form of human-induced emergency in which the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is complicated by intense level of political considerations (RA10121).
<i>Contingency Planning</i>	This is a management process that analyzes specific 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 (RA 10121).
<i>Crisis Management</i>	Involves plans and institutional arrangement to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of crisis needs (NDRP).
<i>Critical Infrastructure</i>	This refers to an asset or system, whether physical or virtual, so essential to the maintenance of vital societal functions or to the delivery of essential public services that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national defense and security, national economy, public health or safety, the administration of justice and other functions analogous thereto. It may include, but is not limited to, an asset or system affecting telecommunications, water and energy supply, emergency services, food security, fuel supply, banking and finance, transportation, radio and television, information systems and technology, chemical and nuclear sectors (RA 11479)
<i>Development Partners</i>	These refer to regional organizations, multilateral organizations, and donor agencies
<i>Disaster</i>	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences, Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, Social and economic disruption and environmental degradation (RA 10121).

Disaster Mitigation The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness (RA 10121).

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, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management with the aim of averting disaster. At the same time, preparedness 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 disaster risk and good linkages 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 (RA 10121).

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 of 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 (RA 10121).

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 safety 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” (RA 10121).

Refers to the implementation of specific activities to control further spread of infection, outbreaks, or epidemics and to prevent reoccurrence. It includes verification, contact tracing, rapid risk assessment, case measures, treatment of patients, risk communication, conduct of prevention activities, and rehabilitation and reintegration; includes the imposition of minimum public health standards including, but not limited to, movement restrictions, partial or complete closure of schools and businesses, imposition of quarantine in specific geographic areas and international or domestic travel restrictions, construction of facilities for the quarantine of health and emergency front liners, and the prepositioning and distribution of personal protective equipment for health workers (RA 11332)

Potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period (RA 10121).

<i>Disaster Risk</i>	<p>Potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period (RA 10121).</p> <p>The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity (UNDRR).</p>
<i>Disaster Risk Reduction and Management</i>	The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster (RA 10121).
<i>Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC)</i>	Organized body of government agencies, to include the civil society organizations and private sector, mandated to undertake DRRM functions from the national to local levels. The composition, powers and functions of the DRRMC are defined in RA 10121 (NDRP).
<i>Early Warning System</i>	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 (RA 10121).
<i>Emergency</i>	Unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action (RA 10121).
<i>Emergency Management</i>	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps (RA 10121).
<i>Emergency Operations Center</i>	The facility mandated by RA 10121 to be established in every DRRMC that shall be operated and staffed on a twenty-four (24) hour basis for coordination work on DRRM (NDRP).
<i>Emerging or re-emerging infectious diseases</i>	This refers to diseases that (1) have not occurred in humans before; (2) have occurred previously but affected only small numbers of people in isolated areas; (iii) have occurred throughout human history but have only recently been recognized as a distant disease due to an infectious agent; (iv) are caused by previously undetected or unknown infectious agents; (v) are due to mutant or resistant strains of a causative organism; or (vi) once were major health problems in the country, and then declined dramatically, but a re again becoming health problems for a significant proportion of the population (RA 11332)
<i>Exposure</i>	The degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard events of different magnitudes (RA 10121).

<i>Hazard</i>	A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage (RA 10121).
<i>Human-induced hazard</i>	Human-induced significant incidents resulting in acts of terrorism, destabilization, criminal activities, and disruption of normal day-to-day economic activities that require prompt intervention to contain the incident, mitigate the effects, and normalize the situation (NDRP).
<i>Human security</i>	As defined by the Commission on Human Security (CHS), it is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (CHS, 2003).
<i>Incident</i>	An occurrence or event, natural or human-induced, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response (NDRP).
<i>Incident Command System</i>	As defined in the Memo Circular 04, s. 2012, it is a standardized, on-scene, all hazard incident management concept; allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is a non-permanent organization and is activated only in response to disasters and emergencies (NDRP).
<i>Incident Management Team</i>	A team composed of Command Staff and General Staff who will take the lead in ICS implementation (NDRP).
<i>Integrated Risk Assessment</i>	A science-based approach that combines the processes of risk estimation for humans, biota, and natural resources in one assessment (WHO, 2001).
<i>Interoperability</i>	In the context of the “National Disaster Preparedness Plan” (NDPP), refers to the sharing and collaboration of information relevant to disaster preparedness. It requires the setting up of a common information platform that agencies and institutions can contribute to and can access, for the purpose of informed decision-making in disaster preparedness actions. Specific to risk analysis, interoperability allows preparedness in order to avoid disasters.

<i>Mitigation</i>	<p>This refers to structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards and to ensure the ability of at-risk communities to address vulnerabilities aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters. Such measures include, but are not limited to, hazard-resistant construction and engineering works, the formulation and implementation of plans, programs, projects and activities, awareness raising, knowledge management, policies on land-use and resource management, as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land-use planning, building and safety standards, and legislation (RA 10121).</p> <p>In the context of climate change, this refers to human intervention to address anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG, including ozone-depleting substances and their substitutes (RA 9729).</p>
<i>Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises</i>	Any business activity or enterprise that has assets not exceeding P100 million and employment size less than 200, regardless of the type of ownership (PDP 2017-2022).
<i>National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework or “NDRRMF”</i>	Provides for a comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management (RA 10121).
<i>National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan or “NDRRMP”</i>	The document to be formulated and implemented by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives (RA 10121).
<i>Nature-Based Solutions</i>	These refer to actions to address societal challenges through the protection, sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, benefiting both biodiversity and human well-being (IUCN).
<i>Operations Center</i>	An operating facility to be established by the NDRRMC, DRRMC and LDRRMCs as required by RA 10121. It shall be operated and staffed on a twenty-four (24) hour basis. During emergencies, the Operations Center shall be activated into an “Emergency Operations Center (NDRP).
<i>Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning</i>	This is the proactive process of anticipating future recovery issues, developing a scenario-based recovery plan, and building the capacity to improve recovery outcomes – all before a disaster happens (IRP, undated).
<i>Post-Disaster Recovery</i>	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” (RA 10121).

<i>Private Sector</i>	This refers to the key actor in the realm of the economy where the central social concern and process are the mutually beneficial production and distribution of goods and services to meet the physical needs of human beings. The private sector comprises private corporations, households and nonprofit institutions serving households (RA 10121).
<i>Public Health Emergency</i>	This refers to an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness of health condition that (i) is caused by any of the following: (1) bioterrorism; (2) appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; (3) a natural disaster; (4) a chemical attack or accidental release; (5) a nuclear attack or accident; (6) an attack or accidental release of radioactive materials; and (ii) poses a high probability of any of the following: (1) a large number of deaths in the affected population; (2) a large number of serious injuries or long-term disabilities in the affected population; (3) widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial harm to a large number of people in the affected population; (4) international exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk to the health of citizens of other countries; or (5) trade and travel restrictions (RA 11332)
<i>Public Service Continuity Planning</i>	This refers to the development of the business continuity plan for the public sector, which provides the documented procedures that guide organizations to respond, recover, resume, and restore to a pre-defined level of operation following disruption (NDRRMC, 2018)
<i>Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis</i>	A disaster response mechanism that is used immediately in the early emergency phase to determine the extent of impacts and assess the priority needs of the communities (NDRP).
<i>Resilience</i>	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions (RA 10121).
<i>Risk</i>	This is defined as the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences (RA 10121).
<i>Risk Assessment</i>	This refers to a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they depend. Risk assessments with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios (RA 10121).

<i>Risk Management</i>	The systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss. It comprises risk assessment and analysis, and the implementation of strategies and specific actions to control, reduce and transfer risks. It is widely practiced by organizations to minimize risk in investment decisions and to address operational risks such as those of business disruption, production failure, environmental damage, social impacts and damage from fire and natural hazards (RA 10121)
<i>Risk Transfer</i>	The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party (RA 10121).
<i>Social Protection</i>	Constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks (PDP 2017-2022).
<i>Value Chain</i>	The full range of activities that are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use (PDP 2017-2022).
<i>Vulnerability</i>	These are the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management (RA 10121).
<i>Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups</i>	Those that face higher exposure to disaster risk and poverty including, but not limited to, women, children, elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities (RA 10121)

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Overview of the Plan

SCOPE

The Updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) establishes the linkage between disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), climate change adaptation (CCA), and human security by focusing on climate and disaster risks. It aims to achieve the shared goals of *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, NDRRMP, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and National Security Strategy (NSS) in risk reduction, resilience building, human security, and sustainable development.

PURPOSE

The Updated NDRRMP intends to:

- provide strategic direction and guidance to national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector, and development partners on disaster and climate-resilience actions in the Philippines;
- strengthen disaster and climate risk governance by clarifying the roles, accountabilities, strategies, and activities of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) stakeholders at all levels;
- strengthen linkages and interoperability of the DRRM thematic pillars;
- ensure the convergence of and synergy between DRRM and CCA; and,
- contribute to the achievement and coherence of *global* (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030, Paris Agreement, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015 - 2030, International Health Regulations (IHR), New Urban Agenda), *regional* (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030), and *national* (*Ambisyon Natin 2040*, Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022, National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC), NCCAP 2011 - 2028, and NSS) development and policy agenda.

TARGET USERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Adhering to the principles of **whole-of-society** and **whole-of-government approach**, the target users of this document include the following: NGAs, LGUs, CSOs, academic/research institutions, private sector, development partner, humanitarian actors, vulnerable sectors, responders, volunteers, and communities.

TIMEFRAME

To ensure coherence and compliance to the timeframe of both global and national development and policy agendas, the coverage of this document is from 2020 up to 2030. Correspondingly, the document shall be implemented, monitored, and evaluated based on the following timeframes: **short-term (2020-2022)**, **medium-term (2023-2025)**, and **long-term (2026-2030)**.



Why review and update the National DRRM Framework and Plan?

On 27 May 2010, Republic Act 10121 entitled, “**An Act strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, appropriating Funds therefor and for other purposes**” was signed into law. Also known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, the law paved the way for a paradigm shift in the country’s disaster management system from one primarily focused on response and preparedness for response to one focused on reducing and managing disaster risks.

This national policy transformed and reformed the way the Philippines deals with disasters and strongly recognized that risks need not become disasters and that the impacts of disasters can be reduced by addressing the underlying causes of risk. It emphasized the importance of strengthening people’s capacity to absorb shocks and stresses, maintain basic functions during disasters and build back better from disasters. It likewise recognized some long-standing good practices at the local level and institutionalized them for upscaling.

To implement RA 10121, the National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF) was developed and approved on 16 June 2011 to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-sectoral, interagency and community-based approach to DRRM.¹ The National DRRM Council (NDRRMC) was tasked to develop the NDRRMF and ensure its relevance to the times² and that it is aligned with the country’s CCA work, in close coordination with the Climate Change Commission (CCC).³

Under the NDRRMF, the country envisions to have “Safer, adaptive and disaster- resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development.” It emphasized the need to focus on addressing the

underlying causes of vulnerability. It stressed that resilience building is a national responsibility and it needs to be anchored on community empowerment, responsive governance, and mutually reinforcing partnerships. For DRRM to succeed, the Framework stressed the need for strong political will, commitment and leadership that is best done through local and contextualized adoption (and adaptation).

To operationalize the NDRRMF, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) led the development of the NDRRMP 2011-2028, which was then adopted by the NDRRMC. The NDRRMP is the roadmap towards the realization of the NDRRMF vision and it aimed to do so through its 14 objectives, 24 outcomes, 56 outputs, and 93 activities.

The NDRRMP likewise identified three timelines for the implementation of its activities – Short-Term (2011-2013); Medium-Term (2014-2016); and, Long-Term (2017-2028).

The timelines coincided and were harmonized with the commitments under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), and the Philippine Development

1 RA 10121 Section 3 (y)

2 RA 10121 Section 6 (a)

3 RA 10121 Section 6 (n)

Plan (PDP) 2011-2016. The long-term activities and projects were expected to be completed at the same time as the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to reinforce the convergence of the two plans.

Thus, reviewing and updating the NDRRMF and NDRRMP are indispensable to ensure that they both:

- adhere to and adopt the universal norms, principles, and standards of humanitarian assistance and the global effort on risk reduction as concrete expression of the country's commitment to overcome human sufferings due to recurring disasters;⁴
- incorporate internationally accepted principles

- of disaster risk management in the creation and implementation of national, regional, and local sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans and budgets;⁵ and,
- adopt a DRRM approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the active involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community.

The following provide the primary reasons in reviewing and updating both the NDRRMF and NDRRMP:

1.1 LEGAL MANDATE

To ensure its relevance and responsiveness to the evolving risks the country faces, RA 10121 mandated the conduct of reviews to assess its progress. As prescribed under the law, a **Sunset Review** was conducted to provide a systematic evaluation of the accomplishments and impact of the Act as well as the performance and organizational structure of its implementing agencies.⁶ It was initiated by the Congressional Oversight Committee in 2014, through the OCD.

A series of consultation meetings were conducted together with various government agencies and sectors to gather inputs on how to improve the DRRM policy landscape in the Philippines and ensure that it is timely and responsive to the needs of the times. With support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the NDRRMC and OCD, in cooperation with key government agencies, led the review process at the national and local government and sectoral levels and

through these, various issues and challenges were identified within the existing setup. While the main output of the Sunset Review was a substitute bill aimed at amending RA 10121, a number of policy and operational recommendations were put forward to help make DRRM more responsive to the needs on the ground. These inputs on key issues related to risk assessment; coordination mechanisms; roles and functions of DRRM actors; information and knowledge management; and funding and risk financing, among others, provide important feedback as regards the progress and challenges in operationalizing the national policy on DRRM in the country.

RA 10121 likewise stipulated that a review of the NDRRM Framework be undertaken every 5 years, or as needed, to ensure its relevance to the times.⁷ However, no review of the NDRRM Framework has been conducted in recent years.

4 RA 10121 Section 2 (b)

5 RA 10121 Section 2 (c)

6 RA 10121 Section 27

7 RA 10121 Section 6 (a)

1.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Based on the learnings from the NDRRMP review and aligning with the new global agenda, particularly with the SFDRR, below is the enhanced list of ten (10) DRRM principles that will guide the implementation of RA 10121 through the Updated NDRRMP:

1. Aligned with the sustainable development agenda
2. Anchored on human rights
3. Established link of DRRM, CCA, and sustainable development
4. Ensure all hazards approach
5. Safeguard inclusivity as well as whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
6. Guarantee local expression of risk
7. Promote evidence-based and progressive vulnerability reduction strategies
8. Uphold responsive risk governance with strong political will, commitment, and leadership
9. Promote community-based DRRM and development
10. Foster multi-stakeholder partnerships

1.3 ALL HAZARDS AND RESILIENCE FRAMING

The COVID-19 pandemic brought to light the weaknesses and gaps of policies, systems, and structures that lack an all-hazards approach, and makes a compelling case for the consideration of a broad range of hazards—current, emerging, cascading, and complex—in risk reduction and resilience-building. Hazard information is critical to identifying potential sources of risk, and when combined with the other components of risk—exposure, vulnerability and capacity—is integral to all activities of the four thematic pillars and DRRM, as a whole.

Risk reduction in the Philippines has moved beyond DRRM and CCA, and has taken on a resilience lens, with the view of harmonizing DRRM, CCA, and human security; and advancing ‘building back better’ approaches towards sustainable development. This resilience framing requires the consideration of the complex and changing global risk landscape and taking transformative actions to reduce the impact of disasters and emergencies to lives, livelihoods and health, among others.

1.4 CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY AGENDA

For the country to strengthen its DRRM and CCA efforts effectively, it is imperative for the Updated NDRRMP to align with the targets and commitments set in various post-2015 development policies and frameworks at global, regional and national levels. This section presents the policy changes on DRRM that the revised NDRRMP should adhere to.

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

When the NDRRMP was formulated in 2011, the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* was still the global blueprint for disaster risk reduction. When the HFA concluded in 2015, it was replaced by the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk**

Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030. The Philippines affirmed its commitment to reduce the loss of lives and assets due to disasters by adopting the SFDRR. The SFDRR aims to protect lives, health, livelihoods, ecosystems, cultural heritage, and critical infrastructure from natural and human-induced hazards over the next 15 years. SFDRR seeks to bring about *“the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural*

and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.” Central to SFDRR is to *“prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”*

Figure 1: Global, Regional, and National Development Agenda



There are notable differences between the SFDRR and HFA, some of which are outlined below:

- The SFDRR highlighted evolving risk patterns while HFA emphasized static risk. This is a strong indication of changes caused by climate change. As a result, the Updated NDRRMP adjusts its actions under the thematic areas on prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response to take a more proactive consideration of the evolving risks and highlight more anticipatory actions;
- Under HFA, vulnerabilities were seen as automatically associated with marginalized groups such as women, older persons, and children and youth. Through the years, it was revealed that this is not the case and that vulnerabilities are functions of systemic

- arrangements. With this, the SFDRR addressed the concern by enhancing actions around risk governance to reduce people’s vulnerabilities brought about by institutional arrangements; and,
- The HFA was able to achieve its main objective of increasing awareness on risks and risk-centered approaches. On the other hand, the SFDRR is moving towards a more action-oriented application of risk-centered approaches, including in sectors like health (again related to the evolving risk patterns brought about by climate change)

The SFDRR is focused on four (4) priority areas for action, namely: 1) understanding disaster risk; (2) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (3) investing in disaster

risk reduction for resilience; and (4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Further, the SFDRR has seven (7) global targets which include: (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005– 2015; (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005– 2015; (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030; (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030; (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation among developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030; and (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.⁸

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, which builds upon the Kyoto Protocol and Copenhagen Accord, brings all nations to partake in the efforts to combat climate change and to help each other out in adapting to its effects. It was agreed upon in 2015 but was put in force in 2016. The Philippines ratified the Paris Agreement through a joint resolution in Congress. In particular, the agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in

the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty by:

- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development⁹; and,
- Resilience and risk management to avert loss and damage and to address other loss and damage concerns

All countries that committed to the Paris Agreement have nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which require them to report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts. The Philippine Government submitted its intended NDC in 2015. Specifically, the country’s reduction target of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was conditionally set at about 70% by 2030 relative to its Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario of 2000-2030. Reduction of GHG emissions may come from energy, transport, waste, forestry, and industry sectors, which should be pursued without sacrificing the economic resilience and development of the Philippines. The contribution on mitigation is dependent on the extent of financial resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity development available to the country. Further, adaptation is also included in the Philippines’ INDC. The country commits to ensure that CCA and DRR are mainstreamed and integrated in its plans and programs at all levels.¹⁰

8 United Nations. 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Geneva.

9 United Nations. 2015. Paris Agreement. Retrieved from http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

10 https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/UNFCCC_docs/philippines_-_final_indc_submission_4.pdf

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are urgent calls for action by all countries – developed and developing – in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve oceans and forests.

New Urban Agenda

Adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

(Habitat III) in 2016, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) provides a standard guidance to nations on how they will respond to the challenges and demands of rapid urbanization. It outlines the commitments of countries around the globe to achieve sustainable urban development in the next 20 years. In the NUA, leaders have committed to: (1) Provide basic services for all citizens; (2) Ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination; (3) Promote measures that support cleaner cities; (4) Strengthen resilience in cities to reduce the risk and the impact of disasters; (5) Take action to address climate change by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions; (6) Fully respect the rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons regardless of their migration status; (7) Improve connectivity and support innovative and green initiatives; and (8) Promote safe, accessible and green public spaces.

Figure 2: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015 – 2030



International Health Regulations

The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 is an agreement between 196 countries that

comprise all Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO). It aims to ensure and promote global health security. Under the IHR, nations agreed to strengthen their capacities to detect,

assess, and report health events of public concern¹¹. The IHR specifically intends to “*prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade*”¹².”

IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Disasters

The Operational Guidelines ensure that disaster relief and recovery efforts are implemented within a framework that protects and furthers human rights of affected persons. It provides key principles which should guide humanitarian action

Regional Frameworks

Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Asia Regional Plan is one of the key outcome documents of the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in 2016 in New Delhi, India. It seeks to provide a platform to facilitate collaboration among countries in Asia on building resilience by providing a policy direction, a long-term road map, and a two-year action plan.¹³

The regional plan intends to guide the national implementation of the SFDRR by identifying priorities at regional activities to support national and local actions, enhance exchange of good practice, knowledge and information among governments and stakeholders, in addition to intensifying regional cooperation to support the implementation of the SFDRR.

in situations of disasters including protection of rights related to (i) protection of life, security and physical integrity, and the protection of family ties in the context of evacuations, (ii) the provision of food, health, shelter, and education, (iii) housing, land and property; and livelihoods, and (iv) documentation, free movement in the context of durable solutions for internally displaced persons, re-establishment of family ties, expression and opinion, and elections. These are accompanied by activities that aim to (i) prevent or stop harm; (ii) ensure that affected persons have access to relevant goods, services and opportunities; (iii) ensure that affected persons can claim their rights; and (iv) avoid or combat discrimination.

In particular, the regional plan supports progress against all SFDRR targets especially those under target F (enhanced international cooperation) and target G (strengthening transboundary early warning system and the sharing of disaster risk information).

In terms of monitoring, the progress of the regional plan will be reviewed periodically by governments and partners through the annual meetings of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) forum. A separate monitoring mechanism specifically for the regional plan was not devised since it will be assessed through the overall monitoring of the SFDRR.

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is a legally binding agreement made among the ASEAN member States in 2009. It provides a venue for

11 <https://www.who.int/ihr/about/en/>

12 <https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/9789241580496/en/>

13 <https://www.unisdr.org/2016/amcdrr/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/FINAL-Asia-Regional-Plan-for-implementation-of-Sendai-Framework-05-November-2016.pdf>

cooperation in enhancing DRR and CCA efforts at the regional level since 2009. At present, the AADMER work programme is being updated. To continuously realize its aims of reducing disaster losses and facilitate partnerships to respond jointly to disasters, the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 was crafted. The said Work Programme revolves around eight (8) priority programs, namely: (1) Risk Aware ASEAN Community; (2) Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services; (3) Advance a Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community; (4) Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community Integration Through Risk Transfer and Social Protection; (5) Transforming Mechanisms for ASEAN's Leadership in Response; (6) Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response; (7) ASEAN Resilient Recovery; and (8) ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management.¹⁴

Declaration on Institutionalizing the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change

Adopted during the 26th ASEAN Summit held in 2015, the declaration outlines the commitments of the Philippines and other ASEAN member countries to the implementation of various post-2015 development frameworks such as the SFDRR, Paris Agreement, and Sustainable Development Goals. The declaration emphasizes their pledge to play an active and responsible role at the regional

National Plans and Policies

Ambisyon Natin 2040

Ambisyon Natin 2040 outlines the long-term vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves and for the country. The crafting of the vision started in 2015 involving different stakeholders from the public and private sectors

and international scales in implementing efforts to simultaneously and collaboratively address the interlocking issues of DRR and CCA towards promoting development that is transformative, inclusive, adaptive and sustainable.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Developed in 2015, the APEC DRR Framework seeks to contribute to adaptive and disaster-resilient Asia-Pacific economies that can support inclusive and sustainable development in the face of disasters and the "new normal". This framework cuts across all areas of the APEC agenda, including agriculture; forestry; fisheries; trade and investments; energy; micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); infrastructure development; critical infrastructure resiliency; financial resiliency; human capital; health; gender; food security; science and technology; and ecological integrity.¹⁵

For the framework to work effectively, it emphasized the importance of an enabling environment anchored on community participation, disaster risk governance, disaster risk financing, innovations on Science and Technology, critical infrastructure resiliency, ecological integrity, and inclusiveness of women and vulnerable sectors. Further, it also underscored the significance of collaboration between the public and private sectors towards achieving disaster resilience.

through focus group discussion and conduct of national survey. Ambisyon 2040 is seen as an anchor for development planning that will steer the path Filipinos towards a stable and comfortable life.

Ambisyon Natin 2040 envisions that all Filipinos experience a strongly rooted, comfortable, and

14 ASEAN. 2016. AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020. Jakarta.

15 APEC. 2015. Annex A-APEC Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. Retrieved from https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Annual-Ministerial-Meetings/2015/2015_amm/annexa

secure life (*Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay*) by 2040. With this vision, Filipinos are hoped to demonstrate close family ties and strong sense of community; Filipinos are free from poverty and hunger; Filipinos live long and enjoy a comfortable life; and Filipinos are protected by a clean and fair government.

Both the public and private sectors are deemed to have an important role to play in achieving the goals of *Ambisyon Natin 2040*. However, the government has the primary responsibility in enabling every Filipino to realize the vision of development. The kind of development that *Ambisyon Natin 2040* desires for all Filipinos covers all aspects and these include economic, human and physical, institutional, and socio-cultural.

Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 is the first medium-term plan anchored on *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, which is supposed to represent the vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for a *matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay* (strongly-rooted, comfortable and secure life), in the next 25 years. Specifically, the updated PDP seeks to have “a healthy and resilient Philippines.”

The PDP recognizes that disasters and climate risks destroy development gains, thus, making investments in vulnerability reduction and resilience building are imperative. In response to this, the PDP espouses for a national spatial strategy (NSS) which provides the basis for policies on urban development, infrastructure development, disaster mitigation, and environmental resource protection and conservation. Said strategy seeks to make vulnerability reduction a fundamental part of development. Vulnerability reduction involves instituting prevention and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impact of climate change and disasters on the community.¹⁶

Among the concrete DRRM and CCA-related strategies identified in the PDP are: (1) implement a convergence approach to help the poor and vulnerable become self-sufficient and self-reliant; (2) accelerate construction of disaster- and climate-resilient small-scale irrigation systems and retrofit existing ones; (3) development of climate and disaster-responsive technologies and innovations in the agriculture and fisheries sector; (4) roll out of climate vulnerability assessment and climate/disaster risk assessment nationwide; (5) develop facilities for adaptation including risk transfer mechanisms (RTM); (6) provide adequate transition houses and livelihood opportunities for disaster victims during early rehabilitation and recovery period; (7) provide adequate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); (8) capacitate program and local planners on anticipatory planning (multi-scenario analysis) or future-oriented culture; (9) mandate establishment of women-, adolescent-, and child-friendly spaces in all evacuation centers in the country; (10) passage of the Evacuation Center Act; and, (11) enhance the capability of the security sector in humanitarian assistance and disaster response.

National Climate Change Action Plan

Apart from the PDP, the NDRRMP needs to be updated to be consistent with the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The NCCAP details the long-term agenda of the country for climate change adaptation and mitigation covering the period of 2011 to 2028. The NCCAP’s strategic priorities include (1) food security; (2) water efficiency; (3) ecosystem and environmental stability; (4) human security; (5) climate-smart industries and services; (6) sustainable energy; and (7) knowledge and capacity development. The aforementioned priorities are fundamental in realizing the NCCAP’s ultimate goal which 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

16 National Economic and Development Authority. 2017. Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. Manila.

and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.¹⁷”

National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022

With the passage of the Climate Change Act (RA 9729) in 2009, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) was established to guide the country in developing programs and policies in response to climate change. The main goal of the framework strategy is to build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.

The NFSCC envisions a climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems. Further, it also highlights the mutually beneficial relationship between climate change mitigation and adaptation. The NFSCC serves as the framework for the development of local and national climate change action plans.

National Security Strategy

The *National Security Policy 2017-2022: For Change and Well-Being of the Filipino People* served as the basis in developing the National Security Strategy (NSS). The NSS describes the ways and means to attain the national security vision for “a safe and secure Philippines, at peace with itself and its neighbors, where its citizens are allowed to reach their full potential through the promotion of social justice and harmony, political stability, sound environmental management, and economic progress.” It may not be stated explicitly but the NSS is built around protecting human security and elaborates on the two elements: freedom from fear and freedom from want.

The NSS outlines the 12-point national security goals which links to DRRM through consequence management including the following: (1) Guarantee public safety and achieve good governance; (2) Mitigate the impact of health related threats; (3) Develop a dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable economy; (4) Achieve food and water security; (5) Safeguard and preserve national sovereignty and territorial integrity; (6) Heighten consciousness and pride on Filipino heritage, culture and values; (7) Promote human and ecological security; (8) Achieve energy security; (9) Ensure maritime and airspace security; (10) Strengthen international relations; (11) Provide strong cyber infrastructure and cyber security; and (12) Improve vital transportation infrastructure and port security.¹⁸ These goals serve as guides for concerned government agencies and departments in developing their strategic actions to achieve lasting peace and prosperity across the country.

Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act

Enacted in 2016, the Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act, otherwise known as RA 10821, mandates the protection of the fundamental rights of children before, during, and after disasters and other emergency situations. The law obligates the national and local government to implement and maintain a comprehensive emergency program to prioritize the survival and protection of children, pregnant, and lactating mothers during disasters and emergencies. Through the leadership of the DSWD, the Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children (CEPC) was crafted and has eight (8) components which include the following: (1) establishment of evacuation centers; (2) establishment of child and women-friendly transitional shelters; (3) immediate delivery of basic necessities and services; (4) stronger measures to ensure safety and security of affected children; (5) delivery of health, medical and nutritional services;

17 Government of the Philippines. 2011. National Climate Change Action Plan. Manila.

18 Climate Change Commission. 2010. National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022.

(6) plan of action for prompt resumption of educational services for children; (7) establishment of child-friendly spaces in evacuation centers and

transitional sites; and (8) promotion of children's rights during disaster and emergency situations.¹⁹

1.5 PREVENT CURRENT AND EMERGING RISKS, AND THE CREATION OF NEW RISK, AND ADDRESS CASCADING AND COMPLEX HAZARDS AND RISKS

The country's risk landscape is uncertain and complex due to a wide range of hazards and risks brought about by climate variability and change, environmental change, economic development, technological advancement, security threats, and socio-economic factors, among others. Climate change exacerbates risks with projections based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Global Warming 1.50C Report indicating increased levels of extreme heat, sea level rise, ecosystems and species loss, reduced crop yields, and coral reefs and fisheries decline. Human-induced hazards further increase risks to already poor and vulnerable populations.

DRRM-CCA in the country have become increasingly challenged in preventing current and emerging risks (e.g., biological hazards particularly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases) and the creation of new risks. Recent disasters have demonstrated the urgent need to improve practices, systems, and structures to prevent and mitigate systemic risk from recurring hazards such as typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Emerging risks, for example, forest fires that threaten forests and the populations that depend on them, heat stress from rising temperatures in cities, natural-technological

disasters that magnify the impacts of natural hazards, and other cascading and complex hazards that demonstrate the systemic nature of risk, are expected to have disastrous impacts. These require the management of systemic risk, monitoring, and preparedness planning that include specialized training, technology, and personnel to prevent and mitigate such risks.

Land use changes in the name of development have created new risks especially in urban areas. Ecosystem functioning and integrity is also threatened because of land conversion and degradation. The creation of new risks as a result of human-induced activities necessitates the integration of risk considerations in development planning.

Because of the changing and complex nature of risk, discussions around nature-based or blue, green and grey infrastructure solutions, disaster waste management, disaster and climate-induced displacement and migration, ecosystem accounting, pre-disaster recovery planning, management of the dead and missing (MDM), and private sector-led prevention and preparedness actions, among others are slowly gaining traction with the goal of having comprehensive DRRM.

¹⁹ Government of the Philippines. 2018. National Security Strategy: Security and Development for Transformational Change and Well-Being of the Filipino People. Manila.

Where are we now?

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

The SFDRR charts the global course on DRR over the course of 15 years. It provides a solid body of recommendations and guidelines for countries to reduce risk and disaster losses. The Updated NDRRMP and its corresponding outcomes and priority actions must align with the SFDRR and must include timeframes aimed at preventing the creation of new risks, reducing existing risks, and strengthening political, economic, social, health, and environmental resilience. At the same time, the Updated NDRRMP must address the recommendations of the four priorities of the SFDRR: promote policy coherence relevant to DRR (i.e. sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change, and have mechanisms to follow-up and publicly report progress).

As a starting point for updating the NDRRMP, it is important to understand the damages and losses incurred from the large-scale disasters that struck the Philippines. From 2011-2018, a total of 6,970 casualties were recorded from 15 major disasters, with Typhoon Yolanda (2013) having the highest number of casualties, recorded at 6,201, followed by Typhoon Vinta (2017) with 173 casualties, and the Marawi Conflict with 168 casualties. In terms of cost of damage and losses, approximately Php 330 billion was recorded due to large-scale disasters that occurred in the same period.²⁰

Further, it is also fundamental to understand the strengths and weaknesses and complementation or relevance to other plans and strategies. This helps to understand gaps between what is existing and what is required.

From the period 2011 to 2018, DRRM activities in the country thrived. Government agencies from national to sub-national levels, as well as CSOs and the private sector, had implemented activities that contributed to the outcomes and targets of the different thematic pillars set by the NDRRMP.

The NDRRMP identified various activities to be implemented between 2011- 2013, 2014 - 2016 and 2017 - 2028. After consolidating more than one thousand activities submitted by the member agencies and organizations of NDRRMC, and stakeholders from the private sector, development agencies, and CSOs, and based on the stocktaking exercises conducted between November 2017 to December 2019, a range of **activities** were implemented under each thematic pillar (see **Annex A**).

The section in the next page succinctly elaborates the implementation progress under each of the four thematic areas.

20 NEDA Summary of Damages and Losses and Estimated impacts on GDP, 2011-2018

Goal	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards; and, • Enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards.
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRRM and CCA mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional and local development policies, plans and budget 2. DRRM and CCA-sensitive environmental management 3. Increased disaster resilience of infrastructure systems 4. Community-based and scientific DRRM and CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring are conducted and/or improved 5. Communities have access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance 6. End-to-end monitoring system, forecasting and early warning are established and/or improved

Collectively, these outcomes revolve around risk assessments, mainstreaming climate and disaster risk considerations in policies and plans, and accessing risk financing and insurance. It also focuses on risk data, early warning systems and risk communication, emphasizing the need to develop both science-based and traditional early warning, which should reach the last mile.

Since the adoption of the NDRRMP, a lot of efforts have been put into the development of tools for the conduct of risk assessments and mainstreaming in policies, plans, projects, including budgets. From national to sub-national agencies to CSOs, the review saw much progress in these areas. The appetite for risk-centered approaches increased with the **development of risk assessment and DRR-CCA mainstreaming tools and guidelines in development planning**. However, it was also noted that while the years produced a number of guideposts, they used various approaches and different methodologies. The **lack of consistency and standardization** of these tools caused confusion in their operationalization especially at the sub-national and local levels. Most of these risk assessment and mainstreaming tools were

developed at the national level and through the years, challenges in terms of their use at the sub-national, local and community levels were experienced as the materials **did not automatically trickle down to the LGU level** for them to use and/or adopt due to limitation in skills, training and technology. Nonetheless, in 2019, there were 1,487 (87%) LGUs (P/C/M) with Local DRRM Plan, 1, 267 (74%) LGUs with LCCAP, 1,134 LGUs have their CDP, 956 LGUs have their PDPFP/CLUP of which 235 were risk-informed.²¹

This thematic pillar also highlighted the importance of **using science** in the way risk assessments and analyses are undertaken. However, while advances were seen in scientific approaches and equipment upgrading especially around early warning systems and forecasting capabilities, the interface between science, policy and practice did not gain much ground. Progress in the three aspects happened but they did so more in isolation from each other. The link between the use of forecast and disaster preparedness work and response efforts was very strong and clear. Meanwhile, how science was integrated into planning processes needed to be more clearly established.

21 2019 SGLG Results from DILG-BLGS

The NDRRMP highlighted the importance of undertaking **integrated risk assessments** to demonstrate how a holistic and systems-oriented approach can help in understanding risk. The Department of Agriculture (DA), for example, developed **sectoral and targeted risk assessments** by commodity (i.e., crops, livestock and poultry, and fisheries) because of the varying risk of each commodity. Overall, however, an integrated risk assessment is being conducted because of the department's goal of improving agricultural production, increasing farmers and fisherfolk income, reducing poverty, conserving natural resources and ensuring food security.

Based on the documents submitted and discussions in the workshops, the thematic area on Prevention and Mitigation also saw progress in the integration of environmental concerns in risk assessment. A number of initiatives and outputs showed how agencies and organizations highlighted the importance of using an **ecosystem-based approach** in risk assessments and planning for –DRR and CCA. There were also a number of reported outputs contributing towards increased disaster **resilience of infrastructure systems**. However, all these were happening only within their respective groups/sectors and did not find their way to planning processes and in mandated plans at the local level. The tools developed were applied exclusively to infrastructure and environment and were not captured in other DRRM and CCA risk assessment and mainstreaming guidelines.

Overall, while much interest was put in the development of risk assessment approaches and materials to guide governments and communities to understand the underlying drivers of risks, how these were translated into actions, budgets and priorities in the mandated policies and plans was another matter. Planning processes were mostly still not risk-centered and much can be improved in connecting the dots – from tools to assessments to plans and budgets. These also show how agencies have yet to work alongside each other and that

efforts to promote synergy across institutions and mechanisms need to be strengthened.

As regards risk financing and insurance, reports showed that resources were available before, during and after, with funding for disaster response and recovery still getting more. More recently though, the Department of Finance has started focusing along the different timescales of risk financing and has started exploring **anticipatory funding mechanisms** to address more ex ante initiatives such as risk pooling. Insurance has also started gaining momentum in recent years especially in the areas of crop insurance and microinsurance.

Last but not least, the thematic pillar showed much progress in the work around early warning systems. In 2019, there were 1,368 LGUs with operating early warning systems.²² From advances to scientific equipment to finding ways to better share information and preparing communities to act on them to really finding ways to connect the risk assessments to disaster preparedness work with the hope of putting more people out of harm's way in the timeliest manner. Efforts were made to address the earlier challenges of having various localized EWS that confused communities and LGUs. After several years of more intense typhoons and localized weather disturbances, we saw progress in terms of how early warning information are being accessed and used, both in urban and rural areas. Some LGUs have started exploring the application of EWS within and across river basins to understand the nature and flow of water from upstream to downstream. While a number of challenges still exist in terms of the **localization of warning messages** and how best to reach the farthest communities, indeed, a lot of improvements were seen and experienced including the use of indigenous knowledge and methods. More recently, focus has been on the application of EWS in a more participatory manner and finding innovative approaches to do early warning and early actions.

Based on these learnings, changes in the Updated NDRRMP could focus on the following areas:

1. address the need for (more) baseline information for all hazards risk assessment;
2. find ways to better apply science and/or climate information across different timescales into planning processes and strengthen the science, policy, and practice interface;
3. consolidate similar outcomes around the development of mainstreaming tools and approaches;
4. apply integrated risk management by linking DRR, CCA and ecosystem-based approaches;
5. further enhance EWS to link them to risk communication, and early and localized actions;
6. highlight more preparedness actions, ensuring access to risk financing systems, and strengthening strategies for resilient livelihoods; and,
7. strengthen the link between rehabilitation and recovery and prevention and mitigation actions.



Box 1: GeoRiskPH: Innovations for Resilience

The Geospatial Information Management and Analysis Project for Hazards and Risk Assessment in the Philippines (GeoRisk Philippines) is a multi-agency initiative led by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and monitored by the Philippine Council for Industry, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development (PCIEERD). It is envisioned to be the Philippines’ central source of information for accurate and efficient hazards and risk assessment to help the government increase the nation’s resilience. In particular, it aims to provide protocols and platforms to share hazards, exposure and risk information to help people, communities, local governments, and national agencies prepare and plan on reducing risks from natural hazards. It features the HazardHunterPH, which generates initial hazard assessments in a selected location for seismic, volcanic, and hydro-meteorological hazards; GeoAnalyticsPH, which generates summaries of hazards and risk assessment and perform analysis and visualization of exposure and elements at risk; and the FaultFinder, which may be used to determine the location of active faults in an area and to measure the shortest distance between an active fault and a user’s current location; among others.

Source: <https://www.georisk.gov.ph>

Goal	<i>Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope, and recover from negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters.</i>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and, • Strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards 2. Communities are equipped with necessary skills and capability to cope with the impacts of disasters 3. Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of Local DRRM Councils, and Offices at all levels 4. Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans and systems 5. Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders

In order to realize the outcome pertaining to increased level of community awareness, the implementation of awareness raising activities had been one of the concrete strategies employed by actors from the government and non-government sectors. To promote DRRM, the NGAs, such as PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, and DENR-MGB, and the CSOs, particularly members of the Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils) invested in the implementation of advocacy efforts such as distribution of hazard maps to different stakeholders; dissemination of posters on preparedness for multi-hazards; lecture presentation and development of flyers, posters, and videos on landslide and flood; conduct of fora tackling both hydrometeorological and geological hazards; production of case stories on community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRRM) and integrated risk management; development of primers on RA 10121; and information dissemination through online platforms. In addition, DOH also initiated an advocacy initiative dubbed “*Kaligtasang pang Kalusugan sa Kalamidad sa Kamay ng Komunidad,*” to support DRRM-Health institutionalization among the LGUs.

To equip communities with skills and capacity to respond to and/or cope with disasters and threats, another significant accomplishment under this pillar pertains to the crafting of training manuals and modules. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), OCD, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) initiated the crafting of manuals on climate and disaster risk assessment (CDRA), management of the dead and missing, building resilient economies in a changing climate, disaster preparedness of LGUs, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and internally displaced persons (IDP) protection, and CBDRRM.

On the other hand, the CSOs such as those engaged in the DRRNetPhils and Assistance and Cooperation for Resilience and Development (ACCORD), the private sector-driven initiatives such as those of the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) and the National Resilience Council (NRC), the academic and scientific institutions such as those engaged in the Coastal Cities at Risk initiatives, the UP Resilience Institute, the PhilNet initiative of LGA, and Manila Observatory have also produced DRRM

training modules to advance the resilience of urban and rural communities. Instructional materials tackling CBDRRM and integrated risk management were also developed. For the CBDRRM modules, OCD worked with the CSOs to standardize them.

Progress on this thematic pillar also revolves around the conduct of training and exercises at all levels, covering multiple hazards. Both the NGAs (e.g. DILG, OCD, DSWD, and DOH) and CSOs (e.g. DRRNetPhils) have carried out capacity building activities for local government and communities. The effort to reach multiple stakeholders in the implementation of training is a manifestation of the commitment of NGAs and CSOs to the whole of society approach where the role of the most vulnerable groups is recognized.

The regular conduct of simulation exercises covering different hazards, such as earthquake, flood, and tsunami, is a regular activity among the NGAs and CSOs. The OCD spearheads the conduct of the quarterly Nationwide Simultaneous Earthquake Drill (NSED). Nonetheless, while there is an increasing effort to augment the public's knowledge on disaster preparedness through drills, the focus is primarily on natural hazards. Human-induced and biological hazards are seldom tackled leaving the local government and communities ill-prepared when such threats occur.

The education sector was also targeted in the implementation of disaster preparedness measures. PHIVOLCS, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), and the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) conducted DRRM-related capacity building activities for schools and communities covering preparedness for hydrometeorological and geological hazards, and basic life support. Activities also included orientation on the importance of children and youth participation in DRRM. Through the DILG's Operation Listo Program, a series of youth camps called *WEmboree* were organized

to promote volunteerism among the youth and harness their participation in local governance towards addressing the challenges of DRR.

Under the outcome on increasing the capacity of local DRRM councils and offices, the development of local DRRM plans was also one of the significant accomplishments under this pillar. Based on available data in 2019, there were 1,207 LDRRMCs and 1,279 functional LDRRMOs established.²³ Furthermore, the LDRRMOs with permanent plantilla position for its LDRRM Officer (head of office) accounts to 1,335, while 120 LDRRMOs are headed by temporary LDRRM Officers and 251 with no designated LDRRMOs.²⁴ The NGAs and CSOs made concrete efforts to facilitate DRRM planning at the local level.

The active membership of CSOs and private sector such as PDRF in the national and local DRRM councils is also one of the notable accomplishments under this pillar. Guidelines on the selection of CSO representatives to the NDRRMC were formulated with inputs from non-government actors. To further reinforce the capacity of local DRRM offices, inventory and prepositioning of resources have been undertaken by NGAs such as the DSWD and DOH. Family food packs and medical supplies were prepared in advance to facilitate immediate delivery of services during emergencies.

Other than the development of local DRRM plans, national disaster preparedness and response plans were also formulated to enhance response actions and coordination mechanisms. Through the leadership of DILG, the National Disaster Preparedness Plan (NDPP) 2015-2028 was crafted. NDPP Volume 2: Disaster Preparedness Minimum Standards was also one of the national policies developed under this pillar. DSWD also developed national disaster response plans for hydrometeorological hazards, earthquake, and terrorism. On the other hand, DOH also crafted a planning guide on DRRM in the context of health. In

23 2019 SGLG Results from DILG-BLGS

24 Ibid.

addition, OCD led the formulation of a Harmonized National Contingency Plan for Magnitude 7.2 earthquake. Various NDRRMC members also invested efforts in developing their public service continuity plans and contingency plans for multiple-hazards.

In terms of fostering collaboration, NGAs and CSOs have notable efforts at all levels. Both have utilized different channels such as knowledge exchange events, consultations/dialogues, policy development, national campaigns, and formation of teams and committees to advance partnership. In the case of DSWD, it led the institutionalization of multi-stakeholder volunteer mobilization program for disaster operations; the maintenance of an active Quick Response Team (QRT) directory; and the institutionalization of the National Inter-Agency Committee for Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children (CEPC). The DILG, on the other hand, spearheaded the formation of LISTO teams in each city/ municipality. It also facilitated the provincial convergence action planning towards DRRM-CCA mainstreaming. Further, CCC has initiated the conduct of several fora to improve climate change-related policies and practices.

Formal partnership arrangements, through the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), are also evident among the NGAs, CSOs, and private sector. Partnership with international organizations were entered into by the NGAs (e.g. DILG with Agence Francaise de Developpement; DOH with World Food Program and United Nations Children's Fund; DepEd with World Bank, Japan International Cooperation System, Save the Children, SEEDS Asia, and JICA; and League of Cities of the Philippines with UN Habitat). CSOs (e.g. World Vision and ACCORD) also engaged in MOA signing with LGUs to advance projects and initiatives related to DRRM and integrated risk management. The private sector such as PDRF, signed a MOA with telecommunication companies for emergency telecom service.

It should be acknowledged also that the academic institutions, by virtue of their institutional missions and mandates, have been conducting research, development and extension services to raise awareness on DRR-CCA to a host of communities and stakeholders. Preparedness strategies must be formulated to systematically tap the capacity building potential of this significant stakeholder.

Considering the review undertaken on the progress and accomplishments under this pillar, several factors helped in the attainment of a culture of preparedness. These are: presence of enabling policies (e.g. frameworks, plans, structure, and system), commitment and leadership of key decision makers, conduct of various capacity building initiatives, availability of a pool of experts, participation and capacitating of vulnerable sectors, and collaboration. Nevertheless, the review session and consultations also revealed the following key challenges under this thematic pillar: outputs do not fully correspond to the attainment of outcome (progressive outputs); accountability concerns on the mandates of implementing agencies /LGUs; absence of a national advocacy plan for DRRM; lack of harmonized information repository and documentation of achievements; lack of standard and inclusive tools and mechanisms for DRRM and CCA planning; absence of harmonized monitoring and evaluation tool; local politics; highly specialized governance structure and system (i.e. areas under Martial Law, conflict areas); more funds are allotted for response than preparedness; limitations in availability, accessibility, relevance, and sharing of data; lack of standard/defined capacity building program for stakeholders; and limited institutional preparedness/capacity among others.

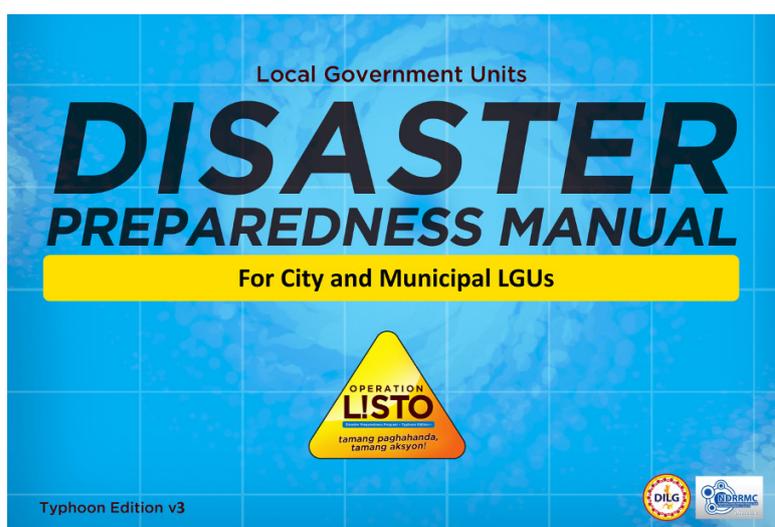
Based on these learnings, changes in the Updated NDRRMP should focus on the following areas:

1. enhance risk governance and institutional mechanisms, including in conflict and/or autonomous areas, ancestral domains, and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA);
2. strengthen incentives for LDRRMOs toward proactive and committed performance of their roles;

3. enhance DRRM and CCA capacity through learning, unlearning and relearning;
4. ensure inclusion of all hazards in disaster preparedness initiatives;
5. strengthen strategic partnerships on awareness and capacity building by systematically engaging with CSOs and academic institutions;
6. focus on ex ante risk financing to have more resources for preparedness; and,
7. reinforce linkage with the prevention and mitigation pillar.

Box 2: Oplan Listo

The Operation Listo Project of the DILG provided a venue to intensify the disaster preparedness efforts of LGUs at all levels. The project was launched in 2015 with the aim of assisting the LGUs to plan and initiate appropriate actions that would contribute to reducing the adverse impacts of disasters. Since its implementation, the project has become one of the most notable initiatives of the government in the area of disaster preparedness. The project had paved the way for the development of disaster



preparedness manuals which contain a checklist of early and critical actions for local chief executives before, during, and after a disaster. These manuals have equipped the LGUs with relevant knowledge and skills to craft action plans from the region down to the barangay level. In addition to capacity building, the project also played a fundamental role in fostering partnership among the LGUs and other stakeholders through the development of convergence plans for DRRM and CCA; formation of LISTO Teams in each city/municipality to ensure inter-operability; and organizing of dialogues involving CSOs, private sector, and local research institutions.

Apart from increasing the capacity of LGUs, the project also prioritized initiatives to enhance the capacity of communities and families. Distribution of “Gabay at Mapa” was done to guide the families on preparing and responding to disasters. In addition, the families were also encouraged to prepare an *Emergency Balde* which contains the important items they need to bring in the evacuation center. The important role of youth in DRRM was also recognized by the project through the WEmboree. Youth volunteers from the cities and municipalities were mobilized to engage them in efforts that help build disaster resilience. (Source: DILG)

Goal	<i>Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster.</i>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries • To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population • To immediately restore basic social services
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well-established disaster response operations 2. Communities are evacuated safely, pre-emptively and immediately 3. Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages at all levels 4. Integrated and coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) capacity 5. Affected families were evacuated safely and in a timely manner 6. Temporary shelter needs are adequately addressed 7. Basic health services provided to affected population (whether inside or outside evacuation centers) 8. Psychosocial well-being promoted and mental health problems and risks reduced 9. Coordinated, integrated systems for early recovery are implemented at the national and local levels

As demonstrated by review findings, much progress has been achieved in the thematic pillar on Disaster Response. This includes the establishment of fully-operational DRRM Operations Centers, deployment of human resources during emergency situations, provision of relief items and other lifesaving materials to affected population, monitoring of disaster situations, and provision of assistance to affected areas among others. As pointed out in the review, several factors enabled the effective response during disaster situations. These include effective and efficient planning and preparedness of various stakeholders, robust structural and systems on response that are aligned with international standards/protocols, strong partnership and coordination with different humanitarian actors, and the availability of response funds among others. In 2016, there were 775 permanent and 1,038 temporary DRRM Operations Center.²⁵

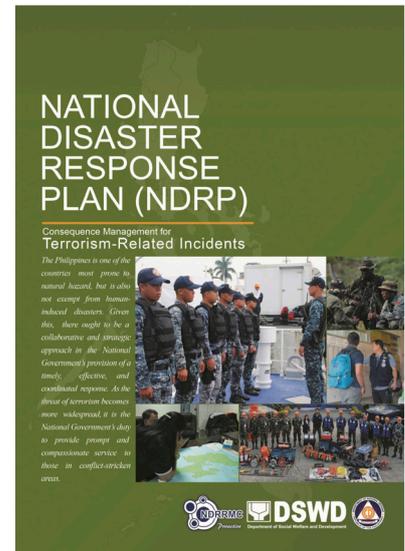
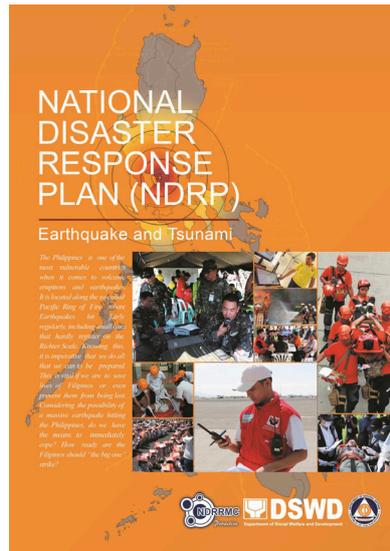
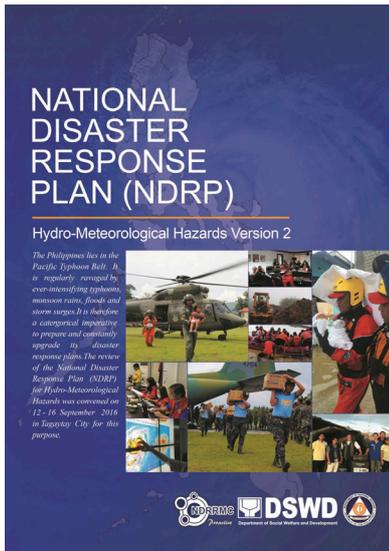
Nevertheless, key challenges have been encountered in undertaking disaster response. The review identified the following challenges under this thematic pillar on disaster response: overlap with preparedness and response; lack

of standard guidelines and procedures in the conduct of PDRA; political interference; change in leadership; uncoordinated response actions and systems among stakeholders; limitations in the utilization of the Quick Response Fund; tedious procurement process; lack of functional monitoring and evaluation system; and implementation of the communication plan and related information to the NGAs, LGUs, and the public.

Based on these learnings, changes in the Updated NDRRMP should focus on the following areas:

1. strengthen disaster response operations centers with well-equipped workforce and volunteers;
2. create standby emergency roster of volunteers;
3. strengthen sustained information management system;
4. ensure well-coordinated response action of stakeholders;
5. enhance evacuation management; and,
6. strengthen early recovery mechanisms.

25 DILG SGLG Report 2017



Box 3: National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP)

Three (3) NDRPs were developed and published by the NDRRMC covering: **hydro-meteorological hazards; earthquake and tsunami; and, consequence management and terrorism-related incidents**. The NDRP aims to ensure the timely, effective and coordinated response by the National Government including its instrumentalities by providing support assistance to the areas that will be affected by said hazard events. The NDRP acknowledges and supports the principles of the Local Government Code (RA 7160) wherein all LGUs are mandated to prepare and render response for all eventualities of disaster within their boundaries.

The NDRP embraces all conceivable contingencies, making use of all available resources from the government, non-government organizations, private sectors, volunteer groups and other response operations key actors. It promotes self-reliance and mutual-help, with the full utilization of available resources before seeking assistance from neighboring or higher entities. Since emergency response is a joint responsibility of the national and local governments, its effectiveness will depend largely on the level of preparedness done by the different levels of the local government units (Province, City and Municipality) as well as that of the field offices and attached agencies of the different national government agencies. The manner of response that will be provided by the National Government through this NDRP heavily relies on the **capacities and capabilities** of the different levels of the local government. It is important that the LGUs are well-versed on Disaster Preparedness Plan as a foundation for effective response operations.

Source: DSWD

Goal	Restore and improve facilities, livelihoods and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduce disaster risks in accordance with the “build back better” principle
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage, losses and needs assessed 2. Economic activities restored and, if possible, strengthened or expanded 3. DRRM-CCA elements incorporated in human settlements 4. Disaster and climate-resilient infrastructures 5. Psychosocially sound, safe and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters are able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster

Similar to other thematic pillars, there are significant achievements in the pillar on Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. As indicated by the review findings, achievements revolve around training on post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) at regional levels, and the conduct of PDNAs, recently for Typhoons Ompong and Usman, and the Cotabato and Itbayat earthquakes; development and adoption of the rehabilitation and recovery planning guide; development of rehabilitation and recovery plans such as the Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans for Bangon Marawi and Yolanda; design and construction of disaster resilient houses and school buildings; provision of development assistance to affected communities through Cash-for-Work, technical vocational education and training, livelihood, and credit program; and the participation in inter-agency meetings to facilitate implementation of recovery programs. NEDA, in particular, has actively participated in many NDRRMC meetings and activities, serving as resource persons in various trainings and workshops related to rehabilitation and recovery. It led the preparation of the El Nino Action Plan, and provided technical assistance in the preparation of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan, Comprehensive Land Use Plans, and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans with LGUs. NEDA also led the

formulation of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide that provides the pre-disaster activities, post-disaster rehabilitation and planning process, and investment programming templates, among others.

While progress has been substantial, there are more that needs to be done for the rehabilitation and recovery pillar including addressing challenges such as (i) harmonizing post-disaster needs assessment tools that comply with established guidelines and guidance notes; (ii) preparation of pre-disaster recovery plans; (iii) better delivery of social services post-disaster, including mental and psychosocial care; (iv) timely repair or construction of resilient infrastructure from roads to energy to irrigation; (v) strict observance of disaster resilient standards to build back better; (vi) targeted livelihood and credit programs; (vii) prioritizing ecosystem rehabilitation, (viii) resettling affected communities living in areas identified as danger zones; and (ix) the unclear transition from early recovery to the rehabilitation and recovery phase as well as the forward and backward linkages of the rehabilitation and recovery pillar to the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, and response and early recovery pillars.

Based on these learnings, changes in the Updated NDRRMP could focus on the following areas:

1. ensure clear policy directions for rehabilitation and recovery;
2. guarantee the availability of sustainable and socially-inclusive income sources for households;
3. ensure immediate restoration of agricultural and other support services for farmers, fisher folks, and laborers;
4. ensure access of individuals, families, and communities to adequate social services; and,
5. ensure that disaster resilient infrastructure is observed.

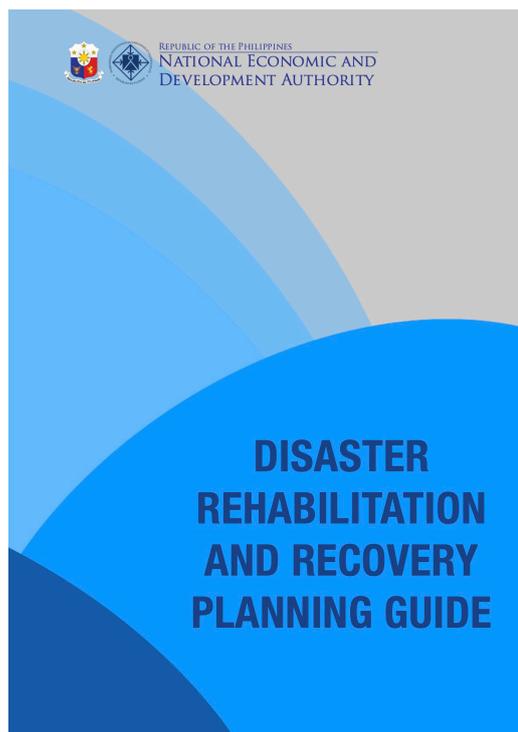
Box 4: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide

“The Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide provides an overall framework and planning reference for the national, regional, and local levels to simplify post disaster rehabilitation planning. It proposes a more general rather than specific approach to recovery planning so that it can be applied to any type of disaster and adapted to disasters of varying magnitudes.

Specifically, the Guide:

- Serves as the primary reference for national, regional, and local DRRMCs in preparing post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery plans and programs;
- Suggests baseline data requirements for use in rehabilitation and recovery planning by national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs);
- Aids in expediting the rehabilitation process as it outlines procedures for the coordination of rehabilitation and recovery efforts of national, regional and local DRRMCs, including their roles, responsibilities, and institutional structures;
- Serves as a reference for the preparation and conduct of training programs on rehabilitation and recovery planning, as well as the conduct of orientation programs for DRRM awareness; and
- Aids the government in defining appropriated programs, projects and activities for the rehabilitation and recovery process.”

Source: NEDA



What are the major considerations?

3.1 LESSONS LEARNED

The updating of the NDRRMP underlines the consideration of the challenges and gaps in implementation based on the findings of the review. The challenges in the implementation underscored lessons learned on the following:

Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability

The conduct of risk assessments at the national and sub-national levels has significantly improved since RA 10121 was passed into law. While there is also an observed increase in implementing an integrated risk assessment approach, LGUs have focused more on identifying hazard and exposure and less on analyzing the socio-economic factors that increase vulnerability and overall risk. A deeper understanding of a community's vulnerability and adaptive capacity is important given the systemic nature of risk and the growing uncertainty and complexity of the local and global risk landscapes. The focus of DRRM plans and policies in addressing vulnerabilities in mitigation and preparedness can lead to more sustainable and effective DRRM.

Linking environmental management to risk reduction and resilience-building

Evidence is increasing on how extreme events (recently Tropical Cyclones Sendong, Pablo and Yolanda) are additionally driven by degraded environments. Floods are exacerbated by denuded forests upstream, inadequate solid waste management downstream, and poor development planning across the whole length of river systems. Coastal communities have lost their mangrove forests and the protection they afford from storm surges, sea level rise and tsunamis, and the support to livelihoods and the economy. During Typhoon Pablo, recovery for stricken communities was more difficult due to dependence of the economy on mono-cropping of coconut and falcata, which take years to recover productivity.

There are existing good practices on how the environment can be harnessed to reduce risks and strengthen resilience, such as the experience of coastal communities in Calabanga, Camarines Sur that through mangrove reforestation and the establishment of a fish sanctuary, they are now protected from frequent storm surges, and their livelihoods have improved due to the return of fish species and consequently increased fish catch. Yolanda-affected communities such as in Dagami, Leyte have also demonstrated diversified, environment-friendly and climate-sensitive and sustainable strategies towards resilient livelihoods.

The interface of natural hazards, climate change and environmental degradation requires the assessment and analysis of shared risks across landscapes, and the need to harness the regulating (such as control of climate, hazards and disease), provisioning (production of food, water and livelihoods), supporting (nutrient cycle, production of oxygen) and cultural (recreational benefits) services of ecosystems.

Availability of science-informed and evidence-based risk maps

The development of accurate science-informed and evidence-based risk maps cannot be overemphasized. The storm surge hazard maps that existed prior to Typhoon Yolanda regrettably did not match the areas affected for reasons such as Typhoon Yolanda being an extreme event and those who chose not to evacuate still became affected because even evacuation centers were hit by storm surges (Lagmay et al., 2015). Likewise, an

evacuation center and all the people who sought refuge were overwhelmed by debris flow that struck a supposedly safe evacuation center in Compostela Valley during Typhoon Pablo. It can be noted, however, that government agencies, the academe, and specialized individuals, initiated crowd-sourced mapping initiatives to update OpenStreetMap (OSM) data and maps for more effective coordination and planning during Typhoon Sendong. The use of crowd-sourced mapping technology to locate areas such as evacuation centers via OSM and satellite imagery was indispensable for disaster response (Grünewald and Boyer, 2013). Thus, updated and science-informed and evidence-based risk maps (i.e., by using crowd-sourced technology) are of utmost importance in DRRM.

Access to data and knowledge management

To ensure risk-informed planning, the results of risk and vulnerability assessments from different communities must be considered in DRRM plans. National and local agencies must ensure that all communities comply with conducting risk assessments on a regular basis. Subsequently, it is important to keep all results of risk assessments in a system. This record system should also keep track of all important data related to planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the existing DRRM plan. In this way, it is easier to track the progress of all DRRM efforts in the country. Training modules and manuals on DRRM have been formulated by various NGAs and CSOs which can build on a knowledge management system and repository.

Research and technology

Studies have shown that an effective DRRM plan is one in which the community is involved. Instead of the national agencies providing a uniform plan of activities for the whole country, a bottom-up approach is deemed to be more effective.

The review recognizes the importance of local and indigenous knowledge in community-based DRRM plans. These local and indigenous knowledge must be mainstreamed in preparedness, prevention,

response, and recovery initiatives. EWS must also be given prior importance. People must be educated about these EWS, and they must be empowered to provide their own knowledge that can contribute to better DRRM plans and activities.

The use of social media and technology must also be maximized and utilized properly. A clearer protocol on information dissemination, warning system through social media, and response lines must be established.

Additionally, the review calls for the accelerated establishment of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training Institute (NDRRMTI) which is responsible for developing a harmonized module for DRRMOs that builds knowledge and develops capacities of local actors. It is crucial for local DRRMOs to actively learn and acquire skills to achieve the desired outcomes of DRRM.

End-to-end early warning and risk communication mechanisms

An early warning and communication mechanism that is designed from end to end and reaches the last mile can effectively reduce the impacts of disasters. For example, typhoon alerts were issued during Typhoon Yolanda but there was still a significant deficiency in terms of response, including evacuation. Regrettably, these warnings were not translated into actions. Historically, Tacloban City experiences typhoons that only bring minimal damage, which made the residents complacent and severely underestimated the risk that Typhoon Yolanda brought. Consequently, Tacloban, being in a low-lying coastal area with high urbanization rates, was among the hardest hit.

Furthermore, the term and phenomenon of storm surge was unheard of and not experienced in the recent past. Because of this, “storm surge” had no weight and urgent meaning thus it was lightly dismissed by the community which resulted in unprecedented damages by the storm surge that overwhelmed Tacloban City and its neighboring areas. The biggest challenges had been the ineffective communication, lack of community

response, and underestimation of the magnitude and extent of Typhoon Yolanda.

Capacity building

Much work has been done in educating different sectors on DRRM. The private sector, CSOs, academe, and other relevant stakeholders have been participating in different DRRM activities according to their areas of intervention. While there has been great progress, there is still so much to be done, starting with ensuring functionality of offices as mandated by RA 10121.

Section 12 stipulates that all LGUs establish a Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO). While the LGUs have complied with this, there are still issues in the functionality of these offices. Based on the regional consultations, most local DRRM officer positions are not yet filled due to the personnel services' limitation in the local government budget, and when they are, plantilla officers are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. Moreover, the review has noted that some officials, especially those who are newly-elected or newly-designated, either lack knowledge or have a different understanding of DRRM; thus, leading to poor planning and implementation.

There remains a significant gap in the development of standardized training modules for the different facets of disaster preparedness. Different types of training capacity building models that apply different protocols are continuously provided to LGUs by various organizations which result in confusion and implementation challenges. Hence, the urgent need to address this gap.

To further equip the LGUs in DRRM, training on Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), hazard map interpretation, integrated risk management, integration of local knowledge and science, systems thinking and gender-sensitivity are deemed imperative. Capacity building activities related to climate change (e.g. use of climate projections in development planning) are also necessary to achieve risk-informed and sustainable resilience actions. Additionally, biological hazards

such as emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases should always be included in capacity building activities considering the lessons learned from the pandemic.

Relatedly, DRR assessments for LGUs need to have a strong link to capacity building. Results of DRR audits should continuously inform the LGUs which local capacities need to be enhanced until the desired level of performance is achieved.

Moreover, at the national level, it is worth noting that there is a need to review the terms of reference of the roles and responsibilities of the members of the NDRRMC. One particular concern raised in the review is that the roles and responsibilities of OCD stated in Section 8 of RA 10121 are not clearly defined. Aside from making the respective roles clear to every office, key performance metrics can be introduced and linked with the NDRRM framework to see how individual capacities either contribute or hamper the objectives of the framework.

Increased disaster preparedness and multi-sectoral coordination

One of the main problems that surfaced in the recent disaster events was the lack of coordination among multi-sectoral partners. When the Philippines was hit by Typhoon Ondoy in 2009, NCR, being the center of the state and national system, was both a victim and a responder which significantly crippled its capacity to act. This underscored the need for more decentralization of disaster management efforts and exposed the ill-preparedness of NCR for a disaster of this magnitude. Additionally, agencies that extended help such as Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) did so without coordinating with respective LGUs leading to decreased efficiency.

The same lack of coordination could be said in Cagayan de Oro City when Typhoon Sendong, internationally known as Washi, battered Mindanao in 2011. Cagayan de Oro City had yet to carry out evacuation the night the storm hit even when advised to take pre-emptive steps. However, the

LGU's early warning system was lacking and a disaster incident command system non-existing because of the absence of a LDRRMC despite being required by law (Mendoza et al., 2014, Moench & Dixit, 2004). However, it is interesting to note that during Typhoon Sendong in Cagayan de Oro City, due to the lack of response of the local government, an ad hoc partnership, comprised of the academe, and governmental and non-governmental organizations, was created to facilitate relief efforts until the national government assumed control weeks later (Franta et al., 2016). Moreover, it was determined that many of the medical personnel lacked training in emergency medicine, and that other response personnel do not have professional training. Therefore, capacity building initiatives for local communities and responders could be carried out to address this

Political will

Although risk information was available years prior to Typhoon Sendong, it was not necessarily used in city planning. Both formal and informal settlements as well as socialized housing projects were located in flood-prone areas. Due to patronage politics, illegal settlements are allowed to persist in hazard-prone areas for electoral support; this is not uncommon in the Philippine setting. There is a lack of political will in this sense, either politicians support informal settlements in hazard prone areas or remove informal settlements and be seen as uncaring and callous. One strategy is resettlement in areas provided with basic services, however processes such as relocation are tedious and difficult (Franta et al., 2016). It is important to understand that disasters are caused by multiple variables and political and socioeconomic factors could be some of the drivers of disasters.

Financing

As with all government projects and policies, the implementation of DRRM activities will not push through without budget. According to RA 10121,

not less than 5 per cent of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) which shall be used for DRRM activities. In this existing system of budget allocation, issues have been raised.

A Commission on Audit (COA) assessment of DRRM at the local level in 2014 found the imbalance between budget level and risk exposure especially for lower income class LGUs²⁶. This is consistent with other reports which noted that high budget allocation is concentrated in cities comprising the National Capital Region (NCR), given that these cities have higher estimated revenues. With such a system, DRRM plans and activities are not easily carried out in places that need them the most.

Another concern is that utilization of funds tends to focus on reactive or **ex-post DRRM** activities such as preparedness to respond, relief to rehabilitation activities than prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Consultations pertain to the lack of technical know-how of LGUs on DRRM programs and projects which could better address their risks and the lack of available resources to invest in long-term prevention, mitigation and preparedness programs. Consulted bodies during the review recognize that if LGUs and private sectors focus on preparedness, prevention, and mitigation, and addressing the causes of vulnerability, less resources will be needed for response and recovery.

Existing guidelines on the utilization of Local and National Funds such as the set of guidelines from the Commission on Audit (COA) on Accounting and Reporting of local and national DRRM fund, DILG-DBM-NDRRMC Guidelines on the Allocation and Utilization of the LDRRMF and NDRRMC Memorandum Circular 45 on the Management and Administration of the NDRRM Fund need to be cascaded down properly to the local DRRM councils. National government agencies such as COA, DBM, DILG and OCD in the regions across the country should have a uniform understanding of

26 Commission on Audit. 2014. *Assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management at the Local Level*

said guidelines for the local councils to be guided well in spending their financial resources on DRRM activities. Further, LGUs need to be guided on how to maximize their local resources first, namely, the LDRRM Fund and Local Development Fund and access funding from the national government to effectively invest in DRRM activities.

Lastly, budget planning and audit do not promote transparency and participation. This calls for the development of a budget tracking and social audit mechanism, and for the vulnerable sectors to participate. There is also a need to improve the tracking and accounting of foreign and private funds given during emergencies. What must be prevented is the foregone opportunities to utilize funds for the vulnerable communities.

Monitoring and evaluation

The NDRRMP recognized the importance of institutionalizing feedback and reporting mechanisms to gauge the performance progress and gaps vis-à-vis the various targets identified in the plan. Being a long-term plan, the NDRRMP, which outlasts political terms and administrations at the national and sub-national levels, needs to be regularly reviewed as regards its relevance and impact on the changing realities locally and globally.

The NDRRMP presented a Ten-Step process to monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation of the various activities at the local, regional and national levels. The process developed was sequential in nature and provided a bottom-up approach in gathering information from the local government units (through the LDRRMOs and then the LDRRMCs) to the RDRRMCs. From there, ideally, the report would then be passed on to the national level wherein consolidation of inputs

would happen, with the end in view of having annual reports at the national level.

One of the highlighted issues in the review is the absence of a results-based and harmonized Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System at the local level. With this, stakeholders see the need to develop an M&E system and to allocate funds for its mainstreaming and implementation at all levels.

In summary, this section showed that the main lessons learned from disaster events are one effective communication and coordination, investment on prevention, mitigation and preparedness and local awareness and education. Effective communication by warning agencies such as PAGASA and LGUs to their constituents should be prioritized; Tacloban City suffered the most because of a lack of communication and community response, thus these gaps should be addressed to enhance disaster management at the community level.

Coordination among NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, and international aid organizations should be systematized for a smoother flow of responsibility. Education and capacity building regarding different types of hazards with their varying extent and magnitude should be made known to the community. Moreover, historical data should be reviewed to assess how previous generations handled (or did not handle) similar disaster events. Lastly, updated technology for more updated and robust risk maps should be prioritized and volunteer initiatives for crowd-sourced mapping should be encouraged for better on the ground coordination during post-disaster operations. By learning from previous disasters, loss and damage may be significantly reduced. It is apparent that any effective disaster mitigation program should be built within the context of the community; community awareness on disaster management is imperative.

3.2 NEW DIRECTIONS

Recognizing that hazards are dynamic and complex, exposure is growing, and vulnerability is compounding as demonstrated by the COVID-19 health emergency, new directions have been identified, which are critical to the achievement of the common goals in risk reduction, sustainable development and climate-resilient pathways.

Investing for resilience

Investing in efforts to reduce disaster risk is not enough. Enhancing resilience is crucial in helping communities prepare and recover from shocks and disasters. Apart from focusing on mega disasters, stakeholders involved in DRRM work should also deal with chronic shocks and stresses- from perennial floods and droughts to rapid urbanization and chronic food insecurity – which are exacerbated by environmental degradation that keep communities locked in a cycle of crisis. Additionally, investments in DRRM need to become an integral element of development, poverty alleviation, fiscal stability, and sustainable economic growth. Operationally, this means shifting to proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness and building back better in terms of programming and budgeting.

Risk-informed investments

Investments in DRRM-CCA should contribute to reducing existing risks, halt the accumulation of new risk, and lessen the impact of residual risk at all levels of society. There is thus a need to bridge the gap between science, technology and policy-making to ensure that the Updated NDRRMP's outcomes and priority actions are sound and coherent resulting in risk-informed decision making and investments.

Investing in local data collection

Local level collection (i.e. disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and disability) and analysis of hazard, exposure and vulnerability data should inform DRRM actions, specifically the development of local and national DRRM strategies. This underscores the centrality of local actors, including the vulnerable groups and other sectors, in identifying and

designing solutions for DRRM-related issues and concerns. The form, content, and dissemination of the data must be accessible to all especially the vulnerable groups. The availability of accurate, comprehensive, and updated data at the local level will lead to timely and informed decision-making.

Advancing digital transformation

The massive shift to digital platforms, and the accelerated use of technologies and media in the COVID-19 pandemic underlines the increasingly critical role of information and communication technology (ICT) and innovation in mitigating and responding to disasters. Strengthening the digital ecosystem requires increased investments in digital infrastructure, digital readiness, and data governance. A robust data governance mechanism to address data source, access, quality, and distribution, among others is recognized as vital especially for data sharing which would power more technologies (ITU, 2020). Data is not only a relevant tool that supports the implementation of DRRM actions and outcomes but also an important resource to monitor such implementation. Risk-informed planning and decision making requires robust data and statistics that are timely, accurate, disaggregated, people-centered, and accessible which enables users to capture the progress and develop strategies. Data has been central to the successful response to the COVID-19 pandemic in many countries demonstrating the power of open data, information management and sharing, and e-governance.

Building resilient infrastructure

Blue-green infrastructure (BGI) pertains to ecosystem-based approaches or nature-based solutions to address disaster and climate risks. The

role of BGI in DRRM and CCA is recognized in all major international agreements and is being implemented on the ground by governments, communities as well as planners, engineers, communities and the government. There is a need for mainstream BGI including enhancing understanding of its contribution to disaster resilience especially among at-risk groups and stakeholders.

Building resilient livelihoods

In order to save lives and livelihoods, strategies of livelihood diversification, protection of livelihood assets, and strengthening of livelihoods must be undertaken at household, community, enterprise and economies of larger scale. Resilience-building in livelihoods cuts across thematic areas and should be part of preparedness and mitigation, response, and recovery planning. Support to livelihood being undertaken by various national government agencies and local government units shall incorporate strategies for diversification, strengthening and protection.

Promoting locally-led ecosystem-based DRRM and CCA

Risk reduction actions and measures have greater impact at the local level. Thus, it is essential that local communities lead local DRRM processes, including ecosystem-based DRRM-CCA, and implementation as well as consolidate pathways that include resilience-building within and across sectors. It is also essential to invest in local capacity development and empowerment for local actors to lead, implement and monitor DRRM actions with the support of relevant authorities. Further, there is also a need to enable community actors to be key partners in effective DRRM action considering their experience and expertise in locally-led resilience building. Moreover, there is a need to maximize locally-led DRRM, supporting local actors and devolving financial and technical resources and solutions to the local level.

Investing in Public Health

Investing in the health of all Filipinos as demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic, securing the health and wealth-being is the most important priority of any DRRM Plan as it will allow all other sectors to follow. Multiple efforts have been made to provide the needed financing and institutional reform of the health sector, such as RA 11223 that guarantees universal health care for all and RA 11332 that provides a clear strategy for responding to all types of public health threats. Local DRRMs should be supported in fulfilling the mandates of both laws, which include reorganizing local health systems to more effectively respond to all health needs, setting up robust surveillance systems that may be scaled up instantaneously during emergencies, and strengthening links with the National Health Insurance Program to provide financial risk support for all types of health care services.

Prioritizing Building Back Better

The updated NDRRMP should give a premium in promoting the principle of build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. It is indicative of a broadly increasing recognition that recovery presents opportunities to rebuild communities and livelihoods with improved assets and capacities, with greater resilience and reduced vulnerabilities, and to integrate DRRM across sustainable development agenda. Building back better in recovery offers a critical opportunity that must be adequately planned for, resourced, and implemented, as communities must not simply be restored to their pre-disaster status quo vulnerabilities. Also, building back better needs to be informed by risk assessment methods and cost-benefit analyses that are appropriate for risk reduction objectives. Finally, inclusive recovery is not just about reach and access of recovery, but of equity. Even “equal” losses are experienced disproportionately, particularly by vulnerable population. Thus, building back better must be defined in terms of the specific needs of different groups of affected people.

Ensuring gender-responsiveness

Addressing the persistent gender gaps in DRRM is fundamental in resilience building. Adequate capacity building and education should be provided to allow women and men, girls and boys' transformative role as agents of change in DRRM. There is a need to recognize and foster women's and girls' leadership, empowerment and engagement in decision-making, design, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive and inclusive NDRRMP. To overcome systemic barriers to inclusion, the following interconnected actions are needed: building knowledge and skills, changing attitudes and belief systems, and promoting inclusive governance.

Ensuring a multi-sectoral approach

Effective DRRM actions need planning and implementation within and across all key sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, infrastructure, communication technology, and education. Applying a systems lens is critical due to the trans-disciplinary nature of DRRM. Sectoral DRRM policies, programs and plans can be improved through trans-disciplinary and inclusive methods that demonstrates the whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach of the NDRRMC, and contextualizes disaster and climate-sensitive interventions to those at risk at all levels.

Ensuring inclusion and meaningful participation

During a disaster event, women, children and youth, older persons, indigenous peoples (IPs) and persons with disabilities have different needs and often fare worse than others. The SFDRR sees the inclusion of these critical stakeholders who bring their own unique perspectives and capabilities crucial. When investing in DRRM, it is fundamental to make sure that no one is left behind, and that the distinctive needs and strengths of each stakeholder are considered. The existing NDRRMP has taken into consideration the inclusion of all stakeholders in reducing disaster risk. Nevertheless, the Updated NDRRMP requires further and meaningful participation of

stakeholders mentioned above in order to ensure the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the strategies. The elimination of environmental, institutional, attitudinal, and communication barriers faced by these stakeholders is a requisite for their active involvement.

Additionally, there is a need to ensure that locally-led DRRM is inclusive, acknowledging and supporting the knowledge and capacity of different groups, including the utilization of local and indigenous knowledge. This means identifying and including the voices of indigenous peoples, minorities, marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities, making sure that not only their needs are met but their capacity and knowledge are recognized and strengthened.

Furthermore, stakeholders should commit to participatory approaches in the development and implementation of national and local strategies, assuming specific responsibilities for CSOs and private sector and the whole-of-society approach that the SFDRR promotes. Government should lead in proactively seeking informed and meaningful participation of marginalized sectors, while providing and ensuring an enabling environment for them to be able to participate. With this, the Updated NDRRMP will have a positive impact on local communities.

Assuring public-private partnerships

Public-private cooperation is an important mechanism to leverage as it can support not only response and recovery but more importantly, prevention, mitigation, and preparedness actions in DRRM. It can facilitate risk data generation; technology acquisition and innovation; information sharing, exchange, and dissemination; and, informed infrastructure development and land use, among others, with benefits to the public sector. It can also facilitate processes which will ensure development and economic activities of both sectors do not contribute to further environmental degradation, exacerbate the effects of climate change, or create new disaster risks.

Establishing a functional results-based monitoring and evaluation system

The employment of a systematic and inclusive approach to monitoring is instrumental in achieving significant progress across the SFDRR's priorities. A stringent monitoring mechanism is also imperative to enforce greater accountability especially among government actors. There is a need to intensify monitoring and evaluation at all levels, develop the necessary metrics, and make risk information open, accessible, shareable across data platforms, and duly disaggregated to support efforts to leave no one behind. There is a need to foster stronger collaboration with agencies in collecting, analyzing, and consolidating disaster-related data.

Ensuring coherence

Ensuring coherence in DRRM and CCA agenda, strengthening institutions, and clarifying roles and responsibilities help ensure that all public and private investments in development are investments in resilience. In doing so, it is imperative to break down *silos* and bring humanitarian and development communities together to invest in long-term solutions that build resilience among the world's most vulnerable. Many governments and donors present during the 3rd World Conference on DRR recognized the importance of this, and as a result, the SFDRR elevates resilience as a priority. Both the humanitarian and development groups need to collaborate in designing programs aimed at building the adaptive capacity of communities across a range of areas, from diversifying their

livelihoods to providing access to early warning and risk financing. Ensuring coherence would require improving the vertical alignment of plans, across thematic, sectoral, and longer-term development plans; and the horizontal alignment of plans, across different geopolitical/administrative levels of governance.

Reconfiguring DRRM protocols and approaches to adapt to the new normal

The New Normal redounds even to the implementation of disaster response protocols that must be reconfigured to ensure that non-pharmaceutical interventions are followed in the event of disasters especially in evacuation and camp management. Further, approaches to disaster and humanitarian response must balance the need to act swiftly, with the need to ensure that health standards are complied with.

Striving for self-reliance

Self-reliance is an important feature of a robust national disaster risk reduction and management system (e.g., *purok system* in San Francisco, Camotes Island). Communities must find innovative solutions to reduce their own vulnerabilities, increase their resiliency and become less reliant on government assistance in times of disasters. Filipinos need to strengthen the manifestation of our culture of *Bayanihan* and *Walang Iwanan* in DRRM-CCA to support each other without needing external assistance or aid.

The Updated National DRRM Framework and Plan

The NDRRMP was developed as a roadmap to help the country move towards its vision of resilience, as stated in the framework -- **“Safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development.”** In principle, all the activities done under the NDRRMP were envisioned to contribute towards this collective aim by 2028.

When the framework was developed, it was based on a number of realities and assumptions. These were checked to ensure that it remains up to date and is responsive to the needs of the time. The aim was not to change the NDRRM vision but to ensure that the principles behind the vision are reflections of the changes, priorities and commitment of the country. Overall, the country’s NDRRM vision still holds true and has not yet been attained.

The updated framework, as seen in **Figure 3**, has two primary features. The first feature shows the spiral transition, progress, and achievement toward realizing our resilience goal as depicted in the existing framework. The second feature depicts the transformation and recalibration of the framework that emphasizes a number of things:

First, the emphasis on the centrality of risk and focus on an all hazards approach. It recognizes that risks have a dynamic nature that changes over time with the interplay of people’s level of capacity and vulnerabilities amidst the changing climate, including extreme and slow onset events and manmade activities. It brings attention to the increasingly interconnected, cascading and complex nature of natural and human-induced hazards which links the discussion on DRRM, CCA and sustainable development (UNDRR and ISC, 2020).

Second, the inclusion of risk governance shows that institutional mechanisms and inclusive environments are enabling factors in empowering communities and giving them voices and spaces in decision making at different levels.

Third, by focusing on resilience strengthening, it underlies the importance of building adaptive, anticipatory, responsive, and transformative capacities of people and government. These four factors are important to be addressed in order to reduce existing risks and prevent new risks from developing.

Fourth, coherence and mutual reinforcement of strategies among actors and across thematic pillars is emphasized to improve the system and avoid working in silos. The framework recognizes the need to establish credible linkages to enhance coherence and harmonization across goals, systems, plans, and policies to avoid duplication, overlapping of efforts and wastage of resources. Thus, the thematic pillars and its corresponding Outcomes as seen in Figure 4 are organized and clustered into three (3) Key Result Areas (KRAs): KRA 1: Disaster Risk Reduction; KRA 2: Preparedness and Response; and, KRA 3: Build Back Better.

Fifth, the **adoption of the four priorities for action of the SFDRR** as strategies to achieve the overall goal of disaster risk reduction and resilience.

The framework unpacked the vision statement and highlighted the meaning of the different words. The following section qualitatively describes the country’s collective progress towards achieving the vision of resilience and will present the updated narratives to explain each component of the vision statement.

Safer

New Narrative

Men and women have increased DRRM-CCA awareness and understanding and are able to do preemptive actions to reduce the evolving risks they face.

Based on the NDRRMP review, over the past eight years, the level of awareness and understanding of people and governments on DRRM and CCA has increased. This was evident through people's actions in responding to forecasts and warnings and even preparedness habits formed at the household, community, and local government level. At the national level, agencies have become more attuned to DRRM-CCA language and found ease in talking about them. The increase can be attributed to a number of factors including through the capacity building initiatives; information, education, and communication (IEC) materials produced; risk assessment tools, approaches and guidelines; among others. However, this change was not consistent in all areas in the country. Vast differences are very evident, especially in terms of translating the understanding into actions on the ground, including mainstreaming in policies. In addition, with stronger, more unpredictable weather patterns experienced in recent years, the country still saw a number of casualties and losses in assets, and livelihoods, which continue to remind us that we need to continually find ways to prepare, reduce, and manage risks especially within the context of the new normal.

Adaptive

New Narrative

Strengthened adaptive, anticipatory and transformative capacities of communities and government is achieved through the coherent application of DRR, CCA and ecosystem-based approaches. It is key to achieving resilient communities and livelihoods.

Through the years, the attempt to converge DRR and CCA did not really progress much due to several reasons. Both are governed by different international and national policies and are framed differently to keep the focus aligned with the bigger narratives linked to the global agenda. However, finding ways to coherently use and implement them has been gaining momentum. Coherence, and not convergence, is the more effective way to make sure that both are interoperable and complementary. One way to achieve coherence is to use more holistic narratives like integrated risk management (IRM) that links DRR, CCA, and ecosystem-based approaches. Coherence, in the use of these approaches, also contributes to the country's commitment to the global agenda and is aligned with the overall vision of resilience.

Being adaptive is not just about building back better nor is it simply relating to learning from good practices, research and experience to help us address the underlying cases of vulnerability. Being adaptive is ensuring these are done with the added step of preparing for future events, based on scientific forecasts and models. The incorporation of scientific forecasts and projections, akin to the climate variability and change, and environmental contexts, is an essential component of adaptive capacity.

Disaster-Resilient

New Narrative

Disaster resilient communities apply risk-centered approaches to address current and reduce future disaster risks.

Through the actions implemented under the NDRRMP, it is quite clear that the country is (slowly) moving towards a strong culture of safety especially in terms of acting on typhoons and other related hydro meteorological hazards and bouncing back after the disasters. However, a resilient community is not just about bouncing back to its original state. The overall vision was to bounce forward and improve on the actions communities and government make before, during, and after the disasters. A resilient community is one that focuses on risks and is conscious on how to identify, reduce, manage them and ensure that no new risks are formed along the way.

Sustainable Development

New Narrative

Sustainable development is about strengthening safety and resilience of individuals and communities, leaving no one behind.

Sustainable development is yet to be achieved and while the activities implemented under the NDRRMP have their contributions, the country still has a long way to go. Contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, we recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur inclusive economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. This further reinforces the need for coherence in the work around resilience. Anchoring on the overall framework of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, we strive towards ensuring safety and strengthened resilience of individuals and communities, leaving no one behind.

Aside from the principles and revised narratives described earlier in the updated framework, the Updated NDRRMP is guided by the following considerations:

1. The four thematic areas were retained, but the outcomes, outputs, and activities, were revised based on the learnings from the past eight years of implementation;
2. Related to 1, the four thematic areas are still to be steered by the four vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC;
3. The key activities are listed under the four priority areas of SFDRR;
4. The updated timeline is attuned with the national development planning cycles (PDP) and the NDRRMP will use a common timeline for all the activities;
5. The DRRM-CCA-related targets under the PDP are carefully noted;
6. Adoption of risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales and landscapes, with targets, indicators, and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health, and environmental resilience;
7. Incorporation of ways to enhance vertical and horizontal interlinkages between the different outcomes and thematic areas; and,
8. The need to invest in the health of all Filipinos as demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is done by prioritizing health and wealth-being in DRRM actions.

Figure 3. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework 2020-2030

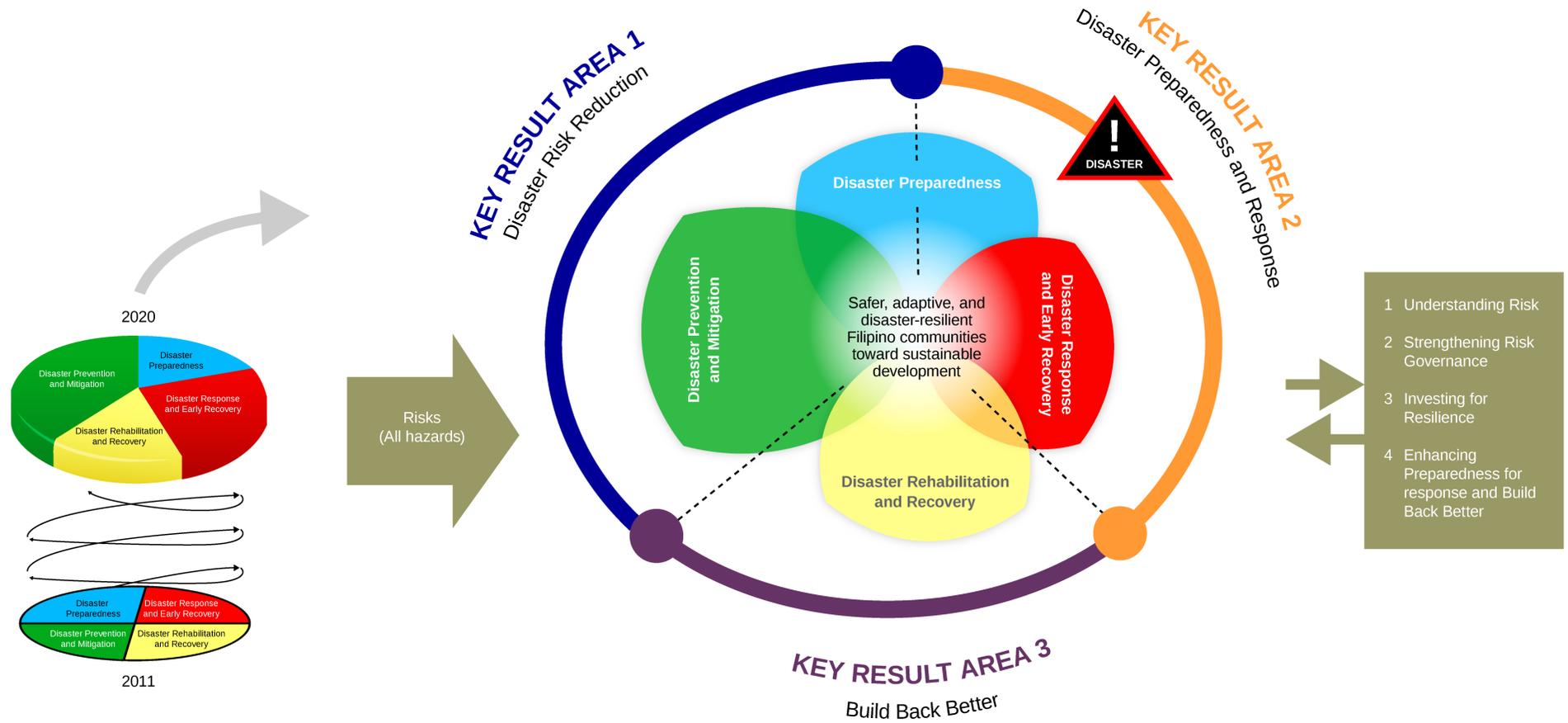
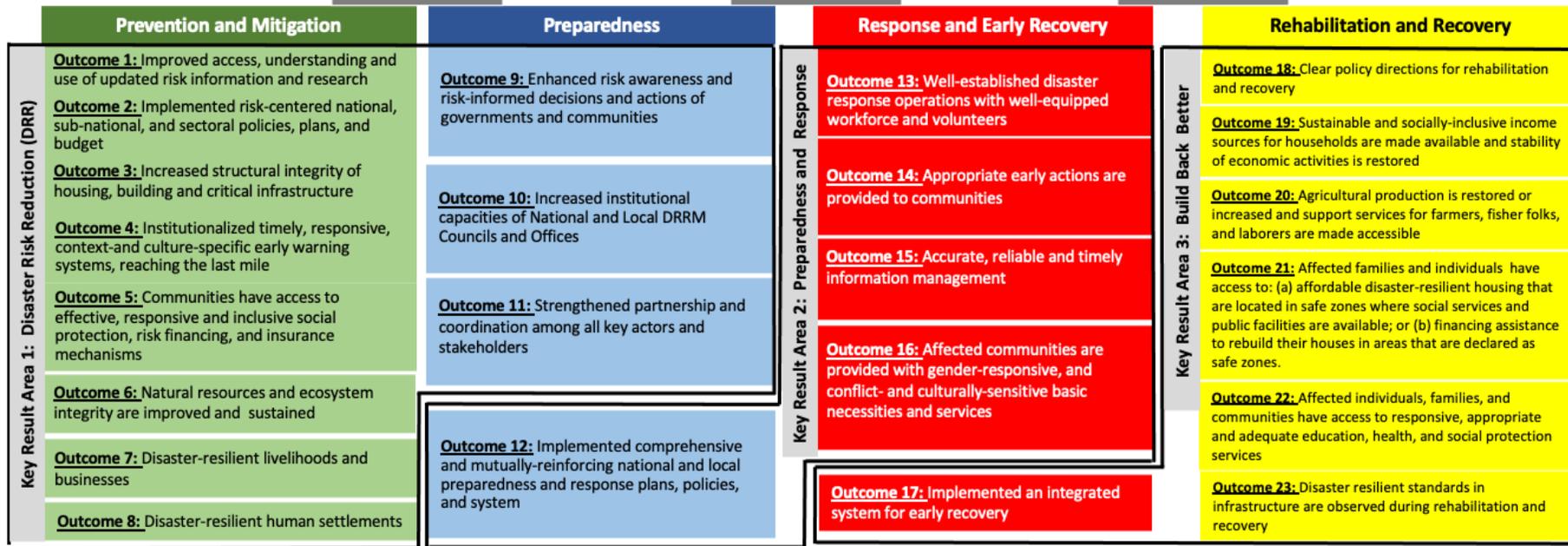


Figure 4: The Summary of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2020 - 2030

The Updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan of the Philippines



Resilience Vision: Safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development



23 outcomes, 50 outputs, 206 activities

locally-grounded and contextualised, globally aligned and responsive

THEMATIC AREA I –

DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Overall steering and leadership – Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation is about understanding risk and ensuring that policies, plans and budget are risk-informed and provide an enabling environment for sustained actions aimed at addressing current and reducing future risks. It is about access, use and application of science in risk reduction and management work – from assessment to early warning actions. Also, this thematic pillar is about the institutionalization of risk financing mechanisms for both *ex ante* and *ex post* actions, emphasizing the complementarity of resources to help strengthen resilience.

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes
Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through mainstreaming integrated risk management into science, policy and practice.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access, understanding, and use of updated risk information, DRR-related statistics, and research; 2. Apply integrated risk management assessment tools; 3. Implement risk-centered national, sub-national and sectoral policies, plans and budgets; 4. Institutionalize timely, responsive, context- and culture-specific early warning systems; 5. Access to effective, responsive and inclusive risk financing and insurance mechanisms. 6. Improve and protect ecosystem integrity; 7. Build resilience of livelihoods and businesses; and 8. Disaster-resilient human settlements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved access, understanding and use of updated risk information and research 2. Implemented risk-centered national, sub-national, and sectoral policies, plans, and budgets 3. Increased structural integrity of housing, building, and critical infrastructure 4. Institutionalized timely, responsive, context- and culture-specific early warning systems reaching the last mile 5. Communities have access to effective, responsive and inclusive social protection, risk financing and insurance mechanisms 6. Natural resources and ecosystem integrity are improved and sustained 7. Disaster-resilient livelihoods and businesses 8. Disaster-resilient human settlements

Roles and Responsibilities

Lead Agency

In adherence to RA 10121, the DOST is the overall lead for disaster prevention and mitigation activities as Vice-Chairperson for disaster prevention and mitigation in the NDRRMC. DOST will work closely with the OCD and various government agencies and stakeholders to ensure that the outcomes, outputs and activities under the disaster prevention and mitigation pillar are achieved. Specifically, DOST will play a key role in providing oversight for the generation and dissemination of science-informed disaster and climate risk information to all sectors and levels, and the horizontal and vertical integration of DRRM-CCA in policy, planning and budgeting, among others.

Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

The implementing agencies comprised of NGAs, LDRRMCs, LGUs, CSOs, private sector, and other stakeholders will cooperate and complement each other by supporting and engaging in activities that are relevant to the outcomes. Through the guidance of the DOST, the implementing agencies will work together to identify specific programs and projects and allocate corresponding budget to harmonize their efforts and investments toward realizing the goal of addressing current and reduce future risks of communities and government through mainstreaming integrated risk management into science, policy and practice. To monitor the progress and contribution of implementing agencies to the achievement of the outcomes, they will submit accomplishment and activity reports to the lead agency on a regular basis.

Under the disaster prevention and mitigation pillar, the implementing agencies and partners will engage in activities related to risk assessment, early warning systems, DRRM-CCA strategies and plans, resilient infrastructure, and ecosystem integrity, among others.

Other Agencies

As key stakeholders in the pillar, other agencies are encouraged to initiate actions that will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes. Their actions should be done in consideration of their respective mandates.

Outcome 1**IMPROVED ACCESS, UNDERSTANDING AND USE OF UPDATED RISK INFORMATION, DRR-RELATED STATISTICS, AND RESEARCH**

Outcome 1 focuses on Priority Action 1 of the SFDRR on understanding risk through outputs and activities that increase understanding of disaster and climate risk; use, access and sharing of risk information; and collection and reporting of DRR-related statistics. It contributes to the achievement of Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Indicators

- Percentage of disaster and climate municipal-scale hazard and risk information for 1,489 municipalities updated by 2022;
- Percentage of the 42,045 barangays are able to access and input accurate hazards and risk information in online mapping platforms by 2022;
- Standard codes and guidelines for contribution and access of information into and from the database system formulated by 2020;
- One integrated information system for NAMRIA, MGB, PAGASA and PHIVOLCS for data exchange by 2020;
- Percentage of healthcare facilities/hospitals are able to access hazard and risk assessment data present in the area;
- Percentage of indicators reported annually to the online Sendai Framework Monitor;
- Percentage of LGUs that have reported minimum required disaster damage and loss data to national authorities;
- Percentage of LGUs reporting Sex, Age and Disability disaggregated data to national level following a disaster;
- Percentage of Local Government Units (LGU) undertaking or updating Climate and Disaster Risk Assessments (CDRA) each year;
- Percentage of Local Government Units (LGU) that incorporate CDRA findings into Local DRR Plans; and
- Percentage of hazard, exposure and vulnerability databases publically accessible.

Lead Agency

DOST

**Implementing Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

OCD, DILG, DA, DOH, DENR, DENR-MGB, DENR-NAMRIA, CCC, DICT, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PAGASA, DOST-PNRI, DSWD, DOE, DTI, DepEd, DPWH, DOT, NEDA, OPAPP, PCOO, NAPC-VDC, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector, LGUs, and DRRMCs

Other Agencies

PSA, NCDA, Development Partners, and other agencies/Institutions/Organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2021-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
1.1 Disaster and climate risk information	1.1.1 Enhance risk assessment and mapping	x	x	x
	1.1.2 Conduct comprehensive local physical and social capacity assessment	x	x	x
	1.1.3 Ensure public availability and access to hazard, exposure, and vulnerability data to all relevant stakeholders	x	x	x
	1.1.4 Conduct capacity building on Hazard, Vulnerability, Exposure assessment and mapping	x	x	x
	1.1.5 Disseminate risk information products	x	x	x
	1.1.6 Capacitate planners and DRRM workers of the national government, LGUs, and non-government entities in the conduct of integrated risk assessment	x	x	x
	1.1.7 Assist LGUs to undertake and update Climate and Disaster Risk Assessments (CDRAs)	x	x	x
1.2 Information management and systems	1.2.1 Install agreed integrated information systems in mandated agencies	x		
	1.2.2 Develop multi-agency protocols to allow data exchange and use	x		
	1.2.3 Standardize information for data exchange, accessibility and communication	x		
	1.2.4 Develop methods, platforms, tools, databases for data exchange by setting up a Disaster Risk Information System with open data and open governance approach	x		
	1.2.5 Capacitate national, local government agencies and non-government entities in the use of geospatial tools and technologies	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2021-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
1.3 Standards of DRR-related statistics	1.3.1 Regular updating and reporting to SDG Watch and Sendai Framework Monitor	x	x	x
	1.3.2 Develop and/or enhance standards on data collection, minimum data requirements for reporting, data disaggregation by sex, age and disability, data validation, data consolidation, data reporting, data sharing and terminologies of disaster related statistics	x		
	1.3.3 Harmonize existing loss and damage reporting templates at all levels	x		
	1.3.4 Improve coordination mechanism with data providers and the Philippine Statistics Authority	x		
	1.3.5 Conduct relevant statistical capacity building initiatives	x	x	x

Outcome 2**IMPLEMENTED RISK-CENTERED NATIONAL, SUB-NATIONAL AND SECTORAL POLICIES, PLANS, AND BUDGETS**

Outcome 2 underscores the importance of having DRRM-CCA integrated policies and plans with corresponding budget that are aligned at all levels for the efficient and effective implementation of risk reduction programs in the country. It aims to strengthen mainstreaming of DRRM-CCA, institutionalization of DRRM offices, harmonization and implementation of local plans, review of policies, and participatory planning. It also promotes the development of public service continuity. The outcome contributes to the achievement of Target E of the SFDRR: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 and to SDG 11.b.

Indicators

- Number of DRRM-CCA and environmental-related provisions in all policies, plans and budget by 2021;
- Number of HUCs, ICCs, provinces, cities and municipalities with risk-informed development plans by 2021;
- Number of regions, HUCs, ICCs, provinces, cities and municipalities that have adapted and implemented LDRRM plans in line with the NDRRMP by 2021 (Sendai Indicator E.2 and SDG 11.b);
- Number of barangays with DRRM plans aligned with the LDRRM plan by 2022;
- All DRRM offices in 81 Provinces, 145 Cities and 1489 municipalities are institutionalized by 2025;
- Percentage of the provinces, cities, and municipalities that submit monthly LDRRM fund utilization report;
- Percentage of disaster and climate municipal-scale hazard and risk information used in local development and sectoral plans and subnational plans and budgets by 2022;
- Percentage of national and local government offices with public service continuity plans by 2022;
- Percentage of LGUs with institutionalized DRRM-Health System by 2022; and,
- Percentage of LGUs reporting to include local stakeholder groups and vulnerable groups with government in the development of LDRRM Plans.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DILG
OCD, NEDA, DBM, DOST, DHSUD, DOH, CCC, DOE, DA, DPWH, DSWD DENR,
PCOO, DepEd, PRC, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, CSOs, LGUs, and DRRMCs

Other Agencies

COA, PIEP, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
2.1 DRRM-CCA, and environmental policies, plans and budgets at all levels	2.1.1 Review existing policies, plans and budgets (national and local levels)	x	x	x
	2.1.2 Formulate Public Service Continuity Plan in all levels of government	x	x	x
	2.1.3 Integrate DRRM-CCA in land use and sectoral planning, including in assessment, evaluation, approval and monitoring systems for environmentally critical projects and projects within environmentally critical areas	x	x	x
	2.1.4 Institutionalize DRRM offices at the local level	x	x	x
	2.1.5 Strengthen harmonization and implementation of local plans (e.g., CLUP, CDP, LDRRMP, LCCAP, Local Solid Waste Management Plan)	x	x	x
	2.1.6 Enhance inclusive and participatory planning capacities and coordinated development planning of LGUs in the same landscape	x	x	x
	2.1.7 Strengthen local, national government agencies and non-government entities' participation in planning activities at all levels particularly persons with disabilities, women, indigenous peoples, and children, providing them the necessary support to meaningfully participate	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
2.2 DRRM Fund Monitoring System	2.2.1 Revise Policies on National and Local Allocation and Utilization of DRR Funds such as but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and Administration of the NDRRM Fund • LDRRM Fund • Agency budgets and programs 	x		
	2.2.2 Develop fund tracking and monitoring portal for National and Local DRRM Fund	x		
	2.2.3 Designate key personnel and office in-charge of National/local DRRM Fund tracking and monitoring portal	x		
	2.2.4 Train key personnel and office in-charge on the maintenance, updating of the Fund portal	x	x	x
	2.2.5 Improve utilization of local DRRM funds for prevention and mitigation, and preparedness activities	x	x	x
	2.2.6 Submit monthly LDRRM fund utilization report	x	x	x

Outcome 3**INCREASED STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Outcome 3 gives priority to increasing the structural integrity of housing, building and critical infrastructure to reduce damage, disruption to essential services, and save lives. It contributes to Target C: of the SFDRR: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030, and Target D of the SFDRR: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

Indicators

- Percentage of government-owned infrastructure in 81 provinces are resilient to disasters by 2028;
- DRRM-CCA-informed National Building Code implemented by 2021;
- Percentage of DRRM-CCA-informed local zoning ordinances implemented by 2022;
- Percentage of existing critical infrastructure assessed by 2022;
- Percentage of new critical infrastructure informed by hazard and risk assessments annually;
- Guidelines on the redesign, retrofitting or operational modifications and gender responsiveness of infrastructure implemented by 2021;
- Percentage of hospitals (level 2 and 3) are resilient with Certificate of Structural Integrity by 2028;
- Annual amount of direct economic damage and loss to health facilities, education facilities and critical infrastructure (Sendai Indicator C5);
- Annual number of destroyed or damaged health facilities, educational facilities and critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicators D2, D3 and D4);
- Annual number of disruptions to educational services, health services and basic services (Sendai Indicators D6, D7 and D8);
- Annual direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator C2); and
- Annual direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator C6).

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DPWH
OCD, DHSUD, DSWD, DOST, DTI, DENR, DILG, DOH, DND, DepEd, CHED, DA, DOE, DICT, DOTr, PCW, AFP, PNP, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, Private Sector, DRRMCs, LGUs, BFP

Other Agencies

NCCA, NCDA, PSA, NIA, MWSS, PICE, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
3.1 Resilient infrastructure systems	3.1.1 Repair, reinforce, and retrofit critical infrastructures such as but not limited to energy, communications, transportation, water, health, education, agriculture, solid waste and cultural heritage	x	x	x
	3.1.2 Ensure risk-informed building codes and local zoning ordinances, and integrate risk considerations into environmentally critical projects, and projects located in environmentally critical areas	x	x	x
	3.1.3 Conduct inventory, vulnerability and risk assessments, and accessibility and gender-responsiveness audit of critical infrastructure	x	x	x
	3.1.4 Develop standards and guidelines on the redesign, retrofitting or operational modifications and gender responsiveness of infrastructure	x	x	x
	3.1.5 Conduct Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign and build capacity of local builders and carpenters on resilient building practices in partnership with CSOs and professional associations of architects and engineers	x	x	x

Outcome 4**INSTITUTIONALIZED TIMELY, RESPONSIVE, CONTEXT- AND CULTURE-SPECIFIC EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS REACHING THE LAST MILE**

Outcome 4 gives importance to availability and access of end-to-end and multi-hazard early warning systems that are operational, context-specific and reaching the last mile especially in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. It emphasizes capacity building and equipping managers with resources for early warning. Early warning systems must be developed and designed with the following elements: (i) Risk Knowledge, (ii) Monitoring and Warning Service, (iii) Dissemination and Communication, and (iv) Response Capability (UNISDR, 2006). The outcome contributes to the achievement of Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Indicators

- Technological capacities of DENR and DOST monitoring and warning agencies in the national and field levels improved by 2022;
- Early warning, early action systems and protocols in all levels for all major hazards including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases developed by 2023;
- Percentage of the 81 Provinces equipped with early warning system facilities by 2022; and,
- All focal persons of early warning systems trained in the systems and protocols by 2022.
- Percentage of people that are covered by early warning system information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms (Sendai Indicator G3);
- Percentage of local governments that have a plan to act on early warnings (Sendai Indicator G4);
- Percentage of people protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning (Sendai Indicator G6); and
- Percentage of EWS messaging that is in a format that is inclusive of the needs of persons with a disability.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DOST
OCD, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, NAPC-VDC, DICT, DILG, DSWD, DOH, DA, CCC, PCOO, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies

NCIP, Academe and Research Institutes and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
4.1 Operational end-to-end, and multi-hazard early warning systems	4.1.1 Develop guidelines for the utilization of DRRM-CCA related research and innovation for early warning	x	x	x
	4.1.2 Enhance national and local multi-hazard early warning, early action systems and protocols	x	x	x
	4.1.3 Procure and install equipment and facilities for early warning systems at national and local levels	x	x	x
	4.1.4 Build capacities of national and local managers of early warning systems	x	x	x
	4.1.5 Develop SoPs and guidelines for multi-hazard early warning systems that are inclusive of the needs of persons with a disability	x	x	x

Outcome 5 emphasizes enhancing financial resilience at all levels, and social protection of populations at risk. Various options available for disaster risk financing must be identified based on the principle of shared responsibility between the government, private sector and private individuals. Social protection mechanisms for the basic sector should be strengthened to enhance their socio-economic resilience. The outcome contributes to the PDP strategy on reducing vulnerability of individuals and families through risk transfer, and universal and transformative social protection for all Filipinos.

Indicators

- Percentage of national, provincial, and critical government infrastructure insured by 2022;
- Percentage of total number of public-private disaster-related insurance products available and subscribed;
- Percentage of cities and municipalities provided with access to other risk financing mechanisms by 2022;
- Percentage of inspected establishments that pay government mandated social insurance;
- Percentage of farmers and fisherfolk that avail crop insurance;
- Policy framework for forecast or impact-based financing mechanism established by 2022;
- Social Protection Plan implemented;
- Number of new partnerships with financial institutions and insurance companies entered into annually to provide disaster risk financing and insurance; and
- Percentage of LGUs that develop or update communication plans that include activities to inform the public on disaster risk financing and insurance.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DOF
DBM, DSWD, OCD, DOST, DOH, DILG, DA-PCIC, DOLE, DTI, DepEd, CCC, GSIS, SSS, PhilHealth, NAPC-VDC, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies

Insurance Commission, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
5.1 Accessible disaster risk financing strategies	5.1.1 Conduct research and develop new modalities on risk financing	x	x	x
	5.1.2 Create enabling environment for private sector participation in the development of financing options		x	x
	5.1.3 Conduct IEC campaign to encourage hazard insurance coverage in national, local, and household/ individual levels	x	x	x
	5.1.4 Promote and develop insurance schemes among production sector, supply sector, MSMEs, households, responders, and vulnerable groups	x	x	x
	5.1.5 Update the directory of available financing windows for LGUs	x	x	x
5.2 Social Protection Program	5.2.1 Take stock of social protection strategies	x	x	x
	5.2.2 Develop and implement a National Social Protection Plan	x	x	x

Outcome 6**NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY ARE IMPROVED AND SUSTAINED**

Outcome 6 underscores the critical role of natural resources and ecosystems in DRRM. It promotes nature-based solutions, sustainable integrated area development, and participatory environmental governance. It aligns with the NCCAP's priority on environmental and ecological stability, and contributes to the PDP's strategy on ensuring ecological integrity, and a clean and healthy environment.

Indicators

- Percentage of forest cover increased by 2022;
- Critical ecosystems and areas are identified by 2022;
- Percentage of coastal and marine habitats/areas rehabilitated by 2022;
- Area in hectares assessed for ecosystem services status by 2022;
- Number of green/nature-based solutions implemented by 2022; and,
- Number of environmental sustainability studies conducted by 2022.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DENR
OCD, DILG, DA, DOST, DOLE, DTI, DOT, CCC, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, LGUs,
NAPC-VDC, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector, DRRMCs

Other Agencies

NIA, NCIP, Academe and Research Institutes, and other agencies/offices/
organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
6.1 Nature-based solutions	6.1.1 Conduct natural resources and ecosystem accounting, valuation, stocktaking, inventory and assessment	x	x	x
	6.1.2 Conduct carrying capacity studies and research on terrestrial, coastal, and marine habitats and resources	x	x	x
	6.1.3 Mainstream ecosystem values into national and local development planning, including ecosystem services indicators, monitoring systems and databases	x	x	x
	6.1.4 Protect intact habitats, restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems/habitats (e.g., mangroves, wetlands, forest, coral reefs), and improve urban green spaces	x	x	x
	6.1.5 Promote sustainable integrated area development, and participatory environmental governance	x	x	x
	6.1.6 Promote sustainable community resource-based enterprises and livelihood programs	x	x	x
	6.1.7 Formulate and implement the Integrated River Basin Management and Development Plan	x	x	x

Outcome 7 DISASTER-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS AND BUSINESSES

Outcome 7 prioritizes minimizing economic losses and enhancing the resilience of livelihoods and businesses particularly the informal sector and MSMEs. It promotes business continuity planning to mitigate risks. It aligns with the MSME Development Plan 2017-2022 in focusing on improving business environment, strengthening business capacity, and broadening business opportunities. It also contributes to the PDP pillar on inequality-reducing transformation through expansion and increased access to economic opportunities as well as to SFDRR Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

Indicators

- Number of resilient livelihood programs implemented;
- Number of resilient livelihood-related partnerships forged;
- Percentage increase (with respect to the previous year) in micro and small-scale business registration;
- Percentage increase in livelihood portfolios of communities;
- Percentage increase (with respect to the previous year) of DRRM programs implemented by the private sector;
- Percentage increase (with respect to the previous year) of the number of business continuity plans developed by registered businesses;
- Percentage of LGUs that have established formal partnerships with private sector as part of the LGU DRR Plans; and
- Direct economic loss to damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator C3).

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

DTI
DOLE, OCD, DA, DAR, DOTr, DOE, DICT, DILG, DSWD, DOF, NAPC-VDC, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies

SEC, PCCI, CDA, TESDA, Academe and Research Institutions and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
7.1 Resilience of livelihoods	7.1.1 Establish an LGU-led livelihood resource/ asset mapping in the barangays to determine shock-resilient and sustainable livelihoods	x	x	x
	7.1.2 Capacitate communities and families to identify risks on livelihoods and determine mitigation measures to minimize economic losses for all kinds of shocks	x	x	x
	7.1.3 Provide technical assistance and resource augmentation to LGUs in the establishment of disaster resilient livelihoods	x	x	x
	7.1.4 Provide livelihoods created (before or after a disaster) with starter tool kit incorporating disaster resilience	x	x	x
	7.1.5 Provide financial literacy training, and information on financial resources and programs available	x	x	x
7.2 Resilience of businesses	7.2.1 Train Safety Officers of businesses to develop, improve and implement actions that ensure business continuity and disaster resilience, including development of business continuity plans	x	x	x
	7.2.2 Integrate disaster resilience in the Occupational Safety and Health Standards of establishments	x	x	x
	7.2.3 Capacitate businesses to identify risks and supply chain vulnerabilities, and determine mitigation measures to minimize economic losses for all kinds of shocks	x	x	x
	7.2.4 Improve business environment through streamlined and simplified rules and procedures of doing business, and broaden access to markets	x	x	x
	7.2.5 Provide diversified sources of financing, and develop credit enhancement mechanisms (e.g., guarantees, insurance) especially for MSMEs	x	x	x

Outcome 8 DISASTER-RESILIENT HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Outcome 8 focuses on resilient resettlement interventions for families in high-risk areas. It aligns to the 1987 Constitution provision on making available decent housing and basic services in resettlement areas. The outcome contributes to the PDP strategies on reducing vulnerability of individuals and families, and inequality-reducing transformation by building safe and secure communities.

Indicators

- Percentage increase (with respect to the previous year) of resilient shelters/ housing units in LGUs;
- Number of families in high-risk areas voluntarily resettled to safe areas;
- New settlements located in low risk areas with access to social services and public facilities; and
- Number of community-based risk assessments undertaken.

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

DHSUD
DILG, DENR-MGB, DENR-NAMRIA, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PAGASA, DOJ-LRA, DA, DAR, DOE, DOH, DTI, DSWD, DepEd, DOTr, DPWH, NHA, HMDF, NHMFC, SHFC, NAPC-VDC, PNP, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, CSOs, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies

NCIP, LWUA, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
8.1 Resilient Communities	8.1.1 Identify and provide access to suitable sites for human settlements in appropriate land-use and which will not encroach on environmentally critical areas and conservation sites	x	x	x
	8.1.2 Conduct community-based risk assessment	x	x	x
	8.1.3 Construct disaster-resilient housing units	x	x	x
	8.1.4 Provide basic services and public facilities	x	x	x
	8.1.5 Relocate target communities following participatory processes	x	x	x
	8.1.6 Conduct monitoring evaluation, accountability, and learning	x	x	x

THEMATIC AREA II –

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Overall steering and leadership – Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Disaster Preparedness provides for key strategic actions that give importance to community awareness and understanding, contingency planning, conduct of local drills, competency building for survival and rescue, and the development of needed disaster preparedness and response plans. In preparing communities and governments for possible disasters, pre-determined needs based on information available are crucial. Risk-related information coming from the Prevention and Mitigation aspect is necessary in order for preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, policies, budget, and institutional mechanisms established under the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation aspect will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms, among others. Through these, coordination, complementation, and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured.

Considering the diversity of risks confronting the country in recent years, the need for stronger mechanisms on preparedness for response is also underscored in this pillar. The activities identified under this pillar also seek to ensure functional and responsive systems that are ready in the event of disasters. The crafting of operational guidelines and protocols for the implementation of forecast-based early actions is deemed necessary to bolster the capacities and expand the assets of national, regional, and local actors to effectively and efficiently prepare for and respond to disasters.

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes
Establish and strengthen capacities of governments, communities, CSOs, and private sector to anticipate, cope, and recover from the adverse impacts of hazards and potential cascading disasters, and minimize losses and disruption of daily life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the level of awareness and understanding of governments and communities of hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities; 2. Equip governments, institutions, communities, families, and individuals with the necessary skills to respond and cope with the adverse impacts of disasters; 3. Increase the capacity of institutions for risk governance to avert loss of lives and assets; 4. Strengthen partnership among all key actors and stakeholders; and, 5. Develop and implement comprehensive and mutually-reinforcing national and local disaster preparedness and response plans and systems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Enhanced risk awareness and risk-informed decisions and actions of governments and communities 10. Increased institutional capacities of National and Local DRRM Councils and Offices 11. Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key actors and stakeholders 12. Implemented comprehensive and mutually-reinforcing national and local preparedness and response plans, policies, and system

Roles and Responsibilities

Lead Agencies

In adherence to RA 10121, the DILG, as Vice-Chairperson for disaster preparedness in the NDRRMC, will be the overall lead for disaster preparedness interventions and activities at the national level. As the focal agency for this thematic pillar, DILG will work closely with the OCD and various government agencies and stakeholders to ensure that the identified outcomes under disaster preparedness are realized. Specifically, DILG will play a fundamental role in facilitating synergy of activities and strategies designed for communities, local government, CSOs, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders in at-risk areas to effectively anticipate, avoid, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

The implementing agencies comprised of NGAs, LDRRMCs, LGUs, CSOs, private sector, and other stakeholders will cooperate and complement each other to advance safe and resilient communities through supporting and engaging in activities that are relevant to the outcomes. Through the supervision of DILG as the overall coordinator, the implementing agencies will work together to identify specific programs and projects and allocate corresponding budget to harmonize their efforts and investments toward realizing the goal of the disaster preparedness pillar at all levels. To monitor the progress and contribution of implementing agencies to the achievement of the outcomes, they will submit accomplishment and activity reports to the lead agency on a regular basis.

Under the disaster preparedness pillar, the implementing agencies and partners will engage in activities which may include, but not limited to, IEC campaign, capacity building, partnership building, planning, preparedness for response, and continuity of essential services.

Other Agencies

As key stakeholders in the pillar, they are encouraged to initiate actions that will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes. Their actions should be done in view of their respective mandates.

In order to contribute to reducing loss of lives and assets, this outcome focuses on the development of communication and advocacy plans for inclusive and integrated IEC programs and strategies, covering all hazards. It also highlights the importance of sustaining education and research through the establishment of a national DRRM training institute for DRRM actors to continuously acquire knowledge and develop their capacities. Furthermore, this outcome also recognizes the value of integrating DRRM in the education sector and providing platforms to facilitate dialogue among relevant stakeholders in the country to regularly discuss good practices, trends, and innovations in DRRM and CCA. This outcome aligns with Priority 1 of the SFDRR: Understanding disaster risk and Priority 7 of the NCCAP: Knowledge and Capacity Development.

Indicators

- Percentage of government DRRM and CCA policies and strategies with corresponding IEC materials developed and disseminated;
- Percentage of IEC materials and campaigns developed in accessible formats;
- Percentage of LGUs reached by IEC materials and campaigns;
- Percentage of government DRRM and CCA policies and strategies with corresponding training materials developed;
- Percentage of DRRM and CCA materials developed for formal education and training programs;
- Percentage of communities and LGUs that demonstrate capacity to perform preparedness actions based on their contingency plans;
- Percentage of vulnerable population and other stakeholders participating in the formulation of contingency plans and other preparedness plans;
- Percentage of household/ population with increased understanding of risks, possible disaster impacts and worst-case scenario;
- Percentage of reference materials on climate and disaster risk information published and disseminated; and,
- Response units, DRRM managers, and key decision makers are able to fulfill their preparedness and response roles and responsibilities

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

DILG
OCD, DepEd, DOH, DPWH, DOE, DSWD, DENR, DENR-MGB, DND-NDCP, NAMRIA, DA, DILG-LGA, DILG-PPSC, PCOO, PIA, AFP, CHED, CCC, NAPC-VDC, DOST-PAGASA, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PNRI, BFP, PNP, PCG, DICT, DOTr, DOLE, DAR, PRC, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, LMB, DRRMCs, LGUs, CSOs, Private Sector

Other Agencies

CSC, NYC, NCDA, TESDA, NHI, NCCA, Media, academic institutions, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
9.1 Inclusive and comprehensive national and local DRRM and CCA information, education, and communication (IEC) plans and programs	9.1.1 Develop national and local DRRM and CCA advocacy and communication plans and programs utilizing risk information from Outcome 1	x		
	9.1.2 Document and publish good practices and self-sufficient models in DRRM and CCA	x	x	x
	9.1.3 Develop inclusive, gender-responsive, conflict-, and culture-sensitive IEC materials using quad media	x	x	x
	9.1.4 Formulate guidelines and/or policies on disseminating DRRM and CCA information to governments, communities, and other relevant stakeholders	x		
	9.1.5 Develop and maintain an integrated knowledge management hub for DRRM and CCA IEC materials and other relevant plans, policies and programs	x	x	x
9.2 Increased understanding and application of DRRM measures	9.2.1 Formulate framework, operational guidelines, processes, and/or standard procedures for DRRM	x		
	9.2.2 Implement capacity building activity for the development and/or enhancement of contingency plans	x	x	x
	9.2.3 Regular conduct of simulation exercises on preparedness and response for single and multiple hazards at the national and local levels	x	x	x
	9.2.4 Develop innovative approaches in capacity building, including the use of web-based platforms, games, music, theater, and dance	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
9.3 Sustained DRRM and CCA education and research	9.3.1 Establish a National DRRM Training Institute to conduct education, training, research and publication programs		x	
	9.3.2 Consolidate and harmonize existing DRRM and CCA modules and tools developed by government, CSOs, academe, private sectors, and other key stakeholders at all levels	x	x	x
	9.3.3 Develop guidelines for the utilization of DRRM and CCA- related research and innovations	x	x	x
9.4 DRRM and CCA mainstreamed in formal and non-formal education	9.4.1 Integrate DRRM and CCA in school curricula, textbooks, teachers' guides and manuals, online modules, and school investment plan	x		
	9.4.2 Conduct of DRRM and CCA education and training for the public and private sectors	x	x	x

Outcome 10**INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT (DRRM) COUNCILS AND OFFICES**

The operation of self-reliant, capable, and equipped DRRM councils and offices that can systematically take lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters, is fundamental in advancing a safe and resilient nation. This outcome gives priority to the institutionalization of permanent and competent DRRM councils and offices. It also envisions to craft a Magna Carta for DRRM practitioners, as well as strengthen CSO membership guidelines. Additionally, it emphasizes the need for an inclusive M&E system to assess the performance of DRRM councils and offices and enable them to improve their operation and services. This outcome contributes to Priority 2 of the SFDRR: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk and to the PDP strategies on increasing adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems.

Indicators

- Percentage of LGUs with fully-functioning LDRRMCs;
- Percentage of LGUs with adequately staffed, fully-functioning, and financially capable LDRRMOs;
- Percentage of LDRRMOs with permanent and exclusive positions (without concurrent responsibilities in other departments);
- Percentage of LDRRMCs with proactive CSO/CBO members participating in planning and decision-making, and implementation processes;
- Number of CSOs and private sector organizations participating in N/RDRRMC projects, programs, and activities;
- Percentage of LDRRMOs with capacity development agenda on DRRM-CCA;
- Percentage of DRRM managers and key decision makers trained on DRRM and CCA;
- Standard monitoring system to track the performance of LDRRMOs established;
- Percentage of LGUs especially municipalities from vulnerable provinces with standard primary evacuation centers abiding by national government standards;
- Percentage of LGUs with complete inventory of resources;
- Percentage of LDRRMOs with functional operation centers; and,
- Percentage of LGUs with activities and programs factoring in risk information.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DILG
OCD, DBM, DOST, DSWD, DILG- LGA, DILG-PPSC, DOH, DepEd, AFP, BFP, PNP, PRC, DOJ-NBI, DPWH, CSOs, Private Sector, NAPC-VDC, DICT, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, DRRMCs, LGUs

Other Agencies

CSC, academic institutions, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
10.1 Self-reliant, fully-functioning, adequately-staffed, and financially-capable national and local DRRM councils and offices	10.1.1 Institutionalize Local DRRM Offices operated by permanent and competent personnel	x		
	10.1.2 Create and implement a standard competency framework and customized capacity building programs for national and local DRRM councils and offices	x	x	x
	10.1.3 Develop a Citizen's Charter for DRRM-CCA and Magna Carta for DRRM Practitioners/LDRRMOs	x		
	10.1.4 Review guidelines on the membership, roles, and mandates of the national and local DRRM councils and offices	x		
	10.1.5 Review and strengthen CSO membership guidelines in the national and local DRRM councils to make membership more accessible to organizations	x		
	10.1.6 Assess technical, financial, and administrative capacity of national and local DRRM councils and offices	x	x	x
	10.1.7 Establish an inclusive mechanism that will monitor and evaluate the performance of national and local DRRM councils and offices	x		
	10.1.8 Establish mechanisms and incentives to ensure high level of compliance with the existing provisions of DRRM-related laws and regulations	x		
	10.1.9 Institutionalize quality standards and benchmarks, such as certifications and awards for DRRM, with the participation of different stakeholders	x		

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
	10.1.10 Conduct an inventory of existing DRRM resources and services, available within and outside the government	x	x	x
	10.1.11 Capacitate LGUs and regional/provincial agencies and bodies (e.g., RDC, RDRRMCs) on the integration of risk information in development plans.	x	x	x

The presence of intensified coordination mechanisms and processes is imperative in realizing effective and responsive DRRM work in the country. The realization of this outcome contributes to Priority 2 of SFDRR: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. Specifically, this outcome focuses on promoting cooperation among diverse DRRM actors and the development of guidelines for partnership and complementation, which will help identify, clarify, and harmonize potential roles of stakeholders at various levels. It further establishes a platform for periodic reporting on the country's DRRM obligations, relative to international, regional, and bilateral agreements and treaties. Also, Section 6 (q) of RA 10121 highlights the implementation of the country's obligations on DRR treaties to which it is a party. Such a regular reporting scheme will help evaluate the country's performance and determine areas for improvement in DRRM and humanitarian work.

Indicators

- Number of MOUs/MOAs signed with CSOs, private sector, and other relevant institutions;
- Percentage of programs, projects, and activities being implemented by inter-agency bodies/consortia/LGU alliances on DRRM;
- Number of joint memorandum circulars (JMCs) drafted by NGAs;
- Increased participation of CSOs and public, private sectors, and other relevant institutions in DRRM programs, projects, and activities at the barangay, municipal/city, provincial, and regional levels as well as among NGAs;
- Number of international, regional, bilateral agreements, programs, and initiatives related to DRRM and CCA; and,
- Percentage of regional DRRM meetings attended / participated by target government agencies, CSOS, and other stakeholders.

**Lead Agency
Implementing
Agencies/
Institutions/
Organizations**

DILG
OCD, DFA, NEDA, DOH, DSWD, CCC, DOST, DBM, DOF, PRC, NAPC-VDC, DICT, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, LMB, LGUs, DRRMCs, CSOs, Private Sector

Other Agencies

Development partners, humanitarian actors, academic institutions, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
11.1 Vertical and horizontal coordination	11.1.1 Create and maintain a directory or database of key actors and stakeholders (e.g. Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers, Humanitarian Assistance Actors)	x	x	x
	11.1.2 Develop guidelines for coordination and partnership arrangements	x		
	11.1.3 Strengthen coordination fora composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify sectoral and multi-sectoral disaster risk; • build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data; • contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk; • coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk; and, • facilitate and support local multi-sectoral cooperation 	x	x	x
	11.1.4 Develop and maintain a central data information system to manage and harmonize non-sensitive information from all stakeholders	x	x	x
11.2 Periodic report on country's obligations with DRRM agreements/treaties to which it is a party	11.2.1 Conduct an inventory of foreign agreements/treaties on DRRM to which the country is a party	x		
	11.2.2 Conduct an inventory of programs and initiatives related to DRRM, CCA, and humanitarian assistance	x		
	11.2.3 Enhance mechanisms to strengthen synergy and cross-sectoral collaboration in implementing bilateral, regional, and international programs on DRRM and CCA	x	x	x
	11.2.4 Monitor the implementation of the country's obligations with DRRM agreements/treaties to which it is a party and submit report to the NDRRMC	x	x	x

This outcome underscores the need for scenario-based, risk-informed, inclusive, and multi-hazard plans and strategies in response to the worsening impact of disasters, as well as the presence of emerging risks in the country. It also gives priority to the development of protocols for implementing forecast-based early actions and amendment of mechanisms on budget allocation for DRRM. Further, increased coordination for disaster response is also critical to realize this outcome. Another significant component of this outcome pertains to enabling the continuity of essential services through the preparation of operations and continuity plans. This outcome contributes to Priority 4 of the SFDRR: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Indicators

- Percentage of NGAs with approved disaster preparedness and response plans;
- Percentage of LGUs with approved disaster preparedness and response plans mainstreamed to the local development plans;
- Percentage of NGAs and LGUs with approved contingency plans;
- Percentage of provinces, cities, municipalities that have a plan to act on early warnings²⁷;
- Percentage of LGUs with approved evacuation plan;
- Percentage of provinces, cities, municipalities that have interoperability mechanism to respond to nearby LGUs with disaster (twinning program);
- Standard inclusive M&E system (including tools and mechanisms) developed to evaluate sufficiency and effectiveness of plans and track the progress of implementation;
- Percentage of guidelines and policies developed aiding local preparedness and response;
- Percentage of LGUs with harmonized school and LGU contingency plans;
- Increased participation of basic sector in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation;
- Percentage of LGUs with institutionalized Incident Command System (ICS);
- Percentage of LGUs with organized emergency response teams;
- Percentage of NGAs and LGUs with integrated information system, protocols, and procedures established;
- Percentage of NGAs and LGUs with approved continuity plans; and,
- Percentage of LGUs conducting local disaster exercises (full-scale, table top etc) in partnership with communities, private sector and vulnerable groups.

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

DILG
OCD, DepEd, DA, DICT, DOTr, DOH, DOE, DOF, DOST, DSWD, DPWH, DILG-LGA, DILG-BLGD, NAPC-VDC, AFP, DBM, PNP, DOST-PNRI, PRC, PCW, PCG, DND, DFA, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, LGUs, DRRMCs, CSOs, Private Sector

Other Agencies

NWRB, MWSS, COA, PMS, academic institutions, and other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
12.1 Enhanced preparedness and response strategies, including coordination and budgeting mechanisms	12.1.1 Develop and/or enhance scenario-based and inclusive preparedness and response plans for single and multiple hazards at the national and local levels	x	x	x
	12.1.2 Formulate and/or update national and local contingency plans	x	x	x
	12.1.3 Enhance existing tools and mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of basic sectors and other relevant actors in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x
	12.1.4 Develop new and /or amend existing legislation and mechanisms on budget allocation to support DRRM implementation	x	x	x
	12.1.5 Strengthen mechanisms to periodically assess, update, and publicly report progress of national and local DRRM plans	x	x	x
	12.1.6 Review and/or enhance guidelines on integration of risk information (DRRM and CCA) into the national and local development plans	x	x	x
	12.1.7 Develop clear operational guidelines/protocol for the implementation of forecast-based early actions, including, but not limited to, financing and pre-emptive evacuation	x		

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		2020-2022	2023-2025	2026-2030
12.2 Increased coordination for disaster response	12.2.1 Enhance implementation of ICS at the local, regional, and national levels	x	x	x
	12.2.2 Enhance standard manual of operations for Operations Centers at the national and local levels	x	x	x
	12.2.3 Develop and/or enhance guidelines for national and local emergency response teams for multiple hazards	x	x	x
	12.2.4 Strengthen technical and logistical capacity of volunteers to ensure better response in emergencies	x	x	x
	12.2.5 Develop and/or strengthen twinning program at the regional, provincial, and city/municipal levels for efficient and timely response	x	x	x
	12.2.6 Develop exercise guidelines for LGUs to undertake response exercises and test plans	x		
12.3 Coordination, complementation, and interoperability of work in DRRM	12.3.1 Develop and/or enhance agreed protocols for information gathering and reporting	x	x	x
	12.3.2 Develop and/or enhance common and integrated response assessment tools and mechanisms at the national and local levels	x	x	x
	12.3.3 Develop and maintain a web-based portal for sharing accurate information on response activities (e.g. relief distribution activities)	x	x	x
12.4 Continuity of essential services	12.4.1 Develop public service continuity plans for the continuity of the delivery of essential functions and services	x		
	12.4.2 Conduct risk-sensitive capacity assessment of the operations for the delivery of essential or lifeline services	x	x	x

THEMATIC AREA III –

DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY

Overall steering and leadership – Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Disaster Response provides for key actions that give importance to activities during the actual disaster response operations such as needs assessment, search and rescue, relief operations, and early recovery activities. The activities identified below will be done either before the actual response operations or during the disaster event. For those activities that need to be completed prior to actual response operations, they will be linked to activities earlier identified in the preparedness aspect. However, to ensure that the proper response “lens” is issued in doing said activities, they have been included in this aspect. Overall, 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.

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes
Provide risk-based, timely and anticipatory response actions to address basic, life-preservation and immediate needs of communities and government. Also, affected communities/ populations are able to continue life with dignity and prevent or minimize exacerbation of emergency situations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To activate emergency operations center equipped with response workforce and volunteers; 2. To activate risk and forecast-based financing to forecasted affected communities 3. To evacuate safely, preemptively and immediately, affected communities and ensure their safety; 4. To ensure the timely, effective and well-coordinated response action and humanitarian logistics among cluster members and other actors; 5. To ensure adequate, prompt and well-coordinated assessment of needs and damages; 6. To immediately and temporarily restore basic needs; and, 7. To establish and implement an integrated system for early recovery. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Well-established disaster response operations with well-equipped workforce and volunteers 14. Accurate, reliable and timely information management 15. Appropriate early actions are provided to communities 16. Affected communities are provided with gender- and conflict-sensitive basic necessities and services 17. Implemented an integrated system for early recovery

This aspect includes Early Recovery, which means, under the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) Rule 2 Section 1, the multi-dimensional 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 development opportunities. It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally-owned, and resilient processes for post-crisis recovery. Early recovery encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including reintegration and social and emotional rehabilitation of displaced populations.

For the priority area of Disaster Response, Operational Timelines are used primarily to give an overall guidance on the “rapid” time element in undertaking appropriate anticipatory and early actions based on forecasts and risk assessments and providing humanitarian assistance and early recovery actions. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan’s implementation and monitoring of activities for response preparedness, response and early recovery. These operational timelines are as follows:

Anticipatory Actions - This refers to initiatives to be carried out in anticipation of a disaster event based on forecasts and risk assessments.

One (1) to 7 days - Life-saving and life-sustaining actions; meet the essential emergency needs

One (1) to 3 months - Early recovery

Beyond 3 months - Actions toward transitioning to long-term recovery

Roles and Responsibilities

Lead Agency

In adherence to RA 10121, the DSWD, as Vice-Chairperson for disaster response in the NDRRMC, will be the overall lead for the pillar’s interventions and activities at the national level. As the focal agency for this thematic pillar, DSWD will work closely with the OCD and various government agencies and stakeholders to ensure that the identified outcomes under the pillar are realized.

Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

As key actors in the pillar, the implementing agencies are expected to contribute to the achievement of the outcomes, particularly to ensure prevention of casualties and that life-saving and life-sustaining actions are carried out. Their actions should be done in view of their respective mandates.

Other Agencies

As key stakeholders in the pillar, they are encouraged to initiate actions that will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes. Their actions should be done in view of their respective mandates.

Outcome 13

WELL-ESTABLISHED DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS WITH WELL-EQUIPPED AND PROTECTED WORKFORCE AND VOLUNTEERS

Outcome 13 guarantees that functional disaster response operation centers are equipped with knowledgeable, skilled, and competent personnel with the aim of saving lives and contributes to SFDRR Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, and Target B: Substantially reduce the number of disaster affected people by 2030.

Indicators

- Activated functional Incident Command System (ICS) by the first responders on site;
- Institutionalized timely, accurate, and reliable information, protocols, and public advisories during response operations;
- Established database of disaster volunteers and humanitarian assistance actors;
- Activate risk and forecast-based financing to support appropriate early actions;
- Annual number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator A2 and A3); and,
- Annual number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator B2)

Lead Agency

DSWD

Implementing

Agencies/Institutions /Organizations

OCD, DILG, DepEd, DICT, DOST, DA, DPWH, DOE, DOH, DOTr, DOTr-MARINA, AFP, BFP, CSOs, PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, PIA, PRC, DENR-MGB, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP. LMB, LGUs, DRRMCs, and Private Sector

Other Agencies

PCG, MMDA, humanitarian assistance actors, and other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Anticipatory Actions	Timeline		
			1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
13.1 Activated functional Incident Command System (ICS) on site to Activate functional IMT(s) on site	13.1.1 Activate ICS and emergency operation centers at the national and local levels to Activate IMT(s) and Operation Center(s) at the National or Local levels, as necessary	x			
13.2 Well-established system of information gathering, reporting, and dissemination	13.2.1 Issue timely, accurate and reliable information, protocols and public advisories during response operations	x	x		

Outputs	Activities	Anticipatory Actions	Timeline		
			1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
13.3 Implemented the pre-developed disaster response plans, policies, and protocols	13.3.1 Conduct Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) at all levels for preparedness for response	x	x		
	13.3.2 Implement the public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination, funding mechanisms, procedures for relief assistance, as well as plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction	x	x		
	13.3.3 Implement National Disaster Response Plan, Contingency and Continuity Plan	x			
	13.3.4 Activate risk and forecast-based financing to support appropriate early actions				
13.4 Activated public and private sector partnerships for humanitarian response and logistics	13.4.1 Mobilize the strengthened public and private sector partnership for humanitarian response and logistics	x	x		
	13.4.2 Activation of information platforms from humanitarian actors	x			
13.5 Established grievance and redress mechanism	13.5.1 Establish grievance and redress mechanism in evacuation centers	x	x		
13.6 Implemented functioning system for coordinated and efficient relief operations	13.6.1 Activate relief distribution points/ center	x	x		
	13.6.2 Activate of the web-based portal on the monitoring of the relief distribution	x			

Outcome 14 APPROPRIATE EARLY ACTIONS ARE PROVIDED TO COMMUNITIES

Outcome 14 guarantees that actions prior to a disaster event are undertaken to prevent casualties. Also, this outcome is aligned with Targets A, B, and C of the SFDRR, particularly on appropriate early action intended to prevent casualties, and reduce economic loss.

- Indicators**
- Number of persons transported and/or evacuated by voluntary, pre-emptive and mandatory actions;
 - Number of LGUs that activated forecast-based early actions; and,
 - Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation through early warning²⁸

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/Institutions /Organizations DILG
OCD, DRRMCs, PNP, DSWD, DOH, DepEd, DA, DHSUD, PIA, DTI, DOLE, PCW, AFP, CSOs, PRC, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMB, and Private Sector

Other Agencies Accredited Responders and Volunteers, Humanitarian Assistance Actors and other agencies/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Anticipatory Actions	Timeline		
			1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
14.1 Activated forecast-based early actions	14.1.1 Activate forecast-based financing to support early actions	x			
	14.1.2 Conduct safe and pre-emptive evacuation of affected communities, livestock, other livelihood assets, and pets.	x	x		
	14.1.3 Conduct early crop harvest and/or actions (like health), based on heightened risks, indicated by forecasts	x			

28 Adopted from SFDRR Target G-6

Outputs	Activities	Anticipatory Actions	Timeline		
			1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
	14.1.4 Coordinate with appropriate agencies for the activation of evacuation plan, systems and procedures	x	x		
	14.1.5 Activate an evacuation system and/or set of procedures	x			
	14.1.6 Conduct safe and immediate evacuation of affected communities to safer grounds as indicated in the risk assessment results, hazard maps, and other disaster preparedness information and/or documents	x	x	x	x

Outcome 15 ACCURATE, RELIABLE AND TIMELY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Outcome 15 ensures the provision of accurate, reliable and timely situational reports and the conduct of rapid and/or comprehensive damage and needs assessment following a disaster event. It also ensures that data are sex-, age-, and disability-specific. Additionally, this Outcome ensures that assessment reports from local to national level are coherent and the National Loss and Damage Registry is fully functional and loss and damage information are regularly updated.

- Indicators**
- Presence of a sex-, age-, and disability-specific rapid damage and needs assessment report in affected areas;
 - Rapid needs assessment conducted in all affected areas;
 - Damage assessment and needs analysis conducted covering all areas affected;
 - Integrated Assessment Report from national to local levels; and,
 - Fully functional National Loss and Damage Registry.

Lead Agency Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations

DSWD
 OCD, DRRMCs, DOTr, DPWH, DFA, PNP, DICT, DILG, DSWD, PCOO, DOH, DepEd, DA, DHSUD, DOE, PIA, DTI, DOLE, PCW, AFP, CAAP, BFP, PCG, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, LMB, LGUs, DRRMCs, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector

Other Agencies

LWUA, Accredited Responders and Volunteers, humanitarian actors, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
15.1 Loss and Damage Report	15.2.1 Develop National Loss and Damage Registry and ensure interoperability with other databases open to all stakeholders	x		
	15.2.2 Improve loss and damage data sharing among stakeholders	x		
	15.2.3 Harmonize existing loss and damage reporting templates with data that are disaggregated by sex, age- and disability-specific	x		
	15.2.4 Train officials in disaster damage and loss data recording and reporting through the National Loss and damage Registry	x		

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
15.2 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Report	15.1.1 Activate assessment teams at all levels, as needed	x		
	15.1.2 Use the developed and updated standard/ harmonized guidelines and procedures to conduct Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) including sectoral assessments for easy consolidation and analysis of the communities' immediate needs	x		
	15.1.3 Generate RDANA report in affected areas with data that are disaggregated by sex, age- and disability-specific	x		
	15.1.4 Conduct immediate needs assessment in close coordination with key stakeholders, civil society organizations, private sector and the Humanitarian Country Team to determine the immediate relief and response requirements	x		
	15.1.5 Consolidate the DANA reports to facilitate the declaration of State of Calamity and access of quick response fund (QRF)	x		

Outcome 16 assures that essential life-saving and life-sustaining services are provided to communities affected by disaster events. This further safeguards that services should be based on needs, gender-specific, age-appropriate, and culture-sensitive.

Indicators

- Gender- culture-, and conflict-sensitive lifesaving, basic services and lifelines available and accessible for all persons in the affected population;
- Gender- culture-, and conflict-sensitive camp management and protection services to the affected population;
- Well-coordinated Search, Rescue, and Retrieval Response;
- Essential health services provided to affected communities during emergencies and disaster events;
- Number of families inside and outside the evacuation center provided with essential health services;
- Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation through early warning; and,
- Percentage of areas declared under state of calamity where a price freeze on basic necessities and prime commodities has been issued.

Lead Agency

DSWD

Implementing

OCD, DOH, DILG, DepEd, DTI, DOLE, DA, DPWH, DOE, DICT DOTr, OPAPP, LGUs, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, DRRMCs, NAPC-VDC, PCW, AFP, CSOs, PNP, PRC, and Private Sector

Agencies/Institutions /Organizations

Other Agencies

NCIP,LWUA, Humanitarian Actors, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
16.1 Provided basic necessities and services to the affected population prioritizing the marginalized sector	16.1.1 Provide gender-responsive, culture-, and conflict-sensitive camp management and protection service to affected population	x	x	x
	16.1.2 Deliver essential medical and public health services (i.e. WASH, nutrition, MHPSS, MISP-SRH ²⁹)	x	x	x
	16.1.3 Establish child-, women-, older person- and person with disability-friendly transitional shelters as well as a referral system for orphaned, unaccompanied, and separated children	x	x	
	16.1.4 Prompt resumption of educational services for children	x	x	
	16.1.5 Monitor the delivery of gender-responsive, culture-, and conflict-sensitive basic necessities and services to affected population	x	x	
	16.1.6 Ensure immediate heighten safety and security measures and monitoring to prevent abuses and violence			
16.2 Restored communities' economic and livelihood activities	16.2.1 Provide alternative livelihood options for communities whose work have been damaged and/or suspended due to disasters		x	x
	16.2.2 Strengthen capacities of communities for livelihood diversification		x	x
	16.2.3 Restore business operations and/or implement business continuity plans	x	x	x
16.3 Restored vital facilities	16.3.1 Clear road access and repair damaged bridges	x	x	x
	16.3.2 Restore energy, telecommunication and other lifeline service	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
	16.3.3 Repair other vital infrastructure as necessary for relief and early recovery such as but not limited to schools, hospitals, and etc.	x	x	x
16.4 Provided support and assistance to the responders	16.4.1 Provide care to the responders	x	x	
16.5 Price freeze/ price ceiling of basic necessities and prime commodities	16.5.1 Conduct intensified price and supply monitoring and enforcement activities	x	x	
	16.5.2 Issue price freeze list in areas declared under state of calamity	x		
16.6 Prompt resumption of educational services for learners	16.6.1 Install Temporary Learning Spaces and/or Temporary WASH facilities to validated disaster/emergency-affected schools	x	x	
	16.6.2 Provide learners kits, teachers kits, and hygiene kits to validated disaster/emergency-affected schools	x	x	
	16.6.3 Download clean-up funds and/or emergency school feeding funds to validated disaster/emergency-affected schools	x	x	
	16.6.4 Provide Psychological First Aid to disaster/emergency-affected learners and personnel	x	x	
	16.6.5 Deploy Alternative Delivery Modes to disaster/emergency-affected schools	x	x	

Outcome 17 IMPLEMENTED AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR EARLY RECOVERY

Outcome 17 guarantees to meet the essential needs and contribute to early recovery of households and individuals. This further safeguards the access of affected families to non-food items (NFIs), essential shelter assistance, alternative livelihoods, and health services.

- Indicators**
- Number of persons with continuing assistance (financial and livelihood);
 - Number of vulnerable population provided with adequate and appropriate risk protection measures;
 - Essential health services based on standards; and,
 - Operationalized early recovery programs.

Lead Agency DSWD
Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations OCD, DILG, DOH, DepEd, NEDA, DTI, DOE, DBM, OPAPP, DPWH, DOLE, DICT, DOTr, DHSUD, DA, DPWH, NFA, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Other Agencies LWUA, Humanitarian Actors, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
17.1 Mechanisms for coordinated and integrated early recovery established and essential services restored	17.1.1 Develop and implement a system for early recovery to include specific activities addressing the needs identified		X	
	17.1.2 Develop partnership mechanisms with utility providers and key stakeholders		X	
	17.1.3 Implement a post-disaster response activities like cash for work and the likes that provide immediate cash to affected families		X	
	17.1.4 Enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for disaster-affected families		X	

Outputs	Activities	Timeline		
		1-7 days	1-3 months	Beyond 3 months
	17.1.5 Provide early recovery services such as, but not limited to, temporary livelihood and/or income generating activities such as cash for work, micro and small enterprise, and emergency cash transfer among others.		X	
	17.1.6 Implement a post-disaster response activities like cash for work that provide immediate cash to affected families		X	
	17.1.7 Provide early recovery services such as, but not limited to, provision of livelihood grants or kits to support new or alternative micro-enterprises or jobs and emergency cash transfer programs, among others.		X	

THEMATIC AREA IV –

DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Overall steering and leadership – National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

The Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery aspect covers recovery efforts related to employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, and housing and resettlement to bring the affected area back to normal as quickly as possible.

Specifically for the Priority Area of Disaster Response and Rehabilitation and Recovery, **Operational Timelines** are used primarily to give an overall guidance on the “rapid” time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from disasters. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan’s implementation and monitoring activities for the two priority areas. These operational timelines for disaster rehabilitation and recovery 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 years after the occurrence of the disaster

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes
Speed up recovery from disaster losses through rehabilitation and recovery programs that are aligned to sustainable development and “build back better” principle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess damage, losses, and damage needs during disasters as basis for the formulation of rehabilitation and recovery program; and, 2. Develop short- and medium-term rehabilitation and recovery plans, aligned with or contributing to the national medium- and long-term national, regional, or local development plan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Clear policy directions for rehabilitation and recovery 19. Sustainable and socially inclusive income sources for households are made available and stability of economic activities restored 20. Agricultural production is restored or increased and support services for farmers, fisher folks, and laborers are made accessible 21. Affected families or individuals have access to: (a) affordable disaster-resilient housing that are located in safe zones where social services and public facilities are available; or, (b) financial assistance to rebuild houses in areas that are declared safe zones 22. Affected individuals, families, and communities have access to responsive, appropriate and adequate education, health, and social protection services 23. Disaster resilient standards in infrastructure are observed during rehabilitation and recovery

Lead Agency

In adherence to RA 10121, NEDA is the overall lead for disaster rehabilitation and recovery activities as Vice-Chairperson for disaster rehabilitation and recovery in the NDRRMC. NEDA will work closely with the OCD and various government agencies and stakeholders to ensure that the outcomes, outputs and activities under the disaster rehabilitation and recovery pillar are achieved. Specifically, NEDA will play a key role in providing oversight to the activities on the development and implementation of rehabilitation and recovery programs.

Implementing Agencies/Institutions/Organizations

The implementing agencies comprised of NGAs, LDRRMCs, LGUs, CSOs, private sector, and other stakeholders will cooperate and complement each other by supporting and engaging in activities that are relevant to the outcomes. Through the guidance of NEDA, the implementing agencies will work together to identify specific programs and projects that are aligned to sustainable development and the “build back better” principle. To monitor the progress and contribution of implementing agencies to the achievement of the outcomes, they will submit accomplishment and activity reports to OCD for consolidation and reporting to the NDRRMC.

Under the disaster rehabilitation and recovery pillar, the implementing agencies and partners will engage in activities related to post-disaster needs assessment, financial assistance to jumpstart economic activities, shelter assistance, and social services and social protection, among others.

Other Agencies

As key stakeholders in the pillar, other agencies are encouraged to initiate actions that will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes. Their actions should be done in consideration of their respective mandates.

Outcome 18 CLEAR POLICY DIRECTIONS FOR REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Outcome 18 focuses on setting up clear policy directions for rehabilitation and recovery based on the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework prescribed in NEDA's Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guide (2020). It highlights the importance of undertaking post-disaster needs assessment to inform the rehabilitation and recovery program. This outcome contributes to the PDP strategy on ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment.

- Indicators**
- Number of post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery programs for major disasters formulated; and
 - Percentage of post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery programs that incorporate DRR and BBB principles.

Lead Agency NEDA
Implementing Agencies/Institutions /Organizations OCD, DOLE, DOF, DSWD, DPWH, DA, DILG, DHSUD, DENR-MGB, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOH, DICT, DOTr, DepEd, DOE, DTI, DBM, PCW, NAPC-VDC, OPAPP, ULAP, LPP, LMP, LCP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies NCIP, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
18.1 Post-disaster needs assessment	18.1.1 Conduct trainings on damage, loss and impact assessment	x	x	x	x
	18.1.2 Conduct damage assessment and field validation	x	x	x	x
	18.1.3 Conduct estimation of losses and macroeconomic impact assessment	x	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
18.2 Rehabilitation and recovery program for major disasters	18.2.1 Formulate rehabilitation and recovery framework that is DRR and BBB inclusive	x	x	x	x
	18.2.2 Review post-disaster budget	x	x	x	x
	18.2.3 Undertake investment programming to identify and prioritize projects and activities that incorporate resilience building	x	x	x	x
	18.2.4 Forge and institutionalize partnerships with the private sector, development partners, and community-based organizations in harnessing their key competencies in augmenting and mobilizing resources and providing additional assistance towards well-coordinated resilient rehabilitation and recovery	x	x	x	x
	18.2.5 Promote resilient rehabilitation and recovery activities in both public and private sectors	x	x		x
18.3 Periodic Monitoring Report (semi-annual)	18.3.1 Monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and recovery programs and submit reports to the NDRRMC	x	x	x	x

Outcome 19**SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY-INCLUSIVE INCOME SOURCES FOR HOUSEHOLDS ARE MADE AVAILABLE AND STABILITY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES RESTORED**

Outcome 19 prioritizes the provision of temporary employment, and livelihood programs that consider the needs of different affected sectors. It also highlights support to businesses in order to restore economic activities. It ensures that supply chain management, and monitoring of food and essential commodities are undertaken. This aligns to the outcome on livelihood and business development of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework.

Indicators

- Percentage of households provided with skills trainings;
- Percentage of households provided with non-financial assistance;
- Percentage of households provided with financial assistance; and,
- Percentage of businesses provided with support services.

Lead Agency

DTI

Implementing

DOLE, OCD, NEDA, DILG, DPWH, DA, DOE, TESDA, DOST, DSWD, NAPC-VDC,

Agencies/Institutions

ULAP, LPP, LMP, LCP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

/Organizations**Other Agencies**

NCIP, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
19.1 Temporary Employment Program	19.1.1 Undertake inventory and assessment of current capacity of affected families and individuals	x	x	x	x
	19.1.2 Provide temporary employment to affected families and individuals	x	x	x	x

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
19.2 Livelihood program and support to businesses	19.2.1 Provide skills training and alternative sources of livelihood	x	x	x	x
	19.2.2 Provide support services, including financing programs, to enable SMEs and other businesses to resume their operations	x	x	x	x
	19.2.3 Ensure unhampered supply of food and essential goods and immediately address issues and bottlenecks in the supply chain	x	x	x	x

Outcome 20 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS RESTORED OR INCREASED AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR FARMERS, FISHER FOLKS, AND LABORERS ARE MADE ACCESSIBLE

Outcome 20 considers the agricultural value chain and ensures that farmers and fisherfolk are connected to production areas, markets, and inter-regional trade. Training on value-adding activities will also be important to increase access to value chains. It also focuses on provision of agricultural inputs, cash assistance and other financial services to agricultural workers. This aligns to the outcome on agriculture and fisheries of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of agricultural workers provided with agricultural inputs, and production support services;
 - Percentage of beneficiaries provided with financial services; and,
 - Percentage of individuals provided with training.

Lead Agency DA
Implementing Agencies/Institutions /Organizations DOLE, OCD, DILG, NEDA, DOST, DPWH, DOE, TESDA, DSWD, DTI, ULAP, LPP, LMP, LCP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, DRRMCs, LGUs,

Other Agencies NCIP, PSA, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
20.1 Agricultural production assistance program	20.1.1 Provide inputs for agricultural and fisheries production	x	x	x	x
	20.1.2 Improve access to financial services for farmers, fisherfolk, and agricultural workers/laborers	x	x	x	x
	20.1.3 Provide skills training activities for alternative source of livelihood	x	x	x	x
	20.1.4 Improve supply chains and logistics to ensure continuous delivery of agriculture products during disasters	x	x	x	x

Outcome 21**AFFECTED FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE ACCESS TO: (A) AFFORDABLE DISASTER-RESILIENT HOUSING THAT ARE LOCATED IN SAFE ZONES WHERE SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE; OR, (B) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO REBUILD HOUSES IN AREAS THAT ARE DECLARED AS SAFE ZONES**

Outcome 21 ensures that affected families and individuals are provided with shelter assistance in safe zones where social services and essential infrastructure and utilities are available. Social services to be integrated into housing programs include education, health, water, power, peace and order, and livelihoods, among others. This aligns to the outcome on housing and settlement of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework. It also contributes to SFDRR Target B: Substantially reduce the number of disaster affected people by 2030.

Indicators

- Number of shelters in safe zones constructed;
- Number of resilient structures rebuilt;
- Percentage of housing programs delivered that incorporate resilience;
- Percentage of affected families/individuals provided with resilient housing
- Percentage of affected families/individuals provided with basic services (i.e., water and power);
- Number of resettlement sites provided with basic facilities;
- Annual number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator B3); and
- Annual number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (Sendai Indicator B4).

Lead Agency

DHSUD

Implementing**Agencies/Institutions
/Organizations**

OCD, DILG, NEDA, DPWH, DSWD, DOH, DTI, DA, DOE, DICT, DOST- PHIVOLCS, DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, NAMRIA, DepEd, DOJ-LRA, ULAP, LPP, LMP, LCP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, DRRMCs, LGUs

Other Agencies

PSA, NCIP, COA, BIR, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
21.1 Comprehensive housing program covering shelter assistance for transitional and permanent housing	21.1.1 Identify through risk assessments, develop and provide safe and suitable land for housing development	x	x	x	x
	21.1.2 Construct safe transitional housing	x	x	x	x
	21.1.3 Construct resilient permanent housing, as needed	x	x	x	x
	21.1.4 Provide financial assistance or housing rental subsidies to encourage self-recovery	x	x	x	x
	21.1.5 Integrate provision of risk-informed and responsive social services, including essential infrastructure and utilities, and livelihoods in building new resettlement communities	x	x	x	x
	21.1.6 Establish schools in identified safe permanent resettlement sites or construct additional buildings in schools near the identified resettlement sites, as needed using hazard risk assessments to ensure area is safe	x	x	x	x
	21.1.7 Construct temporary learning spaces in temporary resettlement sites or in nearby schools, as needed	x	x	x	x
	21.1.8 Capacitate or enhance skills of communities in adopting safe housing construction designs in building houses	x	x	x	x

Outcome 22 AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES HAVE ACCESS TO RESPONSIVE, APPROPRIATE AND ADEQUATE EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES

Outcome 22 prioritizes access of affected individuals, families and communities to social protection (e.g., cash transfers) and social services, including education and health (e.g., mental health, psychosocial support). This aligns to the outcome on social services of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of affected population provided with social services; and,
 - Percentage of mental health and psychosocial support services delivered to affected populations.

Lead Agency DSWD
Implementing Agencies/Institutions /Organizations DOH, NEDA, OCD, DILG, NAPC, DepEd, CHED, OPAPP, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, PRC, CSOs, Private Sector, LGUs, DRRMCs

Other Agencies NCIP, Development Partners and other agencies/offices/organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
22.1 Social services and programs on health and education	22.1.1 Provide social services and programs such as on health and education with priority focus on severely affected areas and highly vulnerable population	x	x	x	x
	22.1.2 Provide adequate mental health and psychosocial support to aid individuals restore their normal functioning	x	x	x	x
22.2 Social Protection Services	22.2.1 Provide financial assistance to affected families and individuals	x	x	x	x

Outcome 23

DISASTER RESILIENT STANDARDS IN INFRASTRUCTURE ARE OBSERVED DURING REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Outcome 23 emphasizes the construction of climate and disaster-resilient structures following established measures and standards in a timely manner. It ensures enforcement of the National Building Code and other structural laws. This aligns to the outcome on physical infrastructure of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework.

Indicators

- Number of infrastructure projects built adhering to resilient standards;
- Number of infrastructure projects completed within the target timeline; and,
- Number of agreements forged.

Lead Agency

DPWH

Implementing Agencies/Institutions /Organizations

OCD, NEDA, DILG, DTI, DICT, DOE, DepEd, CHED, DOH, DOST, DHSUD, DSWD, NAPC-VDC, ULAP, LPP, LCP, LMP, ULAP, LMB, CSOs, PRC, Private Sector, DRRMCs, LGUs

Other Agencies

PRC, ASEP, PICE, UAP, Development Partners, and other agencies/offices/ organizations deemed necessary

Outputs	Activities	Timeline			
		Within 1 yr	Within 1-3 yrs	Within 3-6 yrs	Beyond 6 yrs
23.1 Public- and privately-owned infrastructure reconstructed or rehabilitated according to improved disaster resiliency standards	23.1.1 Strengthen enforcement of the National Building Code of the Philippines and other structural laws to conform to standards on resilient infrastructure	x	x	x	x
	23.1.2 Establish a system to ensure compliance to standards of materials used	x	x	x	x
	23.1.3 Establish efficient and effective process to facilitate the completion of infrastructure projects within the agreed timeframe and with the highest quality	x	x	x	x

How do we implement the NDRRMP Framework and Plan 2020 - 2030?

5.1 DEVELOPING DRRM ACTION PLANS

To translate the NDRRMP into actionable strategies, the implementing agencies of the NDRRMP shall develop their respective Agency DRRM Action Plans using the template attached as **Annex 1**. Said plan should identify short-, medium-, and long-term strategies. Similarly, the implementing agencies of the NDRRMP shall develop their respective action plans with proposed timeline and budget to operationalize the NDRRMP to be submitted to the OCD for purposes of monitoring. The implementing agencies should report their progress of implementation on an annual basis to OCD.

Further to the Agency DRRM Action Plans, and in view of ensuring coherence and complementation are happening among implementing agencies within each pillar, a Thematic Pillar Plan (see **Annex 2** for the template) should be developed within one (1) year upon the approval of the Updated NDRRMP. The thematic pillar plan may also include

bridging programs/projects/activities necessary to bridge various outputs of the thematic pillars. The Vice Chair of each thematic pillar shall take the lead in formulating the plan. Additionally, the Vice Chair shall have the responsibility to present the accomplishments made in the Thematic Pillar Plan on an annual basis during the conduct of Full Council Meeting or whenever necessary.

At the regional level, a Regional DRRM Plan should be formulated by the RDRRMCs. Said plan should be developed after the cascading and orientation to the RDRRMCs of the NDRRMP. It puts together the actionable strategies to be implemented at the regional level. In the case of Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the RDRRMP shall be formulated by the RDRRMC led by the Chief Minister as its chair in coordination with concerned OCD Regional Office for technical assistance.

5.2 LOCALIZING THE NDRRMP

In recognition of the need to localize the NDRRMP and to bridge the gap between the national and local DRRM plans, the NDRRMP provides sets of strategies that will facilitate translation of the thematic pillars and outcomes at the local level. **Annex 3** provides a recommended guide to localizing the NDRRMP based on UNDRR's *Words into Action guidelines: Implementation guide for local disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies*. In addition, UNDRR's Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities, which is structured around UNDRR's Ten Essentials

for Making Cities Resilient, and its recent Public Health System Resilience Addendum provide an assessment tool that allows LGUs to monitor and review progress and challenges in DRRM and the implementation of the SFDRR. These guides can be used at the national, regional, and local levels in translating the strategies of the NDRRMP into more understandable and actionable items.

5.3 REVIEWING, MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

To monitor and assess the progress of the implementation of the NDRRMP outcomes, outputs and activities have been developed. The activities intend to provide a systematic approach for the lead agencies, implementing agencies and other agencies involved to determine its progress in line

with the management arrangements, systems, and processes in relation to the NDRRMP. The agency-specific DRRM action plan will serve as the basis in reporting their progress to the lead agencies of relevant outcomes, TMG and the NDRRMC following the 9-step process presented below.

Steps	Lead	Output
National Level		
1 The implementing agencies in each of the outcomes and/or activities identified under the NDRRMP will submit an annual report on the progress of the implementation to the OCD.	Implementing Agencies and OCD	Annual Report
2 The OCD in coordination with the DRRM committees/ TWG will evaluate against the thematic pillar action plan and come up with a consolidated report for each of the thematic areas. The report will be submitted to the respective Vice Chairpersons on DRRM – DOST, DILG, DSWD, NEDA through the OCD.	Lead agencies, implementing agencies, and OCD	Thematic Pillar Report
3 The OCD 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.	OCD	Annual NDRRMC Accomplishment Report
4 Based on the report on the progress of the NDRRMP implementation, the OCD will likewise use this information to look into the country's implementation progress on the SFDRR commitments and targets.	OCD	Sendai Monitoring Report
5 Once completed, the reports will be presented to the TMG for further inputs, validation and endorsement to the NDRRMC Council.	NDRRMC TMG	

6 The NDRRMP progress and evaluation report and the country's SFDRR implementation will be finalized and approved by the NDRRMC. NDRRMC

Regional Level

7 The Regional DRRM Councils, through their four DRRM Committees, will monitor and evaluate the implementation of their RDRRMP at the regional level. A consolidated regional DRRM report will be submitted by the RDRRM Council through the OCD Regional Office to the NDRRMC. RDRRMC RDRRMC Annual Report

Local Government Unit Level

8 Local DRRM Offices, together with key relevant stakeholders and partners, will take the lead in the process by looking into their progress vis-à-vis their local DRRM plans' targets. A report will be submitted to the Local DRRM Council. LDRRMO Annual Accomplishment Report

9 The Local DRRM Council will prepare validation reports through their respective DRRM Committees. Once finalized, a report will be submitted to the Regional DRRM Council. LDRRMC LDRRMC Annual Report

The NDRRMP recognized the importance of institutionalizing a feedback mechanism to gauge the performance progress vis-à-vis the various targets identified in the plan. The NDRRMP, being a long-term plan, which outlasts political terms and administrations at the national and sub-national levels, needs to be constantly reviewed as regards its relevance and impact on the changing realities on the ground and globally. The 9-step process above provides for a venue to monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation of the various activities at the local, regional, and national levels.

To ensure effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation, the NDRRMC will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework aligned with the principles of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES). The RBMES will allow

for the development of indicators to track progress toward contributing to the planned targets of various national, regional, and global agenda. The RBMES will further allow the LGUs to assess their contribution in the attainment of the different outcomes of the NDRRMP.

Using the RBMES, the NDRRMC will conduct a **short-term, medium-term, and long-term review** of the NDRRMP to assess the progress made vis-a-vis the targeted actions. Both short-term and medium-term reviews will identify gaps, bottlenecks, and actions required in view of the long-term goals of the NDRRMP. The said reviews will be guided by the Sendai Framework Monitor Tool, particularly to determine progress against the seven (7) global targets of SFDRR and the SDGs.

5.4 FINANCING THE PLAN

The implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders identified in the NDRRMP shall determine fund requirements and sources of finance to carry out their action plans in support of the strategies indicated in the NDRRMP. These agencies and organizations shall have multi-year investment programming based on the agency's mandates and priorities relevant to DRRM.

The priority activities of NDRRMP that remain unfunded shall be given priority allocation from the NDRRMF and other available financial windows. Likewise, said priorities shall serve as the basis for the determination of programming for the NDRRMF, subject to the approval of DBM and House of Representatives. Further, the NDRRMF may be used for the implementation of the priorities identified in the regional DRRM plans in support of the limited financial capacity of the local government units. Nonetheless, the local DRRM fund can be used to prioritize prevention and mitigation, and preparedness activities, particularly in outcomes where DRRMCs have been identified as other implementing agencies.

Agencies shall optimize available financing windows by integrating DRRM lens among the different cross-cutting concerns such as climate change adaptation, gender and development, tourism, social protection, youth development and other programs.

Further, the NDRRMP and its strategies demonstrate a logical and coherent application of thought and planning to address the issues of DRRM, the process lends confidence to donors and financiers.

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ANNEX 1

Agency Level Action Planning Template

NDRRM Vision: Safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development

Thematic Pillar:

NDRRMP Outcome:

Name of Office:

Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Timeline (Indicate specific year)	What are the specific activities to be implemented to deliver expected outputs? (if applicable)	Offices (within agency) involved in the implementation (if applicable)	What are the resources needed to carry out the action?	Remarks/Other relevant updates
<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>	<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>	<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>					

ANNEX 2

Thematic Pillar Action Planning Template

NDRRM Vision: Safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development

Thematic Pillar:

Mission Statement:

Goals:

Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Timeline (Indicate specific year)	What are the specific activities to be implemented to deliver expected outputs? (if applicable)	Lead Agency	What are the resources needed to carry out the action?	Remarks/Other relevant updates
<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>	<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>	<i>Please refer to the NDRRMP 2020 - 2030</i>					

ANNEX 3

Localizing the National DRRM Plan: Sendai Priorities for Action, the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, the Updated National DRRM Plan, and what they mean at the local level

SFDRR Priorities	Ten Essentials	NDRRMP Outcome	Thematic Pillar	What does it mean at the local level?
Priority for action 1. Understanding disaster risk	Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios (Essential 2)	Outcome 1: Improved access, understanding and use of updated risk information and research	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the necessary human resource (with technical expertise) to handle data analytics (access, creation and analysis) • Capacitate LGUs and communities to respond to and manage data needs to support and use the integrated data information systems developed • Have up-to-date gender and age-disaggregated disaster and climate hazard and risk information and understand how they (may) change in relation to development trajectories, demographic trends, urbanization and climate change • Harmonize CBMS (under DILG) data with the integrated information management systems developed (Output 1.2.) • Understand the timescales over which risks change and impacts occur • Conduct capacity building for LDRRMCs and LDCs to understand risk landscape and timescales over which risks change and impacts occur • Have updated information and understanding of the main and secondary hazards including its impacts in your region, province, city/municipality and barangay and how they change over time and how multiple hazards may combine • Capacity building on the use of softwares and applications such as REDAS and GeoRiskPH • Conduct climate and disaster risk assessment (CDRA) • Consolidate up-to-date information about hazards, risk exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacities of people, assets and activities. Integrate scientific and lay knowledge (i.e. consider the latest available climate data and scenarios, seismic information, census data, etc. but also participatory mapping, enumerations, perception surveys, etc.) • Community-risk assessments (including CDRA) complementing risk information produced and disseminated • Have updated information of lifeline utilities, critical infrastructure and services, the potential impact of hazardous events and cascading effects (also have adequate and appropriate utilities and critical infra, not just update info as prevention and mitigation, and include these in local sectoral plans - e.g., infra) • Develop mechanisms to update data and to generate local disaster risk knowledge, enabling local actors to access and exchange risk-related information • Make sure that risk information is widely communicated and available to all stakeholders, in easy language and a usable format, aligned with the information needed by the OCD, so that risk information is factored in all decision-making processes
	Pursue resilient urban development and design (Essential 4)	Outcome 3: Increased structural integrity of housing, building and critical infrastructure Outcome 8: Disaster Resilient Human Settlements	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update existing zoning, land-use and building regulation integrating risk information as to avoid generation of new risks, reduce current ones and enhance resilience based on up-to-date local information • Ensure suitable land for different urban needs (residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, etc.) and adequate housing (in terms of size, quality and location) • Plan and make sure that different land uses receive appropriate infrastructure and services • Manage urban development in risk-prone areas (e.g. floodplains, slopes and coastal areas) and enforce regulations with appropriate sectoral consultations and factoring in risk information • Anticipate urban and environmental changes and plan for the short, medium and long-term

SFDRR Priorities	Ten Essentials	NDRRMP Outcome	Thematic Pillar	What does it mean at the local level?
	Safeguard natural buffers to enhance ecosystems' protective functions (Essential 5)	Outcome 6: Natural resources and ecosystem integrity are improved and sustained	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify local ecosystems and understand their role in reducing disaster impacts (e.g., forest cover, slope stabilization, flood protection and enhancement of water quality, food supply stability, etc.) and their contribution to climate change mitigation (within city, municipality, and the surrounding region) Capacitate LDCs, LDRRMCs in the integration of ecosystem management and restoration and environmental policies in crafting local development plans, budget and policies responding to the results of risk information produced Support landscape-wide actions or inter-LGU alliances (e.g., WQMA, River Basin Alliances, Manila Bay Mandamus Agencies through OPBCS) to formulate action plans, policies, and budget appropriately responding to risk information produced by <u>Output 1.1</u> and LGUs & community-based risk assessments. Have updated information on natural ecosystems and their current and potential uses. Consider multiple information sources
Priority for action 2. Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk	Organize for disaster resilience (Essential 1)	<p>Outcome 2: Implemented risk-centered national, sub-national, and sectoral policies, plans, and budget</p> <p>Outcome 10: Increased institutional capacities of National and Local DRRM Councils and Offices</p> <p>Outcome 11: Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key actors and stakeholders</p>	<p>Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</p> <p>Disaster Preparedness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure disaster risk governance is a key component of the city vision and/ or strategic development plan of the P/M/C, recognizing the relevance of participatory and inclusive mechanisms for DRR and resilience Capacitate LDCs, LDRRMCs, and BDCs in formulating and implementing risk-informed local development plans and budget to ensure that LGUs and communities formulate guidelines, policies and implement PPAs to reduce risk and prevent formation of new risks Ensure local-level policy coherence to enhance synergy of government agencies and other local actors in crafting and implementing risk-informed local development plans Discuss and agree on the levels of disaster risk that are acceptable to your city. Revise them over time Establish a single point of coordination (focal point/government office) which is accepted by all actors and with strong leadership, political support (e.g. from the highest elected level) and resources (human and financial) Ensure that all departments in the local government understand the importance of DRR and resilience and how they relate to their everyday work and to overall R/P/C/M/Barangay development goals Define clear roles and responsibilities among city government's staff and decision makers, but also between civil society and the private sector, so that all stakeholders contribute to DRR and resilience Build up alliances and collaboration processes horizontally (across sectors and actors within the city and with neighboring cities) and vertically (across different political-administrative levels) Have a clear operational framework to make collaboration possible Approve codes and ordinances or revise existing ones to integrate resilience attributes Have in place reporting mechanisms for all stakeholders that collect/process/ consolidate key information
Priority for action 2. Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk	Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience (Essential 6)	Outcome 10: Increased institutional capacities of National and Local DRRM Councils and Offices	Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify local capacities among different actors and agree on division of responsibilities. Secure effective communication so everyone knows "who does what" Strengthen local capacities to better understand the relevance of integrated responses, linking DRRM to climate change and sustainable development Develop capacities and local know-how via training activities and knowledge exchange (within your P/C/M, with other P/C/M, with the private sector, etc.) Develop a portfolio of project proposals that address different issues in your city and which are ready for submitting to different funding opportunities Share information and knowledge; work towards guaranteeing access and interoperability

SFDRR Priorities	Ten Essentials	NDRRMP Outcome	Thematic Pillar	What does it mean at the local level?
	Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience (Essential 7)	Outcome 7: Disaster-resilient livelihoods and businesses Outcome 10: Increased institutional capacities of National and Local DRRM Councils and Offices Outcome 11: Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key actors and stakeholders	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local actors to take into account their views/opinions on different development alternatives • Have secure mechanisms for participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes • Support the work of community-based organizations and local NGOs (e.g. from work on housing and water and sanitation to specific emergency response) • Target different groups and/or sectors, such as businesses and industries, schools, professional associations, CSOs, volunteers and responders, etc.
	Pursue resilient urban development and design (Essential 4)	Outcome 2: Implemented risk-centered national, sub-national, and sectoral policies, plans, and budget	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve codes and by-laws and/or revise existing ones to integrate resilience attributes into building codes and spatial planning, aiming to prevent the creation of new risk and reduce existing risk
	Safeguard natural buffers to enhance ecosystems' protective functions (Essential 5)	Outcome 6: Natural resources and ecosystem integrity are improved and sustained	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure appropriate legislation to safeguard ecosystems and their protective functions, including funding schemes for multiple uses and collaborative conservation • Develop programmes to ensure all citizens understand the protective role of ecosystems (among other services) (i.e. <i>Bantay Dagat</i>) • Consider green and blue infrastructure or nature-based solutions to enhance local resilience • Work in collaboration with neighbouring cities and broader administrative levels (e.g. region or basin) to safeguard ecosystems and their protective functions • Work in collaboration with CSOs to align their advocacies and the thrust of local governance in the safeguarding of ecosystems. • Ensure that activities of sectoral plans in communities enable environmental safeguards to reduce effects of climate change • In partnership with NGAs, CSOs, and guided by the risk information, ensure investments and actions in sectoral plans contribute to environmental protection and does not exacerbate the vulnerability of communities
	Increase infrastructure resilience (Essential 8)	Outcome 3: Increased structural integrity of housing, building and critical infrastructure	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess if current infrastructure is adequately designed, built and maintained to respond to current and future risk scenarios • Invest on priority infrastructures • Implement risk-sensitive development-based on standard guidelines • Have processes in place to ensure operability of critical infrastructure in the event of acute shocks or stresses (e.g., earthquakes and disease outbreaks). Have spare capacity (e.g. redundancy) to cope with a combination of risks • Ensure that service providers understand disaster risk and the role of infrastructure in reducing current and future risks
Priority for action 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Strengthen financial capacity for resilience (Essential 3)	Outcome 2: Implemented risk-centered national, sub-national, and sectoral policies, plans, and budget Outcome 5: Communities have access to effective, responsive and inclusive social protection, risk financing, and insurance mechanisms	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on financial planning and definition of priorities to ensure that actions to build resilience receive support • Earmark an annual budget for DRR and resilience – it can be distributed between different offices/sectors • Develop an inventory of financing mechanisms and potential sources • Ensure adequate financial support to vulnerable groups (e.g. via FbF, social protection, microfinance, etc.) • Ensure that funds invested in response and recovery also include 'building back better' and pursue sustainable development

SFDRR Priorities	Ten Essentials	NDRRMP Outcome	Thematic Pillar	What does it mean at the local level?
Priority for action 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'build back better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	Ensure effective disaster response (Essential 9)	<p>Outcome 4: Institutionalized timely, responsive, context-and culture-specific early warning systems, reaching the last mile</p> <p>Outcome 9: Enhanced risk awareness and risk-informed decisions and actions of governments and communities</p> <p>Outcome 12: Implemented comprehensive and mutually-reinforcing national and local preparedness and response plans, policies, and system</p> <p>Outcome 13: Well-established disaster response operations with well-equipped workforce and volunteers</p> <p>Outcome 14: Appropriate early actions are provided to communities</p> <p>Outcome 15: Accurate, reliable and timely information management</p> <p>Outcome 16: Affected communities are provided with gender-responsive, and conflict- and culturally-sensitive basic necessities and services</p> <p>Outcome 17: Implemented an integrated system for early recovery</p>	<p>Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</p> <p>Disaster Preparedness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out location of stakeholders, focusing on GIDAs and vulnerable populations (eg. living beside fault lines or regular typhoon paths) • Procurement, installation and maintenance of equipment and facilities for early warning systems (Technical Assistance from DOST- PAGASA, DOST-PHIVOLCS) • Have emergency plans/protocols in place with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all local actors. Establish coordination mechanisms and assign resources where needed • Validate contingency plans/protocols with all local actors • Communicate emergency plans/protocols and test them periodically (e.g. design regular drills according to type of emergency and vulnerable sector) and update if necessary • Have early warning systems (EWS) broadcasted to all citizens for effective and quick response through the conduct of Pre-Disaster Risk Assessments • Ensure availability of equipment and supplies • Assess and evaluate response capacity to continuously improve it • Maintain loss and damage database containing sex, disability, and age-disaggregated data • Have policy on voluntary, pre-emptive and forced or mandatory evacuation • Capacitate LGUs to integrate end-to-end and landscape-wide early warning systems that are timely, responsive, context- and culture-specific in LDRRMP

SFDRR Priorities	Ten Essentials	NDRRMP Outcome	Thematic Pillar	What does it mean at the local level?
	Expedite recovery and 'build back better' (Essential 10)	<p>Outcome 18: Clear policy directions for rehabilitation and recovery</p> <p>Outcome 19: Sustainable and socially-inclusive income sources for households are made available and stability of economic activities is restored</p> <p>Outcome 20: Agricultural production is restored or increased and support services for farmers, fisher folks, and laborers are made accessible</p> <p>Outcome 21: Affected families and individuals have access to: (a) affordable disaster-resilient housing that are located in safe zones where social services and public facilities are available; or (b) financing assistance to rebuild their houses in areas that are declared as safe zones.</p> <p>Outcome 22: Affected individuals, families, and communities have access to responsive, appropriate and adequate education, health, and social protection services</p> <p>Outcome 23: Disaster resilient standards in infrastructure are observed during rehabilitation and recovery</p>	Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With capacitated personnel at all levels (P/C/M/Barangay) in post-disaster damage and needs assessment and rehabilitation and recovery planning • Have sex and age disaggregated data (exposure, damage and losses) • Have PDNA • Conduct rehabilitation and recovery planning based on the post disaster needs assessment • Have a rehabilitation and recovery Plan based on PDNA with proposed budgetary requirements • Rehabilitation and recovery measures should reduce existing risk and prevent the creation of new risk • Consider green and blue infrastructure or nature-based solutions to enhance local resilience

ANNEX 4

Mapping of DRRM Actors per Thematic Pillar

Thematic Pillar	Vice-Chair	Implementing Agencies/ Institutions/ Organizations	Other Agencies
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	DOST	AFP, BFP, CCC, CHED, CSOs, DA, DA-PCIC, DBM, DENR, DENR-MGB, DENR-NAMRIA, DepEd, DHSUD, DICT, DILG, DND, DRRMCs, DOE, DOF, DOH, DOJ-LRA, DOLE, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PAGASA, DOST-PNRI, DOT, DOTr, DPWH, DSWD, DTI, GSIS, HMDf, LCP, LGUs, LMB, LMP, LPP, NAPC-VDC, NEDA, NHA, NHMFC, OCD, OPAPP, PCOO, PCW, PhilHealth, PNP, PRC, Private Sector, SHFC, SSS and ULAP	CDA, COA, Insurance Commission, LWUA, NCCA, NCDA, NCIP, NIA, MWSS, PCCI, PICE, PIEP, PSA, SEC, TESDA Academe and Research Institutes, Development Partners, and other agencies/Institutions/ Organizations deemed necessary
Disaster Preparedness	DILG	AFP, BFP, CCC, CHED, CSOs, DA, DAR, DBM, DENR, DENR-MGB, DepEd, DFA, DICT, DILG, DILG-BLGD, DILG-LGA, DILG-PPSC, DND, DND-NDCP, DOE, DOH, DOJ-NBI, DOLE, DOST, DOST-PAGASA, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOST-PNRI, DOTr, DPWH, DRRMCs, DSWD, LCP, LGUs, LMB, LMP, LPP, NAMRIA, NAPC-VDC, NEDA, OCD, PCG, PCOO, PCW, PNP, Private Sector, PRC, and ULAP	COA, CSC, Media, MWSS, NCDA, NHI, NWRB, NYC, PMS, TESDA Academe and Research Institutes Development Partners, and other agencies/Institutions/ Humanitarian actors Organizations deemed necessary
Disaster Response and Early Recovery	DSWD	AFP, BFP, CAAP, CSOs, DA, DBM, DENR-MGB, DepEd, DFA, DHSUD, DICT, DILG, DOE, DOH, DOLE, DOST, DOST-PAGASA, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOTr, DOTr-MARINA, DPWH, DRRMCs, DTI, LCP, LGUs, LMB, LMP, LPP, NAPC-VDC, NEDA, NFA, OCD, OPAPP, PCG, PCOO, PCW, PIA, PNP, Private Sector, PRC, and ULAP	MMDA, LWUA, NCIP Accredited Responders and Volunteers, Development Partners, and other agencies/Institutions/ Humanitarian actors Organizations deemed necessary
Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery	NEDA	CHED, CSOs, DA, DBM, DENR-MGB, DepEd, DHSUD, DICT, DILG, DOE, DOF, DOH, DOJ-LRA, DOLE, DOST, DOST-PHIVOLCS, DOTr, DPWH, DRRMCs, DSWD, DTI, LCP, LGUs, LMB, LMP, LPP, NAMRIA, NAPC-VDC, OCD, OPAPP, PCW, Private Sector, PRC, TESDA and ULAP	ASEP, BIR, COA, NCIP, PICE, PRC, PSA, UAP Development Partners, and other agencies/Institutions/ Humanitarian actors Organizations deemed necessary

