

**DIPECHO South East Asia
CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS
JULY – OCTOBER 2009**

in

CAMBODIA (22 July)

LAO PDR (27 August)

The Philippines (10 September)

VIETNAM (22 September)

INDONESIA (21 October)

Information Session for Applicants

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



NDCC-DIPECHO NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING

Co-chaired by: European Commission and National Disaster Coordinating Council

Hotel Intercontinental, Makati City

10 September 2009



AGENDA


Time	Activity
08:00 – 08:45	Registration
08:45 – 09:20	<p><i>National Anthem</i></p> <p><i>Opening Remarks by Government of the Philippines</i> Hon. Gilberto C. Teodoro Jr. Secretary of National Defense and Chairman, National Disaster Coordinating Council</p> <p><i>Opening Remarks by European Commission Delegation to the Philippines</i> H.E. Allstair MacDonald Ambassador, Head of the Delegation European Commission to the Philippines</p> <p><i>Meeting's Orientations</i> Ms Cécile Pichon Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator, DIPECHO South East Asia ECHO Regional Support Office for East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific</p>
09:20 – 09:30	Coffee break
09:30 – 10:00	<p>A: Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Planning in the Philippines: Updates and Trends</p> <p><i>Progress of HFA Implementation in the Philippines and Future Priorities on Disaster Risk Reduction</i> MGen Glenn J Rabonza, AFP (Ret) Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer, NDCC</p> <p><i>Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning</i> Ms Susan Rachel G. Jose Director, Regional Development Staff, National Economic Development Authority</p>
10:00 – 10:15	Open Forum
10:15 – 10:45	<p>B: Overview of DIPECHO Achievements and Progresses</p> <p><i>Main Outputs, Lessons Learned, Key Challenges, Gaps and Opportunities of the 5th and 6th DIPECHO Action Plans: DIPECHO Partners</i></p>
10:45 – 11:15	Open Forum
11:15 – 11:45	<p>C: Donor Updates</p> <p><i>Global Facility on Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)</i> Ms. R. Mukami Kariuki, Local Government Program Coordinator, World Bank</p>

	<p><i>Disaster Risk Reduction Policy</i> Mr. Peter Jensen, Counsellor, AusAID</p> <p><i>Disaster Risk Management Framework Assessment</i> Mr. Neil Britton, Senior DRR Management Specialist Asian Development Bank</p> <p><i>Proposed Main Priorities for the 7th Action Plan in the Philippines</i> Ms Cécile Pichon Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator, DIPECHO South East Asia ECHO Regional Support Office for East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific</p>
11:45 – 12:00	Open Forum
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 14:30	<p>Working Groups:</p> <p>A. Urban Risks (Small and Medium Cities) Facilitators: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI), and Christian Aid</p> <p>B. Education Facilitators: Department of Education (DepEd) and Accion Contra el Hambre (ACH)</p> <p>C. Documentation and Advocacy Facilitators: Oxfam and Office of Civil Defense (OCD)</p> <p>D. Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Facilitators: European Commission, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP)</p> <p>E. Scaling-up and Sub-National Models Facilitators: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)</p>
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee break
15:00 – 16:00	<i>Plenary Presentations of Working Groups' Outputs</i>
16:00 – 16:30	<p><i>Synthesis and Concluding Remarks</i></p> <p>MGen Glenn J Rabonza, AFP (Ret) Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council</p> <p>Ms Cécile PICHON Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator, DIPECHO South East Asia ECHO Regional Support Office for East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific</p>
16:30 – 18:00	Refreshments

Master of Ceremonies
Ms. Sheena Carmel Opulencia
Planning Division, Office of Civil Defense

humanitarian aid


**Philippines
Disaster Risk Reduction
NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING
Manila
10 September 2009**



humanitarian aid


Meeting's Orientations


- Multi-stakeholder dialogue on current DRR issues
- Identify priority actions for DRR in general, and disaster preparedness focused actions in particular
- Dissemination of lessons learned, from DIPECHO and other partners and agencies, based on:
 - Latest DRR developments
 - Ongoing and planned DRR initiatives
- Discussions on DIPECHO's proposed orientations in the Philippines for 2010-2011
- Take from your experience to refine priorities, gaps and actions identified
- Improved global DRR and DRR/CCA planning



humanitarian aid

- Draft report will be circulated for comments
- Outcomes of meeting, as well as programming missions / process to be included in call for expression of interest
- Estimated timeframe:
 - Publication of a Call for expression of interest by January 2010
 - Deadline for application in end February 2010
 - 15 month projects to start as of May 2010
 - Implementation within 18 months




 National Disaster Coordinating Council

Progress of HFA Implementation in the Philippines and Future Priorities on Disaster Risk Reduction


www.ndcc.gov.ph

Dir Ronald I. Flores
Civil Defense Executive Officer
Office of Civil Defense
Hotel Intercontinental, Makati City
10 September 2009

 National Disaster Coordinating Council


Outline

- **Where Are We Now – HFA Biennial Progress Report**
 - HFA Review and Reporting Process
 - Ratings
 - Key Accomplishments
 - Challenges Ahead
- **Where Do We Want To Go - SNAP**
 - Rationale
 - Process
 - Objectives, Priority Programs/ and Projects
 - Funding Source
 - Next Steps

 National Disaster Coordinating Council

HFA Reporting


- **Objective:** To capture trends and areas of progress and challenges at the national level with regard to achieving the strategic goals of the HFA.
- Technical support from UNISDR and UNDP Bangkok Offices
- **Outputs:**
 - Biennial Report (2007-2009): Progress in the Implementation of HFA in the Philippines
 - Online HFA Monitor Country Report (accessible at www.preventionweb.net)

 National Disaster Coordinating Council

Basis of Report & Inputs to HFA Monitor

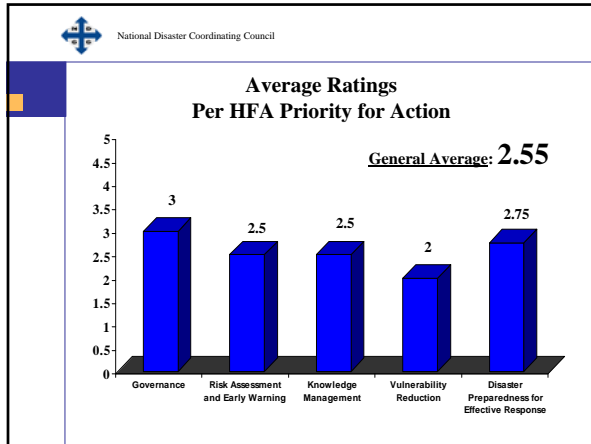
- Review of disaster information, media reports, researches, survey results
- Projects/activities and accomplishments towards fulfilling the HFA goals
- Documented lessons learned, good practices, Gawad Kalasag awardees
- Draft report discussed with NDCC-TMG



 National Disaster Coordinating Council

Indicators – Levels of Progress

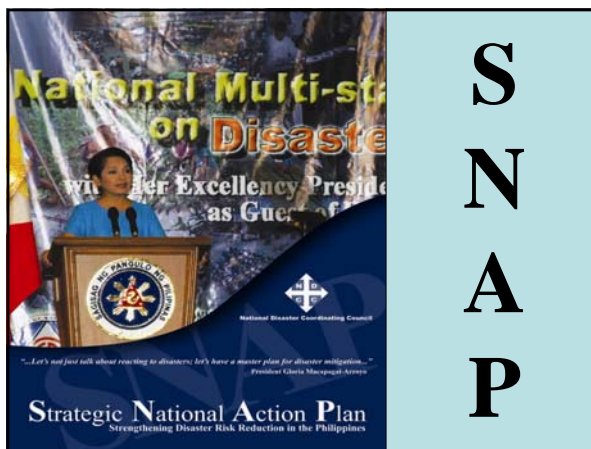
- 1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy
- 2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment
- 3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
- 4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources
- 5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels



- National Disaster Coordinating Council
- ### Some Key Accomplishments
- Governance**
 - Multi-stakeholder Dialogues – inclusive process
 - Strategic National Action Plan on CBDRM (DIPECHO/ADPC/UNESCAP/NDCC)
 - National Assessment on the State of DRM (ADB/UNDP/NDCC)
 - Strategic National Action Plan on DRR (DIPECHO/UNISDR/UNDP/NDCC)
 - Disaster Risk Management Bill Advocacy (NDCC/DRRNet/PINGON)
 - Risk Assessment and Early Warning**
 - READY Project (AusAID/UNDP/NDCC)
 - REDAS (PHIVOLCS)
 - Knowledge Management**
 - Calamidad Ph (OCD), DROMIC (DSWD), Tropical Cyclone Disaster Review (PAGASA)
 - Incorporation of disaster modules into primary and secondary public schools and Study of the impact of disasters to the education sector (DIPECHO/UNDP/ADPC/DepED)
 - PEER Program (USAID/NSET/DOH/AFP/PNRC/BFP/OCD)
 - Online Courses on DRM (WB/EMI/OCD)

- National Disaster Coordinating Council
- ### Some Key Accomplishments
- Vulnerability Reduction**
 - Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR in Sub-national Land-use and Physical Planning (DIPECHO/UNDP/NEDA)
 - Mainstreaming DRR into the infrastructure sector (AusAID/ADPC/DPWH)
 - Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response**
 - Adoption of the cluster approach
 - Forging of memorandum of agreements / partnership arrangements with private sector and other institutions
 - Contingency Planning
 - Regional Simulation Exercises (INSARAG, ARF, ARDEX, etc.)
 - National Disaster Consciousness Month
 - Gawad KALASAG

- National Disaster Coordinating Council
- ### Challenges Ahead
- Need for an enabling, responsive **legislation on DRM**
 - Sustaining DRR work at the local level by **enhancing capacity development of DCCs**
 - Public-private institutional arrangements** as an essential component of corporate social responsibility
 - Address the needs of IDPs by **integrating DRR into the peace-building process**
 - Improve data collection** and ensure appropriate **information is shared with all stakeholders**
 - Articulating a **National Risk Finance Strategy**
 - How to move from isolated actions and pilot projects to **comprehensive programmes of action.**



- Rationale**
- # SNAP
- A 'road map' for the next 10 years pursuing the strategic goals of the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Communities and Nations to Disasters*.
 - Enabling stakeholders to see the larger whole, through the lens of national safety or resilience.
 - Ensuring mechanisms are in place to mainstream activities into development planning adhering to the HFA's expected outcome, strategic goals, and priorities.
 - Institutionalizing DRR into policies and day-to-day business.
- VISION:** *Reduction of disaster losses in lives, in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and the country.*

Process **SNAP**

Date	Activity
25 Jul 2007	1 st National Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on DRR - Makati
24 Mar 2008	NDCC-TMG Meeting, Quezon City
31 Mar 2008	NDCC Meeting, Quezon City
15 Apr 2008	Launching of SNAP Website
29-30 Apr 2008	2 nd National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on DRR -Mandaluyong
7 & 12 May 2008	FGD with Private Sector, Quezon City
23 May 2008	3 rd National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on DRR - Cebu
18 Jun 2008	Presentation to the NDCC-TMG of First Draft of SNAP
30 Jun 2008	Development of SNAP Project Sustainability Strategy

Process **SNAP**

Date	Activity
11 Nov 2008	SNAP Task Force constituted through NDCC memorandum
14 Nov 2008	1 st Meeting of SNAP Task Force
21 Nov 2008	Writeshop on SNAP's Priority Programs & Projects' Profiles
9 Dec 2008	2 nd Meeting of SNAP Task Force
13 Feb 2009	3 rd Meeting of SNAP Task Force
24 Feb 2009	Workshop on Budgetary Allocation for DRR, Quezon City
12 Mar 2009	4 th Meeting of SNAP Task Force
20 Apr 2009	Presentation to the NDCC-TMG of SNAP Final Report
20 July 2009	Presentation to the NDCC member-agencies of SNAP Document and Proposed Executive Order on DRR/SNAP



Programs & Projects **SNAP**

Objective	Program/Project Title	APR
Enabling Environment	Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Act	OCD
	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues on DRR	OCD
	Institutionalization of Disaster Management Office (DMO)	DILG
	Disaster Preparedness Capacity Development for Local Disaster Coordinating Councils (LDCCs)	DILG
	Mainstreaming DRR into the Peace Process	AFP OPAPP
	Mainstreaming DRR in Various Gov't Projects & Plans	NEDA

Programs & Projects **SNAP**

Objective	Program/Project Title	APR
Financial and Economic Soundness	Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	OCD
	Resource Mobilization	DBM
Supportive Decision-making for an Enlightened Citizenry	Information and Database Generation	OCD DOST
	Knowledge Management	DOST DENR
	Support DRR Mainstreaming through Sectoral Approach	OCD
	Preparedness for Effective Disaster Response	OCD

Programs & Projects **SNAP**

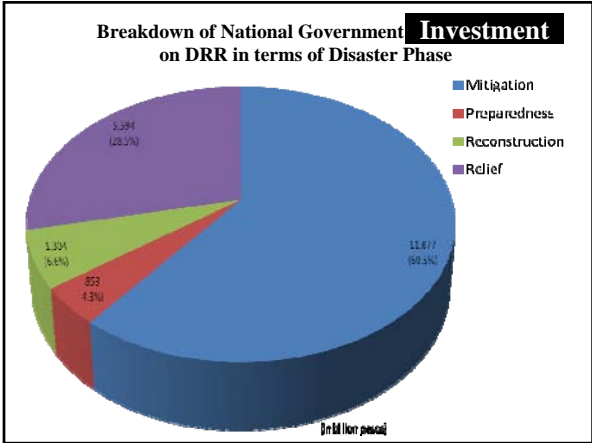
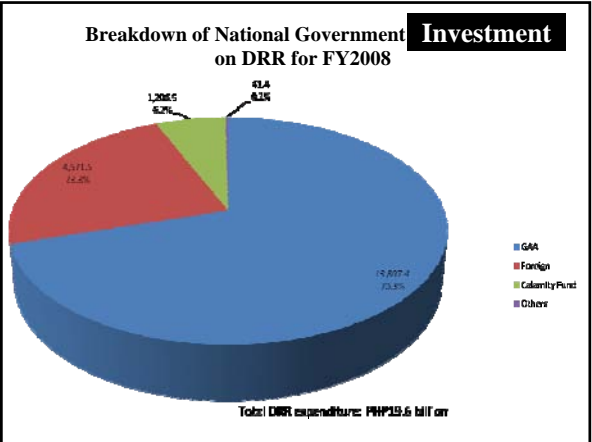
Objective	Program/Project Title	APR
Safety and Well-being Enhancement	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign	PIA
	Institutional and Technical Capacity Building	OCD
	Education and Research	DepEd CHED DOST
	Forecasting and Early Warning	DOST
	Risk Evaluation	DILG
	Evaluation and Monitoring of DRR	Development of Tools for Assessment and Monitoring of DRR Measures

S N A P

Funding Source

The government's approach is in synch with the international development assistance trends and attuned to the global goal of resilience of communities and nations.

- Current level of national government expenditure on DRR based on FY2008 General Appropriations Act & foreign funds is approximately PhP20 Billion (~average annual direct damage).
- About PhP10 Billion encompasses some objectives of the SNAP priority programs and projects.



S N A P

Next Steps

- President's approval on proposed Executive Order on SNAP
- APRs to keep the ball rolling
- Donors' Forum
- Integration of SNAP on MTPDP
- Linkage of SNAP to proposed DRM / DRRMR bill

GUIDELINES ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE/PHYSICAL PLANNING

Dir. Susan Rachel G. Jose
Regional Development Coordination Staff
National Economic and Development Authority



OUTLINE

- ❑ Features of the Guidelines
- ❑ Mainstreaming Framework
- ❑ Disaster Risk Assessment
- ❑ Mainstreaming DRA Results in the Plan
- ❑ Secondary Entry Points for DRR Mainstreaming



Disasters and development linkages

- ✓ Disasters limit development
- ✓ Development causes disaster risks
- ✓ Development reduces disaster risks



Objectives

- Direct DRR efforts in development planning processes
- Enhance subnational planning analyses thru a systematic process of quantifying risks and their implications to the development and land use/physical planning framework



Concept of Mainstreaming DRR

- ✓ address vulnerability in order to be resilient to natural hazards
- ✓ ensure that development efforts do not increase the vulnerability to hazards

treating DRR as integral to the development process rather than as an end to itself





Policy Context

NDCC DRM priorities
NB-NLUC Action Agenda
Hyogo Framework for Action




Features


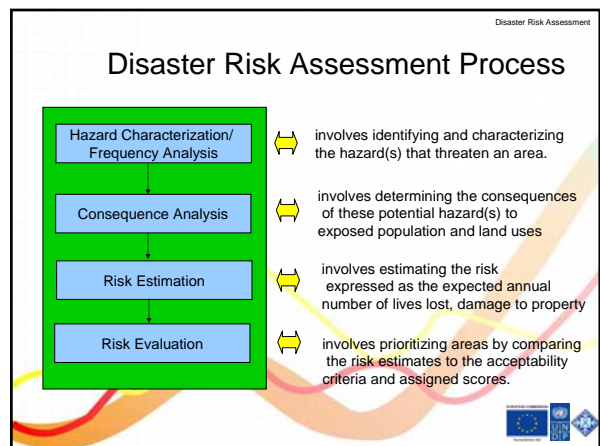
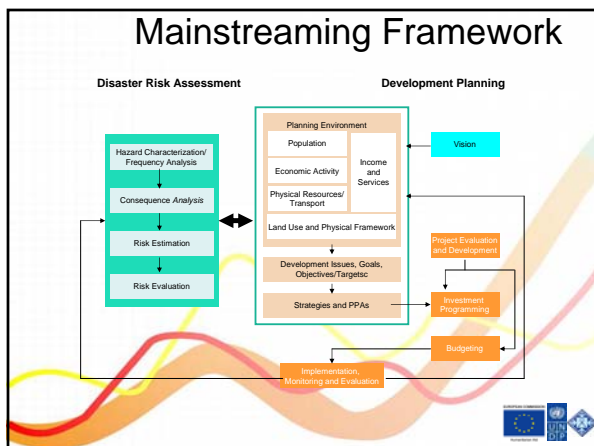
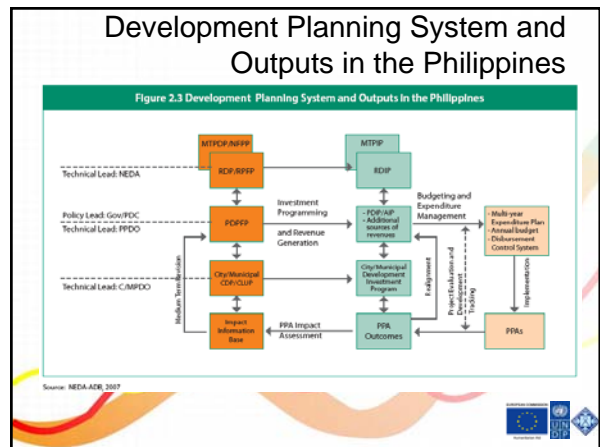
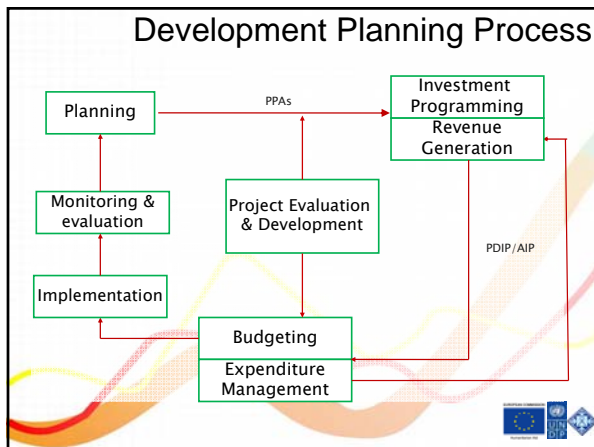
- Risk-based Analysis
- Use of geographic information system
- Multihazard coverage
- Focus on the province

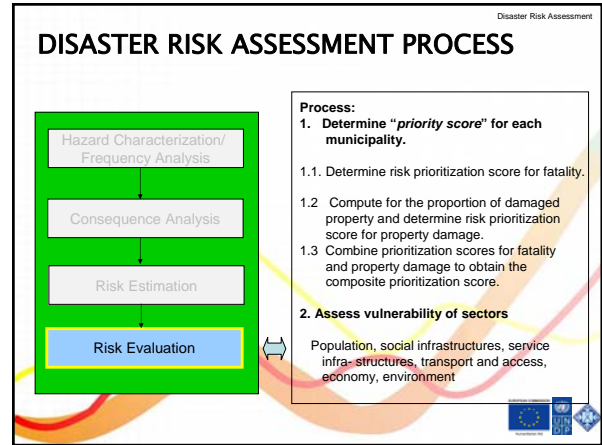
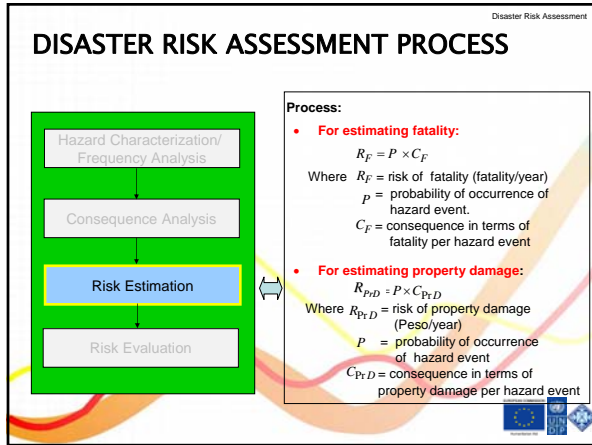
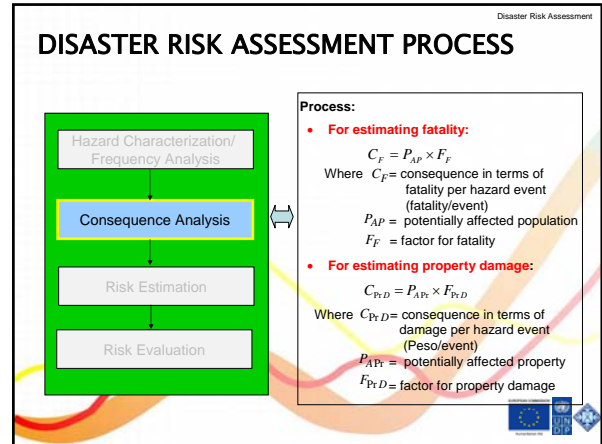
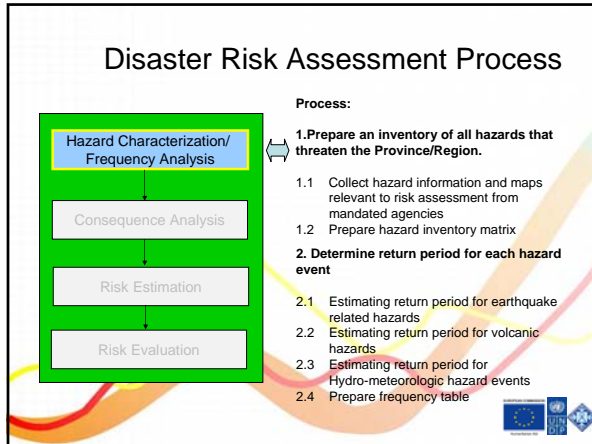



Planning Context



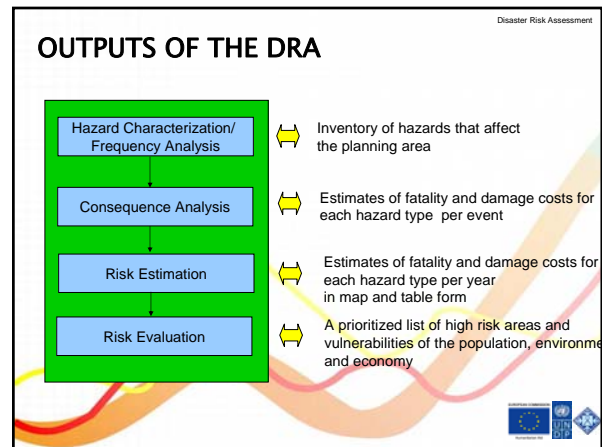
Supplements the NEDA-ADB Guidelines on Provincial/Local Planning and Expenditure Management (PLPEM)



Vulnerability Factors

Sectors	Elements at Risk	Description of Factors
Population	Schools	Population of school children (elementary, high school)
	Special population groups (elderly, physically challenged, children, indigenous peoples)	Number of exposed population
	Poor	Poverty incidence: percentage of exposed population below poverty line
Social Infrastructures	Schools, hospitals, fire protection, houses/dwelling units	Location
		Number of schools and hospitals and describe structural conditions of buildings using information which will indicate safe or unsafe conditions
		Number of housing units by type of structure, materials used, tenure status
	Structures (e.g. dams, irrigation, floor control, etc.) and early warning systems	Conditions of structures that describe their remaining useful life and structural condition which will indicate safe or unsafe conditions
Service Infrastructures	Waterlines and wastewater, drainage facilities, treatment plants, power plants, communication lines and towers	Location and numbers
		Useful life and structural condition which will indicate safe or unsafe conditions



Mainstreaming DRA Results in the Plan

STEPS: Mainstreaming DRA into the Plan

1. Analyze the risk impact to the land use and physical framework
2. Identify development issues, goals, objectives, and targets
3. Identify DRR measures to respond to the disaster risks

Mainstreaming DRA Results in the Plan

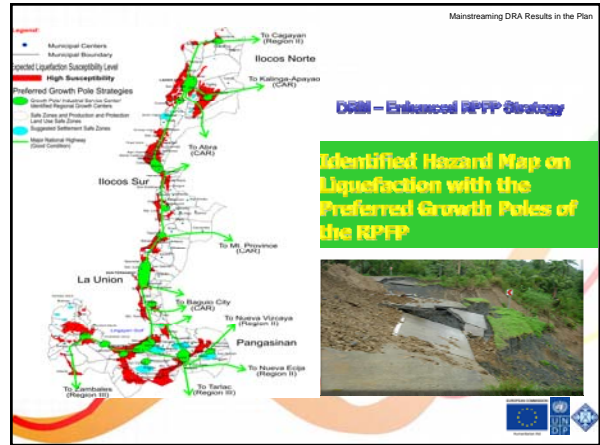
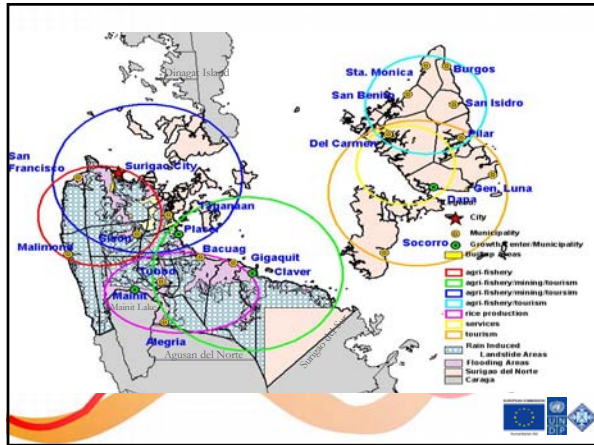
STEP 1: WORKSHEET

CASE 1: CLAVER-GIGAQUIT-BACUAG DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER IN SURIGAO DEL NORTE

Table 5.1 Risk Impact to the Land Use and Physical Framework: The Case of the Claver-Gigaquit-Bacuag (Clagiba) Cluster in Surigao del Norte

Hazard	Risk Estimates and High Risk Areas	Risk Evaluation	Vulnerabilities	Implications
Flooding	Barangay Population of Bacuag is most susceptible to all the four hazards having an estimated fatality ranging from 1 or more to 10 persons to 1 to 10 fatalities in 1000 persons a year. The other 7 urban barangays and 25 rural barangays are also exposed to the hazards.	Prime agricultural areas are susceptible to flooding. Those are low-lying areas which require adequate drainage to minimize overflow of run-offs to the urban center.	The risks (as revealed by estimates on fatalities and property damage) could considerably disrupt the cluster's economic activities when a disaster occurs since it plays a significant role in rice, coconut and aquaculture production and mining.	The goal of Claver to become a large town may be impeded by its susceptibility to flooding as this may discourage investments.
Earthquake and rain-induced landslides	The estimated property damage due to flooding: Claver - PHP6.0 million Bacuag - PHP6.1 million Gigaquit - PHP2.8 million	Almost all areas in Gigaquit are planted to rice; about 40 percent in Bacuag and a small portion of Claver are susceptible to flooding.	Portions of settlement areas in this cluster that are susceptible to flooding are also exposed to storm surge.	The risks could mean loss of income to majority of families as the primary source of income is farming. Secondary sources of income are mining and mining-related services.
Storm surge	About 80.22 sq km of prime agricultural areas are prone to flooding. Another 198.04 sq km of land are estimated to be with high susceptibility to rain-induced landslide. Coastal communities prone to flooding are also exposed to storm surge.	Areas suitable to mixed farming and agri-forestry are susceptible to rain-induced landslide, portions of which are in Claver where there are mining activities.		

Source of Data: Data DRR-Enhanced RPPF of Surigao del Norte, 2008



Step 2 Worksheet – Development Planning Framework: CLAGIBA

Development Issues and Challenges	Goal	Objective/Target	Strategy/Policy	Program/Projects/Activities
Low agricultural productivity of the area due to flooding	To ensure sustainable use of land resources and achieve environmental balance	Reduce flooding in the cluster to increase agri-fishery productivity	Provision of adequate drainage systems in prime agricultural areas that are prone to flooding Promotion of tolerant or resistant palay variety to be planted in flood prone areas	Flood mitigation program Watershed rehabilitation and reforestation program

Source: DRR-Enhanced RPPF of Surigao del Norte

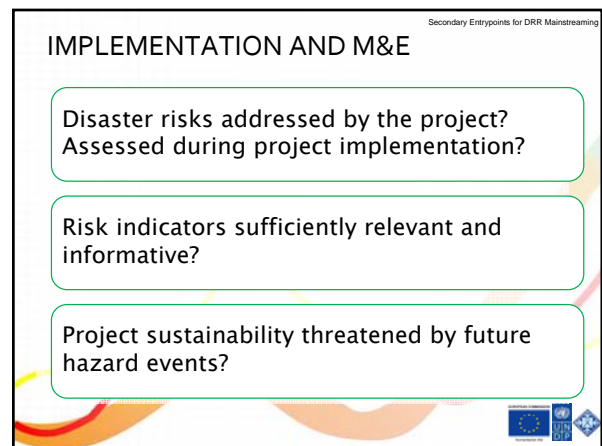
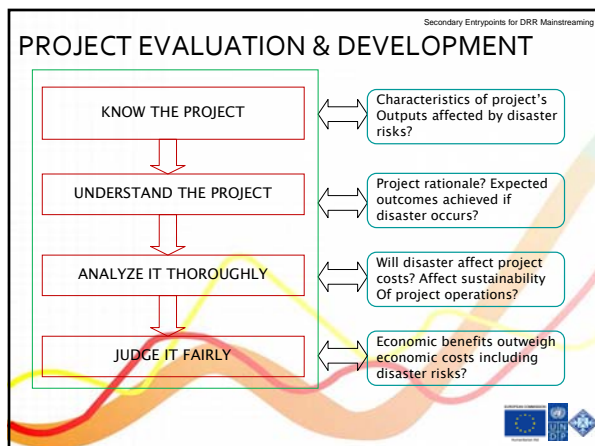
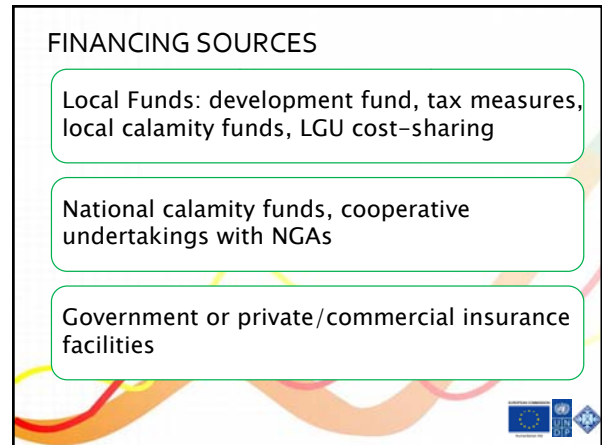
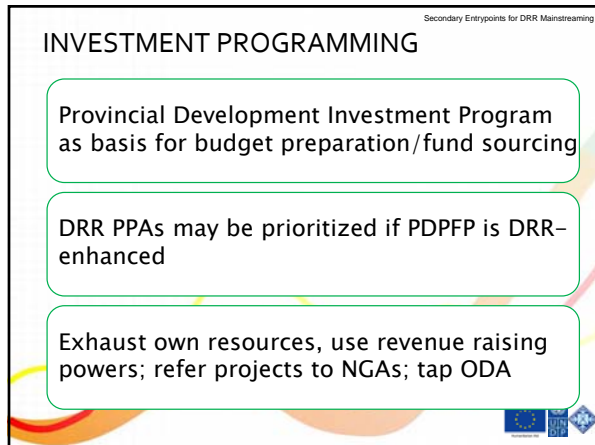
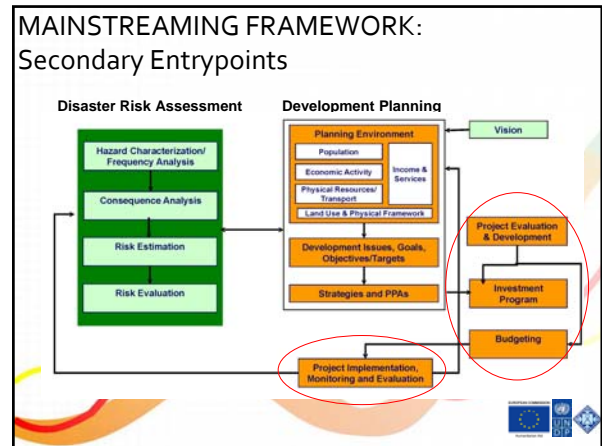
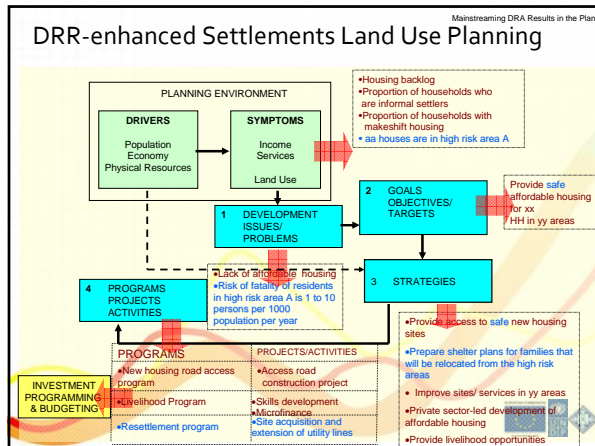
STEP 3: CATEGORIES OF DRR MEASURES

RISK AVOIDANCE OR ELIMINATION

RISK REDUCTION OR MITIGATION

RISK SHARING OR RISK TRANSFER

RISK RETENTION OR ACCEPTANCE



OUTCOMES OF DRR MAINSTREAMING

- ✓ Enhanced understanding of the planning environment
- ✓ More realistic land use and physical development framework/indicative allocation of land uses
- ✓ Potential damages and casualties are considered in development goals and targets
- ✓ Risk reduction measures are prioritized
- ✓ DRR programs and projects are eventually provided with budgetary resources and implemented
- ✓ Risks are considered in the project design and M&E
- ✓ Risk estimates serve as benchmark for evaluating DRR



Chapters

1. Introduction
2. Disasters and Development: The Case for Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning
3. Mainstreaming Framework
4. Disaster Risk Assessment
5. Mainstreaming Risk Assessment Results in the Plan
6. Mainstreaming DRR in Investment Programming, Budgeting and Project Evaluation and Development



Annexes

1. Natural Hazards: An Overview
2. Probabilistic Treatment of Hazards
3. Assigning Return Periods
4. Measuring Direct and Indirect Impact of Disasters
5. Deriving Factors for Fatality and Factors for Property Damage
6. GIS-based Disaster Risk Assessment
7. Characteristics of Resilience
8. Selected ODA Risk Reduction Programs and Policies



NEXT PHASE

- ✓ Towards integrating CCA concerns (e.g., hazard impact of CC scenarios, sectoral impact models, adaptation strategies) into the DRR Mainstreaming Framework
- ✓ Improving mainstreaming results through a standardized data/map collection, management and assessment model
- ✓ Secondary entrypoints
- ✓ Mainstreaming into the CLUP
- ✓ DRR/CCA-enhanced plans
- ✓ Demonstration projects
- ✓ Knowledge products, IEC/Advocacy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Greater LGU/Community involvement
- ✓ Partnerships with regional/local universities and research institutions





For inquiries, please contact:

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION STAFF
National Economic and Development Authority
rdcsmailbox@neda.gov.ph

Thank you!



Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines

A Joint Presentation by DRR Agencies
DIPECHO National Consultative Meeting
September 10, 2009



Fifth Action Plan DIPECHO Partners

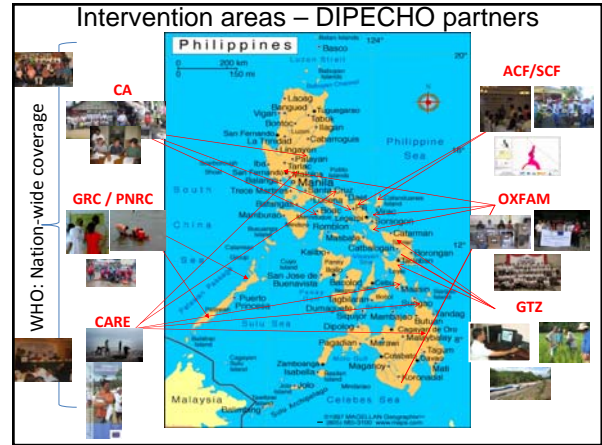
CARE Nederland
 Oxfam Great Britain
 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
 Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
 and the Department of Education (DepEd)
 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)





Sixth Action Plan DIPECHO Partners

CARE Nederland, Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) and Agri-Aqua Development Coalition-Mindanao (AADC)
 Oxfam Great Britain
 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
 Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Save the Children Federation (SCF)
 Christian Aid (CA)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 German Red Cross and the Philippine National Red Cross





OVERVIEW OF THEMATIC AREAS: Classification of thematic areas according to HFA



DRR Agencies and respective Partners



DRR AGENCIES	Implementing Partners	Government Agencies
Action Against Hunger	Save the Children Federation; Municipalities of Caramoran and San Miguel	National Disaster Coordinating Council – Office of Civil Defense
Christian Aid	Coastal Core Resources and Livelihoods Development Inc. (COASTAL CORE); Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC); Social Action Center – Northern Quezon; Rapu-Rapu Island; Jomalig Island; Province of Marinduque	Regional, Provincial, Municipal, Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils Department of Interior and Local Government Philippine Atmospheric and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
CARE Nederland	Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR); Agri-Aqua Development Coalition-Mindanao (AADC); Municipalities of Calabanga, Dingalan, St. Bernard, Jabonga, Maragusan and PDMO of Southern Leyte	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)



DRR Agencies and respective Partners

DRR AGENCIES	Implementing Partners	Government Agencies
German Red Cross	Philippine National Red Cross; Province of Palawan, Municipalities of Brookes' Point and Taytay	Department of Education
German Technical Cooperation	Provinces, Municipalities and Brgys covered by the six watersheds in Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Leyte and Southern Leyte	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Department of Health
OXFAM	Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (APSEMO), Pampanga Disaster Response Network (PDRN), Provincial Governments of Pampanga, Sarangani and Sorsogon	
World Health Organization	WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific and WHO Philippine Office	

DRR AGENCIES	GOVERNANCE	RISK ASSESSMENT	RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
	Capacity building at PDCC/MDCC/BDCC levels	Hazard mapping Vulnerability Analysis Community Risk Analysis	Small-scale mitigation projects	Capability build of community leaders School-based activities students IEC materials developed	Early Warning System for floods and typhoons at community level
	Linkage with mainland LGUs to small island communities; Train BDCC, MDCC	Hazard mapping Risk Assessments	Develop model small island DM/DRR system	Form and Train Brgy DRRC Teams	Communication and information system between small island and mainland Document, study and design EWS for hazards specific identified

DRR AGENCIES	GOVERNANCE	RISK ASSESSMENT	RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
	Capacity building at MDCC, BDCC levels Drafting and integration of risk reduction plans in regular development planning process	Utilize existing hazards maps developed by various agencies and communities Conduct community risk assessments	Small-mitigation activities Community Enterprise in DRR to identify alternative livelihoods Develop public-private partnerships IEC materials developed	School-based activities for teachers and students, art contests, quiz bee Develop contingency plans, conduct community drills	Conduct Disaster preparedness trainings Set-up and maintain community-based EWS for floods and landslides Develop contingency plans, conduct community drills
		conduct HCVA	Small-scale mitigation measures	School-based activities for teachers and students	BDATs established, trained and able to engage communities in DRR and DP activities

DRR AGENCIES	GOVERNANCE	RISK ASSESSMENT	RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
	DRM is mainstreamed into the local spatial and development planning process	Brgy flood map validation Replicate flood susceptibility mapping inside the selected watersheds	Small infra support to evacuation centers Small-scale mitigation measures	LGUs are trained on safe practices Promotion of flood resistant rice IEC materials developed	Establishment of six (6) Flood Early Warning Systems Integration of Disaster Preparedness Plans into local development plans
	Institutionalization of a Permanent Disaster Risk Management Office	Utilize existing hazard maps developed by various agencies		Regl /Provl Officers and staff of NDCC-OCD, DILG, NEDA trained on the replication process of the institutionalization	Provision of EWS devices and Office equipment to the 3 provinces

DRR AGENCIES	GOVERNANCE	RISK ASSESSMENT	RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
				Provl Government staff and officials trained on mainstreaming of NEDA tool in their development plans Climate Forum in the 3 Provinces	
			Structural integrity of selected health facilities assessed	World Health Day activities launched Launching of 2 nd Hospitals Safe from Disasters Manual Launching of National Student Design Competition for Safe Hospitals	Capacity building for disaster preparedness and response enhanced – Safe Hospitals training sessions

**CHALLENGES,
LESSONS LEARNED and
GAPS**

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
GOVERNANCE	Integration and implementation of DRR plans in local development planning	Integration of DRR plans in municipal comprehensive development plan and ELA with corresponding fund allocation ensures sustainability	Updated national DRR policy that is cascaded at all levels
	Existing LGU practices are emergency response-oriented	Engagement of non-leaders and participation of representatives of the poorest and most vulnerable community members is key to sustainability	Lack of higher-level support (RDCC, PDCC) and commitment for CBDRM
	Impact of leadership change on DRR implementation	Participatory M&E mechanisms regular feedback and performance audit improve participation of implementing agencies and project beneficiaries	Synchronization of DIPECHO contribution to the SNAP
	Little cooperation from some LGU partners, DRR not a priority for some LGU despite the risks		Institutionalization of DRR in development planning still depends on the creativity and commitment of local chief executives

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
RISK ASSESSMENT	Absence of detailed multi-hazard information and vulnerability assessments (social, political, economic, environmental) in most vulnerable communities	Community-drawn spot-maps are low cost and user-friendly	Availability of risk maps (multi-hazard maps with vulnerability and capacity factors)
	Base maps are outdated, multi-hazard mapping is expensive	Community risk assessment does not only inform risk reduction planning but is also an awareness-raising exercise	Dissemination of multi-hazard mapping results to inform / facilitate risk reduction and contingency planning at local levels
		Integration of community-drawn maps and results of scientific/technical studies provide best results	Information on available mapping technology and organizations who can provide such services i.e. UNOSAT
			Implementation of policies that will integrate risk factors in development planning

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	Limited hazard-resistant livelihood technologies and activities	Sustainable livelihoods can contribute to the resiliency of communities	Identification and piloting of alternative livelihood activities
	Lack of financial resources to implement plans and programs for DRR (i.e., infrastructure)	Appropriate farming technology and crops must be introduced to farmers living in hazard-prone agricultural lands	Funding support for structural/infrastructure like retrofitting classrooms to serve as evacuation centers, safer hospitals, sturdier settlements, etc
	Enabling communities to understand the link between natural resource management and DRR	Application of equitable policies and procedures, and transparency in pilot DRR activities demonstrates and encourages LGUs and communities to invest in DRR	Participation of most vulnerable groups (i.e., poorest households, women, person with disabilities, etc) in DRR

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	Balancing LGUs' commitment to DRR while allowing the conduct of economic activities that increase vulnerability like logging, mining, aerial spraying in plantations, etc	Setting-up of exit strategies at the onset contributes to project sustainability	Popularization of sustainable natural resource management practices, climate change adaptation and mitigation as DRR strategies
	Programming of disaster risk reduction activities should be complementary with and in line with the LGUs planning calendar	An ideal project design must have capability-building and economic development inputs	Participation of private sector
		Schools must be disaster-resistant and disaster-resilient	
		Basic safe building practices must be promoted to local construction workers and builders located in hazard-prone areas	
		Participation of high risk communities in CBDRM is a key factor	

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	Training activities at municipal and barangay levels have low participation rate and high drop-out because of pressing economic needs	Learning-by-doing remains the most effective teaching method so education activities must be designed accordingly	DRR is a relatively new concept for many
	There is a wealth of DRR materials produced, but limited or no mechanism for consistency checking and sharing	The strategic role of schools, apart from serving as evacuation centers during emergencies, is building the culture of preparedness of the young	Dovetailing, integrating, consolidating DRR education efforts in the Philippines: Limited DRR inputs in school curricula

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION	Complementation and integration of scientific studies and indigenous knowledge remains a challenge	Training non-leaders/representatives of most vulnerable group of the community is helpful and effective in increasing participation in DRR	Limited participation of the most vulnerable groups (i.e. poorest households, women, persons with disabilities, children) in the development and implementation of DRR education programs
		Putting premium on the process is as important as the outputs.	Strengthen DRR in framework for healthy schools (structural, non-structural, functional)

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	LGUs and communities tend to focus on rescue and response instead of community-based warning system and other disaster preparedness measures	Setting up community-based early warning system is a protracted process and requires LGU commitment	Mechanisms to expedite the institutionalization of provincial disaster management office (awareness, policy, financial support)
	No systematic inclusion of resources for DRR initiatives in LGU budgets and planning	Disaster preparedness measures like training activities are timed according to communities' day-to-day activities to ensure participation	
	Sustaining disaster-preparedness activities (non-permanent staff, lack of funding)	There is a need for dedicated structure (program, personnel, funds) for DRR	
	Institutionalization of disaster management office at provincial and municipal levels		

Thematic Area	Challenges	Lessons Learned	Gaps
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Ensure active participation of all vulnerable groups in all DRR processes (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)	Existing assessment tools do not consider needs and capacities of vulnerable groups like poorest households, women, children, persons with disabilities, etc	Mainstreaming of vulnerability issues

RECOMMENDATIONS




GOVERNANCE

Design and implement advocacy program for policy review, revision and implementation at all levels




GOVERNANCE

Empower all levels of governance pertinent to:

1. DRR and climate change;
2. sustainable and alternative livelihood projects;
3. mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and specific needs of vulnerable groups;
4. increased participation of civil society and poorest households in DRR decision-making;
5. mechanisms at the regional, provincial and municipal levels to support the implementation of SNAP





RISK ASSESSMENT

Develop and/or strengthen tools, practice guidelines, and appropriate technologies: risk assessment tools, enabling tools, policy guidelines, early warning systems; and support to communities in risk assessment and identification



RISK MANAGEMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Support vulnerable communities in risk mitigation and reduction measures



KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION


Develop knowledge management mechanisms:

1. Integration of DRR in school curricula (primary, secondary and tertiary)
2. Increase awareness on DRR and climate change adaptation
3. Replication of best practices and appropriate technology
4. Integration and promotion of indigenous and scientific knowledge



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Sustain emergency preparedness measures like setting-up and maintenance of community-based early warning system, contingency planning, community drills and simulation exercises



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Promote and sustain multi-sectoral DRR networking, linkages, and partnerships

Popularize and ensure implementation of SNAP at all levels

Quality assurance in development of technical guidelines and standards and in DRR practice



Thank you!

DRR “Success in Progress” and Lessons Learnt The Saint Bernard Story



Vulnerability to Various Hazards

As shown by the multi-hazard maps produced by the READY Project, St. Bernard is vulnerable to hazards like:

- Rain-induced Landslides
- Typhoons
- Floods
- Storm Surge
- Earthquake-induced Landslides
- Ground Shaking
- Ground Rupture
- Tsunami
- Liquefaction

3 CHOICES

given St. Bernard’s geographical location

1ST Choice: Pack up, leave and go to a “safer” place (avoidance)

2nd Choice: Wait for another disaster to happen and respond accordingly (reactive)

3rd Choice: Prepare NOW before another disaster happens (pro-active)

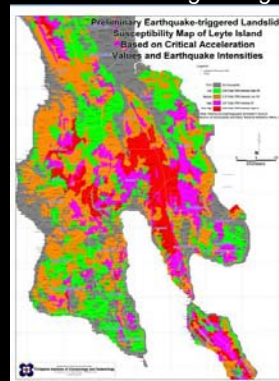
PRO-ACTIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT:

The right choice for effective local governance
doing what is rightfully due to people

participatory community risk assessment



multi-hazard mapping and participatory risk assessment through the government’s READY Project



Earthquake-induced, shallow-seated landslide hazard map (Southern Leyte, 1:250,000 scale)

training of community facilitators



training on CBDRM and dis prep for BDCCs



emergency response preparedness training for MDCC



Municipal Contingency Planning Workshops



barangay contingency planning workshops



public information activities at the brgy level



evacuation drills for communities



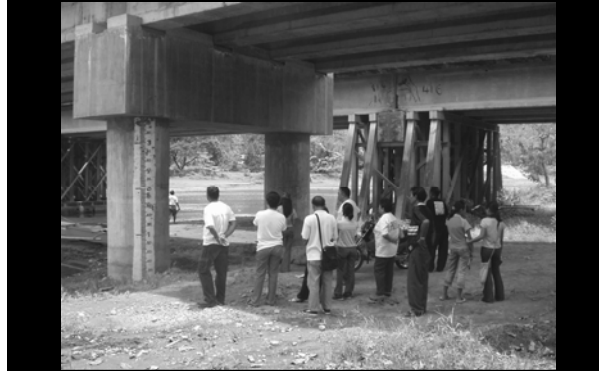
evacuation drills for MDCC and BDCCs



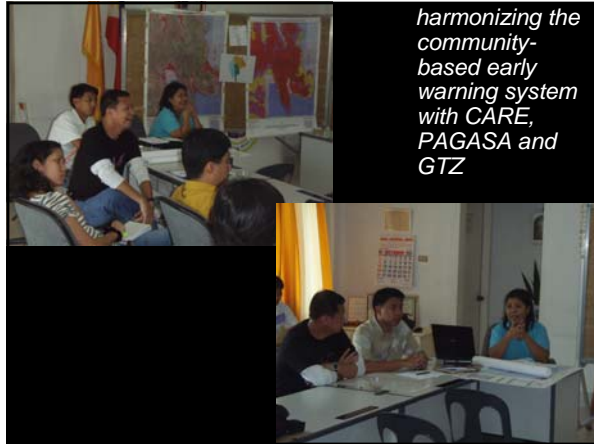
evacuation drills for communities



setting-up a community-based early warning system in partnership with PAGASA



harmonizing the community-based early warning system with CARE, PAGASA and GTZ



small-scale mitigation projects: gabions as flood mitigation measure



*relocating communities in danger zones
to areas less-prone to hazards*



*Livelihood
projects, access
to education,
employment,
health and other
social services
to increase
capacity*



*livelihood
projects, access
to education,
employment,
health and
other social
services to
increase
capacity*



*initiatives to avert climate change with the
youth sector taking the lead*



*Children and Youth Camp on Climate Change and
Disaster Preparedness*



*387 camp participants had basic understanding of climate
change adaptation and DRR*



declaration of practical and doable things at home and in the community to avert climate change and minimize global warming



Guinsaigon 2008: First International Conference on Landslide Protection



SUSTAINABILITY

- How can St. Bernard sustain these efforts?
- What institutional mechanisms are put in place to ensure continuity?
- Is this possible to a 4th class municipality to undertake all these over time?

Activities for strengthening LGU capacities on disaster risk reduction

- Developing standards, guidelines and protocols on emergency response, and mechanisms for community participation in DRR
- Incorporating disaster risk reduction in development planning processes particularly in the development and implementation of the Municipal Comprehensive Plan (MCP), Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA) and the Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

Contingency Plan (CP)

- high-risk barangay members are actually involved in CP workshops and drills (ownership)
- community contingency plans are linked to the municipal contingency plan, e.g. EWS, evacuation plan

Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

- measures identified in the CP are adopted for funding and implementation within the fiscal year e.g. PHP500T in 2007 and PhP1M in 2008 for dredging the Lawigan River relative to an annual income of PhP30M IRA and P4M local revenue

Executive and Legislative Agenda(ELA)

e.g. Lawigan River rechanneling, agricultural development, better delivery of social services

disaster resilience as an end-of-term objective and vision

For Updating:

Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)

using identified risk factors such as results of the READY multi-hazard mapping, capacities and vulnerabilities of barangays and municipality

Summary:

CP - for efficient ER, implemented during emergencies

AIP – risk reduction measures as identified during CP formulation are adopted for fund allocation and implementation for the fiscal year; CP is part of AIP

Summary:

ELA - risk reduction measures which are part of the priorities of the LGU for implementation during his term

- DRM priorities are legislated as impetus for fund allocation and implementation despite political differences
- sustainability measure (laws, funds)
- CP is part and parcel of ELA

Ways Forward

- replication of CBDRM in all barangays
- setting up a municipal disaster management office once programs and projects are clearly defined and legislated

Ways forward

- fund allocation from other regular budget lines (agriculture, infrastructure, SK, etc.)
- fund sourcing from other partners (national agencies, NGO's)
- monitoring of ELA implementation
- conduct of annual ELA assessment

Challenges:

- sustainability
- change of leadership
- minority chief executive, political transition phase makes it difficult to get the support of the legislative body
- culture of complacency, fatalism – disasters, for example, Guinsaigon landslide, will not happen again

KEY REQUIREMENTS:

MULTI-SECTORAL PARTICIPATION

“VOICE” OF THE MOST VULNERABLE

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY
TO WHOM WE SERVE

ADVOCACY and ENABLING LEGISLATIONS

POLITICAL WILL

The Reward: 2008 GAWAD KALASAG
AWARD for BEST MDCC
(4th-6th Class Municipality)



But the Best Reward of All...
RESILIENT COMMUNITY



Supporting the Philippine Disaster Risk Management Program

10 September 2009
R. Mukami Kariuki
World Bank Office Manila

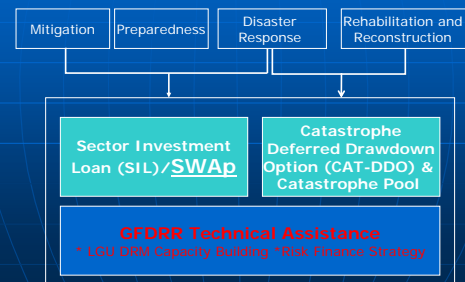
DRM and CCA – focus areas for reducing vulnerability of the poor in WB CAS (2010-12)

- Broad directions
 - Strongly inter-link CCA with DRM
 - Mainstream DRM and CCA in the successor MTPDP, LGU decision-making processes/institutions and WB operations
 - Focus on most vulnerable sectors and areas: agriculture, NRM, LGUs at-risk
 - Increase access to financing instruments

WB Initiatives to support DRM and CCA

- Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project Phase 1 – DENR/WB (2010- 2012)
- Community-based Adaptation Project in Coastal Areas – LGUs/Norwegian Trust Fund (2008-2011)
- Formulation of technical guidelines to mainstream DRM and CCA in WB projects
- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) TA Program – DILG, NDCC, LGUs, DOF/WB (2009-2011)

Programmatic approach to DRM and CCA



Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

- Multi-donor facility housed in the World Bank
- Funding for TA and projects in priority countries
- Philippines a priority country (2009)
- Priorities agreed with NDCC - TMG

GFDRR – LGU TA Program (Phase I) DILG and NDCC

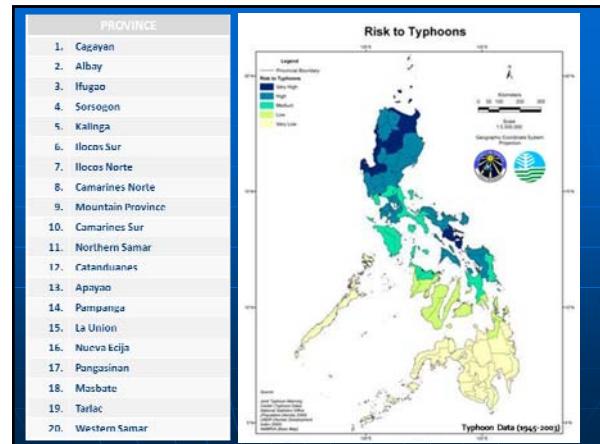
- LGU Capacity Building (DILG)*
 - Screening and identification of LGUs at most risk to natural disasters
 - Identification of DRM gaps at the local level
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 - Identification of existing financing arrangements and assessment of high risk areas to prioritize

* Partnership between – World Bank, EMI, ASOG, IIRR

Disaster Language - UNISDR

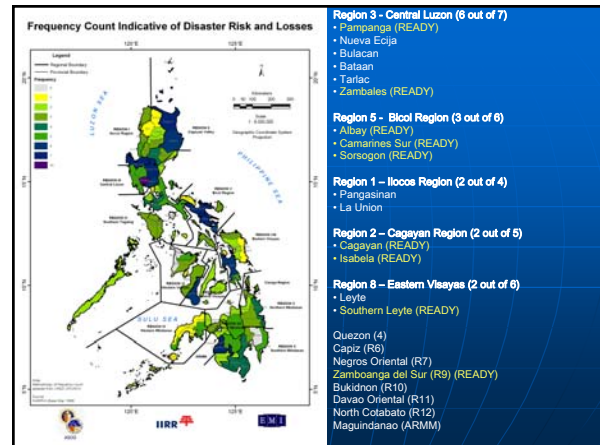
Risk	Likelihood of harm, loss, disaster
Hazard	Physical impact of disturbance
Exposure	Elements affected by hazard
Vulnerability	(Human and socio-economic) susceptibility and capacity of stakeholders and communities to prepare, absorb, recover from hazard

$$\text{RISK} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} \times \text{Vulnerability} \text{ (IUNDP)}$$



Using a modified "Cred-Crunch" methodology, 23 LGUs were identified to be at risk to multiple hazards

RANK	PROVINCE	CLIMATE & WEATHER RISK RANKING		GEOLOGICAL RISK RANKING					AGRICULTURAL LOSS DUE TO...				INFRASTRUCTURE LOSS DUE TO...			
		TYPH	EL. SWG	EARTH QUAKE	LAND SLIDE	VOLC. ERUP	TSAUN. M.	FLOOD	TYPH	HEAVY RAIN	EL. SWG	DROUGHT	TYPH SWG	HEAVY RAIN	STORM SURGE	EARTH QUAKE
1	Pampanga	10	10		5	9	6	7	3	11	6		14			9
2	Albay	7	5			1	2	1		7	6				3	4
3	Cagayan	7	3						18		3	3			3	17
4	Camarines Sur	7	11							10	2				7	11
5	Maguindanao	7		3	15					4		11	10			16
6	Nueva Ecija	7	13		10					2	4	2	15			20
7	Pangasinan	7	8		4	7				5	1	5	4			
8	Bulacan	6								17	11	9	9			16
9	Isabela	6								20	1	1	1	1		7
10	Leyte	6				20	19	15	7						8	1
11	Negros Oriental	6		16						13	5	11			17	10
12	Pangasinan	6		9						20	1	1	1	1	7	5
13	Bataan	5			17	19	13			14		20	20			10
14	Bukidnon	5			20			17						4		14
15	Capiz	5					16			16				11		6
16	Davao Oriental	5		18	20	18	8									
17	La Union	5	2		2	8			6			8				
18	North Cotabato	5		12				16		8			4	6		
19	Tarlac	5	16			6	5			5						
20	Zambales	5			13	6	4		4	10						
21	Zambo del Sur	5		9						14		14	16		12	
22	Quezon	5					15			14		14		7		2
23	So. Leyte	4										7	9	12	20	1



GFDRR – LGU TA Program (Phase I) DILG and NDCC

- LGU Capacity Building (DILG)*
 - Screening and identification of LGUs at most risk to natural disasters
 - Identification of DRM gaps at the local level
 - DRM Framework for LGUs
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 - Identification of existing financing arrangements and assessment of high risk areas to prioritize

* Partnership between – World Bank, EMI, ASOG, IIRR

Gaps at the Local Level

(Various Studies including ADB, World Bank, EU, UNDP)

- Knowledge management
 - Limited knowledge, poor dissemination and trickle down of national outputs
 - Limited training programs for local government staff on DRM and climate change adaptation
 - Knowledge on DRM among LGUs is not measured and benchmarked to allow progressive intervention
- Disaster Preparedness
 - LGUs as first responder – limited capacities and resources to anticipate, prepare and reduce the occurrence and impacts of disasters
 - LGUs as first responder – absence of DCCs in many LGUs, and most are ad-hoc, limited to emergency response, and are allocated with limited local calamity funds
 - Weak partnerships/coordination with DRM agencies, private sector, academia, civil society, international agencies
 - High degree of dependency on donors with limited incentives for pro activity
 - Presence of other threats leading to complex emergencies - man-made disasters (e.g., armed conflict, industrial and environmental disasters, internal displacement, regional and emerging risks such as avian influenza, weapons of mass destruction, and climate change)

Gaps at the Local Level... ctd

- **Governance**
 - High degree of decentralization and uneven levels of poverty incidence leading to uneven abilities to prepare, respond, cope, and recover from natural disasters
 - Weak role of sector agencies – particularly in support of local government
 - NDCC not yet reformed– it is a council rather than agency
 - Still no new law – many pieces of legislation, draft legislation still under discussion, but strategy remains reactive rather than proactive
 - DRR/DRM yet to be mainstreamed in local governance processes
 - Need to promote process that is inclusive/participatory, *i.e.*, to involve communities
 - Poor enforcement of related laws and regulations pertaining to safety, mining, the building code, land management, forestry, environment, etc. – whose contributions to DRM are not duly considered; national policies and standards yet to be translated into local ordinances and policies
 - Limited venues for policy dialogue and exchange of information/knowledge on DRM

Gaps at the Local Level.. ctd

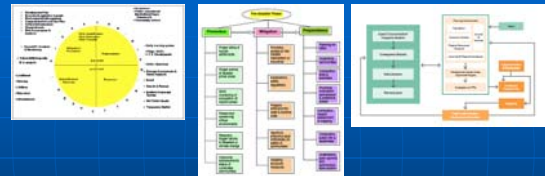
- **Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction**
 - No overall financing strategy – particularly for preparedness, mitigation, etc.
 - NG carries most of the fiscal burden arising from natural disasters such as the calamity funds, agency budgets – threat to socio-economic gains
 - Households and other members of the society deal with costs on their own, that can contribute to cycle of poverty or disrupt delivery of services (as in the case of utilities)
 - GSIS only source of insurance for public infra – by law; little involvement of private insurers Local calamity funds = unclear use of calamity funds for preparedness despite DBM circular
- **Risk Identification and Assessment**
 - Poor data/information collection capacity (damage and loss) at local and national level
 - No national tracking database -matching funds to needs, donor donations/grants; unclear role of private sector, NGOs
 - Weak coordination with climate change adaptation strategies and programs

GFDRR – LGU TA Program (Phase I) DILG and NDCC

- **LGU Capacity Building (DILG)***
 - Screening and identification of LGUs at most risk to natural disasters
 - Identification of DRM gaps at the local level
 - **DRM Framework for LGUs**
- **Risk Finance Strategy (NDCC)**
 - Identification of existing financing arrangements and assessment of high risk areas to prioritize

* Partnership between – World Bank, EMI, ASOG, IIRR

Existing DRM Frameworks



National framework +
Outcome-oriented framework for LGUs +
Process-oriented framework for CLUPs and physical plans

Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- **Salient Features**
 - Establish clear links between DRM processes, capacities and actions in order to achieve desired outcomes.
 - Identify and focus on operational capacity – what LGUs require to prepare and implement DRM strategies –risk based;
 - Integrate climate change adaptation measures that are closely associated with DRR

Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- Establish sufficient institutional capacity, which could include the establishment of **DRMO** in high risk areas with clear lines of responsibility for disaster risk management, to develop internal capacity, inter-institutional coordination, implementation of national disaster management laws and regulations, preparedness and mitigation plan, preparation of response, recovery, contingency, and supervision and coordination of the implementation of these plans.

Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- Require each LGU to prepare a **disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategy** based on risk identification, assessment and prioritization. The strategy should spell out the policy recommendations as well as the necessary actions to **mainstream DRR and CCA within the core functions and services of the LGU**, including planning and budgeting. The strategy should also define the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in DRR and the mechanism for inter-institutional coordination and financing.

Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- Require each LGU to establish **sufficient operational capacity** for effective and rapid response to minimize casualties and protect critical systems, infrastructure and properties, and ensure that Contingency Plans are based on technical and scientific understanding of the hazards and vulnerability of the LGU and in consideration of local capacities, including non-government sector. The DRMO should initiate and implement this plan, but prepared in conjunction with other emergency service providers (e.g. AFP, humanitarian agencies, etc.).

Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- Require each LGU to have a **sustainable funding mechanism** to ensure the adequate operations of the DRMO, as well as for the implementation of the DRM strategy. Establish adequate capacity to do damage and loss assessments, a database to track receipts and expenditures, including but not limited to calamity funds, and undertake regular monitoring and reporting.

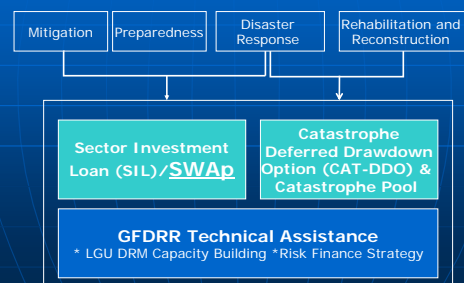
Proposed DRM Framework for LGUs

- Mount series of consultations with donors and NGOs working on DRM, NDCC and NGAs, and LGU Leagues and representatives
- Get buy-in from 5 pilots – LGUs to establish commitment to revisit CLUPS, CDPs, and local ordinances and programs
- Prepare for scaling up with additional funds from GFDRR (Phase III):
 - Focus on (1) MM and (2) other LGUs included in the index
 - (3) Develop database to track DRM receipts and expenditures based on damage and assessment

GFDRR TA Program Phase I

- LGU Capacity Building (Jun 08 – Jun 09)**
 - Screening and identification of LGUs at most risk to natural disasters
 - Identification of DRM gaps at the local level
 - DRM Policy Framework for LGUs
- Risk Finance Strategy (May – Dec 09)**

Programmatic approach to DRM and CCA



Risk Finance Strategy

- **Prepare a risk profile** -- to determine hotspot areas incurring highest losses from natural disasters.
- **Identify disaster risk financing needs** of government at national & local levels -- by taking stock of existing risk financing schemes, including calamity funds, GSIS insurance schemes, etc.
- **Prioritize** risk financing & transfer options.
- **Devise incentives** to:
 - encourage use of disaster risk financing and transfer instruments by **LGUs**;
 - entice **private sector participation** and innovation in disaster risk funding.

Risk Finance Strategy

- First **mission** in **April/May 2009**; second **mission** in **July/August 2009**.
- **Draft report** under preparation for delivery to Government in **September**.
- A **multi-stakeholder roundtable** event (including Government, donors, & other partners) planned for **October** to present findings & determine next steps.
- The Government is considering a CAT DDO for a **project** slated for FY11 to provide liquidity after disasters to national government & affected LGUs.
- Implement Phase III of GFDRR, which will involve the (3) development of a database to track DRM receipts and expenditures based on damage and assessment and (4) risk finance options, e.g., Catastrophe Pool

Issues for Discussion

- How to move LGUs with high levels of risk from low to high capacity
 - Going beyond pilots – scale up successful interventions - translate experiences into policies
 - Establish incentives for LGUs to invest in DRM interventions, beyond response

Issues for Discussion

- How to organize development partners and NDCC/NGAs around a comprehensive work program with the most vulnerable LGUs
 - Different approaches and methodologies – different donors with different partners
 - Gap filling exercise with LGUs as convergence point
 - Utilization of outputs/results from each other's efforts

Issues for Discussion

- Rationalising, Integrating and Scaling up DRM Programs for LGUs – Sector Wide Approach
 - Hazard Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) (NDCC/UNDP/AUSAID)
 - Mainstreaming DRR in Development Plans particularly on Land Use and Physical Framework Plans (NEDA/EU-DIPECHO)
 - Piloting Disaster Risk Management Offices (OXFAM-UK/EU-DIPECHO)
 - DRR Planning for LGUs (GTZ/EU-DIPECHO)

- **Thank you**



Investing in a Safer Future:
A Disaster Risk Reduction Policy for the Australian Government Aid Program



A Global Commitment to DRR

The Australian Government already supports a number of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the Philippines. This policy reflects our commitment not only to **do more** but also to **do it better**.

- Risk reduction is not just a humanitarian issue
- DRR is linked with climate change




Four Outcomes of the Policy

- > Integrating disaster risk reduction across the **aid program** in both development and humanitarian assistance
- > Supporting partner countries such as the Philippines to implement the **Hyogo Framework**.
- > Supporting **leadership** efforts of our partners and ensure Australia is also an effective advocate for DRR
- > Ensuring that our policies and programs in **climate change adaptation** and disaster risk reduction are coordinated and coherent.




Australia Indonesia Disaster Risk Reduction Facility (AIDRRF)

- > Will support Indonesia's and the region's efforts to **reduce the impact** of disasters and to improve self-management capabilities through **training and outreach**; **risk and vulnerability assessment**; and **research and analysis** on emerging regional threats.
- > Will **collaborate with regional mechanisms** like the ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum, APEC, SAARC, UN, Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and regional disaster management mechanisms and programs.
- > Will **encourage greater private sector involvement** in disaster management.



Existing Australian Government Supported DRR Efforts in the Philippines

- > READY Program
- > Philippine National Red Cross 143
- > PAGASA DOST-Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Tropical Cyclone Module
- > Enhancing Philippine Risk Assessment Capacity with Geoscience Australia and the NDCC-Collective Strengthening of Community Awareness on Natural Disasters (CSCAND)

- > Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in **Local Land Use Plans and Processes**
 - A first step in linking DRR and CCA
- > Community Based **Knowledge Management** of DRR Initiatives
 - Ensuring that the *barangay's* voice is heard at the national level
- > **Spatial Data Management** with Geoscience Australia and NAMRIA
 - Building a better, faster way of delivering the information needed

New!
DRR Efforts in the Philippines

Conclusion

- > Australia has strengthened its global commitment to DRR.
- > The Philippines is a priority for Australian support.
- > Let us share knowledge lessons and good practice.




Maraming Salamat Po

humanitarian aid

Philippines
Disaster Risk Reduction
NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING
Manila
10 September 2009


European Commission – Update
on Disaster Risk Reduction Actions



humanitarian aid

DIPECHO

- **Natural Disaster** Preparedness Programme of ECHO
- Work through EU-NGOs, IOs/UN, Red Cross but with local partners
- DIPECHO in 2009
 - about € 34 mln world-wide
 - € 10 mln for South East Asia
- Focus on preparedness measures incl. demonstrative small-scale mitigation, in particular through CBDRR
- Promotes regional & international DRR agenda & HFA
- Links with other EC instruments and other donors.
- Complements humanitarian aid actions: part of DG ECHO's **humanitarian mandate** to save lives



humanitarian aid

EU DRR STRATEGY

- Adopted by the European Union in May 2009
- Improved coherence between EC instruments including DIPECHO
- Action Plan being prepared
- Will work through ongoing instruments until 2013:
 - Mid term review of priorities (2009)
 - Country programming and regional thematic lines
 - Increased EC cooperation with ASEAN (incl. on DRR)
 - New global instruments eg Global Climate Change Alliance
- Further steps will be prepared for the next financial period
- EU Member States committed



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DIPECHO in the Philippines (1998-2008)

Year	Funding (,000€)	Number of projects
1998	~100	~1
2000	~500	~2
2002	~400	~2
2004	~100	~1
2006	~1,500	~6
2008	~2,000	~10

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DIPECHO in the Philippines

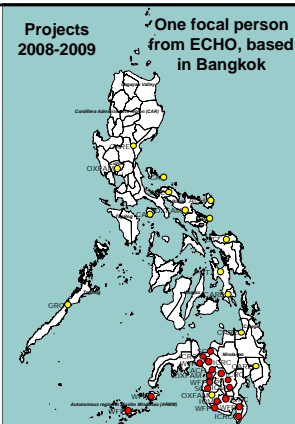
Thematic leading of the European Commission

DIPECHO Philippines Partners - 1998-2008
 (* regional components)

Partner	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Actión d'Urgencia	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
Red Cross (SP, DE)	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
UNDP-NEDA	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
CARE-NL	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
OXFAM-UK	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
GTZ	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
Christian Aid	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
Acción contra el Hambre	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
UN ESCAP-ADPC*	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
UN/ISDR*	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
UNDP-ADPC*	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
IFRC*	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
WHO*	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150

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Projects 2008-2009
 One focal person from ECHO, based in Bangkok



Partner	Amount (€)
WFP	4,650,000
ICRC	3,500,000
IOM	600,000
OXFAM-UK	200,000
ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE (ACH)	449,391
SAVE THE CHILDREN	100,000
TOTAL	9,499,391
CHRISTIAN AID (CA)	290,954
CARE NEDERLAND	420,000
GTZ	350,000
GERMAN RED CROSS	289,263
ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE	272,041
OXFAM - UK	153,000
UNDP/ADPC*	115,300
WHO*	100,000
IFRC*	61,500
TOTAL	2,052,058

humanitarian aid

Since 2007 programming, 2006 evaluation

- Continued efforts to avoid gaps in programming
- Orientations identified for 2008-2011 still valid but more focus on scaling up and promotion
- Actions in the Philippines will continue but given capacities, re-assess orientations in the future.
- 13% funding since beginning; 20% at present
- Tentatively max. 20% under next plan, depending on quality and complementarities of proposals



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Potentials for transfer of knowledge & for scaling up at higher administrative levels

- Some pilot cycles or components at local level considered completed or in good process of being so (DIPECHO and non DIPECHO)
- Flood management & EWS: towards multi-hazard EWS
- DRR-integrated local planning: link up local experience and national tools, build on training models
- Finalise or consolidate other models: small islands, education ?
- DRR integration into sectors: consolidate approaches in education, health & agriculture consider new sectors?
- Identify innovative measures



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Coordination

- Improvement
- Among DIPECHO partners (back to basics); has potentials for expanding
- With NDCC members; need to clarify frameworks and working modalities (at programme design stage)
- Among donors; need to enhance
- Expand and systematise DRR coordination, as part of national platform?
- Consolidate coordination at sub-national level in receptive areas, including other agencies
- DIPECHO: willingness to continue in-putting efforts and support coordination mechanism stricter condition to funding



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Linkages

- Ensure transfer of knowledge into ongoing or planned actions (JICA/OCD)
- Continue linking with other initiatives (READY)
- Disseminate and promote experience
- When SNAP and DM Bill approved:
 - support implementation measures
 - Continued promotion and integration of CBDRR strategic frameworks, based on past experience
- Consolidate socialisation of national tools at local levels
- Promote experience to other provinces through practical documentation, standardisation, modelling



humanitarian aid

Challenges & Opportunities

- Enhanced coordination and standardisation, including at programme preparation stage
- Consider joint initiatives, results or activities
- DIPECHO: stricter on some issues (eg GIS)
- Standardisation and national recognition (IEC materials, training modules and methodologies, educational components)
- Impact assessment & measurement
- Building on existing experience
- Innovation
- DRR & CCA



humanitarian aid

Proposed Priority actions

- Natural hazards: multi-hazard approaches; all hazards - justify
- Most hazard prone and vulnerable areas, in particular remote places
- Propose sub-national modeling and pooling of pilots (DP or not)
- If expansion to new areas: justify but ensure linkage with other initiatives; avoid multiple locations
- Assess new risks (CCA)?
- Assess vulnerabilities (people, environments)?
- Mindanao?


Topic of today's workshop



humanitarian aid

DIPECHO National Consultative Meeting in the Philippines

Working Groups
10 September 2009



humanitarian aid

Topics


- Group 1) Urban Risks
- Group 2) Education
- Group 3) Documentation and Advocacy
- Groups 4) Linking DRR and CCA
- Group 5) Scaling-up & Sub-National Models



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Rationale


- Use experience from Government, implementing agencies (DIPECHO and non DIPECHO), other actors
- Build on lessons from ongoing and past programmes and programming
- Build on ongoing coordination mechanisms
- Take into consideration recent and planned developments (SNAP, DM Bill, DRR & CCA, completed pilots)



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Objectives


- Stir discussions
- Propose a few practical actions for DIPECHO's next Programme
- Propose criteria for selecting areas and target groups
- Identify how DIPECHO can contribute to the DRR integration into development programmes, as well as transfer of experience & knowledge
- Identify how better linkages be established with ongoing or planned initiatives
- Where needed, identify recommendations for actors others than DIPECHO
- Select a minimum of issues to be discuss and focus the discussions and expected outputs



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WG Process

- Duration of WG: 1.5 hours in total
- Introduction by facilitator
- Identification of rapporteur
- Discussions
- Reporting (a few points)
- A few minute verbal reporting in the wrap up session



humanitarian aid

Reference: DIPECHO Priority Actions

- **Local Disaster Management components:** EWS, mapping & data computerisation, local capacity building, training
- **Institutional linkages:** advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening
- **Information, education, communication:** public awareness raising
- **Small scale infrastructure and services**
- **Stock building of emergency and relief items at local level**





Humanitarian Aid in The Philippines

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, the Philippines have a well developed disaster management capacity. However, in complementarity to disaster preparedness measures in most hazard-prone areas, the European Commission through its department for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) has stepped in to provide humanitarian assistance where people lost their homes to typhoons and to the recent renewal of the internal armed conflict in the south of the country.

EC humanitarian aid since 1998	
In response to natural disasters	€6.5 million
In response to conflict	€17 million
Disaster preparedness	€4.5 million

Assisting the victims of conflict

The European Commission has been providing humanitarian aid to thousands of people displaced by the armed conflict in the southern Philippines (Mindanao) since 2000. Due to the escalation of the conflict in August 2008, the total number of displaced in Mindanao soared up to 500,000, and then stabilized around 300,000. In order to respond to the urgent needs of those who had to leave behind their homes and livelihood, the European Commission provided €6.5 million to the UN World Food Programme (WFP), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), OXFAM, Accion contra el Hambre (ACH) and Save the Children.

In 2009, overall humanitarian situation on the ground is not improving with number of IDPs still rising as a result of hard-line military tactics since April. The European Commission therefore tops up its aid with €3 million to assist the most vulnerable population with the provision of food, health care, non-food items and water and sanitation. The aid is being delivered by the WFP, ICRC and ACH.

Assisting the victims of natural disaster

The European Commission provided €2 million to address emergency needs in the wake of typhoons that hit the Philippines in late 2006, destroying 610,000 houses and making 1.5 million people homeless. Recovery was slower than expected and over 2,000 families remained in congested evacuation centres. An additional funding of €710,000 was provided for temporary housing in May 2007. The aid was delivered by the ICRC, IOM and Oxfam.

Reducing the impacts of natural disaster (DIPECHO)

Through its disaster preparedness programme DIPECHO, the European Commission supports activities that aim to reduce the impact of disasters, with preemptive measures and small-scale mitigation activities at the local level. In parallel, DIPECHO raises awareness among decision-makers for the need to integrate disaster risk reduction into longer term development policies. The Leyte landslide in 2006 exposed many existing gaps in the country's disaster preparedness level-therby the European Commission reinforced DIPECHO actions in the country.

In 2008, over €2 million was granted under the DIPECHO programme to fund nine disaster risk reduction projects in the country, aiming to strengthen preparedness capacities of local communities.



Children are among the most vulnerable in humanitarian crises. ECHO and its partners pay special attention to their needs.

Photo credit: Maria Olsen/ECHO Bangkok

About European Commission humanitarian aid: The Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) is part of the European Commission, the European Union's executive arm. It comes under direct responsibility of Karel De Gucht, European Commissioner for European Development and Humanitarian Aid. Through ECHO funding, nearly 20 million people are helped each year in more than 90 countries through 200 partners (NGOs, International organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and UN agencies). Web: <http://ec.europa.eu/echo>

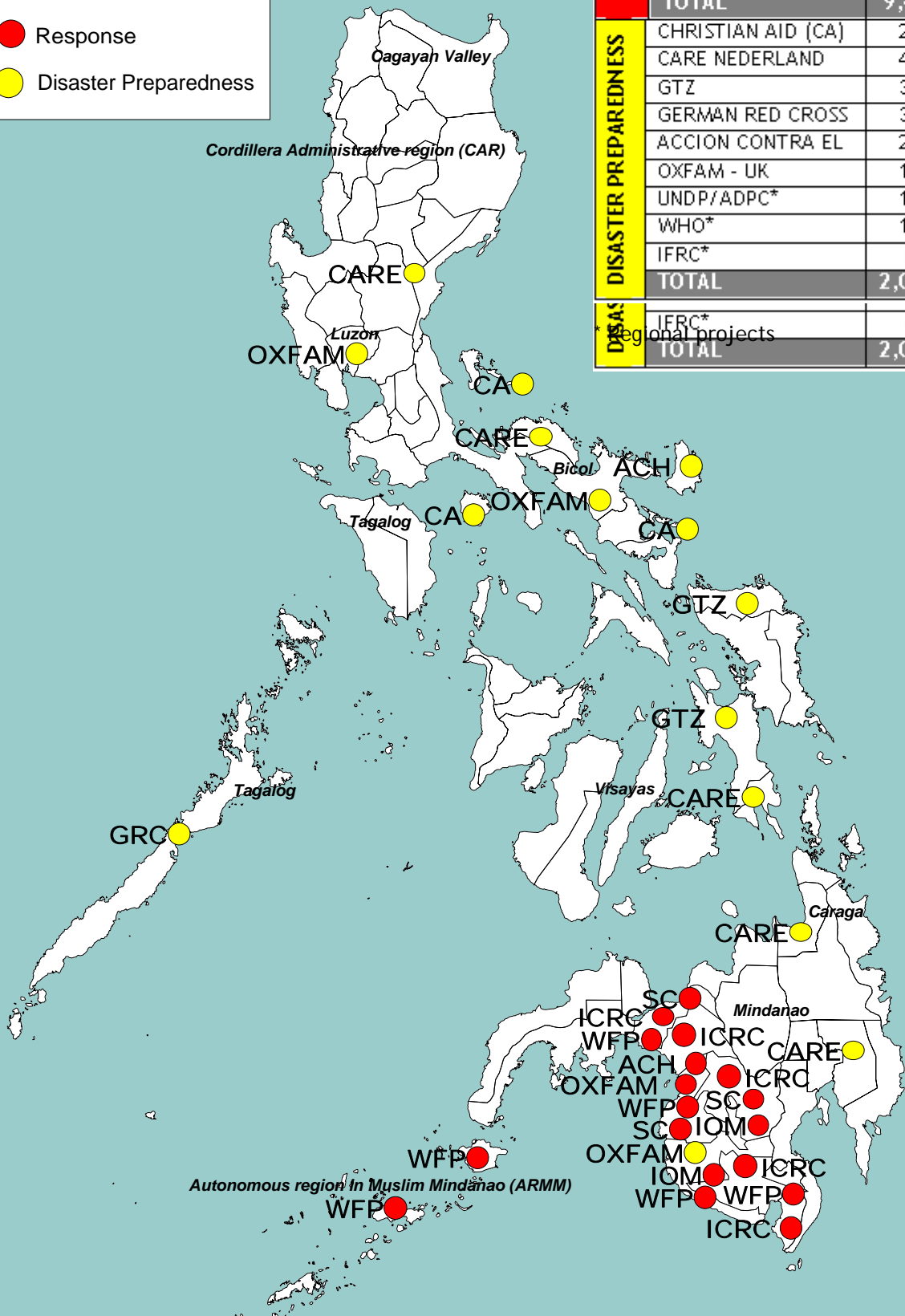
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Humanitarian Aid in The Philippines

ECHO/DIPECHO projects in 2008 - 2009

- Response
- Disaster Preparedness



	Partner	Amount (€)
RESPONSES	WFP	4,650,000
	ICRC	3,500,000
	IOM	600,000
	OXFAM - UK	200,000
	ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE (ACH)	449,391
	SAVE THE CHILDREN	100,000
	TOTAL	9,499,391
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	CHRISTIAN AID (CA)	290,954
	CARE NEDERLAND	420,000
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	GERMAN RED CROSS	319,263
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	OXFAM - UK	153,000
	UNDP/ADPC*	115,300
	WHO*	100,000
	IFRC*	61,500
	TOTAL	2,082,058
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	IFRC* regional projects	61,500
	TOTAL	2,082,058

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NDCC-DIPECHO NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, MAKATI CITY
10 SEPTEMBER 2009

MESSAGE

HON. GILBERTO C. TEODORO JR
SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL

TO BE DELIVERED BY HON. ERNESTO G. CAROLINA
UNDERSECRETARY FOR CIVIL, VETERANS, AND RESERVED AFFAIRS

AMBASSADOR ALISTAIR MACDONALD, EXCELLENCIES, DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS, COLLEAGUES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GOOD MORNING.

MOST OF YOU MAY RECALL THAT ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, THE NDCC AND DIPECHO CO-HOSTED A CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION. ONCE AGAIN, WITH A SIMILAR FORUM, WE ARE AFFIRMING THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS IMPERATIVES REQUIRE SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT, PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORK BUILDING. THIS EVENT ALSO MARKS YET ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP IN OUR ONGOING JOINT COMMITMENT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA) 2005-2015: BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS.

TODAY, AND TOGETHER, WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE HFA IN THE PHILIPPINE CONTEXT AS WELL AS TO LOOK CLOSELY AT URGENT ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN OVER THE COMING MONTHS AND INTO THE NEXT DECADE.

ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL (NDCC), THE HONORABLE GILBERTO TEODORO, ALLOW ME TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION TO THE CONTINUOUS ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO MOVE FORWARD THE DISASTER RISK

REDUCTION PROGRAMME OF THE COUNTRY. WE THANK YOU FOR INITIATING THE CONDUCT OF THIS ACTIVITY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE NDCC. LET ME CONGRATULATE THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR ADOPTING A DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR ITS EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK. I ALSO WANT TO RECOGNIZE THE CONTRIBUTION OF KEY NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS (UN) ENTITIES WHO ARE THE IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS TO THE VARIOUS DIPECHO FUNDED PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE SUPPORT OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS – BE IT FINANCIALLY, TECHNICALLY OR OPERATIONALLY, DEMONSTRATES OUR SHARED AGENDA TO REDUCE DISASTERS RISKS.

BASED ON THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION UNDERSCORED ON THE HFA, SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE NDCC AND ITS PARTNERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION WITH THE END IN VIEW TO REDUCE DISASTER LOSSES.

DESPITE THE BENEFITS, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MEASURES ARE RARELY IMPLEMENTED AND THERE IS, FOR THE MOST PART, A RELIANCE ON REACTIVE, AFTER-THE-FACT APPROACHES. THE PHILIPPINES' BIENNIAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HFA OUTLINES THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED OF THE NDCC, AS THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S NATIONAL PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION. IN THE NDCC, WE STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT A FOCUS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SAVES LIVES, AVERTS DAMAGE, AND REDUCES HUMAN SUFFERING. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE MATCH OUR EFFORTS ON DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY WITH DELIBERATE WORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION. SOME OF THE SUCCESSES OF THE NDCC ARE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A MULTI-AGENCY AND MULTI-HAZARD MAPPING PROJECT CALLED READY WHICH COVERS TWENTY-SEVEN (27) PROVINCES; THE CRAFTING OF A NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN ON COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM); THE MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN RELEVANT SECTORS SUCH AS EDUCATION,

INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLANNING; AND THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE CLUSTER APPROACH TO IMPROVE INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION AND STRENGTHEN EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.

OUR FUTURE DIRECTION AND BROADER FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS ARTICULATED ON THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES: STRATEGIC NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (SNAP) 2009-2019." THIS DOCUMENT WAS DEVELOPED AS A MAJOR OUTPUT OF THE SNAP PROJECT WHICH WAS FUNDED BY DIPECHO WITH THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (UNISDR) AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). THE SNAP IDENTIFIES EIGHTEEN (18) PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THAT WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS. IT IS A PRODUCT OF SEVERAL NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS, WORKSHOPS, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUES, AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS. TO FORMALLY ADOPT THE SNAP, THE NDCC IS ENDORSING TO PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL ARROYO FOR THE APPROVAL OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT WILL CATEGORICALLY ADOPT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL POLICY AND FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SNAP. THE STRATEGIC AREAS FOR INTERVENTION FOR BILATERAL DONORS AND AID AGENCIES ARE NOW CLEARER WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S ARTICULATION OF ITS PRIORITIES ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION.

IT HAS TO BE STATED THOUGH, THAT THE SNAP HAS GREATER PROSPECT OF BEING PUT INTO PRACTICE IF THERE IS AN ENABLING LEGISLATION THAT UNDERPINS DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MAINSTREAMING INTO PLANS AND BUDGETS. QUITE RECENTLY, THE PHILIPPINE SENATE HAS PASSED ON THIRD READING SENATE BILL NO. 3086 ENTITLED "PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2009." THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED DEVELOPMENT AND A COMPELLING IMPETUS.

LET US REMAIN OPTIMISTIC THAT BEFORE THIS CONGRESS ENDS, THIS BILL WILL BE ENACTED INTO LAW.

WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ALREADY BEING OBSERVED AND PROJECTED WITH HIGHER CONFIDENCE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL, THIS CREATES SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL COMPLEXITY. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A CORE COMPONENT AND AN ESSENTIAL STARTING POINT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION.

IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE NATION'S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND RELATED IMPACTS, SEVERAL POLICY INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT. OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE IS EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 785 WHICH MANDATES THE PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (PTFCC) TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK. THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON CLIMATE CHANGE HAS RECOGNIZED THE NDCC'S WORK ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AS AN INTER-LOCKING COMPONENT OF SAID FRAMEWORK. INDEED, WE ARE MINDFUL THAT THERE IS MUCH MORE TO BE DONE TO ENSURE CONVERGENCE OF POLICY OBJECTIVES AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.

I AM HOPEFUL TOO THAT WE CAN CONTINUE THE MOMENTUM TO PROMOTE AND INCREASE CONCRETE UNDERSTANDING OF HOW RISK REDUCTION HELPS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE RISK. LET US DETERMINE HOW BEST TO STRENGTHEN MECHANISMS THAT WILL LEAD TO MORE COHERENT AND COORDINATED EFFORTS. MAY THIS FORUM SERVE AS A USEFUL WAY TO SHARE INFORMATION, GOOD PRACTICES AND TOOLS TO IDENTIFY CURRENT NEEDS, LINGERING GAPS, AND ONGOING CHALLENGES ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

**DIPECHO National Consultative Meeting
Manila, 10 September 2009
Remarks by Ambassador Alistair MacDonald, European Commission**

Distinguished guests, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen - I'm delighted to join you this morning, and to see the large numbers who have responded to the invitation of the Government of the Philippines and of the European Commission, to discuss a wide range of issues relating to Disaster Risk Reduction.

The European Commission is particularly glad to be chairing this event jointly with the National Disaster Coordination Council. This demonstrates our shared interest in promoting an effective Disaster Risk Reduction agenda, and our longstanding commitment to work together, and to help strengthen the ability of the most vulnerable communities to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

From the Commission's perspective, this event will also be very useful in helping us prepare the programming of our future assistance through the EC's Disaster Preparedness Programme – I imagine most of you will be familiar with this Programme, DIPECHO.

The last such EC-RP Consultative Meeting on disaster preparedness was held in December 2007, and since then there have been a number of major developments which are worth highlighting :

- In July 2009, NDCC approved its Strategic National Action Plan (or SNAP), which we all hope will be officially adopted very soon. This SNAP was prepared on the basis of a widespread consultation process involving numerous stakeholders at all levels. The European Commission was happy to support the development of this Strategy, since it was clearly in line with our humanitarian mandate of saving lives and helping protect the most vulnerable. This strategic national framework now has to be put into action, at all levels and in all priority sectors. With support from the European Commission, from other donors and of course from the Government itself, the integration of DRR measures into health, education, infrastructure, socio-economic planning, is proceeding well and must be sustained.
- A Disaster Management Bill is currently being prepared. Such legislation has been awaited for many years, and I can only encourage the Congress to adopt this Bill as soon as possible, providing for a better sharing of tasks, for concrete implementation measures and appropriate financial mechanisms to allow a fully-fledged disaster risk reduction approach to be put in place. Again I was pleased to hear of the transparent process in which many agencies, from national and local government and from civil society (including DIPECHO partners), are being consulted.
- The EU also has adopted, in May 2009, a common Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for its assistance to third countries. This will certainly enhance the way the EU Member States and the European Commission design and implement their assistance programmes, ensuring that we will be better able to integrate DRR measures in our various activities.

- Here in the Philippines, which is no stranger to natural disasters, a large number of community-based disaster risk reduction pilot actions have been tested over the years, through DIPECHO and by other agencies. A number of these pilot actions are now mature enough to be promoted and disseminated. And this experience is already being closely linked with initiatives such as the the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, and the AusAid-supported READY programme. I understand that JICA, which is currently preparing a large Disaster Management Programme with the Government, is also interested to draw upon this experience.

Thankfully, there has been no very major natural disaster in the last couple of years, at least not on the scale of some of the super-typhoons which hit the country in 2006. However, the country has of course suffered as usual from large number of typhoons, and the increasingly erratic and extreme weather which we can witness – certainly related to climate change – is worrying. It is becoming urgent to address both Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in an integrated manner, in order to reduce vulnerabilities.

There are many challenges ahead. At the local level, capacity-building remains paramount. At the national level, it will be important to have more standardised approaches and clearer guidance in the formulation of community-based disaster risk reduction models. Most of all, it will be important to launch concrete actions building DRR thinking into all relevant activities. The Strategic National Action Plan, and a Disaster Management Act, will be of tremendous importance here.

Both governmental and non governmental actors in the Philippines have already started implementing climate change adaptation initiatives, including at local level. The European Commission and EU partners are also considering similar measures. Climate change of course is a key priority for the EU, appearing as a new Community policy in the Lisbon Treaty. The EU has committed itself to lowering our greenhouse gas emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020 (and to a 30% cut if other industrialised countries will join us). We are also committed to assisting partner countries in their efforts to adapt to the negative effects of climate change and to mitigate emissions. The European Commission is considering a new programme to enhance local capacities to adapt to climate change, for funding from 2011. And Spain has already approved a contribution of some \$8 million to support an RP-UN programme on "Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change". We very much welcome efforts to coordinate DRR and climate change adaptation issues at national level as well as with and among the donor community.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to end with a few words about the DIPECHO programme itself. DIPECHO has been active in the Philippines since 1994, and during this period, DIPECHO has provided grants amounting to some €5 million (approx PhP 330 million) for 22 actions across the country¹. The success of these programmes is of course a great credit to the implementors, and I would like to thank all our DIPECHO partners for their excellent work over these years, and to thank the NDCC and its members for their longstanding and continuing support.

¹ Over that same period – 1994-2009 – the EC has also provided some €27.6 million (approx PhP 1.8 billion at current exchange rates) in disaster relief assistance, responding to natural and man-made disasters.

The nature of DIPECHO is such that it will remain focused on pilot actions and the promotion of good practice. There will certainly be scope for innovative pilot measures at local level, but we would like the next cycle to go a step further in promoting some of the tools, methodologies and models already developed, in transmitting this knowledge and skills to other actors and to other ongoing and planned programmes, while accompanying the implementation of the Strategic National Action Plan on DRR. It is time to build on the extensive pool of experience already established, and promote these successful models, perhaps by taking a few Regions as examples.

DIPECHO will continue supporting the Philippines in striving to implement an integrated approach to DRR. At the same time, those who have taken part in DIPECHO actions know well that solutions lie in a much wider environment than the Programme itself. It is the task of all concerned – national and local government, civil society and the private sector, and the international community, to be more involved in the DRR agenda.

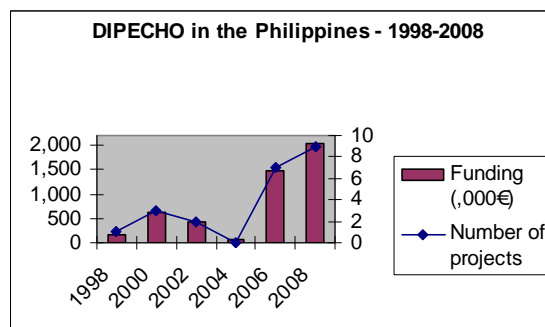
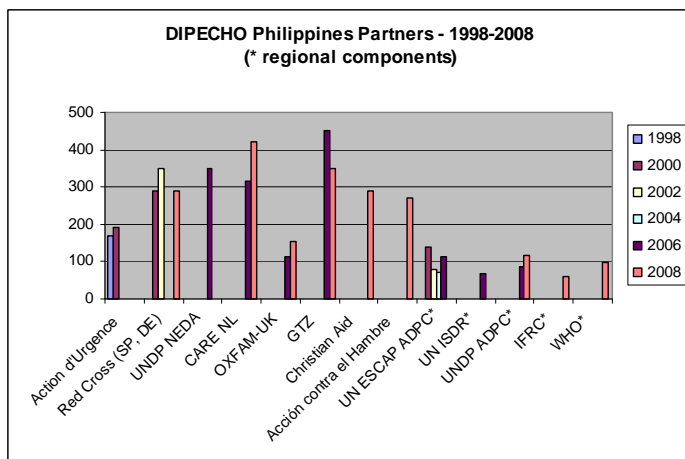
I wish you a very fruitful session today. The contributions and outcomes of today's meeting will be compiled and disseminated, and will serve for further work and improved programming, certainly for the DIPECHO programme, and I hope also for other actors.

Finally, my thanks again to all who have contributed to the success of our joint efforts over the last fifteen years – maraming salamat po, sa inyong lahat, sa inyong trabaho.

European Commission DRR Framework & Disaster Preparedness Programme – DIPECHO The Philippines

In May 2009, the European Union (EU) adopted a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy for its external assistance framework. This Strategy will help enhancing the DRR contribution of the European Commission to numerous countries, including the Philippines and the linkages between DRR and Climate Change Adaptation measures. Another contribution of the European Commission to DRR in the country is made through its Disaster Preparedness Programme, DIPECHO.

DIPECHO has been funding projects in South East Asia since 1998, with over € 30 million, 13% of which went to the Philippines. Funding is bi-annual, channeled through the European commission Humanitarian Aid department's traditional partners: EU-based Non-Governmental Organisations, the Red Cross / Red Crescent family, United Nations Agencies, as well as International Organisations. DIPECHO partners however work closely with Governments and local organisations – in most cases the latter are co-implementing agencies.



Under its 5th (2006-2007) and 6th (2008-2009) Action Plans, DIPECHO supported in the Philippines:

- At national level: the development of a Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR, with ISDR and UNDP
- At sub-national level: the development of Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning, with UNDP and NEDA; piloting Disaster Risk Management Offices, with OXFAM-UK; Watershed Flood Management and EWS and LGU DRR planning, with GTZ; integration of DRR into the education sector, with UNDP,

- ADPC and the DepEd; support to the Safe Hospital Campaign, with WHO and the Ministry of Health.
- At local level: capacity-building of local actors including the PNRC branches, local organisations and associations; training; creation of local Disaster Management groups and response teams; contingency planning and simulation exercises; community-based DRR piloting and modelling, including in remote islands; etc. Partners: CARE Netherlands with the Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) and Agri-Aqua Development Coalition – Mindanao (AADC), Christian Aid with Coastal Core Sorsogon (CCS), Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC) and Social Action Center-Northern Quezon (SAC-Northern Quezon), the German Red Cross and IFRC with PNRC, OXFAM-UK, GTZ, Accion contra el Hambre with Save the Children US,
 - Other actions: coordination; development and promotion of DRR good practices; public awareness raising; public-private partnership; involvement of the media; advocacy measures, testing of and studies on disaster resistant crops.

The 10 September meeting will aim at sharing the experience developed, as well as working on the proposed priorities for the DIPECHO next Action Plan. The meeting is part of a process to improve coherence between all DRR programmes, as well as to see how DIPECHO can better contribute to these. DIPECHO's priorities will remain centered around the promotion of the community-based DRR pilots developed, as well as the development of new, innovative pilots.

The Meeting will involved various stakeholders from the Government, implementing agencies, donors, media, among others – any interested representative involved in DRR programmes, or looking at improving DRR integration into their own programmes.

For more information, see:

- [DIPECHO webpage](#)
- [DIPECHO SEA 6th Action Plan](#)
- [DIPECHO project sheets \(5th and 6th Action Plan\)](#)
- [Outcome of the previous DIPECHO Consultative Meetings and information sessions for interested applicants \(2008\)](#)
- [European Union Communication on DRR in developing countries](#)