

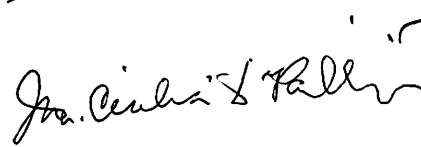
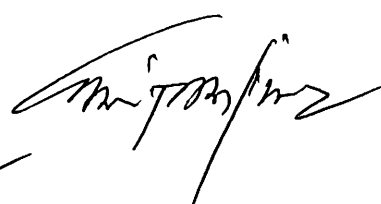
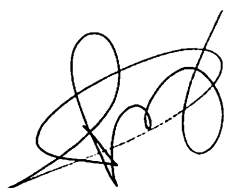
The Kobe Resolution of Local Government Officials on Effective Disaster Risk Governance in the Philippines

We, Local Government Officials, together with representatives from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Senate, and media, participated in the *Caucus on Linking DRR and CCA for Effective Disaster Risk Governance in the Philippines*, held in cooperation with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, on 21-24 November 2011, in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, **recognizing that:**

1. Disasters and climate risks adversely affect the socioeconomic conditions of local communities, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized in society, such as the poor, women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly;
2. Disaster and climate impacts tend to undermine the capacity of local governments to deliver basic services, strain limited resources, and set back their ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;
3. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) call for understanding hazards and risks, enhancing preparedness, wise use of land and resources, and building up resilience of population, environment and the economy, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action;
4. Mainstreaming DRR and CCA in local planning and decision-making processes will strengthen local risk governance and enable local officials to address disaster and climate risks side by side with other development challenges in a more comprehensive and holistic way; and
5. Good local and international practices in reducing disaster and climate risks abound which demonstrate that investing in DRR and CCA makes good economic sense.

Resolved to:

1. Enforce strictly existing laws and regulations relevant to DRR and CCA, such as on solid waste management, clean air, rainwater collection, building code, and land use and zoning;
2. Improve multihazard and climate risk information through updated and reliable damage-and- loss database, hazard maps, and risk profiles;



3. Prepare a DRR-CCA-enhanced municipal or city Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the DRR-CCA-enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) that shall guide the formulation of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Annual Investment Plan and Program (AIP), and the annual budget;
4. Adopt a common annual DRR and CCA agenda and action plan, in compliance with the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121) and the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729), taken from the DRR-CCA-enhanced CLUP or PDPFP, consistent with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and the National Climate Change Action Plan;
5. Adopt risk financing strategies to utilize local and national disaster risk reduction and management funds (also known as the national and local calamity funds), Peoples' Survival Fund, the 20% development fund, grants from development partners, applicable local taxes and revenues (e.g., idle land tax), microfinance, and risk transfer schemes (e.g., insuring local assets with GSIS), among other sources;
6. Put in place a business continuity plan for the local government and promote the preparation of the same by the private sector;
7. Build local capacity by establishing the Disaster Risk Management Office and enhancing knowledge, skills, and appreciation of local officials and staff on mainstreaming DRR and CCA;
8. Implement a DRR-CCA communication plan in partnership with the media, including the designation of official spokespersons, to raise awareness and promote good local initiatives and practices;
9. Promote effectiveness and sustainability of local DRR and CCA efforts through multistakeholder inter-LGU planning, cooperation, and coordination, including the barangays; and
10. Preserve and disseminate the records and lessons of past disasters to educate the present and future generations.

Adopted on the 24th of November 2011.