



Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative

An international scientific organization dedicated to the reduction of disaster risk in complex metropolises

HFA Mid-Term Evaluation: An Honest View from the Implementers

**3rd Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
Geneva**

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A member of the U.N. Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

EMI Mission

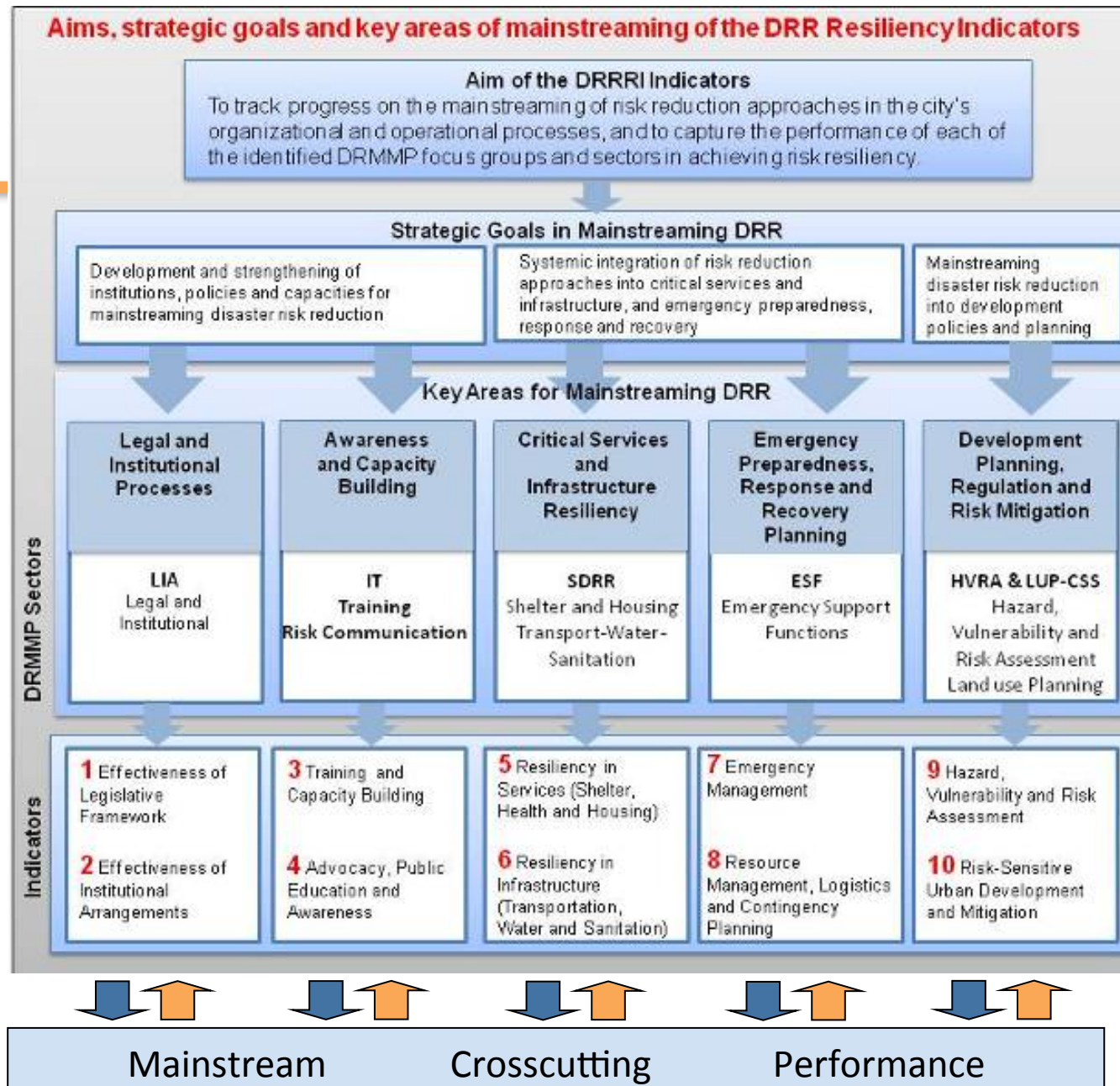


EMI is an international scientific organization started in 1998 and established as a non-stock, non-profit organization in the Philippines in 2004, with a mission to advance policy, knowledge and practice of urban disaster risk reduction, focusing on megacities and fast growing metropolises.

OBJECTIVES

1. Undertake a self-assessment of the HFA progress through a self-assessment by local officials and local actors
2. Typically mid-level decision-makers and managers within local authorities (municipal and provincial)
3. Assessment is done along 10 indicators that follow the HFA goals but tailored to local implementation
4. Track progress on mainstreaming as a measure of resilience

Concept



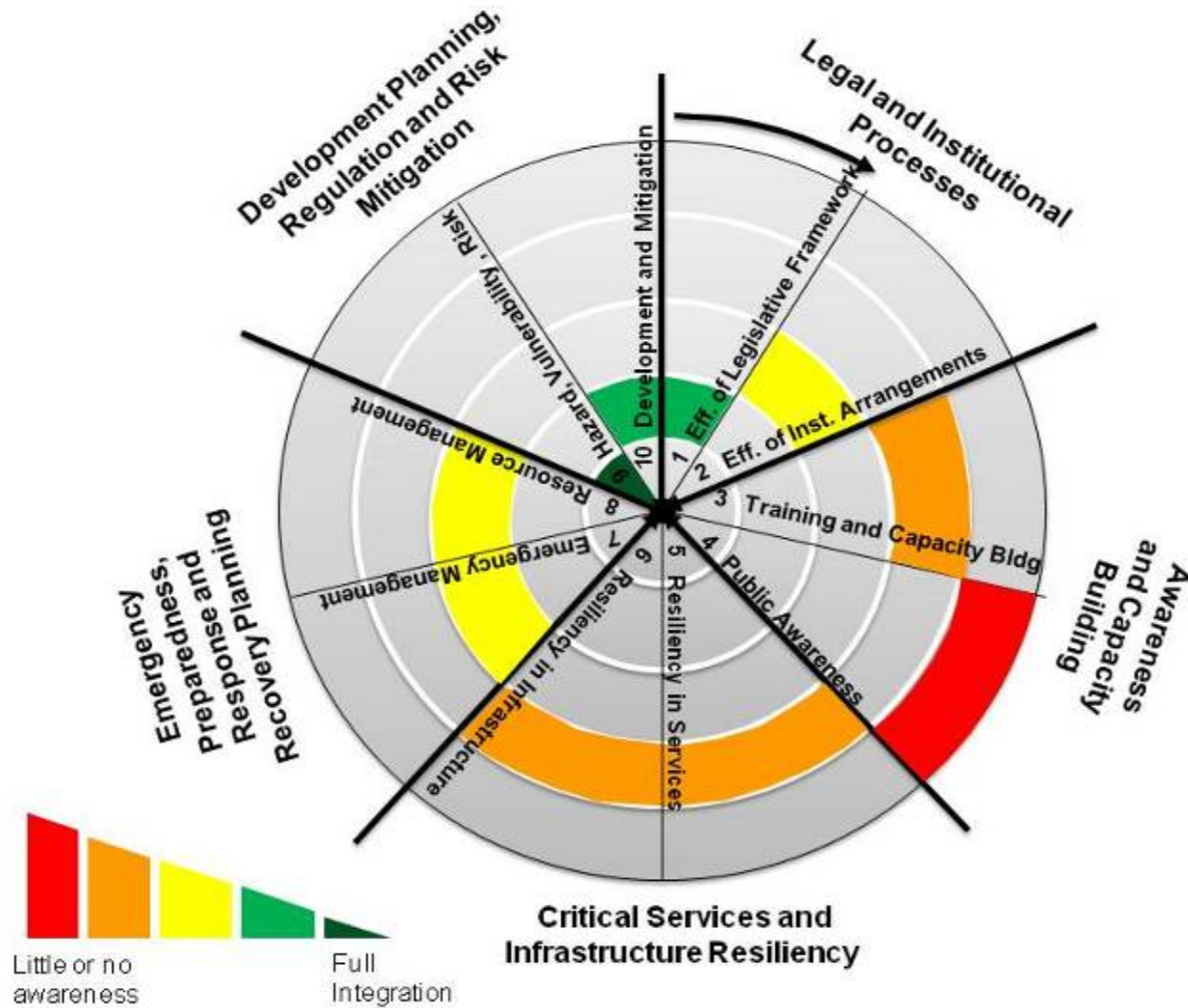
Disaster Risk Resiliency Indicators



Indicator Levels – General Description

Level 1	‘Little or no awareness’ Level 1 represents little or no awareness and understanding of mainstreaming. There is no institutional policy or process for incorporating risk reduction within the functions and operations of the organization
Level 2	‘Awareness of needs’ Level 2 refers to an early stage of awareness. The organization has a growing level of awareness, and there is support for disaster reduction among the policy makers.
Level 3	“Engagement and Commitment” . Level 3 refers to a high level of engagement and commitment to DRR by the institutions. However, the policies and systems have not been fully established yet;
Level 4	‘Policy Engagement and Solution Development’ Level 4 refers to a stage where there is already an established policy for mainstreaming and identifiable actions that render the system sustainable and irreversible.
Level 5	‘Full integration’ Level 5 refers to a situation where risk reduction is fully absorbed into planning and development processes as well as core services.

DRRI Ranking – Resiliency Wheel



Example of Guided Questions

The aim of this indicator is to measure the effectiveness of laws, policies, ordinances and regulations pertaining to MCGM and affiliated institutions for achieving risk reduction.

Guiding Questions:

- Has legislation been passed or amended (with necessary compliance and accountability process) that provides responsibilities and authorities of local government, including MCGM for disaster risk management?
- Does the legislation and resulting regulation require local authorities (i.e., MCGM to prepare DRM plans and/or take action to reduce disaster risk?
- Is state legislation at par with national legislation in terms of mandate and authority of local government?
- Does the legislation require institutional bodies and local authorities to undertake evaluations including independent reviews?
- Are there specific provisions in the law to specify funding mechanisms for DRM/DRR?
- Are there specific provisions in the law to define planning instruments for implementing DRR at the local level?
- Are there specific provisions in the law that requires broad consultation and representation of stakeholders including representatives of civil society and communities?
- Have MCGM and other key institutions enacted explicit policies that are pro-actively engaged towards mitigation?
- Do the policies (if they exist) provide mechanisms for implementation including funding mechanisms?
- Are there specific policy/ instructions/guidelines for incorporating disaster risk management in developmental planning, and in particular in land use planning and construction bylaws?

Evidence for Discussion: Refer to LIA Framework

Existence of clauses addressing risk mitigation, discrepancies and problems in legal structure, contradictory articles in laws and by laws, deficiency in enforcement of laws.

Survey Tool – Stakeholders Workshops

INDICATOR 7: Emergency Management

The aim of this indicator is to assess the effectiveness and competency of the emergency management system including coordination mechanisms for response and recovery

GUIDE QUESTIONS

- Is there a functioning Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with Basic Plan and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) system?
- Does response planning take place the whole year round?
- Have SOP's be developed by relevant agencies? Have they been tested? How well are the SOP's functioning?
- Are drills and simulations being prepared on actual risk assessment analyses and do they include all relevant stakeholders?
- Are there preparedness programs for first responders and leaders and representatives of communities at risk?
- What is the status of stockpiling, especially of food?

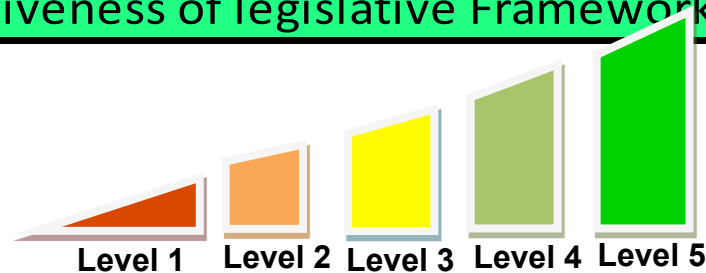
Level of Attainment

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Very Low	Low	Neutral	High	Very High

Explanation/Comments:

Result 1: 8 Municipalities, Philippines

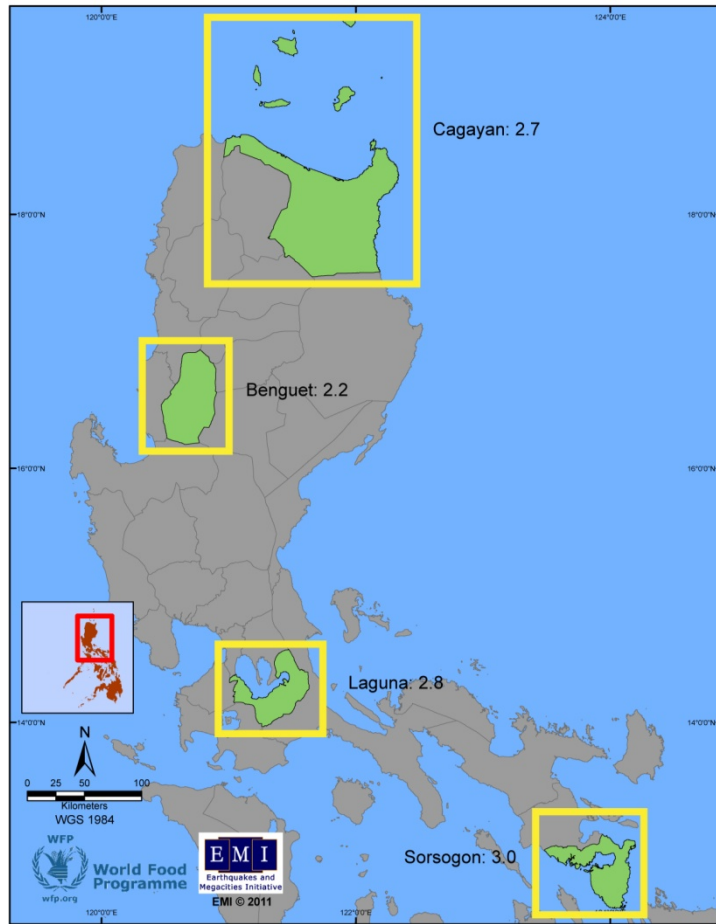
Ranking	Indicator	Mean	StdDev
1	Emergency Management	2.16	0.35
2	RSLUP - Mitigation	2.18	0.38
4	Resiliency of Critical Services	2.22	0.63
3	Advocacy, Communication and Public Awareness	2.28	0.45
5	Resiliency of Infrastructure	2.30	0.50
6	Resource Mgmt, logistics and Contingency Planning	2.30	0.66
7	Training and Capacity Building	2.38	0.62
8	Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	2.44	0.6
9	Institutional Arrangements	2.72	0.63
10	Effectiveness of legislative Framework	2.76	0.46



Results 2 – 4 Provinces, Philippines

Ranking	Indicator	Mean	StdDev
1	RSLUP - Mitigation	2.38	0.69
2	Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	2.65	0.58
3	Training and Capacity Building	2.66	0.58
4	Advocacy, Communication and Public Awareness	2.69	0.7
5	Resiliency of Infrastructure	2.75	0.89
6	Resource Mgmt, logistics and Contingency Planning	2.85	0.41
7	Resiliency of Critical Services	3.04	0.76
8	Emergency Management	3.03	0.68
9	Effectiveness of legislative Framework	3.25	0.71
10	Institutional Arrangements	3.47	0.77

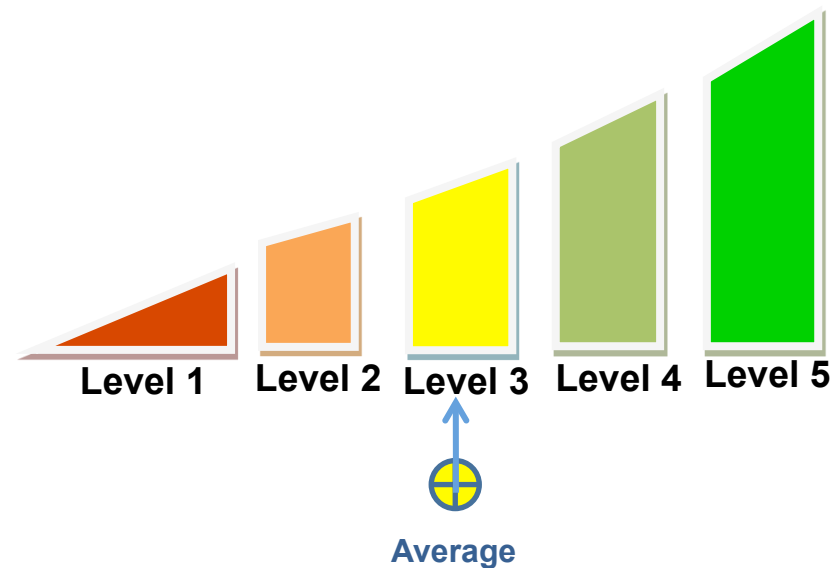
Result 2 – 4 Provinces. Philippines



Provincial DRRRI Rating

Sources: Data Repository of the Geographic Information Support Team, EMI

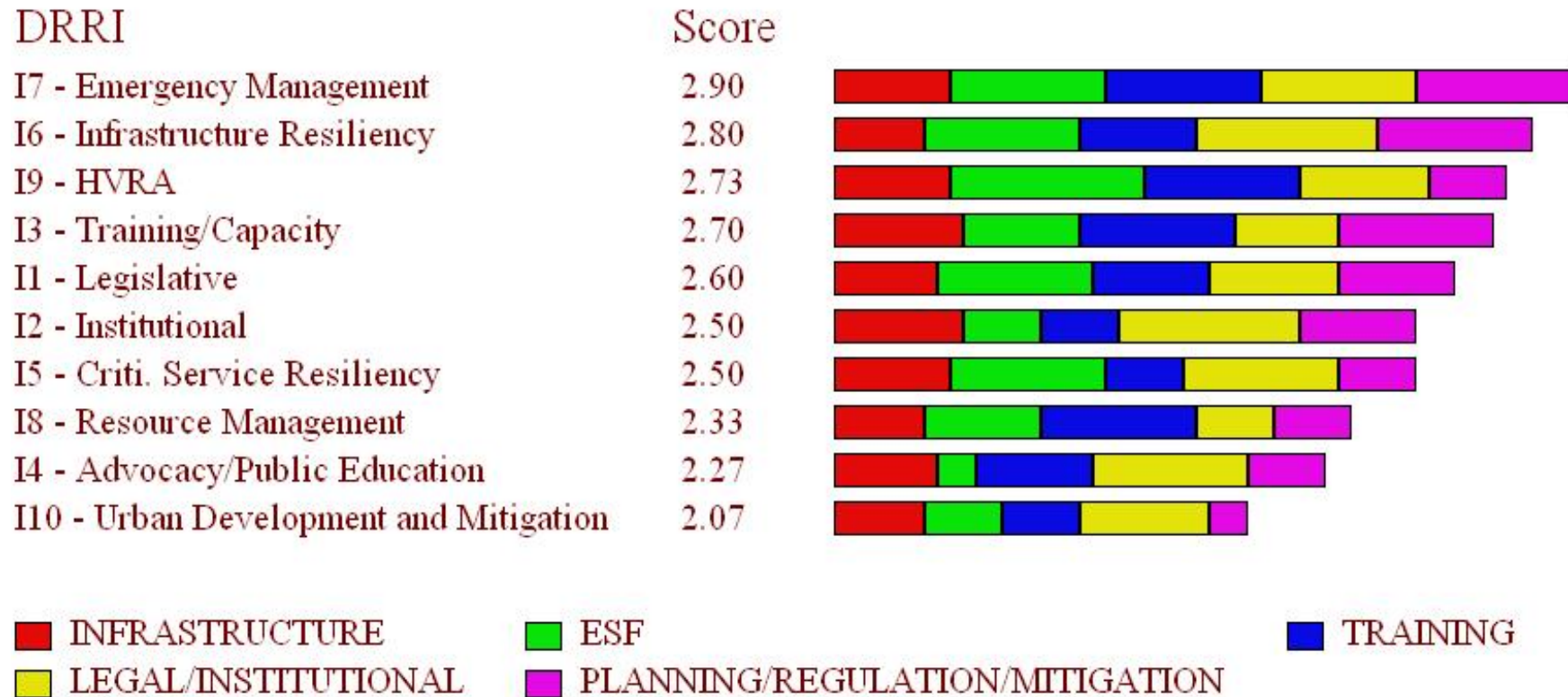
- Benguet: 2.2
- Cagayan 2.7
- Laguna: 2.8
- Sorsogon: 3.0



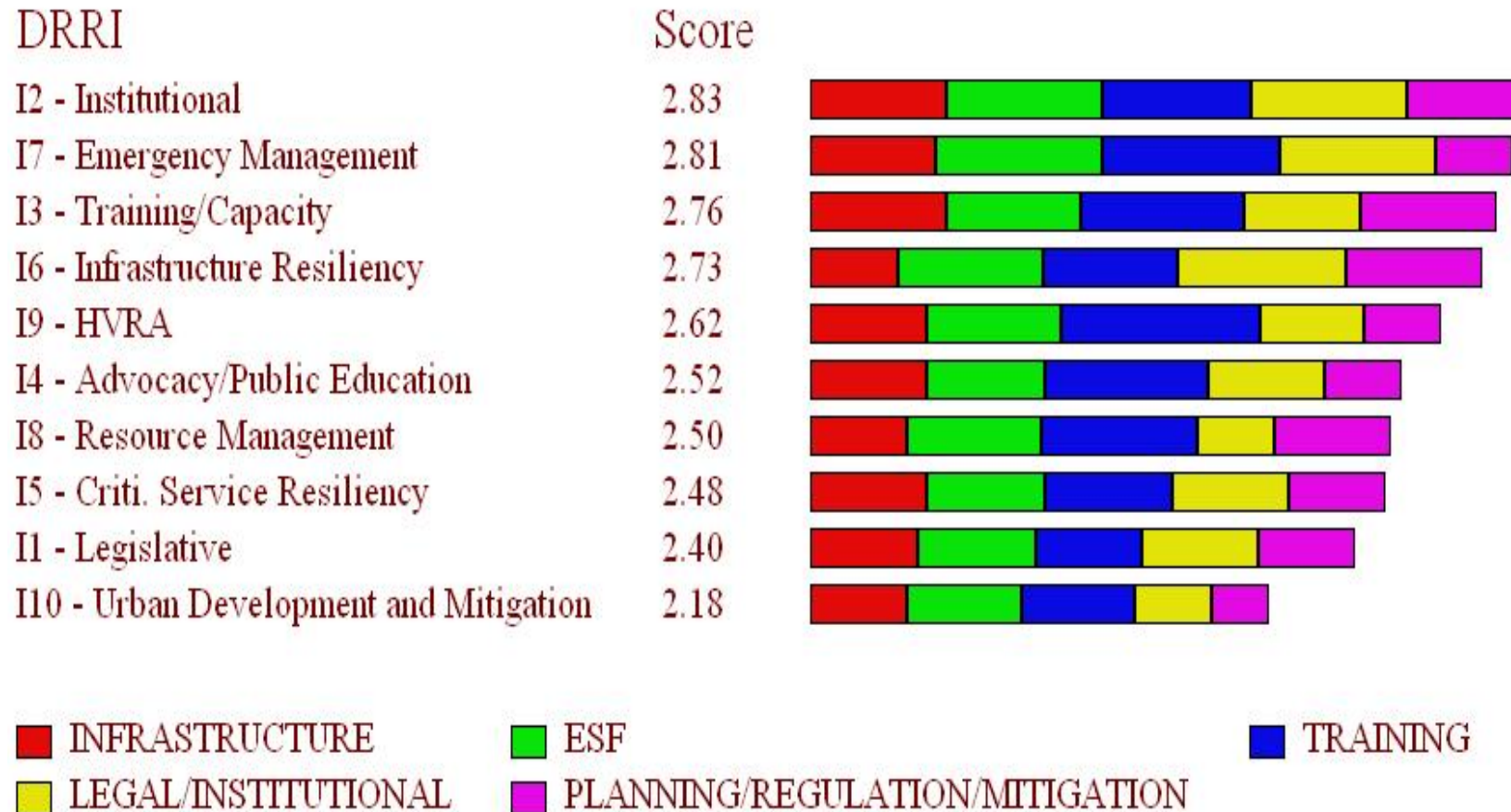
Result 3: Aqaba, Jordan

ID	Indicator	Mean	StdDev
1	Effectiveness of legislative Framework	1.90	0.55
2	Advocacy, Communication and Public Awareness	2.0	0.79
3	Risk-Sensitive Urban Development - Mitigation	2.0	0
4	Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	2.11	0.22
5	Resiliency of Critical Services	2.16	0.79
6	Effectiveness of Institutional Arrangements	2.20	0.45
7	Training and Capacity Building	2.2	0.84
8	Resource Mgmt, logistics and Contingency Planning	2.38	0.52
9	Resiliency of Infrastructure	2.58	0.88
10	Emergency/Disaster Management	2.7	0.67

Results 4 – Mumbai, India (MCGM Mgrs)



Result 5, Mumbai (Advisory Committee)



Conclusions

- There is an astonishing consistency and honesty in the responses from all the surveys in the three countries
- In general, at the municipal level, the scores for all indicators were below average (sometimes significantly below)
- Score increases with higher level of government (i.e., provinces higher than municipalities)
- The higher level of knowledge of DRR, the lower the score
- Mainstreaming in development rated the lowest

Thank you!

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