



THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

I. Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System

II. The Typhoon Yolanda (HAIYAN) Experience

REPUBLIC ACT 10121

"An Act Strengthening the Philippine DRRM System, Providing for the National DRRM Framework and Institutionalizing the National DRRM Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes"

Top-down and centralized diaster management

Disasters as merely a function of physical hazards

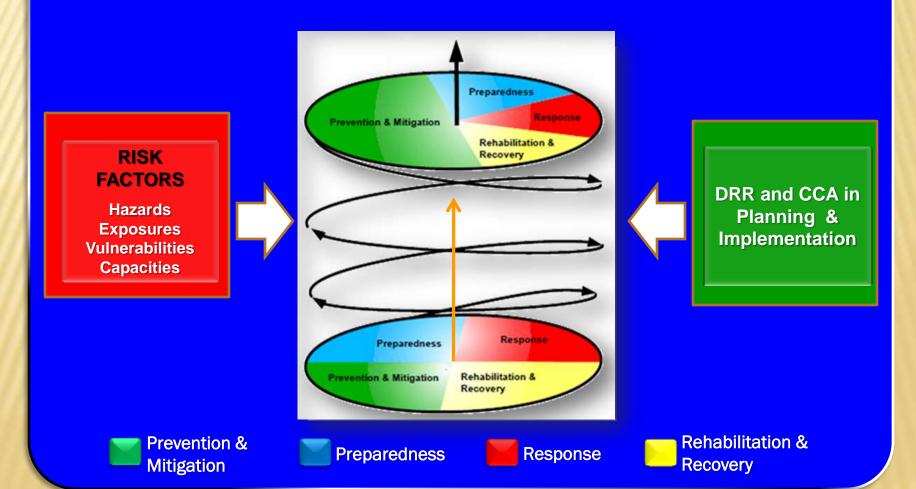
Bottom-up and participatory disaster risk reduction

Disaster mainly a reflection of people's vulnerability

Focus on disaster response and anticipation Integrated approach to genuine social and human development to reduce disaster risk

NDRRM FRAMEWORK

Safer, adaptive and resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development



THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (NDRRMP, APPROVED ON FEBRUARY 07, 2012)

- ★ Take-off points → RA 10121, NDRRMF, SNAP, PDP
- **x** It is aligned with the NCCAP, HFA, AADMER
- A Priority Areas (DRRM Aspects) with a total of 93 activities/projects to be implemented from 2011 to 2028 at the national, regional and local levels
- Each aspect to be led by the 4 vice chairpersons
- It also identified lead agencies and implementing partners for each of the activities/programs
- x Vertical and horizontal coordination of DRRM
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms
- Ensures multi-stakeholder partnerships and the mutual reinforcement of each of the priority areas

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION and MANAGEMENT PLAN

2011-2028



DRRM Council Networks

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

17 Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

> 81 Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

144 City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

1, 490 Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

42,027 Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees

INSTITUTIONALIZING DRRM

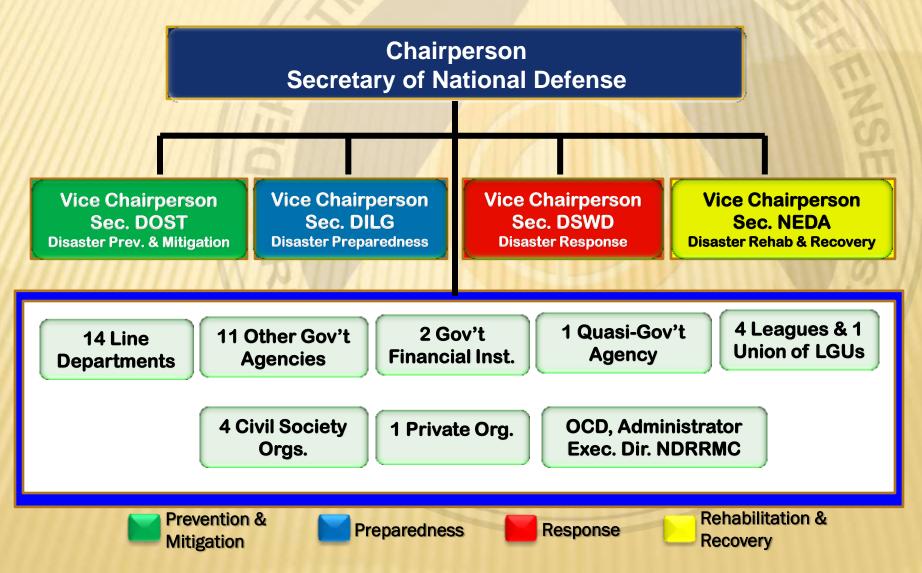
RA 10121 transformed the PDRRMS from Disaster Relief and Response towards Disaster Risk Reduction and Management



Coordinating Council

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

NDRRMC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



EXPANDED MEMBERSHIP

Old NDCC: 19 Members

Chairman: Secretary, DND **Members**: Secretary, DILG Secretary, DPWH Secretary, DOH Secretary, DSWD Secretary, DA Secretary, DepEd Secretary, DOF Secretary, DOLE Secretary, DTI Secretary, DOTC Secretary, DOST Secretary, DBM Secretary, DOJ Secretary, DENR **Director**, **PIA** Sec-Gen - PNRC **Chief of Staff, AFP** A,OCD: Exec Offr/Member

New NDRRMC: 44 Members

Chairperson: Secretary, DND Vice-Chairpersons: Sec, DOST – Prevention & Mitigation Sec, DILG –Preparedness Sec, DSWD – Disaster Response DG, NEDA – Rehab & Recovery Exec Dir: OCD Administrator Members: 39

- 14 Depts: DOH, DENR, DA, DepEd, DOE, DOF, DTI, DOTC, DBM, DPWH, DFA, DOJ, DOLE & DOT
- 12 gov't agencies: OES OPAPP, CHED AFP, PNP, OPS, NAPC, PCW, HUDCC, CCC, PHILHEALTH & OCD
- 2 Gov Financial Inst (GSIS & SSS)
- 1 Quasi-government agency (PRC)
- 5 LGU Leagues
- 4 Civil Society Organizations
- 1 Private Sector Organization

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

- One of the five (5) bureaus of DND
 Established on July 1, 1973
- Acts as the Executive Arm and Secretariat of the NDRRMC
- Leads in coordinating the activities and functions of the N/RDRRMC member agencies



LDRRMC Composition (Provincial/City/Municipality) Sec. 11 RA 10121

- Chairperson : Local Chief Executives
- Members : Eighteen (18) Member Agencies

Barangay Level

(Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction & Mgmt Committee under the Bgry. Development Council)

Chairperson

Punong Barangay

Members

Barangay DRRM Commitee

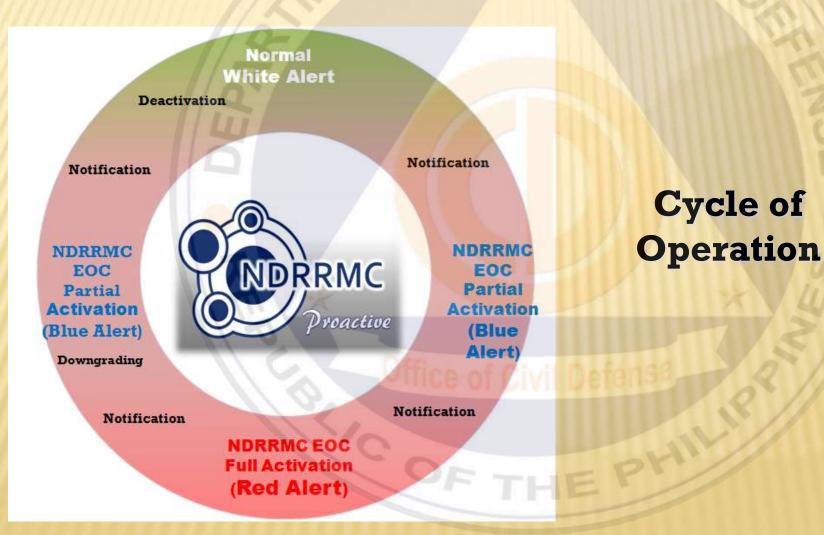
Other Salient Features of RA10121

- Accreditation, Protection and Mobilization of Volunteers, NSRC, CSOs and Private Sector
- Integration of DRR Education into School Curricula, SK Program and Training for Public Sector employees
- Utilization of National and Local DRRM Funds
- Provisions for Prohibited Acts and Penal Clause



- ✓ Operates on a 24/7 basis
- Center for DRRM coordination
- ✓ Provides DRRM guidelines
- Disseminates DRRM reports, alerts and other communications
- ✓ Facilitates effective management of the consequences of disasters
- Central command and control facility



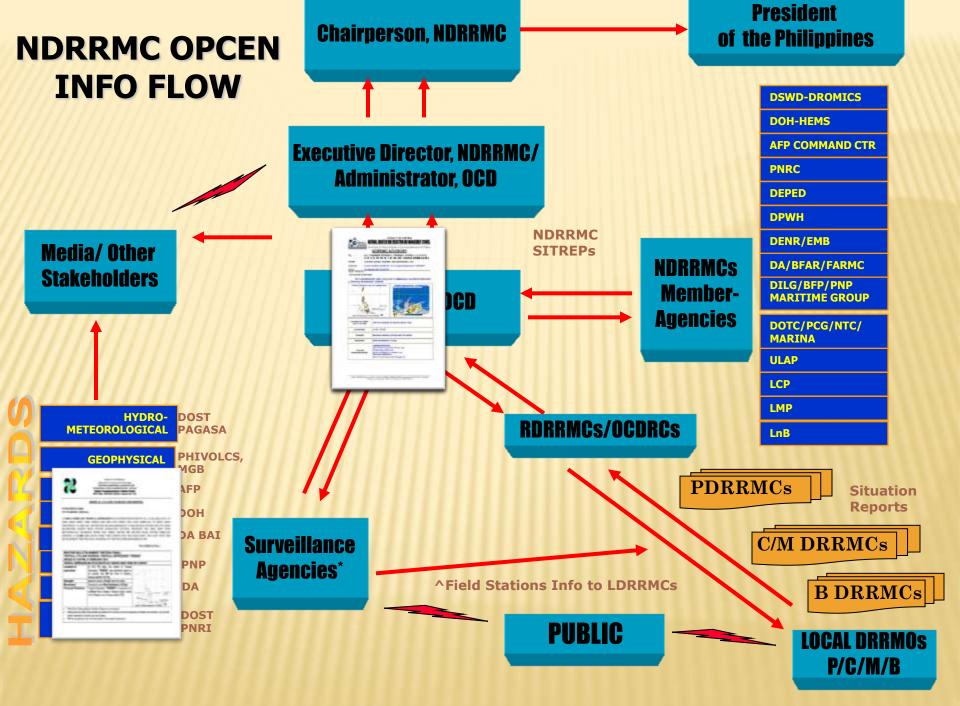


During emergencies, the NDRRMC OpCen is activated into an NDRRMC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and becomes the nerve center for:

- alert and monitoring
- multi-agency operational coordination

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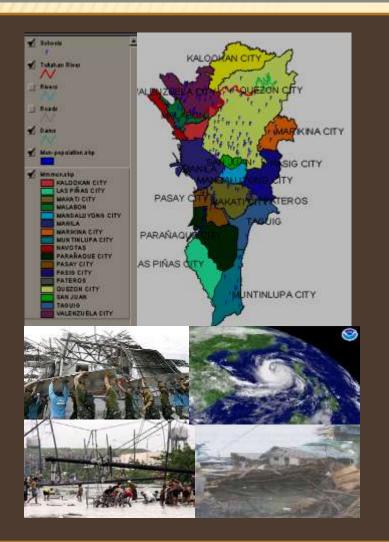
- response resource mobilization
- information management



Means of communication and information dissemination: ✓ SMS/ Text Blast ✓ Phone (Radio, Cellphone, Landline)

- ✓ Website
- ✓ Email
- ✓ Social Media (Facebook)
- ✓ Facsimile

 TSF telecommunications equipment (backup communication equipment)



Information Management

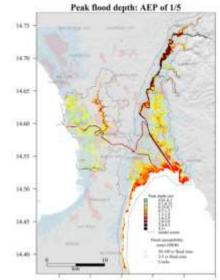
- Maintains an updated database of relevant baseline information
- Collects, collates, validates, analyzes information and undertakes appropriate DRRM steps
- Documents all past DRRM situations



TOWARDS A READY, SAFE, RESILIENT ©REATER METRO MANILA

HANDA+LIGTAS+





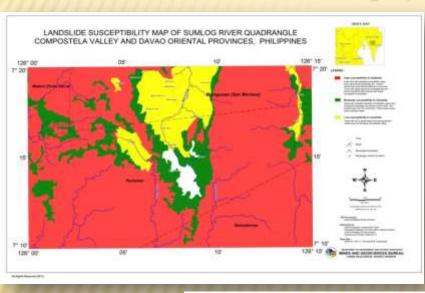
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DRRA EFFORTS

Prevention and Mitigation



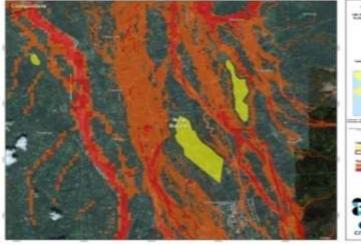
Map



Distribution of Active Faults and Trenches in the Philippines Landslide **Susceptibility** (MGB-DENR)

> **Active Faults & Trenches** (PHIVOLCS)

Rainfall **Return Flood** Simulation (PAGASA)



Preparedness





- Contingency planning
- Prepositioning of equipment & supplies
- Enhancement of operation & coordination centers
- Organizing, training & equipping responders
 - Organizing & mobilizing community volunteers

 Conduct of disaster trainings & drills

Response

- Search, rescue & retrieval operations
- Humanitarian aid, relief and health services
- Provision for temporary shelter, water, sanitation & hygiene
- Financial assistance to calamity victims
- Management of evacuation centers



Rehabilitation and Recovery





Early recovery & rehabilitation **Reconstruction of damaged** houses & buildings Resettlement **Provision for livelihood Restoration & improvement** of destroyed facilities

RESILIENCE

is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner

(Source: RA 10121)

Areas of Cooperation

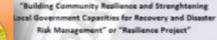
 Formulation of Local DRRM Plans and Updating of Hazard-specific Contingency Plans



PASIG CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & MANAGEMENT PLAN







Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Planning. <u>et Club Morroco</u>, Subic, Zambales on May 7-11, 2012



LOCAL DISASTERRISKREDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (LDRRMP) FOR MARIKINA CITY CY 2012-2013

TASK ANALYSIS

The Process...





OFFICE OF

CIVIL DEFENS

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION and MANAGEMENT PLAN

2011-2028

Areas of Cooperation

Enhancement of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) integrating DRRM





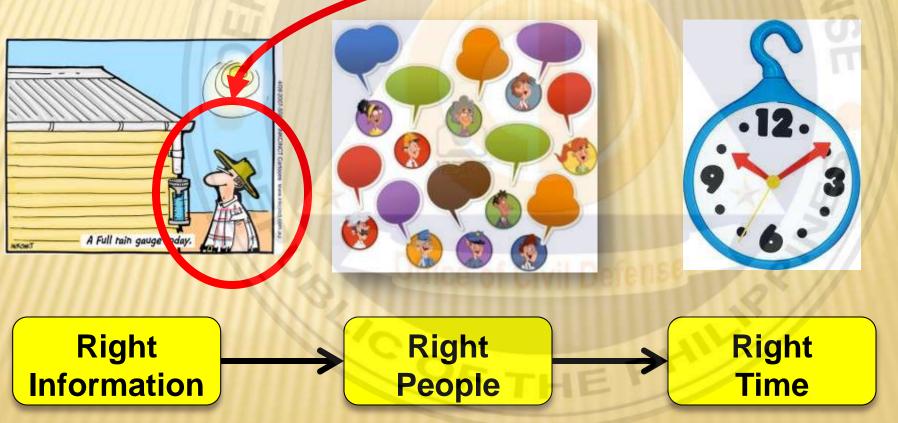






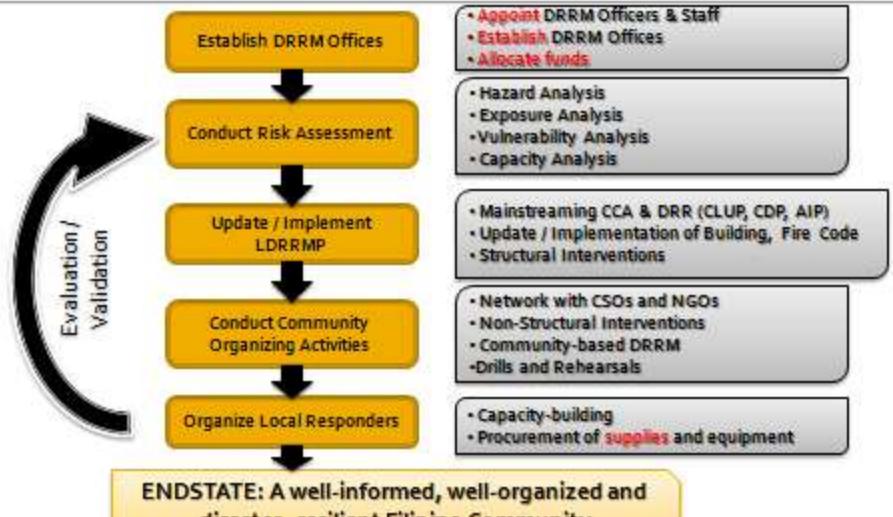
Areas of Cooperation

Establishment of an integrated Flood Early Warning System Observers and Caretakers have critical roles to fulfill



"We did this in Pasig-Marikina-Tullahan River Basin"

DRROperational Framework



disaster-resilient Filipino Community

Funding for DRRM

I. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRM Fund)

Shall be used for disaster risk reduction or mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities such as but not limited to training of personnel, procurement of equipment, and capital expenditures.

II. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)
Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources to support disaster risk management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities and for the payment of premiums on calamity insurance

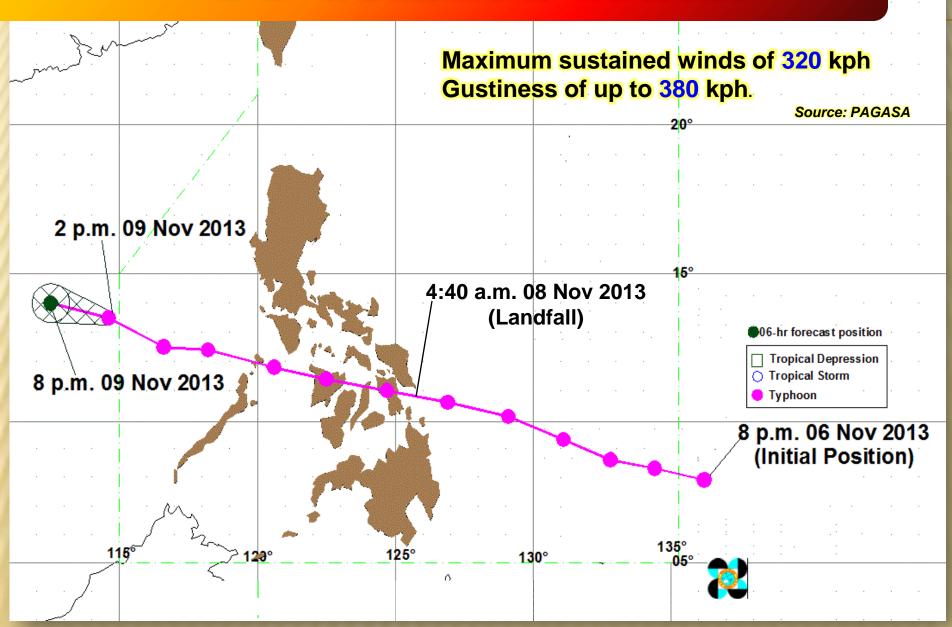
Of the amount appropriated for N/LDRRMF, thirty percent (30%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for relief and recovery programs



II. Typhoon "YOLANDA" (HAIYAN) Experiences



TY Yolanda Track

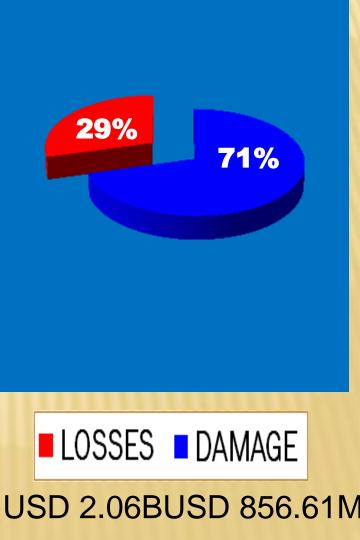




Affected Population	
Families	3,424,593
Persons	16,078,181
Casualties	
Dead	6,268
Injured	28,689
Missing	1,061
Damaged Houses	1,149,332
Totally	550,928
Partially	598,404

TOTAL DAMAGE AND LOSSES PERCENTAGE

SECTORS	DAMAGE	LOSSES
Region IV-B		
1. Northern		
Palawan	786,816,243	380,571,769
Sub-total	786,816,243	380,571,769
Region VII	0	0
1. Northern Cebu	4,888,993,882	3,133,686,743
Sub-total	4,888,993,882	3,133,686,743
Region VI	0	0
1. Aklan	2,020,856,968	838,703,090
2. Antique	1,573,938,206	257,960,763
3. Capiz	7,278,382,447	357,781,729
4. lloilo	6,647,640,086	509,251,741
Sub-total	17,520,817,707	1,963,697,324
Region VIII	0	0
1. Biliran	389,252,345	236,917,882
2. Leyte	50,911,426,069	24,061,941,843
2.1. Tacloban		
City	6,948,485,783	5,308,802,499
3. Southern Leyte	336,886,132	118,495,921
4. Eastern Samar	5,584,100,411	2,645,441,606
5. Samar	4,776,307,654	418,958,939
Sub-total	68,946,458,395	32,790,488,690
TOTAL	92,143,086,228	38,268,444,525



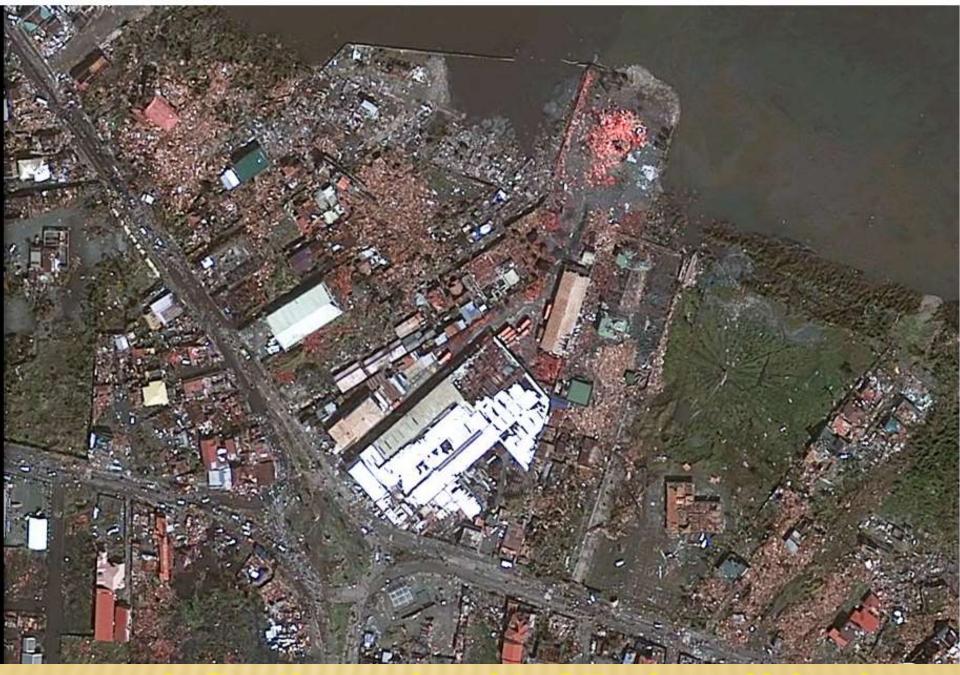
Photographs



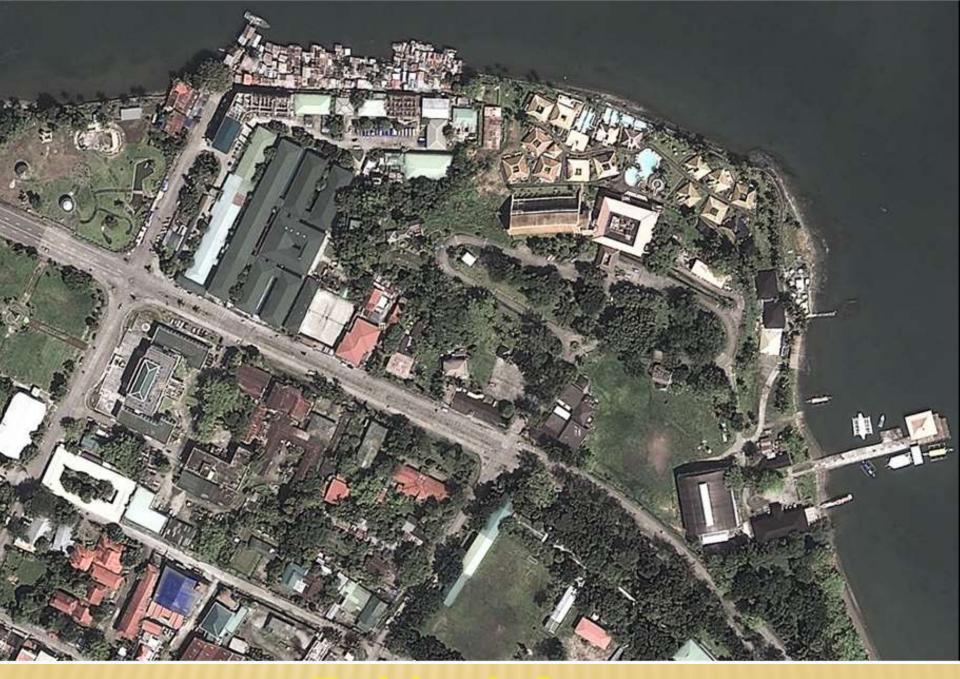
Storm surge battering the coastline of Tacloban City



Tacloban City before the disaster...



... and after the onslaught of Typhoon Yolanda



Tacloban before...



... and after...



Fallen trees & electric posts in the aftermath of TY Yolanda



Houses-turned-debris & rubbles in Tacloban City

A partially damaged house in Tacloban City



Tacloban City Airport



Tacloban City Airport

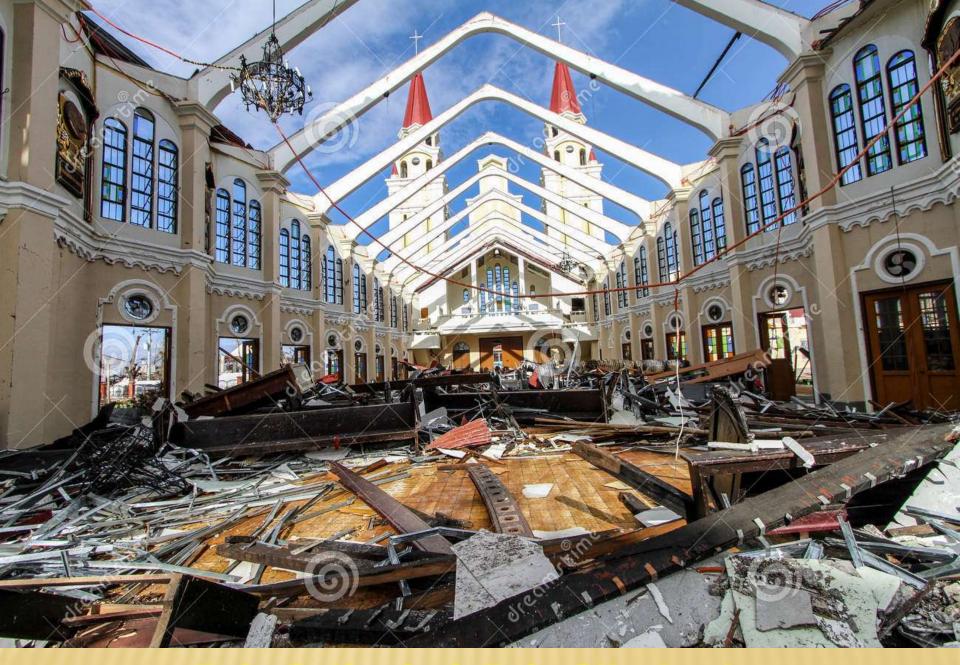




Debris from Destroyed Houses in Tacloban City, Leyte



Totally damaged houses in Tacloban City, Leyte



Palo Cathedral, Palo City, Leyte



Debris and rubbles in Palo, Leyte

Concerns/Lessons Learned

A great number of death was caused by the storm surge that hit Samar and Leyte

Incapacity of local government units to discharge their functions for being victims themselves

Huge damages to electricity, water supply, communications, ports and thoroughfares

Deterioration of Peace and Order

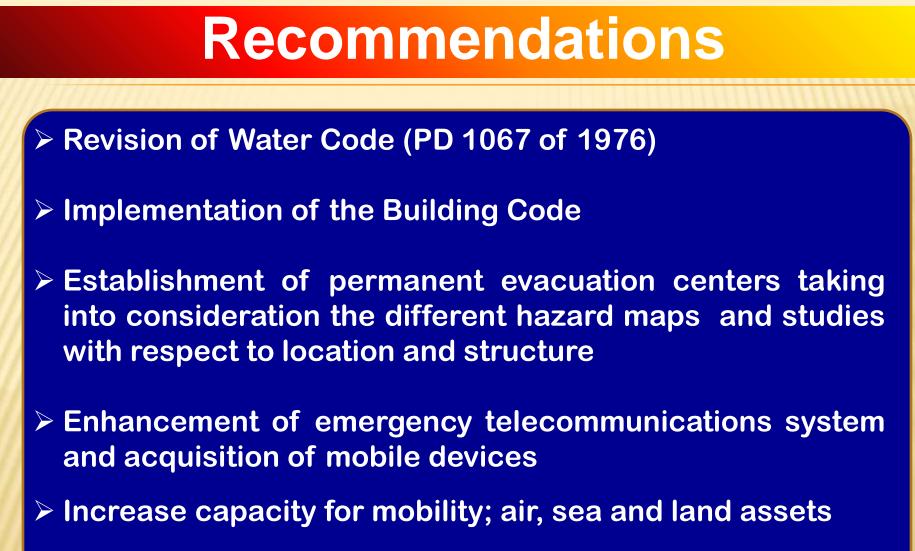
Non-enforcement of Water and Building Codes

Lessons Learned on Prevention, Mitigatic & Preparedness

- Evaluate current evacuation plan
- Increase mangrove forest area
- Apply science and evidence-based scenarios in mainstreaming DRRM and CCA into plans, policies and programs in national and local govt
- Review building code where structures are built to withstand less tha 200kph (Yolanda has 300+kph winds)
- Improve monitoring of efforts of LCEs and LDRRMOs in DRRM and CCA (esp use of maps in CLUPs and RDCs)

Lessons Learned on Response

- Clarify the role of OCD and NDRRMC members in disaster operations at the strategic and tactical level
- There should be one body who would decide on prioritization of transportation of goods and augmentation staff
 - Relax procurement policies and procedures during disasters to facilitate expeditious provision of necessary goods and services
- Improve logistics capability to ensure prompt delivery of goods and allow immediate restoration of power, transport and communication services



Creation of national responders in the three major islands with expertise on collapse structures and water search and rescue operations.

What can we do?



BE PROACTIVE

COORDINATE

IMPLEMENT

THANK YOU AND MABUHAY:

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