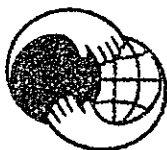


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1. 防災セミナー

(1) 式次第



JAPAN
Official Development Assistance


Seminar on Disaster Management in the Philippines JICA Auditorium · March 7, 2008



PROGRAMME

9:00- 9:30 am	Registration
	Philippine National Anthem
9:30 – 9:40	Welcome Remarks Norio Matsuda, JICA Resident Representative
9: 40 – 9:50	Opening Remarks Mr. Koichi Sakai Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan
9:50 – 10:00	Keynote Address Gen. Glen Rabonza Administrator, NDCC- OCD
10:00 -10:20	NDCC Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction Gen. Glen Rabonza, Administrator, NDCC
10:20 -10:40	UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program Amelia Supetran, Portfolio Manager, Environment
10:40 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 11: 40	Japan's Future Program on Disaster Management in the Philippines: Messrs. Mikio Ishiwatari, Takashi Fukuwatari, Masaki Ishii, Ryuichi Hara, and Ms. Michiru Hanzawa
11:40 – 12:30	Open Forum
12: 30 – 12:40	Closing Remarks Takashi Fukuwatari, JBIC Officer
12:40 -	Lunch

Moderator: Ms. Minnie Dacanay, JICA In-house Consultant



JAPAN


Japan's Future Program on Disaster Management in the Philippines

Manila, Philippines, 7 March 2008
Embassy of Japan, JBIC, JICA

1

Presentation Outline

1. Background of Program Formulation in Disaster Management
Ms. Michiru Hanzawa, JICA
2. Review of Accomplishments and Major Issues for Flood control
Mr. Masaki Ishii, Consultant
3. Review of Accomplishments and Major Issues for Earthquake and Volcano Risks Management
Mr. Ryuichi Hara, Consultant
4. Lesson Learned and Approach To The New program
5. Description of New Program
Mr. Mikio Ishiwatari, JICA



JAPAN

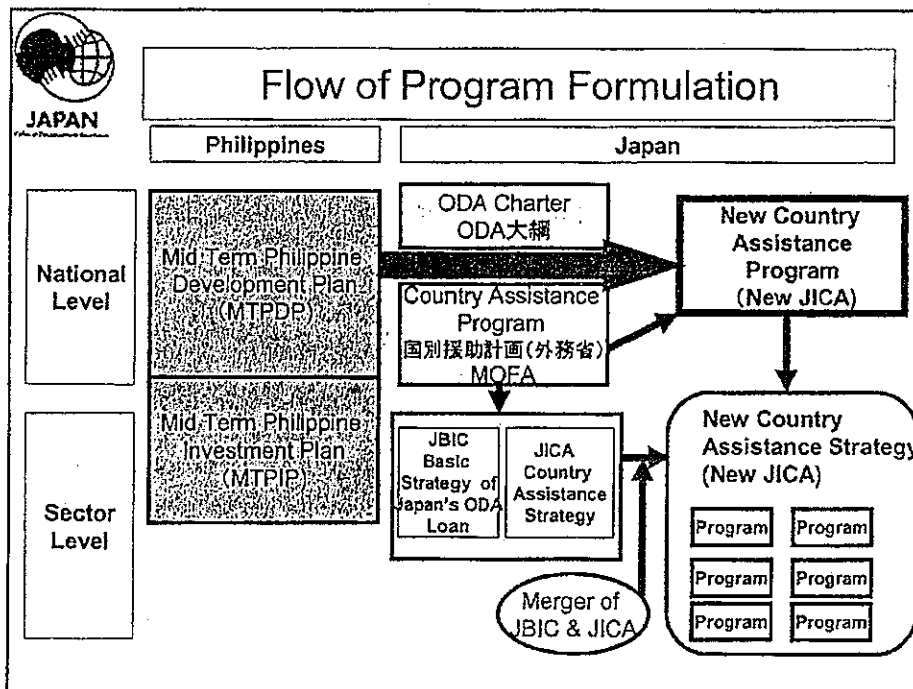
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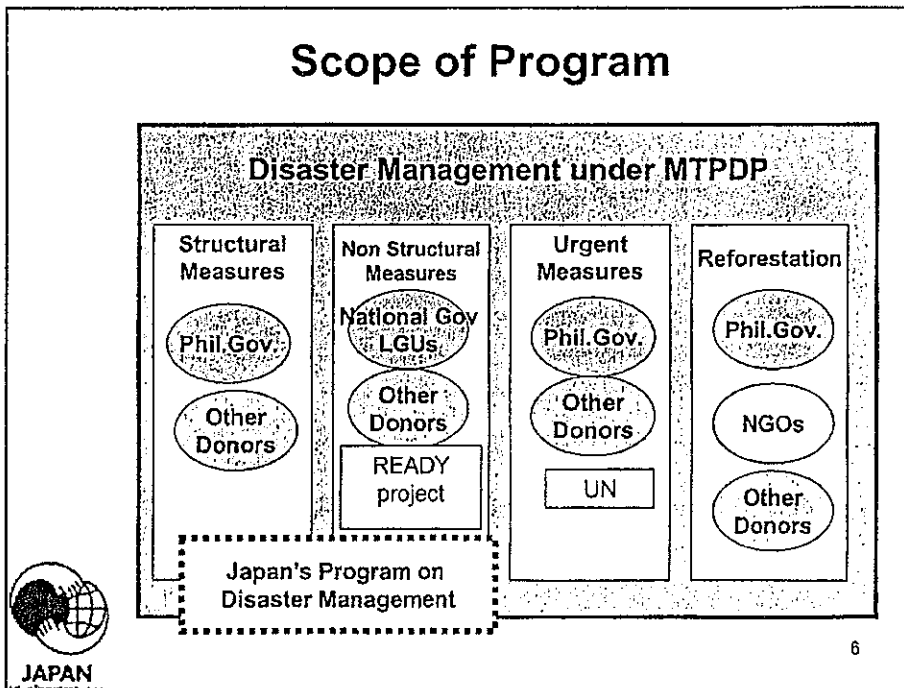
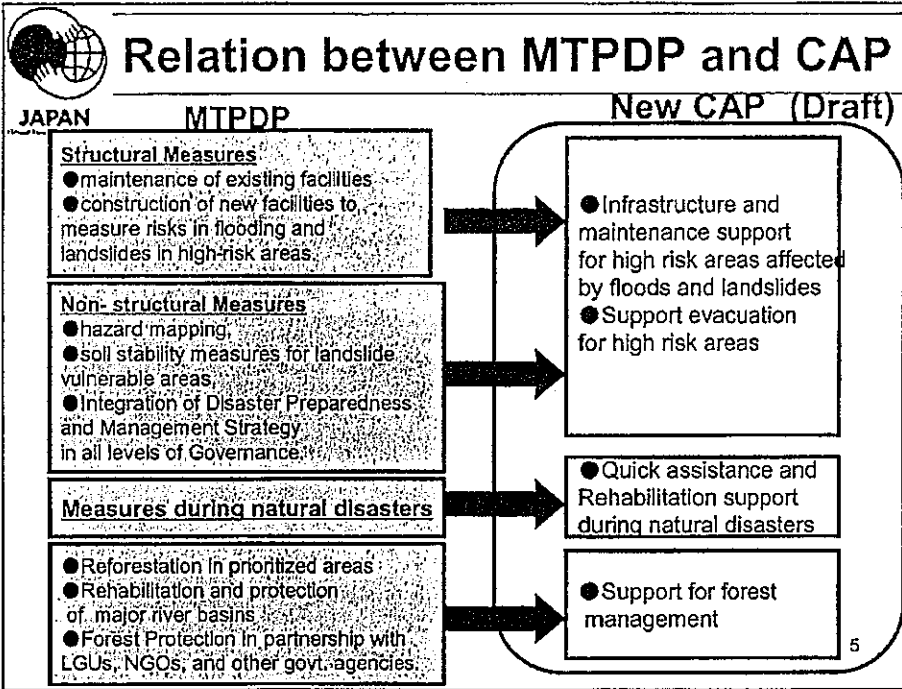
1. Background of Program Formulation in Disaster Management

- (1) Flow of Program Formulation
- (2) Relation between MTPDP and new CAP
- (3) Scope and stand of program
- (4) Draft of New Country Assistance Program
- (5) GoJ Structure of Cooperation in the Philippines
- (6) Outline of Program Formulation Study for Disaster Management



3





Basic Stand of the Program

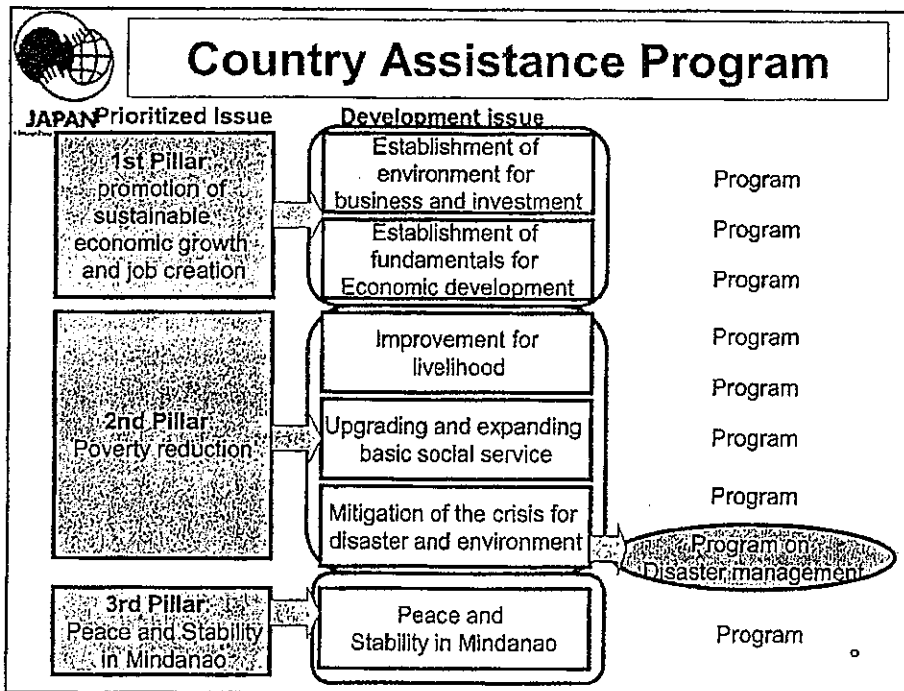
- (1) Program will be formulated based on the MTPDP to support its ownership by the Philippine government.
- (2) Program will require the involvement of Philippine government agencies.
- (3) Program description will serve as a guideline to select new projects.
- (4) Project proposals will be subjected to a review process, but there is no assurance of project implementation.

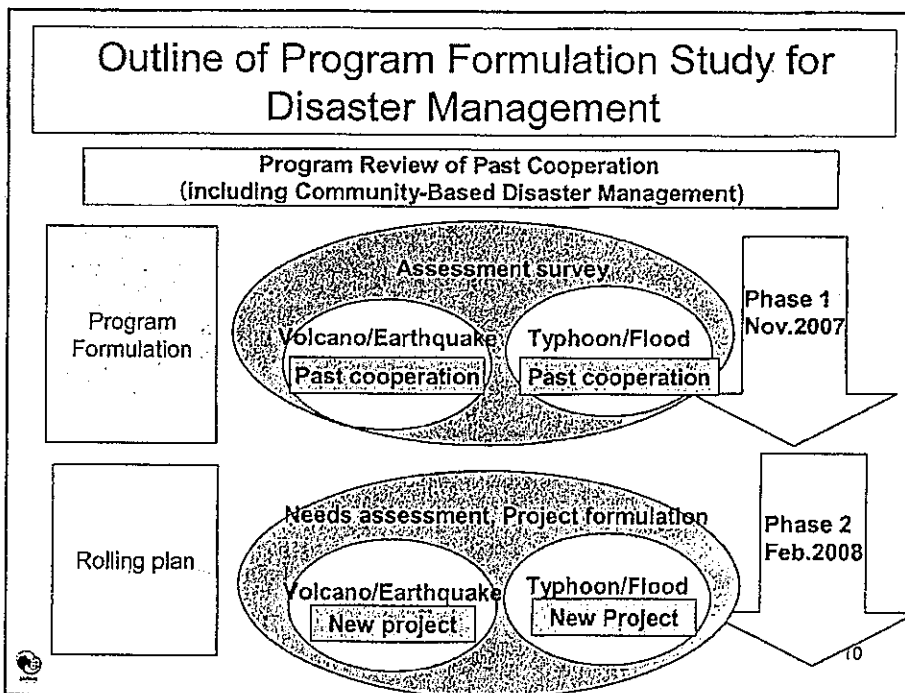
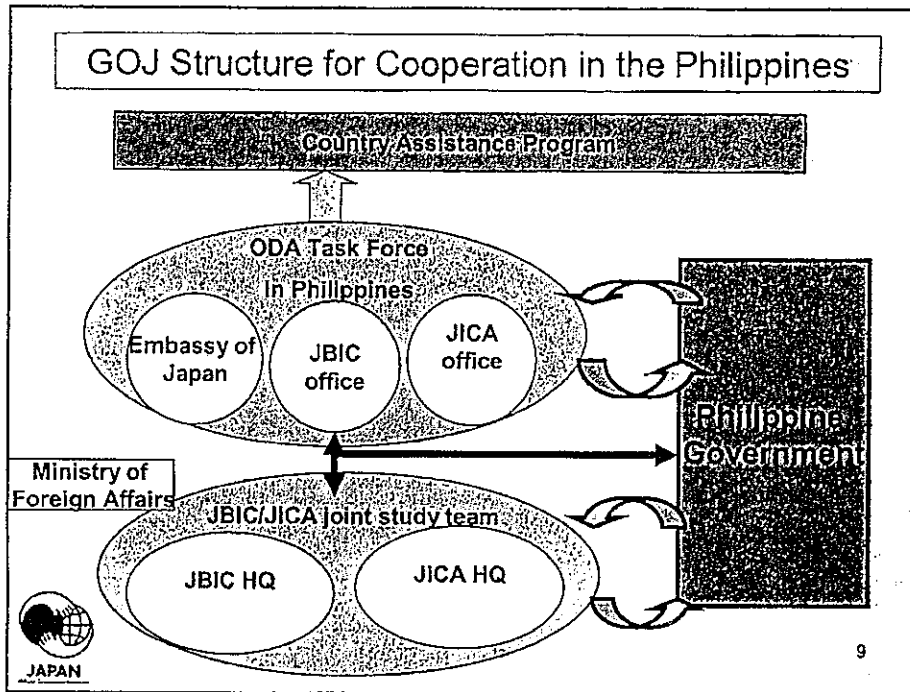


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7

Country Assistance Program





2. Accomplishment review and Major Issues for Flood Control

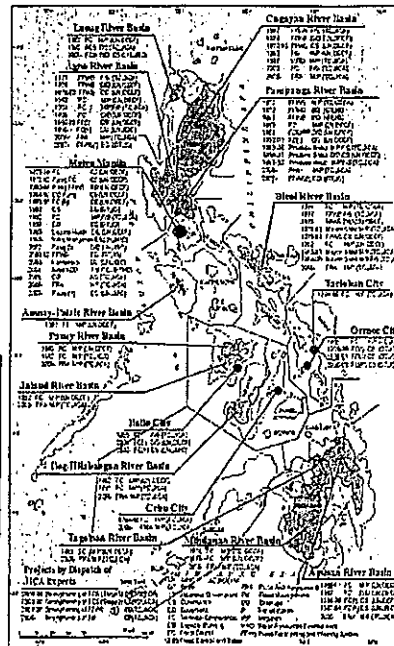
- (1) List of Past Cooperation
- (2) Outcome of Past Cooperation
- (3) On-going Flood Control Project
- (4) Best practices in Ormoc city
- (5) Past Cooperation in Flood Forecasting and Warning System
- (6) Major Issues in Flood Control and Sabo projects
- (7) Current status of Disaster Management system



11

Flood Control and Sabo Projects in the Philippines by Japan's ODA

- Type of Projects
- Grant Aid
 - Yen Loan
 - Technical Cooperation



Outcome of Japan's ODA to the Flood Control and Sabo Sector

1. Structural Measures:

- Area Protected **4,000km²**
- People Protected **8 mil. People (inclusive of 1 million under poverty line)**

2. Non-structural Approach: Capacity Building of Concerned Agencies

- Engineers Trained **630 people by FESEC and PAGASA**

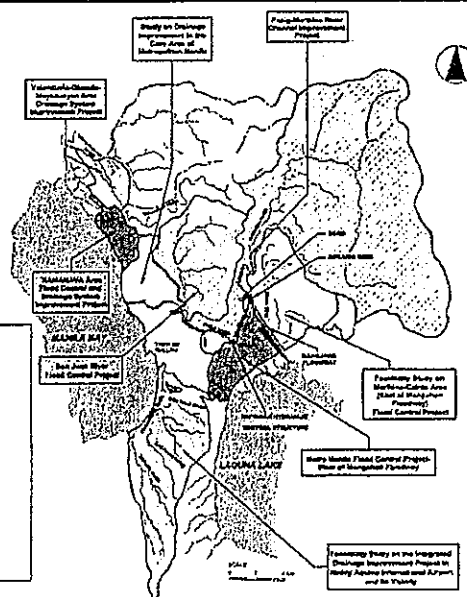
3. Flood Forecasting and Warning System of Metro Manila and River Basins of Pampanga, Agno, Cagayan and Bicol

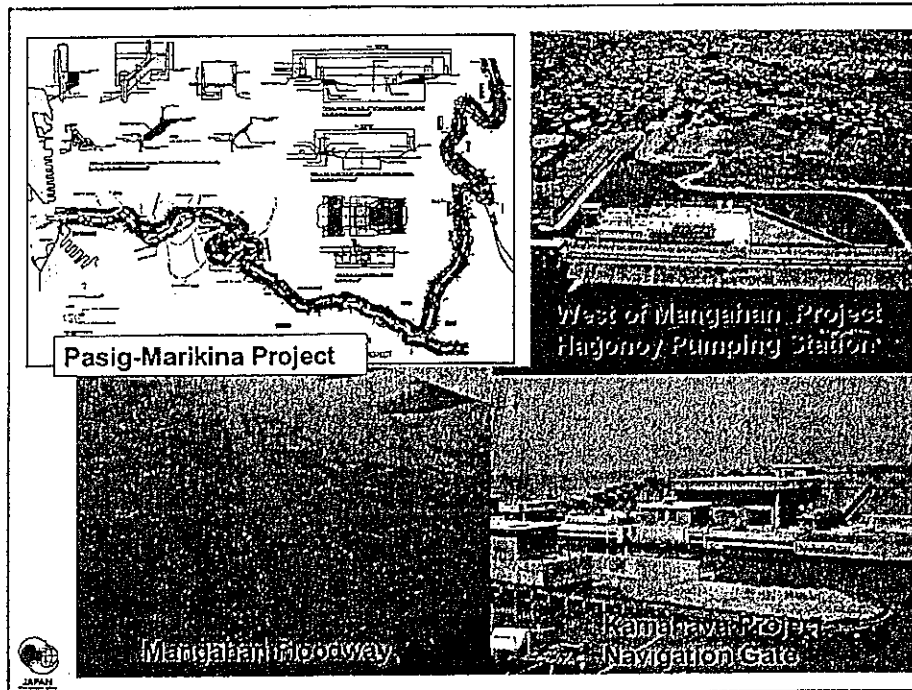


Ongoing Flood Control Projects in Metro Manila by Japan's ODA

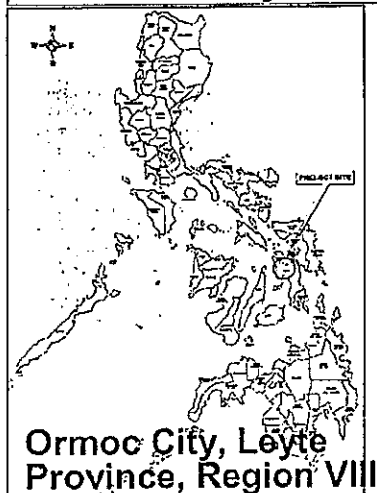
Type of Projects

- Yen Loan
- Grant Aid
- Technical Cooperation





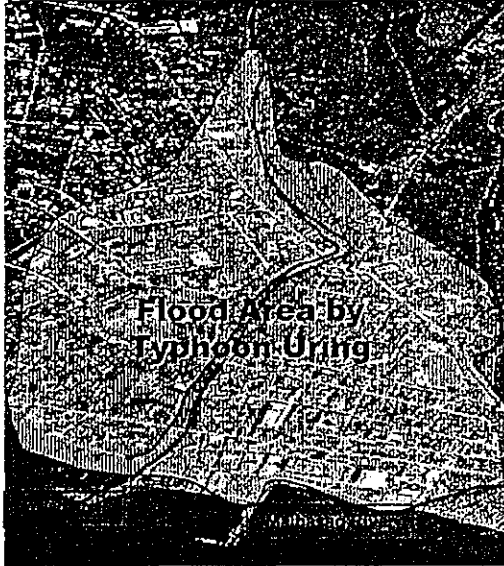
~ Good Practice ~
The Project for Flood Mitigation
in Ormoc City



Objectives of the Project

- To secure human lives and properties in Ormoc City from floods with magnitude of up to 50-year return period, and
- To conserve and improve the river environment of Anilao and Malbasag Rivers.

**Typhoon URING on November 5, 1991
wreaked havoc of flush floods in Ormoc City**



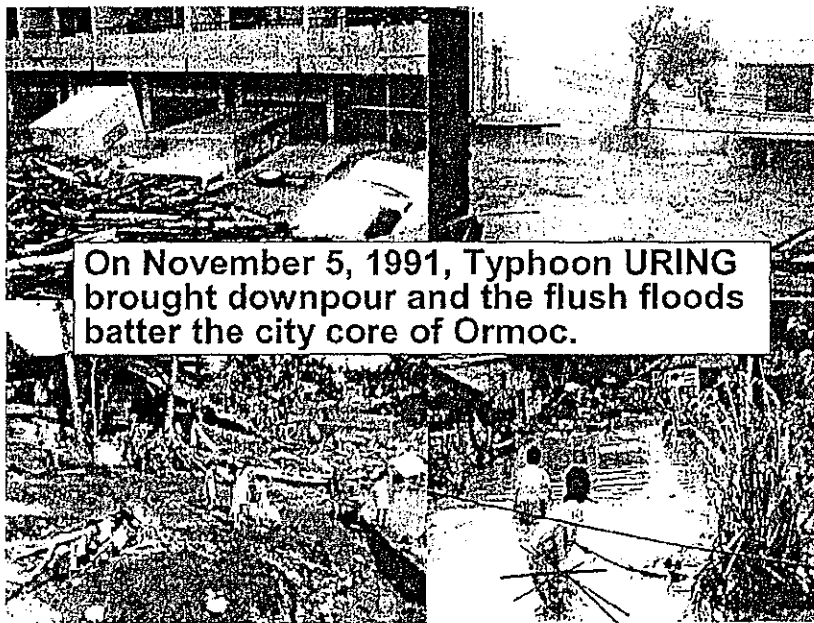
The floods were the biggest experienced, corresponding to the scale of once in 50 years.

7,922 people were killed/missing and 2,850 houses were totally destroyed.

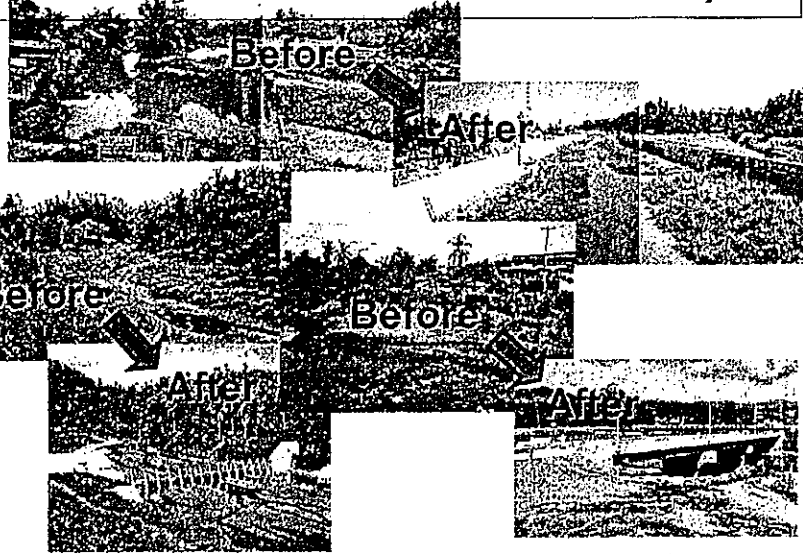
Watersheds were devastated by farming and illegal loggings bringing flush floods.

River channels had only limited capacities due to encroachment by buildings and roads/bridges.

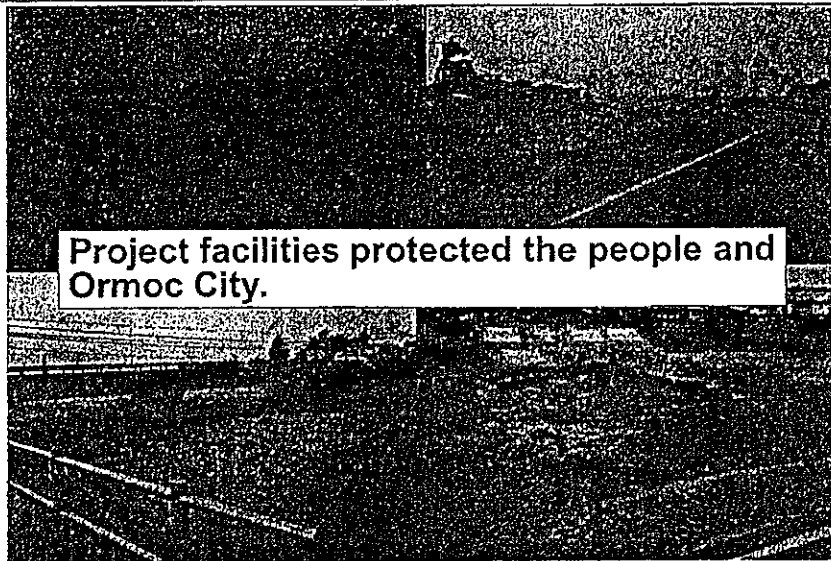
Urban area was over-populated and the urban poor occupied river banks/low-lying areas.



Mar. 98 – Mar. 99 Construction of Phase I
Mar. 99 – Mar. 01 Construction of Phase II
under Grant-Aid of the Government of Japan


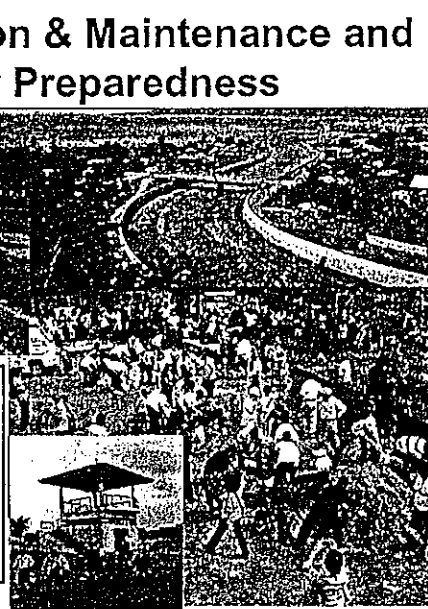


Typhoon "GILAS" on July 17, 2003



Project facilities protected the people and Ormoc City.

**~ Good Practice ~
Operation & Maintenance and
Disaster Preparedness**





ORMOCCITY


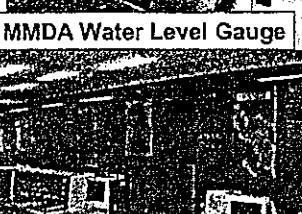
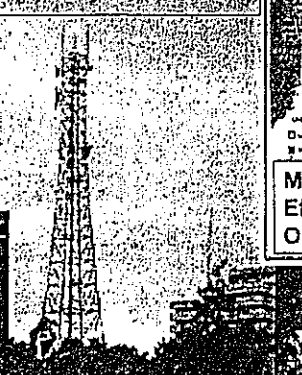
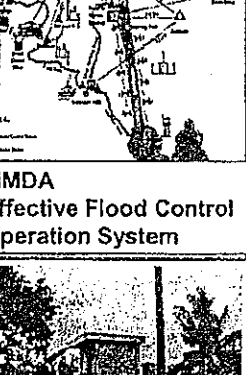
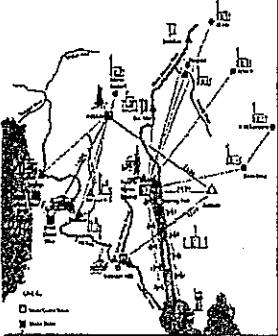
```

    graph TD
      FMC[Flood Mitigation Committee (FMC)] --> PR[Progress & Report]
      FMC --> CEO[City Engineer's Office]
      FMC --> DPWO[DPWH District Office]
      CEO --> MS[Maintenance System]
      CEO --> MNS[Monitoring System]
      DPWO --> HS[Monitoring System]
      PR --> DPWH[DPWH-PMD]
      DPWH --> INF[Information]
      INF --> GOJ[Government of Japan]
      
```

MANILA



**Flood Forecasting and
Warning Systems of
PAGASA and MMDA**

Current Status of DM System, and Achievement under JPN's ODA I

Flood Mitigation and Sabo

- **DPWH:** Construction of river dikes, facilities and sabo facilities
 - (JPN's ODA): M/P, F/S; Yen loan, grant aid and capacity development
 - Good practice: Ormoc City
 - Issues:
 - Before and during construction
 - Unclear right-of-way and prolonged land acquisition
 - After construction
 - Low O&M of facilities and less involvement of LGUs & communities
- **PAGASA:** Flood forecasting and warning system
 - (JPN's ODA): Yen loan, grant aid and capacity development
 - Issues:
 - Organization
 - Low O&M of facilities and low awareness for helpful information
 - Recipients of information
 - Weak linkage with CBDM and evacuation judgment
- **LGUs:** O&M of river dikes, facilities and sabo facilities
 - Issues: Limited financial & technical capacity and less cooperation for resettlement action plan



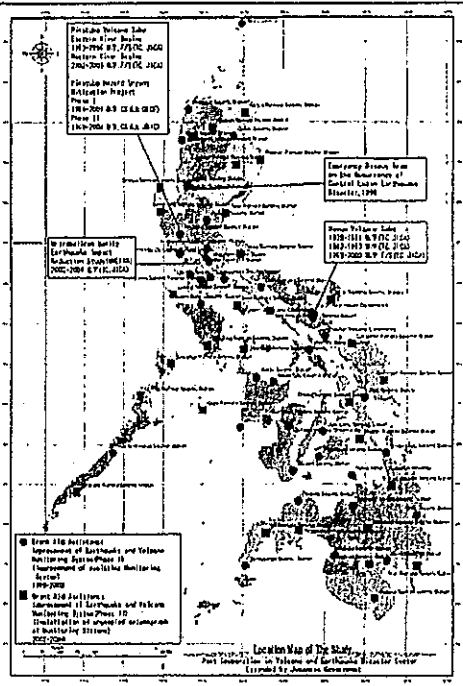
3. Accomplishment Review and Major Issues for the Disaster Management of Earthquakes and Volcano Eruptions

- (1) List of past cooperation
- (2) Outcome of past cooperation
- (3) On-going sabo project (Mt. Pinatubo)
- (4) Current status of Disaster Management system and achievements made through the assistance of GoJ



Volcano and Earthquake Disaster Management Projects in the Philippines assisted by Japan's ODA

- Yen Loan
- Development Study
- Technical Cooperation
- Grant Aid

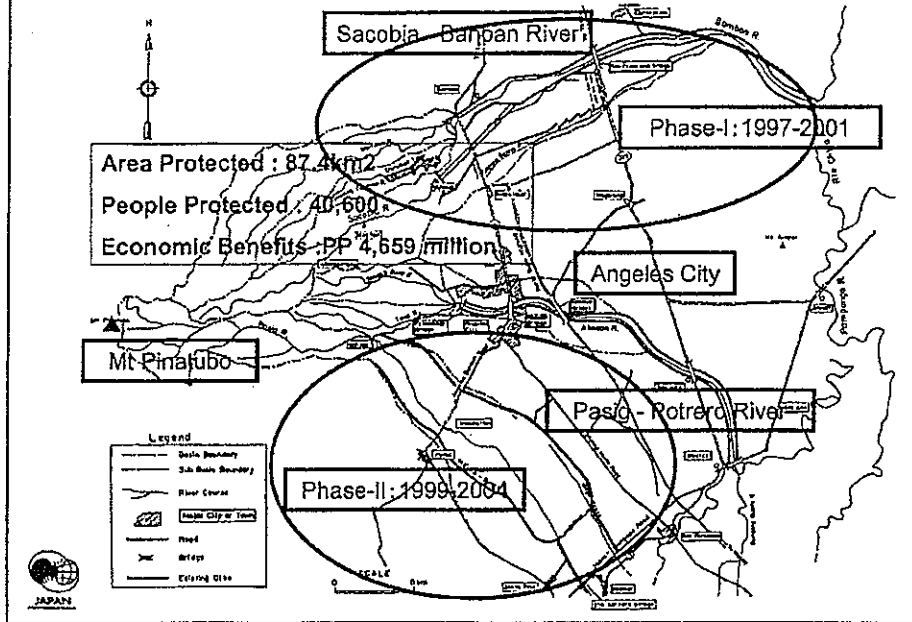


Improvement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring System

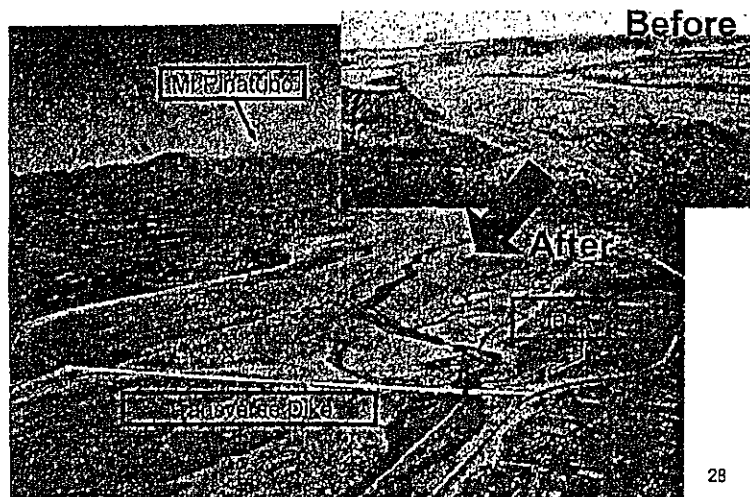
- Shortened time for issuing earthquake/volcano information
Before : 177.4min → Present : 11-15min
- Shortened the period of evacuation
Before : 3months → Present : 1month(Mt.Mayon)
Present : No evacuation needed (Mt.Bulusan)



Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project



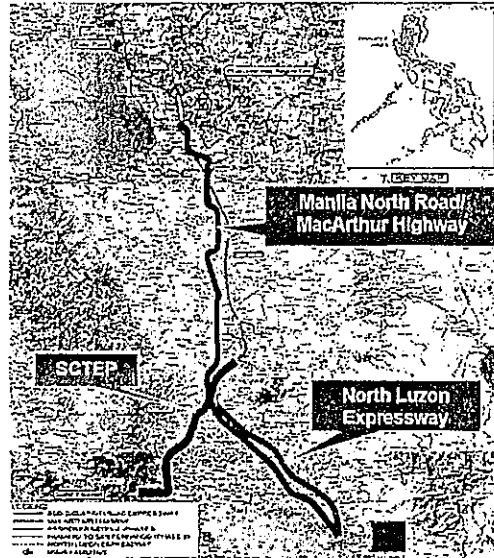
Phase-II Pasig – Potrero River Mega Dike , Transverse Dike



28

Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project

Pinatubo Hazard Mitigation Project enabled the implementation of the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project and the Manila North Road/MacArthur Highway



Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Program (CIIP): NEDA, 2007

Current Status of Disaster Management System, and Achievements under JPN Assistance II

Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring

PHIVOLCS: observation and warning systems
(JPN assistance) grant assistance and capacity development
Good practice: shortened time for issuing earthquake information
(e.g. shortened evacuation period for Mt. Mayon)

MMDA: earthquake preparedness
(JPN assistance) Study on risk assessment and formulation of action plan

Issue: implementation of action plan



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4. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- (1) Lesson1 - Full-Range Assistance, and Longer Implementation
- (2) Lesson2 - Limited Contribution to Poverty Reduction
- (3) Lesson3 - Limited Support to Communities
- (4) Lesson4 - Limited Involvement of Communities and LGUs
- (5) Lesson5 - Insufficient Coordination with Other Sectors



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Lesson 1

Full-Range Assistance, and Longer Implementation

Approach

Selection and Concentration, then Integration

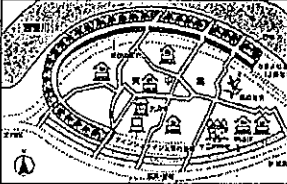

- Priority to water related disasters: floods, sediment disasters, lahar
 - Integrated Approach
 - Institutional Reform & Policy-Making
 - Communities
 - O&M, Management
 - +
 - Conventional large structure measures
 - Efficient & Rapid Outcome: Strategic Area Protection
- Adaptation to Climate Change



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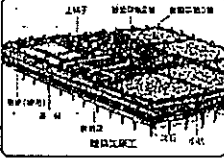
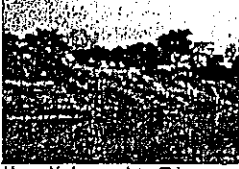
Good Practices Adoption of Traditional Construction Measures for Flood Mitigation

Ring Levee

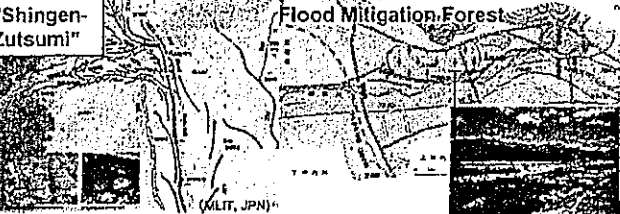

(MLIT, JPN)

A Traditional Construction Measure "Soda Mattress" for Riverbank Protection Mekong River, Lao PDR

施工前(2002年2月)

"Shingen-Zutsumi" Flood Mitigation Forest

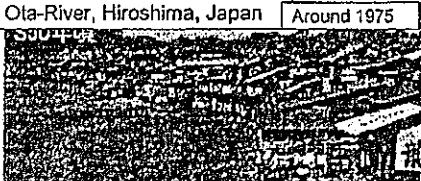
竣工直後(2003年5月)

Lesson 2 Limited Contribution to Poverty Reduction

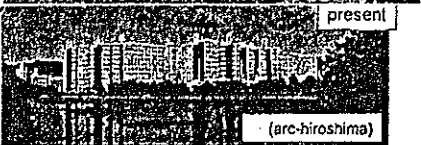
Approach To Place "Poverty Reduction" in Main Project Objective

Good Practices Combination between Urban Poor Settlement Improvement and Flood Mitigation

Ota-River, Hiroshima, Japan Around 1975

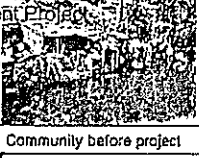


present




(arc-hiroshima)

Waterfront Improvement Project Colombo, Sri Lanka (Yen-Loan and JOCV)



Community before project



Relocated Community (JIC)

Lesson 3

Limited Support to Communities

Approach

To Assist Community Centered Disaster Management
To Provide High Quality Information

- Community based disaster management
- To improve the quality of disaster information for communities

Good Practices

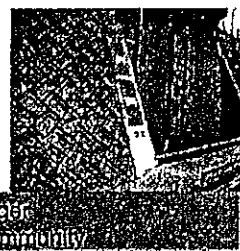
CBDM



Flood fighting group



Caution Warning Danger Information used for community



Lesson 4

Limited Involvement of Communities and LGUs

Approach

Involvement of Communities & LGUs into Project Management Cycle

- Planning Stage: Consensus building among communities and LGUs
- Project Implementation Stage:
 - Cooperation in resettlement development and ROW
 - Collaboration with urban facilities development
- O&M
 - Operators
 - Budget
 - Organization



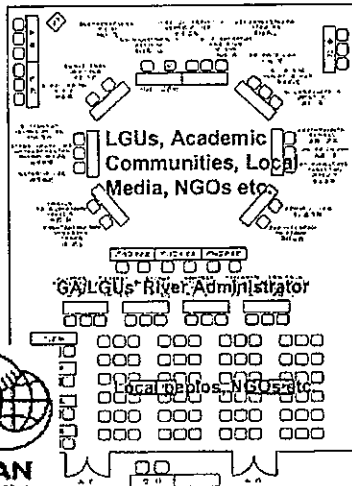
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Good Practices

Involvement of Communities and LGUs

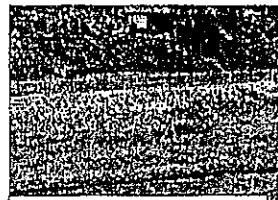
A Riverbasin Management Committee, Maruyama-River, Japan



Omroc O&M committee



Anticorrosive coating of Slit-dam



Mowing at a dry-riverbed

Lesson 5

Insufficient Coordination with Other Sectors

Approach

Coordination with Other Sectors

- **Urban Development**
 - Flood mitigation into urban planning and land use
 - Joint project with urban facilities.
- **River Basin Management.**
 - Sediment control
 - Forestation
 - Land Use
- **Environment**
 - Waterfront Environment Improvement



JAPAN Good Practices Coordination with Other Sectors

Water-Front-Renewal, Hiroshima, Japan
 • To protect against High Tide Water
 • To create urban amenity and town-scape

Before → After (MLIT)

図が高潮堤防を、物が研
 運設備を一体となって美
 麗、市民の憩いの場に別

Multi-sector Coordination in Iloilo Flood Control Project (Yen-loan)
 • Training for Municipal staffs
 • Reforestation
 • Environment education
 • Solid waste management
 • resettlement

Water-source-forest (Tokyo M.G.A.)

北野原のからコース
 埼玉県
 北野原水源地 (21, 625ha)
 日の出町
 11 2 2 1 2 4
 西アノのからコース
 西多摩 水と緑の心あるまち
 21 2 2 1 2 4
 (Tokyo M.G.A.)

Construction of Community Center and Provision of Community-seminar

Garbage Collection by Local Students

(JICA)の援助工事中

5. Contents of New Program

- (1) Objectives
- (2) Four basic layers of program
- (3) Outline for program in disaster management
- (4) Project formulation in program

Platform for discussions of joint efforts, not commitment



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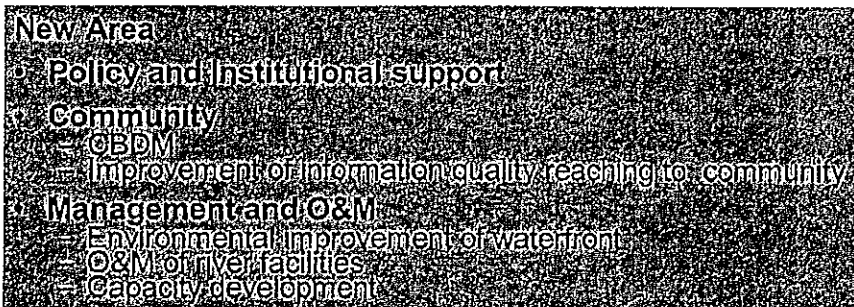
Objectives

1. Objective
 - Building strong community, society, and nation against disaster: Halving disaster damages
 - Adapting climate change effects
2. Period
 - From 2008 Until 2017
3. Vision
 - i. **Human security:** securely assisting communities on downside risks, and empowering communities
 - ii. **De-linking veracious circle** between disaster and poverty, and assisting socioeconomic development
 - iii. **Utilizing and managing resources accumulated** under long history of various Japanese ODA
 - iv. **Utilizing lessons learned and best practices** in Philippines, Japan, and Japanese ODA to other countries



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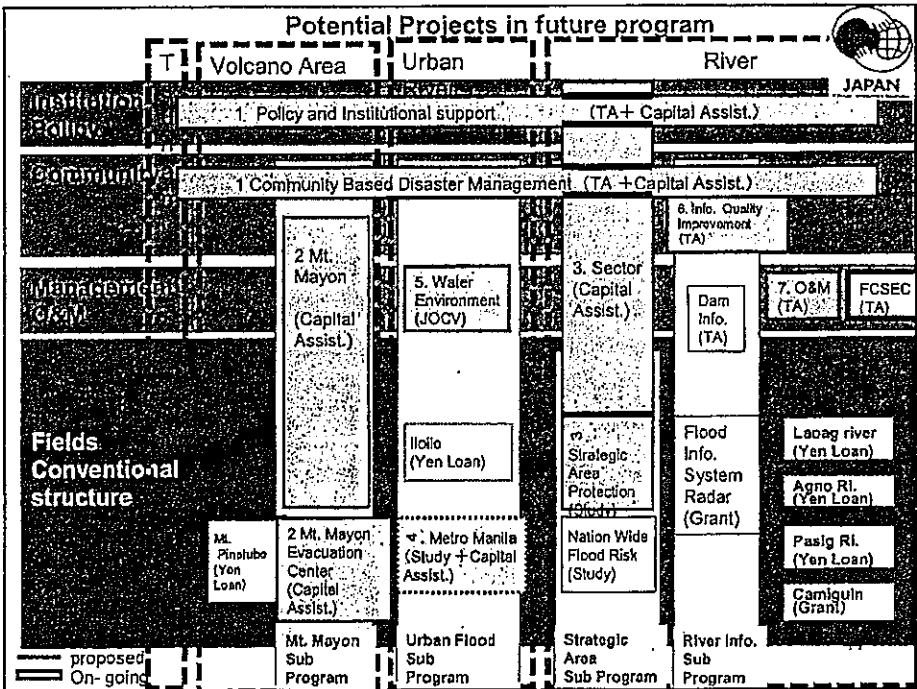
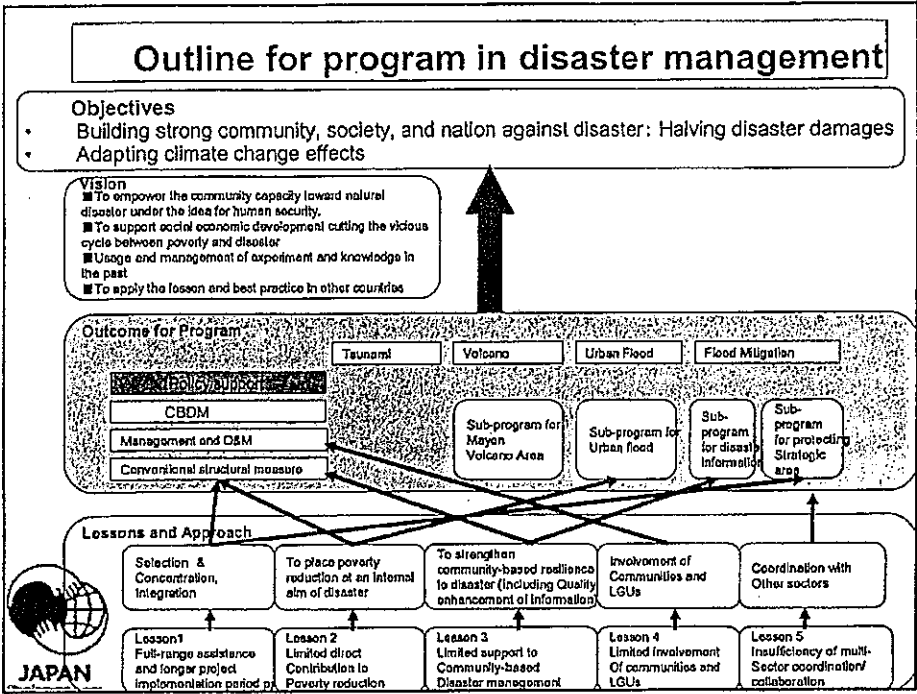
Four Basic Layers of Program



- **Conventional Structural measure**
 - Counter part: Central Government Agencies
 - Large flood control structure and monitoring equipment
 - Technical training of structure and equipment for GA staff



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1. Building Resilient Community and Nation against Disasters

Background	<p>[Central Gov.-Level]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of "Disaster Risk Management Bill", -Insufficient capacity of disaster management agencies <p>[LGUs/Communities-Level]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited capacities of LGUs and communities; -Isolated good practices of CBDM
Objective	<p>[Central Gov.-Level] Capacity development for agencies</p> <p>[LGUs & Communities-Level] Development of Model CBDM and of framework for dissemination throughout the nation</p>
Activities	<p>[Central Gov.-Level]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To examine current status 2.To recommend institutional & policy improvement on structural measures, early warning, coordination mechanism 3.To formulate action plan 4.to support to implementation <p>[LGUs/Communities-Level]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To conduct CBDM on pilot basis 2.To establish framework of dissemination



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2. Disaster management in Mayon Volcano

Background	Mayon Volcano is a disaster prone area because of frequent eruptions and debris flows induced by heavy rains.
Objective	Enhancement of disaster management capacity around Mayon Volcano
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To formulate comprehensive Sabo Master Plan covering structure and non-structure measures 2.To establish a series of warning and evacuation systems 3. To enhance capacity of CBDM and LGUs 4. To prepare implementation plan for Sabo facilities 5.To cooperate with TA Project to expand practices throughout the country



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3. Protection of Strategic Areas

Background	Conventional structural measures need huge costs and long implementation periods, which are often times delayed. It is necessary to develop efficient and effective approaches to protect strategic areas.
Objective	Development of efficient and effective counter measures against floods in (a) major cities with major river basins, and (b) important medium- and small- river basins.
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To update master plans in prioritized rivers 2. To formulate implementation plans by stages and identity basis for protection 3. To prepare implementation plans



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4. Urban Flood Management

Background	Urban areas in low lands are frequently suffer from floods. Such risks increase due to climate change
Objective	Development of pilot model (a) to decrease extent of flood damage, (b) to coordinate with urban sector, and (c) to adapt to climate change
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To formulate master plans integrating urban planning, land use, and urban facilities development 2. To plan adaptation measures against climate change 3. To conduct feasibility studies 4. To formulate action plans to improve the quality of life of urban poor communities 5. To prepare implementation plans



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5. Improvement of Quality of Disaster Information to Communities

Background	Current disaster information provides limited support for LGUs and communities to take early warning and evacuation actions.
Objective	- Capacity development of providing disaster information of PAGASA and other organizations concerned to communities, and - Improvement of quality of disaster information useful for CBDM.
Activities	1. To examine necessary disaster information by reviewing the community's coping mechanisms. 2. To revise criteria of information to match with actual disaster management activities. 3. To improve information flow routes and procedures of concerned organizations for them to issue effective and timely disaster information. 4. To provide real-time information of river basin, water levels, and rain fall through Web GIS and SMS 5. To conduct public awareness programs. 6. To develop community-based early warning and evacuation systems.



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6. Improvement of O&M of River Facility

Background	Limited involvement of LGUs and communities into O&M of flood control and sabo facilities
Objective	Appropriate operation and better maintenance of facilities by LGUs and communities, through awareness-raising and involvement as facility users
Activities	1. To develop capacity of LGUs and communities 2. To produce materials such technical manuals for reference 3. To conduct seminars, workshops and on-the-job training (OJT) in the field on disaster preparedness



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7. Improvement of Waterfront Environment

Background	Drainage facilities and pumping stations cannot fully function because of improper solid waste disposal, which leads to the deterioration of waterfront environment
Objective	Clean-up activities for rivers and drainages will improve surrounding environment.
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To mobilize community organizations.2. To come up with action plans, financial resources and management solutions.3. To implement cleanup activities.

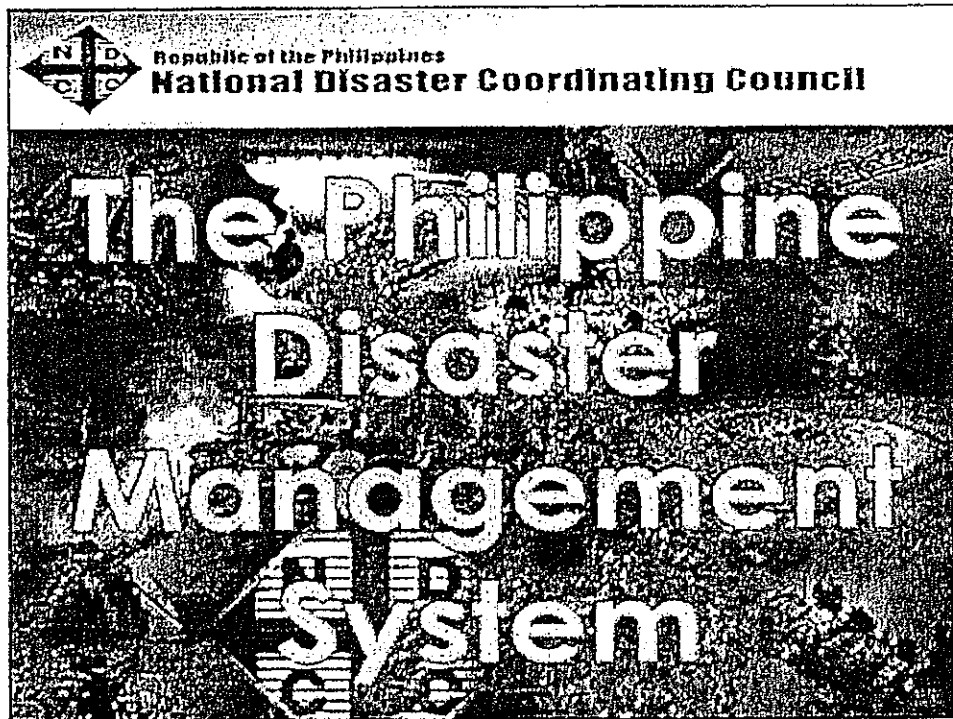


51

Thank you!



Philippine Disaster Risk Management System



RISK PROFILE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Located along the typhoon belt in the Pacific making it vulnerable to typhoons and tsunami• Average of 20 typhoons yearly (7 are destructive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Located along the Pacific Ring of Fire, between two Tectonic plates (Eurasian and Pacific) which are volcanic and earthquake generators.• With 22 active volcanoes (3 most active)

National Disaster Coordinating Council

HUMAN IMPACT OF DISASTERS, 2006

No. of people killed		No. killed / 100,000 inhabitants	
Indonesia	7,511	Belgium	9.02
Philippines	2,984	Netherlands	6.14
China	2,109	Philippines	3.59
India	1,611	Indonesia	3.37
France	1,402	France	3.25
Netherlands	1,000	Burundi	1.88
Ethiopia	951	Latvia	1.73
Belgium	940	Ukraine	1.71
Ukraine	803	Afghanistan	1.28
Vietnam	579	Somalia	1.24

Source: CRED EM-DAT



National Disaster Coordinating Council

HUMAN IMPACT OF DISASTERS, 2006

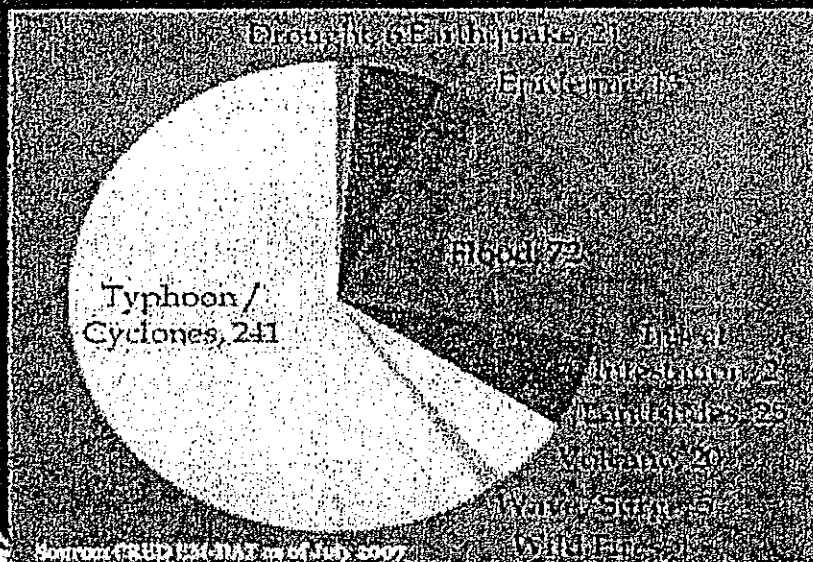
No. of people affected (millions)		No. affected in % of country population	
China	88.74	Malawi	40.1%
Philippines	8.61	Burundi	28.7%
India	7.38	Niger	21.8%
Malawi	5.16	Djibouti	18.9%
Kenya	4.28	Kenya	12.5%
Indonesia	3.95	Philippines	10.4%
Vietnam	3.35	Mali	7.6%
Thailand	3.26	Afghanistan	7.5%
Niger	2.05	Mozambique	7.2%
Ethiopia	3.03	China	6.0%

Source: CRED EM-DAT



National Disaster Coordinating Council

PHILIPPINE DISASTER EVENTS, 1905-2006



Source: NDRRMC (NAT) as of Feb 2007

National Disaster Coordinating Council

2006 TYPHOONS Summary of Effects

AFFECTED FAMILIES	2.38 Million
AFFECTED PERSONS	11.193 Million
DISPLACED FAMILIES	.678 Million
DISPLACED PERSONS	3.398 Million
DEAD	1,158
INJURED	3,235
MISSING	891
DAMAGED HOUSES	820,127
DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE	PHP 19.989 Billion

National Disaster Coordinating Council

PD 1566

JUNE 11, 1978

(Strengthening the Philippine
Disaster Control Capability and
Establishing the National Program on
Community Disaster Preparedness)

NDCC's LEGAL BASIS



National Disaster Coordinating Council

PD No. 1566, Section 1

DECLARATION OF POLICIES

- RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADERSHIP RESTS ON LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES
- SELF RELIANCE, SELF HELP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
(EACH POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION OF THE COUNTRY SHALL UTILIZE ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES IN THE AREA BEFORE ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE FROM NEIGHBORING ENTITIES OR HIGHER AUTHORITY.)
- PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN THE AFFECTED AREAS IN COORDINATION WITH THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES
- ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, AGENCIES, AND INSTRUMENTALITIES TO HAVE DOCUMENTED DM PLANS
- NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXISTS TO SUPPORT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS




National Disaster Coordinating Council

MEMBERS

Secretary, National Defense - Chairman

- Secretary, Interior & Local Gov't - Member
- Secretary, Public Works - Member
- Secretary, Transportation & Communication - Member
- Secretary, Social Welfare & Development - Member
- Secretary, Agriculture - Member
- Secretary, Education - Member
- Secretary, Finance - Member
- Secretary, Labor & Employment - Member
- Secretary, Trade & Industry - Member
- Secretary, Health - Member
- Secretary, Science & Technology - Member
- Secretary, Budget - Member
- Secretary, Justice - Member
- Secretary, Natural Resources - Member
- Secretary, Foreign Affairs - Member
- Director, Phil. Information Agency - Member
- Sec-Gen, Phil National Red Cross - Member
- Chief of Staff, AFP - Member


Administrator, Office of Civil Defense - Member & Executive Officer




National Disaster Coordinating Council

NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL

NDCC



- HIGHEST POLICY MAKING, COORDINATING AND SUPERVISING BODY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY
- ADVISES THE PRESIDENT ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & MANAGEMENT PLANS
- RECOMMENDS TO THE PRESIDENT THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF CALAMITY AND RELEASE OF NATIONAL CALAMITY FUND AS NEEDED



National Disaster Coordinating Council

DCC ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK

NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL

17 REGIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS

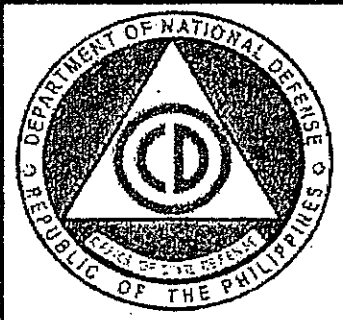
80 PROVINCIAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS

117 CITY DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS

1,496 MUNICIPAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS

41,945 BARANGAY DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE



The OCD serves as the
Operating Arm and secretariat
of the NDCC.

... has the primary task of
coordinating the activities and
functions of various government
agencies and instrumentalities,
private institutions and civic
organizations for the protection
and preservation of life and
property during emergencies...

- LOI NO. 19, S-1972



National Disaster Coordinating Council

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Vision

**A service-oriented organization
A prepared nation
A safe population**

Mission

To administer a comprehensive national civil defense and civil assistance program by providing leadership in the continuous development of measures to reduce risk to communities and manage the consequence of disasters.



National Disaster Coordinating Council

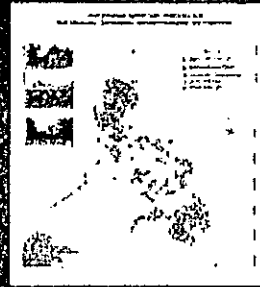
NDCC Four Point Plan of Action for Disaster Preparedness



National Disaster Coordinating Council

1. Upgrade forecasting capability of PAGASA and PHIVOLCS

- Improve equipment and staff development
- Establish linkages and networking with foreign forecasting institutions covering the Pacific Rim and South China Sea
- Install rainfall and water level gauges



National Disaster Coordinating Council

2. Intensify Public Information Campaign on Disaster Preparedness

Conduct of Nationwide Synchronized Building Emergency Evacuation Plan (B.E.E.P.) Drills, Tsunami Drills, and Earthquake Drills

Airing of "Safe Ka Ba?" Disaster Management School-on-Air

Production and distribution of posters and flyers on related hazards



National Disaster Coordinating Council

3. Enhance capabilities for LCEs and their DCCs in identified vulnerable areas

- Orient LCES on Disaster Risk Management and the Use of Local Calamity Fund
- Conduct of Contingency Planning Workshops
- Train local responders on MFR, CSSR, and WASAR



National Disaster Coordinating Council

4. Strengthen Mechanisms for Government and Private Sector Partnership



PRIVATE SECTOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT NETWORK (PSDMN)

GAWAD KALINGA (GK)

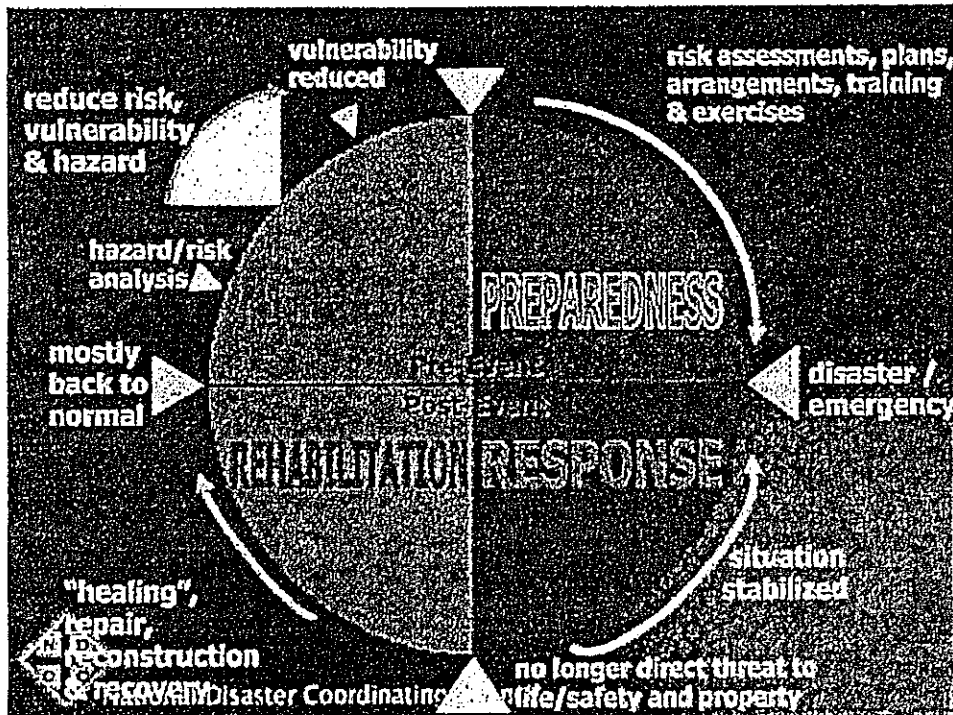


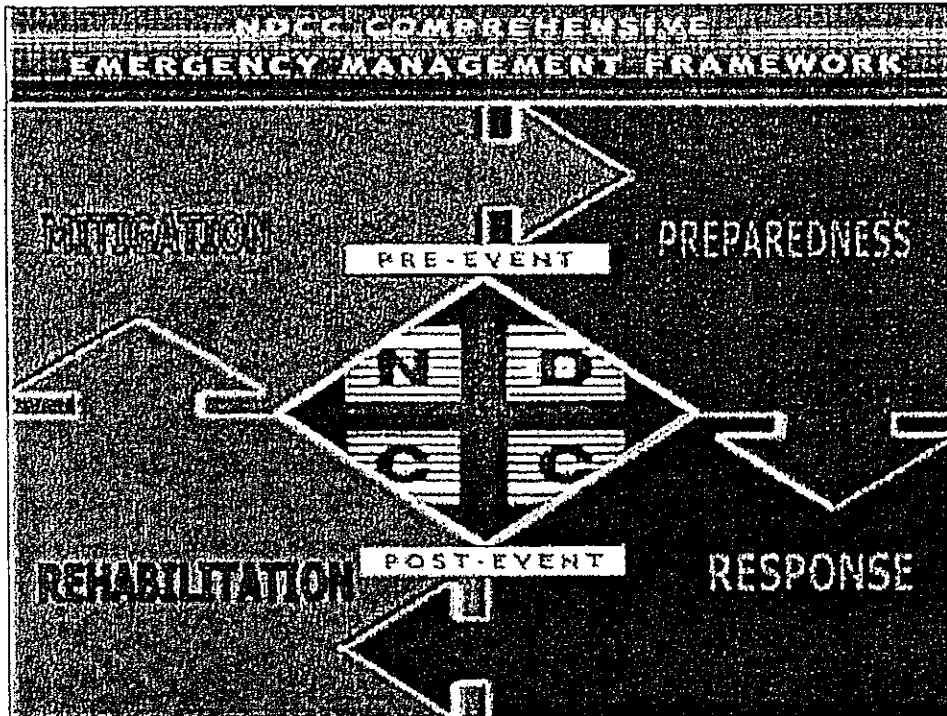
National Disaster Coordinating Council

NDCC COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



National Disaster Coordinating Council





Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

- 1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.**
- 2. Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risk and enhance early warning.**
- 3. Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build culture of safety and resilience at all levels.**
- 4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.**
- 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response.**



National Disaster Coordinating Council

World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR)
 Kobe, Japan (January 2005)

Paradigm Shift

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Reactive



Proactive

Disaster Response

Disaster Risk Reduction

Emergency Specialists
Hazard Scientists

Risks Specialists
Economic Managers
Development Planners



National Disaster Coordinating Council

NDCC'S PROGRAM THRUSTS 2008 AND BEYOND



National Disaster Coordinating Council

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

MITIGATION

READY Project (UNDP/ADPC/USAID) - 2007-2010
 Prioritization of Major ISOP-2007 Programs
 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
 Education Sector
 Climate Change Adaptation
 Local Mitigation Mechanisms
 National Disaster
 Preparedness
 Response
 Recovery
 Reconstruction

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

PREPAREDNESS

- National Disaster and Calamities Plan
- NDCC Four-Point Plan of Action
- Keeping RP Bird-Flu Free: NAIPTE / AIPI Network
- Contingency Planning: LGUs/UNHCR
- National WASAR Training - LGUs
- PEER Program (CSSR, MFR, HOPE) - NSET/USAID
- CBRN Response Capacity Building - Canada/USA
- Strategic Plan on CEDRM - ADPC/UNESCAP/ECHO
- Strategic Nat'l Action Plan on DRR - UNDP/ISDR/ECHO



National Disaster

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Mobilize Resources

- Local Government Units
- National Government Agencies (UN Cluster Approach)
- NGOs/Private Sector/Civil Society
- International (NGOs, Aid Agencies, UN)

PMO 36, IHAN, ASEAN ADMER (SASOP)

UN OCHA (UNDAC, Relief Web, CALAMIDAT.ph)

RESPONSE



National Disaster Coordinating Council

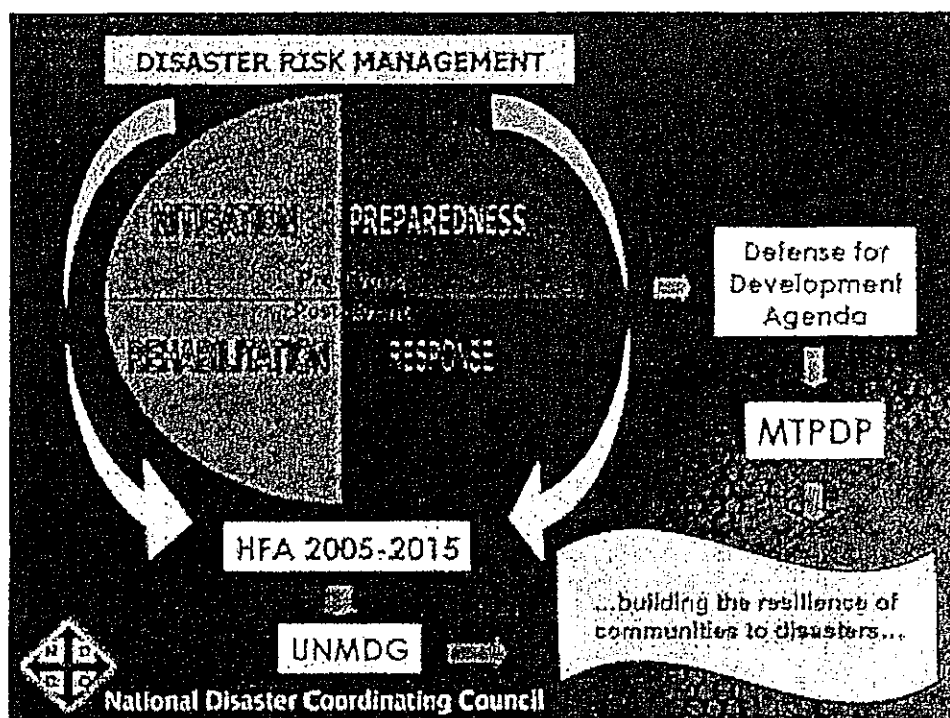
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

- Build disaster resilient infrastructure and communities
- Rehabilitate and restore damaged infrastructure
- Address the immediate and long-term needs of those affected
- Strengthen disaster risk reduction measures
- Strengthen institutions to back up
- Provide to business continuity

REHABILITATION



National Disaster Coordinating Council



- ## Way Forward: Priority Orientations
- **GOVERNANCE**
 - Advocate for the enactment of DRM law
 - Advance the development of national & local platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - **RISK ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNING**
 - Upscale existing projects on DRM (e.g. READY, CBDRM)
 - Mainstream DRR in other sectors (e.g. health, environment, tourism)
 - Introduce climate change adaptation strategies
 - **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION**
 - Improve content and update modules on DRM-related trainings including web-based/online courses
 - Promote good practices in DRM through improved documentation process
- National Disaster Coordinating Council

Way Forward: Priority Orientations

- **RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION**
 - Upscale implementation of National Flood Mitigation Master Plan
 - Sustain multi-hazard mapping activities
- **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE**
 - Roll-out the cluster approach at the provincial level
 - Elevate LGUs Search and Rescue (SAR) capability
 - Upgrade the capability of Disaster/Emergency Operation Centers
 - Develop standards to evaluate the operational readiness of critical facilities



National Disaster Coordinating Council

Thank you


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National Disaster Coordinating Council



UNDP'S SUPPORT TO THE PHILIPPINES ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT


Amelia Dulce D. Supetran
United Nations Development Programme






THE CONTEXT

- Philippines is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world.
- Changing patterns in risk factors such as climate change requires hastened DRR implementation.
- Despite many DRM efforts, significant gaps in DRM efforts remain, especially in the areas of policy, tools and financing.




UNDP's Focus

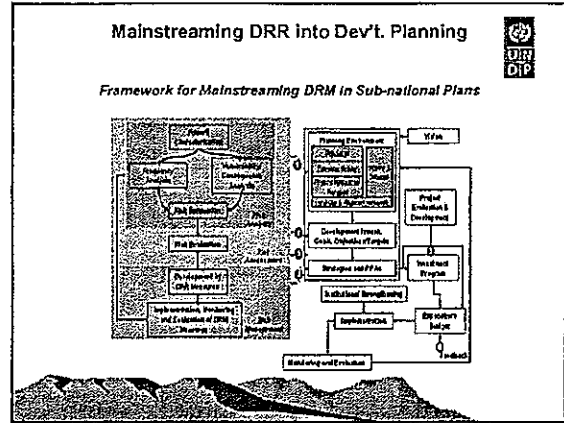
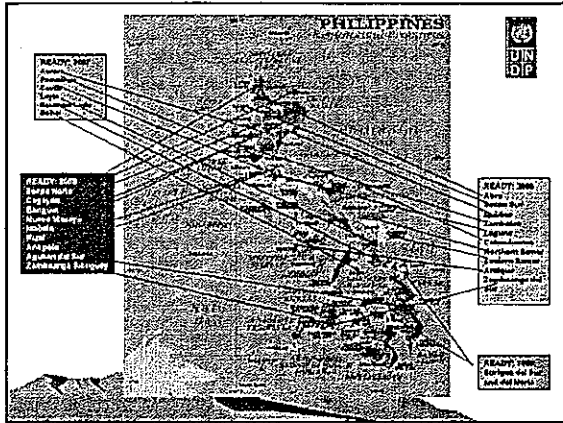
- Hazard characterization & risk estimation
- Framework/plan/programme development
- Mitigation e.g. contingency planning & community-based early warning systems



UNDP'S Assistance to the Philippines on DRR

- Strengthen country's capacity to assess and plan for disaster risks through multi-hazard mapping and quantitative risk assessment in physical/land use and development planning.
- Supports dev't. of a comprehensive multi-year DRM framework & strategic national action plan (SNAP) to systematically guide DRM efforts in the Phil.

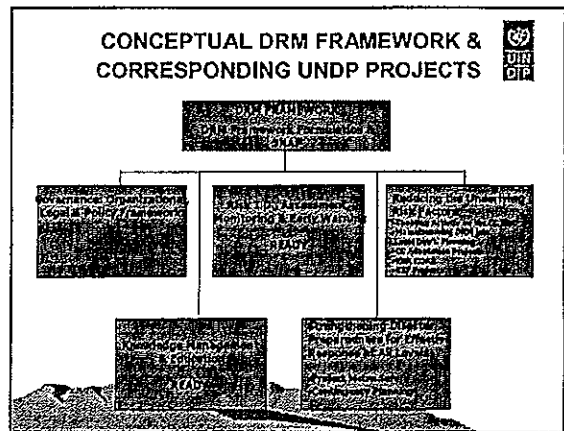




Disaster Management

- Facilitating flow of resources to affected areas
- Delivering relief provisions to affected communities
- Instituting risk-based recovery
 - Damage assessments
 - Risk-based recovery planning
 - Initiating early recovery projects

UNDP





Thank you!

