

tearfund

Disaster Risk Reduction Planning with Local Government

Cadiz City, Negros Occidental, Philippines

This process is based on Tearfund's experience in the Philippines, in response to Typhoon Haiyan (2013). This presentation was created to help local government, civil society organisations and communities who are interested in developing a disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan. Our experience in Cadiz City may be different from your area and therefore we would encourage you to adapt this process to suit your needs.

For more information please contact humanitarian.support@tearfund.org

1. Introduction

1.1 What is Disaster Risk Reduction?

“The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events”

(Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010)

1.2 What is included in a disaster risk reduction plan?

- Identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and risk to be managed
- Disaster risk reduction and management approaches / strategies
- Agency roles, responsibilities and lines of authority
- Coordination in pre-disaster and post-disaster phases
- Budgetary resources

(Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010)

1.3 Why make a DRR plan?

- Guide national government to allocate 5% of the local government budget to DRR
- Help the community access funding from national government
- Strengthen local government's technical capacity in disaster management
- Identify infrastructure priorities and action plans in anticipation of severe hazard events
- Train local actors in preparing for disasters, to promote safe and resilient communities

1.4 Sendai Framework of Action

1 OUTCOME

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

4 PRIORITIES

Understanding disaster risk

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

7 TARGETS

- ↓ DISASTER MORTALITY BY 2030
- ↓ NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE BY 2030
- ↓ ECONOMIC LOSS BY 2030
- ↓ INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE BY 2030
- ↑ DRR NATIONAL/LOCAL STRATEGIES BY 2020
- ↑ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY 2030
- ↑ EWS AND DR INFORMATION BY 2030

1.5 Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Adapted from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework of the Philippine Government



2. Getting Started: Organising and Mobilising

2.1 Overview of activities

- Consultation with the Local Chief Executive, Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, and other stakeholders
- Identify and mobilise members of Advisory Panel and Technical Working Group
- Orientation on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
- Review of the Sendai Framework, Laws on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
- Review of the National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Plans
- Set up work plan and timeline
- Preparation of ecological profile and socio economic, hazards, vulnerability data

2.2 Consultation with key stakeholders



Cadiz City Government, 2016

2.3 Identification & mobilisation of Advisory Panel and Technical Working Group



Cadiz City Government, 2016

2.3.1 Advisory Panel

Members

- Technical Consultants
- Policy & Advocacy Specialists
- Representatives of National Disaster/ Emergency Agencies
- Government bureaus involved in Hazard Mapping
- Local Civil Society Organisations
- Partner Educational Institutions

Tasks

- Meets monthly to discuss the proposed action plans
- Informs the team on national and international scenarios
- Advises on hazard & risk scenarios and policy & advocacy at the local level

2.3.2 Technical Working Group

Members

- Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council members
- Local Government Departments
- Representatives from National Government Agencies
- Academics
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Experts

Tasks

- Provides technical perspective in drafting of the plan
- Facilitates the development of projects under the DRRM Programme, both at the city and barangay level
- Meets twice-monthly to coordinate planning activities

2.3.3 Technical Working Group - Thematic Areas

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

- Knowledge management, social protection & public health
- Agriculture resilience
- Early warning system, barangay digitised hazard mapping
- Networking
- Monitoring and evaluation of DRR plan and its implementation
- Pre-disaster Risk Assessment

Preparedness

- Community Risk Assessment
- Policy Advocacy
- Community Risk Assessment
- Policy Advocacy
- Incident Command System Training
- Evacuation Plan

Response

- Organise accreditation of community disaster volunteers, relief stockpiling
- Perform emergency drills
- Purchase of emergency response related equipment
- Prepare Emergency Response Standard Operating Procedure
- Prepare contingency plan

Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Link with NEDA and other institutions (e.g. INGOs)
- Evacuation Infrastructure
- Housing
- Livelihood
- Food and water security
- WASH

2.3.4 Technical Working Group - Sample Composition

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Rehabilitation and Recovery
<p>Chair: Planning and Development Office</p> <p>Members: Fire Department Community Environment and Natural Resources Office Engineering Department Social Welfare Office Veterinary Office Agriculture Office Health Department Rescue Teams Local School Board Utility Companies Civil Society Organisations</p>	<p>Chair: Local Emergency Organisation</p> <p>Members: Fire Department Police Department Planning and Development Office Engineering Department Social Welfare Office Veterinary Office Agriculture Office Health Department Rescue Teams Local School Board Utility Companies Civil Society Organisations</p>	<p>Chair: Social Welfare Office</p> <p>Members: Fire Department Police Department Planning and Development Office Engineering Department Social Welfare Office Veterinary Office Agriculture Office Health Department Rescue Teams Local School Board Utility Companies Civil Society Organisations</p>	<p>Chair: Engineering Department</p> <p>Members: Fire Department Planning and Development Office Social Welfare Office Veterinary Office Agriculture Office Health Department Local Civil Registry Local School Board Utility Companies Civil Society Organisations</p>

2.4 Orientation on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

- Refresher on International Commitments on DRR and Climate Change (Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement etc)
- Review of National Laws on Disaster Risk and Climate Change
- Check best practices instituted by other communities



Cadiz City Government, 2016

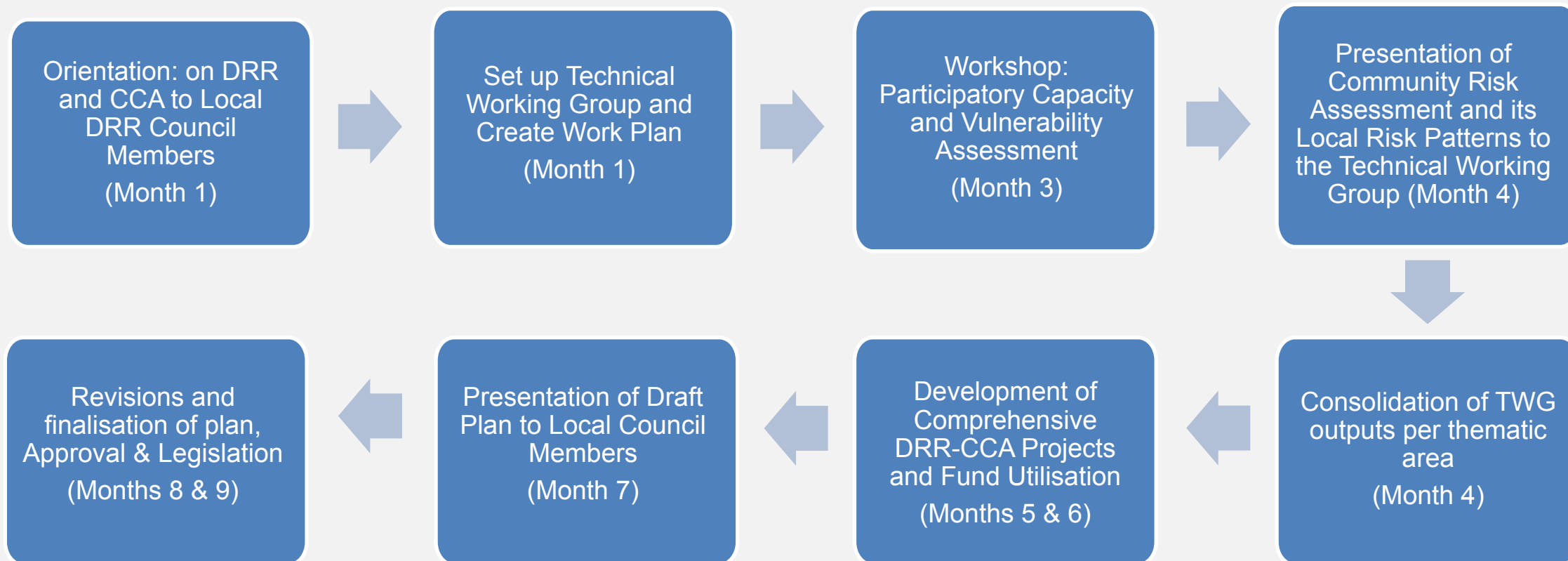
2.5 Review previous DRR Plans

- Assess the last Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
- Check for consistency with other local government plans and national/regional policies
- List issues and gaps in implementing the DRR plan



Cadiz City Government, 2016

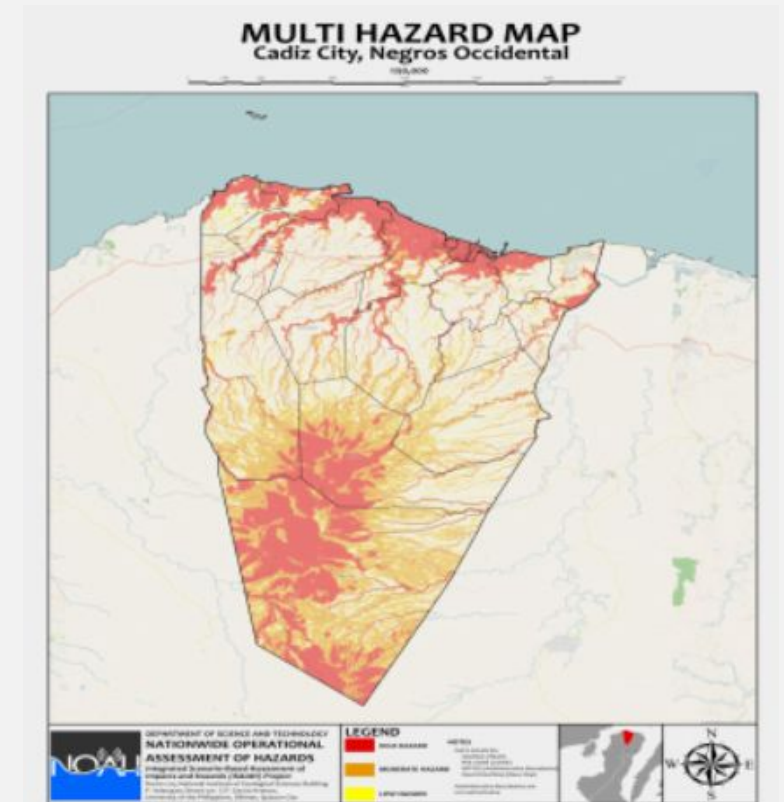
2.6 Work Plan & Timeline



2.7 Preparation of ecological profile and socio-economic, hazards, vulnerability data

Socio-Economic datasets

- Disaggregated Population (by age, sex, spatial distribution)
- Malnourished Children
- Persons with Disability
- Informal Settlements
- Materials Used in Dwelling Units
- Poverty
- Land-Use Zones
- Location of Physical Infrastructure



3. Preparing the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation plan

3.1 Overview of activities

- Visioning Exercise
- Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
- Hazard Characterisation
- Exposure and Potential Damage Estimation
- Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
- Identification of measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance capacity

3.2 Visioning Exercise

MAJOR AREAS	CURRENT SITUATION	DESIRED STATE IN FIVE YEARS
Environment and Natural Resources		
Institutional Sector		
Social Sector		
Local Economy		
Physical Infrastructure		



Cadiz City Government, 2016

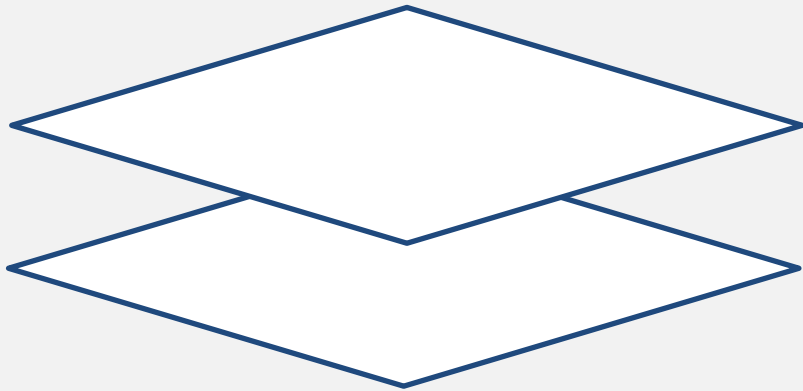
3.3 Hazard Seasonality Calendar

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

3.4 Hazard Characterisation

Hazard	Probability Score	Impact Score	Average Score	Rank	Remarks

3.5 Exposure and Potential Damage



Hazard Map

Exposure Dataset

Barangay	Exposure Percentage
Barangay 3 Pob. (Zone 3)	100.00%
Barangay 4 Pob. (Zone 4)	100.00%
Barangay 5 Pob. (Zone 5)	100.00%
Barangay 6 Pob. (Zone 6)	100.00%
Barangay 2 Pob. (Zone 2)	100.00%
Barangay 1 Pob. (Zone 1)	100.00%
Banquerohan	97.07%
Cadiz Viejo	87.96%
Sicaba	86.77%
Daga	35.51%
Tinanga-an	9.81%
Tiglawigan	8.04%
Andres Bonifacio	0.00%
Burgos	0.00%
Cabahug	0.00%
Caduha-an	0.00%
Celestino Villacin	0.00%
VF. Gustilo	0.00%
Jerusalem	0.00%
Luna	0.00%

3.6 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

Vulnerabilities	Capacities
<p><i>Should include current gaps and envisioned damages and adverse impacts of identified hazards to each of the sector</i></p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• Lack of inter-agency coordination</i><i>• Erosion of social order</i><i>• Inadequate facilities (eg. Hydrants)</i><i>• Possibility of isolation of some communities due to lack of insufficient transport network</i><i>• Threats to loss of farming and fishing implements</i>	<p><i>Should include available equipment, facilities and infrastructure, established processes, existing institutions and social capital</i></p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• Strong sense of community, especially in religious groups</i><i>• Existing partnerships with civil society organisations</i><i>• Dams and controlled irrigation systems</i><i>• Availability of pre-positioned emergency transport facilities</i><i>• Access to crop insurance</i>

3.7 Identification of measures

Should include steps and actions needed to address vulnerabilities and gaps

Examples:

- *Expansion of social security coverage*
- *Improving access to loan and credit facilities*
- *Installation of early warning devices*
- *Instituting standard operating procedures for evacuation of communities to safe areas*
- *Enforcement of Solid Waste Management Act*
- *Roll-out of Information and Education Campaigns*

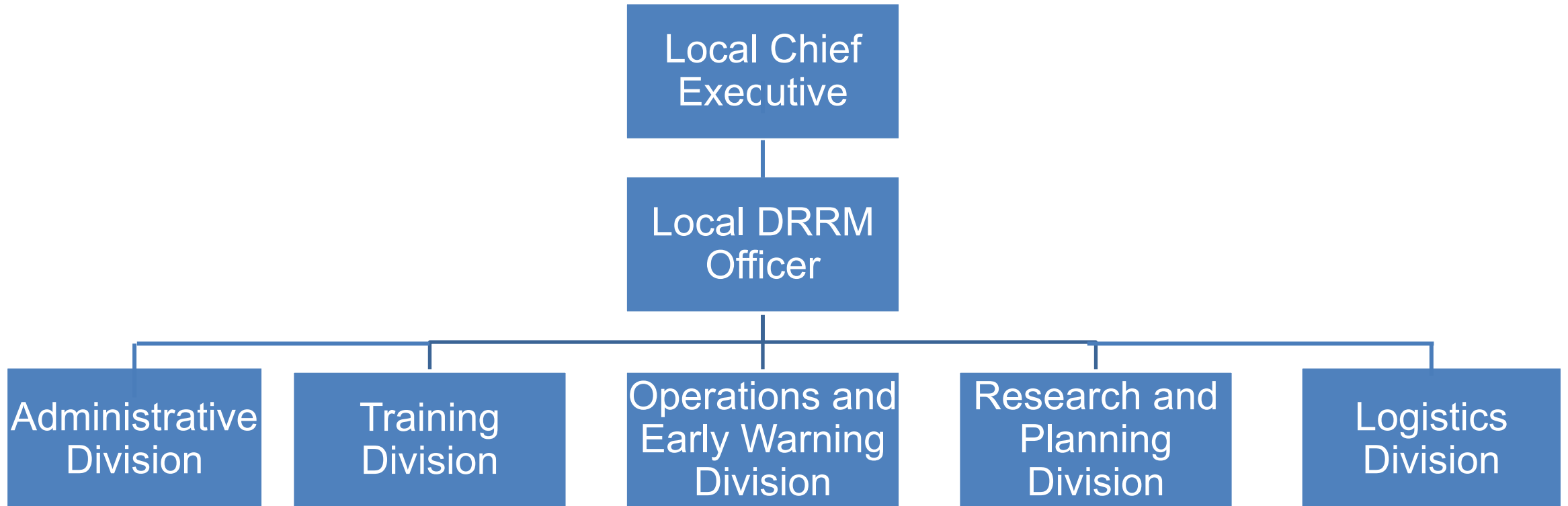
4. Implementing the disaster risk reduction plan

4.1 Overview of activities

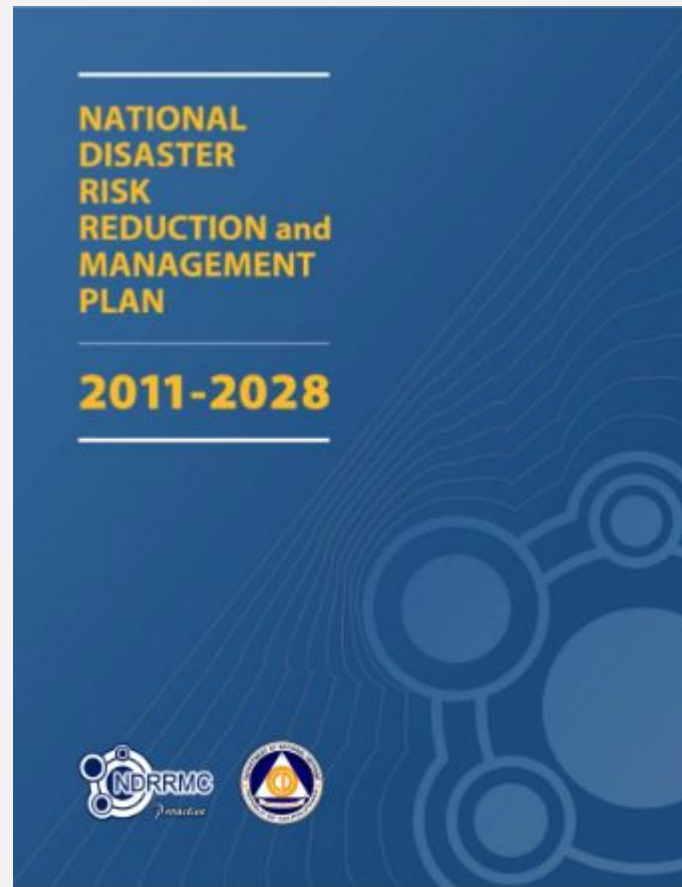
- Strengthening the Local Disaster Risk Reduction & Management (DRRM) Office
- Ensuring Guidance from Other Disaster Plans
- Declaring State of Calamity/Emergency
- Allocation of Financial Resources
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction with other local plans
- Instituting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Fostering institutional arrangements, linkages, partnerships and networks
- Introducing proposals for more detailed studies
- Lobbying national government for projects and policy changes for disaster prevention and mitigation

4.2 Strengthening of Local DRRM Office

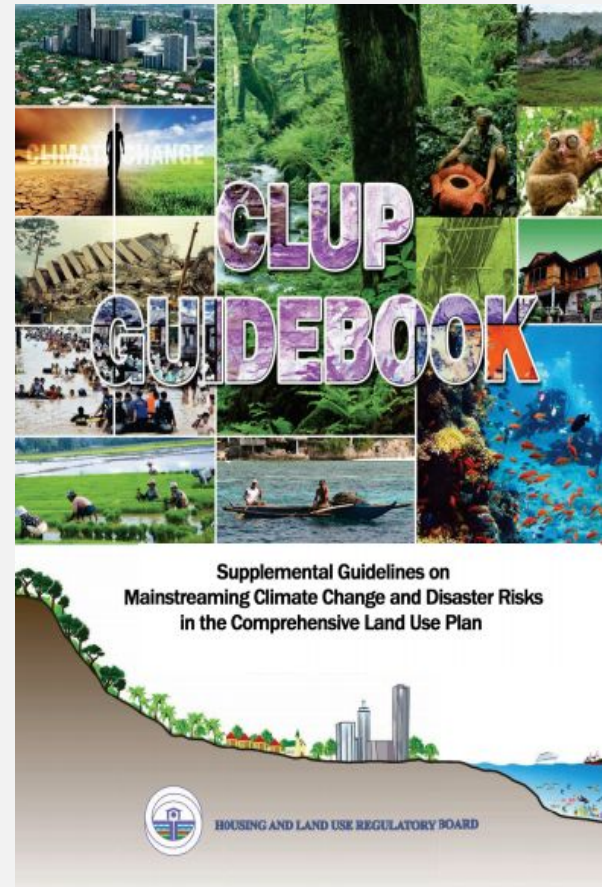
An organisational chart should be created to delineate hierarchy and responsibilities in implementing different tasks identified in the disaster risk reduction plan



4.3 Ensuring Guidance from Other Government Plans



Office of Civil Defense, 2011



Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, 2015

4.4 Declaring the State of Emergency

“...a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard”

- *Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Act (2010)*

- Declared by the local government council based on the recommendation of the local disaster risk reduction and management office
- Triggers remedial measures such as imposition of price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities, programming of funds for the repair of public infrastructure and facilities, granting of no-interest loans to affected sectors etc

4.5 Allocation of Financial Resources



Rappler, 2016

4.6 Mainstreaming DRR with other local plans

- Information from the DRR plan should inform, be integrated and be harmonised with other plans prepared at the local community level. These may include:
 - Annual Investment Plan
 - Comprehensive Development Plan
 - Comprehensive Land Use Plan
 - Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan

4.7 Fostering institutional arrangements, partnerships, linkages & networks

Who is typically involved?

- Civic Society Organisations
- Academic and Research Institutions
- Neighbouring Local Government Units
- National and Regional Government Agencies



Cadiz City Government, 2017

4.8 Other Activities

- Instituting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Introducing proposal for more detailed studies (if necessary)
- Lobby national government for projects and policy changes

5. Monitoring & Evaluation

5.1 Importance of Monitoring & Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation should be an ongoing process and should form an important part of the entire planning cycle.
- What to include?
 - Effects of the utilisation of the outputs produced (project outcomes)
 - Contribution of the outputs to the realisation of development goals (project impacts)
 - Determination of impacts of public sector planning interventions (programs, projects, services and regulatory measures); and impacts of private sector investments on the local area and population

The logo for Tearfund, featuring the word "tearfund" in a lowercase, bold, teal-colored sans-serif font. The text is centered within a white rectangular box.

For more information please contact humanitarian.support@tearfund.org
