



Philippine DRRM System and its Linkage to Social Protection

ILO-ASEAN Seminar on the Potential of Social Protection
to Build Resilience to Disasters

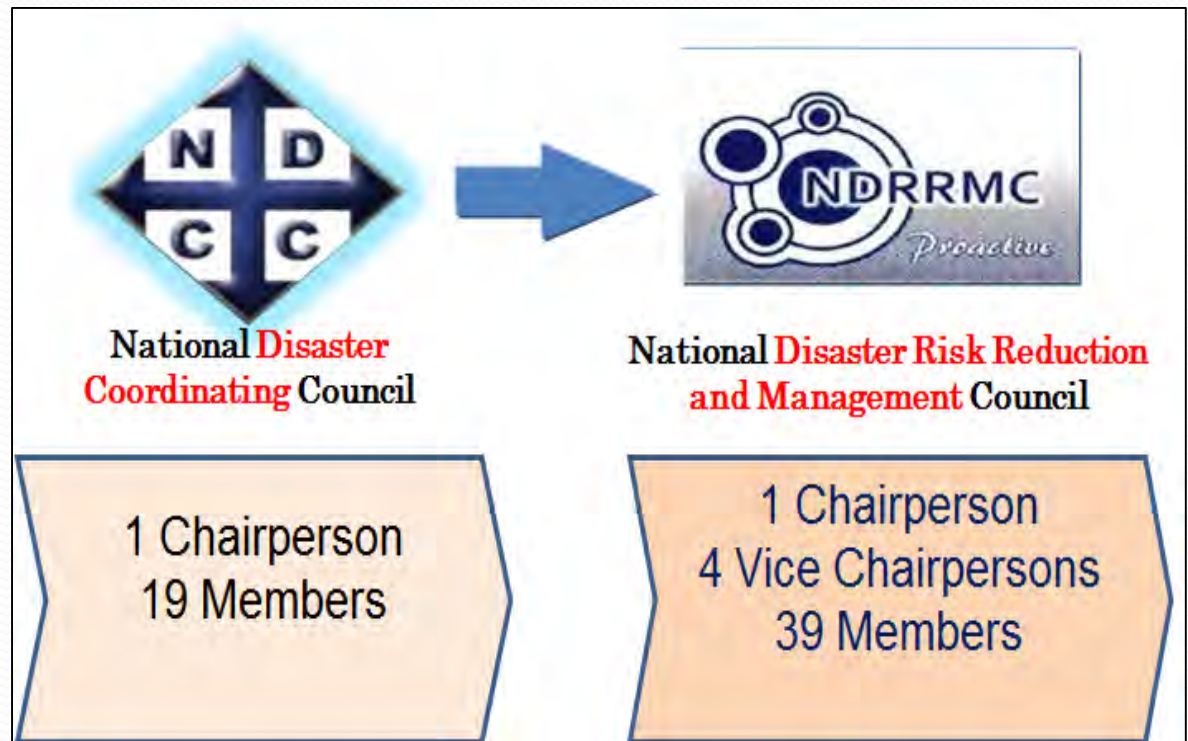
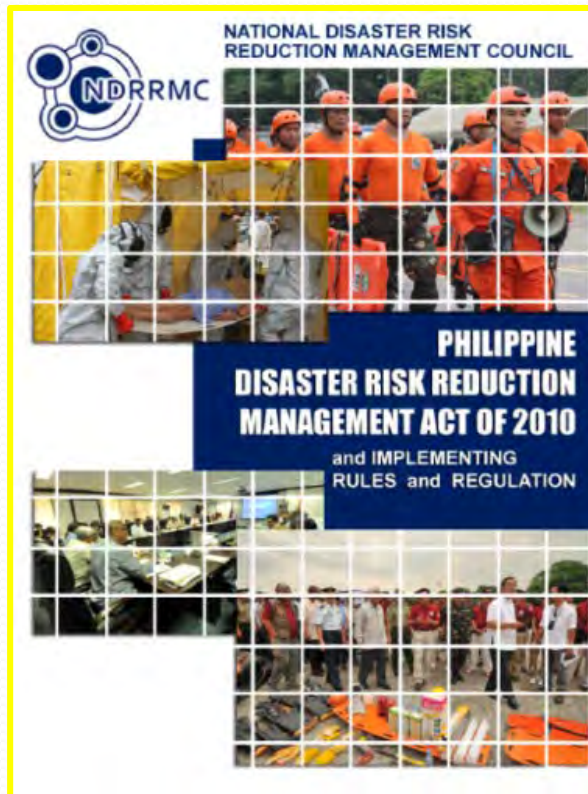
22 – 24 November 2016
Manila, Philippines

Philippine DRRM System

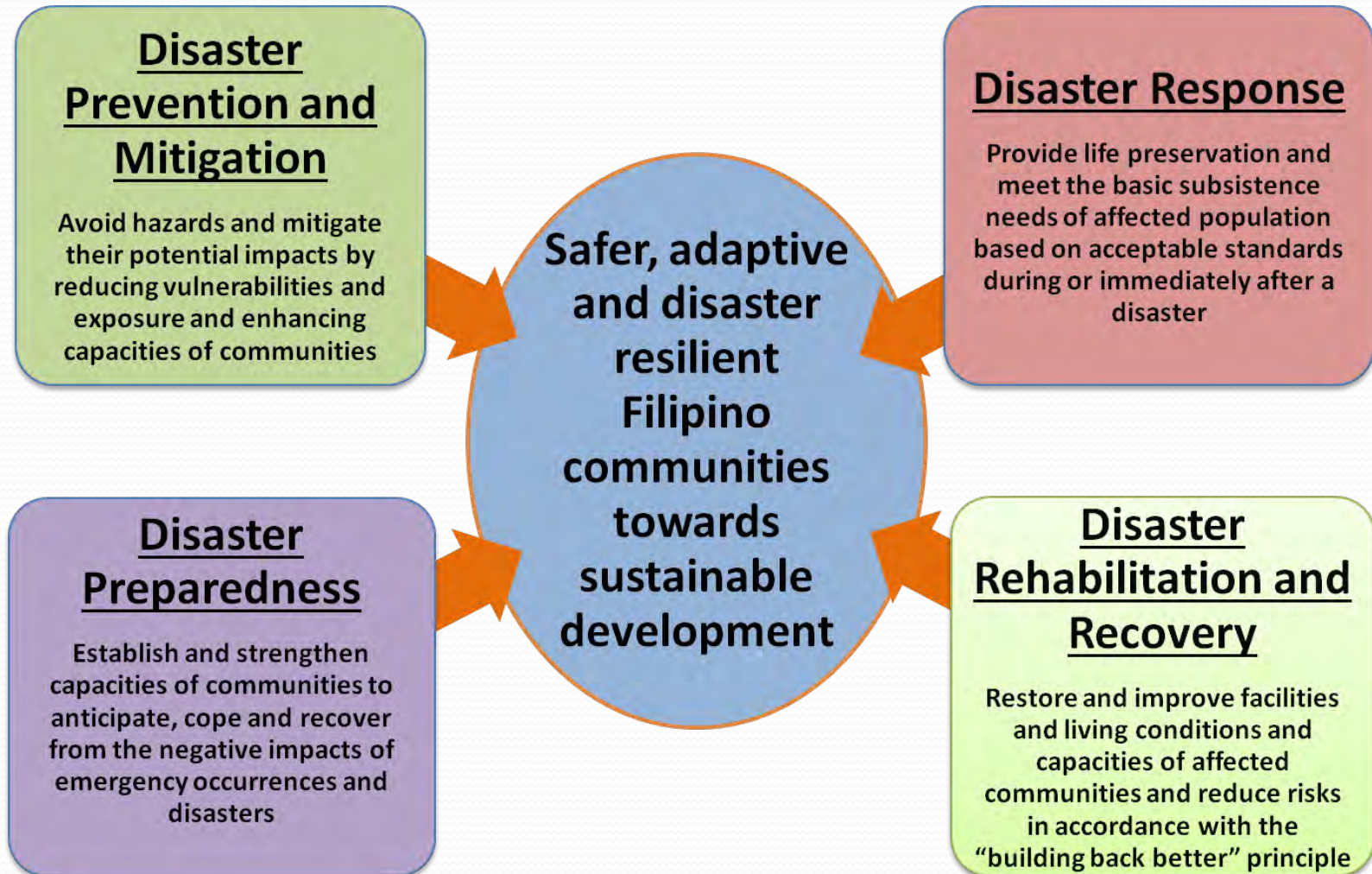
RA 10121: PH DRRM Act of 2010

- An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System
- Providing for the **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework**
- And Institutionalizing the **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan**
- Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes

NDDRMC

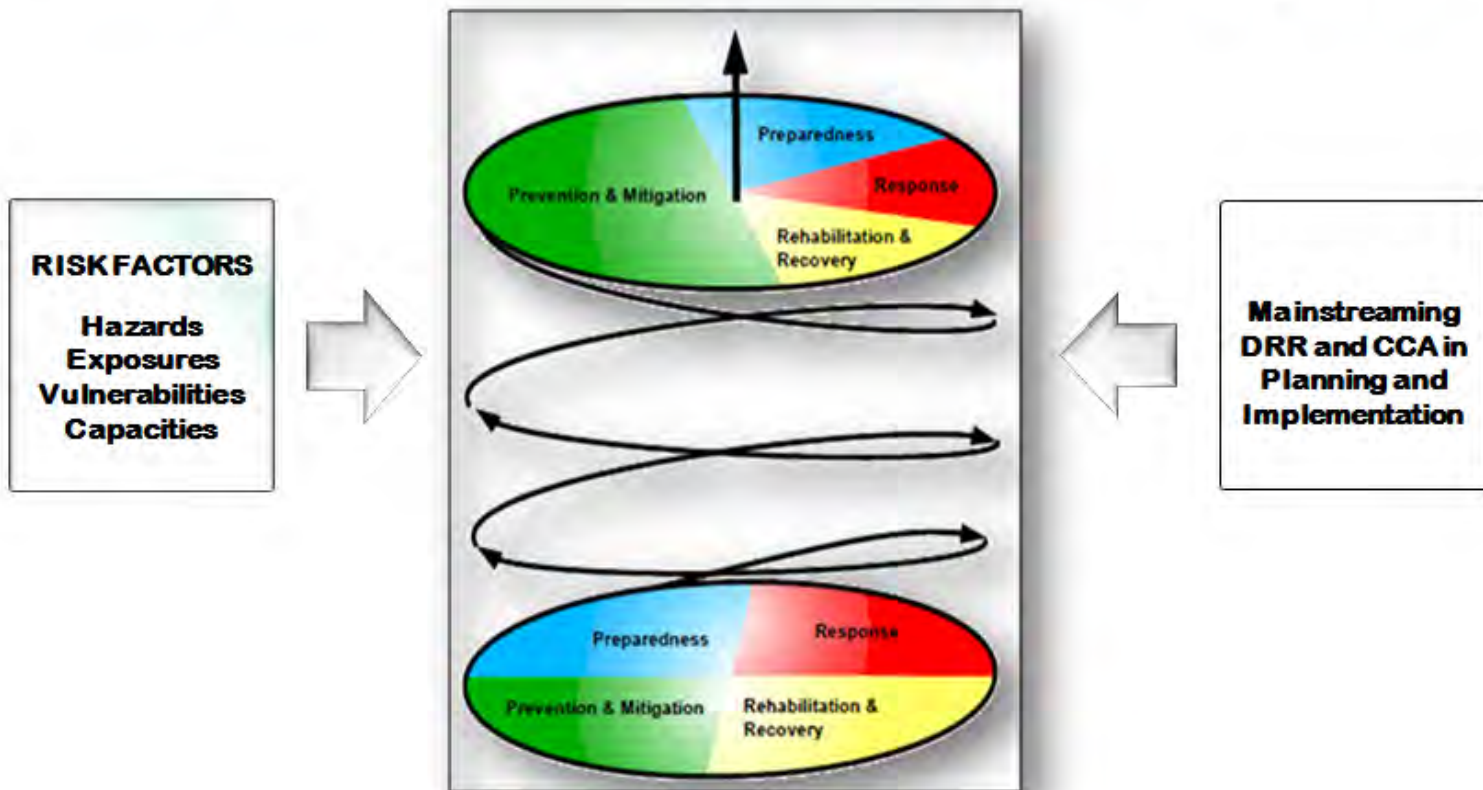


4 Thematic Areas



National DRRM Framework

Safer, adaptive and resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development



National DRRM Plan 2011-2028



(7 February 2012)

4 Priority Areas with 4 Long Term Goals

14 Objectives

24 Outcomes

56 Outputs

93 Activities

DRRM Network



National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

18 Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

81 Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

145 City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

1, 489 Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

42,029 Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees

Social Protection and the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

PDP 2017-2022

- Planning Committee: Human Capital Development
 - Higher Education, Training and Labor Market Policies
 - Nutrition, Health and Basic Education
 - **Social Protection**
 - Shelter Security

Building Resilience

- To reduce vulnerability of individuals and families
- Shorter period of recovery after the incidence of shocks (natural and human-induced) through income diversification, **social protection**, shelter security and financial inclusion

Social Safety Nets

- Improved safety nets during shocks
 - Proportion of individuals affected by natural and man-made calamities provided relief assistance
- Adequate disaster risk prevention and coping mechanism
 - Proper relief and evacuation centers established

Policies under the 4 Pillars of National DRRM Plan

4 Pillars of DRRM

- Prevention and Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Rehabilitation and Recovery

Prevention and Mitigation

- Outcome 1
 - DRRM and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional, and local development policies, plans, and budget
- Outcome 2
 - DRRM and CCA-sensitive environmental management

Prevention and Mitigation

- Outcome 3
 - Increased disaster resilience of infrastructure systems
- Outcome 4
 - Community-based and scientific DRRM and CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring are conducted and/or improved

Prevention and Mitigation

- Outcome 5
 - Communities have access to effective and applicable disaster risk financing and insurance
- Outcome 6
 - End-to-end monitoring system (monitoring and response), forecasting and early warning are established and/or improved

Preparedness

- Outcome 7
 - Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of communities to the threats and impacts of hazards
- Outcome 8
 - Communities are equipped with necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters

Preparedness

- Outcome 9
 - Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of local DRRM Councils and Offices at all levels
- Outcome 10
 - Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans and systems

Preparedness

- Outcome 11
 - Strengthened partnership and coordination among key players and stakeholders

Response

- Outcome 12
 - Well established disaster response operations
- Outcome 13
 - Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages at all levels

Response

- Outcome 14
 - Integrated and coordinated search, rescue, and retrieval capacity
- Outcome 15
 - Affected communities evacuated safely and on time

Response

- Outcome 16
 - Temporary shelter needs are adequately addressed
- Outcome 17
 - Basic health services provided to the affected population inside or outside evacuation centers

Response

- Outcome 18
 - Psychological well-being promoted and mental health problems and risks reduced
- Outcome 19
 - Coordinated, integrated system for early recovery implemented at the national and local levels

Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Outcome 20
 - Damage losses, and needs assessed
- Outcome 21
 - Economic activities restored, and if possible, strengthened and expanded

Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Outcome 22
 - DRRM/CCA elements incorporated in human settlement
- Outcome 23
 - Disaster and climate change–resilient infrastructure reconstructed

Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Outcome 24
 - Psychologically sound, safe, and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster

Crosscutting Concerns in the National DRRM Plan

Crosscutting Concerns

- Health
 - People's vulnerability to disaster has become more complex with the onset of climate change.
- Human-induced disasters
 - People are vulnerable not only because of natural hazards but also due to disasters more commonly associated with armed conflict, terrorism and war.

Crosscutting Concerns

- Gender mainstreaming
 - The aim is to reduce vulnerabilities of men and women to disasters, and to encourage balance in the participation and decision making roles of men and women in DRRM.
- Environmental protection
 - This is essential in order to minimize vulnerability and avoid increasing risk levels.

Crosscutting Concerns

- Cultural sensitivity / indigenous practices
 - Through these, DRRM approaches will become more effective and more easily understood and embraced by the people.
- Rights-based approach
 - People have the right to live, safety, information, education, cultural beliefs and right to better lives.

Opportunities



Opportunities

- Adapt to the “new normal”
- Mainstream DRR across all sectors
- Increase DRR investments
- Pursue public-private partnerships
- Strengthen regional DRR cooperation



Thank You!