

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

National Disaster **PREPAREDNESS PLAN**

2015-2028

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“Capacity” – It is a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

“Civil Society Organizations” or “CSOs” – These are non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power. CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people’s organizations, social movements, and labor unions.

“Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management” or “CBDRRM” – It is a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities.

“Community-Based Disaster Preparedness” – In the context of the NDPP (“National Disaster Preparedness Plan”), refers to knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and skills acquired by communities to effectively anticipate, avoid, respond to, and recover from disasters, that can be measured by, but not limited to, the barangay governance performance and management system, community preparedness audit, basic risk reduction management capacity assessment, and display of characteristics of a prepared and resilient community.

“Contingency Planning” – This is a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

“Disaster” – This refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

“Disaster Preparedness” – The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management with the aim of averting disaster. At the same time, preparedness aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. Formal institutional, legal, and budgetary capacities should support these.

“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.

“Disaster Risk Reduction Management” – The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

“Early Warning System” – The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

“Hazard” – A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage.

“Interoperability” – In the context of the “National Disaster Preparedness Plan” (NDPP), refers to the sharing and collaboration of information relevant to disaster preparedness. It requires the setting up of a common information platform that agencies and institutions can contribute to and can access, for the purpose of informed decision-making in disaster preparedness actions. Specific to risk analysis, interoperability allows preparedness in order to avoid disasters.

“Preparedness” – Pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis as well as pre-disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property such as, but not limited to, community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring of assets, and public information and education initiatives. This also includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to help at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.

“Private Sector” – This refers to the key actor in the realm of the economy where the central social concern and process are the mutually beneficial production and distribution of goods and services to meet the physical needs of human beings. The private sector comprises private corporations, households and nonprofit institutions serving households.

“Resilience” – This 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, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

"Risk" – This is defined as the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

"Risk Assessment" – This refers to a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they depend. Risk assessments with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

"Vulnerability" – These are the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.

ACRONYMS

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
CBDRRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
CBDP	Community-Based Disaster Preparedness
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CRED	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DACC	Disaster Auxiliary Command Center
DOC	Disaster Operations Center
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GAA	General Appropriations Act
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ICS	Incident Command System
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
INSET	In-Service Training
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LDRRM	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
LDRRMF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LGU	Local Government Unit

NDPF	National Disaster Preparedness Framework
NDPP	National Disaster Preparedness Plan
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NDRRMF	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
NDRRMP	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
NFP	National Focal Points
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSTP	National Service Training Program
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PSF	People's Survival Fund
QRF	Quick Response Fund
SASOP	ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SOP / SOPs	Standard Operating Procedure/s
SRR	Search, Rescue, and Retrieval
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Unit Report on Environment and Human Security
WCDRR	UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

AGENCIES, OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE NDPP

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AHA CENTRE	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
BDRRMC	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees
BFP / DILG-BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government Development
BLGS	Bureau of Local Government Supervision
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
COA	Commission on Audit
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND	Department of National Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
LDRRMC	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

LGA	Local Government Academy
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NBI/ DOJ-NBI	National Bureau of Investigation/ Department of Justice
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NDRRMOC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NHI	National Historical Institute
NRCP	National Research Council of the Philippines
NSRC	National Service Reserve Corps
NYC	National Youth Commission
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PMS	Presidential Management Staff
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNRI	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
PRC	Philippine Red Cross
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines

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Executive Summary

The primary goal of preparedness is to avert the loss of lives and assets due to threats and emergencies. RA 10121 defines Preparedness as the “*knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.*” While essentially implementation of preparedness is before any hazard or any disasters strikes, preparedness outcomes straddle between pre-disaster, disaster and post disaster phases based on existing definitions.

The objectives of the National Disaster Preparedness Plan (NDPP) emanates from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP). The NDPP helps the national and local governments and other stakeholders contribute to the following objectives:

1. Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of communities to anticipate, avoid, reduce and survive the threats and impacts of all hazards;
2. Fully-equipped communities with the necessary skills and capability to face and survive hazards and cope with the impacts of disasters;
3. Increased Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) capacity of Local DRRM Councils, Offices and Operation Centers at all levels;
4. Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans and systems; and
5. Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders.

Consistent with the NDRRMP and other mandates, the NDPP aims to contribute to the broader vision of reducing loss of lives and assets due to hazards and its potential impacts, namely disasters, by aiming at safe and resilient communities. National and local public and private stakeholders will work in partnership to contribute to the above-mentioned objectives with the government taking the lead in facilitating synergy of interventions and ensure that communities are able better to anticipate, cope with, and recover from hazards.

The National Disaster Preparedness Plan has the following key features:

1. The NDPP recognizes that the parameter of action in preparedness is within the pre-disaster domain. However, its impact and outcomes must demonstrate knowledge, skills, behaviours, and attitude of preparedness that are indicative of resilience before a hazard or threat occurs; when the hazard is emerging; when the impact of hazard is imminent; when disaster occurs; and immediate post-disaster where loss and damage are apparent. Thus, preparedness actions will be undertaken when there are no existing hazards, when there are emerging hazards, and when the hazard is imminent.
2. It is informed by the current state of preparedness among Local Government Units (LGUs) in the Philippines, by existing preparedness interventions of the national and local governments, and by the recent developments in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework resulting from the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR).
3. It encourages interoperability of institutions via an integrated platform for risk assessment, analysis, information and action for preparedness. It is not limited to hazard assessment.
4. It is informed by the need for an ecosystems-based approach to preparedness.
5. It takes into account the regional, national and local policy commitments of the Republic of the Philippines in disaster preparedness.
6. It identifies dimensions of interventions and team operations for preparedness.
7. It is consistent with the ways of working in other phases, adopts a team and preparedness mainstreaming approach in implementing key mandates of national and local government agencies and institutions in disaster preparedness.
8. It affirms mechanisms for coordination, complementation, interoperability of work and participation of various stakeholders in preparedness, including initiatives such as those of the private-sector led Disaster Operations Center (DOC).
9. It highlights the need to enhance community-based resilience that is anchored on preparedness of households, neighbourhood cell groups, social networks that strengthen social capital.
10. It affirms the commitment to gender responsiveness, sensitivity to indigenous knowledge and systems and respect to human rights as stipulated in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 10121.

11. It provides the funding mechanism for Disaster Preparedness.

The NDRRM Plan together with other existing DRR-related policies and evolving preparedness concerns guide the seven (7) key components of the NDPP. The components are:

1. **INFORMATION, EDUCATION, CAMPAIGNS** - Integrated information, education and campaign platform to raise the level of awareness from risks to hazards that can impact on the various dimensions of disaster preparedness specifically, the anticipation of hazards , behaviours, skills and attitudes in the face of hazards;
2. **CAPACITY BUILDING** - Trainings, simulations, drills, other capacity building and sustaining education, research and publication in DRRM and CCA to develop knowledge, skills , attitudes, systems and mechanisms that reduce vulnerabilities and help various stakeholders to cope with hazards;
3. **DRRM LOCALIZATION** - Securing functional and operational institutions (i.e. Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Operations (SASOP), DRRM Council(DRRMC), DRRM Office (DRRMO), Emergency Response Teams, Disaster Response Clusters) and systems (i.e. Incident Command System, Communications System) in the event of threats and emergencies;
4. **RISK ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS** - Preparation of risk assessments, multiple-scenario-based contingency plans (covering preparedness and response, integrated assessment tools and guidance for operations, and of integrated tools for assessment, coordination, deployment search, rescue and retrieval (SRR), among others;
5. **PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RESPONSE** - Ensuring functional and responsive systems that are well resourced and ready to respond in the event of threats and emergencies by securing resources (i.e. mobilization of the DRRM Fund (DRRMF), inventory of goods and services, stockpiling of goods, emergency guidelines);
6. **CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES** - Enabling the continuity of essential service delivery through the preparation of operations and continuity plans;
7. **PARTNERSHIPS** - Enhancing coordination, complementation, interoperability of DRRM institutions and systems and participation of stakeholders in the DRRM work to secure that communities are able to anticipate, cope with and recover from threats and emergencies.

A. Introduction

The Philippines stands as one of the most disaster prone areas in the world. According to the EM-DAT data¹, the Republic of the Philippines recorded 531 disaster events with some 60,059 fatalities and roughly 10.5 billion (USD) in damages. These disaster events affected around 160 million people from 1900-2012. In 2013 alone, CRED recorded 16 disasters, 8,382 people reported killed, some 23,367,431 affected and an approximate damage of (USD) 1.1 billion. Storm and typhoon-related events account for a significant number of deaths, people affected, and losses in assets. However, the Philippines experiences other geological and hydrometeorological hazards and other human-induced hazards that contribute to the disasters.

The 2013 United Nations University unit report on Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) attributes the Philippines' hazard-prone characteristics to the country's location in the Pacific Ring of Fire and in Western Pacific. However, the country's risk to disasters is also due to its susceptibility to the hazards and insufficient capacity to cope or adapt to the hazards. Susceptibility is the likelihood of being affected by the hazard. Susceptibility and insufficient coping and adaptive capacity are also referred to generally as the country's vulnerability by UNU-EHS. The report still puts Philippines as the third most-at-risk country to disasters in the entire world. Its position has not changed since the 2011 report of the UNU-EHS and its risk is largely due to its susceptibility and lack of adaptive capacities more than its existing coping capacities².

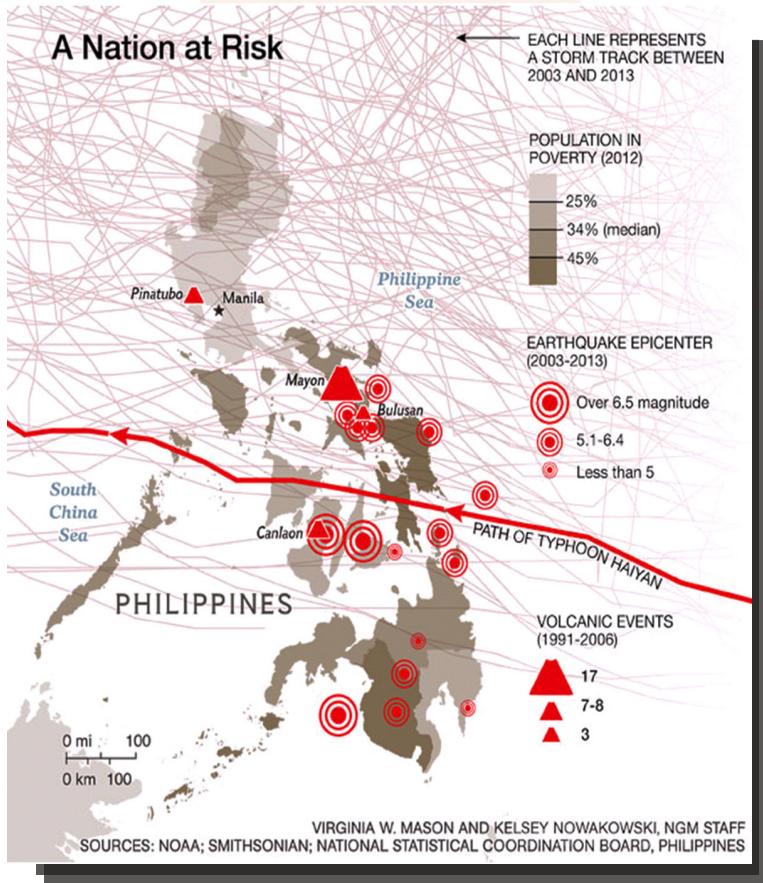
Because of the risks faced by the country, preparedness is an imperative. A broad range of policy commitments from the regional, national, and local levels affirms this commitment. This National Disaster Preparedness Plan operates within this context.

This Plan is prepared as a clarification of the 2011 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP), in the light of the more recent agreements, policies and issuances of the Philippine government that have relevance on preparedness. As a learning institution, the Philippine Government also takes lessons from previous experiences of disasters and resilience and uses these lessons to move towards its goal for safer and resilient communities, which have the capacities to avert losses in life and assets due to threats and emergencies.

¹ Highlighted in the report of the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (2014)

² UNU-EHS explains that vulnerability is a function of susceptibility, coping and adaptive capacity. Units examined in susceptibility include public infrastructure, housing conditions, nutrition, poverty dependencies and economic capacity and income distribution. Coping capacities, on the other hand, are examined through the nature of government and authorities, disaster preparedness and early warning, medical services, social networks and material coverage such as insurances. Adaptive capacities are examined through education, gender equity, environmental status and ecosystem protection, adaptation strategies and social investments (i.e. in public and private health and life expectancy at birth).

Hazards in the Philippines and Priority Areas for Action



The image above presents a summary of hazard areas in the Philippines following the recent Super Typhoon Haiyan. This illustrates how hazard-prone the Philippines is.³ In 2005, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in partnership with the Manila⁴ Observatory developed maps on Geohazards and Climate and Weather risks in the Philippines to identify high-risk areas.

³ Dan Vergano. 5 Reasons the Philippines Is So Disaster Prone. National Geographic. Published November 11, 2013. Last accessed April 2015, <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/11/131111-philippines-dangers-haiyan-yolanda-death-toll-rises/> and http://images.nationalgeographic.com/wpf/media-content/photos/000/733/custom/73386_650x676-cb1384273439.jpg.

⁴ Mapping Philippine Vulnerability to Environmental Disasters.Center for Environmental Geomatics– Manila Observatory.Last accessed April 2015 at http://vm.observatory.ph/risk_maps.html.

Over time, the exposure of the country to the hazards revealed the susceptibility of so many areas. The Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has so far identified priority areas for the mapping of floods and flashfloods:

Areas Prioritized for Mapping for Flood/Flashflood		
Cagayan	Leyte	Siargao Island
Isabela	Iloilo	Rapu-rapu Island
Zambales	Antique	Jomalig Island
Ilocos Sur	Surigao del Sur	Baguio City
Benguet	Surigao del Norte	Cavite
Pampanga	Abra	Laguna
Bulacan	Quezon	Bohol
Rizal	Aurora	Palawan

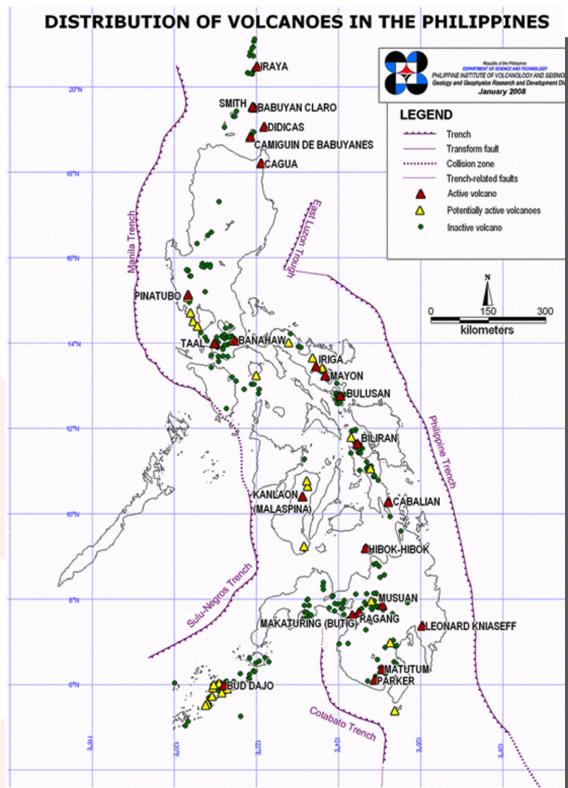
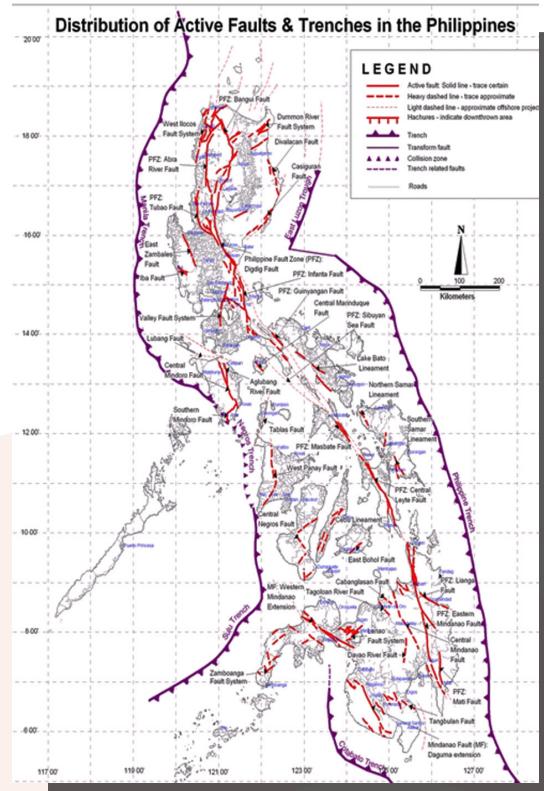
Areas Prioritized for Storm Surge Hazard Maps	
Cagayan	Iloilo
Isabela	Antique
IlocosNorte	Southern Leyte
Ilocos Sur	Leyte
Zambales	Eastern Samar
Pampanga	Northern Samar
Cavite	Bohol
Quezon	Catanduanes
Aurora	Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte

Considering the country's susceptibility to flooding, the Philippine government prioritized the monitoring of the country's major river basins and small river systems specific to small islands. The map below prepared by the River Basin Coordinating Office (RBCO) / DENR shows the 18 major river basins. The overflowing of these river systems during extreme hydrometeorological⁵ events may pose as a deadly threat to communities.

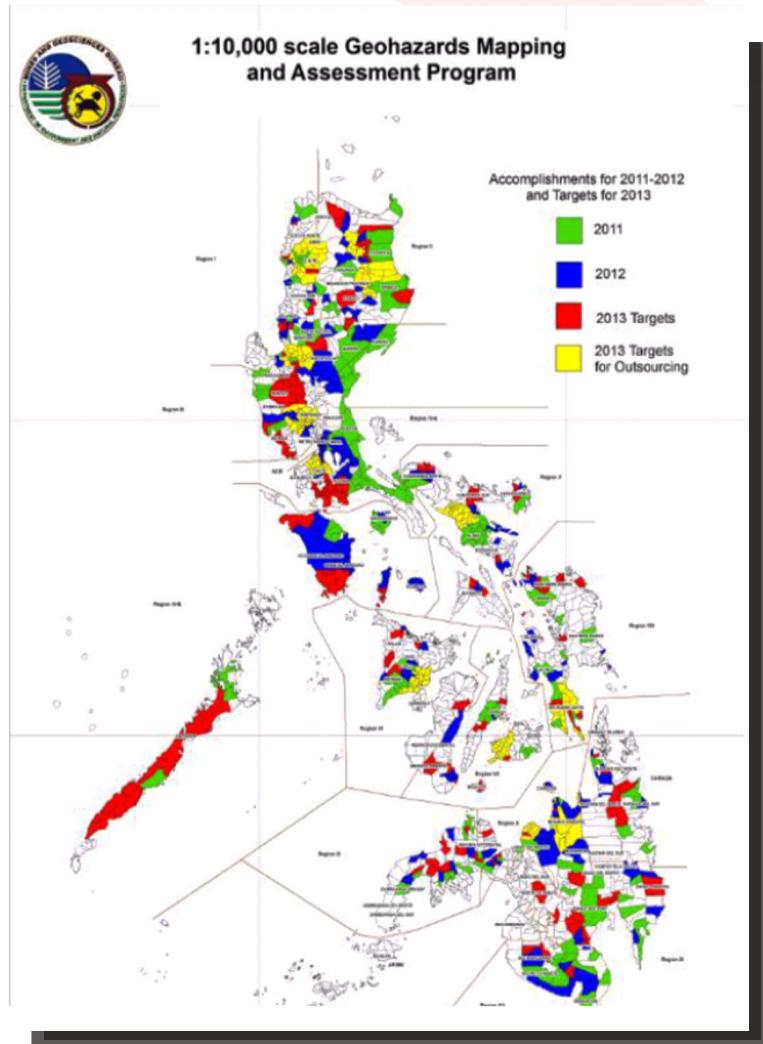


5 Hydrometeorological Hazard – is defined as the process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. It may include tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes), thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornados, blizzards, heavy snowfall, avalanches, coastal storm surges, floods including flash floods, drought, heatwaves and cold spells. Hydrometeorological conditions also can be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material. <http://preventionweb.net/go/490>

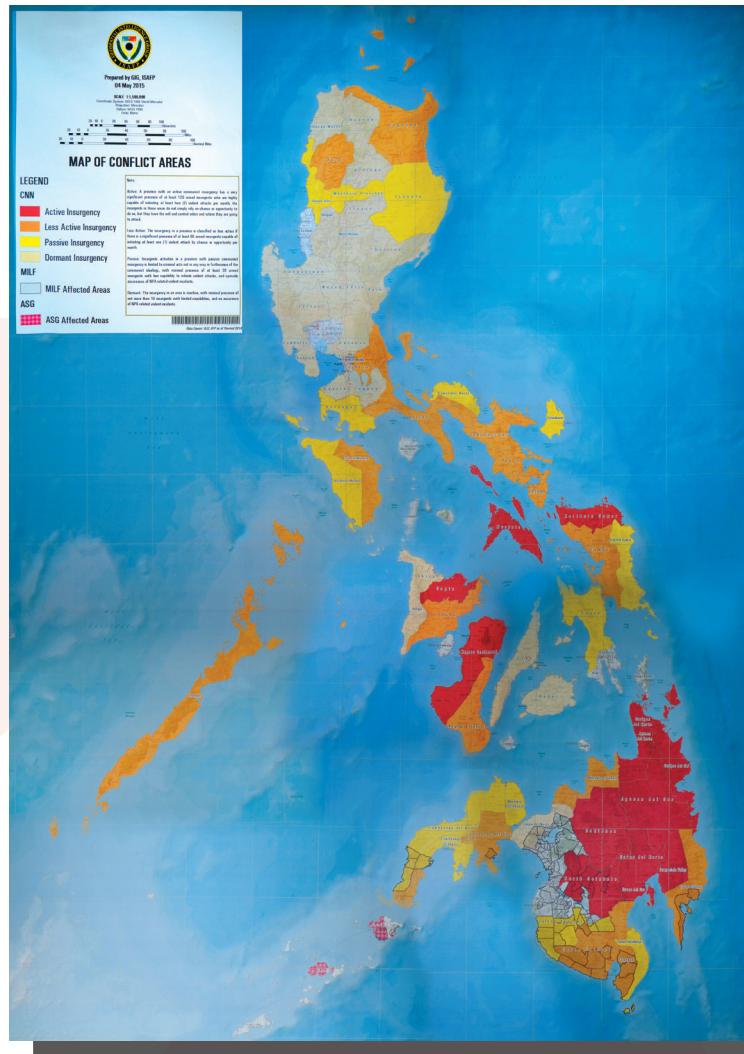
The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) has also identified areas with active faults, trenches and volcanoes along with other geophysical-hazards that can be found from their web portal.



Similarly, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) identified areas most-at-risk to geohazards (seen in the map below) and prioritized them for detailed mapping. Geohazards are naturally occurring geological phenomena that pose danger to people's lives, properties, infrastructure, and communities. Examples of these include flood-induced landslide, liquefaction, flooding, and land subsidence. The more detailed maps, which show area assessments, are in the MGB webpage (<http://www.mgb.gov.ph/lhmp.aspx>).



The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has also produced a Map of Conflict Areas showing where there is a high probability of armed skirmishes. They have classified in red areas where the active communist insurgency - Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA), and National Democratic Front (NDF) - has very significant presence in terms of armed capacity and attacks. This map also shows MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front) affected areas and ASG (Abu Sayyaf Group) affected areas in Mindanao.



B. Priority Action Areas in Disaster Preparedness

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) initiated a disaster preparedness assessment in 2014 using disaster preparedness audits under the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG). Overall, the preparedness rate of the country is at 73.9% for 1,676 LGUs assessed composed of 77 provinces, 143 cities and 1,456 municipalities. The criteria used to assess LGUs include organizational structure, operational readiness, and presence of plans.

Percentage of LGUs Assessed			
	Total Number of LGUs	LGU Assessed	
		Number	Percentage
Philippines	1,714	1,676	98%
Province	80	77	96%
City	143	143	100%
Municipality	1,491	1,456	96%

Disaster Preparedness (DP) Passers				
Total LGUs Assessed (1,676)		P(77)	C(143)	M(1,456)
Number of Passers	Percentage			
1,239	73.9%	73	133	1,033

Organizational Structure Rating					
CRITERIA	TOTAL (1,676)		P(77)	C(143)	M(1,456)
	Number	Percentage			
1. Organizational Structure	1,645	98%	76	143	1,426
A. Organized LDRRMC	1,664	99%	76	143	1,445
B. Organized LDRRMO	1,594	95%	77	143	1,374

Operational Readiness Rating					
CRITERIA	TOTAL (1,676)		P(77)	C(143)	M(1,456)
	Number	Percentage			
2. Operational Readiness	1,275	76%	73	140	1,062
A. Early Warning System in Place	1,601	96%	77	142	1,382
B. Evacuation Center Identified	1,657	99%	76	143	1,438
C. SAR Organized, Equipped, and Trained	1,497	89%	76	143	1,278
D. System for Registration and Information Guide for Evacuees in place	1,547	92%	76	143	1,328
E. System for Relief Operations	1,593	95%	77	143	1,373
F. System for Providing Medical Support	1,589	95%	77	143	1,369
G. System for Ensuring Peace and Security	1,594	95%	77	143	1,374
H. Standard Operating Procedures are documented	1,427	85%	74	140	1,213

Presence of Plans					
CRITERIA	TOTAL (1,676)		P(77)	C(143)	M(1,456)
	No .	%			
3. Presence of Any Two Plans	1,489	89%	75	135	1,279
A. DRRM Plan + Budget	1,538	92%	73	139	1,326
A.1 DRRM Plan	1,547	92%	73	140	1,334
A.2 Budget	1,666	99%	77	142	1,447
B. PDPFP/CLUP	521	31%	46	55	420
E. Contingency Plan	1,409	84%	74	132	1,203
F. LACAP	1,248	74%	70	119	1,059

C. Policy Frameworks on Disaster Preparedness

The Philippines is fully committed to reduce the loss of lives and assets due to disasters. It has affirmed the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005; ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), the first-ever HFA binding agreement; passed the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121); and, provided for the People's Survival Fund (Republic Act No. 10174, amending the Climate Change Act of 2009). Its commitment to disaster risk reduction, preparedness in particular, is more apparent when the Philippines affirmed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Signed in March 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 has very specific preparedness targets. For the national and local levels, they include the following targets under the fourth priority area of action:

- 1.1 Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders;
- 1.2 Invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems. Develop such systems through a participatory process. Tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender. Promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;
- 1.3 Promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services;
- 1.4 Establish community centers for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;

- 1.5 Adopt public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for relief assistance and to plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;
- 1.6 Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;
- 1.7 Ensure the continuity of operations and planning, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase;
- 1.8 Promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;
- 1.9 Promote the cooperation of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and related stakeholders at all levels, including affected communities and business, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction, under the coordination of national authorities;
- 1.10 Promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes; and facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development. Use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term, including through the development of measures such as land use planning, structural standards improvement, and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned. Integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas. This should also apply to temporary settlements for persons displaced by disaster;
- 1.11 Develop guidance for preparedness for disaster reconstruction, such as on land use planning and structural standards improvement, including by learning from the recovery and reconstruction programmes over the decade since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learned;

- 1.12 Consider the relocation of public facilities and infrastructures to areas outside the risk range, wherever possible, in the post-disaster reconstruction process, in consultation with the people concerned, as appropriate;
- 1.13 Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to evacuate persons living in disaster-prone areas;
- 1.14 Establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality;
- 1.15 Enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need; and
- 1.16 Review and strengthen, as appropriate, national laws and procedures on international cooperation, based on the guidelines for domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance.

2. The Hyogo Framework of Action on Preparedness

Developed in 2005 during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, the Philippines voluntarily committed to this non-binding framework along with 167 other UN member countries. The HFA later inspired the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the crafting of Republic Act 10121.

Under these frameworks, preparedness was affirmed, identified as a priority area for action, and key activities recommended. Among the activities suggested are:

- 2.1 Strengthening policy, technical and institutional capacities in regional, national and local disaster management as well as those related to technology, training, and human and material resources.
- 2.2 Promoting and supporting information sharing relevant to early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response, and development so that a more holistic approach in disaster risk reduction can be attained.
- 2.3 Developing coordinated regional approaches, policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems aimed at rapid and effective disaster response where impacts exceed national capacities.

- 2.4 Preparing, reviewing, and updating of contingency plans giving special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable.
- 2.5 Promoting the establishment of emergency funds.
- 2.6 Developing mechanisms that ensure the active participation and ownership by various stakeholders of disaster risk reduction efforts.

3. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

The AADMER is a regional, legally-binding agreement among ASEAN states ratified by the Philippines in 2009. It aims to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in social, economic, and environmental assets of the Parties to the Agreement.

Part IV of the AADMER outlines the agreed upon priority measures for disaster preparedness.

- 3.1 AADMER Article 7 commits the Philippines to co-operate, as appropriate, to monitor hazards with trans-boundary effects, to exchange information as well as provide early warning information through appropriate arrangements. It also commits the Philippines to, as appropriate, establish, maintain and periodically review national disaster early warning arrangements including:
 - 3.1.1 regular disaster risk assessment;
 - 3.1.2 early warning information systems;
 - 3.1.3 communication network for timely delivery of information; and
 - 3.1.4 public awareness and preparedness to act upon the early warning information.
- 3.2 AADMER Article 8 commits the Philippines to develop strategies and contingency/response plans to reduce losses from disasters, individually or jointly with other States.
- 3.3 Also under AADMER Article 8, the Philippines commits to, as appropriate, prepare Standard Operating Procedures for regional co-operation and national action required under the AADMER including the following:

- 3.3.1 regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response;
 - 3.3.2 utilization of military and civilian personnel, transportation and communication equipment, facilities, goods and services and to facilitate their trans-boundary movement; and
 - 3.3.3 co-ordination of joint disaster relief and emergency response operations.
- 3.4 AADMER Article 8 also commits the Philippines to, as appropriate, enhance national capacities to
 - 3.4.1 facilitate the mobilization of national resources to support regional standby arrangements for disaster relief and emergency response;
 - 3.4.2 co-ordinate with the ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board to facilitate release of rice from the ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve; and
 - 3.4.3 conduct training and exercises to attain and maintain the relevance and applicability of such Standard Operating Procedures.
- 3.5 Furthermore, AADMER Article 8 also commits the Philippines to
 - 3.5.1 Regularly inform the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) of its available resources for the regional standby arrangements meant to address disaster relief and emergency response.

4. AADMER Work Program for 2010-2015

The ASEAN formulated an AADMER Work Program for 2010-2015 to meet the goal of creating disaster-resilient nations and safer communities. Its main features are the Strategic Components that outline specific work plans. For preparedness, the key outcome is the “collective, fast and reliable ASEAN disaster response that is in line with humanitarian standards and complements the global humanitarian response systems,” with the following expected outputs:

- 4.1 Established fully-operational AHA Centre with capacity for a regional response within 24 hours.
- 4.2 Fully-developed, institutionalized and disseminated SASOP.
- 4.3 Enhanced civil-military relations with respect to disaster response.

- 4.4 Regularly updated list of national focal points (NFPs) for AADMER and SASOP implementation.
- 4.5 Updated ASEAN standby arrangements.
- 4.6 Updated network of entry points and staging areas to facilitate and expedite the entry of supplies, equipment and expertise.
- 4.7 Reviewed procedures for entry of international assistance.
- 4.8 Developed minimum quality and validity of requirements for relief goods and materials.
- 4.9 Trained rapidly-deployable (within 24 hours) pool of Emergency Response and Action Teams.
- 4.10 Established the AADMER Fund.

5. Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, Republic Act No. 10121

Under R.A. 10121, Section 2(a), as a matter of policy, the Government upholds peoples' constitutional rights to life and property by addressing root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters; strengthening the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management; and, building the resilience of local communities to disasters including climate change impacts.

Under the said law, preparedness is identified as a major approach in averting or minimizing loss of life and property and is a key thematic area. As such, preparedness constitutes or defined as pre-disaster actions and measures that are executed in the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis.

Pre disaster-activities that are related to preparedness, under law, may include but are not limited to the following:

- 5.1 Community organizing.
- 5.2 Training.
- 5.3 Planning.
- 5.4 Equipping.
- 5.5 Stockpiling.

- 5.6 Hazard mapping.
- 5.7 Insuring of assets.
- 5.8 Conducting public information and education initiatives.
- 5.9 Developing or enhancing an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure.
- 5.10 Developing or enhancing warning and forecasting capabilities.
- 5.11 Developing or enhancing plans that define measures targeted at helping at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets.
- 5.12 Fostering alertness to hazards and the ability to take appropriate action in the face of imminent threat or an actual disaster.

6. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP)

The NDRRMP points that the goal of preparedness, under the said Plan, is to “establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences.” To achieve this goal, the Plan prescribes that preparedness must have the following outcomes:

- 6.1 Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards by way of implementation of a comprehensive national and local DRRM IEC program.
- 6.2 Equipped communities with necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters through:
 - 6.2.1 Increased understanding and application of risk reduction measures and better prepared communities.
 - 6.2.2 DRRM mainstreamed in national and local level decision-making.
 - 6.2.3 Sustained DRRM education and research through permanent training institutions.
 - 6.2.4 Increased DRRM and CCA awareness of students.

- 6.3 Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of local DRRM councils by ensuring that LGUs have:
 - 6.3.1 Self-reliant and operational local DRRM councils.
 - 6.3.2 Fully-functioning, adequately-staffed and financially-capable DRRM offices.
- 6.4 Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans and systems that aim for:
 - 6.4.1 Enhanced preparedness and response strategies, including coordination mechanisms and infrastructure.
 - 6.4.2 Increased coordination through the incident command systems.
 - 6.4.3 Increased preparedness of citizenry.
 - 6.4.4 Increased coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM.
 - 6.4.5 Ensured integrated operations and essential services.
- 6.5 Strengthened partnerships and coordination among all key players and stakeholders.

7. NDRRMC, DBM, DILG Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2013-1: Allocation and Utilization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)

The policy jointly developed by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the DILG is meant to be a guide for LGUs in the allocation and use of the LDRRMF. It is meant to enhance transparency and accountability in the use of the LDRRMF.

The policy is meant to contribute to resilience. In this context, Disaster Preparedness is defined as the “knowledge and capacities developed by the governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.” And while preparedness is undertaken in the context of disaster risk reduction and management, it also includes response preparedness dimensions with the policy prescribing to “build capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.”

Hence, disaster preparedness interventions that can be funded by the LDRRMF include:

- 7.1 Conduct of trainings on disaster preparedness and response, search, rescue and retrieval operations.
- 7.2 Conduct of simulation exercises at various levels to test plans and skills.
- 7.3 Development of information, education and communication (IEC) campaign and information sharing between LGUs/communities and the national government.
- 7.4 Development of standard operations manual for Disaster Operation Centers.
- 7.5 Development and implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for deployment, evacuation and coordination with rapid assessment teams, etc..
- 7.6 Development and institutionalization of early warning system (EWS), information sharing among LGUs/ communities and the national government.
- 7.7 Conduct of disaster risk reduction and management researches.
- 7.8 Conduct of multi-stakeholders dialogue.
- 7.9 Development and conduct of regular review of contingency plans.
- 7.10 Development of information and database generation.
- 7.11 Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies.
- 7.12 Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary.

8. Commission on Audit Circular 2014-002 (April 15, 2014): Accounting and Reporting Guidelines on the receipt and utilization of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF), cash and in-kind aids/donations from local and foreign sources, and funds allocated from the agency regular budget for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Program.

The Commission on Audit (COA) Circular shows that there are two main sources of funding for DRRM – the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA) and cash donations from local and foreign sources. The Circular, citing Section 22 of the DRRM Law (R.A. No. 10121), reiterates that the NDRRMF appropriated in the GAA 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." It may also be used for "relief, recovery, reconstruction and other work services in connection with natural or human-induced calamities." Moreover, the same policy also states that

“all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies are authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to implement projects designed to address DRRM activities in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NDRRMC in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).”

The same document also specifies guidance on the use and reporting of all donor contributions, whether in cash or in kind, to the NDRRMF.

9. NDRRMC, DILG, DBM, Civil Service Commission (CSC) Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2014-1 (April 4, 2014): Implementing Guidelines for the Establishment of Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMOs) or Barangay DRRM Committees (BDRRMCs) in Local Government Units (LGUs)

This Circular outlines the functions and responsibilities of the LDRRMO and the BDRRMC and its major units; specifies the responsibilities of the agencies; and provides for a clause that specifies that the Circular supersedes all other issuances that are inconsistent to its specific provisions. It likewise sets the standards for the posts under the LDRRMO.

10. NDRRMC Implementing Guidelines and Procedures (IGP) on the Development, Organization, Training, Administration, Utilization, Mobilization, Operation, Accreditation, Protection and Funding of the National Service Reserve Corps (NSRC)

As provided for by Section 13 of R.A. 10121, by Rule 9 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 10121, and by Section 11 of R.A. 9163 or the National Service Training Program (NSTP) Act of 2001, there is a clear mandate to maintain a database of volunteers ready for mobilization for disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The NSRC's aim is to provide trained, motivated, and organized human resource “manpower reserve” that “can be tapped by the State for DRRM, civil welfare, literacy, national emergency, environmental protection, and other similar endeavors.” Specific to disaster preparedness, the NSRC functions (1) to assist in disaster preparedness, (2) to act as auxiliary response units to the DRRMC response units, (3) to assist in socio-economic development, environmental protection and other similar functions that may be assigned by DRRM authorities. The NSRC will be composed of the graduates of the NSTP from two components of the program: the Civic Welfare Training Service (CWTS) and the Literacy Training Service (LTS).

11. Compendium of Disaster Preparedness and Response Protocols

In 2012, the BLGS under the DILG developed a Compendium of Disaster Preparedness and Response Protocols. The document outlines pre-disaster, during, and post-disaster actions. The pre-calamity protocols capture the Guide to Action for Local Government Executives for disaster preparedness. The Compendium stems from the mandate for disaster preparedness stipulated in RA 10121 and in the relevant sections of the Local Government Code (R.A. 7160).

Among the key actions required of LGUs include the following:

- 11.1 Organization, activation or reactivation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils or Committee as in the case of the Barangay.
- 11.2 Ensure functionality of the DRRMCs based on the following criteria:
 - 11.2.1 Approval of the LDRRM Plan.
 - 11.2.2 Integration of DRR and CCA in the Comprehensive Plan, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan, and in the Annual Budget.
 - 11.2.3 Preparation of a scheme for pre-emptive evacuation of residents-at-risk.
 - 11.2.4 Conduct of regular DRRMC meetings.
- 11.3 Ensure establishment of the DRRMO.
- 11.4 Ensure functionality of the DRRM Office based on the following criteria:
 - 11.4.1 Organization, training, and equipping the local emergency and rescue teams.
 - 11.4.2 Installation of early warning and evacuation alert system.
 - 11.4.3 Establishment of a Disaster Operations Center that can be used as the central command and control facility for managing disasters which will have the capacity to operate on a 24/7 basis.
 - 11.4.4 Establishment of Disaster Auxiliary Command Center/s.

- 11.4.5 Securing a database on the human resource, equipment, directories, location of critical infrastructures, and a database of each element's capacities.
 - 11.4.6 Securing partnerships with the Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Volunteer Groups.
 - 11.4.7 Securing partnerships with other local governments for DRRM and Emergency Response.
 - 11.4.8 Conduct of public awareness activities on specific hazards utilizing hazard maps and other materials developed by PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, DENR-MGB among others.
- 11.5 Identification of the following:
- 11.5.1 Populations-at-risk especially those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas, along riverbanks or shorelines.
 - 11.5.2 People with special needs such as the elderly, children, infants, pregnant women and persons with disability, and their locations.
 - 11.5.3 Poorly constructed houses or facilities.
 - 11.5.4 Formulation of a Preparedness Contingency Plan which will include the following:
 - 11.5.4.1 Activation of an early warning system.
 - 11.5.4.2 Activation of a pre-designated evacuation center.
 - 11.5.4.3 Identification of designated areas for search and rescue.
 - 11.5.4.4 Identification of evacuation routes and traffic.
 - 11.5.4.5 Search and rescue protocols.
 - 11.5.4.6 Emergency response protocols.
 - 11.5.4.7 Medical and counselling services protocols.
 - 11.5.4.8 Protocols for the distribution of relief goods.
 - 11.5.4.9 Evacuation center and management procedures.

- 11.6 Evaluation of disaster preparedness and response work using the criteria below:
- 11.6.1 Regular tests of the flood or other early warning and evacuation alert system.
 - 11.6.2 Full dissemination of a Family Guide to Action on Warning and Evacuation Alert.
 - 11.6.3 Designation of Evacuation Center/s.
 - 11.6.4 Pre-deployment or assignment of location-specific evacuation and rescue equipment and transport.
 - 11.6.5 Organization and training of personnel for:
 - 11.6.5.1 Forced or preemptive evacuation.
 - 11.6.5.2 Search and Rescue.
 - 11.6.5.3 Medical and Counseling Services.
 - 11.6.5.4 Relief Goods Distribution.
 - 11.6.6 Ease of utilizing the DRRM Fund for disaster preparedness, during a disaster and post disaster
- 11.7 Ensuring proper coordination with the DILG, Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Red Cross (PRC).

12. Joint Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The Philippine Government set up a Cabinet Team composed of various agencies for CCA and DRR. They developed a joint strategy to pursue standardization of policies, capacity building programs, and risk-based planning.

Preparedness-related targets include the following:

12.1 Standardization of Policies.

- 12.1.1 NDRRMC DBM DILG JMC 2013—01 on the Use of the LDRRM Funds
- 12.1.2 IRR for the People's Survival Fund

- 12.1.3 Supplemental Guideline on the Mainstreaming of Climate and Disaster Risks into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)
 - 12.1.4 DBM DILG Climate Change Commission (CCC) JMC 2014-01 on the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging in the Budget Preparation
 - 12.1.5 Executive Issuances
 - 12.1.5.1 Risk Assessment Process
 - 12.1.5.2 Capacity Development of the Provincial Land Use Committee and Regional Land Use Committee
 - 12.1.5.3 Institutionalization of Data Sharing Protocol
 - 12.1.5.4 Guidelines on Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks into the Comprehensive Development Plan
 - 12.1.6 Directive Disaster Risk Insurance/Risk Transfer Schemes
 - 12.1.7 Final and Enhanced Version of RA 10121 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations
 - 12.1.8 Final and Enhanced Roles, Functions and Responsibilities of Member-Agencies under the Four (4) DRR Thematic Areas (Office of Civil Defense (OCD))
- 12.21 Capacity Building Programs.
- 12.2.1 Training for building the climate and disaster exposure database
 - 12.2.2 Training for the formulation of contingency plans
 - 12.2.3 Training for the formulation of climate and disaster risk-based plan
 - 12.2.4 Review of contingency plans for hydro-met and geologic hazards
 - 12.2.5 Upscaling the Ecotown Framework (LGU with CCA/DRR Sensitive Plans)
--- this framework is anchored on an ecosystems-based approach to climate change adaptation and risk reduction

13. Other relevant issuances that can inform and guide preparedness interventions in the Philippines

13.1 NDRRMC and OCD

- 13.1.1 NDRRMC Circular No. 01-2010 on the Guidance in the Conduct of Disaster Needs Assessment re TY “Juan”

This circular sets the guide for rapid assessments working locally or in coordination with various humanitarian organisations during TY “Juan” (MEGI). The key features of this guide are: First Hit, First Served (order of priority); First Offered, First Accepted (practicality); and, First Recovered, First Rehabilitated (build back better). All assessments are initially coordinated with local DRRMCs, and shall involve local DRRMCs and furnished with assessment reports and accounting costs of actual assistance actually delivered.

- 13.1.2 NDRRMC Circular 02-2010 provides guideposts in Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation:

13.1.2.1 Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010

13.1.2.2 Incheon Regional Road Map on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific (Incheon REMAP)

13.1.2.3 Action Plan for the Incheon REMAP

- 13.1.3 OCD Memorandum Circular 079-2011 on the Guidelines and Criteria in Reporting Disaster Incidents

- 13.1.4 DRAFT Executive Order on the Management of the Dead and Missing Persons

- 13.1.5 NDRRMC Memorandum Circular No. 3 s.2012 - Guidelines for the Selection of Representatives from the Civil Society Organizations to the National and Local DRRMCs

- 13.1.6 NDRRMC Implementing Guidelines and Procedures (IGP) on the Development, Organization, Training, Administration, Utilization, Mobilization, Operation, Accreditation, Protection and Funding of the National Service Reserve Corps (NSRC) (Effective 13 June 2012)

- 13.1.7 NDRRMC Memorandum No. 12 s.2012 on the Criteria in the Selection of Local Government Unit as Recipient-LGU of Rescue Boats to be Provided by the NDRRMC through OCD
- 13.1.8 NDRRMC Memorandum Circular No. 04 s.2012 on the Implementation Guidelines on the Use of the Incident Command System (ICS) as an On-scene Disaster Response and Management Mechanism under the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System (PDRRMS)

D. Objectives of the National Disaster Preparedness Plan

The NDPP is the country's strategic plan to ensure that various government and non-government institutions and its constituents work in the principle of complementarity and in coherence to ensure avoidance or reduction of loss of lives and assets when hazards strike. Key to this vision is the establishment and strengthening of capacities of communities to anticipate, cope, and recover from the negative impacts of hazards and potential cascading disasters. Achieving this goal will require meeting the following objectives according to the NDRRMP:

1. Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of communities against threats and impacts of all hazards.
2. Equipped communities with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impacts of disasters.
3. Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of Local DRRM Councils, Offices and Operation Centers at all levels.
4. Developed and implemented comprehensive national and local preparedness and response policies, plans and systems.
5. Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders.

Consistent with the NDRRMP and other mandates, the NDPP aims to contribute to the broader vision of reducing loss of lives and assets due to disasters by aiming at safe and resilient communities. National and local public and private stakeholders will work in partnership to contribute to the above-mentioned objectives with the government taking the lead in facilitating synergy of interventions and ensure that communities are able better to anticipate, cope with, and recover from hazards.

E. Key Features of the NDPP

The key features of the NDPP include the following:

1. The NDPP recognizes that the parameter of action in preparedness is within the pre-disaster domain. However, its impact and outcomes must demonstrate knowledge, skills, behaviours, and attitude of preparedness that are indicative of resilience before a hazard or threat occurs; when the hazard is emerging; when the impact of hazard is imminent; when disaster occurs; and immediate post-disaster where loss and damage are apparent. Thus, preparedness actions will be undertaken when there are no existing hazards, when there are emerging hazards, and when the hazard is imminent.
2. It is informed by the current state of preparedness among LGUs in the Philippines, by existing preparedness interventions of the national and local governments, and by the recent developments in the DRR framework resulting from the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR).
3. It encourages interoperability of institutions via an integrated platform for risk assessment, analysis, information and action for preparedness. It is not limited to hazard assessment.
4. It is informed by the need for an ecosystems-based approach to preparedness.
5. It takes into account the regional, national and local policy commitments of the Republic of the Philippines in disaster preparedness.
6. It identifies dimensions of interventions and team operations for preparedness.
7. It is consistent with the ways of working in other phases, adopts a team and preparedness mainstreaming approach in implementing key mandates of national and local government agencies and institutions in disaster preparedness.
8. It affirms mechanisms for coordination, complementation, interoperability of work and participation of various stakeholders in preparedness, including initiatives such as those of the private-sector led Disaster Operations Center (DOC).
9. It highlights the need to enhance community-based resilience that is anchored on preparedness of households, neighbourhood cell groups, social networks that strengthen social capital.

10. It affirms the commitment to gender responsiveness, sensitivity to indigenous knowledge and systems and respect to human rights as stipulated in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 10121.
11. It provides the funding mechanism for Disaster Preparedness.

F. National Disaster Preparedness Framework

Preparedness as defined by Philippine policies, while essentially implemented before any hazard or any disasters, has main outcomes that straddle between pre-disaster, disaster and post disaster phases based on existing definitions. As earlier stated, the primary goal of preparedness is to avert the loss of lives and assets due to threats and emergencies. According to the NDRRMP, this is possible by ensuring the safety and resilience of communities specifically by enhancing knowledge, skills, attitudes, systems, and mechanisms in anticipating and coping with hazards and recovering from its impacts.

The NDPP is cognizant of the various policies of the Philippines on preparedness. Thus it is also recognized the value of multi-layer (i.e. regional, national and local) and multi-dimensional interventions in preparedness.

The NDPP is composed of seven dimensions of work critical to disaster preparedness. The NDRRM plan, other DRR-related policies, and the country's evolving preparedness concerns informed these dimensions.

- 1. INFORMATION, EDUCATION, CAMPAIGNS** - Integrated information, education and campaign platform to raise the level of awareness from risks to hazards that can impact on the various dimensions of disaster preparedness specifically, the anticipation of hazards , behaviours, skills and attitudes in the face of hazards;
- 2. CAPACITY BUILDING** - Trainings, simulations, drills, other capacity building and sustaining education, research and publication in DRRM and CCA to develop knowledge, skills , attitudes, systems and mechanisms that reduce vulnerabilities and help various stakeholders to cope with hazards;
- 3. DRRM LOCALIZATION** - Securing functional and operational institutions (i.e. Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Operations (SASOP), DRRM Council(DRRMC), DRRM Office (DRRMO), Emergency Response Teams, Disaster Response Clusters) and systems

- (i.e. Incident Command System, Communications System) in the event of threats and emergencies;
4. **RISK ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS** - Preparation of risk assessments, multiple-scenario-based contingency plans (covering preparedness and response, integrated assessment tools and guidance for operations, and of integrated tools for assessment, coordination, deployment search, rescue and retrieval (SRR), among others);
 5. **PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RESPONSE** - Ensuring functional and responsive systems that are well resourced and ready to respond in the event of threats and emergencies by securing resources (i.e. mobilization of the DRRM Fund (DRRMF), inventory of goods and services, stockpiling of goods, emergency guidelines);
 6. **CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES** - Enabling the continuity of essential service delivery through the preparation of operations and continuity plans;
 7. **PARTNERSHIPS** - Enhancing coordination, complementation, interoperability of DRRM institutions and systems and participation of stakeholders in the DRRM work to secure that communities are able to anticipate, cope with and recover from threats and emergencies.

These same dimensions now serve as the points of convergence for the teams of government departments, bureaus, offices and agencies that will work together to achieve very specific goals of preparedness.

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope, and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters by enabling SAFER, ADAPTIVE and RESILIENT COMMUNITIES in order to avert loss of lives and assets



RA 10121, the NDRRMP and other laws and commitments of the Philippines to DRRM guides and informs the NDPP. It is also cognizant of its relationship to the other thematic areas of the NDRRMP namely, Prevention and Mitigation, Response and its accompanying National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP), and Rehabilitation and Recovery. The figure below illustrates such relationship

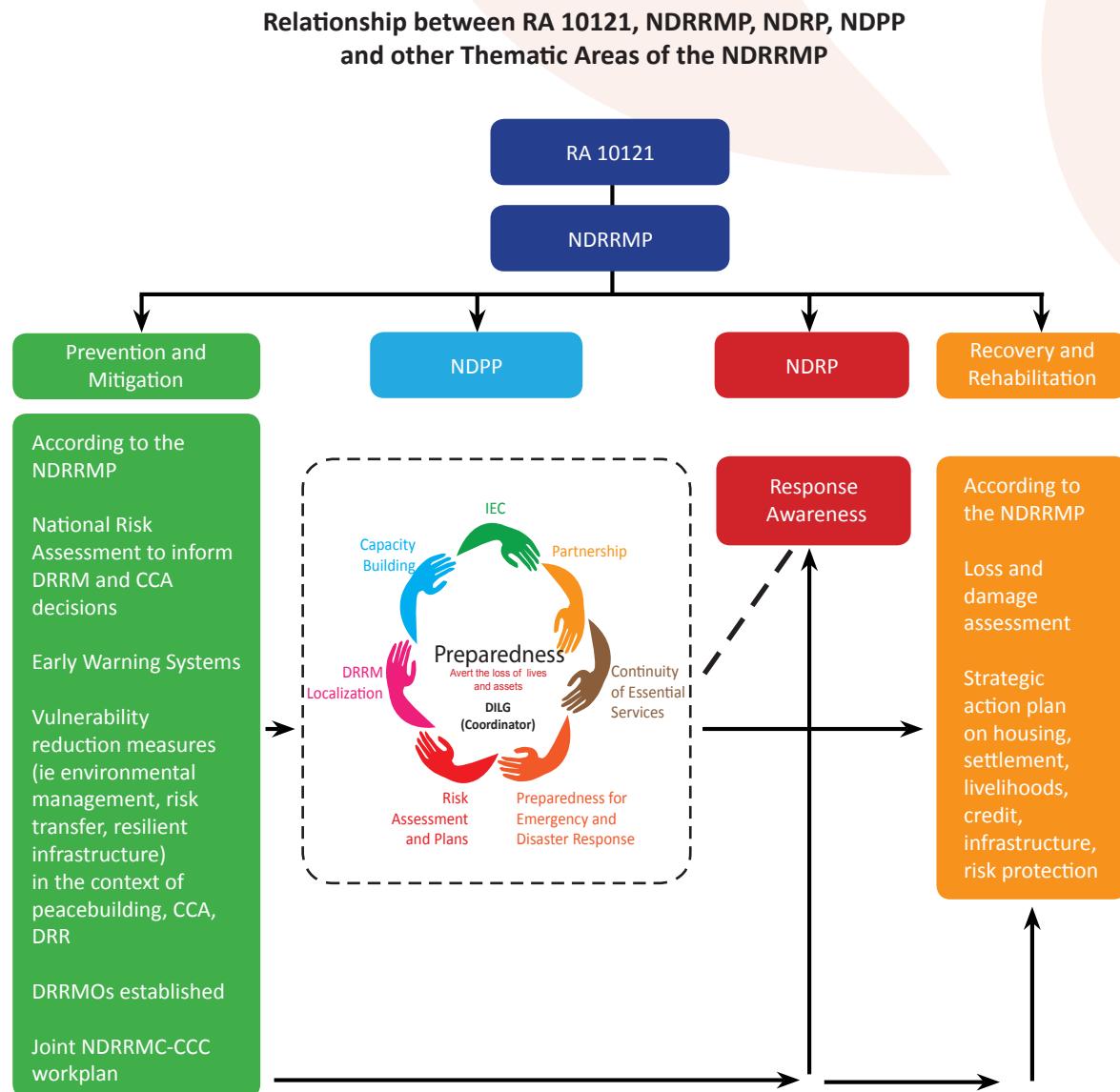


Figure 2. Relationship between the NDPP and the other Thematic Areas under the NDRRMP

*Coordination Mechanism and Ways of Working
for Disaster Preparedness:*

Interoperability through an Integrated Risk Assessment Platform that Informs Preparedness

G. Coordination of the Overall Preparedness Work Relative to Populations, Communities and Assets at Risk

Consistent with RA 10121 and the NDRRM Plan, the DILG, working closely with the LGUs, will lead and coordinate Disaster Preparedness interventions at the national level. Local government units are the first line of defense for disaster risk reduction. DILG will work with the OCD and various government agencies and stakeholders in order to ensure that communities-at-risk develop resilience to multiple hazards, and local and national institutions enhance their capacities.

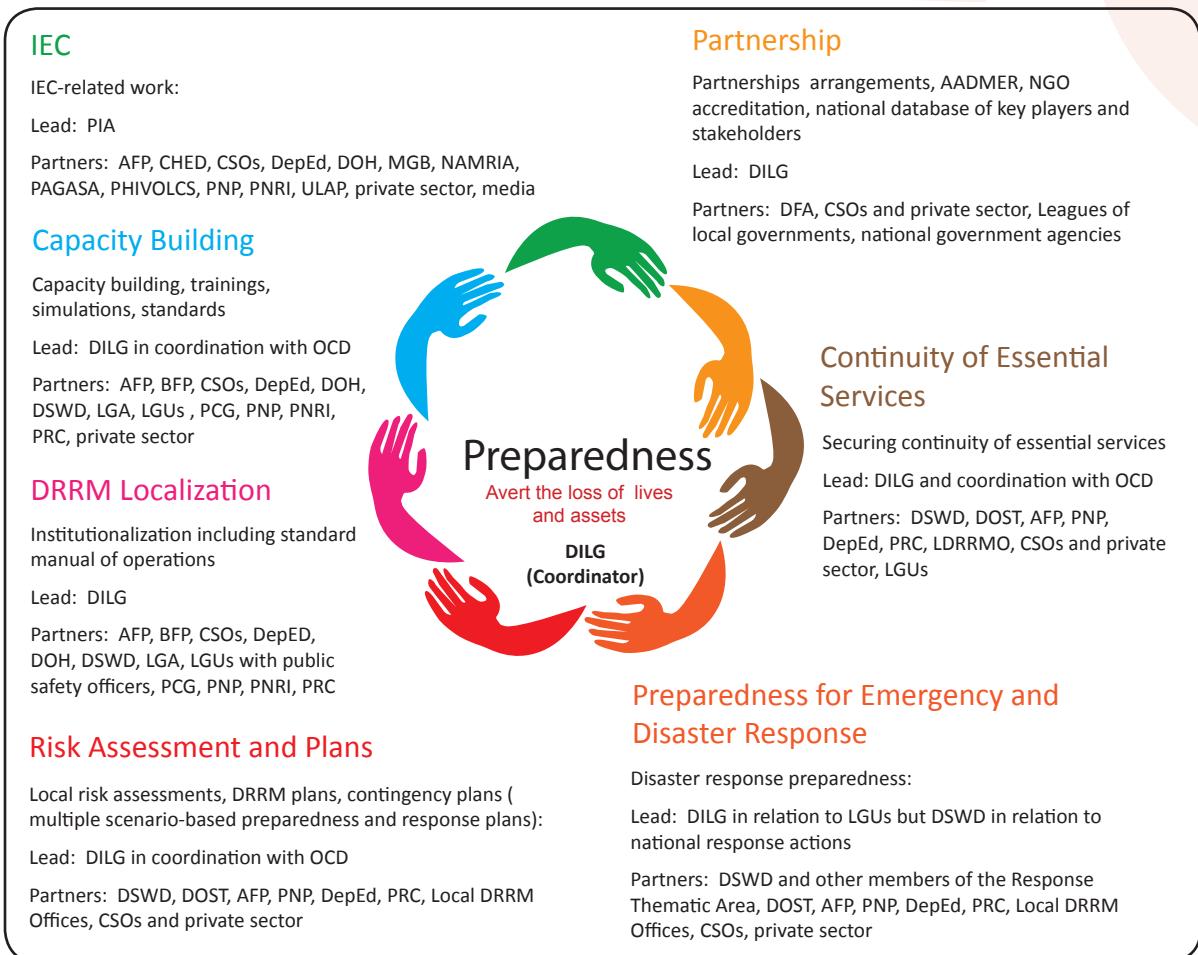


Figure 3: Proposed Coordination Mechanism on Disaster Preparedness

Preparedness intervention themes shall use a team approach and requires:

- An overall coordinator for all preparedness interventions;
- Agencies contributing to a specific intervention theme will be led by a coordinating agency with all other agencies working in coherence, serving a common purpose, working together to meet common ends and complementing each other's interventions.

H. Coordination of the Interoperability System for Preparedness

The NDRRMC remains the central coordinating mechanism for disaster preparedness because it has the mandate of bringing together agencies for purposes of risk reduction and management. The Secretariat of the NDRRMC, in this case the OCD, shall work closely with the members of the NDRRMC under the supervision of the Preparedness Lead in setting up the interoperability system for disaster preparedness.

The NDPF operates via an interoperable system that comes together via an integrated risk assessment platform. This brings together the scientific and other modes of assessment done as part of disaster prevention and mitigation. It provides a more comprehensive guidance on preparedness actions that spans the period of a) before a hazard; b) when there is threat from an imminent hazard; c) when an emergency is developing as a result of a hazard threat; and d) the phase prior to the impact of a hazard. The purpose of all these is to avert all possible loss of lives and assets via preparedness actions. Should there be hazard impact, the interoperable system that informs preparedness aims to ensure the continuity of essential services to avoid cascading impacts of hazards or cascading disasters.

The creation of an **integrated risk assessment platform** for all types of hazards is crucial in making preparedness actions. The integrated risk assessment platform is the test of the level of interoperability of various government institutions and even stakeholders. The platform will require various government agencies and institutions to work together in a more coordinated and strategic manner to identify hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities and capacities of Philippine institutions. These are factors potentially affecting the resilience and preparedness of communities to anticipate, face, cope, and survive the threats of hazards.

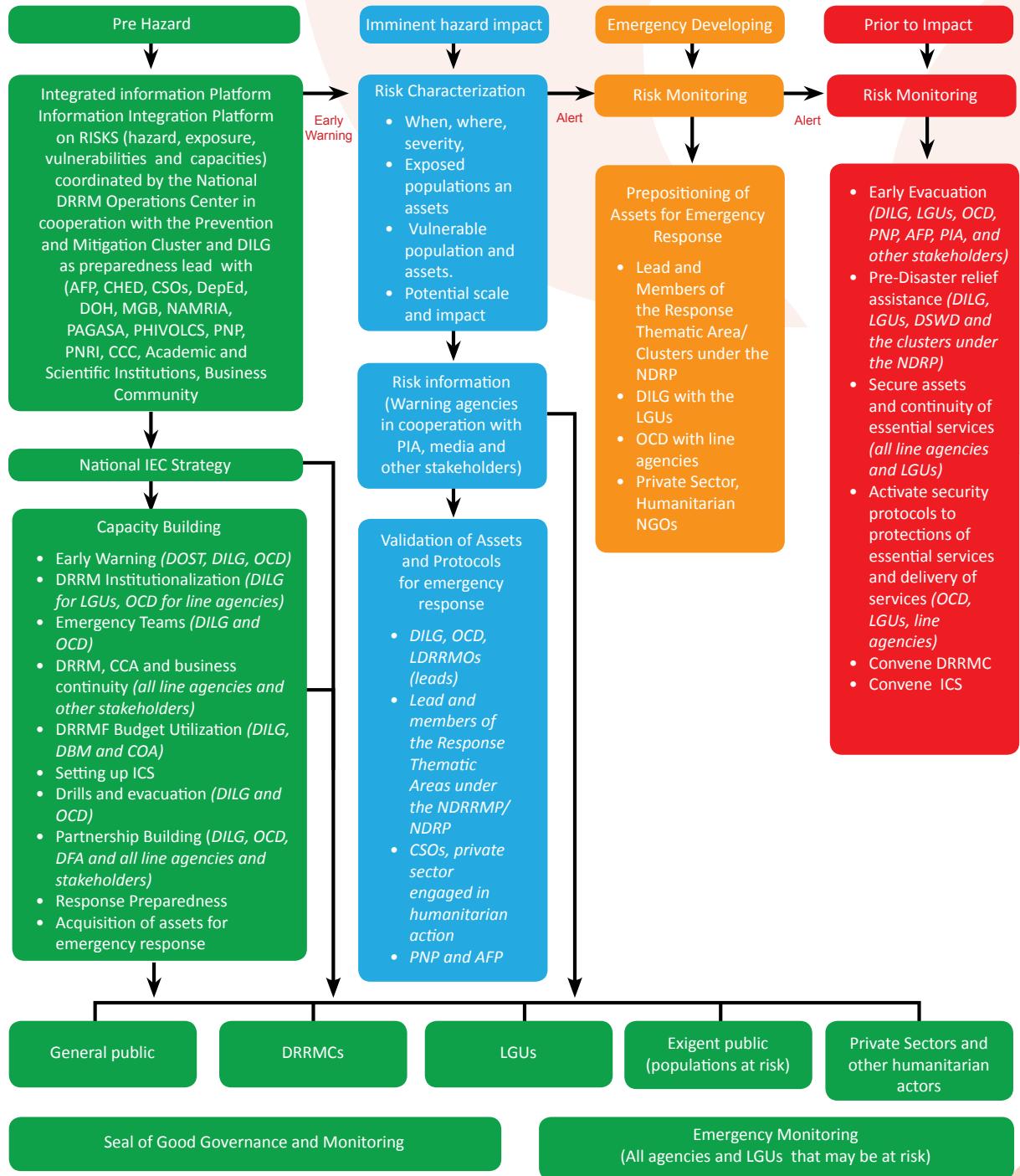


Figure 4: Disaster Preparedness Interoperability System

I. Preparation of Team Specific Plans

Agencies, institutions, and stakeholders that form part of the teams, and spearheaded by the designated lead agency, will prepare team-specific detailed plans.

Team-specific coordination

1. Information, Education and Campaign

LEAD AGENCY: PIA

Implementing Partners: : AFP, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Education (DepEd), DOH, MGB, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI), Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP), OCD, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), CSOs, Private Sector

The work of this Team with various stakeholders will be focused on

- 1.1 Setting up the Integrated Risk Assessment Platform.

While the NDRRM Plan puts the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) as lead of the IEC work, consistent with the interoperability mechanism proposed in this NDPP, an integrated risk assessment platform will be established by the NDRRMC via the OCD working with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as a pre-requisite to any further IEC work on disaster preparedness.

- 1.2 Preparing a National Preparedness Communication Plan.

This focuses on communication materials that are informed by the Integrated Risk Assessment Platform which can help increase awareness about:

- 1.2.1 Disaster preparedness in relation to disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation.
- 1.2.2 Communicating disaster risks (to include hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities) that build on the studies and learning materials developed by government and non-government scientific and other learning institutions.

- 1.3 Developing communication strategies and approaches for IEC campaigns.

These communication strategies shall target:

- 1.3.1 National Government Agencies.

- 1.3.2 Local Government Units.

- 1.3.2.1 Examples of materials directed at LGUs are the Disaster Preparedness Manuals or Listo Manuals for LGUs

- 1.3.3 High Risk Communities where communities under the National Household Targeting System are located.

- 1.3.4 Private Sector.

- 1.3.5 Essential services providers from public and private institutions.

- 1.4 Widely disseminating policies and other memorandum circulars related to disaster preparedness, DRR, and CCA.

Given the various modes of assessments and studies undertaken by both public and private academic, scientific and research institutions, the PIA shall convene its member agencies to meet the first two targets. Studies and researches shall be collected, collated, and transformed into learning materials for information, education, and campaign for various stakeholders, specifically for the targeted stakeholders mentioned above.

CCHED and DepEd will take the lead in ensuring that students from all levels of education receive information on preparedness. The NSTP will serve as the vehicle for community education on DRR and CCA. ULAP, in cooperation with the DILG and the OCD, takes the lead in providing support to LGUs on preparedness information, education, and campaign.

IEC Tasks	Responsible Agency
Preparation of Information integration platform (information from various agencies and stakeholders)	NDRRMC via the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center (NDRRMOC) sets up the information integration platform which will involve DOST agencies, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), DSWD, PIA, DOH, DPWH, Department of Agriculture (DA), DENR, DepEd, CHED, AFP and its attached units (including medical research units), PNP, academic and research institutions and CSOs. The named agencies will work together to present consolidated information that can be transformed for information dissemination
Preparation of multiple-hazard, hazard-specific, and ecosystems-based preparedness, DRRM, CCA learning materials	PIA in partnership with DOST and its associated agencies, bureaus, offices, media institutions, CSOs in particular academic and organizations working in communities at risk, scientific and research institutions, private sector, ULAP, OCD, DILG, and other relevant agencies in charge of reducing physical, environmental, social, economic and institutional exposure and vulnerability to hazards
Preparation of DRRM-CCA IEC Advocacy Plan and Program for Preparedness and Emergency agencies and stakeholders	PIA in coordination with OCD and DILG and other stakeholders

Dissemination of information	
a. LGUs	DILG and ULAP
b. Educational institutions	CHED, DepEd, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and the public, private and autonomous academic, scientific and research institutions in coordination with agencies mentioned in the IRR of RA 10121 namely, the OCD, the National Youth Commission (NYC), DOST, DENR, DILG Bureau of Fire Protection (DILG-BFP), DOH, DSWD and other relevant agencies
c. Communities	OCD, RDRRMCs, LDRRMCs, LDRRMOs, BDRRRMCs, SK councils in coordination with the NYC (all mentioned in the IRR of RA 10121), CHED and the NSTP Program in coordination with CSOs, people's organizations, private sector, academic and research institutions and other stakeholders
d. Public and private sector employees	PIA in cooperation with the team member agencies of the NDRRMC, the Civil Service Commission (as stipulated in the IRR of RA 10121) and the private sector representative of the NDRRMC

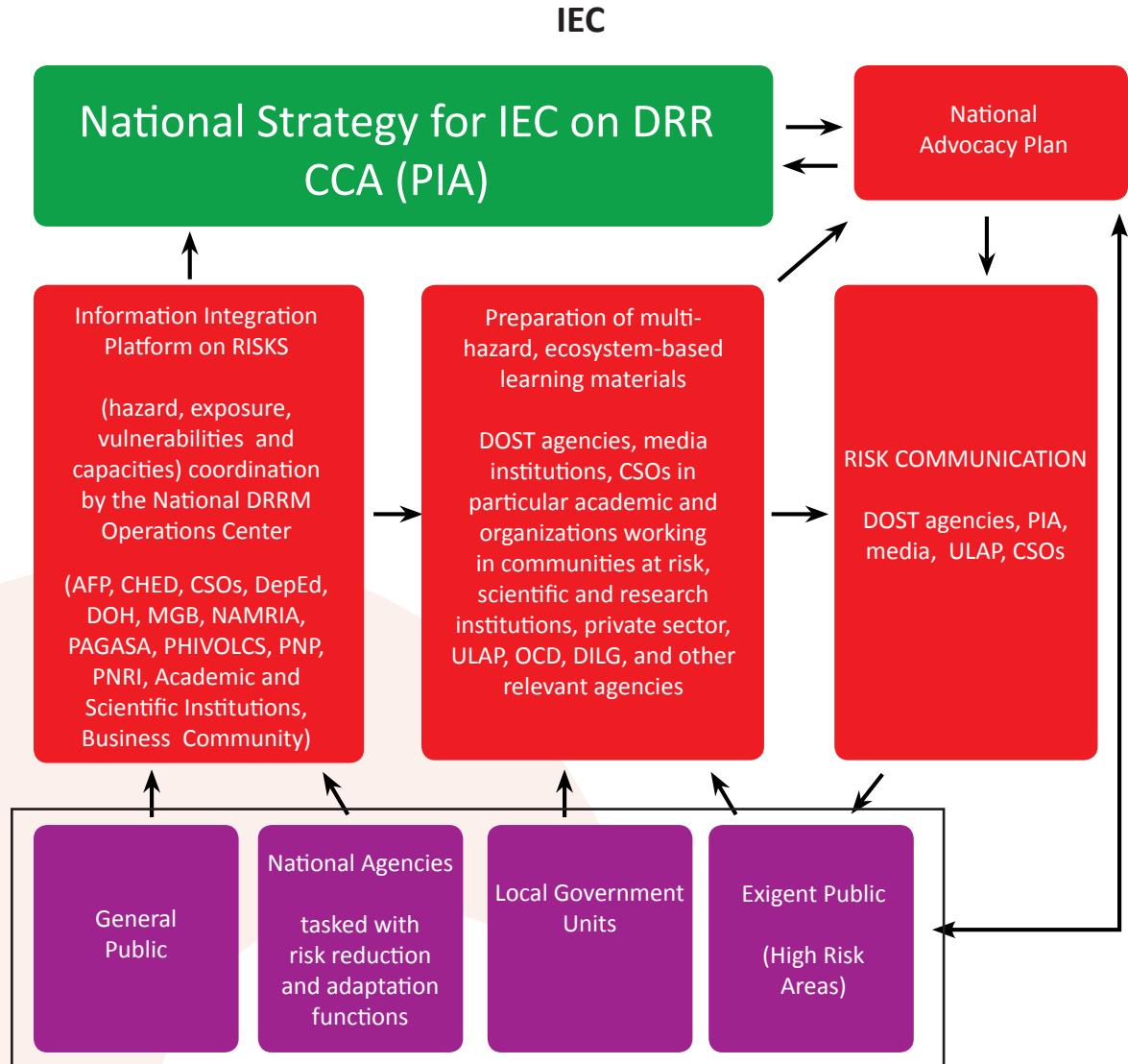


Figure 5. Interoperability for IEC

2. Capacity building, trainings, simulations, knowledge management and instruction standards

LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Implementing Partners: AFP, DILG-BFP, DepEd, DOH, DSWD, Local Government Academy (LGA), LGUs with Public Safety Officers, Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), PNP, PNRI, PRC, DPWH, other Implementing Partners and Agencies, Business Community, National Historical Institute (NHI), National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) and other relevant agencies

The Philippines is composed of over 7,100 islands and over 44,000 barangays. Of these 44,000 barangays, more than half will fall in areas that will be hit with particular hazards rendering them at risk to disasters. Developing preparedness knowledge, systems, skills, behaviours and attitudes will be essential to resilience.

Using the same approach, this team will be convened by the DILG to discuss the best way to meet the capacity building targets. As stated in the NDRRMP, the other members of the team include the following: AFP, DILG-BFP, CSOs, DepEd, DOH, DSWD, LGA, LGUs with Public Safety Officers, PCG, PNP, PNRI and PRC. However, because of the extent of responsibilities, it is necessary to include CHED, ULAP and the various leagues, the private sector, and TESDA into the team.

All institutions that have the mandate to contribute to disaster preparedness or have the capacity to do so are encouraged to coordinate, cooperate with each other and complement each other's strengths to achieve the goals of preparedness. This approach is being used to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in capacity building interventions on preparedness.

The work of this Team with various stakeholders will be focused on:

- 2.1 Design specific Standard Programs of Instruction
- 2.2 Establish the NDRRM Training Institutes
- 2.3 Prepare Learning Modules
- 2.4 Ensure DRRM is mainstreamed in national and local decision-making

Capacity Building Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Preparation of inclusive design, development and conduct of the Standard Programs of Instruction	OCD in cooperation with the other members of the NDRRMC (as specified by the IRR of RA 10121)
Selection/ Designation of DRRM Training Institutes	OCD but approval by the NDRRMC (as specified by the IRR of RA 10121)
Preparation of Modules	NDRRMC Training Institutes in coordination with the OCD, other members of the NDRRMC (as specified by the IRR of RA 10121) and the DILG via the Local Government Academy
Conduct of DRRM mainstreaming in National and Local decision-making	OCD and DILG in cooperation with the LGA, ULAP and LGU Leagues, CSOs and Private Sector
Conduct of inclusive multiple-hazard and hazard-specific, and ecosystems-based drills on a regular basis at household and community level and various trainings on disaster preparedness and response, search, rescue and retrieval operation; and simulation exercises to test plans. (as specified by JMC 2013-01 by the NDRRMC, DILG, DBM)	DILG working with OCD and members of this team, various Leagues of LGUs, CSOs and the Private Sector
Enhancement of DRRM capacities of schools, public and private sectors	NDRRMC Training institutes in cooperation with CHED, DepEd, TESDA, CSC, DILG and all related agencies with DRRM capacity building mandate under the IRR of RA 10121 (i.e. NYC) including CSOs and the private sector; In DepEd, the capacity building will be integrated in the In-Service Training (INSET) for DepEd teaching and non-teaching personnel
Development, Organization, Training, Administration, Utilization, Mobilization, Operation, Accreditation, Protection and Funding of the National Service Reserve Corps (NSRC)	CHED, DND, OCD

Conduct of national research and innovation programs; and technology access and use for disaster preparedness	DOST, CHED, CCC, DA, DPWH, and other Team Members
Conduct of Disaster Preparedness Trainings	DILG for LGUs; OCD and partner CSOs and scientific and academic institutions for National Agencies; LGUs with CSOs and people's organizations and relevant academic and scientific institutions and other stakeholders for communities; private sector for their own constituency in coordination with the government. Agencies directly linked to the reduction of physical, social, economic, environmental, institutions exposure and vulnerabilities (ie DPWH, DENR, DSWD, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)) must be part of the pool of trainers.
Conduct of Health Emergency Preparedness Trainings (local, national, regional)	DOH
Conduct of Training on the Management of the Dead	DILG, DOH, PNP, National Bureau of Investigation (DOJ-NBI), medical and academic institutions, PRC, AFP As per the NDRP, DILG is the lead for MDM and has already prepared protocols. DILG shall further prepare training modules for LGUs in coordination with partner agencies.
Preparation and conduct of Community-managed Gender-Sensitive DRRM and Preparedness Trainings	DILG, LGUs in partnership with CHED (NSTP), academic institutions, CSOs (i.e. community-based and people's organizations). Agencies directly linked to the reduction of physical, social, economic, environmental, institutions exposure and vulnerabilities (ie DPWH, DENR, DSWD, NEDA) must be part of the pool of trainers.
Preparation and conduct of physical, social , economic and environmental preparedness trainings	DPWH, DSWD, NEDA, DENR, Private Sector, CSOs, DepEd, CHED

Capacity Building

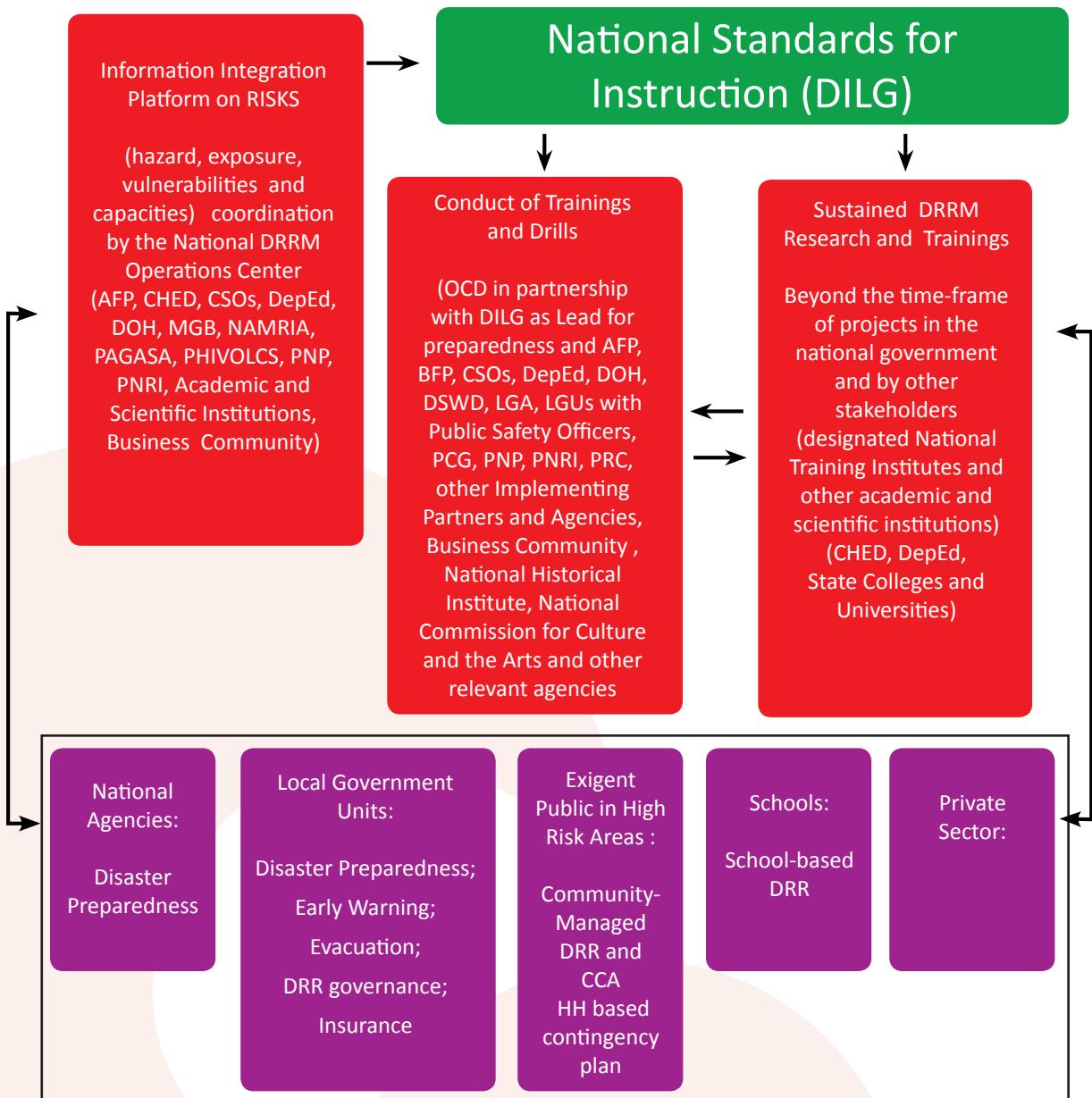


Figure 6. Interoperability for Capacity Building

3. DRRM LOCALIZATION - Institutionalization of DRRM Institutions

LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Co-LEAD AGENCY: OCD

Implementing Partners: DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, LDRRM Offices and CSOs

Institutionalization of the very DRRM institutions and systems that will provide the means by which DRRM goals will be realized are vital to resilience. Under its mandate from the AADMER agreement, RA 10121 and the NDRRMP, the government will work through this team, under the coordination of the DILG, to ensure the following:

- 3.1 Appoint the National Focal Point and Competent Authority as prescribed under the AADMER.
- 3.2. Establish the 24/7 Emergency Operations Center as specified in the SASOP.
- 3.3 Designate the in-country AHA Operational Coordinator.
- 3.4 Ensure DRRM councils are operational and self-reliant.
- 3.5 Ensure that local DRRM offices are fully functional.
- 3.6 Integrate DRR and CCA in Local Development Plans, Programs and Budgets.
- 3.7. Accredit CSOs.
- 3.8 Activate ICS.

The other members of this team include AFP, BFP, CSOs, DepEd, DOH, DSWD, LGA, LGUs with Public Safety Officers, PCG, PNP, PNRI, PRC according to the NDRRMP. However, owing to the overlaps in some functions, as specified in the NDRRMP, the team will also include the OCD, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), CSC and the DBM.

Institutionalization Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Review the NDPP in the light of the Sunset Review of RA 10121, the Framework succeeding the HFA coming out of the WCDRR (2015) and the ASEAN integration (2015)	NDRRMC, through OCD, and in coordination with the DFA
Appointment of the National Focal Point and the Competent Authority	NDRRMC, through the OCD, in coordination with the DFA but appointment must be done by the Office of the President
Establishment of the 24/7 Emergency Operations Center	OCD in coordination with the DND, DSWD (which leads the Response Thematic Area), and other members of the NDRRMC at the national level
Establishment of the DRRM Operations Center	<p>At the local level, DILG in coordination with other NDRRMC institutions provide the guidance in setting up the Emergency Operations Center. OCD can provide the technical assistance in setting up the DRRM Operations Center with the help of other NDRRM Council members, CSOs and the private sector.</p> <p>At the National level, the existing DRRM Operations Center, currently housed in the OCD, will also serve as a point of coordination for parallel attempts of various stakeholders, i.e. private sector, in setting up Disaster Operations Centers that also aim to provide disaster preparedness trainings and contribute to other preparedness measures</p>
Designation of the in-country AHA Operational Coordinator	NDRRMC, (through the OCD) in coordination with the DFA but appointment must be done by the Office of the President
Operationalization of Self-Reliant DRRM Councils	DILG to ensure that the LDRRMCs and BDRRMCs have been convened; reviews, approves, monitors plans and is able to act during emergencies
Operationalization of Functional DRRMO	DILG to ensure LGUs comply with JMC 2014-1 signed by the NDRRMC, DILG, DBM and the CSC, and mobilizes the LDRRMF as prescribed by the JMC 2013-1 between the NDRRMC, DILG and the DBM

Formation of DRRM preparedness teams as prescribed in the NDRRMP	DILG to prepare guidelines for the formation of DRRM preparedness teams in each national agency, and in their respective regional field offices working closely with their LGU counterparts, who are tasked with the delivery of essential services.
Integration of DRRM and CCA in development plans, programs and budgets	DILG via the LGA and other members of this team. Coordination with CCC and OCD will be important
Accreditation of CSOs	DILG ensures that CSOs are accredited in accordance with NDRRMC Memorandum Circular 2012-03 on the Guidelines for the Selection of CSOs to the N/LDRRMC
Development, activation and enhancement of the ICS and its accompanying coordination and communication systems	DILG secures and monitors the implementation of NDRRMC Memorandum Circular 2012-04 on the use of ICS; OCD provides the technical support in setting up the ICS
Development and institutionalization of early warning systems (EWS) and information sharing among LGUs/communities and national government (as specified by JMC 2013-01 by the NDRRMC, DILG, DBM)	DILG provides guidance on the institutionalization of the EWS in coordination with the OCD and the scientific institutions that are part of the NDRRMC and other public private academic, scientific and research institutions and CSOs who will provide the technical assistance to LGUs and other national government agencies.
Development and enhancement of Emergency Response Teams	DILG provides the guidelines for the creation of the Emergency Response Teams; OCD in cooperation with other members of this team including CSOs and the private sector provide the technical support for the LGUs, communities, national agencies and business institutions in need of such technical support.
Issuance of Directive on Disaster Risk Insurance/ Risk Transfer Schemes	OCD and DILG in cooperation with CCC, DOF, DBM

Local Risk Assessment and LDRRM Institutionalization/DRRM Localization

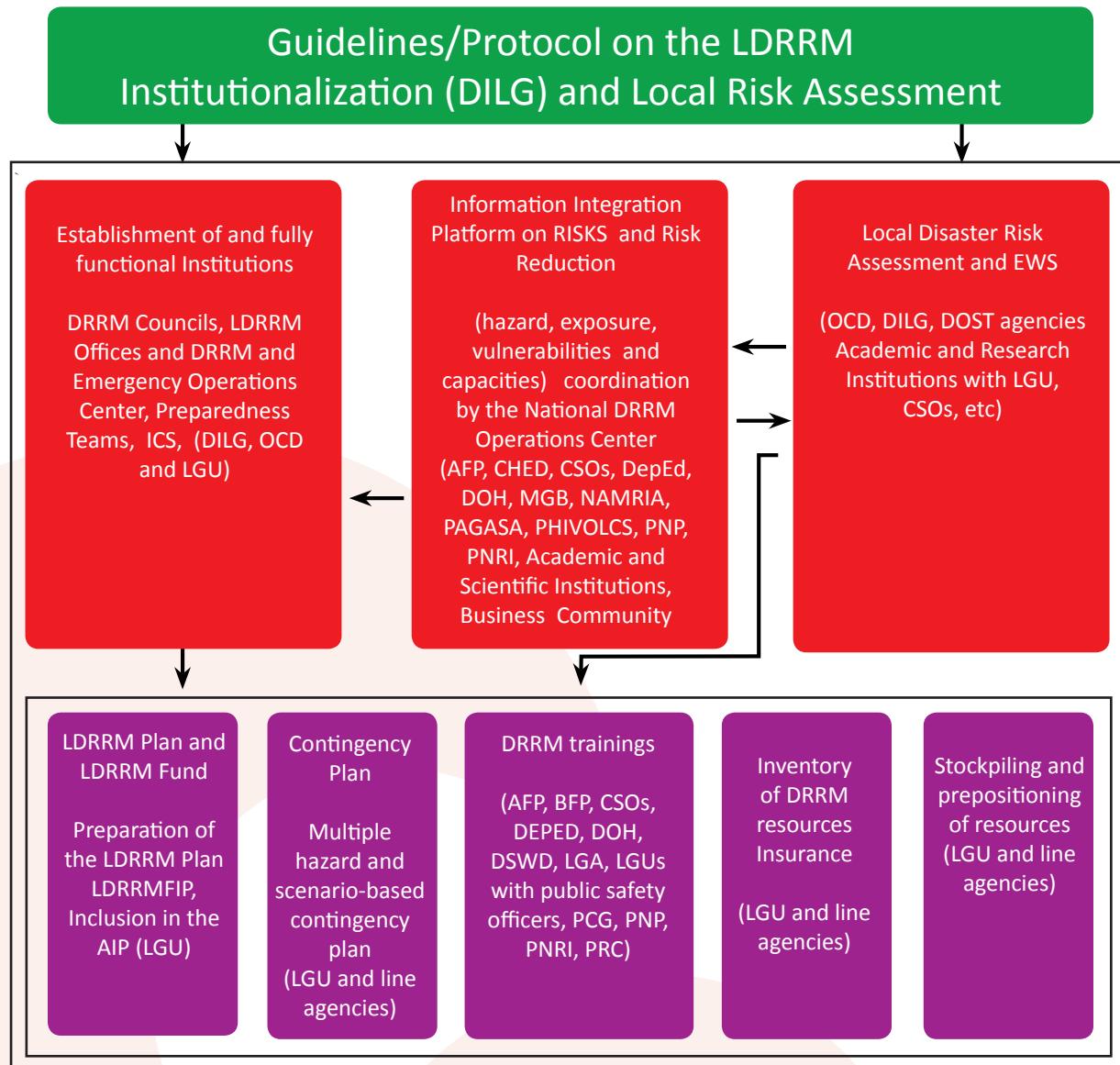


Figure 7. Interoperability for Local Risk Assessment and LDRRM Institutionalization (DRRM Localization)

4. Integrated Risk Assessments and Plans

LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Co-LEAD AGENCY: OCD

Implementing partners: **DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, DPWH and other line agencies relevant to exposure and vulnerability reduction, LDRRM Offices and CSOs**

The NDRRMP places the development of science-based tools for assessments under the domain of prevention and mitigation. However, the conduct of the assessments (i.e. risk assessments) is within the domain of the preparedness. In the same light, the application of science and evidence-based scenarios as decision-making tools are within the parameters of prevention and mitigation, however, the preparation of DRRM Plans, Contingency, Preparedness and Response Plans are within the tasks assigned to the preparedness thematic area under the NDRRMP.

DILG will co-coordinate the work in this team with OCD but will also work with DOST, Local DRRM Offices, AFP, BFP, CSOs, DepEd, DOH, DSWD, LGA, LGUs with public safety officers, PCG, PNP, PNRI, PRC according to the NDRRMP. However, because of the number of national government institutions and local government units that need to be assisted, the roles of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS), the CHED and that of the NSTP may prove to be of value to the work of this team. Moreover, because of the recognition of the multiple hazards vulnerability as well as contribution of the private sector to the preparedness work, the private sector is now to be included in this team. Furthermore, the nexus between DRRM and CCA will warrant the participation of the CCC in this team.

The Risk Assessment and Plans Team will focus on the following:

- 4.1. Conduct of risk assessments at the national and local level.
- 4.2. Preparation of DRRM Plans.
- 4.3. Development or enhancement and simulation of multiple scenario-based contingency, preparedness and response plans.

Risk Assessment and Preparation of Plans-related Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
<p>Conduct of Integrated and Multi-Hazard Risk Assessments in LGUs</p>	<p>DILG, OCD, DOST, the other public and private scientific, academic and research institutions, with participation from CSOs and relevant people's organizations co-develop the guidelines for risk assessments according to scale: regional, national, local (i.e. provincial, city, municipal, barangay).</p> <p>OCD, the LGA and other members of the NDRRMC, like the CCC, along with CSOs and the private sector provide the technical support for the risk assessments.</p> <p>DILG monitors the conduct of the risk assessments of the LGUs.</p> <p>NDRRMC via the OCD monitors the conduct of the risk assessments of national agencies, bureaus, offices especially those tasked with providing essential services.</p>
<p>Development and/or enhancement of common and integrated disaster preparedness and response assessment, information gathering and reporting tools</p>	<p>DILG, OCD, DOST, the other public and private scientific, academic and research institutions, CSOs and humanitarian organizations co-develop the guidelines for integrated and ecosystems-based disaster preparedness and response assessment tools according to scale: regional, national, local (i.e. provincial, city, municipal, barangay).</p> <p>Agencies directly linked to the reduction of physical, social, economic, environmental, institutions exposure and vulnerabilities (i.e. DPWH, DENR, DSWD, NEDA).</p>
<p>Preparation of the DRRM Plan</p>	<p>DILG, in cooperation with the OCD, prepares the guidelines for the preparation of the DRRM plan.</p> <p>DILG via the LGA provides the technical assistance to LGUs for the preparation of the DRRM plans. This will be done in coordination and cooperation with other NDRRMC members, CSOs and the private sector where necessary.</p>

	<p>DILG will monitor the preparation of the DRRM Plan in coordination with the Regional Offices of the OCD.</p> <p>Currently, the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) coordinates with OCD in the preparation of Local DRRM Plans. The BLGD is likewise in charge of the mainstreaming of CCA DRRM in the Local Development Planning. OCD will take charge of providing training /TA to LGUs in the LDRRM Plan preparation. LGA maintains the training on the formulation of the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP).</p>
Development or enhancement and simulation of multiple scenario-based contingency, preparedness and response plans	<p>DILG, along with agencies directly linked to the reduction of physical, social, economic, environmental, institutions exposure and vulnerabilities (i.e. DPWH, DENR, DSWD, NEDA) will work with the OCD and the warning agencies and the scientific, academic, and research institutions. These agencies shall prepare the guidelines for a comprehensive contingency plan.</p> <p>The contingency plan shall have the following features for varying risk situations given the different hazard time frames (pre-hazard, imminent hazard, developing emergencies, prior to impact of hazard):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-hazard. • Multiple-scenario-based. • Includes preparedness and response measures. • Multi-stakeholder. <p>DILG will monitor the preparation of this comprehensive contingency plan in the LGUs.</p> <p>The PMS will monitor the preparation of the comprehensive contingency plans in national government institutions particularly those involved in the delivery of essential services.</p> <p>Other members of the team will provide the necessary technical support to LGUs, national government agencies and the private sector where necessary.</p>

Local Risk Assessment and LDRRM Institutionalization

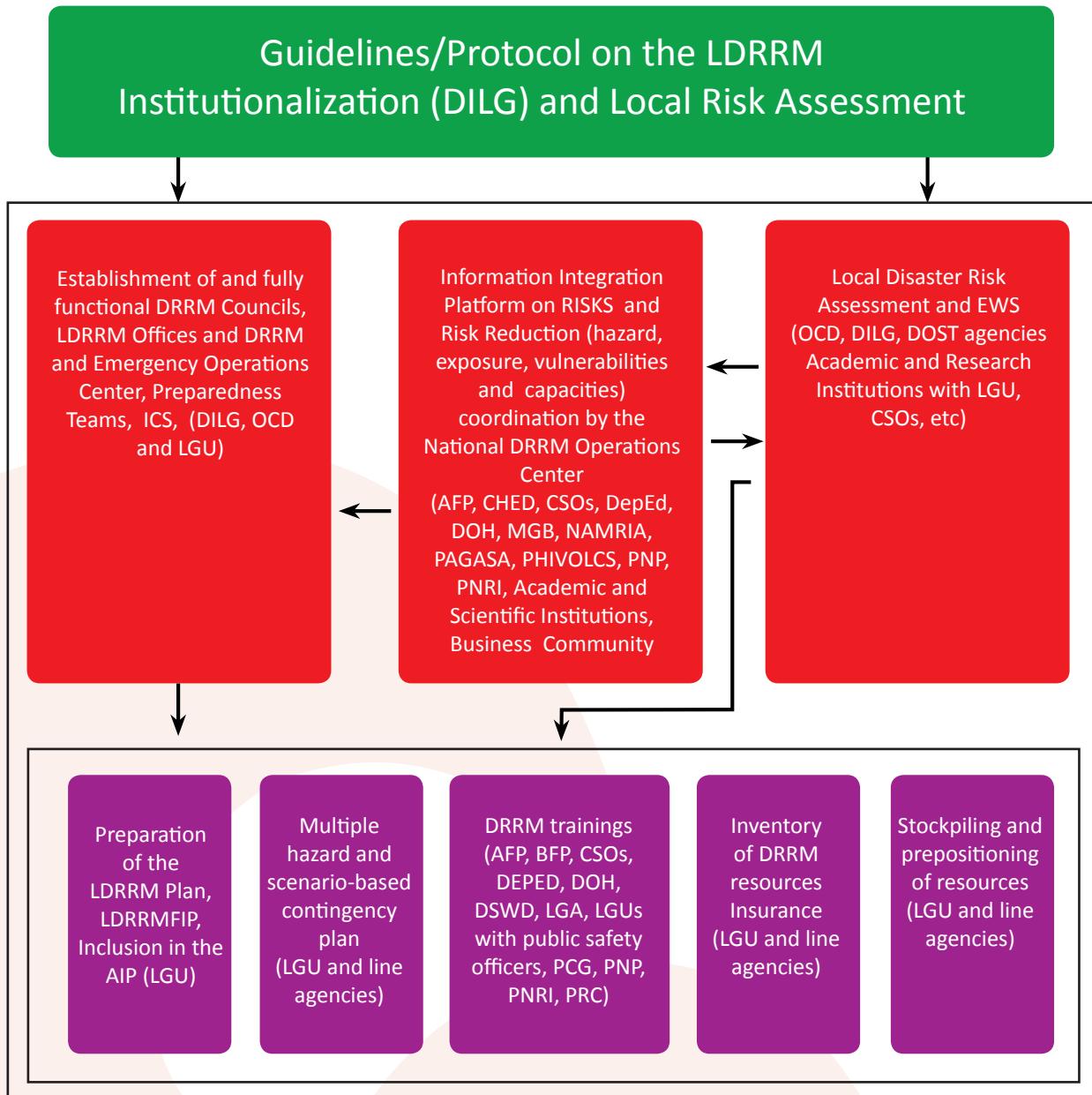


Figure 8. Interoperability for Local Risk Assessment and LDRRM Institutionalization (DRRM Localization)

5. Preparedness for Emergency and Disaster Response

LEAD AGENCY: OCD

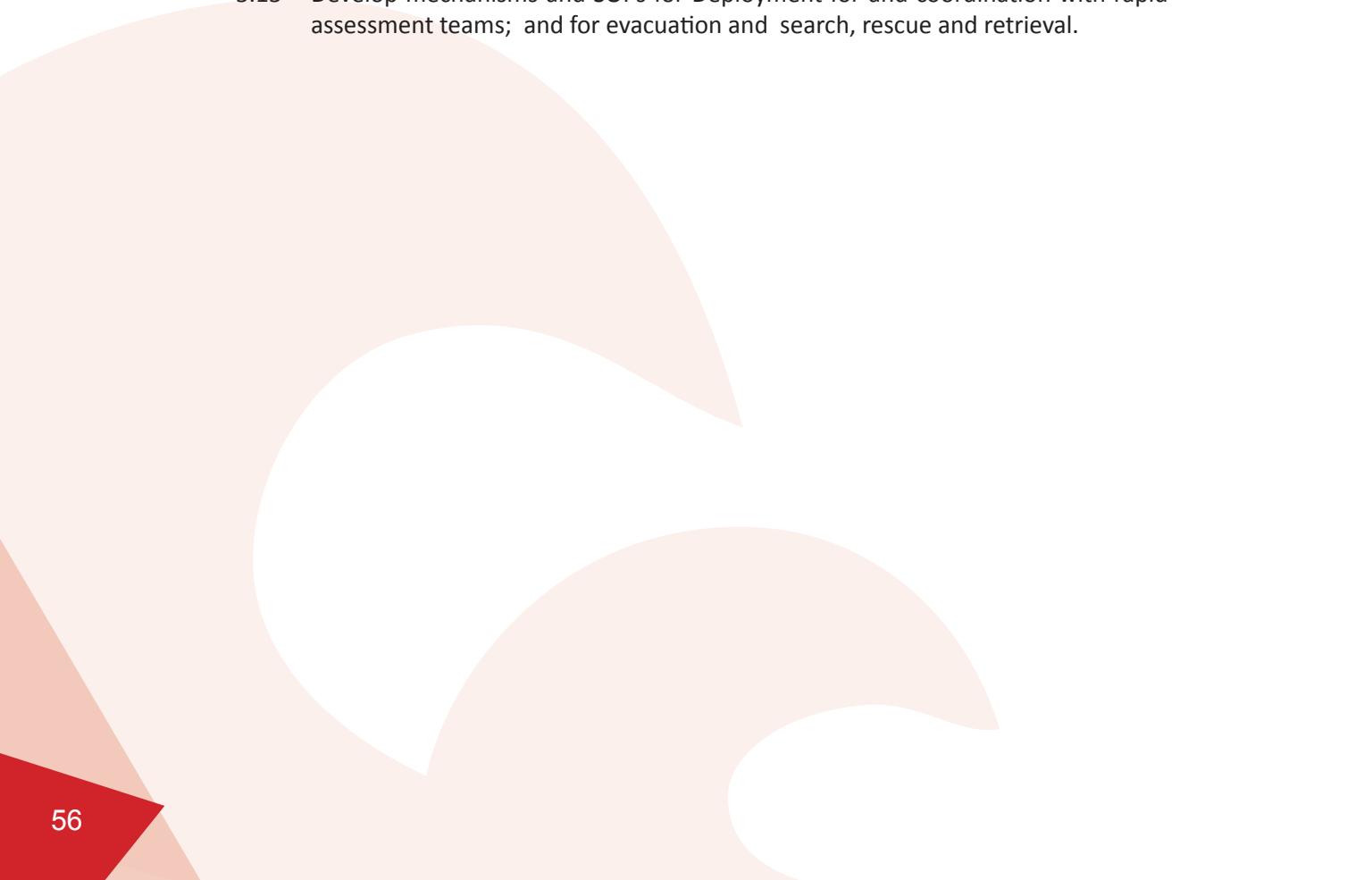
Co-LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Implementing Partners: DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, DPWH, DA, PIA, DFA, LGU Leagues, ULAP and the Local DRRM Offices, CSOs and Private Sector

Preparedness to respond is an important element of disaster preparedness. This team prepares the foundation on which the disaster response thematic team can build on in the event of emergencies. While this team is essentially led by the DILG and OCD, the LGU Leagues, ULAP and the local DRRM Offices, CSOs and Private Sector will play a critical role. The other members of the team include DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC according to the NDRRMP. However, because of the extent of the work required, other institutions like the DPWH, DA and its bureaus, offices, agencies, the PIA, the DFA, and the Philippine legislature will need to be part of this team.

This particular team will need to focus on the following:

- 5.1. Secure that AADMER's work on Pandemic Preparedness and Response is reflected in national systems and mechanisms.
- 5.2 Develop the Standard Manual of Operations for the DRRM Operations Center.
- 5.3 Establish international, national, and local procedure for the utilization of military assets and capacities.
- 5.4 Conduct regular test connectivity between the AHA Centre and the National Operations Center of the Philippines.
- 5.5 Earmark assets and capacities of the Philippines and update information for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements (specified in the SASOP).
- 5.6. Conduct exercises between AHA Centre, member States of the ASEAN and Philippines' National Operations Center for test efficiency and applicability.
- 5.7 Designate a network of entry points and staging areas as entry points for supplies and expertise.

- 
- 5.8 Review policies, procedures and regulations used to facilitate the entry of international assistance.
 - 5.9. Identify gaps and suggest amendments or refinements on the procedures for the entry of international assistance.
 - 5.10. Identify minimum quality and validity requirements for relief goods and materials developed.
 - 5.11 Establish a pool of Emergency Response Assessment Team for AADMER.
 - 5.12 Identify source of contribution to the AADMER Fund.
 - 5.13 Establish a baseline and periodic evaluation of Philippines' preparedness and response capacity.
 - 5.14 Prepare guidelines for national and local Emergency Response Teams.
 - 5.15 Develop mechanisms and SOPs for Deployment for and coordination with rapid assessment teams; and for evacuation and search, rescue and retrieval.

Response Preparedness Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Preparation of scenario-based preparedness and scenario plans for multiple hazards	Integrated platform for assessment, simulation, forecasting, monitoring to be housed under the National DRRM Operations Center to involve agencies such as DSWD, DOST, NAMRIA, PIA, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, Local DRRM Offices, CSOs (i.e. academic and research institutions, community and faith based organizations, etc.), private sector
Development of increased coordination for disaster response through the ICS	OCD in coordination with the Response Thematic Lead and DILG, AFP, DSWD and other agencies with disaster response mandates
Development of the Standard Manual of Operations for the DRRM Operations Center	NDRRMC Thematic Leads in coordination OCD and the NDRRMC-TMG
Preparation of Stockpiles and prepositioned resources	Guided by the Integrated platform for assessment, simulation, forecasting, monitoring, under the National DRRM Operations Center, DILG, OCD, the LDRRMOs at all levels, CSOs, private sector engaged in humanitarian action, AFP, PNP in coordination with the leads of the Response Thematic Area
Identification of minimum quality and validity requirements for relief goods and materials developed	Response Thematic Area leads and members especially the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) of the DOST, DOH, the DPWH, DA, the DILG, OCD, CSOs engaged in humanitarian action, and LDRRMOs.
Conduct of inventory of existing DRRM resources and services	All national and local government agencies under the leadership of the Response Thematic Leads
Preparation of guidelines for national and local Emergency Response Teams for multiple-hazard, multiple hazard and hazard specific, and ecosystems-based contexts	OCD, DILG in cooperation with the leads of the Response Thematic Area

Set-up of SOPs for deployment and coordination with rapid assessment teams; and for evacuation and search, rescue and retrieval;	OCD, DILG, DND, AFP units and the PNP in coordination and cooperation with the lead of the Response Thematic Area (i.e. DSWD), CSOs and private sector engaged in humanitarian action
Set up of evacuation protocols, routes and plans based on risk assessments	<p>At the national level and local level, action must be guided by the evacuation standards stipulated in the JMC signed in 2013 between DILG, DOH, DSWD and DepEd and guided by the NDRP</p> <p>LGUs, with guidance from NDRP, under the technical guidance from DILG and OCD, and informed by risk assessments can set up evacuation routes and develop innovations in evacuation shelters depending on the geographical condition (i.e. small islands) and assessment of risks.</p>
Activation of the Quick Response Fund at the national and Local levels	DILG and PMS to ensure LGUs and national agencies, respectively, comply with COA Circular 2014-002 and mobilizes the LDRRMF as prescribed by the JMC 2013-1 between the NDRRMC, DILG and the DBM

Response Preparedness Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Reflection of AADMER's work on Pandemic Preparedness and Response in national systems and mechanisms	DOH issues guidelines on Pandemic Preparedness and Response in cooperation with DILG and DSWD, Thematic Leads for Preparedness and Response
Establishment of international, national, and local procedure for the utilization of military assets and capacities	DND, consistent with the NDRP, and in coordination with the Thematic Lead for Response, DILG, DFA
Establishment of connectivity between the AHA Centre and the National Operations Center of the Philippines	OCD, DND, and the Response Thematic Area Leads and Members

Conduct of earmarking of assets and capacities of the Philippines and update information for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements (specified in the SASOP)	NDRRMC members, led by the Response Thematic Area Leads, in close coordination with DBM and DFA
Conduct of exercises between AHA Centre, member States of the ASEAN and Philippines' National Operations Center for test efficiency and applicability	NDRRMC members especially the OCD, DND in coordination with Response Thematic Area Leads and Members and the DFA
Designate a network of entry points and staging areas as entry points for supplies and expertise	NDRRMC members, led by the Response Thematic Area Leads and Members, in coordination with the DND including the National Security Council, DFA, DILG, OCD,
Review of policies, procedures and regulations used to facilitate the entry of international assistance	DFA, in cooperation with the Response Thematic Lead and Members of the NDERRMC, relevant committees in both houses of the Philippine legislature, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs, the DBM and the Bureau of Internal Revenue
Identification of gaps and amendments or refinements on the procedures for the entry of international assistance	The Response Thematic Lead and Members of the NDERRMC in coordination with DFA, DILG, ULAP and the various Leagues of LGUs, CSOs especially those engaged in humanitarian action, the Response Thematic Area Leads, the DBM, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the DND including the National Security Council
Establishment of a pool of Emergency Response Assessment Team for AADMER	NDERRMC, via the Response Thematic Lead, in coordination with the units of the DND, DSWD, DOH, DILG, DPWH and other relevant agencies
Identification of source of contribution to the AADMER Fund	NDERRMC, in coordination with the Preparedness and Response Cluster Leads, with OCD, DBM, and the relevant committees in both houses of the Philippine Legislature

Response Preparedness



Figure 9. Interoperability for Response Preparedness

6. Partnership Arrangements

LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Implementing partners: OCD, NEDA, CSO, Leagues of Local Governments and DFA

The NDRRMP gives particular importance to the strengthening of partnerships and coordination. Coordination is to be facilitated by the DILG with the CSOs and its Implementing Partners. However, because partnership building crossed boundaries with the international agreements the Philippines signed, i.e. AADMER; and have extended this to the private sector with the Philippines public-private partnership arrangements; the DFA, the Philippine Legislature and the private sector will have to be drawn to the team. Furthermore, there are existing public-private (including CSOs) partnerships that can already be utilized for preparedness interventions that can be facilitated by such institutions as the NEDA.

This Team's work will focus on:

- 6.1 Compliance with the AADMER commitments of the Philippines.
- 6.2 Increasing partnership arrangements between government institutions, the CSOs, and the private sector for preparedness interventions.
- 6.3 Enhancing participation of other stakeholders in the preparedness interventions.
- 6.4 Maintaining a database of, and updating of a directory or database of key players and stakeholders in preparedness in the Philippines.
- 6.5 Preparing guidelines for coordination and partnership arrangements.
- 6.6 Setting up of coordination mechanisms for preparedness at the national and local levels.

Partnership and Coordination Tasks	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Compliance with the AADMER commitments of the Philippines	DFA and the NDRRMC
Increase and improvement of partnership arrangements between government institutions, the CSOs, and the private sector for preparedness interventions	DILG, OCD, CSO and Private Sector representatives
Enhancement of participation of other stakeholders in the preparedness interventions	DILG, OCD, LDRRMOs, CSOs, Private Sector
Regular maintenance and updating of a database and directory of key players and stakeholders in preparedness in the Philippines	National DRRM Operations Center c/o OCD, DILG, LGUs
Preparation of guidelines for coordination and partnership arrangements including contingency plans	DILG in cooperation with OCD, NEDA

Partnerships

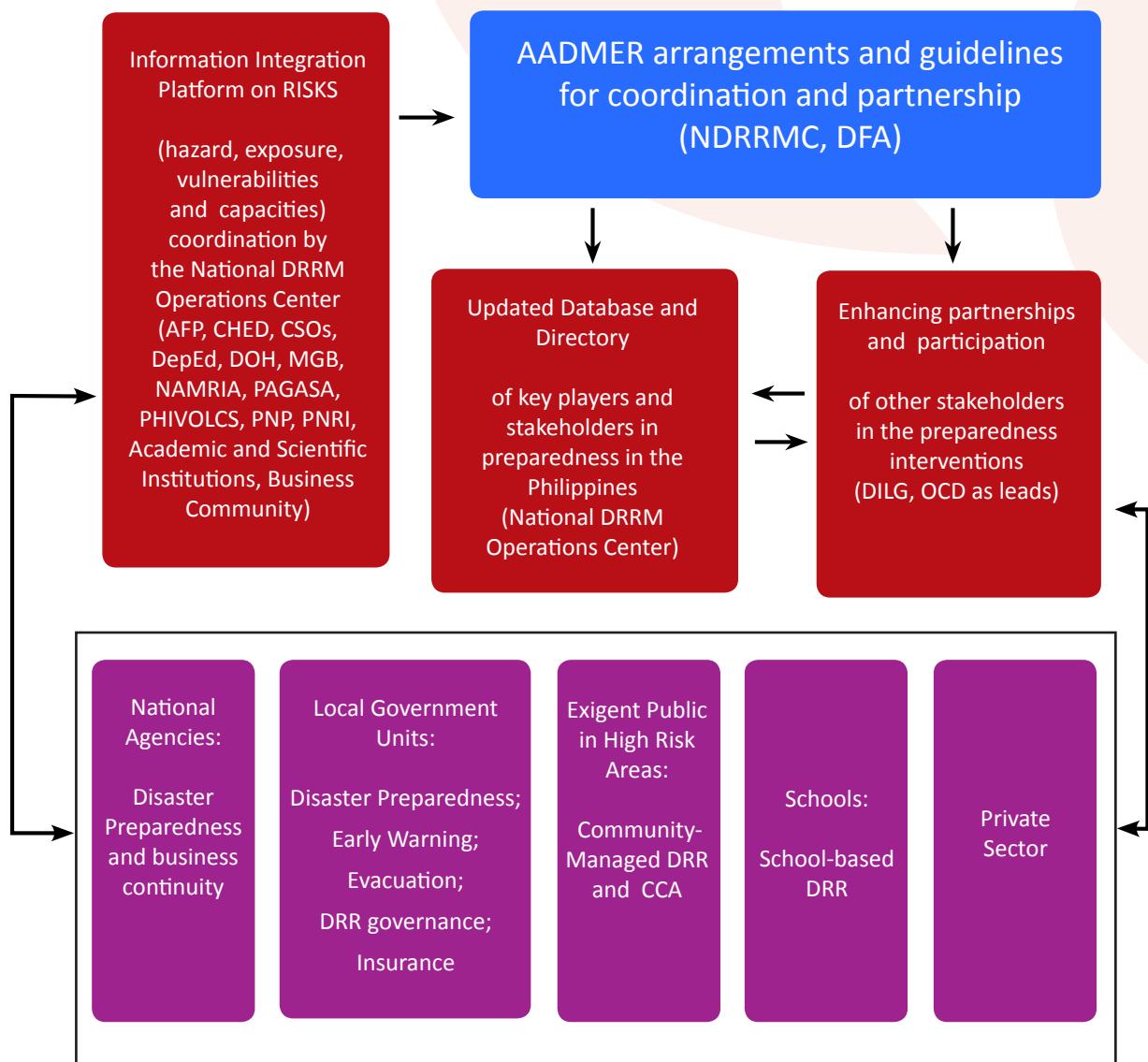


Figure 10. Interoperability for Partnerships

7. Continuity of Essential Services

LEAD AGENCY: DILG

Co-LEAD AGENCY: OCD

Implementing partners: DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, LDRRMO, CSOs, PMS, DPWH, the Private Sector, DBM and COA

Resilience, reflected through the capacity of a system to function despite hazards and related impacts, is an excellent indicator of preparedness. The continuity in the delivery of essential or lifeline services is a good operational indicator of preparedness which the NDRRMP recognizes. Thus, this Team shall focus on:

- 7.1. Preparation of plans for business continuity or continuity of operations for essential or lifeline services;
- 7.2. Conduct of risk-sensitive capacity assessment of the operations for the delivery of essential or lifeline services;
- 7.3. Acquisition of assets and resources to secure redundancy in the delivery of essential or lifeline services;

DILG and OCD take the lead in coordination but with the support of team members that include DSWD, DOST, AFP, PNP, DepEd, PRC, LDRRMO, CSOs according to the NDRRMP. However, the team may need help from institutions like the PMS, DPWH, the Private Sector, DBM and COA.

Tasks related to the Continuity of Operations	Responsible Agency/Agencies
<p>Preparation of plans for business continuity or continuity of operations for essential or lifeline services and security of vital production sites in multiple hazard, hazard-specific, and ecosystems-based contexts</p>	<p>DILG in cooperation with the PMS, DPWH and the agencies managing lifeline service, private sector representative to the NDRRMC and CSOs prepare guidelines for the preparation of a plan for the continuity of operations in the face of hazards and/or emergencies.</p> <p>DILG monitors incorporation of the plan for the continuity of operations in the contingency plan in the LGUs;</p> <p>PMS monitors preparation of the continuity of operations plan in line agencies and their respective field offices;</p>
<p>Preparation of business continuity plans for the private sector especially for major metropolitan areas and agricultural centers</p>	<p>NDRRMC, RDRRMC, P/C/MDRRMCs, Business Community, DTI, DOST, DA, NEDA, and other relevant agencies directly linked to the reduction of physical, social, economic, environmental, institutions exposure and vulnerabilities (i.e. DPWH, DENR, DSWD, NEDA)</p>
<p>Preparation of business continuity plans for the academic, research and learning institutions especially for major metropolitan areas</p>	<p>CCHED, DepEd, National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)</p>
<p>Preparation of business continuity plans for health service providers and hospitals</p>	<p>DOH</p>

Tasks related to the Continuity of Operations	Responsible Agency/Agencies
Preparation of business continuity plans for the AFP, PNP, DSWD, DOH and those providing security and protection services	NDRRMC, PNP, DSWD, DOH, AFP
Conduct of risk-sensitive capacity assessment of the operations for the delivery of essential or lifeline services and security of vital production sites	DILG, PMS and all other agencies involved in the delivery of lifeline services prepare guidelines for the risk-sensitive capacity assessment of operations and secure that the assessments are conducted by relevant line agencies, their respective field offices and by LGUs.
Acquisition of assets and resources to secure redundancy in the delivery of essential or lifeline services and in data management	DILG, OCD, CSOs, PMS provide technical assistance to LGUs and line agencies for the mobilization of the DRRMF allocated for preparedness based on the guidelines set by COA Circular 2014-002 and the JMC 2013-1 between the NDRRMC, DILG and the DBM

Continuity of Services

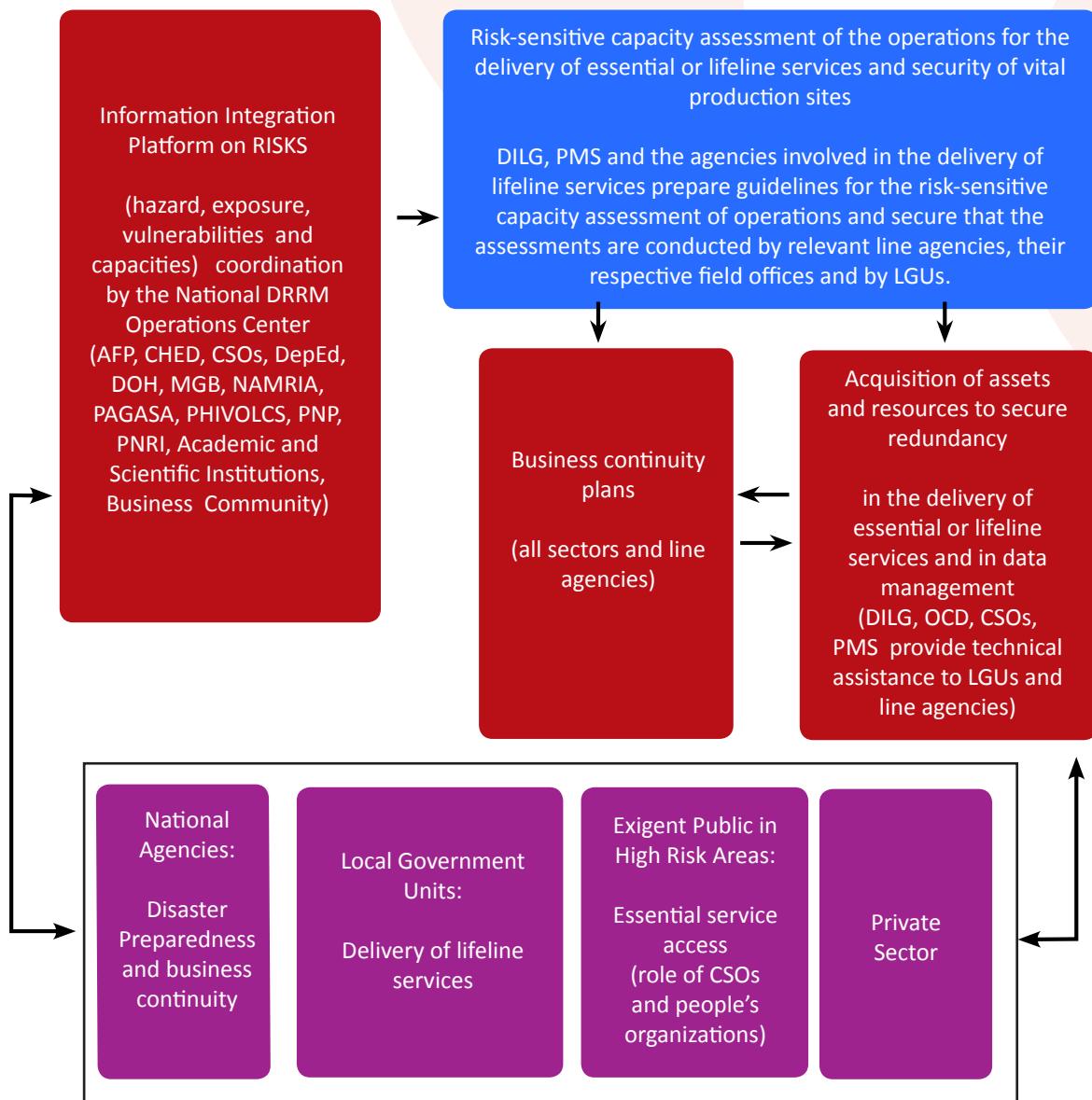


Figure 11. Interoperability for Continuity of Essential Services

J. WORKPLAN

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Clarification on the Utilization of the DRRMF for Preparedness (DBM-COA)													
Guidelines on LGU disaster preparedness for LGUS													
Sector-specific guidelines for disaster preparedness													
Guidelines for LGUs to access the PSF for preparedness													
Guidelines on the declaration of imminent danger													
Minimum Standards on Disaster Preparedness													
Clarification on the regional preparedness mechanisms in the light of the ASEAN integration and the post AADMER Framework													

INFORMATION EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS (IEC)	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Setting up of the Interoperability System Integrated Platform on Risk Assessment for Disaster Preparedness													
Risk Communication Protocols for IEC													
Preparation of multiple-hazard and hazard-specific, and ecosystems-based preparedness , DRRM, CCA learning materials													
Standard Programs and Modules of Instruction (all sectors, all levels)													
Downscaling of and implementation of guidelines, standards, policies for LGUs (for barangays and households)													
DRRM-CCA IEC Advocacy Plan and Program for Preparedness and Emergency agencies and stakeholders													

Review and enhancement of the PhilNet system for the delivery of a ladderized and sectoral capacity building support for preparedness to LGUs and other stakeholders													
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CAPACITY BUILDING	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Capacity building for risk managers in the public and private sector													
Establish DRRM Training Institutes													
Integration of DRR CCA in school curricula and learning materials													
Conduct of DRRM and CCA trainings at the community level													
Development, Organization, Training, Administration, utilization, Mobilization, Operation, Accreditation, Protection and Funding of the National Service Reserve Corps (NSRC)													

National research and innovation programs and technology access and use for disaster preparedness													
Disaster Preparedness Trainings													
Health Emergency Preparedness Trainings (local, national, regional)													
Training on the Management of the Dead													
Community-managed Gender-Sensitive DRRM and Preparedness Trainings													
Physical, social, economic environmental preparedness trainings													

RISK ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	
Conduct of Integrated and Multi-Hazard Risk Assessments in LGUs														

Development and/or enhancement of common and integrated disaster preparedness and response assessment, information gathering and reporting tools													
Preparation of the DRRM Plan													
Development or enhancement and simulation of multiple scenario-based contingency, preparedness and response plans													

DRRM LOCALIZATION	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Review the NDPP in the light of the Sunset Review of the RA 10121, the framework succeeding the HFA coming out of the WCDRR (2015), the ASEAN integration (2015)													
Appointment of the National Focal Point and the Competent Authority for the AADMER arrangements													

DRRM LOCALIZATION	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	
Establish the 24/7 Emergency Operations Center														
Establish the DRRM Operations Center														
Designate the in-country AHA Operational Coordinator														
Operational and Self-Reliant DRRM Councils														
Functional DRRMO														
Formation of DRRM preparedness teams as prescribed in the NDRRMP														
Integration of DRRM and CCA in development plans, programs, budgets														
Accreditation of CSOs														
Development, activation and enhancement of the ICS and its accompanying coordination and communication systems														

Development and institutionalization of early warning systems (EWS) and information sharing among LGUs/ communities and national government (as specified by JMC 2013-01 by the NDRRMC, DILG, DBM)												
Development and enhancement of Emergency Response Teams												
Directive on Disaster Risk Insurance/ Risk Transfer Schemes												

PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RESPONSE	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
NATIONAL													
Scenario-based preparedness and scenario plans for multiple hazards													
Develop increased coordination for disaster response through the Incident Command System													
Development of the Standard Manual of Operations for the DRRM Operations Center													

NATIONAL										
Stockpiling and prepositioning of resources	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Identify minimum quality and validity requirements for relief goods and materials developed	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
Inventory of existing DRRM resources and services	████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████	████████████
Guidelines for national and local Emergency Response Teams for multiple-hazard, multiple hazard and hazard specific, and ecosystems-based contexts	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Deployment and coordination with rapid assessment teams and for evacuation and search, rescue and retrieval	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
Set up evacuation protocols, routes and plans based on risk assessments	████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████
Activation of the Quick Response Fund at the National and Local levels	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████

PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RESPONSE	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
REGIONAL (ASEAN cooperation resulting from AADMER)													
Secure that AADMER's work on Pandemic Preparedness and Response is reflected in national systems and mechanisms													
International, national, and local procedure for the utilization of military assets and capacities													
Test connectivity between the AHA Center and the National Operations Center of the Philippines													
Earmark assets and capacities of the Philippines and update information for the ASEAN Standby Arrangements (specified in the SASOP)													

Conduct exercises between AHA Center, member States of the ASEAN and Philippines' National Operations Center for test efficiency and applicability												
Designate a network of entry points and staging areas as entry points for supplies and expertise												
Review policies, procedures and regulations used to facilitate the entry of international assistance												
Identify gaps and suggest amendments or refinements on the procedures for the entry of international assistance												
Establish a pool of Emergency Response Assessment Team for AADMER												
Identify source of contribution to the AADMER Fund												

CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Guidelines for the preparation of plans and preparation of plans for business continuity or continuity of operations for essential or lifeline services and security of vital production sites in multiple-hazard, hazard specific, and ecosystems-based contexts													
Business continuity plans for the business private sector especially for major metropolitan areas and agricultural centers													
Business continuity plans for the academic, research and learning institutions especially for major metropolitan areas													
Business continuity plans for health service providers and hospitals													

Business continuity plans for the AFP, PNP, DSWD, DOH and those providing security and protection services													
Risk-sensitive capacity assessment of the operations for the delivery of essential or lifeline services and security of vital production sites													
Acquisition of assets and resources to secure redundancy in the delivery of essential or lifeline services and in data management													

PARTNERSHIPS	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	
Compliance with the AADMER commitments of the Philippines														
Increasing partnership arrangements between government institutions, the CSOs, and the private sector for preparedness interventions														

PARTNERSHIPS	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Enhancing participation of other stakeholders in the preparedness interventions													
Maintaining a database of, and updating of a directory of key players and stakeholders in preparedness in the Philippines													
Preparations of guidelines for coordination and partnership arrangements including contingency plans													

K. Funding Mechanism for Disaster Preparedness

1. National Agency Allocations for Preparedness

Section 22 of R.A. 10121 specifies that the “Calamity Fund referred to in the annual General Appropriations Act shall be known as the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF) and shall be used for disaster risk reduction or mitigation, prevention and preparedness such as but not limited to training of personnel, procurement of equipment and capital expenditures. It can also be utilized for relief, recovery, reconstruction and other services or work that is connected to natural or human-induced calamities which may occur during the budget year or those that occurred in the past two (2) years from the budget year.”

National agency allocations for the NDRRMF shall come from the Agency’s regular allocation and budget. As clarified by R.A. 10121:

- “... all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government are authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to implement projects designed to address DRRM activities in accordance with the guidelines to be issued by the NDERRMC in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).”

The COA issued Memorandum Circular 2014-002⁶ which sets the guidelines on the accounting and reporting of all funds received to support the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management program. This Circular provides:

- 1.1 The DBM shall maintain a separate Registry of Appropriations and Allotments (RAPAL) and Registry of Allotments and Notice of Cash Allocation Issued (RANCAI) for each agency with appropriated NDRRMF.
- 1.2 The agencies (a) that received Special Allotment Release Orders (SAROs) from the NDRRMF; (b) with QRF; and (c) those with the DRRMF allocation include in their respective budgets shall maintain a separate Registry of Allotments and Obligations (RAO) to be labelled as RAO-DRRM for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) and Capital Outlay (CO).

⁶ COA Circular 2014-002, April 15, 2014. Accounting and Reporting Guidelines Accounting and Reporting Guidelines on the receipt and utilization of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF), cash and in-kind aids/donations from local and foreign sources, and funds allocated from the agency regular budget for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) program. Last accessed May 2015 at http://www.coa.gov.ph/disaster_audit/doc/COA_C2014-002.pdf

- 1.3 Any cash donations from local and foreign sources shall be acknowledged through the issuance of an Official Receipt and deposited with an authorized government depository bank (AGDB) under a separate bank account for DRRM Funds (DRRMF) and entered in the Cash Receipt Records by the designated Collecting Officer.
- 1.4 In kind donations from local and foreign sources, on the other hand, shall be issued an Acknowledgement Receipt for In-Kind Donations for DRRM by the Head of Agency or his/her designated authorized representative.
- 1.5 Required reports on the receipt and utilization of DRRMF sourced from GAA and donations in cash and in kind shall be posted in the official websites of the implementing/donee-agency, OCD and NDRRMC.

The same circular further provides detailed guidance on the mechanisms on the allocation and use of the NDRRMF.

2. Local Government Allocations for Preparedness

Section 21 of R.A. 10121 specifies that the present Local Calamity Fund shall be known as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) with not less than five (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF.

The LDRRMF may be used to support disaster risk management programs including training, purchasing of life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for the payment of premiums for calamity insurance. Seventy percent (70%) of the LDRRMF shall be allocated for disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and recovery.

The JMC 2013-1 between NDRRMC, DILG and the DBM⁷ states that, preparedness action is carried out within the context of DRRM and aims to build capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.

The JMC classifies the following activities as preparedness interventions:

- 2.1 Conduct of trainings on disaster preparedness and response, search, rescue and retrieval operations;

⁷ NDRRMC DBM DILG Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01, March 25, 2013. Allocation and Utilization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). Last accessed May 2015 at <http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Issuances/2013/Joint%20Memorandum%20Circular/JMC2013-1.pdf>

- 2.2 Conduct of simulation exercises at various levels to test plans and skills;
- 2.3 Development of information, education and communication (IEC) campaign and information sharing between LGUs/communities and the national government;
- 2.4 Development of standard operations manual for Disaster Operation Centers;
- 2.5 Development and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for deployment, evacuation and coordination with rapid assessment teams, etc.;
- 2.6 Development and institutionalization of early warning system (EWS) , information sharing among LGUs/communities and the national government;
- 2.7 Conduct of disaster risk reduction and management researches;
- 2.8 Conduct of multi-stakeholders dialogue;
- 2.9 Development and conduct of regular review of contingency plans;
- 2.10 Development of information and database generation;
- 2.11 Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies; and
- 2.12 Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary.

Moreover, the JMC 2013-1 states that appropriations for the LDRRMF shall be part of the General Fund Annual Budget and/or Supplemental Budget of the LGU. Projects and activities charged to the LDRRMF should be incorporated in the LDRRM Plan (LDRRMP) and integrated in the Annual Investment Program (AIP) of the LGU.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring of Evaluation of the NDPP use and implementation will be drawn from existing protocols, unless they have not yet been previously developed.

1. Disaster Preparedness for Local Government Units

1.1 Compendium on Disaster Preparedness

A monitoring and evaluation tool for disaster preparedness will be developed using the criteria identified in the Compendium on Disaster Preparedness. The actions to be monitored and evaluated include the following:

- 1.1.1 Organization, activation or reactivation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils or Committee as in the case of the Barangay.
- 1.1.2 Ensuring the functionality of the DRRMCs based on the following criteria:
 - 1.1.2.1 Approval of the LDRRM Plan.
 - 1.1.2.2 Integration of the DRR and CCA in the Comprehensive Plan, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan and in the Annual Budget.
 - 1.1.2.3 Scheme for pre-emptive evacuation of residents-at-risk.
 - 1.1.2.4 Regular DRRMC meetings.
- 1.1.3 Establishment of the DRRMO.
- 1.1.4 Ensuring the functionality of the DRRM Office based on the following criteria:
 - 1.1.4.1 Organization, training, and equipping the local emergency and rescue teams.
 - 1.1.4.1 Organization, training, and equipping the local emergency and rescue teams.
 - 1.1.4.2 Installation of early warning and evacuation alert system.

- 1.1.4.3 Establishment of a Disaster Operations Center that can be used as the central command and control facility for managing disasters which will have the capacity to operate on a 24/7 basis.
 - 1.1.4.4 Establishment of Disaster Auxiliary Command Center/s.
 - 1.1.4.5 Securing a database on the human resource, equipment, directories, location of critical infrastructures, and a database of each element's capacities.
 - 1.1.4.6 Securing partnerships with the Private Sector, CSOs and Volunteer Groups.
 - 1.1.4.7 Securing partnerships with other local governments for DRRM and Emergency Response.
 - 1.1.4.8 Conduct of public awareness activities on specific hazards utilizing hazard maps and other materials developed by PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, DENR-MGB among others.
- 1.1.5 Identification of:
 - 1.1.5.1 Populations-at-risk especially those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas, along riverbanks or shorelines.
 - 1.1.5.2 People with special needs such as the elderly, children, infants, pregnant women and persons with disability, and their location.
 - 1.1.5.3 Poorly constructed houses or facilities.
 - 1.1.5.4 Preparation of a Preparedness Contingency Plan which will include the following:
 - 1.1.5.4.1 Activation of an early warning system.
 - 1.1.5.4.2 Activation of a pre-designated evacuation center.
 - 1.1.5.4.3 Identification of designated areas for search and rescue.
 - 1.1.5.4.4 Identification of evacuation routes and traffic.

- 1.1.5.4.5 Search and rescue protocols.
 - 1.1.5.4.6 Emergency response protocols.
 - 1.1.5.4.7 Medical and counseling services protocols.
 - 1.1.5.4.8 Protocols for the distribution of relief goods.
 - 1.1.5.4.9 Evacuation center and management procedures.
- 1.1.6 Evaluation of disaster preparedness and response work using the criteria below.
- 1.1.6.11.1.6.1 Regular testing of the flood or other early warning and evacuation alert system.
 - 1.1.6.2 Full dissemination of a Family Guide to Action on Warning and Evacuation Alert.
 - 1.1.6.3 Designation of Evacuation Center/s.
 - 1.1.6.4 Pre-deployment or assignment of location-specific evacuation and rescue equipment and transport.
 - 1.1.6.5 Organization of and training of personnel for:
 - 1.1.6.5.1 Forced or preemptive evacuation.
 - 1.1.6.5.2 Search and Rescue.
 - 1.1.6.5.3 Medical and Counseling Services.
 - 1.1.6.5.4 Relief Goods Distribution.
- 1.1.7 Ease of utilizing the DRRM Fund for disaster preparedness, during a disaster and post disaster.
- 1.1.8 Ensuring proper coordination with the DILG, DND, DSWD, DOH and the PRC.

1.2 Seal of Good Governance

Another way of monitoring and evaluating the progress of LGUs in disaster preparedness will be through the Seal of Good Governance explained in DILG Memorandum Circular 2014-39⁸.

The section of the criteria on Disaster Preparedness covers

1.2.1 Excellent performance of the LDRRMC certified by the DND-OCD

1.2.1.1 2013 Gawad KALASAG Hall of Famer

1.2.1.2 National Awardee for Best LDRRMC

1.2.2 In the alternative, presence of ALL of the following structures, plans and systems for disaster preparedness

1.2.2.1 Has structure for (a) LDRRMC and (b) LDRRMO;

1.2.2.2 Has at least two of these plans:

(a) CLUP

(b) DRRM Plan

(c) Contingency Plan

(d) Local Climate Change Action Plan or PDPFP;

1.2.2.3 Has a system in place for:

(a) Early Warning and Evacuation Alert System

(b) Evacuation Centers

(c) Command line and Standard Operating Procedures

(d) Transportation

(e) Relief operations

(f) Medical services

(g) Registration

(h) Security

⁸ DILG Memorandum Circular 2014-39, March 24, 2014. 2014 Seal of Good Local Governance: Pagkilala sa Katapatan at Kahuayan ng Pamahalaang Lokal. Last accessed May 2015 at: http://www.lcp.org.ph/UserFiles/League_of_Cities/file/DILG_MC_2014-39.pdf

Annex

Annex A

Institutions that Contributed to the Crafting of the NDPP

National Government Agencies (NGAs)
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Climate Change Commission
Department of Agriculture
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of the Interior and Local Government
Department of Public Works and Highways
Department of Science and Technology
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Local Government Academy
Mines and Geosciences Bureau
National Council on Disability Affairs
National Economic and Development Authority
National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
Office of Civil Defense
Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration
Philippine Coast Guard
Philippine Information Agency
Philippine National Police
Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology

Local Government Units (LGUs)
Bulacan
Nueva Ecija
Makati City
Marikina City
Olongapo City
Paranaque City
Pasig City
Valenzuela City
San Francisco, Cebu

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Ateneo School of Government
Aksyon Klima Pilipinas
Buklod Tao Incorporated
Center for Disaster Preparedness
DRRNet Philippines
Manila Observatory
Philippine Red Cross
Rappler
Save the Children
World Vision Development Foundation

Leagues
Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines
League of Provinces in the Philippines
League of Municipalities in the Philippines



With funding from

