Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation in the Philippines: Assessment and Recommendations

Submitted by: GIZ-RFPI Asia
Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation in the Philippines: Assessment and Recommendations

Jimmy Loro
Senior Advisor, GIZ RFPI/RIICE

APEC Roadmap for Resilient Economies Conference, Bacolod, Negros Occidental, Philippines
Outline:

• Background
• Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act and Related Policies
• Disaster Risk Finance
• DRRM Initiatives
• DRRM and DRF during Typhoon Haiyan
• DRRM Assessments and Proposals
Background
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## Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act and Related Policies

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<tr>
<th>National Government</th>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<td>RA 7586: National Integrated Protected Areas System</td>
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<td>RA 8371: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act</td>
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<td>RA 6657: Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program</td>
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<td>RA 7279: Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992</td>
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<td>RA 6541: National Building Code of the Philippines</td>
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<td>Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the New Building code</td>
<td>Disaster Management Trainings</td>
<td>Roadmap to Financial Literacy -- Regional Microinsurance Advocacy</td>
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DRRM and DRF During Super Typhoon Haiyan

- Budget call for 2014 started in December 2012
- 2013 Budget implementation
- 70% of Calamity Fund available/used for DRRM Trainings

Jan-Oct 2013

- Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda made landfall on 7 November
- LGUs, as first line of defense, severely affected
- National Government response

7 November

- LGU 30% Calamity Fund fully spent
- 2014 Budget approved by President Aquino
- Office of the Presidential Assistant on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction created

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DRRM and DRF During Super Typhoon Haiyan

January 2014

- 2014 approved budget "irrelevant" to LGU needs
- Public vetting by OPARR on priority projects

2014

- Significant demand for infra, social services, resettlement
- LGU funds not enough despite budget realignments

December 2014

- OPARR Plan finalized

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Market Disruption = Delay in normalization

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- Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda made landfall on 7 November
- 30% Calamity Fund activated, used

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Key Points: Assessments

- Significant risk on sustained economic development in highly at risk areas
- Effective implementation of Community Land Use Development Plans (CLUDPs) is overcome by private owners and their decisions over use of lands
- Public finance is spent for all damages, including those caused by private infrastructures built on high risk areas
- Policies on land use and development has not reflected new norm
- Existing supply and value chains are not climate smart, and are continuously exposed to NatCat risks
Key Points: Proposals

• Need for a climate and NatCat-proof National Land Use Act

• Strengthened use of Community Land Use Development Plans (CLUDPs) in LGU Land Administration

• Expanded use of Geo-Hazard Maps as:
  • basis and foundation for CLUDPs
  • basis for Municipal Development Plans
  • basis in designing activities for the 70% of LGU Calamity Fund
  • additional basis of environmental studies for the issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECC)
  • additional basis for real property taxation
Key Points: Proposals

- Expanded use of Geo-Hazard Maps as:
  - Comparatively higher taxes on commercial establishments built on high risk areas

- Preparation and yearly updating of community-based worst case scenario planning and DRRM budgeting to focus on:
  - Infra audit: location, modeling on possible damages due to specific NatCats, and cost projections (refit, repair, rebuild)
  - Worst NatCat-based LGU planning for the Calamity Fund (70% for preparation; 30% for response)
  - Intervention-specific fund release by National Government to LGUs, after NatCat event, using models, LGU plans and actual scenarios
Key Points: Proposals

- Mass evac scenario-building, planning, and random drills
- Strengthening electronic information collection, access/sharing and archiving
- Use of latest technologies (ex. Remote Sensing) for DRRM assessment and response
- Adoption of Climate Smart technologies for supply and value chains, to include worst case scenarios
  - assessment, planning and simulation of Climate Smart supply and value chain models
  - particularly to support local DRRM response
  - creation of logistics master plan during severe NatCat scenarios
  - Climate and NatCat-proofed logistics mechanism needed
Key Points: Proposals

- Development of NatCat products for various levels
- Macro (Nat’l Govt), Meso (LGU) and household access to DRF instruments (insurance pools; micro/insurance)
Thank you for your attention

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GIZ Regulatory Framework Promotions of Pro-Poor Insurance Markets in Asia/
Remote Sensing-Based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Economies (RIICE)

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