

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia
Phase 4

MONITORING and REPORTING PROGRESS on
**COMMUNITY-BASED
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT in
PHILIPPINES**

April 2008

Monitoring and Reporting Progress on
Community-based Disaster Risk Management in
Philippines: ECHO, UNESCAP and ADPC

April 2008

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Execution of the study was undertaken under the direction of the Disaster Management Systems, under the leadership of its Director, Mr. Aloysius Rego. Editorial services and presswork supervision were provided by the Information and Knowledge Management unit led by Ms. Roopa Rakshit.

A project researcher, Jacquelyn Pinat, was engaged by ADPC to conduct substantive research activities, including the preparation of this report. The following staff and organisation extended their support towards the completion of this report, including Khun Sokha of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM); Pheok Seok, Dr. Melgabal Capistrano and Sylvia Dian Anggoro of the PDR-SEA Asian Disaster Preparedness Center; Jerome Casals and Ma. Norith of the SNAP process; and all NGO representatives who participated in the discussion.

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MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS ON

**Community-Based Disaster
Risk Management in
The Philippines**

April 2008

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia
Phase 4

BACKGROUND

RATIONALE

In the Philippines, the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) is presently engaged in a project entitled “Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia (PDR-SEA) Phase 4”, in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Disaster Preparedness Program of European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO). The project aims to promote good practices and enhance the role of local authorities in integrating community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) into local planning and programming.

This research study has been undertaken under the Project to monitor and report on the status of implementation of CBDRM projects and programs by various stakeholders in the Philippines. It provides an overview and status of existing CBDRM projects and programs, and identifies gaps and further support needed for these projects and programs. In addition, the final output includes coverage of CBDRM activity in at-risk communities, trends in type of preparedness and mitigation measures, gaps and needs of communities and CBDRM practitioners’ organizations, and link of CBDRM to local government units.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The Monitoring and Reporting Progress on Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) supports the institutionalization of CBDRM in the development programs and activities of the Philippines. Finally, the information gathered in the report will form part of the strategy to advocate for higher priority to CBDRM by key national, regional, and local government executives, legislators and policymakers, including development organizations and CBDRM practitioners.

APPROACH TO THE REPORT

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), in support of the National Disaster Coordinating Center’s PDR-SEA project, hired an independent project researcher for a period of two months from 11 February to 11 April 2008. The project researcher compiled and reviewed existing documents from CBDRM stakeholders through a combination of methods of data collection such as face-to-face interviews, e-mail correspondence, survey questionnaires, and telephone calls.



OVERVIEW OF EXISTING COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The NDCC undertook a collaborative project entitled “Learning from Good Practices: Case Studies on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in the Philippines.” One of the activities of this project was the Workshop on the Selection Criteria for Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Case Studies that was held in August 10, 2007 and spearheaded by Oxfam Great Britain. During this workshop, representatives from NGOs and national government agencies identified the following key elements of CBDRM:

1. Community Ownership – The community manages the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures through CBDRM processes that could be done by external facilitators from NGOs or government agencies. The community solves disaster risk problems and decides on risk reduction mechanisms. The community also takes control of future plans and actions in risk reduction and disaster management.
2. Use of Local Knowledge About Hazards – Recognition of existing coping mechanisms and capacities of the community/people as well as local know-how and resources is important to disaster risk reduction plans and strategies.
3. Communities as Ultimate Beneficiaries – The community is considered as the key resource and frontline actor in CBDRM implementation. Priority is given to the most vulnerable groups, families, and people in the community.
4. Multi-stakeholder Participation – Local people are the main actors and prime movers in reducing disaster risks in their community through multi-stakeholder participation and involvement in vulnerability assessment, planning to implementation, identification of disaster mitigation and preparedness measures, decision-making, response, rehabilitation, and monitoring and evaluation. In the process of sustaining CBDRM efforts, the community also directly benefits from disaster preparedness, mitigation, and development.
5. Education and Capacity building – Capability-building activities that will increase the community’s skills, resources, and readiness are a key component of any CBDRM intervention so that they are able to assess risks, identify risk reduction measures, and plan and implement risk reduction measures

including those activities that will prevent disasters and mitigate hazards. These are aimed at preparing the community to respond to crisis and emergencies.

6. Gender Sensitivity – Gender sensitivity in intervention recognizes that men and women have different needs, activities, perception of risks and priorities in the event of natural disasters. Both men and women have to be part of the CBDRM process.
7. Cultural Appropriateness – Community cultures, traditions, and customs are recognized and respected.
8. Sensitivity to Local Structures – Recognition of community/people's organizations, resources, and coping strategies should be made conscious during planning.
9. Harmonization of Local, Indigenous, and Scientific Knowledge – Harmonizing local and indigenous knowledge with scientific knowledge crucial in risk assessment and disaster management.
10. Complementation of Community-based and Top-down Approaches – While it is recognized that community participation and empowerment is the fundamental principle in CBDRM, involvement and full support of the national and local governments, as well as civil society groups, is also important. Formal directions from government decision-makers may be necessary to enforce laws and regulations.
11. Demonstrated Potential for Building Economic Resilience – CBDRM initiatives are primarily geared towards strengthening the community's coping mechanisms.
12. Demonstrated Transparency in Procedures and Processes – CBDRM initiatives in the community should result in communities that are resilient to disasters.
13. Commitment and Accountability of Stakeholders – Accountability to the people and community and demonstration of individual and collective actions in disaster preparedness and mitigation are called for to address the consequences of disasters during pre- and post-event phases of disasters.
14. Communication Design – Observable capacity in using early warning systems and the dissemination of critical information to the community, self-help actions in prevention, mitigation measures, emergency response and recovery, will improve public awareness; these will contribute to the success of CBDRM.
15. Exit Strategy (sustainability mechanisms) - CBDRM initiatives can be sustained even beyond project funding support and termination, with mechanisms for sustaining gains at the start of the intervention already in place.

GOVERNMENT THRUSTS ON COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and the Office of Civil Defense (OCD)

At the national level, READY proposes to institutionalize and standardize DRM measures and processes, while at the local and community levels, it seeks to empower the most vulnerable municipalities and cities in the country and enable them to prepare disaster risk management plans.

In 2005, the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), through the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), its secretariat and operating arm, initiated the Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project. READY aims to institutionalize Disaster Risk Management (DRM) at all levels of governance by developing a systematic approach to community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM). At the national level, READY proposes to institutionalize and standardize DRM measures and processes, while at the local and community levels, it seeks to empower the most vulnerable municipalities and cities in the country and enable them to prepare disaster risk management plans.

The NDCC/OCD has identified a total of 43 provinces for the development of multi-hazard maps, installation of community-based early warning systems, and integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the local planning processes.

In the same year, the NDCC formulated the Four-Point Plan of Action for Disaster Preparedness, which calls for the: (a) upgrade of the forecasting capability of the warning agencies; (b) promotion of an integrated and coherent strategic public information on disaster preparedness; (c) enhancement of capacities of local chief executives (LCEs) and their respective disaster coordinating councils (DCCs); and (d) strengthening of mechanisms for government and private sector partnerships.

The NDCC is undertaking a program entitled "Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia (PDR-SEA) Phase 4", in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and the Disaster Preparedness Program of European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO). The project aims to promote good practices and enhance the role of local authorities in integrating CBDRM into local planning and programming.

In June 2007, a stakeholders' meeting was held to facilitate the crafting of the National Strategic Plan to Integrate Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) into the socio-economic development processes of the Philippines. This plan, tagged as the NDCC's Strategic Plan for CBDRM, is one of several outputs of the PDR-SEA Phase 4 and is a critical input to NDCC's Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP).

The overall goal of the Strategic Plan for CBDRM is to improve strategic planning and management process at the national level to effectively integrate CBDRM into the socio-economic development processes throughout the country.

The vision of the Strategic Plan for CBDRM is for the OCD to be recognized nationally and regionally as the main driver of CBDRM in contributing to building resilience of communities from disasters. Its mission is for the OCD to mobilize support and participation of NDCC member-agencies and other stakeholders in building an effective system for the integration of CBDRM in socio-economic development processes in compliance with provisions of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

The overall goal of the Strategic Plan for CBDRM is to improve strategic planning and management process at the national level to effectively integrate CBDRM in socio-economic development processes throughout the country. Its specific goals are: (1) to build an effective mechanism to promote CBDRM for building resilience of communities to disasters; (2) to establish an effective system to integrate CBDRM in development planning through replication of pilot projects; and (3) to mobilize commitment of stakeholders and institutionalize partnerships to obtain technical and financial support for CBDRM in order to strengthen its foundation, improve operational framework and approaches, and sustain initiatives.

The Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) corresponds with the provisions of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) adopted by the Philippines and 167 other countries last January 2005 during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Japan.

The HFA has defined the guiding principles and priority activities for disaster risk reduction (DRR), which include advocacy on community participation in DRR through the adoption of policies and community-based training to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters. In addition, the HFA encourages governments to develop specific DRR mechanisms where there is active participation of stakeholders (e.g. communities in at-risk areas) building ownership of these mechanisms in the spirit of volunteerism.

The NDCC/OCD recognizes CBDRM as an effective approach to maintain commitment and support of the government and the international community, and to mobilize effective participation of key stakeholders in the implementation of the same. One of the main activities of the OCD through its regional centers is the crafting of contingency plans at the local level. This plan is developed by the OCD, LGU officials, and community residents, especially those from hazard prone areas.

Further, the NDCC/OCD recognizes the need for a paradigm shift from response efforts towards disaster risk reduction (DRR) that takes into account the significant role of communities. This proactive stance demands the development of appropriate

policies and strategic plans; mobilization of adequate resources; and building of partnerships to solicit the sustained support of key actors at all levels of society including the community. The implementation of the priority actions of the HFA are hoped to be advanced in the process.

Table 1. Cluster leads and inter-agency standing committee counterparts

Cluster	Cluster Lead	IASC Counterpart
Nutrition	Department of Health (DOH)	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)		
Health		World Health Organization (WHO)
Emergency Shelter	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); UN Habitat
Protection		UNICEF
Food		World Food Programme (WFP)
Livelihood		International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Camp Coordination & Management	Office of Civil Defense– Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council (OCD–PDCC)	International Organization of Migration (IOM)
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture (DA)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Early Recovery	Office of Civil Defense (OCD)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Logistics		WFP
Emergency Tele-communications		UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN– OCHA); WFP; UNICEF
Education	Department of Education (DepEd)	UNICEF

Source : Per NDCC Memorandum No 04, s. 2008, 07 March 2008 – Addendum to NDCC Memorandum No 05, S–2007

This shift is provided for in NDCC Memorandum No 05, Series of 2007, which institutionalizes the cluster approach in the Philippine Disaster Management System (PDMS) and designates cluster leads at the national, regional, and provincial levels. The cluster approach ensures a more coherent and effective response by mobilizing government agencies and structures, and NGOs to respond in a strategic manner across all key areas of activities in support of the PDMS.

Cluster Leads are primarily NDCC member-agencies that are responsible for crafting operational strategies in the pre- and post-event phases of a disaster and in setting directions for cluster partners on how, where, when, and what to contribute. It shall also facilitate a process aimed at ensuring well coordinated and effective humanitarian responses in the areas of activities concerned. Finally, the Cluster Leads shall ensure continuous improvement in the implementation of the cluster approach by identifying best practices and carrying out lessons learned either as a cluster or in collaboration with other clusters.

Table 1 shows the cluster leads and inter-agency standing committee counterparts.

Most recently, the evaluation forms and criteria of NDCC’s Gawad Kalasag Awards – the Search for Excellence in Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Assistance were revised to incorporate criteria that espouse CBDRM. In October 2007, the Gawad Kalasag National Selection Committee (NSC) formed a smaller committee to revise these forms participated in by representatives of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and

Development (DSWD), the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC) Sector. The small group workshop, held in January 2008, was supported by Oxfam Great Britain.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Another government department that responded to the HFA is the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). In 2007, parallel to its function and mandate as an NDCC member-agency, the DILG initiated the Rationalized Planning System (RPS) for local government units (LGUs), which aims to consolidate all local plans into two (2) major plans that include calamities and disaster preparedness plans. The RPS crafted a framework to integrate DRR in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of all local government units.

In March 2007, the DILG launched a handbook on Integrating Disaster Risk Management in Local Governance: A Facilitators' Guide and a Sourcebook for Barangay Disaster Risk Management Training Workshop, which is a step-by-step handbook on how to facilitate sessions and modules on disaster risk management training.

The handbook was designed primarily to provide LGUs with a guide in pushing forward the agenda of reducing risks at the community or local levels. It is divided into four modules. These are: (1) the introduction to disaster risk management; (2) barangay governance and disaster risk management; (3) barangay risk assessment; and, (4) barangay risk reduction planning.

It was developed by the DILG jointly with the Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc. (CDP) and various government agencies and institutions and international and local NGOs, including the Office for Civil Defense, National Anti-Poverty Commission-Victims of Disasters and Calamities (NAPC-VDC), the local governments of Albay and Guagua, Pampanga Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council, Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc. (PDRN), Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDR), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and the Philippines-Canada Support Program.

The final draft of the handbook was printed through the support of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)

The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), a government agency under the Office of the President, is unique among government agencies as it provides a mechanism for sectoral participation in the country's poverty alleviation agenda.

By law, the NAPC collaborates with 14 basic sectors led by the heads or key representatives of non-government organizations that have chosen to engage with government in the fight against poverty.

One of NAPC's basic sectors is the Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC), which has committed to the President of the Philippines to conduct CBDRM projects as its contribution to the government's poverty reduction measures. Aside from this commitment, its agenda include policy reforms, capability-building, micro-finance, partnerships, and sectoral strengthening.

COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the national level, several international NGOs are collaborating with the NDCC/OCD on various projects and programs involving CBDRM. One such organization is the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, which implements the PDR-SEA Phase 4 Project. Among the recent outputs of this project is the assistance provided to the Camalig Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council (MDCC), where a series of workshops have been conducted to integrate DRR components and strategies in their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and in enhancing early warning system and evacuation procedures at the barangay level.

Another international organization that supports NDCC's CBDRM thrusts is Oxfam Great Britain, which collaborated with the NDCC's "Learning from Good Practices: Case Studies on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in the Philippines". Oxfam Great Britain has prepared documentation on good practices in disaster risk reduction.

At the local level, there are international and local non-government organizations that have implemented CBDRM-related activities in 55 provinces and cities in the Philippines. Of the 55 provinces and cities, 43 are identified as at-risk provinces and targeted by the READY Project. A total of 24 international and local NGOs have been identified to have implemented CBDRM-related activities, and 17 of them have implemented or are currently implementing CBDRM-related projects and programs in 25 of the 43 or 58 percent identified at-risk provinces of the READY Project.


The list provided in Table 2 shows the various organizations that have implemented CBDRM activities in the country. They have been categorized into international NGOs, local NGOs, and NAPC-VDC NGOs. Although the last type of NGOs is local, they have been categorized separately because of their semi-government nature as member-organizations of the NAPC-VDC.

One [NGO] organization is the ADPC which administers the PDR-SEA Phase 4 Project that promotes good practices and enhances the role of local authorities in integrating CBDRM into local planning and programming.

Table 2. List of Non-Government Organizations that have Implemented Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Activities

NGO Type	In At-Risk Provinces	In Other Provinces
International	01 Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF)	01 Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF)
		02 Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
		03 CARE Philippines
	02 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	04 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
	03 International Organization of Migration (IOM)	05 International Organization of Migration (IOM)
		06 Plan International
	04 Save the Children	07 Save the Children
	05 World Vision Development Foundation	08 World Vision Development Foundation
Local	06 Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP)	09 Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP)
	07 Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)	
	08 Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)	10 Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)
NAPC/VDC		11 Aksyon Bayan Kontra Disaster, Inc (ABKD)
	09 Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	12 Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)
	10 Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF)	13 Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF)
	11 Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN)	14 Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN)
	12 Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), Agusan Del Norte–Butuan City Chapter	
		15 Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), Camarines Sur Chapter
	13 Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	16 Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)
	17 Suara Kalilintad	

Source: National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC).



COVERAGE AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

COVERAGE AND STATUS IN AT-RISK PROVINCES

Table 5 of Report Annexis (see p.22) is an expansion of Table 6, and enumerates the various CBDRM projects and programs implemented by NGOs in the identified at-risk provinces of the Philippines.

As previously mentioned, the NDCC/OCD has identified a total of 43 at-risk provinces as target areas for its READY Project. Of these 43 provinces, 27 were identified in 2005, while the other 16 provinces were added in 2007 with specific target cities or municipalities. The READY Project is an ongoing implementation that started in 2006 and will be completed by 2011.

The first 27 provinces identified in 2005 are Benguet, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan Valley, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Pampanga, Zambales, Aurora, Cavite, Laguna, Rizal, Catanduanes, Antique, Iloilo, Bohol, Leyte, Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Zamboanga Del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Norte, and Surigao Del Sur.

The next 16 provinces were identified in 2007 with specific target cities or municipalities. These are Cebu (Metro Cebu), Pangasinan (Dagupan City), Bulacan (Doña Remedios Trinidad, San Miguel), Agusan Del Norte (Butuan City), Western Samar (Catbalogan City), Agusan Del Norte (Butuan City), Camarines Norte (Daet), Quezon (Lopez-Calauag), Oriental Mindoro (Calapan), Aklan (Kalibo), Batanes (Basco), Zamboanga del Norte (Dipolog City), Bukidnon (Malaybay City), Davao Oriental (Mati), Mountain Province (Bontoc), and Lanao Del Sur (Malabang).

To date, the READY Project has been implemented in nine (9) of the identified at-risk provinces, namely: Benguet, Cavite, Pampanga, Aurora, Bohol, Leyte, Southern Leyte, Surigao Del Norte, and Surigao Del Sur. This number comprises 21 percent of the total identified at-risk provinces. For this year, the READY Project will be implemented in additional ten (10) at-risk provinces namely: Abra, Ilocos Sur, Zambales, Laguna, Quirino, Catanduanes, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Antique,

and Zamboanga Del Sur. The remainder is for implementation in succeeding years until 2011.

On the non-government side, 26 of the 43 identified at-risk provinces have been provided with CBDRM-related activities. This accounts for 60 percent of the total identified at-risk provinces. A total of 23 international and local NGOs have implemented or are currently implementing CBDRM-related projects and programs in these 26 identified at-risk provinces.

The remaining NGOs are members of the Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC) Sector of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). These five (5) NGOs are Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay), Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF), Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN), Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS), and PNRC Agusan Del Norte–Butuan City Chapter.

The above international and local NGOs have a total of 51 CBDRM-related projects and programs. However, only two NGOs have on-going CDP's Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation for Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) in Dagupan City, Province of Pangasinan and GTZ's Disaster Preparedness in the Eastern Visayas.

The 43 identified at-risk provinces are in all regions of the Philippines except the National Capital Region (NCR). To date, the READY Project has been implemented in Region VII and the Caraga Administrative Region (CAR) while it was recently launched in Region IX.

Of the 16 regions covered by the READY Project, NGO-initiated CBDRM projects and programs have been implemented in all but three (3) regions, namely: Regions 11 and 12, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in the island of Mindanao in Southern Philippines.

Regions IV-A (CALABARZON) and VIII have the highest number of CBDRM-related activities at 11 projects and programs each. Both regions have at-risk provinces targeted by the NDCC's READY Project. In CALABARZON, seven (7) international and local NGOs implemented these projects and programs. These were the Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc. (CDP), Christian Aid through the Community Organization Philippine Enterprise (COPE), and the Social Action Center Prelature of Infanta (SAC-Infanta), Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDR), Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc. (PhilRADS), and World Vision Development Foundation.

In Region VIII, the CBDRM activities were implemented by six international and local NGOs. These were the Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc. (CDP), Christian Aid through the Community Organization Philippine Enterprise (COPE), Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDR), Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc. (PhilRADS), and World Vision Development Foundation.

COVERAGE AND STATUS IN OTHER PROVINCES

There are several CBDRM activities in other provinces of the Philippines that are not covered by the READY Project. Most of the organizations that implemented CBDRM projects in these provinces are the same organizations that conducted CBDRM-related activities in the identified at-risk provinces.

The bulk of CBDRM projects outside the identified at-risk provinces can be found in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur, which are both in Region V (Bicol). On one hand, Albay had eight CBDRM-related activities implemented by nine different international and local NGOs. These NGOs are the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Christian Aid through the Community Organization Philippine Enterprise (COPE), International Organization of Migration (IOM), Plan International, Save The Children, World Vision Development Foundation, Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc. (PDRN), and the Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc. (PhilRADS). The latest of these CBDRM-related projects is ADPC's PDR-SEA 4, which has selected Albay as its pilot area for CBDRM implementation.

On the other hand, Camarines Sur took in 11 CBDRM-related activities from eight (8) different international and local NGOs, namely: Accion Contra El Hambre, CARE Philippines, Christian Aid, International Organization of Migration (IOM), Save The Children, World Vision Development Foundation, Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR), and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)-Camarines Sur Chapter (CamSur). PNRC-CamSur implemented four CBDRM-related projects accounting for the three additional projects coming from the seven organizations mentioned.

Three regions covering several at-risk provinces do not have CBDRM activities. These are Regions XI, XII, and ARMM. In ARMM, Balay implemented CBDRM-related activities in the provinces of Maguindanao and Tawi-tawi while the Suara Kalilintad had CBDRM trainings in the Municipality of Pangalungan, Province of Maguindanao. These provinces are not identified as at-risk under NDCC's READY Project.

TRENDS IN TYPE OF PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION MEASURES IN AT-RISK PROVINCES

Most of the CBDRM activities in the Philippines are no longer framed within disaster preparedness and mitigation measures alone, but are also within a holistic framework. The combination of activities in disaster preparedness and mitigation has been aptly termed as disaster risk reduction (DRR).

In the Philippines, NGO activities are shifting towards the concept of DRR as an approach to CBDRM, covering both humanitarian action and socio-economic development activities. Moreover, there appears to be a wide recognition that disasters can be reduced or prevented by enhancing the capabilities of at-risk groups or communities to cope with hazards or disasters and resist their impact on them.

Similarly, the NDCC/OCD has shifted its focus from response efforts to DRR, taking into account the significant role of local communities. The DILG is working to integrate DRR in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of every local government unit (LGU). The National Anti-Poverty Commission's Victims of Disasters and Calamities (NAPC-VDC) practices and advocates for CBDRM as a poverty alleviation approach.

NGOs are working in partnership with local government offices in the implementation of their CBDRM projects and programs. NGO activities on CBDRM include capability-building through trainings and livelihood, research, advocacy and lobbying for policy reforms at the national and local levels, hazard or risk mapping of communities, community organizing, and partnerships between NGOs, local government offices, and targeted community residents.

The CDP and the PNRC have implemented comprehensive CBDRM activities in the identified at-risk provinces. CDP has its Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation for Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) in Dagupan City, where the local government is the primary partner. PNRC has concluded its Integrated Community Disaster Preparedness Program (ICDPP) in the provinces of Benguet, Southern Leyte, and Surigao Del Norte while it is still being implemented in the province of Palawan, which is not an at-risk province.

The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) under its Environmental Sector Programme pursues a project entitled "Disaster Preparedness in Eastern Visayas," which is also a comprehensive CBDRM activity. It ties in directly with existing disaster preparedness activities in the area and has identified the most vulnerable communities and raised awareness on disaster risk management among the population and local authorities. Though in its preliminary phase, their program has reached the at-risk provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, Easter Samar, and Northern Samar.

Similarly, the Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDRI) has a package for the delivery of its CBDRM activities which includes lobbying for disaster preparedness allocation, research and documentation on disaster and vulnerable sectors, multi-hazard risk mapping, and simulation exercises

for disaster preparedness. CNDR has implemented its program in the at-risk provinces of Aurora, Rizal, and Southern Leyte.

On another aspect, some organizations with CBDRM-related activities in the identified at-risk provinces have targeted specific sectors. The World Vision Development Foundation worked with children with their Children In Emergencies Program. This program has been implemented in Cagayan Valley, Isabela, Cavite, Quezon, Cebu, Zamboanga Sibugay, and Surigao Del Norte.

The Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc. (PDRN), a NAPC-VDC member, has also targeted poor families in Pampanga for its CBDRM projects. PDRN has been known to operate within the province of Pampanga since its organization in the aftermath of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption in 1991. With the increasing incidence of disasters in various parts of the country, PDRN has expanded its coverage to provide CBDRM projects in other identified at-risk provinces like Catanduanes. PDRN has established a satellite office in this province to sustain its successful CBDRM projects. Together with the Aksyon Bayan Kontra Disaster, Inc. (ABKD), it has identified specific at-risk barangays in the Municipality of Jabonga, Province of Agusan Del Norte and the Municipality of Alegria, Province of Surigao Del Norte. PDRN is presently organizing communities for CBDRM in these municipalities and provinces of the Caraga Administrative Region (CARAGA), which are at-risk provinces. As the PDRN crossed regions, some NGOs have also diversified, if not shifted, their areas of interests in order to engage in DRR activities.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an international organization under the United Nations that specializes in migration issues worldwide. In the Philippines, IOM has provided CBDRM-related activities in the at-risk province of Catanduanes. Another international organization is Save The Children, which has focused on children but was able to provide disaster preparedness and emergency assistance in Bohol, which is an identified at-risk province.

Aside from PDRN, other NAPC-VDC organizations that have implemented CBDRM activities in the at-risk provinces are Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc. (Balay), the Creative Community Foundation (CCF), and the Philippine Relief and Development Services (PhilRADS),

Balay focuses on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their psychosocial health in conflict areas of Mindanao, including the at-risk province of Bukidnon. They are now incorporating CBDRM aspects in their trainings for communities in other conflict areas. The same efforts are being pursued by the Balay Integrated Rehabilitation Center for Total Human Development, Inc. (BIRTH-DEV), which has mainstreamed CBDRM in its Mental Health Development Program and Community-Based Counselling Intervention Program.

PhilRADS, the relief and development arm of the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches (PCEC), is now conducting CBDRM trainings anchored on Christian values. PhilRADS, a NAPC-VDC member, has implemented CBDRM activities in the at-risk provinces of Benguet, Aurora, Cavite, Rizal, Cebu, and Southern Leyte.

The CCF has constantly included community hazard mapping in its CBDRM activities in Region VI as part of its holistic approach to relief and development. CCF has implemented its activities in the at-risk provinces of Antique and Iloilo.

Christian Aid, an international NGO, has implemented several CBDRM-related activities in at-risk provinces through its local religious partners. It mobilized basic ecclesial communities [Munting Samahang Kristiyano (MSK)] for risk assessment and identification of vulnerable sectors in Infanta, Quezon through the Social Action Center Prelature of Infanta (SAC-Infanta). They have also organized emergency teams in various neighborhood groups that can be readily mobilized for emergency and disaster response and preparedness activities.

Through the Social Action Ministry Prelature of Ipil (SAM-Ipil), Christian Aid has conducted massive education of communities on disaster management; capacity and vulnerability assessment; documentation; and the organization of disaster management teams at the barangay, municipal, and provincial levels of the at-risk provinces of Zamboanga Del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay.

The Community Organization Philippine Enterprise (COPE), another local partner of Christian Aid, has engaged in fora and trainings on risk reduction analysis, safety measures during coastal flooding, and analysis of weather forecasts. They have also conducted disaster management contingency planning sessions in the at-risk province of Camarines Norte.

Christian Aid partners have also conducted disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity building that included the use of participatory risk assessment tools. This same activity was also implemented by the following Christian Aid partners in several at-risk provinces: Mindoro Assistance for Human Advancement Through Linkages, Inc. (MAHAL) in Calapan City; Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC); Philippine Network of Rural Development Institutes (PHILNET-RDI) Visayas in Ormoc City, Leyte, and in the provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Aklan; Fellowship for Organizing Endeavours, Inc. (FORGE) in Cebu City; and Center for Empowerment and Resource Development, Inc. (CERD-SAMAR) in the Municipality of Almagro, Province of Western Samar.

The Resources Employment and Community Horizon (REACH), a regional NGO operating in the Caraga Administrative Region (CARAGA), through its risk and hazard mapping, has identified 6,000 families at-risk from floods in Cabadbaran City, which is located in the at-risk province of Agusan Del Norte. The 6,000 families found along both banks of the Agusan River were identified by the REACH-led Caraga Convergence – a network of Christian development agencies and NGOs in Caraga. They are presently identifying relocation sites for an initial 250 families.

On policy reforms at the national level, organizations belonging to NAPC-VDC are actively lobbying and advocating for legislation on CBDRM. Lobbying for the passage of the disaster risk management (DRM) bill and the Land Administration Reform Act (LARA) are led by the Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc. (PDRN) and Aksyon Bayan Kontra Disaster, Inc. (ABKD). Lobbying for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) bill and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) are led by Balay and the PNRC.



IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS TO FURTHER SUPPORT COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) has identified five (5) major gaps, particularly in disaster preparedness and mitigation activities of LGUs. These gaps are in the areas of political commitment and institutional arrangements of LGUs; risk identification, assessments, monitoring and early warning; knowledge management; risk reduction; and risk transfer.

On political commitment and institutional arrangements, the DILG recommends the institutionalization of a public safety and emergency management office in all provinces and cities since most LGUs do not have permanent offices for disaster management and local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs) are ad hoc in nature. Most local disaster management focal persons end their terms with their appointing elected local executives. Moreover, not all LGUs utilize their development funds for mitigation projects, but they rely mostly on their local calamity fund to support disaster management-related activities.

For risk identification, assessments, monitoring and early warning, it was discovered that most LGUs lack the skills in identifying, assessing, and monitoring risks brought by hazards in their respective jurisdictions. Moreover, LGUs lack appreciation of the value of hazard mapping and investing on early warning systems, be it an indigenous or a standard system. They also do not have standard guidelines on damage and loss assessment, and reporting protocols.

On knowledge management, the DILG acknowledged that LGUs lack the skills in databanking and in determining what data to collect that will be useful in disaster management and public dissemination. This has resulted in the lack of studies on and documentation of economic impacts of past disasters, cost-benefit analysis of actions taken, and identification of trends to help them prepare for subsequent occurrences..

The DILG also discovered that LGUs experience difficulty in implementing existing laws related to disaster risk reduction (DRR), such as building codes, land use, and zoning because of the lack of appreciation of DRR. Similarly, there is no compendium of norms or standards for specific natural hazards for use of LGUs. Finally, there is no national guide on how to incorporate DRR in local development plans, policies, and investment programs.

Almost all NGOs agree that the participation of local government structures and the communities helped in the successful

implementation of their respective CBDRM activities. In some areas, CBDRM activities facilitated the re-activation of their municipal and barangay disaster coordinating councils (M/BDCCs). It also led to the creation of a venue for coordination and communication between communities and their local government.

The level of awareness of community residents were raised, resulting in their active participation in local legislative and planning processes, especially those on related to disaster risk management.

Gaps and Needs of Communities and CBDRM Practitioners' Organizations

Inasmuch as most NGOs would like to replicate their successes in the implementation of CBDRM activities in other areas, they are hindered primarily by lack of funds. Likewise, resources are much needed by local government units, especially equipment and materials for disaster risk reduction activities such as hazards mapping, early warning systems, and communications. Therefore, the principal concern here is the sustainability of CBDRM initiatives by stakeholders.

In summary, the following actions and measures are required to sustain the CBDRM initiatives by stakeholders:

- source funds for implementation of CBDRM activities
- provision of CBDRM information and education materials
- advocate for budget allocation for CBDRM activities at the national and local levels
- actively involve local legislative bodies to enact policies to strengthen disaster risk management in their localities
- conduct regular consultations among stakeholders of CBDRM
- Lobby for the DRM bill and legislation on the mandatory establishment of a disaster management office in all local government units
- facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils
- Mainstream disaster risk management in the local planning processes

Aside from the need for funds, NGOs also need CBDRM information and education materials that may be distributed to various stakeholders at the local level.

On policy reforms and advocacy, NGOs need to advocate for budget allocation for CBDRM activities at the national and local levels and to find innovative measures to source funds for CBDRM activities. This requires active involvement of local legislative bodies in enacting policies that will strengthen disaster risk management in their localities, and conduct of regular consultations among stakeholders of CBDRM at all levels.

Similarly, there is a need to lobby for legislation on the mandatory establishment of disaster management offices in all local government units and facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils.

Local governments need to have the political commitment to achieve substantial reduction in disaster losses

in lives and to protect the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and local governments. DRR must be integrated in the development of policies and plans; development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms, and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches in the implementation of emergency preparedness response and recovery programs.

To address the gaps in CBDRM undertakings, the NDCC intends to build an effective mechanism to promote CBDRM for building the resilience of communities to disasters; establish an effective system to integrate CBDRM in development planning through replication of pilot projects; and mobilize the commitment of stakeholders and institutionalize partnerships to obtain technical and financial support for CBDRM in order to strengthen its foundation, improve operational framework and approaches, and sustain initiatives. These are the same specific goals of the NDCC's Strategic Plan for CBDRM under the PDR-SEA Phase 4 Project. Achieving these goals will improve strategic planning and management process at the national level to effectively integrate CBDRM into the socio-economic development processes throughout the country.

[Link of Disaster Risk Management to Local Governance](#)

Clearly, the implementation of community-based disaster risk management projects and activities involve both the commitment of community residents and the structures of government at all levels. The government's role should be emphasized since it provides the enabling environment and the mandate to manage disasters and its risks.

The Local Government Code of 1991 refers to LGUs as both body politic and body corporate. As a body politic on the one hand, the LGU is a political subdivision of the national government endowed with powers to manage its territorial jurisdiction for and on behalf of the national government. As such, they are envisioned to become effective partners of the national government in the attainment of national goals.

As a body corporate, on the other hand, the LGU represents its residents and inhabitants within its jurisdiction. As such, it is endowed with powers and resources necessary for its efficient and effective governance and delivery of basic services and facilities to enable its inhabitants to become self-reliant communities.

Given this platform, LGUs are at the forefront of providing much needed support structures to sustain community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) initiatives in their locality. One such structure is the local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs), which is mandated by law to be an essential part of the Philippine Disaster Management System (PDMS). The other local structure is the local development councils (LDCs).

[In implementing CBDRM]...
The government's role should be emphasized since it provides the enabling environment and the mandate to manage disasters and its risks.

As provided for in the Local Government Code Of 1991 and its amendments, LDCs have the power to allocate five percent of their internal revenue allotment (IRA) for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and other works or services in connection with calamities, which may occur during the budget year. This is known as the calamity fund. However, this allocation or a portion thereof shall be used only in the locality or other areas affected by disasters as determined and declared by the local legislative body concerned.

The Local Government Code also mandates local development councils (LDCs) to set the direction of economic and social development of LGUs, coordinate development efforts within, and initiate a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan. The Code further mandates the LDCs to monitor the use and disbursement of the calamity fund.

The LDCs are composed of the local chief executive, members of the local legislative body, a representative of the member of the national legislative body, and representatives of non-government organizations, the number of which shall not be less than 25 percent of the fully organized LDC. In most cases, two to three NGOs sit in the LDC.

Disaster risk management NGOs have recognized that the LDC is the arena for forwarding disaster risk management activities as a component of the overall socio-economic development of an LGU. This recognition has been reinforced by the Rationalized Local Planning System of the Philippines, wherein disaster risk reduction has been integrated.

The rationalized planning system for CBDRM has contributed to the promotion of participatory processes. The people are given the opportunity to take part in decision-making and in the implementation process. After all, CBDRM as experienced by non-government organizations succeeds only with the mutual cooperation among national and local governments and the community.

The rationalized planning system has consolidated the various local multi-sectoral plans into two major plans; the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

The CLUP is the plan for the management of local territories, the end result of which is supposedly a zoning ordinance enacted by the local legislative body. Hazard and risk mapping is considered by CBDRM practitioners as an essential tool for zoning of LGUs. The CDP is the responsibility of the local development council. It promotes the general welfare of residents, and covers all the development sectors and consolidates the programs and projects necessary to carry out the objectives of the different development sectors. This is where CBDRM enters as a development approach, prompting some NGOs to work in this arena to put forward CBDRM projects in the locality.

Some member-organizations of the NAPC-VDC have chosen to become members of local or regional disaster coordinating councils or development councils, or both. Table 3 maps out the local councils where NAPC-VDC organizations sit as members.

Table 3. Membership of NAPC-VDC organizations

Region	Regional		Provincial		City/ Municipal		Barangay	
	LDCC	LDC	LDCC	LDC	LDCC	LDC	LDCC	LDC
(NCR) National Capital Region							*	*
(CAR) Cordillera Administrative Region								
Region 01						*		*
Region 02								
Region 03	*		*	*	*			
Region 04								
Region 05								
Region 06			*		*	*		
Region 07		*						
Region 08	*	*	*		*			
Region 09			*		*			
Region 10	*	*	*		*			
Region 11								
Region 12	*	*	*	*	*	*		
(CARAGA) Caraga Administrative Region	*	*	*	*	*	*		
(ARMM) Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao						*		*

Source: National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC).

NEXT STEPS

The actions and measures required to sustain the CBDRM initiatives by stakeholders have been categorized into three: resource mobilization, policy and advocacy, and DRM mainstreaming. Table 4 further describes these measures.

Table 4_ Actions and measures required to sustain CBDRM initiatives

DRM Mainstreaming	Policy and Advocacy	Resource Mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRM mainstreaming in the local planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for the DRM bill and legislation on the mandatory establishment of a disaster management office in all LGUs • advocate for budget allocation for CBDRM activities at the national and local levels • actively involve local legislative bodies to enact policies to strengthen disaster risk management in their localities • provision of CBDRM information and education materials • conduct regular consultations among stakeholders of CBDRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • source funds for implementation of CBDRM activities • facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils

Source: NDCC.

The report recommends that the PDR-SEA 4 Project Management Committee conducts a seminar-workshop for NGOs that are members of local development councils. This seminar-workshop will set a standard on mainstreaming DRR in local planning processes that can be shared with all LDCs. A policy and advocacy group composed of DRM organizations and practitioners may be organized to advocate for CBDRM concerns at the national and local levels. Finally, implementing partners and advocates can tap local and international donors to implement CBDRM activities, and facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs).

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ANNEX

Table 5. List of Non–Government Organizations that have Implemented Community–based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Activities in the identified At-Risk Provinces

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)		
1. Abra		
2. Benguet	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)	Integrated Community Disaster Preparedness Program
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/ Community–Based Disaster Management
3. Mountain Province (Bontoc)		
Region 01		
4. Ilocos Norte		
5. Ilocos Sur		
6. Pangasinan (Dagupan City)	Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP)	Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation for Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE)
Region 02		
7. Cagayan Valley	World Vision Development Foundation, Region 02	Children in Emergencies Training: Municipalities of Solana and Cagayan
8. Isabela	World Vision Development Foundation, Region 02	Children in Emergencies Training
9. Nueva Vizcaya		
10. Quirino		
11. Batanes (Basco)		
Region 03		
12. Pampanga	Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN)	Enhancing Capacity and Reducing Vulnerability to Disasters of Poor Families in Pampanga: Municipalities of Minalin, Sto. Tomas, Sasmuan, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao
		Enhancing the Disaster Management Capabilities of the Local Government Units of Minalin and Sto. Tomas, Pampanga
		Consolidating Local Structures towards Risk Reduction of Flood Prone areas of Pampanga: Municipalities of San Simon, Guagua, Sasmuan, Minalin, Sto. Tomas, Lubao, Floridablanca, Candaba
		Sustaining the Disaster Management Initiatives of the Local Government Units Towards its integration in the Local Development Planning: Munciplaities of Minalin and Sto Tomas

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
13. Zambales		
14. Bulacan (Dona Remedios Trinidad, San Miguel)		
Region 04–A (CALABARZON)		
15. Aurora	Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)	Lobbying for disaster preparedness allocation, Research and Documentation on Disaster and Vulnerable Sectors, Multi-Hazard Risk Mapping, Simulation Exercises for Disaster Preparedness: Municipality of Dingalan
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/Community–Based Disaster Management
16. Cavite	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/Community–Based Disaster Management
	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training
17. Laguna		
18. Rizal	Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP)	Community–Based Disaster Risk Management: Municipality of San Mateo
	Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)	Lobbying for disaster preparedness allocation, Research and Documentation on Disaster and Vulnerable Sectors, Multi-Hazard Risk Mapping, Simulation Exercises for Disaster Preparedness: Municipality of San Mateo
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/Community–Based Disaster Management
19. Quezon (Lopez-Calauag)	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training: Province level
Region 04–B (MIMAROPA)		
20. Oriental Mindoro (Calapan)		
Region 05		
21. Catanduanes	Accion Contra El Hambre	Disaster Risk Reduction through the reinforcement of coping capacities at local and sub-national level: Municipalities of Carramoran and San Miguel
	International Organization of Migration (IOM)	Relief to Typhoon “Reming” victims by handling transport of relief supplies, construction materials and personnel, coordinated with government to improve living conditions of the displaced population
	Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN)	Emergency Assistance towards Increasing the Disaster Management Capacity of Communities Affected by Typhoon Reming

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
22. Camarines Norte (Daet)		
Region 06		
23. Antique	Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF)	Community-Based Disaster Management/ Community Hazards Mapping: Barangay Malabor, Municipality of Tibiao
24. Iloilo	Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF)	Community-Based Disaster Management/ Community Hazards Mapping: Barangay Bacolod, Municipality of Leon
25. Aklan		
Region 07		
26. Bohol	Save the Children	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Assistance
27. Cebu (Metro Cebu)	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/Community–Based Disaster Management
Region 08		
28. Leyte	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Disaster Preparedness
	Save the Children	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Assistance
	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	Training on Rights of Internally Displaced Persons & Community– Based Disaster Management: Tacloban City
29. Southern Leyte	Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)	Lobbying for disaster preparedness allocation, Research and Documentation on Disaster and Vulnerable Sectors, Multi-Hazard Risk Mapping, Simulation Exercises for Disaster Preparedness: Municipality of St Bernard
	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)	Integrated Community Disaster Preparedness Program
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training on Critical Stress Debriefing: Municipality of St Bernard
30. Eastern Samar		
31. Northern Samar		
32. Western Samar (Catbalogan City)	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Disaster Preparedness
Region 09		
33. Zamboanga Del Sur		
34. Zamboanga Sibugay	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training: Zamboanga City
35. Zamboanga Del Norte (Dipolog City)		

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
Region 10		
36. Bukidnon (Malaybalay City)	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	Training on International Humanitarian Law and Rights of Internally Displaced Persons: Municipality of Don Carlos
Region 11		
37. Davao Oriental (Mati)		
Region 12		
38. Sarangani (General Santos City)		
Caraga Administrative Region (CARAGA)		
39. Agusan Del Sur		
40. Surigao Del Norte	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)	Integrated Community Disaster Preparedness Program
	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training
41. Surigao Del Sur		
42. Agusan Del Norte (Butuan City)	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), Agusan Del Norte–Butuan City Chapter	Barangay Disaster Response Team Training on Disaster Management for 25 coastal barangays of Agusan Del Norte
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)		
43. Lanao Del Sur (Malabang)		

Table 6. List of Non–Government Organizations that have Implemented Community–based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Activities in the identified At-Risk Provinces

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
National Capital Region (NCR)		
1. Quezon City	Aksyon Bayan Kontra Disaster, Inc (ABKD)	Seminars in Community – Based Disaster Management Training on Micro – Finance for Disaster Victims
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/ Community–Based Disaster Management
2. Taguig City	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training–Seminar on Disaster Risk Reduction/ Community–Based Disaster Management
Region 04–B (MIMAROPA)		
3. Occidental Mindoro	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	Training on Rights of Internally Displaced Persons & Community– Based Disaster Management: San Jose City
4. Palawan	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)	Integrated Community Disaster Preparedness Program
Region 05		
5. Albay	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) components and strategies in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and in enhancing early warning system and evacuation procedures at the barangay level
	International Organization Migration (IOM)	Relief to Typhoon “Reming” victims by handling transport of relief supplies, construction materials and personnel, coordinated with government to improve living conditions of the displaced population
	Plan International	Albay Disaster Response Project: Enhancing School Community Safety Against Disasters: Municipalities of Cagraray, Batan, and Rapurapu
	Save The Children	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Assistance: Municipalities of Guinobatan and Camalig
	World Vision Development Foundation	Albay Shelter Assistance Project: Municipalities of Sto Domingo, Bacacay and Malilipot
	Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN)	Emergency Assistance towards Increasing the Disaster Management Capacity of Communities Affected by Typhoon Reming in the Bicol Region
	Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS)	Training on Critical Stress Debriefing: Municipality of St Bernard
6. Camarines Sur	Accion Contra El Hambre	Disaster Risk Reduction through the reinforcement of coping capacities at local and sub-national level: Municipalities of Cabusao and Bato
	CARE Philippines	Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Assistance for the Affected Communities by Typhoon Durian: Municipality of Calabanga

REGION and PROVINCE	ORGANIZATION	CBDRM RELATED ACTIVITIES
(cont) Camarines Sur	International Organization of Migration (IOM)	Relief to Typhoon “Reming” victims by handling transport of relief supplies, construction materials and personnel, coordinated with government to improve living conditions of the displaced population
	Save The Children	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Assistance: Municipalities of Nabua, Baa, and Buhi
	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training
	Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)	Lobbying for disaster preparedness allocation, Research and Documentation on Disaster and Vulnerable Sectors, Multi-Hazard Risk Mapping, Simulation Exercises for Disaster Preparedness: Municipality of St Bernard
	Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), Camarines Sur Chapter	Trainers Training on Disaster Management: Municipalities of Siruma, Presentacion, Balatan, Sagñay and Garchitorea
		Family Disaster Preparedness Training: Municipality of Sipocot
		Orientation on CBDRM for local officials of Bgy Del Pilar, Garchitorea
Training on Disaster Preparedness for Response Teams in 10 hazard-prone barangays: Municipality of Tigaoan		
Region 06		
7. Capiz	World Vision Development Foundation	Children in Emergencies Training
8. Guimaras	Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF)	Community-Based Disaster Management/ Community Hazards Mapping: Barangay San Isidro, Municipality of Sibunag
Region 08		
9. Biliran	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Disaster Preparedness
Region 10		
10. Camiguin	Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP)	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)		
11. Maguindanao	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	Training on Rights of Internally Displaced Persons: Municipality of Upi
	Suara Kalilintad	Training on Disaster Preparedness: Municipality of Pangalungan
12. Tawi-tawi	Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay)	Training on Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Community-Based Disaster Management: Municipality of Bongao

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction - South East Asia (PDR-SEA) is a multi-phased project implemented by UNESCAP and ADPC with funding support from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) since 2001. The Phase 4 of PDR-SEA aims to institutionalise the effectiveness of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through strengthening of national and local capacity for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in order to build up community resilience in the project countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The project activities involve in strengthening and institutionalising CBDRM through local-level pilot activities, facilitating information dissemination through existing regional and national disaster risk management networks, enhancing ownership of CBDRM programs by developing the capacities of local authorities and promoting CBDRM through Disaster Management Practitioners' Forum.



The European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) was set up in 1992 to provide rapid and effective support to the victims of crises outside the European Union. Recognising the importance of pre-emptive measures, ECHO launched its disaster preparedness programme, DIPECHO, in 1996. Disaster Preparedness ECHO targets vulnerable communities living in the main disaster-prone regions of the world and aims to reduce the vulnerability of the population. Between 1996 and 2004, ECHO provided more than 78 million Euro for 319 projects worldwide. These demonstrate that simple and inexpensive preparatory measures, particularly those implemented by communities themselves, are extremely effective in limiting damage and saving lives when disaster strikes. ECHO funds support training, capacity building, awareness-raising and early-warning projects as well the organisation of relief services. The programme has shown that even simple precautions can help save lives and property when disaster strikes. The funds are directed through ECHO and implemented by aid agencies working in the regions concerned. For more details, please visit http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) is the regional arm of the United Nations Secretariat for the Asian and Pacific regions, located in Bangkok, Thailand. UNESCAP is committed to materialise the visions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2000. The PDR-SEA project is being implemented jointly by UNESCAP and ADPC at the regional level. For more details, please visit <http://www.unescap.org>



The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), established in 1986 is a regional, inter-governmental, non-profit organisation and resource center based in Bangkok, Thailand. ADPC is mandated to promote safer communities and sustainable development through the reduction of the impact of disasters in response to the needs of countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific by raising awareness, helping to establish and strengthen sustainable institutional mechanisms, enhancing knowledge and skills, and facilitating the exchange of information, experience and expertise. For more details, please visit <http://www.adpc.net>

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-
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Phase 4

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