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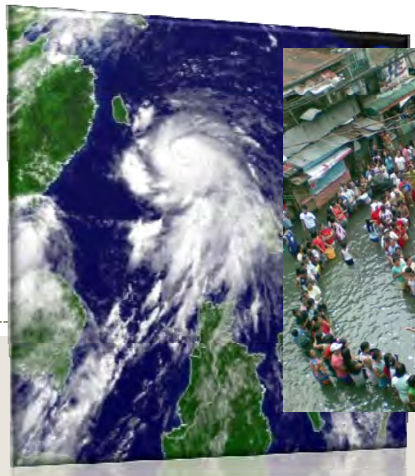

Philippine Disaster Risk Management System: NDRRMC's Policies, Plans, and Programs

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OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE
16 AUGUST 2011

Scope of Presentation

- *General Information on the Philippines*
- *Philippine Disaster Profile*
- *The Philippine Disaster Management System: An Overview*
- *Current Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and Initiatives*

Introduction

The Philippines is an archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia, comprising 7,107 islands, spanning 1,840 kms from north to south.

- Total land area - 300,000 sq. kms.
- Coastlines - 36,000 kilometers, the longest coastlines in the world
- Bounded by three large bodies of water:
  - on the west and north - by the South China Sea
  - on the east - by the Pacific Ocean
  - on the south - by the Celebes Sea and the coastal waters of Borneo

Topography

- **Three major island groups:**
  - **Luzon** - largest island group with 141,000 sq. kms.
  - **Mindanao** - second with 102,000 sq. kms.
  - **Visayas** - third with 57,000 sq. kms.
- Luzon is the most mountainous with extensive valleys and plains running through its interiors
- Three major mountain ranges in the area: the Sierra Madre, the Central Cordillera and the Caraballo Mountains
- The southern portion of the island has a dominantly volcanic topography with ridges and valleys of gentle slope and generally accordant drainage
- Active volcanoes such as Mt Pinatubo, Mayon Volcano and Mt Bulusan are found in this group of islands

Topography

- **Visayas** Island - located in the central Philippines, has a severe dissection of topography due to its exposure to typhoons from Pacific and torrential rains
- characterized by mountains and hills (where peaks reach 900m), river basins, floodplains, plateaus and valleys
- **Mindanao** - has diverse structural elements and different forms of physiographic development including fault block mountains, volcanic peaks, uplifted plateaus, low flat basins, a notable fault zone which also cuts through Luzon and Visayas, fissure low masses, and incised valleys and canyons.
- Major mountain ranges: the Eastern or Pacific Cordillera, the Bukidnon-Davao Range

Climate

- Tropical marine climate (has high temperature and warm air currents flow over its land masses)
- Dominated by two major seasons: wet and dry seasons
- The summer (southwest) monsoon brings heavy rains to most of the archipelago from June to November
- The winter (northeast) monsoon brings cooler and drier air from December to May
- Mean annual temperature is 26.6°C
- 28.3°C during summer months

Climate

- 25.5°C during rainy months
- Rainfall is the most important climatic element in the Philippines.
- Rainfall distribution throughout the country varies from one region to another, depending upon the direction of the moisture-bearing winds and the location of the mountain systems.
- Mean annual rainfall varies from 965 to 4,064 millimeters annually

Mabuhay!

Population - **90 million** as of 2010

Filipino – official language

90% of the population are Catholics

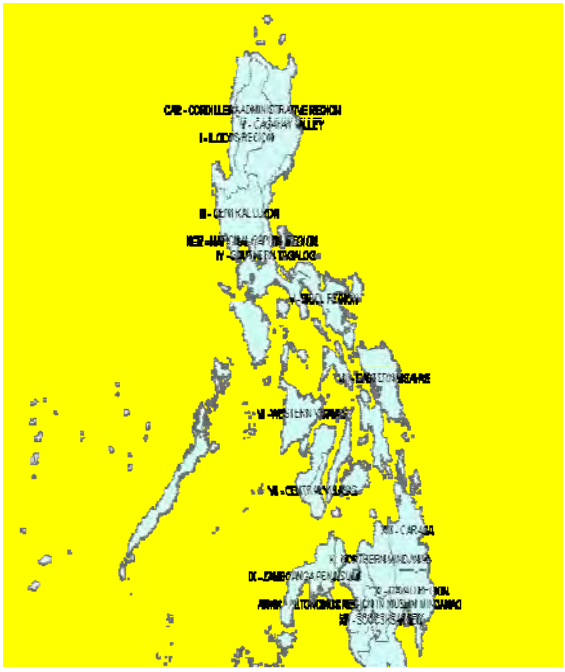
Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in the country.

Disaster Risk Profile

The proneness of the Philippine archipelago to hazards is defined by its location and natural attributes as it is situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire where two major tectonic plates (Philippine Sea and Eurasian) meet. This explains the occurrence of earthquakes and tsunamis as well as the existence of around 300 volcanoes of which 22 are classified as active because their eruptions have been found in historical records. The Philippines is also located along the typhoon belt in the Western North Pacific Basin in the Pacific where 66 percent of tropical cyclones enter or originate. On the average, the country faces 20 tropical cyclones a year, of which 5 to 7 can be rather destructive.

Disaster Risk Profile

Other threats that warrant attention are complex emergencies that are primarily human-induced, often associated with armed conflict. Issues related to internally displaced persons (IDPs) are part of dealing with such threats. The country has also been preparing for regional and emerging risks such as avian influenza, weapons of mass destruction, and climate change.



- From 1970 – 2009, annual average direct damage to disasters ranged from PHP 5 Billion to PHP15 Billion (US $100 Million to US $300 Million), indirect and secondary impacts further increase this cost

- Cost of direct damage is equivalent to more than 0.5 % of the national GDP

- Annual average casualties due to natural disasters - 1,002

- Flooding as the topmost disaster during the last five (5) years

Disaster Situation in the Philippines

From 1970 to 2009

290 Destructive Typhoons
out of the 783 tropical cyclones

Major Flooding
in 1991 (Ormoc City Tragedy)

5 Major Landslides:
- 1999 (Cherry Hills Tragedy)
- 2000 (Payatas Tragedy)
- 2004 & 2006 (Southern Leyte)
- 2004 (Quezon)

2 Major Volcanic Eruptions:
- 1991 (Mt Pinatubo)
- 1993 (Mt Mayon)

2 Major El Nino Phenomenon:
- 1998
- 2009

9 Major Earthquakes:
- 1968 (Casiguran, Aurora)
- 1973 (Ragay Gulf)
- 1976 (Moro Gulf)
- 1990 (Luzon, Bohol, & Panay)
- 1994 (Mindoro Oriental)
- 1999 (Metro Manila & Region I)
- 2002 (South Cotabato)
- 2003 (Masbate)

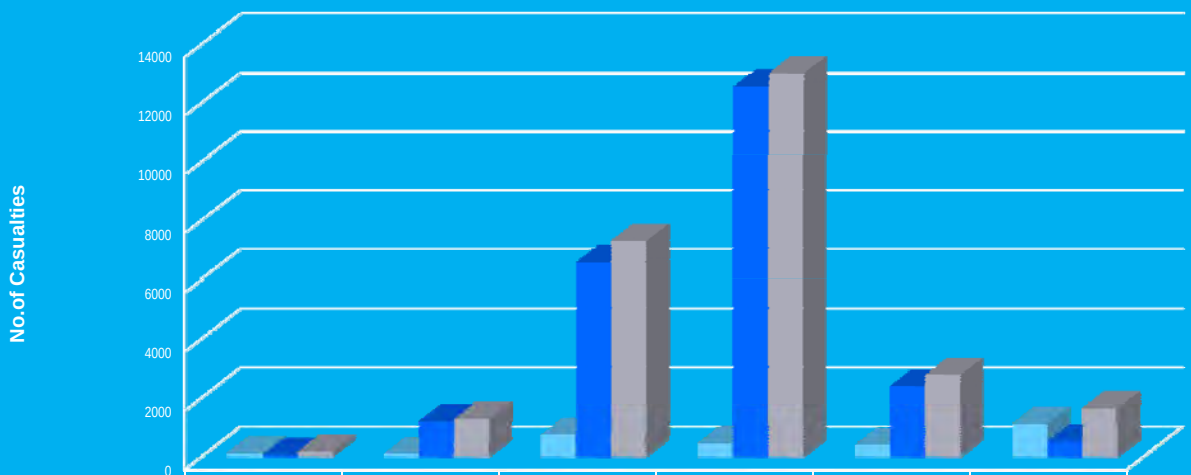
Effects of Typhoons Reming and Milenyo in 2006 and Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng in 2009

DATES	DISASTERS/AREAS AFFECTED	CASUALTIES			AFFECTED		DAMAGED HOUSES		DAMAGED PROPERTIES (Billions)			TOTAL COST OF DAMAGES	
		DEAD	INJ	MIS	FAMILIES	PERSONS	TOTALLY	PART	AGRI	INFRA	PVT		
2006		947	3,020	810	1,549,173	7,675,537	346,517	744,697	5.905	6.151		P	12.056 B
25 - 29 Sep.	TY Milenyo (Xangsane)												
	Regions NCR, CAR, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII & VIII	213	660	48	841,207	4,139,195	118,081	385,096	3.969	2.638		P	6.607
28 Nov - 1 Dec.	Typhoon Reming (Durian)												
	Regions III, IV-A, IV-B and V	734	2,360	762	707,966	3,536,342	228,436	359,601	1.936	3.513		P	5.449
2009		878	736	84	1,990,428	9,547,061	36,137	207,574	27.164	11.098		P	38.262 B
Sept 24-27	Tropical Storm Ondoy (Ketsana)	386	529	37	993,227	4,901,234	30,082	154,922	6.669	4.299		P	10.968
	Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, IX, ARMM, CAR and NCR												
Sep 30- Oct 10	Typhoon Pepeng (Parma)	492	207	47	997,201	4,645,827	6,055	52,652	20.495	6.799		P	27.294
	Regions II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, CAR snd NCR												
GRAND TOTAL		1,825	3,756	894	3,539,601	17,222,598	382,654	952,271	33.069	17.249		P	50.318 B

17 Feb 2006	Southern Leyte Landslide	154	30	988	3,811	18,450	357		0.023	0.092		P	0.115 B

•Total Estimated Damage & Losses (Typhoons Ondoy, Pepeng and Santi 2009)
- **P 206 Billion or USD 4.38 Billion (equivalent to about 2.7% of GDP)**
- **More than 90% of the damage and losses were suffered by the private sector**
- **Biggest damage: Housing – P25.5B; Businesses- P22.4B; Transport- P6.5**
- **Largest Losses: Business- P88.9B; Agriculture- P47.5B; Housing – P8.9B**

DISTRIBUTION OF CASUALTIES FOR MANMADE AND NATURAL EMERGENCIES FOR CY 2007-2009

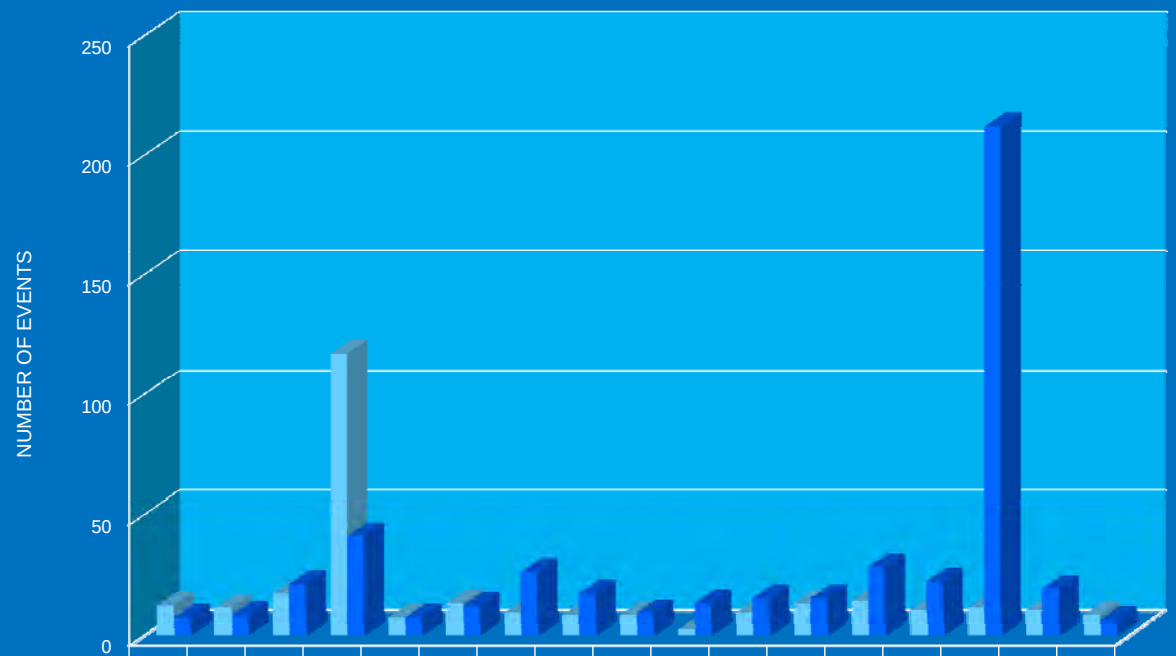


	Manmade 2007	Natural 2007	Manmade 2008	Natural 2008	Manmade 2009	Natural 2009
DEATHS	113	88	735	453	387	1,109
INJURIES	46	1,195	6,549	12,552	2,376	524
TOTAL	159	1,283	7,284	13,005	2,763	1,633

Based on PHEMAP:

- Natural Emergencies: Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Landslide, Big Wave, Tornado, Red Tide, Volcanic Activity
- Manmade Emergencies: Biological events, Technological events, Societal events

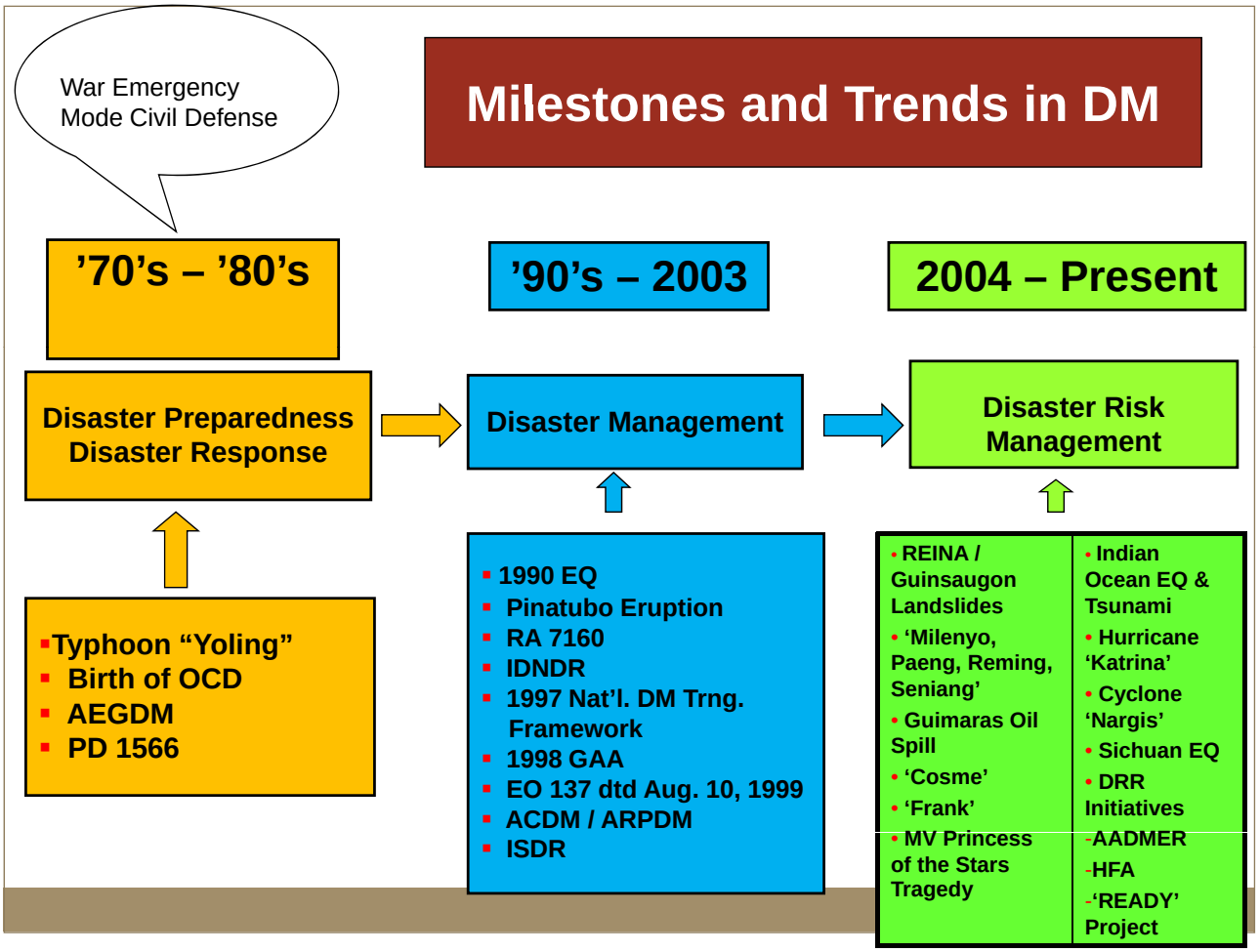
Distribution of Events per Region CY 2009

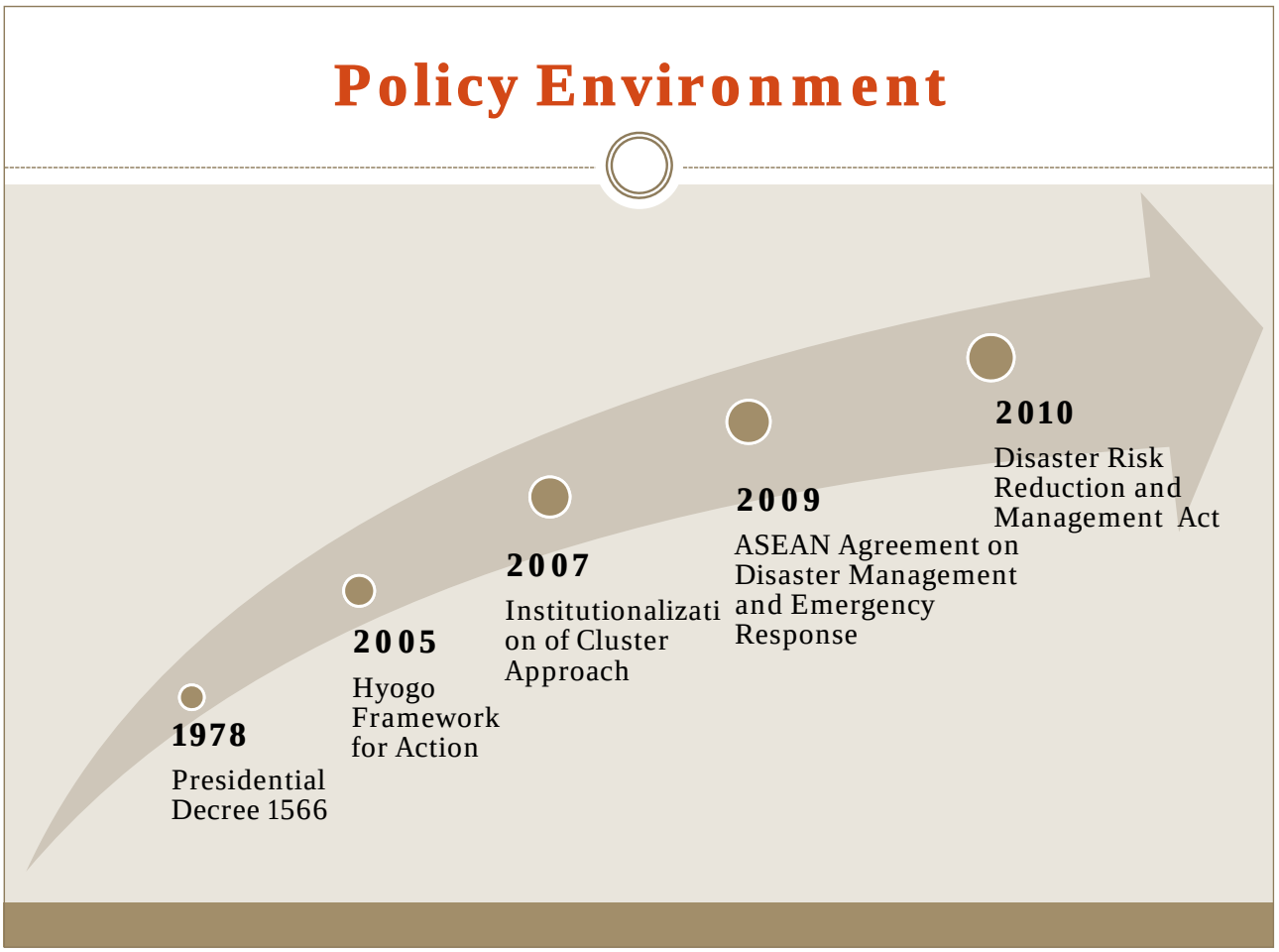


	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	ARMM	NCR	CAR	CARAGA
Natural	12	11	17	117	7	13	9	8	8	2	9	13	14	10	11	10	8
Man-made	7	8	21	41	7	12	26	17	9	13	15	15	28	22	212	19	6

NDRRMC Proactive

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework


War Emergency Mode Civil Defense
Milestones and Trends in DM
'70's – '80's
'90's – 2003
2004 – Present
Disaster Preparedness Disaster Response
Disaster Management
Disaster Risk Management
Typhoon "Yoling"
Birth of OCD
AEGDM
PD 1566
1990 EQ
Pinatubo Eruption
RA 7160
IDNDR
1997 Nat'l. DM Trng. Framework
1998 GAA
EO 137 dtd Aug. 10, 1999
ACDM / ARPDM
ISDR
REINA / Guinsaugon Landslides
'Milenyo, Paeng, Reming, Seniang'
Guimaras Oil Spill
'Cosme'
'Frank'
MV Princess of the Stars Tragedy
Indian Ocean EQ & Tsunami
Hurricane 'Katrina'
Cyclone 'Nargis'
Sichuan EQ
DRR Initiatives
-AADMER
-HFA
-'READY' Project


Policy Environment
1978
Presidential Decree 1566
2005
Hyogo Framework for Action
2007
Institutionalization of Cluster Approach
2009
ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
2010
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act

Philippine Disaster Management System

PD 1566

- Primarily anchored on Presidential Decree 1566
- Focus is disaster preparedness and response
- Disasters traditionally viewed as one-off events responded to by governments and relief agencies
- Social and economic implications and causes of disaster events are complex
- Disasters can reverse hard-won development gains, illustrating the relationships between poverty reduction, environmental degradation and vulnerability to disasters
- Engagement of other players is not pronounced
- No strong institutional basis, especially at the LGU level

PD 1566

"Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control and Capability & Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness"

- The exercise of leadership responsibilities is expected from the local government executives (Governors, Mayors, Barangay Captains).
- The main role of **national government is to provide support to the local government units.**
- Both planning and actual operations are to be carried out "... in an **inter-agency, multi-sectoral basis to optimize the utilization of resources.**"
- Every agency of government is directed to prepare its disaster preparedness plan.

"Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control and Capability & Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness"

PD 1566

- Disaster Management, specifically disaster preparedness and emergency operations is to be pursued with a heavy emphasis on **"self- reliance", "self-help"** and **"mutual assistance."**
- Maximum utilization of resources at every politico-administrative level is enjoined before assistance is sought from higher levels.
- Primary responsibility for Disaster Management is placed upon agencies of the government.

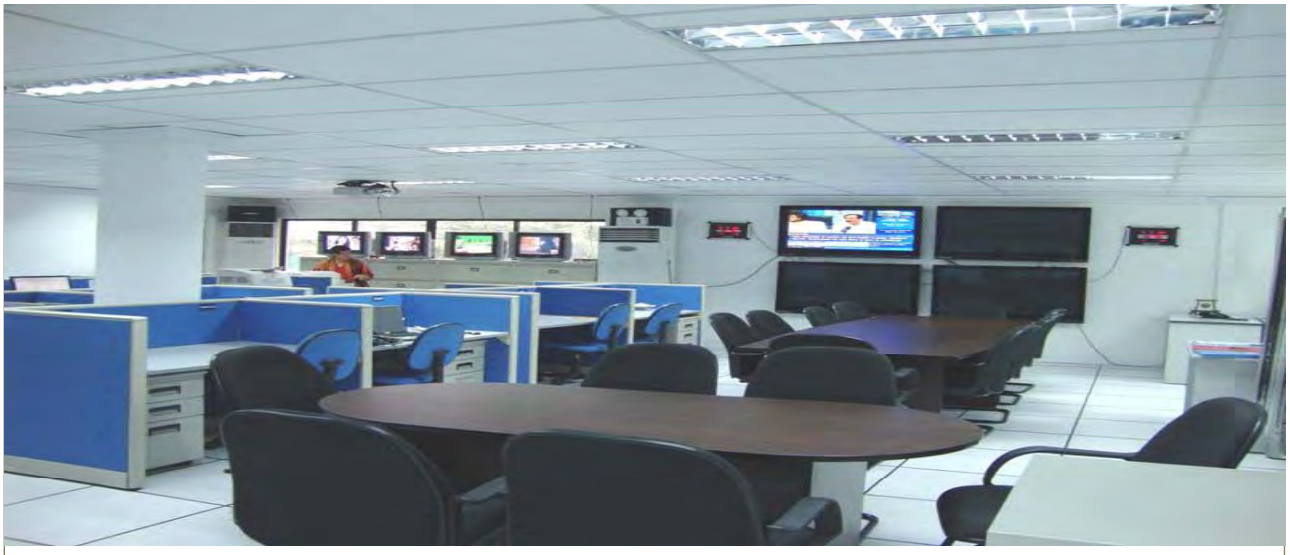
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT CENTER

. . . the nerve center for alert and monitoring, resource mobilization, response coordination and information management

. . . the nerve center for alert and monitoring, resource mobilization, response coordination and information management

Operates on a 24/7 basis

Manned by OCD personnel round-the-clock, with complementation from selected NDRRMC member-agencies such as DSWD, DOH, AFP, DPWH, PNRC during emergency situations



Core Functions

- **Alert and Monitoring**
- **Multi-agency Operational Coordination**
- **Response Resource Mobilization**
- **Information Management, and**
- **Program Coordination for Operations Capability Upgrade**

Hyogo Framework for Action Priorities

HFA

1 Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

2 Know the Risks and Take Action

Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks - and enhance early warning

3 Build Understanding and Awareness

Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

4 Reduce Risk

Reduce the underlying risk factors

5 Be Prepared and Ready to Act

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

NDCC's Disaster Response Strategy: Cluster Approach

UN Cluster Approach was adopted by the NDCC as a coordination tool to ensure a more coherent and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance by mobilizing groups of agencies, organizations and NGOs to respond in a strategic manner across all key sectors or areas of activity

Cluster	GoP Lead	UN-IASC Lead
Food and Non-Food Items	DSWD	WFP
Camp Management	DSWD	IOM
Shelter and Livelihood	DSWD	IFRC
WASH, Health, Nutrition, & Psychosocial Services	DOH	UNICEF, WHO
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	OCD	WFP
Education	DepEd	UNICEF
Agriculture	DA	FAO
Early Recovery	OCD	UNDP

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response

AADMER

- AADMER was signed by ASEAN Foreign Ministers in July 2005.
- The Agreement contains provisions on disaster risk reduction, monitoring and early warning, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, technical cooperation and research, mechanisms for coordination and establishment of an ASEAN Coordination Center for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Center).
- AADMER is a regional legally-binding agreement that binds the ASEAN Member States together to promote regional cooperation and collaboration in reducing disaster losses and intensifying joint emergency response to disasters in the region.
- On 14 September 2009, the Philippines was the last of the ten ASEAN Member States to have ratified the AADMER. The AADMER entered into force on 24 December 2009.

Towards Policy Reform: Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Act

- Strengthening the institutional set-up/paradigm shift from reactive to proactive approach to disaster risk management
- Facilitating active engagement, strengthening local capabilities and competencies, and enhancing resilience through bottom-up approach
- Providing more efficient funding mechanisms
- Pertinent provisions on the declaration of state of calamity, remedial measures and penalties
- Congruence with universal declarations and principles on disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance

Planning Instruments

1983
National Calamities and Disaster Preparedness Plan

2003
Local Disaster Coordinating Councils' Contingency Plans

2005
Four-Point Plan of Action on Disaster Preparedness

2009
Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction

Four-Point Plan of Action on Disaster Preparedness

1. Upgrade Forecasting Capability of PAGASA and PHIVOLCS

- Improve equipment and staff development
- Establish linkages and networking with foreign forecasting institutions covering the Pacific Rim and South China Sea
- Install rainfall and water level gauges

2. Intensify Public Information Campaign on Preparedness

- Conduct of Nationwide Synchronized Building Emergency Evacuation Plan (B.E.E.P.) Drills, Tsunami and Earthquake Drills
- Airing of "Safe Ka Ba?" Disaster Management School-on-Air
- Production and distribution of flyers on related hazards

3. Enhance Capabilities for LCEs and their DCCs in identified vulnerable areas

- Orient LCES on Disaster Risk Management and the Use of LCF
- Conduct of Contingency Planning Workshops
- Train local responders on MFR, CSSR, and WASAR

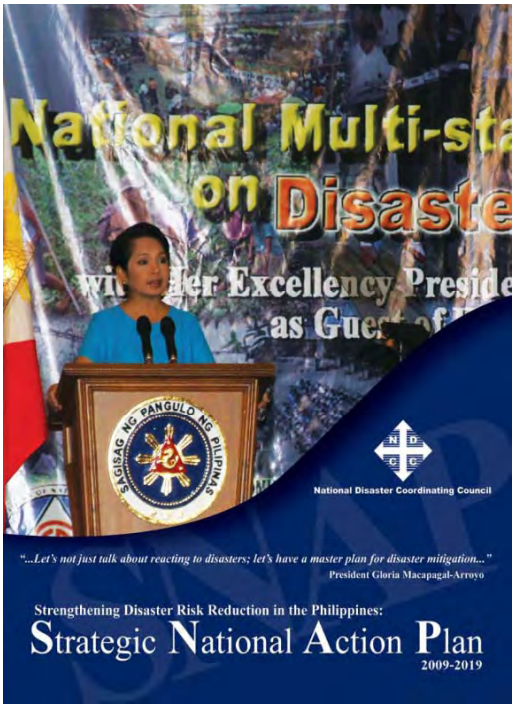
4. Strengthen Mechanisms for Government and Private Sector Partnership

"Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines: Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) 2009-2019"

SNAP

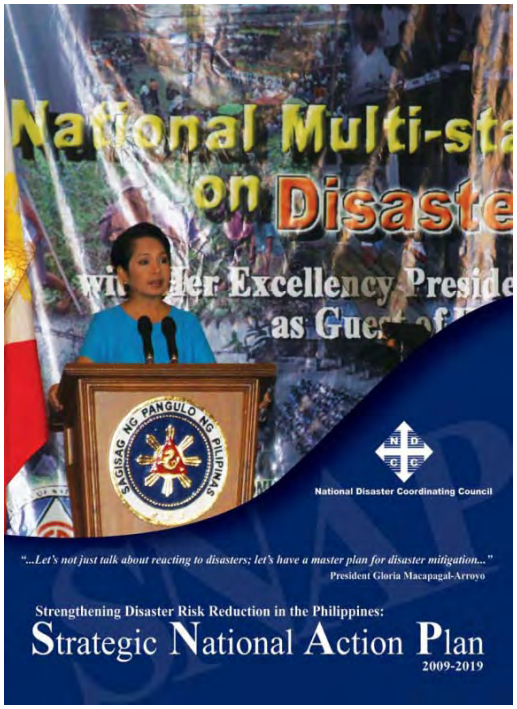
Priority Programs and Projects

1. Governance: Disaster Risk Management Act
2. Multi-stakeholder Dialogues on Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Institutionalization of Disaster Management Office
4. Enhancing Capacity Development for Local Disaster Coordinating Councils
5. Mainstreaming DRR into the Peace Process
6. Mainstreaming DRR in Various Government Plans and Programs
7. Public-Private Partnership
8. Resource Mobilization
9. Information and Database Generation



"Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines: Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) 2009-2019"

SNAP



Priority Programs and Projects

10. Knowledge Management
11. Supporting DRR Mainstreaming through Sectoral Approach
12. Preparedness for Effective Disaster Response
13. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign
14. Institutional and Technical Capacity Building
15. Education and Research
16. Forecasting and Early Warning
17. Risk Evaluation
18. Development of Tools for Assessment and Monitoring of DRR Measures

Ongoing Programs and Projects

- Multi-hazard Mapping
- Sectoral Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Flood Mitigation Master Plan

- Capacity-building Program (PEER, Online DRM Courses, and National WASAR Trainings)
- CBRN Response Capacity Building

- Build Back Better...Build Back Elsewhere
- Bicol CARE Commission
- Public Commission and Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation

- Resource Mobilization Systems
- Cluster Approach
- UNDAC
- Relief web
- CERF
- AADMER and SASOP
- UN OSLO Guidelines
- APC-MADRO
- MPAT TE

Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response

PEER

- The PEER is a regional training program initiated by USAID/OFDA and managed by National Society for Earthquake (NSET)
- Purpose: To strengthen and institutionalize capacities in emergency and disaster response in the five participating Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines.
- PEER curriculum includes fours interrelated courses:
  - Medical First Responder (MFR)
  - Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR)
  - Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE)
  - Training for Instructor (TFI)

Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-based Disaster Risk Management Project

READY

- READY Project is funded by AusAID with technical assistance of UNDP
- Funding Support: US$ 1.9 Million
- Implementing Partner: Office of Civil Defense
- Responsible Partners: PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB, and NAMRIA
- Target Areas: 27 Provinces
- Project Components
  1. Hazards Mapping and Assessment
  2. Community-based Disaster Preparedness
  3. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Planning Processes
- Status of Implementation: Completed mapping and IEC activities in 11 provinces. However, a total of 18 provinces were already covered in varying stages of project execution.

Evolution of Disaster Management Framework

- Traditionally, disasters were viewed as one-off events and responded to by governments and relief agencies
- The social and economic implications and causes of disaster events were not well appreciated
- This view engendered a disaster management framework that was focused on DISASTER RESPONSE

DRRM Bill

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010

Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefore and For Other Purposes

Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefor and For Other Purposes

DRRM Bill

- **Status:** Approved in the bicameral conference on 27 January 2010 & ratified by the Philippine Congress on 1 February 2010.

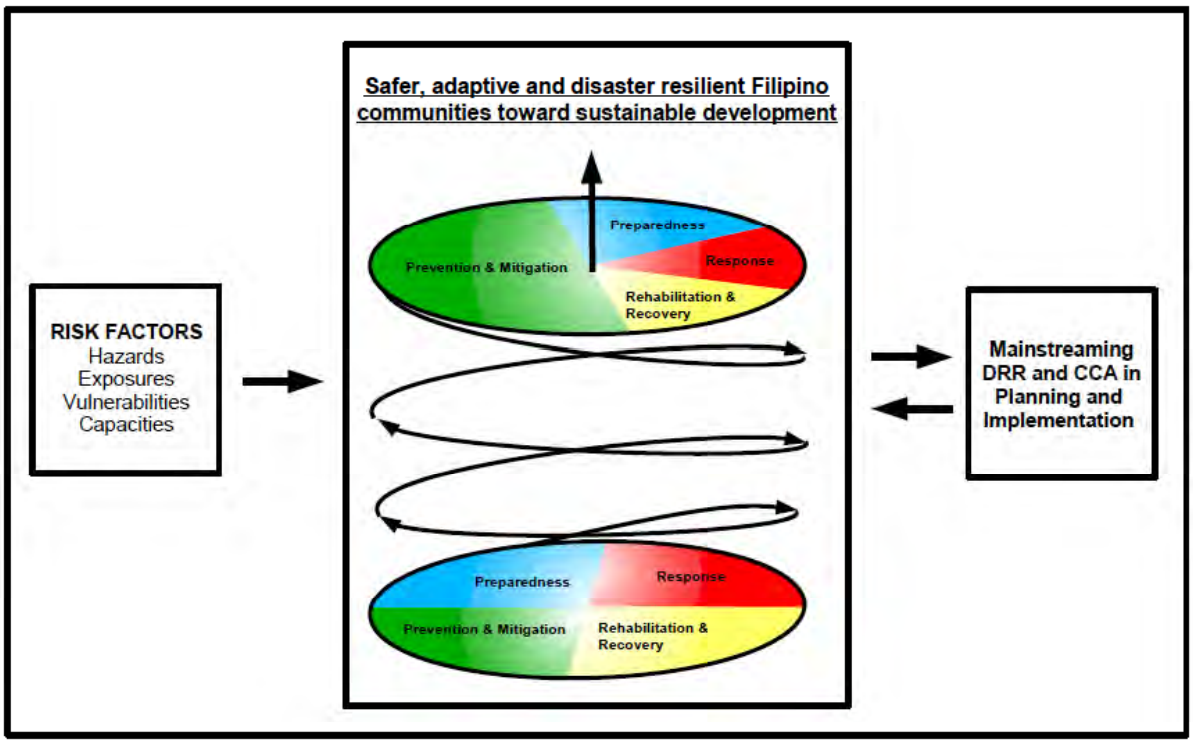
- **Salient Features:**
  - Proactive, comprehensive, integrated, community-based, multi-sector approach in DRM
  - Respect to people's rights to life and property; adherence / adoption of universal norms, principles and standards of humanitarian assistance
  - Development, promotion and implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP)
  - Mainstreaming of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in development, peace and conflict resolution process

Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds Therefor and For Other Purposes

DRRM Bill

- **Salient Features**:
  - Present DCCs shall be renamed as N/R/L DRRMCs; BDCCs shall be known as Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) under the Barangay Development Council
  - Enhanced OCD functions (i.e. monitoring and evaluation) and organizational structure
  - Establishment of permanent Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices
  - Local DRRM Fund – not less than 5% of the estimated revenue from the regular sources shall be used to support DRM activities; 30% of which shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework



Principles of the NDRRMF

- Address the underlying causes of vulnerability
- A national responsibility within and towards a sustainable development approach
- Need for community empowerment and shared responsibilities
- Good responsive goverenance
- Mutually reinforcing partnerships
- Strong and responsive political will, commitment and leadership
- Best done through local and customized adoption and adaptation

Diagram Explation

- Because the country is challenged by increasing disaster and climate risks caused by dynamic combinations of natural and human-induced hazards, exposure, and people's vulnerabilities and capacities…
- There is an urgent need for the country to work together through multi-stakeholder partnerships and robust institutional mechanisms and processes so that Filipinos will be able to live in safer, adaptive and disaster resilient communities on the path to developing sustainably.

This DRRM framework indicates the paradigm shift towards a proactive and preventive approach to disaster management.

It emphasizes that resources invested in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and climate change adaptation will be more effective towards attaining the goal of adaptive, disaster resilient communities and sustainable development.

The Framework shows that mitigating the potential impacts of existing disaster and climate risks, preventing hazards and small emergencies from becoming disasters, and being prepared for disasters, will substantially reduce loss of life and damage to social, economic and environmental assets

It also highlights the need for effective and coordinated humanitarian assistance and disaster response to save lives and protect the more vulnerable groups during and immediately after a disaster.

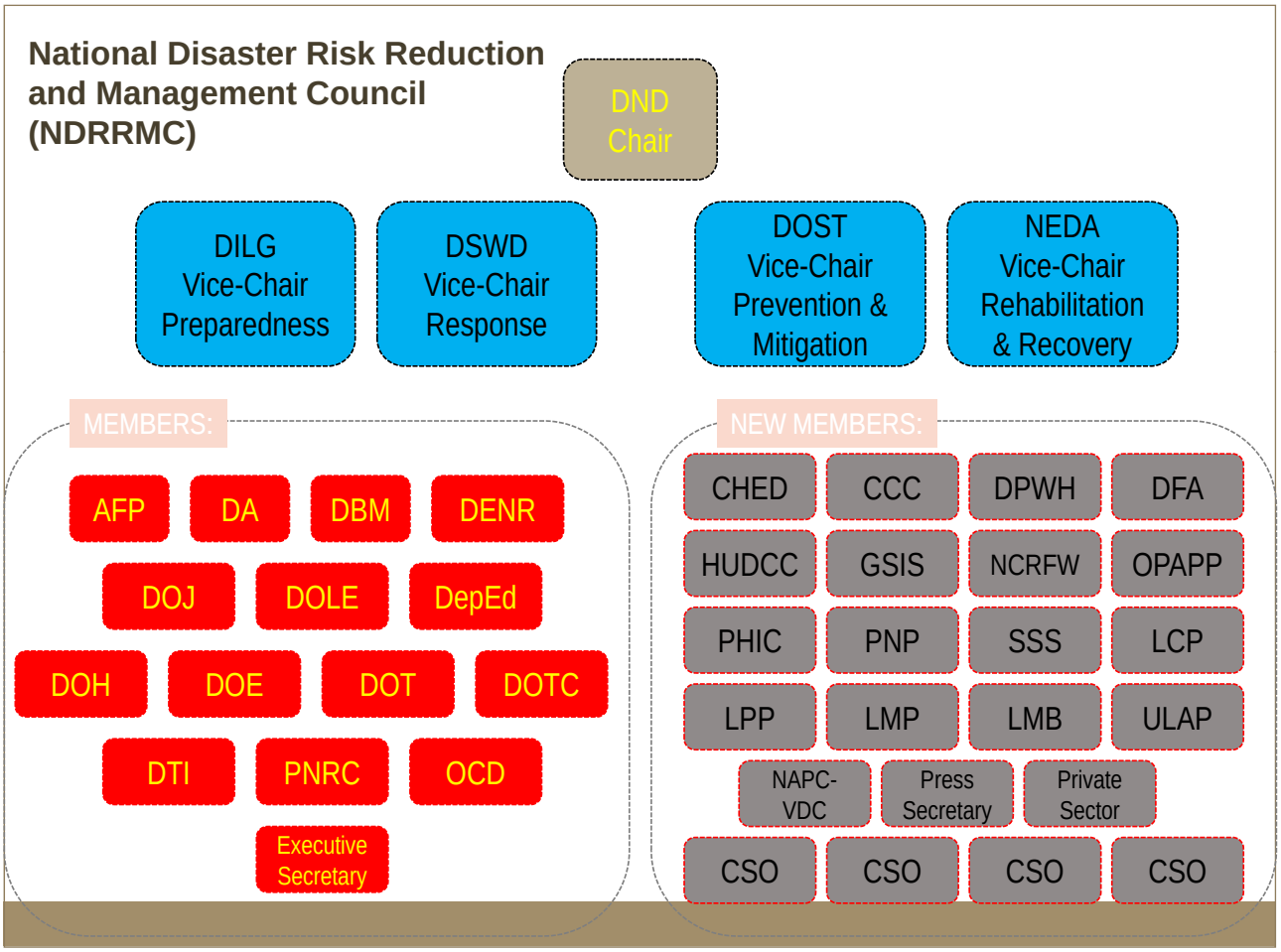
Mainstreaming DRR is a means towards

(a) refocusing the development goals, objectives and targets to be able to adequately respond to disaster risks; and

(b) identifying and implementing appropriate interventions to address the impacts of disaster risks.

Mainstreaming DRR is an important step towards avoiding huge losses from disasters.

These processes will synergize efforts and create rippling positive changes toward addressing the underlying causes of vulnerabilities and mainstreaming DRRM in national and local policy-making, planning, investment programming and in the policy/plan implementation.



DRRM Aspects

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

These aspects coincide with the 4 vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC and represent the key components of disaster risk reduction and management.

They are not phases and can happen at different stages or even alongside each other.

They mutually reinforce each other

Prevention and Mitigation

- With **DOST** as lead
- Through this aspect, we want to **avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities**
- Key Result Areas
  1. Mainstreamed and integrated DRR & CCA in national, sectoral, regional and local development, policies, plans and budget.
  2. DRRM/CCA sensitive environmental management.
  3. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure systems.
  4. Community based and scientific DRR/CCA assessment, mapping, analysis and monitoring.
  5. Risk transfer mechanisms

Preparedness

- With **DILG** as lead
- Through this, we want to **establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences & disasters**
- Key Result Areas
  1. Community Awareness and understanding of the Risk Factors
  2. Contingency Planning at the local level (to include Incident Command System, Early Warning Systems, Pre-emptive evacuation, stockpiling and equipping)
  3. Local drills and simulation exercises
  4. National disaster response planning

Response

- With **DSWD** as lead
- Through this, we aim to **provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster**
- **Key Result Areas**
  1. DANA as a generic activity *(NDRRMC DANA methodology was adopted from ADPC)*
  2. Relief Operations
  3. Search, Rescue, Retrieval
  4. Dissemination/Information sharing of disaster-related information
  5. WATSAN and Health
  6. Development/provision of temporary shelter
  7. Psycho social support
  8. Early Recovery Mechanism
  9. Management of Dead and Missing
  10. Evacuation Management
  11. Social Protection Intervention
  12. Civil and uniformed services coordination

Rehabilitation and Recovery

- With **NEDA** as lead
- Through this, we aim to **restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle**
- Key Result Areas
  1. Livelihood
  2. Shelter
  3. Infrastructure

RA 10121 states that...

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF) shall be

- **Comprehensive**
- **All-hazards**
- **Multi- sectoral inter-agency and**
- **Community-based approach to DRRM**

It will be reviewed every 5 years, or as necessary to ensure relevance

Challenges Ahead

- Moving from isolated actions and pilot projects to comprehensive programmes of action...translating the SNAP into action
- Intensifying disaster risk reduction work at the local level by enhancing capacity development and operational readiness of local government units
- Promotion of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction linkages
- Sustaining effective DRR programs and good practices

“ DRR, poverty alleviation and sustainable development are inextricably linked”

Thank you…

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