

PHILIPPINES

I. Natural hazards in Philippines

1.1 Natural hazards likely to affect the country

Earthquake, wind storm, volcano, flood, drought

1.2 Recent major disasters: January – December 2005

Occurrences	Dis_Type	No_killed	No_affected	Total_dam\$
4	Tropical Cyclones (Destructive)	63	899,938	49.53
13	Tropical Cyclones (non-Destructive)			
28	Flashfloods	27	273,405	5.76
15	Landslides	11	116,747	1.08

II. Disaster Management system

2.1 Administrative system

Conventional long form: Republic of the Philippines

Conventional short form: Philippines

Government type: republic

Capital: Manila

Administrative divisions: 79 provinces, 117 cities, 1,498 municipalities, almost 42,000 barangays (the smallest political unit). The Philippines has 17 administrative regions.

2.2 Legal system, legal framework

Presidential Decree No. 1566

This Decree which was promulgated on June 11, 1978 calls for the Strengthening of the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness. Salient Provisions include among others, the following:

- State policy on self-reliance among local officials and their constituents in preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.
- Organization of the National, Regional and Local disaster coordinating councils (DCCs)

- Preparation of the National Calamities and Disaster Preparedness Plan (NCDPP) by the Office of Civil Defense and implementing plans by the NDCC member agencies and local DCCs
- Conduct of periodic drills and exercises by concerned agencies and local DCCs
- Authority for the local government units to program funds for disaster preparedness activities such as the organization of DCCs, establishment of Disaster Operations Center (DOC) and training and equipping of DCC response teams. This is in addition to the 5% under Section 324 (d) of the Local Government Code of 1991, as amended. Under the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of PD 1566, the disaster management activities of DCC member-agencies as well as procedures and guidelines for inter-agency coordination and dissemination of information during the **three phases** are defined.

A. Pre- Disaster Phase

1. Planning for Disaster – Development and formulation of Disaster Management Plan (DMP)
2. Organizing – Organization of DCCs in accordance with the DCC structure set forth in the NCDPP
3. Training – Conduct of training on disaster management for DCC members
4. Drills – Conduct of organizational and community drills/exercises periodically
5. Stockpiling– Predetermination of food, clothing, shelter, medical supplies, transportation and other emergency requirements.
6. Resource Data Canvassing – Identification of existing resources, evaluation of capability resources organization to carry out disaster-related tasks and allocation of suitable roles for resource organization
7. Public Information/awareness campaign in coping with disaster situations in accordance with the office of Civil Defense, Philippine Information Agency well as other government /or private entities with facilities for dissemination of information
8. Communications and Warning Activities – Organization of warning units in the province, establishment of warning system that must be clearly defined and written down in plans, standard operating procedures and other relevant documents, inform concerned officials and agencies in the province as well as the general public of the warning system

B. Emergency Phase

Mobilizes all emergency services of the DOC namely rescue and engineering, evacuation, first aid, medical services, emergency relief, public and fire auxiliary, transportation and survey/conduct damage assessment with the national government supporting efforts of the

Council and evaluation of survey results and submission of damage report and recommendation to NDCC through the RDCC.

C. Post Emergency Phase

Cross-checking of data of damage report with pre-emergency data obtained to facilitate the location or whereabouts of persons and to assess available community resources for rehabilitation purposes. This phase will also determine the nature of extent of rehabilitation efforts to be undertaken and request of assistance from appropriate government agencies, private offices/agencies or individual, if the situation goes beyond the capability of the PDCC.

2.3 Structure of disaster management

DCC Organizational Network

- National Disaster Coordinating Council
- 17 Regional Disaster Coordinating Councils
- 79 Provincial Disaster Coordinating Councils
- 113 City Disaster Coordinating Councils
- 1,496 Municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils
- 41,956 Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils

The National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) is the policy-making and coordinating body of disaster management at the national level; it directs all disaster preparedness planning, as well as disaster response operations and rehabilitation, both in the public and private sectors. It advises the President on matters related to natural calamities and disasters, including recommendations for the declaration of State of Calamity in disaster-affected areas.

In each local government unit (province, city or municipality), the local DCC is headed by the elected chief executive, such as governor or mayor. Thus, disaster management is imbedded deeply into the democratic governance in the Philippines.

2.4 Priorities on disaster risk management

Implementation of the NDCC Four Point Action Plan

The December 2004 flashfloods that affected Quezon and Aurora Provinces of eastern Luzon Island resulted to severe flooding and landslides and led the unusually high death toll as well as extraordinary damage to both public and private properties. The OCD as the implementing arm and Secretariat of the NDCC immediately implemented the Four Point Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness to increase public awareness and involvement in measured put in place by government to minimize the impact of similar disasters in the future.

The NDCC in the implementation of the above action plan has so far achieved the following:

a. Upgrading of PAGASA and PHIVOLCS Forecasting Capability

As of May 31, 2005, PAGASA reported the rehabilitation of its five (5) radars located in Virac, Guian, Aparri, Baler and Baguio.

PHIVOLCS enhanced their volcano and earthquake monitoring system capabilities.

b. Public Information Campaign on Disaster Preparedness

The “Safe Ka Ba?” program has been launched nationwide. Posters, flyers, radio and TV commercials, instructional video, cinema ad formats and pastoral letters have been produced and distributed through the regional centers.

c. Capacity – Building for Local Government Units Particularly in Identified

Vulnerable Areas

Local chief Executives have to take leadership role in all phases of disaster management and they should develop a culture of preparedness versus culture of reaction.

d. Mechanism for Government and Private Sector Partnership in Relief and

Rehabilitation

One of the most important mechanisms achieved this year is the collaborative partnership program between the NDCC and the League of Municipalities through a MOA signed in February 2005.

III. Disaster management plan

The NDCC has a **Calamities and Disaster Preparedness Plan** which spells out the functions of each member agency in times of disasters. Under the system, various Service committees may be convened during disaster situation. These Inter-Agency Committees have the following functions:

- **Early Warning Service** – provides fast and adequate reliable warning system in time of impending calamity (Committee on Communication System and Emergency Broadcast System and Local Warning Service Unit)
- **Communication and Transport Service** – provides, operates and maintains continuous and adequate reliable communication and available transport facilities throughout the period of disaster. (DPWH, DILG, AFP, PCG, PPA, Bus Operators of the Philippines)
- **Evacuation Service** – evacuates the populace and properties systematically in case calamity arises (AFP, DSWD, PNP, and local DCCs)

- **Rescue and Engineering Service** – removes victims and casualties from areas affected by disaster and undertakes emergency repair of damaged infrastructure, utilities and facilities
- **Health Service** – protects life through health and medical care of the populace and minimizes casualties through proper information and mobilization of all medical resources. (DOH, PNRC and local health units)
- **Relief / Rehabilitation Service** – minimizes human suffering and provides adequate restoration program and services to ensure the normal functioning of individuals affected by disaster
- **Public Information Service** – provides the civilian population simple/accurate/relevant and timely information and instruction arising from natural or man made disasters
- **Rehabilitation Service** – provides rapid restoration of the morale of persons affected by disaster

IV. Budget size on national level

Annual Budget for Disaster Management

Under the General Appropriations Act for CY 2005, P 700 M was allocated as National Calamity Fund (NCF) for aid relief and rehabilitation services to communities /areas affected by man-made and natural calamities, and repair and reconstruction of permanent structures, including other capital expenditures for disaster operation and rehabilitation activities. Release from this Fund shall be made directly to the implementing agencies and or local government units in accordance with the recommendation of the National Disaster Coordinating Council and upon approval of the President of the Philippines.

V. Progress and situations of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Development of National Platform

The NDCC Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework (Tab A)

In keeping with the vision of the NDCC to be a “Council that is responsive to the policy making requirements of emergency management that utilizes the nation’s resources as called for during emergency situations” and in pursuant to the agreements forged during the February 26, 2002 Joint NDCC Technical Working Group and National Relief and Rehabilitation Committee Meeting created are the following NDCC Committees:

A. NDCC Committee on Mitigation (NDCM)

- Formulate/develop a disaster mitigation program

- Draft presidential issuance on the adoption of the proposed program
 - Prepare draft bill amending existing laws based on the policies embodied in the disaster management program for possible endorsement to congress by the president as an administration bill
 - Perform other duties/tasks that may be assigned by the NDCC
- B. NDCC Committee on Disaster Preparedness (NCDP)**
- Formulate/develop national contingency plans on earthquake, fire, air and maritime disaster, etc.
 - Review and evaluate all documented plans submitted as compliance to the pertinent instructions and/or guidelines set forth in the National Calamities and Disaster Preparedness Plan
 - Formulate/update contingency plans, guidelines and SOPs
 - Perform other duties/tasks that may be assigned by the NDCC
- C. NDCC Committee on Disaster Response (NCDR)**
- Provide the civilian populace simple/accurate/relevant and timely information arising from the natural or man-made disaster or from any impending emergencies
 - Provide/make available transport facilities in the duration of disasters and during emergency operations
 - Evacuate the affected populace and properties systematically and provide temporary/evacuation shelter until such time that evacuees are ready to return to their respective houses
 - Provide/distribute relief goods/items
 - Protect life thru health and medical care; proper medical aid; provision of medical facilities; and minimize casualties thru proper information and mobilization of medical resources
 - Assist existing fire stations in fire control and prevention
 - Conduct search and rescue operations when necessary
 - Perform other duties/task that may be assigned by the NDCC
- D. NDCC Committee on Disaster Rehabilitation (NCD Rehab)**
- Formulate/develop plans for the effective implementation/prioritization of rehabilitation programs on infrastructure and recovery
 - Provide information needed by NDCC on Plans for rehabilitation on infrastructure and recovery of disaster victims
 - Implement rehabilitation plans/program as approved by NDCC
 - Evaluate and prioritize calamity fund requests from National and Local Government Units for rehabilitation programs/projects
 - Develop research and identify other funding sources to include foreign assistance for rehabilitation programs and activities
 - Review policies on fund utilization for accountability and transparency
 - Perform other duties/tasks that may be assigned by NDCC

VI. Projects on disaster reduction headed by the Ministry

1. Training Program on Capacity Building

1.1 Emergency/Disaster Management Training

a. In House Training

- Orientation/Reorientation of OCD personnel
- Basic and Advance Civil Defense Officers (CDO) Courses
- Computer Literacy

b. Clientele

- Disaster Preparedness Seminar
- Training of Facilitators in Contingency Planning for Regional Disaster Coordinating Council members
- Contingency Planning Formulation Workshop for local Disaster Coordinating Councils
- On-line Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework Course for Professional and Practitioners in Disaster Management

1.2 Specialized Skills Training

- Collapsed Search and Rescue (CSSR) Course – 9 days
- Medical First Responders (MFR) Course – 13 days

2. Program on Dissemination of Knowledge and Promotion of Awareness

Part of the NDCC Four Point Action Plan is the Implementation of a Public Information Campaign on Disaster Preparedness dubbed as “**Safe Ka Ba?**” campaign slogan which all the thematic messages will be anchored on. The goal is to have an integrated strategic communications campaign that promotes and sustain a coherent and coordinated effort in disaster management through awareness, preparedness and response focusing on natural hazards like typhoons that cause flooding and landslide; earthquake that cause collapsed buildings homes and structures; volcanic eruptions that cause ash falls, pyroclastic, lahar and lava flows and tsunamis that cause widespread destruction of coastal areas.

Delivery mechanisms are as follows:

Posters, TV Commercial, Radio Commercial, Flyers, Emergency Broadcast Alert, Nationwide Simultaneous Earthquake Drill, Pastoral Letter

VII. ADRC Counterpart

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