







Luzon is the biggest island group while Visayas is a melting pot of Sp



Figure 3 shows the distribution of active faults and trenches in the Philippines which are found in several areas of the country.



Nevertheless, the 2015 Pacific typhoon season was one of the most active on record, with 26 named storms, 10 of which became major hurricanes or typhoons.

Figure 5. Photo showing the Pacific Typhoon Belt

The 2015 Pacific typhoon season was one of the most active on record, with 26 named storms, 10 of which became major hurricanes or typhoons.





As shown on Figure 4, t

PAGASA's Tropical Cyclone Intensity Scale	
Category	Sustained winds
Super Typhoon	$\geq 119$ knots
Typhoon	64–119 knots
Severe Tropical Storm	48–63 knots
Tropical Storm	34–47 knots
Tropical Depression	19–33 knots



**B.**

Photo credit: .wikipedia.org



Conception, Iloilo; and finally (6) Busuanga, Palawan and left the Philippines on 9 Nov 2013.

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### **III. Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System**

#### **A. Salient Provisions of Republic Act 10121**

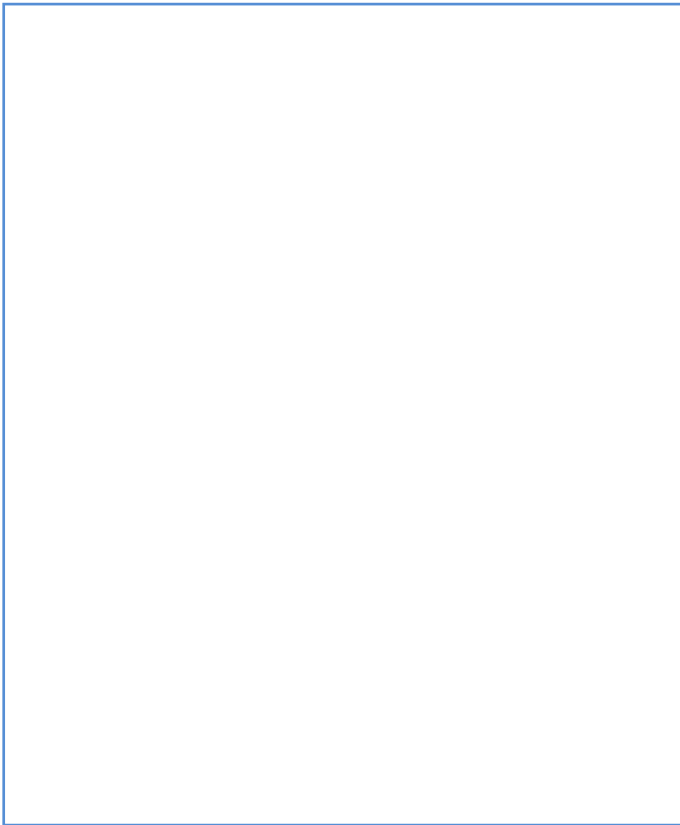


Figure 7. Cover Photos of Republic Act 10121 & IRR

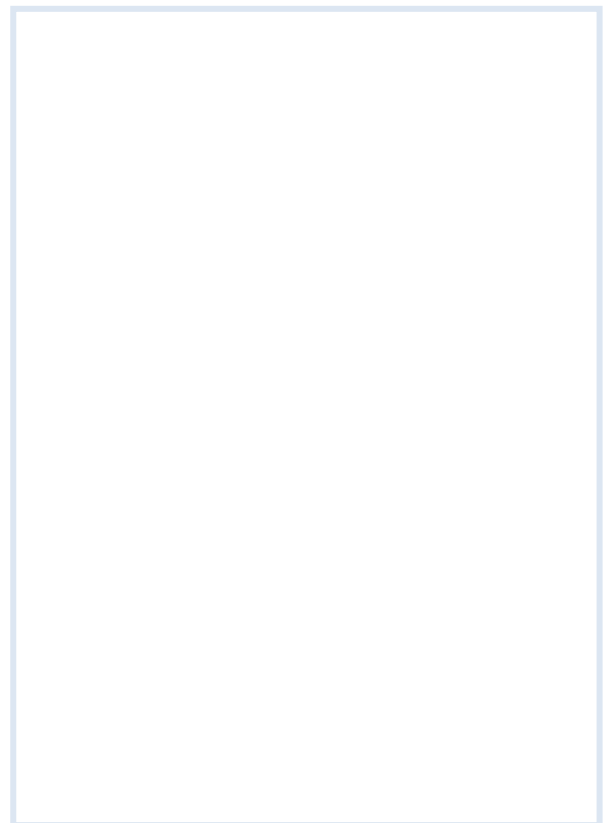




Figure 8. Organizational Chart of NDRRMC





- ◁ Section 10 of RA 10121 provides of the creation of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC), formerly known as Regional Disaster Coordinating Council (RDCC). RDRRMC coordinates, integrates, supervises, and evaluates the activities of the local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMCs). The RDRRMC is responsible in ensuring disaster sensitive regional development plans, in case of emergencies, RDRRMC shall convene the different regional line agencies and concerned institutions and authorities.

Under the law, the RDRRMC shall establish n operating



coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction. The LDRRMOs are permanent offices under the office of the governor, mayor and the punong barangay (barangay captain). The LDRRMOs have twenty-five (25) functions, duties and responsibilities under this law given that the local government units are the first line of defense in every disaster or emergency. Thus, they shall be at the frontline of all disaster risk reduction and

stand-by fund for relief and recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible. Unexpended LDRRMF shall accrue to a special trust fund solely for the purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management activities of the LDRRMCs within the next five (5) years. Any such amount still not fully utilized after five (5) years shall revert back to the general fund and will be available for other social services to be identified by the local sanggunian.

- ◁ Section 22 of RA 10121 provides for the *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund*. The present Calamity Fund appropriated under the annual General Appropriations Act shall henceforth be known as the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRM

accounting thereof in accordance with existing accounting and auditing rules.

All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government are hereby9(ex )-114(aut)-2(hori)9(z)-3(ed)9( )-114(·)8(t)-3(c

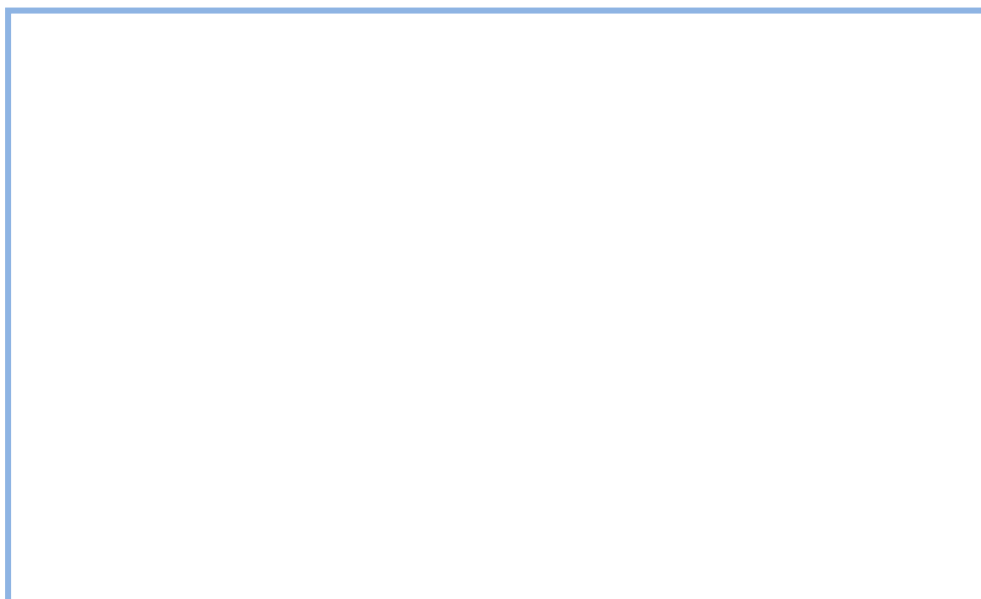


Figure 10. Diagram showing the National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF)



The Framework envisions a country which have ***adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward*** shift from reactive to proactive DRRM wherein men and women have increased their awareness, understanding on DRRM with their vulnerabilities. Our aim is to empower leaders and behavioral changes towards reducing and managing risks and lessening the effects of disasters. This term is about building



Figure 11. Four DRRM Thematic Areas

DRRM area and to correspond to the given parameters within which these aspects focus on.

The significant activities under the 4 thematic areas include:

1) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

- ◁ Early warning systems
- ◁ Flood forecasting and monitoring
- ◁ Hazard and risk mappings
- ◁ Structural and non-structural interventions

2) Disaster Preparedness

- ◁ Contingency planning
- ◁ Prepositioning and stock-piling
- ◁ Capacitating and organizing responders
- ◁ Training, drills and exercises
- ◁ Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment

3) Disaster Response

- ◁ Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA)
- ◁ Issuance of advisories and situation reports
- ◁ Activation of Response Clusters and Incident Command System (ICS)
- ◁

correct the notion that ***DRRM is only a government concern.*** Rather, it requires the whole-of-society approach because the