EGM on Regional Strategies towards Building Resilience to Disasters in Asia and the Pacific

“PDNA in the Philippines: Generating Results & Lessons Learned”

UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand
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Outline of Presentation

• PDNA Legal Basis
• PDNA Experiences
• Lessons Learned: Stepping Up and Filling the Gaps
Institutional Arrangements & Policy Framework

- **RA 10121** (enacted on 27 May 2010): from the NDCC to NDRRMC
  - Paradigm shift from **Reactive** to **Proactive**
  - Whole of society approach

- **The Office of Civil Defense (OCD)**
  - Executive arm and Secretariat of the NDRRMC
  - Roles: facilitator, coordinator, enabler and implementer
Republic Act 10121
Section 9, item (m);

- Conduct of early recovery and post-disaster needs assessment institutionalizing gender analysis as part of it.
Institutional Arrangements & Policy Framework

• NDRRM Framework
  - 4 thematic areas; cyclical not linear
  - Emphasis on prevention and mitigation

• NDRRM Plan (2011-2028)
  - Short-medium-long term
  - Incorporates all interventions for the 4 thematic areas
  - Goal is to Strengthen Disaster Resiliency of the Country
PDNA in the Philippines

Covers Damage & Loss Assessment (DaLA) & Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA) which includes a recovery & reconstruction framework.
Developed by UN Economic Commission For Latin America And The Caribbean (UN-ECLAC, 2003)

Five (5) PDNAs in the Philippines: TS Ondoy & Pepeng, TS Sendong, TY Pablo, Zamboanga Crisis, TY Yolanda
PDNA Framework

Sector recovery and reconstruction strategy chapter for PDNA, & annexes

Macroeconomic Effects of Disaster Damage

Human Development Effects of Disaster
The PDNA Process

Post Disaster Needs Assessment

**Goal 1.**
To ensure that the data gathered are harmonized with available report

**Goal 2.**
Validate/make sure that the data gathered are accurate

**Goal 3.**
Reconcile the gathered data with the different national agencies report

- NDRRMC
- RDRRMC
- PDRRMC

Onsite Validation M/BDRRRMC

Output.
PDNA Report

Output.
Complete and Validated Data

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management System
Step 1: Baseline Data

- Refer to the total number and production cost of assets and other information such as number of population before the disaster (e.g. total number of educational facilities and average number of students).
- Used for the approximation of damages and losses for each affected areas.
- Source: LGUs/DRRMCs records
Table 1. Baseline information of tourism facilities in a municipality or city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of City or Municipality:</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Number of Establishments by Ownership</th>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Five-star</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Four-star</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Three-star</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Two-star</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. One-star</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Resorts/Spas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Five-star</td>
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<td>2. Four-star</td>
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<td>3. Three-star</td>
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<td>4. Two-star</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. One-star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guest Houses</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Old churches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Burial sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Others (Specify)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Damages to Permanent Crops and Forest Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of City or Municipality:</th>
<th>Permanent Crops</th>
<th>Quantity of Affected Areas (Hectares)</th>
<th>Number of Totally Destroyed Trees</th>
<th>Average Replacement Cost (PhP)</th>
<th>Total Value of Damages (PhP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abaca</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coconut</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber trees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>
Step 2: Estimate Damage and Losses

Comparison of “Before” and “After” condition

Baseline for assessment:
• Assets
• Production

Post-disaster situation/scenario:
• Assets
• Production

Damage and Loss Estimation
Sector Report Format

• Damage and Loss Assessment

• Recovery and Reconstruction Framework

• Policy and Program Recommendation

• Priority Reconstruction and Recovery Needs
Prescribed Organizational Structure

Lead Agency (OCD)

- Infrastructure (DPWH)
- Productive (DA, DOLE)
- Social (DSWD)
- Cross-Sectoral (NEDA)
# Organizational Structure

## INFRASTRUCTURE
- DPWH
- LTO
- PNR
- PPA
- MARINA
- CAAP
- MIAA
- Local Water Utilities
- Electric Cooperatives
- DOTC
- NTC

## PRODUCTIVE
- DA
- BFAR
- PCA
- DTI
- NIA
- MGB
- DOT
- DOLE
- FIDA

## SOCIAL
- DSWD
- DEPED, CHED, TESDA
- DOH
- CSOs
- NAPC

## CROSS-SECTORAL
- NEDA
- NSCB
- BIR
- BLGF
- NAMRIA
- CCC
- DENR
- DILG
- DSWD
- CSOs
- DOST
- PCW
- NCIP
- IPC
- NAPC
PDNA Team Terms of Reference with Team Management

- **To undertake damage and loss assessment, analyze impacts and formulate needs for the affected area.**

- **Mobilize team** based on the order received from NDRRMC;
- **Compile** baseline information;
- **Work closely** with relevant national and sub-national agencies;
- **Undertake field visits** in disaster affected areas to collect information on damage and losses;
- **Write** assessment report on damages and losses, impacts and needs;

**Identify** disaster risk reduction measures in the recovery and reconstruction phase;
**Present** findings of the assessment report to the decision makers and other development partners for broader consultation; and **Finalize** the report based on the inputs received from broader consultation.
TY “Yolanda” (L.N. Haiyan) PDNA
Broad Sectors and Sub-sectors

INFRASTRUCTURE

13
• Roads
• Bridges
• Flood Control / Sea Wall / Slope Protection
• Power Infra
• Water Infra
• Telecom Infra
• Seaports
• Airports
• Education Infra
• Health Infra
• Government Infra
• Tourism Infra
• Agricultural/ Irrigation Facilities

PRODUCTIVE

4
• Agriculture & Fisheries
• Industry, trade and services
• Tourism and Culture
• Mining

SOCIAL

3
• Housing
• Health
• Education

CROSS-SECTORAL

5
• Governance and DRRM
• Environment
• Macroeconomics Assessment
• Social Impact Assessment
• Gender Impact Assessment
Rehabilitation & Recovery

- Formulation of Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY1)
- Conduct of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)
- Creation of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Recovery and Rehabilitation
Lessons Learned

• Conduct of PDNA Capacity Building as part of a regular program NOT during post disaster (also triggers baseline data continuing collection), all agencies, from national down to the local level;

• Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Gears for the PDNA Team (i.e. “Go Bag”, Insurance, Vaccine);

• Conduct of Psychological Debriefing for the PDNA Teams;

• Regular Budget Allocation for the Conduct of PDNA; and

• Formulation of Pre-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation Framework & Plan.

**Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-20130**

**Expected Outcome**

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

**Goals**

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

**Priority Actions**

- **Priority 1**
  Understanding disaster risk

- **Priority 2**
  Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

- **Priority 3**
  Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- **Priority 4**
  Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

**7 Targets**

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.