



Global Agenda Frameworks: The Philippine Experience

Demystifying the Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice

Bangkok, Thailand

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National DRRM Council

- Composed of government agencies and representatives from civil society organizations, private sector, and academe
- Replicated at local levels
- Pillars:
 - Disaster Prevention and Mitigation – DOST
 - Disaster Preparedness – DILG
 - Disaster Response – DSWD
 - Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation – NEDA

SFDRR

- 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

SFDRR

- Complementation of science and technology and indigenous knowledge in understanding risks
- Use of “whole-of-society” approach at national and local levels
- Allocation of national and local DRRM funds
- Conduct of community-based DRRM

Paris Agreement

- To reduce carbon emissions by 70% by 2030 on the condition that the international community provides assistance

Paris Agreement

- Signing of “Instrument of Accession” by Philippine President Rodrigo Roa Duterte on 28 February 2017
- Allocation of USD 20 million annual fund for CCAM projects

SDGs

- Also known as the Global Goals
- Universal call to end poverty, protect the environment, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and security

SDGs

- Philippine Statistics Authority working on methodology to develop the country's multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI)
- SDGs integrated into the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the Regional Development Plans (RDPs)

WHS

- Seeks to develop and transform the world's response to crises triggered by conflict and climate
- Aspires to alleviate and prevent the suffering of the world's most vulnerable people

WHS

- Passage of Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act, aimed to improve the care and protection of children affected by disasters
- Stronger engagement with the private sector as regards DRRM (National Resilience Council)
- Continuation of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program to empower and enhance the resilience of poor families

Challenges

- Localization of indicators
- Cascading of relevant, practical and understandable information to communities
- Integration of concepts and indicators into the local development plans
- Monitoring and reporting of performance
- Sustainable financing of DRRM, CCAM and humanitarian activities

Ways Forward

- Conduct of consultations in order to localize indicators and to come up with appropriate reporting mechanism
- Use of vernacular in information dissemination and capacity building activities
- Prioritization of indicators as deemed important by local communities
- Mobilizing and allocating more resources to DRRM, CCAM and humanitarian interventions

Thank You!