



PHILIPPINE UPDATE: ENSURING SAFETY AND BUILDING UP RESILIENCE

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National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

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OUTLINE

- Long-term Vision
- Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022
- Initiatives in Resilience-building
- Monitoring SFDRR and SDGs
- Ways Forward

The Philippines in 2040

A prosperous, middle-class society where no one is poor

A healthy and **resilient** society

A smart and innovative society

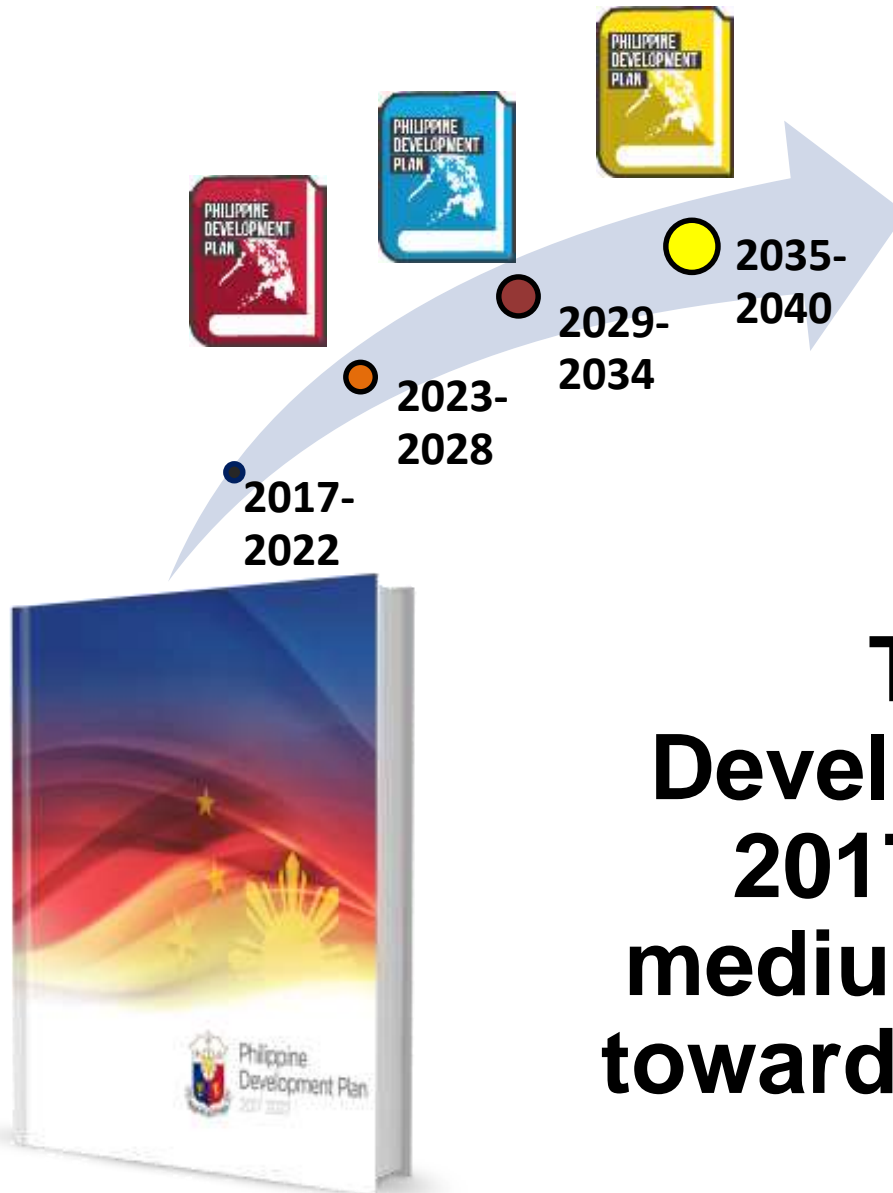
A high-trust society



From vision to action



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY



**The Philippine
Development Plan (PDP)
2017-2022 is the first
medium-term plan geared
towards a long-term vision**

PDP Overall Framework

AMBISYON
NATIN 2040

STRONGLY ROOTED, COMFORTABLE AND SECURE LIFE

TO LAY DOWN THE FOUNDATION FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, A HIGH-TRUST SOCIETY, AND A GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

**“MALASAKIT”
ENHANCING THE SOCIAL
FABRIC**

**“PAGBABAGO”
INEQUALITY-REDUCING
TRANSFORMATION**

**“PATULOY NA PAG-UNLAD”
INCREASING GROWTH
POTENTIAL**

**Ensure people-centered,
clean, and efficient
governance**

**Expand
economic
opportunities**

**Increase access
to economic
opportunities**

**Promote
technology
adoption**

**Stimulate
innovation**

**Pursue swift and fair
administration of justice**

**IMPLEMENT STRATEGIC TRADE AND FISCAL POLICY, MAINTAIN
MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, PROMOTE COMPETITION**

**Promote Philippine
culture and values**

**Accelerate
human capital
development**

**Reduce
vulnerability of
individuals**

**Maximize demographic
dividend**

**Ensure peace and
security**

**Accelerate strategic
infrastructure
development**

**Ensure safety and
build resilience**

**Ensure ecological
integrity, clean and
healthy environment**

Bedrock Strategy

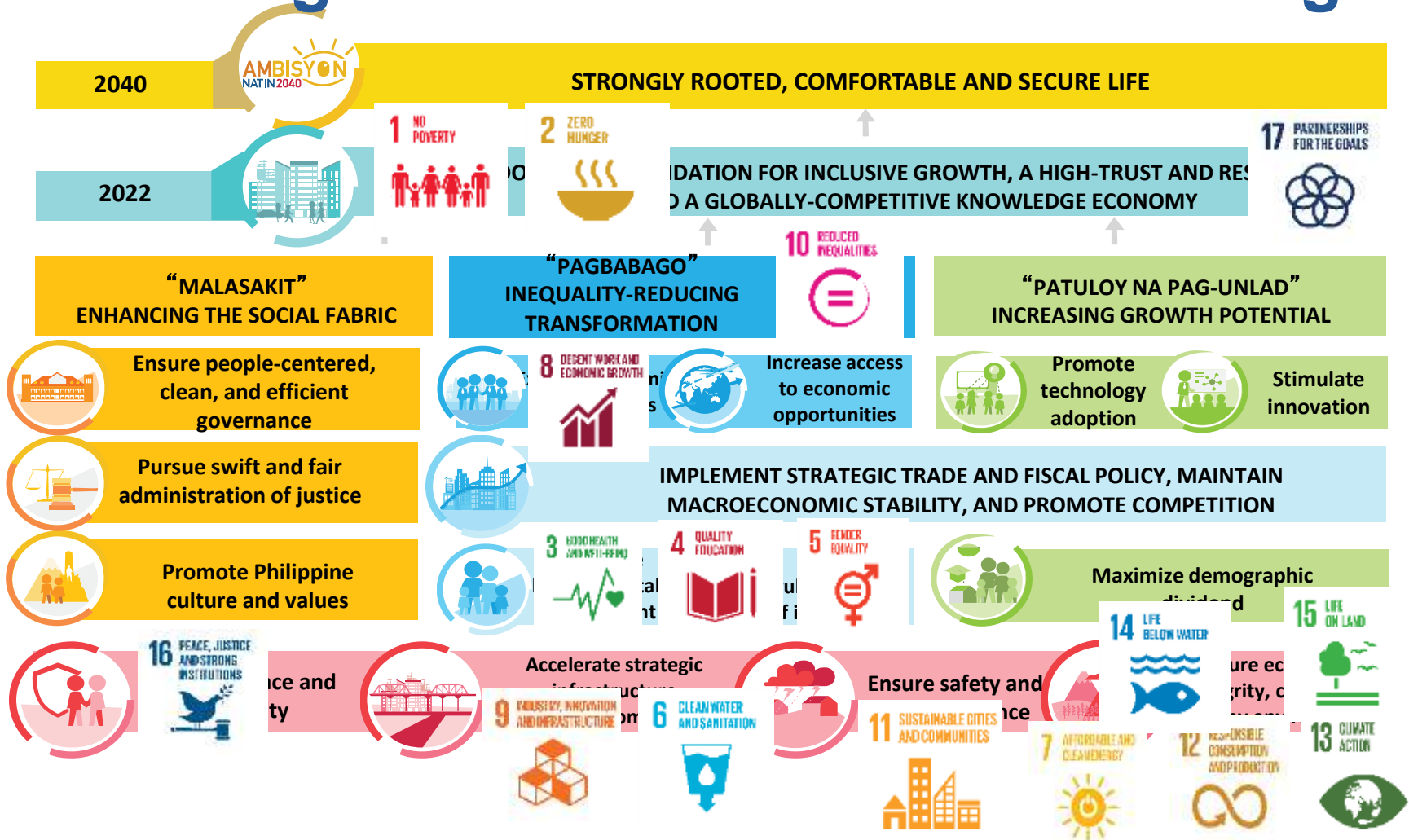


Ensure safety and build resilience

Vulnerability reduction as integral part of development

- Recognizes disasters and climate risks as factors that erode development gains and hamper development potential
- Aims to reduce the risks on communities exposed to the threats of climate change impacts and disasters
- Highlights incorporation of disaster risk reduction strategies in sectoral plans and programs to ensure safety of people and communities and their resiliency in times of hazardous events.

Matching the SDGs and the PDP strategies





Prevention and Mitigation Strategies

- Mainstream DRR and CCA in local development
 - Develop disaster and climate information, data sharing protocols and technological and research priorities to be used in mainstreaming DRR and CC in national and local development plans and the education system
 - Provide assistance to local communities in conducting vulnerability and risk assessment
- Conduct of DRR related studies such as flood and drainage master plans
- Incorporate CCA and disaster resilience measures to ensure resilient infrastructure facilities
 - Provide underprivileged and homeless families with secure tenure in affordable, safe and disaster-resilient housing
 - Accelerate construction of disaster- and climate-resilient, small-scale irrigation systems and retrofit existing ones
 - Take into account climate and disaster risks in the design of transport networks
- Promote emerging technologies such as biotechnology products that reduces environmental footprint, cleaner energy and manufacturing processes
- Improve space technologies to improve weather forecasting and exposure database
- Maximize the PSF and NDRRM Fund for risk transfer schemes such as insurance



Preparedness Strategies

- Implement enhanced workplace emergency plans and encourage DRR programs
- Develop policies that ensure business continuity and mitigate risks to businesses or enterprises during disasters

Response Strategies

- Give attention to health consequences of CC and disasters
- Strengthen capability in terms of humanitarian assistance and disaster response
- Establish an effective crisis management system
- Harness services from volunteers, academe, corporate, non-government and international relations in responding to disasters and undertaking humanitarian efforts
- Forge strategic partnerships and bilateral agreements for defense cooperation, including humanitarian and disaster response



Rehabilitation and Recovery Strategies

- Strengthen mechanism to conduct a post or rapid disaster needs assessment
- Provide adequate transition houses and livelihood opportunities to disaster victims during the early rehabilitation and recovery period

Other Strategies

- Position as a global hub for DRR-CCA by providing a platform for sharing technologies, lessons and best practices in responding and recovering from natural disasters
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of CC and DRRM actions, including activities related to the identification of indicators and development of monitoring systems
- Strengthen inter-agency coordination to facilitate actions and monitoring of CC and DRR concerns



PDP TARGETS	BASELINE (2015)	END OF PLAN TARGET (2022)
Proportion of families affected by natural and human-induced calamities provided with relief assistance	54%	100%
Number of deaths due to disaster per 100,000 population*		0
Number of missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 population*		0
Emergency shelter assistance provided		100%
Resilience index	Indicators to be developed; then measured at baseline and at post	
Number of reviewed CC/DRRM-enhanced plans	552 CLUPs 37 CDPs 1522 LDRRMPs 1114 LCCAPs	Increasing
* - Sustainable Development Goal		



Initiatives in Resilience Building

Implementation of Integrating DRR and CCA Project in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes

Objective: enhance local awareness and understanding of climate change and its impacts as well as develop tools that will enable the formulation of physical framework/land use and development plans that address and consider disaster and climate risks.

Outputs:

- ✓ DRR/CCA-enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans (PDPFPs)
- ✓ Piloted Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs)
- ✓ Climate and Disaster Risk Information System for Planning (CRISP)



Initiatives in Resilience Building

Socioeconomic Resilience Assessment Methodology

- An analytical tool co-developed to support risk-informed national planning
- Focuses on capacity on resilience or capacity to cope
- Takes into account factors such as income diversification, availability of safety nets and insurance, and financial inclusion to promote savings across time, among others.



Initiatives in Resilience Building

Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Guide

- Reference for national agencies and local government units (LGUs) in pre and post disaster rehabilitation and recovery planning.
- Contains the following:
 - Rehabilitation and Recovery Framework
 - Rehabilitation Planning Process and Plan Structure
 - Institutional arrangements and the role of stakeholders
 - Implementation Modalities



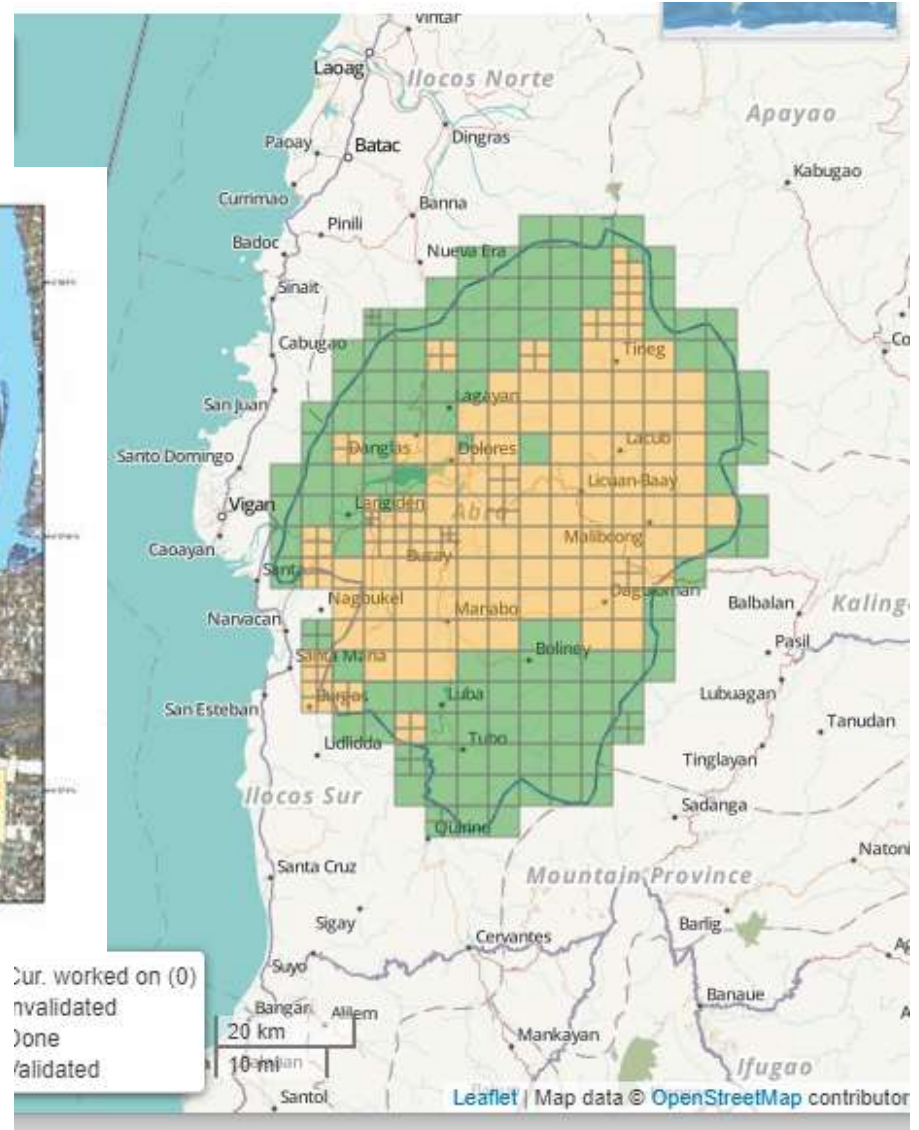
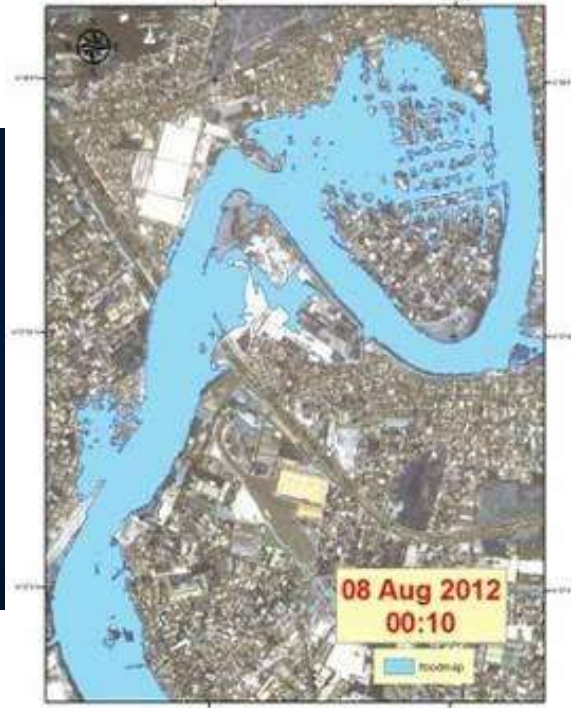
Initiatives in Resilience Building

Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

- PDNA shall be undertaken when the regional DRRM Council decides to prepare a rehabilitation and recovery plan
- Concerned agencies and LGUs assist in PDNA preparation through field assessment and data analysis
- Specific PDNA Activities
 - Collecting/updating data
 - Field visits
 - Validation of results
 - Damage and Loss assessment
 - Estimate recovery and reconstruction needs

Other Initiatives in Resilience Building

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Monitoring SDGs and SFDRR

- The initial list of SDG indicators for monitoring in the Philippines has been approved and adopted by the Philippine Statistics Authority Board last May 2017 in a PSA Board Resolution No. 09 series of 2017
- Sendai Framework Monitor Prototype has been developed at the global level. Philippines to participate in the testing.

Issues and challenges on the development of SDG and SFDRR indicators

- Availability of baseline data and disaggregated data (e.g., costly to conduct surveys)
- Integration of Sendai indicators with other frameworks like the SDGs
- Unclear coordinating mechanism for reporting and monitoring, (e.g., maximize availability of data and technology into one big data)
- Use of proxy indicators to measure SDG accomplishments
- Weakness in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) in monitoring the SDGs



Issues and challenges on the development of SDG and SFDRR indicators

- Need to improve the existing disaster loss database
 - Lack of baseline data, especially geographically disaggregated
 - Underestimation: private sector damage and losses (e.g., damage to stocks and inventory in manufacturing, foregone revenue in tourism), loss of human capital, societal loss due to displacement, environmental loss
 - Difficulty in estimating future losses

Ways Forward

- The Philippines is planning to formulate the SDG Roadmap which shall set the direction on the implementation of SDGs at the national and local levels.
- The SDG Watch, similar to the MDG Watch, will also be developed as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Country reporting on SFDRR implementation in 2018, and by 2019, conduct of first review of global progress in SFDRR implementation at the Global Platform

Proposed

- Collection of baseline data
- Strengthening human resources particularly the capacity of national and local government agencies in data gathering and monitoring as well as strengthening the role of the CSO and academe
- Harmonization of data collection systems and operations of different agencies



Thank you.

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