

Office of Civil Defense (Philippines)



ASEAN Regional Forum **Inter-sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief**

April 02-03, 2019 | Vientiane, Lao PDR

DIR ALBERT A MOGOL
Regional Director, OCD – CAR &
Chairperson, Cordillera Regional DRRM Council

Office of Civil Defense (Philippines)



THE CORDILLERA EXPERIENCE: PHILIPPINE POST-DISASTER RESPONSES; RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

April 02-03, 2019 | Vientiane, Lao PDR

DIR ALBERT A MOGOL
Regional Director, OCD – CAR &
Chairperson, Cordillera Regional DRRM Council

Summary of Presentation



The Philippine DRRM System

Typhoon OMPONG (“Mangkhut”)

Preparedness and Response Activities

Post Disaster Rehabilitation
and Recovery Activities

Best Practices and Lessons Learned

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The Philippine DRRM System





The Philippine DRRM System

9th in 2009

6th in 2010

3rd in 2011

3rd in 2012

3rd in 2013

2nd in 2014

3rd in 2015

3rd in 2016

3rd in 2017

3rd in 2018

Rank	Country	Risk (%)
1.	Vanuatu	50.28
2.	Tonga	29.42
3.	Philippines	25.14
4.	Solomon Islands	23.29
5.	Guyana	23.23
6.	Papua New Guinea	20.88
7.	Guatemala	20.60
8.	Brunei Darussalam	18.82
9.	Bangladesh	17.38
10.	Fiji	16.58
11.	Costa Rica	16.56
12.	Cambodia	16.07
13.	Timor-Leste	16.05
14.	El Salvador	15.95
15.	Kiribati	15.42

Study by : UN University Institute for Environment and Human Security

Reference: <http://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/WorldRiskReport2018.pdf>



The Philippine DRRM System



The AHA Centre's Disaster Monitoring and Analysis team has calculated a disaster risk index for all 10 ASEAN countries which resulted in the following list.

The Philippine DRRM System



Past Major Disasters in the Philippines



Bohol Earthquake (M 7.2)

Bohol, Philippines (October 2013)



Super Typhoon Yolanda

Leyte, Philippines (November 2013)

Photos by: news.abs-cbn.com & irinnews.org



The Philippine DRRM System

Past Major Disasters in the Philippines

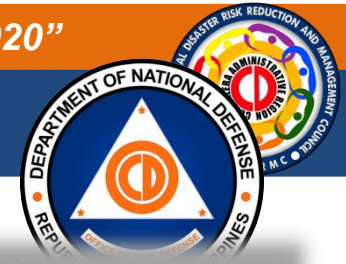


Mayon Volcano Eruption
Albay, Philippines (January 2018)

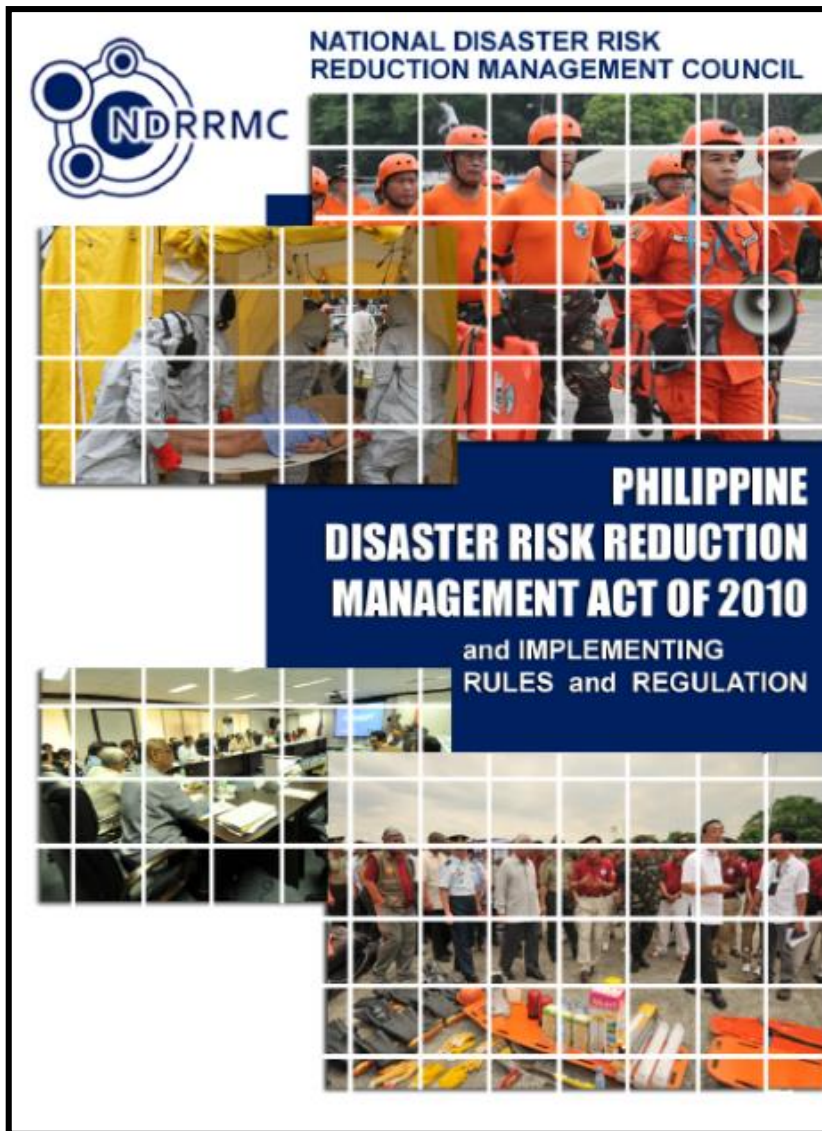


Itogon Landslide (TY Ompong)
Benguet, Philippines (September 2018)

Photos by: news.abs-cbn.com & cnnphilippines.com



The Philippine DRRM System



REPUBLIC ACT 10121:

Signed into Law on May 27, 2010 by then President Gloria Macapagal – Arroyo.



The Philippine DRRM System

THEN

**TOP-DOWN CENTRALIZED
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**DISASTERS AS FUNCTION OF
PHYSICAL HAZARDS**

FOCUS ON DISASTER RESPONSE

NOW

**BOTTOM-UP PARTICIPATORY DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

**DISASTERS AS REFLECTION OF
PEOPLE'S VULNERABILITY**

**INTEGRATED APPROACH TO REDUCE
DISASTER RISK**

Reference: Republic Act 10121

The Philippine DRRM System



**NATIONAL DISASTER
COORDINATING
COUNCIL**



**NATIONAL DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT
COUNCIL**

Reference: Republic Act 10121



The Philippine DRRM System



Executive Arm and Secretariat of the NDRRMC



MISSION: To administer a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program.



National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

18 Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

81 Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

145 City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

1, 489 Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

42,029 Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees

Reference: Republic Act 10121



The Philippine DRRM System

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities

Disaster Preparedness

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover

from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters

Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development

Disaster Response

Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster

Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Restore and improve facilities and living conditions and capacities of affected communities, and reduce risks in accordance with the “building back better” principle

The Philippine DRRM System

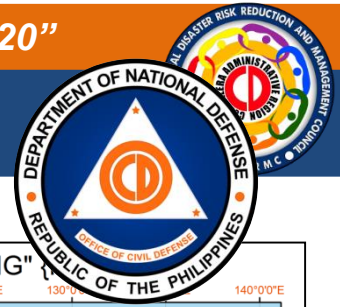


The Case of Typhoon “Mangkhut” (Local Name: Ompong)

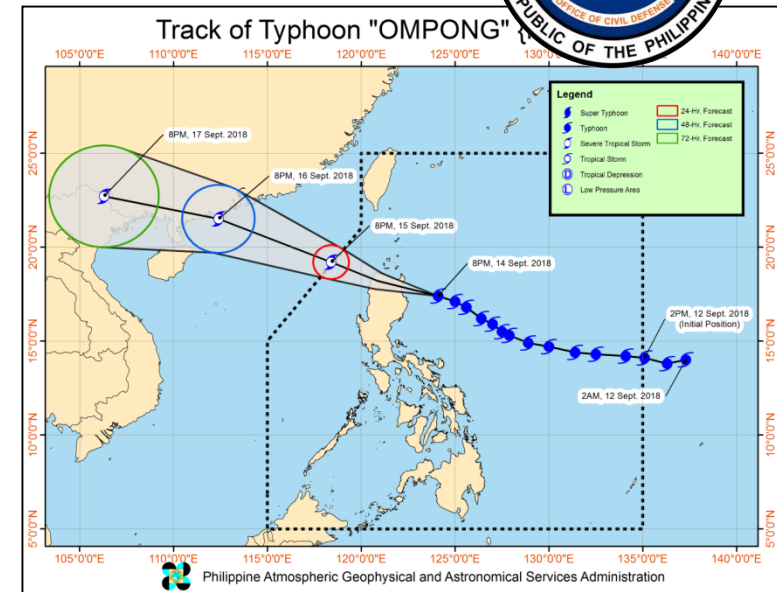


Reference: Republic Act 10121

The Case of Typhoon “Mangkhut”



To date, it was considered the **strongest tropical cyclone that made landfall in 2018**, and has the highest recorded sustained winds reaching up to 205 kph and gustiness of up to 275 kph.



September 12, 2018

Entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) at around 03:00 PM and was named “Ompong”.

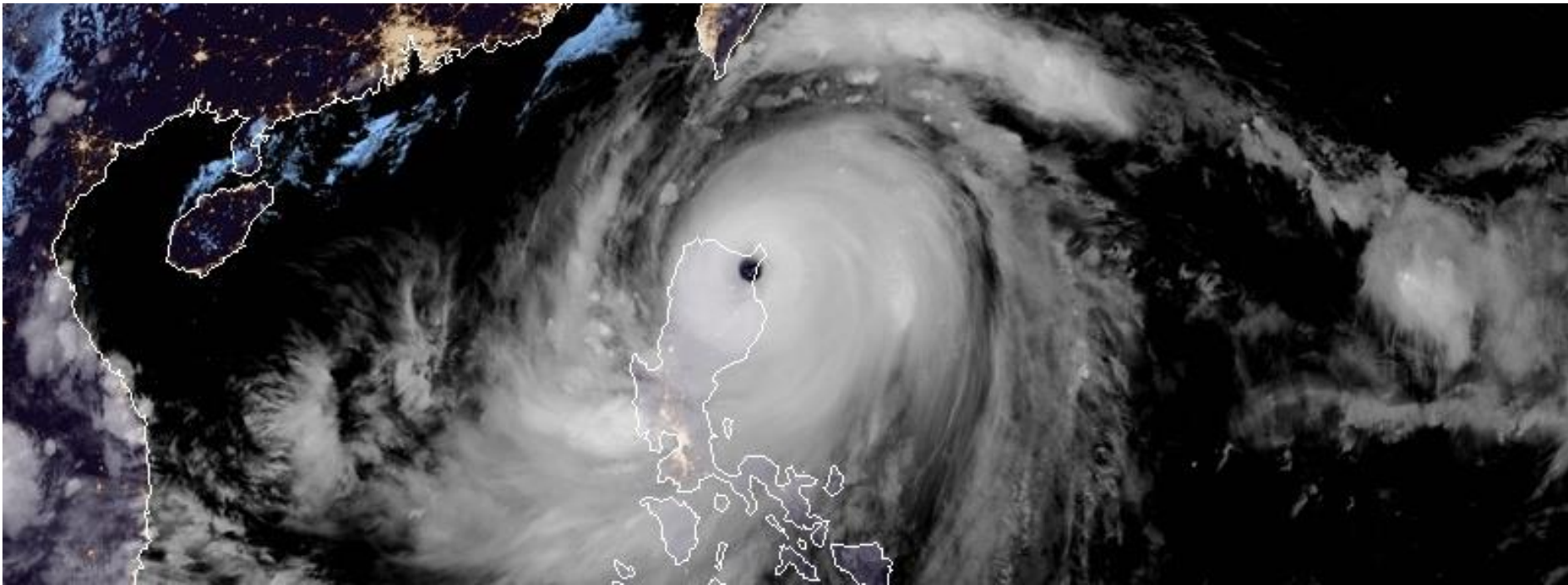
Source: PAGASA - DOST



The Case of Typhoon “Mangkhut”

September 15, 2018

Typhoon Ompong (Mangkhut) hits the province of Cagayan in Northern Luzon at 1:40 am on Saturday, September 15



The Case of Typhoon “Mangkhut”



**Normal Monthly Amount of
Rainfall for September**

570.00 mm


**Rainfall recorded in Baguio
(September 12-15, 2018)**

794.50 mm





The Case of Typhoon "Mangkhut"


MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 593

DECLARING A STATE OF CALAMITY IN REGIONS I, II, III AND THE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

WHEREAS, Typhoon Ompong (International Codename: Mangkhut) caused widespread destruction, substantial damage and deaths in Regions I (Ilocos), II (Cagayan Valley), III (Central Luzon) and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR);

WHEREAS, pursuant to Republic Act No. 10121 or the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010," the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council has recommended the declaration of a State of Calamity in the aforementioned regions;

WHEREAS, the declaration of a State of Calamity will hasten the rescue, recovery, relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government and the private sector, including any international humanitarian assistance; and

WHEREAS, this declaration will provide basis for price control measures which can (i) mitigate the economic impact to affected populations, and (ii) effectively provide the National Government, as well as local government units (LGUs), ample latitude in the utilization of funds for recovery and rehabilitation efforts, on one hand, and delivery of basic needs and services, on the other;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO R. DUTERTE, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby declare a State of Calamity in Regions I, II, III and the CAR.

All departments and other concerned government agencies are hereby directed to implement and execute rescue, recovery, relief and rehabilitation work in accordance with pertinent operational plans and directives.

All departments and other concerned government agencies are also hereby directed to coordinate with, and provide or augment the basic services and facilities of, affected LGUs.

Law enforcement agencies, with support from the Armed Forces of the Philippines, are hereby directed to undertake all necessary measures to ensure peace and order in affected areas, as may be necessary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES



2


KITTY CORCES
DIRECTOR IV

On September 25, 2018, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte has issued **Proclamation No. 593** declaring a state of calamity in **Regions I, II, III and CAR** due to **"widespread destruction, substantial damage and deaths"** after Typhoon Ompong barreled through Luzon.

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Preparedness and Response Activities



Conduct of Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) Meetings

A photograph showing two men in a meeting. One man is wearing a dark jacket and the other is wearing a light-colored shirt. They are both looking at a document on a table. The background is slightly blurred, showing some office equipment and a wall with a logo.

Activation of the Emergency Operations Center

A photograph showing a group of people in an emergency operations center. They are standing around a table, looking at a map or a screen. There are some boxes and equipment on the table.

Conduct of Pre-emptive Evacuation in high-risk areas



Massive Information and Communication Activities

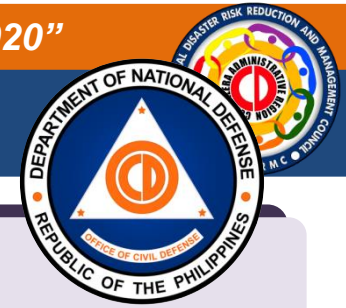
A photograph showing a man in a military uniform pointing at a whiteboard. He is standing in front of a group of people who are looking at the whiteboard. The whiteboard has some text and a diagram on it.

Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis

Activation of the Response Clusters

Activation of the Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

Office of Civil Defense (Philippines)



Conduct of Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment Meetings



Cordillera Regional DRRM Council convenes a Pre – Disaster Risk Assessment Meeting before the impact of disasters. It plays an important part in the policy formulation and decision making for both national and local governments including other stakeholders in DRR.

Photos by: ABS-CBN News and NDRRMC

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Conduct of Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment Meetings



President Rodrigo Roa Duterte leads a command conference with the members of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).

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Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

- An **Emergency Operations Center** designated facility that is staffed to undertake **multi-stakeholder coordination**, **manage information**, and **mobilize resources** in anticipation of and/or to support incident operations.



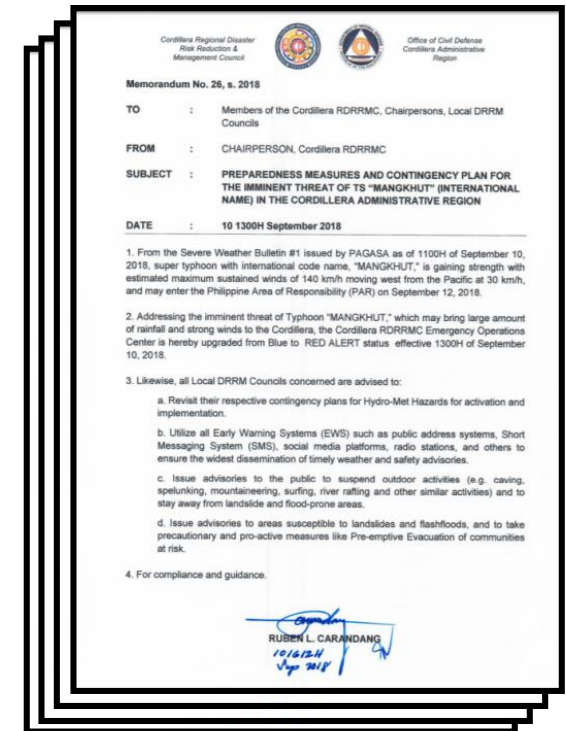
Photos by: ABS-CBN News and NDRRMC

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Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

- Disaster Preparedness actions were carried out by the Regional and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.
- The Cordillera RDRRMC EOC was raised to RED Alert on September 10, 2018 through **Cordillera RDRRMC Memo No. 26 s. 2018.**



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Conduct of Pre-emptive Evacuation in high-risk areas



- “Knowing the threats pose by Ompong, the NDRRMC and the CDRRMC had to issue a directive for **preemptive evacuation** and the leadership on the ground are the ones tasked to implement or enforce it to prevent casualties.”

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Conduct of Pre-emptive Evacuation in high-risk areas



Pre-emptively evacuated 3,124 families with 12,555 individuals in Cordillera Administrative Region.

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Massive Information and Communication Campaigns

The collage features several key pieces of information:

- GO BAG (EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BAG):** A poster titled "GO BAG (EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BAG)" with a red header. It includes "REMINDERS" (e.g., "Remember these three important cues: 1. The GO BAG items should be checked and replenished every three months...") and "CONTENTS OF A GO BAG" (e.g., "Flashlight, candles, matches and battery, Trenching, trencher, shovel or trowel, Ready with fresh and extra batteries...").
- TROPICAL CYCLONE WARNING SIGNALS in CAR:** A map showing the path of Typhoon Ompong (TCWS #1) with a forecast of "30-60 kph expected in 36 hours" over Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Mountain Province. It is dated "For #OmpongPH as of 11:00 AM of September 13, 2018".
- Public Advisory:** A text-based advisory stating: "Typhoon Ompong is expected to make landfall in Cagayan-Isabela area tomorrow early morning (Saturday, 15 September). With this, please be reminded of the ff: 1. Prepare your Go Bags with aid kits, primary needs & emergency supplies. 2. Check and replenish your Go Bags... 3. Check the integrity of your house and repair weak parts... 4. Check the integrity of your house and repair weak parts... 5. Check the integrity of your house and repair weak parts...".
- Weather Bulletin:** A bulletin from PAGASA - DOST, dated September 14, 2018, stating: "Weather Bulletin issued by PAGASA - DOST, 'OMONG' was at 595 km East Southeast of It is expected to make landfall in Cagayan-morning (Saturday, 15 September). Tropical 2 is now raised over the Provinces of the...".
- Proactive Disaster Preparedness:** A section titled "BE PROACTIVE. BE DISASTER READY." with a signature and the text: "Office of Civil Defense - Cordillera & Cordillera Regional Disaster Preparedness Council".

Utilization of Social Media to disseminate warnings and advisories.

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Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis

- RDANA teams were deployed at the disaster-stricken areas and did an **immediate assessment of the situation at the ground.**
- RDANA report provided a **quick “snapshot” of the disaster situation.** The team determined the type and extent of damages brought about by a disaster, including its secondary threats, the critical needs of the affected population, and the local response capacities.



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Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis

- The Cordillera RDRRMC with the support of the National DRRMC deployed their air assets to **conduct aerial surveys and assessments** in disaster-stricken areas.
- The RDANA Teams utilized various assessment methodologies to gather relevant data and **make the appropriate recommendations** for intervention.

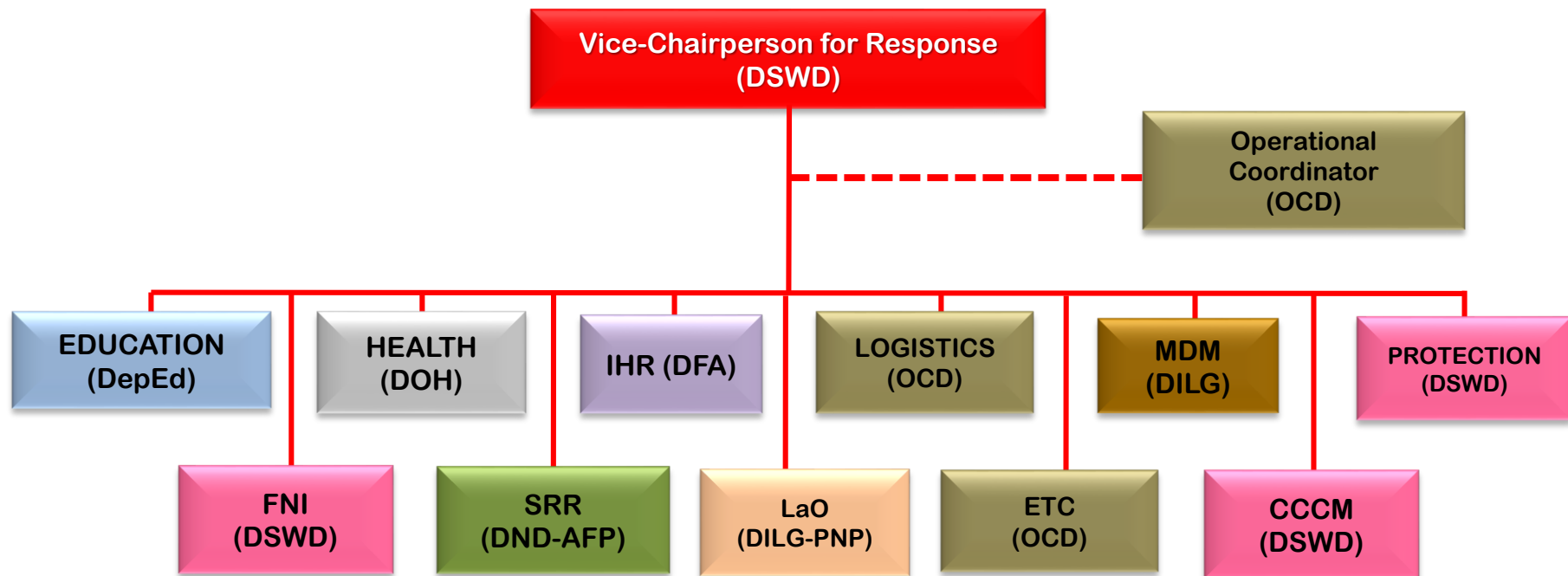


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Activation of Response Clusters

- The Cluster Approach System for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response from the United Nations which was localized in the Philippine context



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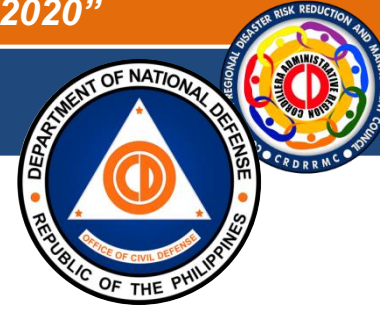


Activation of Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

- Incident Command System (ICS) is one of the flagship programs of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD).
- ICS has been institutionalized as an **on-scene disaster response tool** of the Philippine DRRM System.
- It is a disaster response tool that **coordinates the actions of all response groups**.



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Post Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Activities

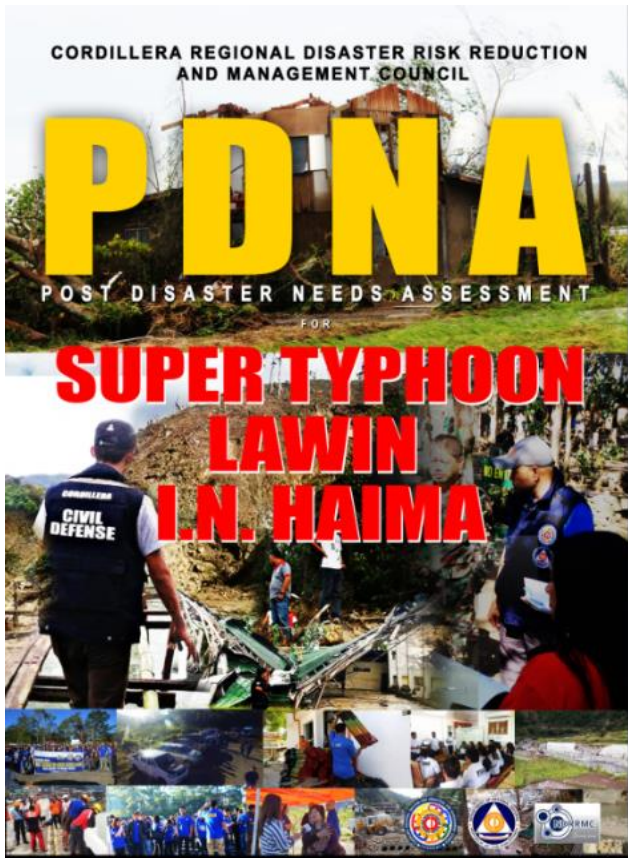
Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA)

Preparation of Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans

Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)



- A multi- sectoral and multi- disciplinary structured approach for assessing disaster impacts and prioritizing recovery and reconstruction needs.
- Undertaken by government agencies in collaboration with international development partners and the private sector.

Intended to estimate two important factors:

1. Interventions to initiate long-term recovery from the damages and losses
2. Financial requirements needed to achieve holistic post- disaster recovery, reconstruction, and risk management.

Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Power Supply
- Water Supply
- Telecommunication
- Transportation

PRODUCTIVE

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Tourism
- Industry, trade and services

SOCIAL

- Education
- Health
- Housing
- Culture
- Nutrition

CROSS-SECTORAL

- Government
- Macroeconomics Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment
- Environment

Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

Cordillera PDNA for Typhoon Ompong

- Activation of the PDNA through **CRDRRMC Memo No 34, s. 2018** dated October 25, 2018.
- Issuance of PDNA Timelines through **CRDRRMC Memo No. 35, s. 2018** dated October 27, 2018.
- 4 broad sectors covered in the duration of the deployment – Social, Infrastructure, Productive and Cross Sector.



Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

Cordillera PDNA for Typhoon Ompong

- **8 PDNA Teams with 154 participants** from Regional and Local DRRMCs participated in the said PDNA deployment.
- **Field validation: 04-18 November 2018** covering **all municipalities and cities**
- Report Development Writeshop held on **19-21 November 2018** to finalize sectoral reports.



Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

INFRASTRUCTURE

DAMAGES
Php 5,256,119,550.14

LOSSES
Php 117,332,956.06

NEEDS

PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL

DAMAGES
Php 5,284,303,681.52

LOSSES
Php 8,433,634,190.53

NEEDS
Php 2,442,834,666.32

DAMAGES
Php 1,819,826,954.44

LOSSES
Php 105,413,071.50

NEEDS
Php 2,086,846,743.98

CROSS- SECTORAL

DAMAGES
Php 132,561,756.24

LOSSES
Php 103,291,770.13

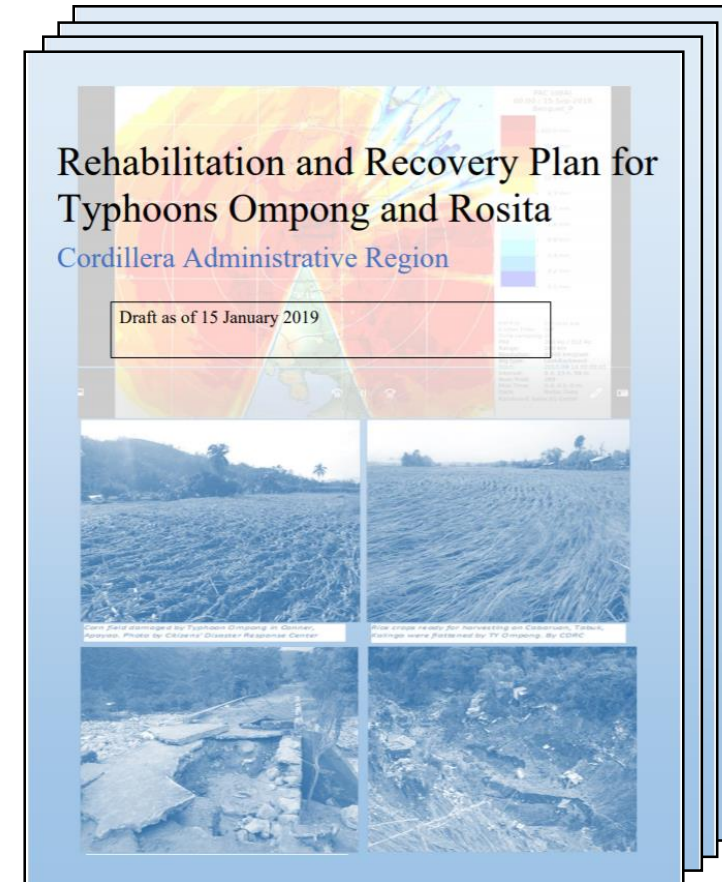
NEEDS

Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans

- On January 2019, the National Economic and Development Authority – CAR convened the Rehabilitation and Recovery Management Committee for the preparation of the Cordillera Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan for Ompong and Rosita.
- On January 14, 2019, the Cordillera RDRRMC convened for an Emergency Full Council Meeting to present and discuss the Cordillera Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan drafted by the Rehab and Recovery Committee.



Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans

General Objective:

To restore the socio-economic conditions in the disaster-affected areas with high level of resilience and reduced poverty

Specific Objectives:

- To restore & establish sustainable incomes of household & business affected by the disaster
- To restore agricultural production & enable farmers adversely affected by the disaster to access support services for increased production.

Post Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery Activities



Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans


Specific Objectives (Cont.):

- To provide access to affordable, disaster- resilient housing located in safe zones & provide financing assistance to build houses for disaster- affected families
- To provide access to improved education, health & social protection services for disaster- affected families
- To reconstruct & rehabilitate public & private owned infrastructure facilities according to improved disaster resiliency standards
- To enhance the disaster resilience of the communities & protect the environment & natural resources

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Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Three hexagonal images are arranged vertically on the left side of the slide. The top hexagon shows a man in a military uniform pointing at a whiteboard. The middle hexagon shows two men sitting at a table with microphones, with a backdrop featuring the Office of Civil Defense logo and various disaster management terms. The bottom hexagon shows a man and a woman sitting at a table with microphones, also with a backdrop featuring the Office of Civil Defense logo and disaster management terms.

Whole-of-a-nation approach

Pre-Disaster Risk Assessments

Investment in DRR Governance

Social Media and Resilience

Mainstreaming DRR in development strategies

Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Whole-of-a-nation approach

- All concerned government instrumentalities **PREPARED FOR** and **RESPONDED** to the needs of the affected population.



“Bayanihan”

Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Whole-of-a-nation approach

- **Multi-sectoral and multi-agency approach** in dealing with various hazards that may affect communities.



Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Pre-Disaster Risk Assessments

Prepositioning of Resources in Strategic Areas

- The ultimate priority is to be able to **ANTICIPATE NEEDS.**
- **PREPOSITION GOODS, EQUIPMENT, AND EVEN PERSONNEL:** they should already be in the areas predicted to be in the path of the hazard.



Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Investment in DRR Governance

NDRRMC Operations Center: Investment in state-of-the-art facilities to enhance the government's communications capability with real-time constant data streaming.



Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Investment in DRR Governance

- NDRRMC-funded permanent evacuation centers throughout the Philippines with provisions of PWD and Child-friendly spaces and gender sensitive designs.



Best Practices and Lessons Learned



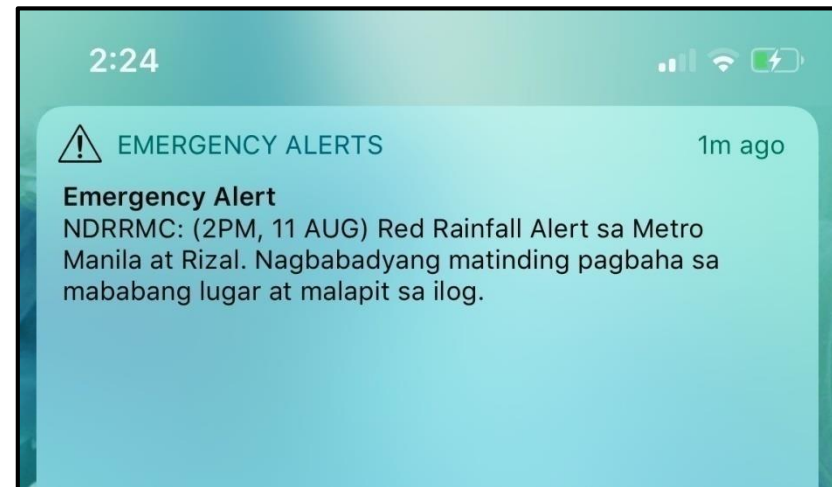
Enhance awareness through Social Media platforms

- **NDRRMC Cell Broadcast System:** a nationwide system of urgently warning a large number of people using mobile phones.
- Maximizing the use of various social media platforms to monitor and disseminate appropriate advisories and warnings.

Digital Philippines - Jan. 2018

Population	105.7 M
Internet users	67.0 M
Social media users	67.0 M
Unique mobile users	61.0 M
Mobile social users	62.0 M

ASEAN^{up} Source: We Are Social, Hootsuite, Jan 2018
Empowering business in Southeast Asia - aseanup.com

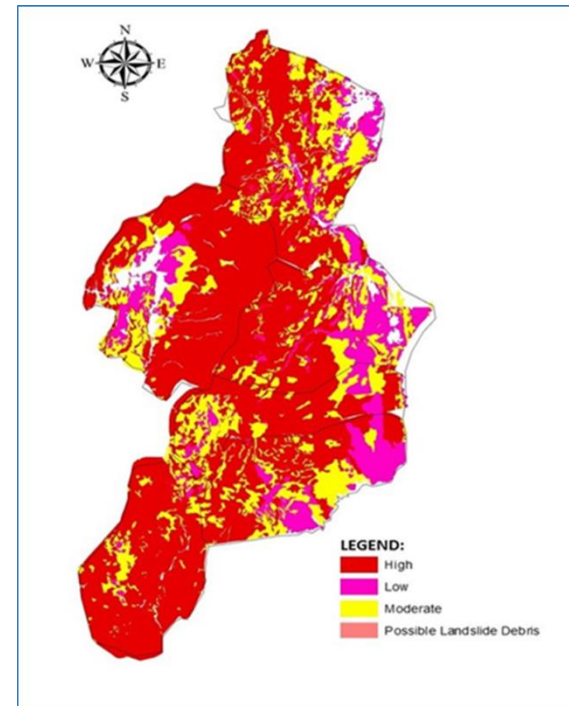
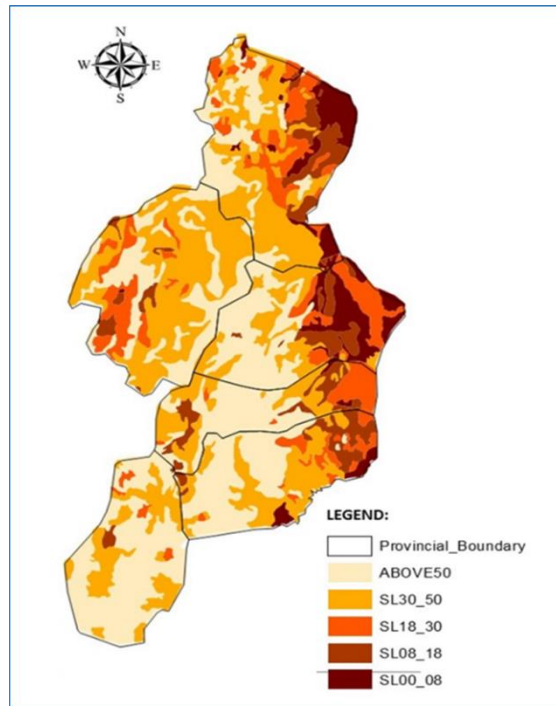


Best Practices and Lessons Learned



Mainstreaming DRR in development strategies

- Strict implementation of **ZONING ORDINANCES** incorporating appropriate geo-hazard assessments results.





Best Practices and Lessons Learned

“No matter how effective early warnings are, there is still a huge demand for greater investment in resilient infrastructure in many parts of the world if we are to break the cycle of disaster-response-recovery...”

Mami Mizutori

UN Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)



**“BUILD-BACK BETTER” TOWARDS A MORE RESILIENT
INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES!**

Office of Civil Defense (Philippines)



THANK YOU AND MABUHAY!

End of Presentation...