Integrated L&D-CCA-DRR Framework

RESILIENCE ACADEMY
Capstone Conference

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Philippine Laws on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Republic Act No. 9729

- **Title:** “Climate Change Act of 2009”
- **Objectives:** climate change adaptation and mitigation
- **Agency:** Climate Change Commission (CCC) – lead policy making body on CC
- **Expected Output from Local Governments**
  - Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)

Republic Act No. 10121

- **Title:** “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”
- **Objectives:** disaster risk reduction
- **Agency:** National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) – coordinating body assisted by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
- **Expected Output from Local Governments**
  - Local DRRM Plan (LDRRMP)
## Summary of Perceived Issues on L&D in the Philippines with CCA and DRR

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of a standardized process</td>
<td>Data mismatch</td>
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<td>Lack of baseline data and projected damages and losses</td>
<td>Over- or under-estimation of post-disaster data</td>
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<td>Slow assessment system</td>
<td>Relief, recovery, and rehabilitation are delayed</td>
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<td>Data loss and absence of integrated data from various sectors</td>
<td>No basis for comparative analysis of data</td>
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*Source: Gabriel et al., 2015, June.*
The L&D Framework has seven major components: climate stressors, climate/disaster risk, socioecological system, potential and actual L&D assessments, resilience-building as incorporated in the planning process, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

What are the components of the L&D Framework?

1. Climate stressors (current and future)
2. Climate/disaster risk
3. Socioecological system
4A. Potential L&D assessment


determine the potential L&D information for both slow- and rapid-onset events through various methods such as valuation of resources, cost-benefit analysis, and scenario building among others. As an example, this step hopes to answer questions similar to “What is the potential L&D to the current socioecological system if a typhoon of a certain intensity and severity hits this area?” or “If the sea level rises at a certain rate, what is the potential L&D to the coastal areas in ten years?”

4B. Actual L&D assessment

4B.1 Rapid/early assessment

4B.2 In-depth assessment and analysis

5. Implementation of plans

6. Building back better

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: Lasco, 2016 December
Methods Used:

- **Cost-benefit analysis** - to **project** potential damages from agricultural land area
- **Physical observation/ocular survey** - to assess **actual** damages in infrastructure and agriculture sectors

Problems Encountered:

- Not comprehensive for potential L&D due to lack of technical capacity of staff; discontinued
- The actual damages data were used mainly for immediate relief and response to the affected community,
- No in-depth analysis for rehabilitation and recovery planning.

*Source: Lasco, 2016 December*
# Importance of L&D Assessment in Local Governance

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<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>IMPORTANCE OF ASSESSING L&amp;D</th>
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<tr>
<td>Budgeting and Accounting</td>
<td>Integrated in the annual budget of the city government</td>
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<td>Interior and Local Government</td>
<td>Planned projects for each barangay, i.e., village, which will not be affected again by disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Build back better infrastructure projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Development</td>
<td>Comprehensive recovery and rehabilitation programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Welfare &amp; Development</td>
<td>Measure the extent of damage in the locality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Gauge the extent of damaged forest lands and actual/existing forest cover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>To account for damaged heritage houses and ruins</td>
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*Source: Lasco, 2016*
Suggestions

1. Sectoral analysis, e.g., education, agriculture, health, energy, tourism, biodiversity, etc.

2. Develop computer-aided software that will assist local governments computer potential and actual losses and damages

3. Train personnel on how to use the computer software and write recovery plans
END

Thank you